`LIBERAL REALITIES: UNVEILING EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE MODERN ERA

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ABSTRACT
Realism and international law are two distinct parts of state politics that practice two different sets of paradigms under the same contemporary state politics. Realism, as compared to international law, European Union, and humanitarianism, idolizes the concept of self-centeredness and epilepsy that tented the words of survival of the fittest. Within the dimension of history, the state has practiced the concept of realism because the nature of humanity has ascribed to the point where the individual and state itself lives under the system of anarchy, where human beings were self-interests in their own goal and perceptions of individualism which is very much contradicted to the politics we tend to witness today
The main reason for this article will be to view how realism, international human rights, and international law's dominions and phenomena collide in two different aspects. Firstly, the article will foretell the directions of realism in an episode of humanitarian rights, under correlational powers of materialism and democratic law that is, why it establishes liberal anarchy of racism, ethnicity, and nationalist separatist astrology tends to demotivate humanitarian rights. Secondly, the article will hold references to various critics that core-relates modern democracy as a new variant of the realist paradigm on classical grounds and global politics. Lastly, the realist constraints to humanitarian and democratic law and human rights will be outcaste that can make us understand

the regional power politics of self-help and interest guided by theories and international communitarian policies determined by states themselves.

KEYWORDS
Realpolitik, International law, humanitarian consent, realism, classical approvals.

INTRODUCTION

Politics of Anarchy and Power in Democracy & International Law

In the paradigm of International Relations (IR) and state politics, realism emphasizes competitiveness and conflictual balance of power of state regime which centers on the anarchy of state survival and interest concerning the context with the realist school of thought and virology. It is profoundly noticeable that the historical writings of Thucydides are under the rampage of the "history of Peloponnesian war" (431_404 BCE) which resides the initial apocalypse of human existence in the essence of anarchism. International theory book 'realism is a state of art phenomenon with realist approaches and cognitive analysis that tends to be criticized for many twists and turns of international affairs we seek, but it is also utterly exceptional how realist approaches global politics tend to shape the ideological and revolutionary thinking of pre-modern and modern colonialism and globalization of western imperialism in the 20thand present century. (Mcgulinchy, 2017)

Even though realism is a contradiction of liberal phenomena, it is not underrated or misinterpreted that old realism or classical influence of realism started with the artistic movements in France and Roman literature in the 1850s.In the discourse of 1848 revolutionaries of the realist view rejected the exotic matter of emotionalism and moral values, as a result creating dimensional deviance in human nature and imperial rule that relied on individualism and strongholds on realistic imaginaries, truth, and accuracy. (https://courses.lumenlearning.com)

Thucydides' "Peloponnesian war" describes the superiority of one entity over another by deviant force and javelined apparently, Athens and Sparta seem to conceive in history. The war itself is a constructivist foundation of international law, and modern liberalism upon the realist state, which the West tends to practice still in the present. Thucydides' ideologies contrast with the idea of

liberalism in the sense of a zero-sum game. Liberalism with consent support from international law on delegated forums tends to make the West superior to the other contemporary regime. In an exclusive matter, the north and south divide, the African inferiority, nuclear super dominance along with the United Nations and the international court of justice are realistic lions in liberal sheep's clothing.

Realism and the international arena of state politics on larger grounds depend upon the phenomena of political realism, which implement the idea and assumptions of state existences on the dilemma of national interest countries tend to accumulate. International politics in the lens of the realist paradox significantly identifies the fact that states are initially are self – interested and immorally insensitive to humans in nature. Extensively if we undermine the political arena of the state in terms of power so, states tend to practice metamorphism of the balance of power in European and Western state politics. (https://courses.lumenlearning.com)

SCOPE OF STUDY

The article will most likely convey the phenomena of the distinctive concept of realism with modern dictatorial law and liberal assumptions and roles from history to its present advent of time along with predefined consequences of humanitarian victimization upon disregarded societies and states, furthermore, the article will also assume the comparison between different warfare's of time from the advent of the imperialistic dynasties till the emergences and end of ww2 along with the formation of the concept of collective security, the balance of power established by the origin of former peace institution like the league of the nation, the present United Nation organization and the European Union under the domain of international law.

RESEARCH QUESTION

- What is the literal assumption of realist scholars about the liberal humanitarian status of a state?
- Is humanitarian law prevalent to the adjustment that international law makes and simplifies in state virtues?
- Why humanitarian law and United Nations obligations assigned by the ICJ are neglected along with contradicting EU policies?

