

Comparative Analysis of Us Policy to Manage Countries Either Through Direct Regime Change or International Sanctions

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ABSTRACT

The present research paper aims to provide a thorough comparative analysis of the United States strategies to exert control over other nations. Specifically, this study evaluates the effectiveness of the United States' two primary approaches: direct regime changes and the imposition of international sanctions. Through a rigorous analysis of historical case studies and policy outcomes, the primary objective of this study is to ascertain the approach that produces more favorable and enduring results. The present analysis explores the multifaceted dimensions of the economic, political, and humanitarian implications of both methods under investigation. By thoroughly examining these aspects, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the strengths and weaknesses inherent in each approach.

INTRODUCTION

The geopolitical landscape of the 21st century has been characterized by many significant occurrences that have played a pivotal role in shaping the intricate web of international relations and power dynamics. Within the realm of geopolitical dynamics, nations have been known to employ a multitude of strategies in order to assert their control over other countries. Notably, the United States has adopted two prominent approaches: direct regime changes and the implementation of international sanctions. The primary objective of this research paper is to undertake a thorough comparative analysis of two strategies, focusing on their historical context, implications, and effectiveness. The intention is to provide insights into which approach demonstrates greater efficacy in accomplishing US policy objectives.

The historical background encompasses the events, circumstances, and factors that have shaped a particular subject or phenomenon over time. It provides a contextual framework for The United States has historically assumed a prominent role in influencing worldwide political dynamics and pursuing its national objectives via diplomatic strategies and actions on the international stage. Throughout history, the United States has employed a diverse array of methodologies to exert influence and establish control over foreign nations. These methodologies encompass a broad spectrum of approaches, including diplomatic negotiations, provision of economic assistance, covert operations, and military interventions. This study's primary focus centers on examining two key strategies, namely direct regime changes and international sanctions.

The concept of direct regime change, alternatively referred to as regime overthrow or intervention, encompasses using military force or clandestine activities to depose foreign governments perceived as antagonistic or posing a potential risk to the interests of the United States. The strategy frequently entails assisting opposition groups or rebel factions within the targeted nation, thereby fostering dissent and undermining the stability of the incumbent government. Prominent instances of this strategic approach encompass the successful removal of the Mossadegh administration in Iran in 1953 and the subsequent ousting of Saddam Hussein in Iraq in 2003. In contrast, it is noteworthy that international sanctions function as a non-military instrument to exert influence. The range of sanctions that can be imposed encompasses measures such as economic embargoes, trade restrictions, asset freezes, and travel bans, among other potential actions. The primary aim of this approach is to strategically employ economic and political measures to exert pressure on the specific nation in question. The underlying intention is to induce the government to modify its behavior or policies through coercion. Cuba and North Korea have been subjected to enduring sanctions led by the United States, which exemplify the implementation of this particular approach.

Significantly, both strategies have been implemented utilizing diverse rationales, including the advancement of democratic principles, the protection of human rights, the mitigation of nuclear proliferation, and the resolution of regional security issues. Nevertheless, the degree to which these rationales correspond with the genuine driving forces behind United States actions remains a topic of contention.

The primary objectives of this research study encompass the following:

- In order to evaluate the efficacy of employing direct regime change as a means of exerting influence over foreign governments and the subsequent ramifications on the political stability, social cohesion, and economic progress of the target nation, a comprehensive analysis is warranted.
- In order to assess the ramifications of international sanctions on specific nations, it is imperative to examine their efficacy in stimulating policy modifications, the potential humanitarian consequences they may entail, and their influence on regional and global dynamics.
- In order to determine the most effective strategy for the United States in its interactions with countries of concern, it is imperative to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the relative merits and drawbacks associated with two primary approaches: direct regime change and international sanctions.

Scope of the Study

The scope of this study encompasses the specific parameters and boundaries within which the research will be conducted. It defines the extent of the investigation and outlines the limitations and delimitations that will be observed. By clearly defining the scope, the researcher ensures that the study remains. The primary focus of this research paper will be an examination of US foreign policy, specifically its utilization of direct regime changes and international sanctions as mechanisms for exerting control. In order to conduct a thorough and comprehensive analysis, our research will utilize a carefully chosen set of case studies. These case studies will encompass historical instances in which either strategy was implemented or attempted.

The case studies that have been chosen will undergo a comprehensive analysis utilizing a predefined set of criteria. These criteria encompass various aspects, including the level of achievement or lack thereof, the consequences on civilian populations, compliance with international norms and laws, and the potential ramifications for regional stability. Moreover, the present investigation will incorporate extensive scholarly references, official

publications from governmental entities, and expert evaluations to guarantee a comprehensive and empirically supported examination of the topic at hand.

Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in its potential to contribute valuable insights and knowledge to the existing body of research in the field. By examining, we aim to shed light on its implications.

The comprehension and assessment of the ramifications and efficacy of United States foreign policy measures hold significant significance within the contemporary global political milieu. The implications of direct regime change and international sanctions extend beyond the targeted countries, encompassing regional and global stability. By acquiring a comprehensive understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of each approach, policymakers are empowered to make more judicious and well-informed decisions in the formulation and execution of foreign policy strategies. Furthermore, this scholarly article comprehensively analyzes the moral, ethical, and practical implications of using these policy instruments. It intends to cater to the needs of academics, researchers, and policymakers by giving them a nuanced comprehension of the subject matter. The findings of this study may provide valuable insights into potential alternatives and best practices for effectively addressing the challenges encountered in international relations.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A Comprehensive Analysis In this section, we will delve into the intricate concept of direct regime change, providing a comprehensive analysis encompassing its definition and historical perspective. By adopting a researcher's lens, we aim to present a nuanced understanding of this phenomenon without introducing additional information. Direct regime change refers to the deliberate and purposeful efforts undertaken by the concept of direct regime change entails the deliberate facilitation of overthrowing a foreign government through a range of strategies, such as covert operations, backing opposition groups, and engaging in military interventions. According to (Lichbach, 1981), it was found Notable instances of United States engagement in direct regime change can be observed in historical events such as the 1953 Iranian coup, as documented by (Gasiorowski, 1996), and the 2003 invasion of Iraq, as explored by (Gorjao, 2002).

Evaluating the Efficacy of Direct Regime Change

In this section, we will delve into assessing the effectiveness of direct regime change to achieve desired political outcomes. Direct regime change is intentionally and forcefully removing a ruling government or regime.

According to (Capoccia & Pop-Eleches, 2020), some proponents assert that implementing direct regime change can facilitate the formation of democratic and stable governments, thereby advancing American interests and values. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that certain scholars (Wong, 2019) have highlighted instances where unintended consequences have emerged due to interventions. These unintended consequences include the proliferation of extremism and instability in the post-intervention period. The efficacy of direct regime change is contingent upon many factors, encompassing the legitimacy of the nascent governing body and the extent of indigenous backing for the intervention (Tudoroiu, 2011).

Ethical Considerations

This section will delve into the ethical considerations that must be considered when conducting research. Ethical considerations are crucial in ensuring that research is conducted so that the ethical implications associated with the direct implementation of regime change are of considerable importance, as they give rise to inquiries concerning concepts such as sovereignty, self-determination, and the entitlement to non-interference (Posner, 2007). The moral authority of the United States to impose its preferred political systems on other countries has been a subject of scholarly debate. According to (Schenoni & Mainwaring, 2019), critics contend that interventions of this nature frequently result in human rights infringements and compromise the fundamental tenets of international law.

International Sanctions

Definition and Types

International sanctions refer to measures imposed by one or more countries or international organizations on another country or entity in response to perceived violations of international law, human rights abuses, or threats to international peace and security. These measures are designed to exert pressure and influence the targeted country or entity to change its international sanctions are a strategic approach employed by nations to exert pressure on a specific country through a combination of economic and diplomatic measures. The primary objective of these measures is to induce a desired alteration in the policies or actions of the targeted country (von Soest & Wahman, 2015). According to (Hwang & Um, 2021), sanctions can be categorized into two main types: comprehensive sanctions, which aim to impact multiple sectors, and targeted sanctions, which specifically focus on specific individuals or entities.

Effectiveness of International Sanctions

The effectiveness of international sanctions is of great interest and significance in international relations. Researchers and scholars have

extensively studied and analyzed the impact and efficacy of these sanctions. Numerous case studies have been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of international According to (Sasse, 2013), proponents contend that the implementation of sanctions can exert substantial economic pressure on a target country, thereby compelling its government to reevaluate and potentially alter its policies. Nevertheless, it has been demonstrated through empirical research that the efficacy of sanctions is contingent upon various determinants, including the level of resilience exhibited by the targeted state, the extent of external support received, and the existence of loopholes within the sanction's framework (Goldring & Greitens, 2020). Moreover, it is worth noting that implementing sanctions can inadvertently lead to humanitarian repercussions, thereby affecting populations that are particularly susceptible to adverse effects.