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Power Politics and International Law by Morgenthau

According to politics among nations mentioned by realist scholar Morgenthau, discusses the overwhelming citation of world politics under the superficial assumption of international law as a shift of state intrusion of survival on the wishful thinking of individual's lust for power over international surveillance of national interest and resource politics subscripted under international law and objective of the law. Political realism under Morgenthau's perception is itself an objective of law rooted beneath the edges of human nature itself. (Morgenthau, 1978)

Anarchism or state imperialistic and territorial colonization and decolonization are the essential phenomena of ancient international emphasis of law over humanitarian violence and gender disqualification within state premise and order that molds modernization and westernization on account of economic, social, and political supremacy. Political power and substantial circumstances obliged with regional and non-regional actors ironically face other authorized policies like the foreign policy and military are consent in the regime that wishes to subsidies rational ordinances, and popular fallacies under international law and autonomy doctrines. On the contrary, such dichotomies and theories of power politics set analytical and empirical phenomena that counter the modern relations of international affairs and humanitarians law on rational grounds and profoundly, determine the fact of modern realism and international relation under self-help and self – determination of rational actors model and liberal law under anarchy of political sphere of influences unified and disclosed under the pandemic of state power and rational foreign policy under the deference of international law. (Scott, 1989)

The realist assumption of power and anarchy of rule according to Morgenthau could only be practiced if an entity of regulated reforms tends not to exist substantially in an overlapping society and state. State paradox relies on power either on individual grounds or coexistence grounds, because under a realistic lens, it's a means to an end within itself. This means required resources to be gained by Morgenthau and meeting its end is the result gained through the materialization of that resource in the paradigm of foreign policy and authoritarian law itself. Also under the consistency of diplomatic history and

diplomacy of secrecy, Morgenthau emphasizes the factor of the evolution of diplomacy as the state survival of gaining interest through playing power of all valuable resources in a nutshell. Morgenthau's approach to diplomacy and international relation is questionably debatable in the sense that he encountered traditional diplomacy as a form of unitary state related to its self-centered interest. (Eze, 2016)

Although Morgenthau's momentums in describing international diplomacy were based on the assumption that the state is the unitary and sole actor of world politics collides with the internationalism and nationalization of states' regimes. None the less it shifts the autonomy of the state realist approach to a liberal analytical standpoint with humanitarian rights and duties, which creates a monopoly over states to select immoral choices and realist approaches towards its interest or prevailing the help of a defensive measure like the humanitarian and international authority in the process.

Realistic Challenge to International Law & Order over Nationality

Realism is a legal law within its premise of state politics on defensive and offensive measures because of the proliferation and globalization of the world under a global village, diplomatic relations between national's actors tend to showcase unitary business under the perception of international law. Apart from this the writings of Hans J. Morgenthau in the twentieth have paved a particular consent to the turmoil of German politics of law under the period Weimer government and the new international order founded at the Versailles (1919) summit, Morgenthau provides a pessimistic approach towards the realm of international law and just concerning to German legacy that sights the notion of modernity in American international relations theory. Moreover, Morgenthau's ideological preferences toward classical realism are diverse and contradictory at the same time. (Sylvest, 2010)

Furthermore, Morgenthau's realist approach toward state-centeredness is not the only thing that scholar and realist critics tend to debate, liberal assumption about liberal democracy and diplomacy under the dominion of international law and foreign policy often leads to a dead end. Morgenthau emphasizes a central authority to grasp human behaviors in realist and pessimistic contexts. Apart from his opinion international scholar exclusively sees international politics as a clash of cultural and normative beliefs and interest. Generically, international

law seeks importance on state rights and duties of acceptability that states need to obligate but are not intended to be obligated over it. According to the international court of Justice," law under the jurisdiction of the legal nation-state system is defined to be a set of treaties and agreements that significantly mutters resolves and solutions within a state and international actors publically and domestically. (https://www.findlaw.com)

Frank Fukuyama's "end of history "and Huntingtin's clash of civilization countrified international humanitarian and diplomatic law to the point of phonetic national interest of state under resource politics and racial supremacy of West over Muslim minorities that assertively starts with Western supremacy over the Middle East and South Asian region of world politics in the 19th century which furthermore was intensified in Cold War struggle and after the turmoil of 9/11 attack.