Ethical Considerations

In the realm of ethical considerations, addressing the potential ethical implications of the research is imperative. This section will delve into the ethical considerations that have been considered. The ethical dimension of international sanctions necessitates carefully evaluating the humanitarian consequences imposed upon civilian populations in contrast to the desired political objectives (Ansell & Samuels, 2010). The imposition of collective punishment on civilian populations has been a scholarly debate, with some researchers highlighting the potential moral concerns associated with this practice. Furthermore, the discerning implementation of sanctions has prompted inquiries regarding the coherence and potential disparities in United States foreign policy (Cho & Rethemeyer, 2022).

Comparative Analysis:

Context-Specific Approach

In conducting a comparative analysis, it is imperative to adopt a context-specific approach. This approach entails considering the unique circumstances and conditions surrounding the analysis subject. By considering the specific context, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the factors that influence the comparative efficacy of direct regime change. International sanctions cannot be universally ascertained, as both approaches possess inherent advantages and disadvantages. The selection between the two strategies ought to be contingent upon the specific context, considering various factors, including the characteristics of the targeted government, the geopolitical environment, and the enduring objectives of the United States within the region (Staniland, 2021).

Effectiveness and Risk Assessment

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness and assess the associated risks of a particular intervention or treatment. The effectiveness of the intervention will be measured by analyzing its impact on the desired outcome

or target variable. Additionally, a comprehensive risk assessment will be conducted. According to (Thomson, 2018), scholars contended that policymakers should undertake comprehensive risk assessments and carefully evaluate potential unintended consequences before implementing any strategy. The efficacy of each approach exhibits variation contingent upon the prevailing political and economic circumstances of the country in question, in addition to how the United States engages with relevant local actors.

Ethical Decision-Making

The topic of ethical decision-making is of paramount importance in various fields of study and professional practice. It involves evaluating and choosing between different courses of action based on moral principles. In the realm of ethical considerations, policymakers carefully evaluate the prospective advantages of intervention in contrast to the potential detriments associated with either course of action (O'Brien, 2015). According to (Kilavuz & Sumaktoyo, 2020), it is imperative for a comprehensive ethical framework to incorporate various elements such as human rights, international law, and principles of justice.

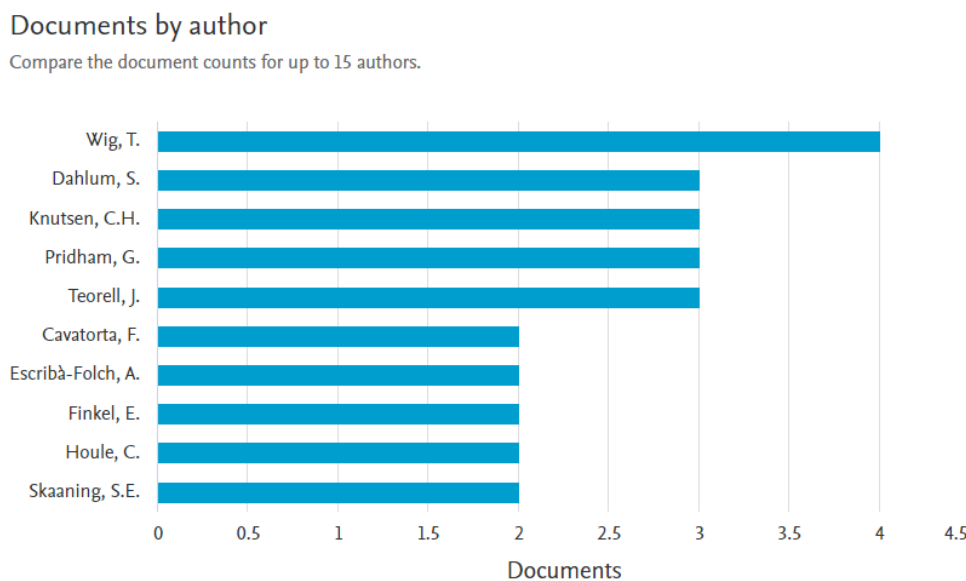


Figure 1. Publication by Authors

Documents by country or territory

Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories.

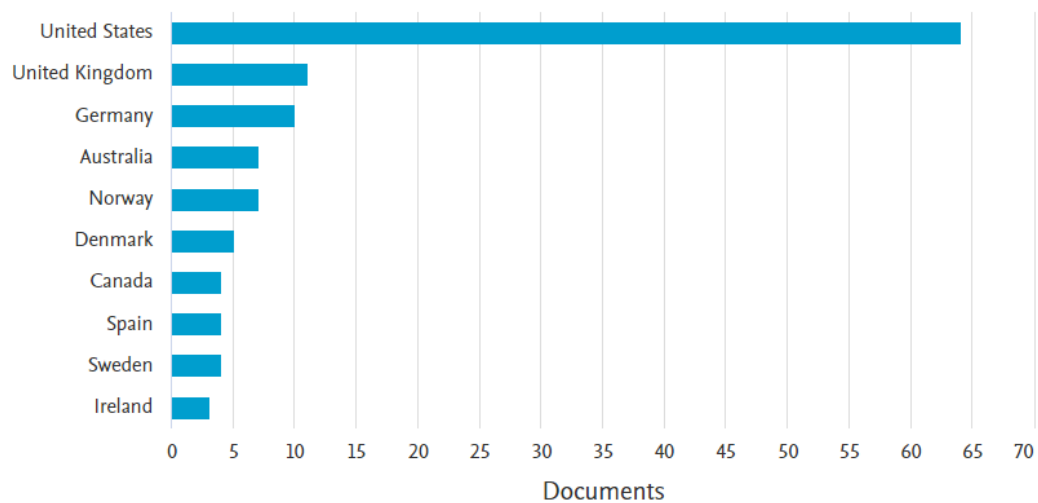


Figure 2. Publication by Country

METHODOLOGY

Research Type

The present study employs a qualitative research design, which is well-suited for conducting a comprehensive analysis of historical events and their corresponding outcomes. Qualitative research facilitates a comprehensive examination of the intricacies and subtleties of using direct regime change and international sanctions.

Data Collection

The primary data collection for this research will be conducted through an extensive examination of scholarly literature, official government documents, policy papers, and reputable news sources. The sources above encompass a comprehensive range of materials that offer valuable insights into the historical backdrop, case studies, and empirical data about the execution and resultant effects of both approaches.

Case Selection

In order to facilitate a thorough examination, this research endeavor will concentrate on specific instances where the United States has endeavored to exert influence over other nations via direct intervention to alter their governing regimes or the implementation of international sanctions. The case selection process will involve deliberately including a wide array of geopolitical contexts and outcomes to mitigate the risk of potential bias.

Comparative Analysis Framework

Historical Context

The present study will begin by analyzing both approaches' historical context, delving into their origins in the early 20th century. The present analysis

aims to investigate the various factors that have influenced the adoption of each approach, as well as to examine how these factors have evolved over time.

Examination of Direct Regime Change

This research endeavor aims to investigate instances in which the United States has directly intervened in the internal affairs of foreign nations to initiate regime change. The analysis will examine the employed methodologies, the underlying reasoning behind each intervention, and the resulting consequences, encompassing both intended and unintended outcomes.

International Sanctions

This study examines case studies in which the United States has utilized international sanctions to influence nations acting contrary to its interests. The present analysis will comprehensively examine the various types of sanctions that have been implemented, with a particular focus on understanding their underlying objectives. Furthermore, this study aims to evaluate the overall effectiveness of these sanctions in successfully attaining the intended policy goals.