Huntington's challenges over the new international order brought an ultraconservative response to the democracy and modernization model, it was augustly waged under rejections and disapproval after publishing his remittable thesis "The 1993 foreign affair " thesis identified realist lens towards 9/11 has become inevitable, causational, disapproved and vindicated. According to Frank and Huntington, if civilization were tented to collide subsequently, the whole world politics on ethnoreligious and cultural views will be titled a rhetoric response of deviancy "attacking and defending one culture over another. (Sajjad, 2013)

If we summarize the context of the analysis of Huntington's view of civilizational and racial conflict to the assumption of challenges contemporary with the notions of international law, then we can clearly distinguish international law over racial and nationalist identities under democracy or dictatorial state government in global politics.

According to the ICJ statute of 1955, "Nationality is a legal bond which institutes the judicial expression of the fact that the individual of the state is closely connected to the nation of its state and any other state" It is notably worth mentioning that nationality under international law is confined with the responsibility of avoiding criminal and deviant activities, mutually whether the act of terror is in favor or against states. However realistic approaches toward criminal and terrorist activities are anti-superficial under international law because self-interest in the consent of law also tends to become immoral when

it comes to state interest. The international court of Justice is a mutual and neutral forum of jurisdiction and delegations which revolves around the global politics of the West in Western times with real autonomy. Malcolm. Shawn, International Law edition. (Shaw 2013)

Despite the factorial analysis of international law being developed in the series of European monopolies in the 16th century, the concept of nationality subsequently resides on the siege that "International law is the law of the nation. International law primarily focuses on the links between the rights and duties of individuals over a state and vice versa. Nationality was idealized rationally at the time of the Nottingham case under the provision of the international court of Justice Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human rights" Everyone has the right to have a nationality and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of nationality, nor deny the rights to change its nationality." (https://www.un.org) Being born in Germany early was considered hard to sustain with identity crisis during the 1900 and a similar case study was generated in terms of nationality and trade in 1930. Such that a residential nationality was denied by the international court of Justice under the disputed citizenship act. Friedrich Noteboom was a German national and business entrepreneur. Despite being a German he accumulated the citizenship of Liechtenstein and would live permanently in that status till 1943. So ww2 was about to end and the hold on German citizens living in other residential states got tightened so despite knowing the process Notebom who had feudally applied for Liechtenstein in t937 was rejected by the Guatemala residence and jury. And a condition was applied that if Notebhom want Liechtenstein he must give up his German nationality and as far as nationality is concerned it's never dismissed or changed and Notebook filed a case against the Guatemala administration. This was considerately later approved by the international court of Justice and which sided with the Guatemala jury, in 1940 notebook was returned to Guatemala and registered as a Liechtenstein citizen dismantling his born citizenship hence concluded nationality is a disputed topic. (https://www.icj-cij.org)

However it didn't end there and in 1951, Liechtenstein filed a case in favor of Notebook before his good acts as a citizen under the citizenship law but through some misconception evidence of fraud was taken charge of on account of Notebook for claiming lecithin citizen despite being a german. International

law rested the case for Nottebohm having both German and Liechtenstein nationality.

Under predefined consent, a realistic approach towards Nottebohm's nationality of Liechtenstein was deemed as "Nationality ought to be confined with realist situation." consistent with the identity relevant to the nationality between respective state actors is status and a communicational tie between duties and responsibility a person requires by nationality. Social fact of attachment, a real connection of existence, interests, and sentiments, along with the existence of reciprocal rights and duties." The jury essentially determines the turmoil of the must look to the factual connection between preceding and non-preceding actors of conflict in general senses. Although states have discretion in establishing rules governing the grant of citizenship, no state can claim that recognition is entitled unless it's acted in conformity with this particularly general aim of getting the legal bond accord with an individual's genuine connection in a subtle way. (https://www.law.nyu.edu)

Peaceful Co-existence of Realist Disputes & Conflicts

As an ancestral branch of European law, International law is often regarded by state actors as an objective to ensure the foundation of national peace and security within the world's democratic order. The balance between international peace and security has always been a futile element in generating proposals within the domain of international law. The notion of peaceful coexistence of states on mutual grounds was objectively purposed by the League of Nations on a democratic basis in 1919 when World War 1 initially with the downfall of Germany against the superpowers of allied, furthermore conservational authority and consensus of the United Nations is abided to promote peace-making and peacebuilding negotiation and mediations under the prevailing interest of the states or regional heads. (Hamza, 2017)

Ever since the emergence of the nation-state system in the 16th century till the formation of a new world order of supremacy after the cold war abridges, states conditionally and unconditionally plurals the notion of peaceful settlement of disputes in collective peaceful means or by corrosive means under the provision allotted by the divisions of international law and democratic law.