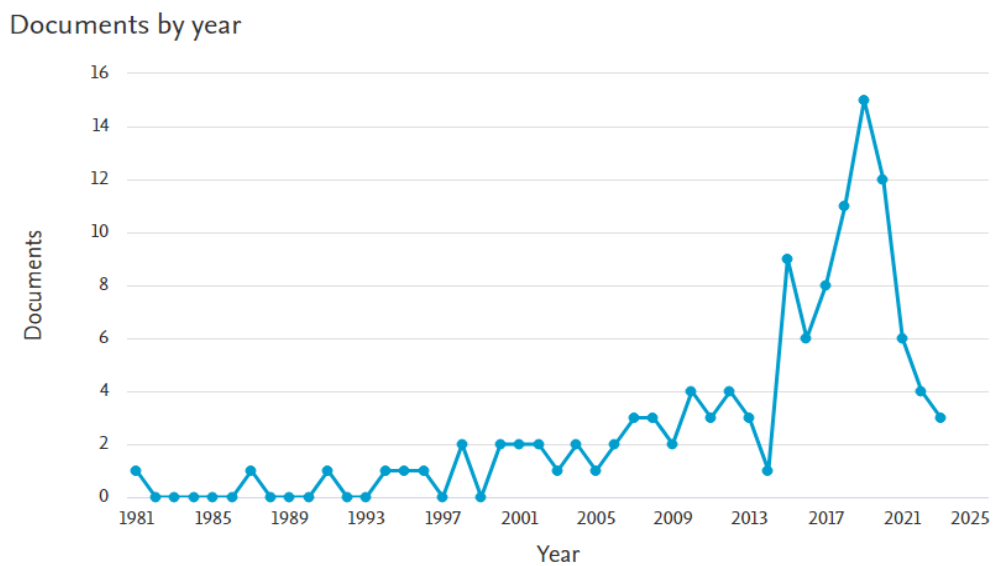


Figure 3. Publications by Years

Keywords and filters used for searching data;

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("US regime Change" OR "Regime change" OR "US BACKED Military" OR "International sanction") AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "SOCI")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "cp")) AND (LIMIT-TO (EXACTSRCTITLE , "Comparative Political Studies") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTSRCTITLE , "Democratization") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTSRCTITLE , "Geophysical Research Letters") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTSRCTITLE , "Economic Modelling")) AND (LIMIT-TO (

PUBSTAGE , "final")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE , "j") OR LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE , "p")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English"))

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Direct Regime Change

Direct regime change refers to a deliberate and conspicuous intervention by the United States to remove or weaken a foreign government perceived as hostile or undesirable. The utilization of this particular approach was notably observed during the Iraq War in 2003 when a coalition led by the United States undertook a military invasion of Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein's regime from power. In the context of Libya in 2011, it is worth noting that the United States supported rebel forces, ultimately resulting in the successful ousting of Muammar Gaddafi from power. The expeditious and consequential outcomes of direct regime change are evident in the expungement of preexisting power structures. Nevertheless, it is essential to note that the long-term ramifications of the phenomenon, as mentioned above, remain largely uncertain and pose significant challenges regarding accurate prediction.

Short-term Effects

- Short-term effects include a rapid transformation in leadership and government structures.
- The prompt implementation of new policies and subsequent upheaval of prevailing power dynamics.
- The potential eradication of hostile or oppressive regimes.

Long-term Effects

- One of the potential long-term consequences that can arise from certain events or circumstances is the occurrence of political instability and power vacuums. These situations can emerge when there is a disruption or breakdown in the established political order, leading to a lack of effective governance and a void in leadership. Unable political institutions and leadership can have far-reaching implications for society.
- The sectarian divisions and the resulting civil unrest have been observed and documented in various regions. These divisions, often rooted in religious, ethnic, or cultural differences, can lead to tensions and conflicts within societies. The consequences of such divisions can range from social and political instability to violence and even.
- One of the challenges encountered in this context pertains to establishing functional governance.
- The phenomenon under consideration involves escalating violence and increasing terrorism threats.
- The erosion of credibility and trust in the United States vis-à-vis other nations has been observed.

International Sanctions

International sanctions are a non-military mechanism to pressure nations, compelling them to modify their policies or behaviors. The United States, in conjunction with several other nations, implemented sanctions against Iran to restrict the development of its nuclear program. In a parallel vein, the Russian Federation encountered punitive measures imposed by the United States and its coalition partners after annexing Crimea. Sanctions are frequently employed as a means to circumvent direct military engagement and to manifest global dissatisfaction.

Short-term Effects

The short-term effects of targeted actions on a country can be observed in economic and diplomatic domains.

- First, there is an immediate imposition of economic pressure on the targeted country, which can manifest in various forms, such as trade restrictions, embargoes, or sanctions. These measures aim to disrupt the normal flow of goods and services, impacting the country's economic stability and potentially causing financial strain.