Provisions of peaceful settlement of disputes are mentioned under the treaties of laws which give democracy a game level of analysis over international law.

1. Hague Convention and peace conferences of pacific settlement of Dispute of (1899) and (1907)
2. The general act of 1928 for the pacific settlement of international disputes assigned under the delegation of the LON in 1919
3. The 1964 additional protocol of the Commission of Mediation and Arbitration

Additionally, there is also some unilateral and bilateral synopsis under the division of the United Nations character in which chapter VI emphasizes the amelioration of methods of procedures of conducting international affairs through the conduction of hotline talks and figures.

ARTICLE: 33

"The conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement and resort to regional agencies or arrangement through negotiation, inquiry, mediation." (https://opil.ouplaw.com)

State parties are obliged to follow the code and conduct of peacemaking and peacebuilding, and to resort to regional conflicts and core-related disputes with the collaboration of the United Nations and other regional organizations. The conciliation and arbitration of Pacific disputes ought to be mediated with the collaboration of the UN general assembly, Security Council, and other dominion forums. Although the specific methods of negotiations fall under the categories of diplomatic, adjudicative, and institutional turbulence. It is worth noticing that the objectives of maintaining peaceful settlement undermining the united nation status of peace monopolistic, deals with the notion of prevention of peace, deterrence, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction for seeking peace, but at the ought most to respect state find these phenomenal attributes self-interested in the imaginary lens of realism and believe in the fact that traditional and modern international law is a law of power rather than the law of democratic rights. (Holder, 1969)

Although these resorts are before the assumptions and utilization of states' interests we can't deny the realistic approach of state and human nature in resolving a dispute wholesomely on the criteria of mediation and arbitration. State interest and state loss signify the clauses of two-level game theory to the very least and it is cognitively self-oriented to the fact, that state monopoly from the very existence is a means with the adoption of liberal ends.

International Law, Morality & Liberal Organization

Realism is a clear recognition of limits with reason to global politics: the acceptance of the fact adjoined by international humanitarian consent rehabilitates, with the power and political realities, which is countered by the force of another adjoining power that is defined to be self-help and interest, primarily datum in the actions of groups and nations"(Herzog 1963)

International law under realist assumption is a law of power. One may add it in, but in reality, realist sees it as the role of limitation and substantial reasons on law, morality, and institutes. In general, the law can be a moral way for states to deal with competing self-interests. In an international modern monarchy, realist assumptions consistently point to a system without an effective government, state, and national separatist areas will agree to laws, and decisions of approval when state interest is invested in it, but will also be disregarded when it's threatened. When states tend to break a system, there are very few countervailing forces to stop them.

Similarly, realists don't believe in the notion of moral ethics which can dramatically sustain the approaches of state-centric measures in neutral ways, some realists theorized moral values should, or ought not be part of state politics within the global arena. They point to universalism to be a vacuum void of moral principal and interests. This is before the method that liberalism offers under world-system theory (a theory seeking capitalist economy on a macro level of analysis), but it can't be judged that the factual lack that realism is based on human behaviors rather states vital interest. Thinkers like Morgenthau and Reinhold Niebuhr agonize human behavior to be under the force of survival and self–help and try to explain the Western world to more realists as it does not mean being seen among the national public.

This autonomy is better explained by the example of a united nation and the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which how much international law is concerned with realist morality because the law itself is ineffective in constraining states' behavior in threatening other states' conflict and interest at the same nor laws enforced state and non-state actors serve vividly against it neutrally. It doesn't mean a state denounces an organizational institute it's just a matter of time when interest supports their need they will abide by its rule and when the interest doesn't account for their expectations, the national interest of a state is meant to generate barriers. Even if we comment on the scene when the League

of Nations and the European Union afterward were born to ensure peace and collective security, the organizations dramatically faced instability in assisting territorial conflicts and fragmentation of the state, due to which it collapsed and provoked a simultaneous catastrophe of ww2 and later on becoming a dismissed institute in failing to stop interwar aggressions. And that's not all United Nations still copes with being a hostage under state interest. Despite the fact United Nations organization is in a stage of political paralysis, its conjugated groups have created more international policies of law in previous enacted history.