- Secondly, there are diplomatic ramifications associated with targeted actions. These can include strained relations between the targeted country and the targeted country and potential backlash from other nations that may have alliances or economic ties with the targeted country. Diplomatic pressure can manifest through the imposition of travel bans, the recall of ambassadors, or the reduction of diplomatic cooperation. Furthermore, limitations on trade and financial transactions are commonly observed as a direct consequence

- One of the potential consequences of diplomatic isolation is the strain it can place on international relations. Diplomatic isolation is when a country or entity is deliberately excluded or marginalized from diplomatic interactions and engagements with other nations. This can occur for various reasons, such as political disagreements, human rights concerns, or violations of international norms. When a country faces diplomatic isolation, it often

Long-term Effects

Long-term Consequences:

- The potential ramifications on the overall well-being of individuals residing in the country subjected to the intervention.

- The dynamic nature of geopolitical alliances and the evolving patterns of cooperation among various nations are subjects of significant interest and study. These phenomena involve political, economic, and strategic factors, shaping countries' relationships and influencing their decision-making processes. Researchers have dedicated considerable efforts to understanding

the drivers behind shifting geopolitical alliances and the mechanisms for fostering or hindering cooperation. By examining historical trends

- The potential for encountering resistance and retaliatory actions from the country subjected to sanctions.

- Difficulty in achieving policy goals may arise due to a phenomenon known as sanctions fatigue. This refers to a weariness or exhaustion experienced by individuals or entities implementing or enforcing sanctions. Sanction fatigue can manifest in various ways, such as reduced commitment to enforcing sanctions, diminished enthusiasm for diplomatic negotiations, or a decline in public support for the policy objectives underlying the sanctions. This phenomenon can pose significant challenges for policymakers, as it undermines the imposition of sanctions and negatively impacts the countries implementing them.

Comparative Analysis

In this section, we will conduct a comparative analysis to examine and compare various aspects of the subject under investigation. We employ a systematic approach to identify similarities and differences between different variables, factors, or entities.

When examining the efficacy of direct regime change and international sanctions to influence a targeted government, it becomes apparent that each approach has distinct advantages and drawbacks. Implementing a direct regime change strategy has been observed to yield prompt and expeditious alterations in the leadership of the targeted country. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that such interventions have frequently resulted in enduring instability, as exemplified by the cases of Iraq and Libya. In contrast, it is worth noting that international sanctions have the potential to exert substantial pressure and present a non-violent avenue for resolution. However, it is essential to acknowledge that attaining desired outcomes through this means may require considerable time. Additionally, it is crucial to recognize that implementing sanctions can have adverse consequences on civilian populations and impact the dynamics of international relations.

Evaluation of Effectiveness and Suitability

The evaluation of the effectiveness and suitability of each approach is contingent upon the unique contextual factors and policy objectives of the United States. Implementing a direct regime change strategy may be deemed more appropriate in situations characterized by imminent threats or when a viable alternative government can be readily established. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that this approach has tended to have significant financial implications, a lack of reliability in outcomes, and susceptibility to unforeseen and unintended outcomes. Although possessing less intrusiveness,

international sanctions may be deemed a more suitable option for effecting incremental alterations in policy and conveying global disapproval.

Findings

Efficacy of Direct Regime Change

The efficacy of direct regime change has been the subject of extensive investigation through numerous case studies, specifically focusing on the outcomes of such efforts conducted by the United States. Numerous scholars posit that implementing regime change, although potentially yielding immediate benefits, frequently proves inadequate in establishing enduring and amicable governance structures over an extended period. Iraq and Afghanistan have commonly referenced instances in which regime change led by the United States has been associated with enduring instability and insurgency. In addition, critics have observed that the regime change process could erode the credibility of the United States and negatively impact diplomatic ties with other countries.

The Impact of International Sanctions

International sanctions have emerged as a prominent instrument the United States employs in the past few decades. The United States seeks to induce a transformative shift in the conduct of specifically identified nations through the strategic implementation of economic and diplomatic measures. The existing body of literature presents a diverse range of findings about the effectiveness of sanctions. Several studies have demonstrated that the implementation of well-crafted and specifically tailored sanctions has the potential to induce policy modifications within the targeted nation. This phenomenon was notably observed in the context of South Africa during the era of apartheid. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that alternative studies have shed light on the potential unintended ramifications of sanctions, including but not limited to humanitarian crises and heightened animosity towards the enacting nation, as evidenced by the cases of Iran and Venezuela.

Assessing Success Factors

The assessment of success factors entails examining various elements influencing the outcomes of direct regime change and international sanctions. The existing body of literature highlights the significance of domestic support within the specific country of interest and the establishment of regional and international alliances. Additionally, the legitimacy of the intervention and the clarity of its objectives are crucial factors. The success of regime change endeavors is often contingent upon robust domestic opposition and the attainment of widespread international backing. Similarly, it has been observed that the effectiveness of sanctions tends to be enhanced when they are

implemented in a multilateral manner, garnering support from a diverse coalition of nations.

Humanitarian and Ethical Considerations

Humanitarian and ethical considerations constitute a pivotal facet of the ongoing discourse surrounding the dichotomy between regime change and sanctions. The implementation of direct military interventions has been observed to frequently yield adverse consequences, including the unfortunate occurrence of civilian casualties and violations of human rights. Conversely, the imposition of sanctions has been found to engender extensive suffering among the civilian populace potentially. The extant body of literature underscores the utmost significance of meticulously contemplating these factors while formulating foreign policy.

The Role of Soft Power

The literature acknowledges that, alongside conventional methods such as regime change and sanctions, soft power significantly influences other nations. Soft power, a concept rooted in attraction rather than coercion, entails strategically promoting American values, culture, and ideals. According to scholarly discourse, there exists a contention that the allocation of resources towards endeavors about soft power has the potential to cultivate enduring alliances and foster constructive transformations within specific nations, all while circumventing the utilization of military force or punitive actions.

Towards a Balanced Approach

In light of the extensive examination of existing literature, it becomes evident that a comprehensive analysis of potential strategies for addressing political transitions and international conflicts necessitates a departure from a singular approach. The findings indicate that direct regime change and international sanctions exhibit limitations and cannot be universally applied as a panacea. The most effective strategy can be found by integrating various methodologies, considering each scenario's unique circumstances and goals. A comprehensive and well-rounded strategy may encompass implementing focused economic measures, such as targeted sanctions, in conjunction with diplomatic endeavors. Additionally, assisting civil society organizations and actively promoting democratic values could be instrumental in achieving desired outcomes. Furthermore, the strategic deployment of soft power initiatives can be strategically employed to advance the overall objectives further.

Final Thoughts

Based on a comprehensive examination of multiple case studies and a thorough evaluation of the immediate and enduring ramifications, it becomes apparent that neither approach can be considered a universal solution for effectively governing nations. The implementation of direct regime change has

been observed to yield expeditious outcomes potentially; however, it frequently engenders enduring instability. Conversely, utilizing international sanctions presents a non-military alternative, albeit one that a protracted and onerous process may characterize. The selection of these methodologies should be predicated upon a comprehensive comprehension of the political and cultural milieu of the destination nation, the magnitude of the perceived menace, and the policy objectives pursued by the United States. Moreover, it is worth noting that implementing a comprehensive strategy that considers diplomatic engagement, economic cooperation, and regional partnerships has a higher probability of producing favorable and enduring results.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

In conclusion, this research paper compared direct regime change and international sanctions as US policies for managing countries. The findings illuminated each method's intricacies and ramifications. The research found that direct regime changes and international sanctions can be powerful tools for advancing US interests abroad. However, their efficacy depends on the target country's geopolitical context, internal dynamics, and US goals. A thorough analysis of historical case studies and empirical data showed that direct regime change generally causes short-term disturbances in the targeted country. Toppling unfriendly regimes can lead to political instability, humanitarian disasters, and extended conflict. Direct regime change may be seen as a violation of sovereignty by other nations, straining international ties and preventing global cooperation. International sanctions, however, put targeted nations under economic and diplomatic pressure. Sanctions can reduce the resources of governments that oppose US objectives and force them to change. Sanctions also have more international support than regime change. Sanctions have downsides. They may hurt civilian populations disproportionately and cause human misery, compromising US policies and drawing international censure. Considering the findings, neither strategy is universally superior, and the best way should be chosen based on a comprehensive understanding of the environment and objectives. Policymakers must thoroughly evaluate the target country's conditions and their approach's possible effects. A better strategy may combine diplomatic engagement, economic measures, and targeted sanctions suited to each circumstance. Comprehensive, multilateral approaches are more likely to win international support and collaboration, improving chances of success. Finally, controlling countries should promote human rights, international law, and regional stability. The US may improve its reputation as a responsible global actor and advance its interests while upholding its beliefs by adopting a pragmatic, case-specific, and ethical policy. Any policy's success

depends on promoting communication, mutual understanding, and sustainable global problem-solving.

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ADVANCED RESEARCH

This research still has limitations so further research needs to be carried out on this topic

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