The very essence of international law and democracy stands on a forum of multiple international prostitutes and relational policies abided by the international court of Justice in ensuring humanitarian rights on different grounds in ways of humanitarian laws, laws of war, extradition laws, the law of peace, land and sea law, Hague and Geneva conventions to the very least.

Art Under The Laws of Wars

International law has not been attempted to prohibit or exempt or even outcaste by the law of war, for such primal consent states would have no essential hive on the readdressing false ideal in which laws of peace don't afford a positive remedy. To deny the statutes of rights to self-help, when no other help is available with the references of control to monetary justice. Although the law of war is exempted to be lawful it doesn't firmly mean that a warring state abided to follow its interests without any limits and obligations preferred to the Hague conventions of laws. Even if the law of war helps to humanize warfare, totalitarian states are restricted to avail such humanoid acts. (Palmer, 1998)

Norman D. Palmer, Howard C. Perkins, 1998 "International Relations" third revised edition.

Hague conventions (the conventions residing on the laws of the land in belligerent conflict)

Hague conventions primarily deal with the treaty adopted in the peace convention of Hague (Netherlands), about the scenarios that belligerent states tend to practice. Under the provision of the substantial role of international law, laws of war and the Hague statute adjust the doctrinal force of prohibiting the projectile motion of dispersed gases and chemical bombing and ascribing rules

and regulations for the contracting power and prisoners of war. Consistently, The Hague Convention on realist grounds is self-interested in the notion accumulated by the contracting powers signing the Hague conventions but are limited to following its protocols. This autonomy is clarified by the signatory article 1 and article 3 of the provision of law demonstrated by the contracting powers, which is an offense that describes the notion of realism and the individual nature of states as followed;

ARTICLE 1 The superpowers of the prevailing contract should be abiding to address instructions to their military heads under the provision of custom duties of the law of lands and sea.

This act morally defines the facts of how states are a part of this convention and determines an unraveled reality of realism that how states who aren't abided by this law have to respect this article's preferences to secure their national interest from stacks, similar to what a realist thinker might think of it the stage for the survival of the fittest.

ARTICLE 3 The belligerent parties which violets the provision of the stated regulations, shall if the case demands, to be relatable to pay compensation, it shall be responsible for all acts committed forming parts of its armed forces.

This act morally defines the cases that how states have opted to be punished when they don't meet the expectations privileged of the contracting powers residing the laws of war. (https://sg.docworkspace.com)

Geneva Convention and additional protocols

IHL, human rights law compromises predefined rules and accommodations to sustain peace and constrain violence. Geneva Conventions are the beginning of humanitarian law which elaborates present assumptions of the United States Charter of human rights in a broader spectrum of state politics. (International Humanitarian Law, 2011)

IHL, human rights delegation, and the Geneva Convention of 1949 have been made to abided by the whole nation in the international community. And is divided into two plural and additional protocols of 1977 that relate to the atmosphere of protective and safeguarding commodities and agreement of victims of war. And the protocol of the year 2005 adaption emphasizes the warrant of military assistance, combatant of arms conflict, and noncombatant citizen in shipwrecking and belligerent consequences of war and conflicts.

The Geneva articles mentioned in the protocols is quite debatable for American security interest and practices when it's concrete to the turmoil of the 9/ 11 terrorist attack and the 2003 war on terror which ended in the annex of NATO from Afghanistan in 2021. In a realist contrast states are considerate in joining hands or treaties on certain grounds where their interest is dominant the most, otherwise, the independent interest of individual states crashes in a mist provoking never-ending wars and consequences just like what happened in the Taliban consent and Afghanistan. In contrast, while agreeing to create, and comply with policies that were largely self-interest, rational-institutionalism scholars maintain treaty adherence can be a meaningful long-term signal of state preference restraint, such non-compliance occurs factors failed reciprocity battlefield 'noise' may explain it. Finally, liberal constructivist theorists assert at least types of states, especially democracies, sincerely, either because they comport the values of their domestic interest s social identity sense of belonging community. (Mantila, 2017)

However, in intimidating acts and practices mentioned in Article 90 part 2c delegation 1 of 1977 Additional Protocol I Geneva Conventions 1949. Theorists often find themselves over a contradicted phase when describing the sphere of influence of arms and conflict under the action of crimes leading to marital rape and violation of humanitarian off-shores. (Ahmed, 2006)

Other than that occasionally the breach in the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the custom of laws of war sets criminal controversies under a diplomatic environment... The notion of breaches' was introduced under the heading 'Repression Abuses Infractions' (of Conventions). Article 49 of the first Geneva Convention protocol was the beginning of undertaking to enact jurisdictional panel codes and policies committed initially on the following articles

Articles: Each High Contracting power-up shall be under the obligation to search, persons alleged to have committed, or ordered such grave breaches, and bring persons, regardless of their nationality, before its courts. It may also if it prefers, by provisions legislation, hand over trial another knees concerned, provided has made out a prima facie case...

In prevailing metamorphic situations accused persons or individuals will undermine proper vigilance and reparations of counter-trial despite unfavorable delegates mentioned in the 105 for the safeguard and medication of prisoners

by severe injuries and belligerent disease. The similarity index is precious to be sighted upon in the article of the second Geneva Convention delegation no 50, along with article 129 of the 3rd Geneva Convention and last but not least article of the 4th Geneva Convention. The common grounded principle was obligated toward the following underlining.

A. Accumulating states for their interest and obesity in international criminality and violence.
B. States actors presenting dominating superpowers got to have instance sight under their territorial domain seeking terrorizing operational military and undercover terrorizing entities. Under the silver lining of law and justice affairs. Fractions involving abuses or oppression are also prohibited to be followed by the powered actor under the domain of the Geneva Convention.

Article 50 of the Geneva Convention beholds the storyline linked to the breeches to grave property and authority including adhering measures and sanity to protect and safeguard individual sovereignty against the horrendous cruelty including destructive murders and biological disintegrations along with head ranching injuries if captures aren't supposed to be an encounter with any military warrant and unjustified resistance. A similar lump sum proposal was delegated in the Geneva Convention of 1949 with important underlining linage by the name of willing full operations regarding suffering and severe bodily harm to be annexed to meet the oppression safety measures at the onset of war. The international law of tribunal court assures orders and policies committed to violating Geneva Convention articles of 12 August 1949 protocols to prohibit UN lawful and deviant activities of crime and violence which are ironically realist in nature.

a) Willful murders
b) Biological experiments and torture with inadequate weaponry
c) Prisoners of war being treated as victims of unlawful torture and crimes
d) Extended usage of destructive arm arsenal
e) Prisoner of war and citizen of a preoccupied ground, being victimized by hostility powers
f) Shattering the rights of prisoners of war to live with necessities.

g) Prisoners of war are not exempted to be harmed during the belligerent of war, afterward, the occupying party may trial prisoners for their injustice acts.
h) Contracting powers are not permitted to use citizens as hostages for their interests.

EUROPEAN INTEREST IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND EUROPEA UNION

[22] Human right is a universal phenomenon practiced in the heritage of the European Union as well. As it tends to stem its legal grand order. But the approaches are quite limited because the human rights violation is not to be harmed while executing an act or operation in the Eurocentric sphere within European territories. Like any other intergovernmental organization, the EU is formally intrigued by international law itself. And membered states presenting the EU code of conduct regularizes operations and decision-making within European states through the terminologies of succession or substitution of predominated rights and virtue of public sphere and political heads' incompetence with the United Nations in the West.

The United Nation's virtues towards international law are contradictory against the EU law because of the climax of CIL customary international law. Despite being a neutral representative organization like the united nations it conflicts with the rules of Jus Cogent and considers European states' affairs as a regional conflict between membered states distinct by their interest and adhering by their customary laws means international law may be obligated by the membered states but not considered to obliged by all states has a whole. Unlike the United Nations whose charter predefines the allocation of each state with their designated rights, it may be different and boggled. Unlike the EU whose turbulence of human rights may be guided indirectly for acceding the human rights treaties before its membered state.

REALISM AND HUMANITARIAN LAW OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Realism in variable context is states' desire for the lust of power and under the domain of international law on the liberal basis that anarchy of power is privileged or determined by the consensus of humanitarian law. IHL primarily focuses on the assumptions of the 4th Convention of Geneva 1949 rehabilitated by the concept of protection in the eyes of war. Even though human rights

concern the free willing rights of the domestic and international public, we must not forget that totalitarianism has carbureted regional and state interests on realist forums. Human rights and European customary laws are often violated by other warring states. (Eboe-Osuji)

Realism is contemporary skeptical when it comes to international law and humanitarian rights (Morgenthau, Krasner 2002) it's all based on the redemptions of ethical and constitutional goals, other than the actions of that state would be self-oriented and reluctant to brief humanitarian law and human rights because they could become nemeses of their basic sovereign necessities and results. (Casla, 2018)

How liberalism is imperatively similar to realist approaches to human rights?

The prevalent paradox of realism mentioned above in all the superficial lenses is general approaches to what realism under the coverage of liberalism looks like apart from this theorist and scholars considers human rights and realist approaches a wide tide. Realism and humanitarian rights vividly promote bilateral meaning and state interest which can be expressed easily by the following approaches.

a) Realist approaches to unraveling liberal assumptions and acts are the realpolitik behind democratic and global politics especially in the case of the United States, because the liberal assumption of international law and human rights foretold the behavior of the democratic political system as a whole. However, this notion is pretty much contradicted with the critical thinking of Carl Schmitt which orients a feeling that democracy and realism are odd when out for each other. For instance, the case of Nazi Germany and the forced implementation of the USA collision in the WAR ON TERROR rest the case.
b) The core relation between Hegemonic contestations of civil and domestic law is Mira's scaly different forms of political and international law ordinance.
c) Prudence in war and conflict enacts anarchism which is generally measured in the amount of military and nuclear strategy a country inhabitant upon. Under liberal consciences American involvement in various cold war inventories has rigidly accumulated the national interest of resources from adjoins states empirically with catastrophic

losses and destruction to public property,(Morgenthau), similarly, Walt and Mearsheimer signifies the anti-countrified talks and attacks over US sovereignty, when Saddam Hussein was lurking against them. This sets the idea that human rights are neglected when prevailing interest

DISCUSSION

Human rights and the concept of realist assumptions at times talk about the fact how much criticizing these terms are for each other but at the very same moment talks about policies and interest that meets their mind exceptionally. Human rights and the concept of realist assumption are at times talks about the fact how much criticizing these terms are for each other but at the very same moment talks about policies and interest that meets their mind exceptionally. If we capitulate on the idea of terms under perseverance of international law or if ICJ is obliged by the United Nations and the European Union to set a counter backlash, even the law has to step its guard down when facing the crises it isn't interested in. The reason for this is that ICJ itself is run by the collaboration of the state and each state musters up a different onset for the same problem of the idea. According to Marti Koskenniemi (2005), Every material problem has a counter and anti-counter solution for it, for instance, democracy, or as we like to state has liberalism to the point maybe benefitted the state following it but a hazard for the state republic resisting it. If liberal thinking was the most peaceful mean to reside on, I don't believe, that racial and ethnic cleansing should have taken vivid turmoil as seen in RWANDA, KASHMIR, PALESTINE would have taken place. The sense of using material power on the account of peaceful means or coercive means lies in the adaptability of the humanity of an individual or groups running the institutional heads of the country, not the state itself. As the Libyan invasion formulated Obamas, Trump, and in the future Biden's policies during their presidency.

RECOMMENDATION

- Willful murders and contradictory deviants should be kept under vigilance with the International Security Council, and security organizations, on humanitarian grounds through the effort of regional and Middle Eastern and South Asian organizations like the European Union, United Nations, and OIC.

- Biological experiments and torture with inadequate weaponry should be visualized by IAEA associates.
- Prisoners of war being treated as victims of unlawful torture and crimes should be enlisted under the protocol of the United Nations Charter.
- IHL should adversely, promote bilateral means in resolving interstitial conflict on multilateral forums abided by and directed by diplomats of the international court of justice.
- Funding an increase no in aid should be monitored by the United Nations Security Council and IMF under the provision of international law and the humanitarian rights council.
- Realist assumptions about humanitarian forums exist immensely and can't be denied so they should be accepted with literal means.

CONCLUSION

Humanitarian law and international law whether it encounters Eurocentric, realist, or liberal approaches to the extent to prevail human rights or defend human rights was originally intended by the nature of individual or group of political thinkers to begin with. Even if human rights tend to promote rights for all or voice for the injustice of all but it can never or entirely rely on the fact that all goods and promoting to get what you deserve or for a state gets its interest is going people or state actors will just propagate the humanitarian law under the domain of their premises, that how modern politics revolve you get the rights of other and get your rights from them, but I have this person believe that even if human rights are a multi-diverse phenomenon it's still rejoice the concept equality, freedom of choice, freedom of opinion or any other liberal ideologies to set on for those who are the power or at least have the power to stand for instability.

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