INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1945 A.D.

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Definition and scope of International Relations

- **International relations** (**IR**) (occasionally referred to as **international studies** (**IS**), although the two terms are not perfectly synonymous) is the study of relationships between countries, including the roles of states, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multinational corporations (MNCs). It is both an academic and public policy field, and can be either positive or normative as it both seeks to analyze as well as formulate the foreign policy of particular states. It is often considered a branch of political science (especially after 1988 UNESCO nomenclature), but an important sector of academia prefer to treat it as an interdisciplinary field of study. Aspects of international relations have been studied for thousands of years, since the time of Thucydides, but IR became a separate and definable discipline in the early 20th century

- Apart from political science, IR draws upon such diverse fields as economics, history, international law, philosophy, geography, social work, sociology, anthropology, criminology, psychology, gender studies, and cultural studies / culturology. It involves a diverse range of issues including but not limited to: globalization, state sovereignty, international security, ecological sustainability, nuclear proliferation, nationalism, economic development, global finance, terrorism, organized crime, human security, foreign interventionism and human rights.

- The history of international relations based on sovereign states is often traced back to the Peace of Westphalia of 1648, a stepping stone in the development of the modern state system. Prior to this, the European medieval organization of political authority was based on a vaguely hierarchical religious order. Contrary to popular belief, Westphalia still embodied layered systems of sovereignty, especially within the Holy Roman Empire.[3] More than the Peace of Westphalia, the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713 is thought to reflect an emerging norm that sovereigns had no internal equals within a defined territory and no external superiors as the ultimate authority within the territory's sovereign borders.
- The centuries of roughly 1500 to 1789 saw the rise of the independent, sovereign states, the institutionalization of diplomacy and armies. The French Revolution added to this the new idea that not princes or an oligarchy, but the citizenry of a state, defined as the nation, should be defined as sovereign. Such a state in which the nation is sovereign would thence be termed a nation-state (as opposed to a monarchy, or a religious state). The term republic increasingly became its synonym. An alternative model of the nation-state was developed in reaction to the French republican concept by the Germans and others, who instead of giving the citizenry sovereignty, kept the princes and nobility, but defined nation-statehood in ethnic-linguistic terms, establishing the rarely if ever fulfilled ideal that all people speaking one language should belong to one state only. The same claim to sovereignty was made for both forms of nation-state. (It is worth noting that in Europe today, few states conform to either definition of nation-state: many continue to have royal sovereigns, and hardly any are ethnically homogeneous.)

- The particular European system supposing the sovereign equality of states was exported to the Americas, Africa, and Asia via colonialism and the "standards of civilization". The contemporary international system was finally established through decolonization during the Cold War. However, this is somewhat over-simplified. While the nation-state system is considered "modern", many states have not incorporated the system and are termed "pre-modern".
- Further, a handful of states have moved beyond insistence on full sovereignty, and can be considered "post-modern". The ability of contemporary IR discourse to explain the relations of these different types of states is disputed. "Levels of analysis" is a way of looking at the international system, which includes the individual level, the domestic state as a unit, the international level of transnational and intergovernmental affairs, and the global level.
- What is explicitly recognized as international relations theory was not developed until after World War I, and is dealt with in more detail below. IR theory, however, has a long tradition of drawing on the work of other social sciences. The use of capitalizations of the "I" and "R" in International Relations aims to distinguish the academic discipline of International Relations from the phenomena of international relations. Many cite Sun Tzu's *The Art of War* (6th century BC), Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* (5th century BC), Chanakya's *Arthashastra* (4th century BC), as the inspiration for realist theory, with Hobbes' *Leviathan* and Machiavelli's *The Prince* providing further elaboration.
- Similarly, liberalism draws upon the work of Kant and Rousseau, with the work of the former often being cited as the first elaboration of democratic peace theory. Though contemporary human rights is considerably different than the type of rights envisioned under natural law, Francisco de Vitoria, Hugo Grotius and John Locke offered the first accounts of universal entitlement to certain rights on the basis of common humanity. In the twentieth century, in addition to contemporary theories of liberal internationalism, Marxism has been a foundation of international relations.

Theories of international Politics

- Idealism
- Realism
- Marxism
- Dependency Theory
- Critical Theories

Liberalism/idealism

- **Liberalism/idealism/liberal internationalism**
- Liberal international relations theory arose after World War I in response to the inability of states to control and limit war in their international relations. Early adherents include Woodrow Wilson and Norman Angell, who argued vigorously that states mutually gained from cooperation and that war was so destructive as to be essentially futile.
- Liberalism was not recognized as a coherent theory as such until it was collectively and derisively termed idealism by E. H. Carr. A new version of "idealism" that focused on human rights as the basis of the legitimacy of international law was advanced by Hans Köchler.

Realism

- According to **realism,** states work only to increase their own power relative to that of other states. Realism also claims the following:
- The world is a harsh and dangerous place. The only certainty in the world is power. A powerful state will always be able to outdo—and outlast—weaker competitors. The most important and reliable form of power is military power.
- A state's primary interest is self-preservation. Therefore, the state must seek power and must always protect itself
- There is no overarching power that can enforce global rules or punish bad behavior.
- Moral behavior is very risky because it can undermine a state's ability to protect itself.
- The international system itself drives states to use military force and to war. Leaders may be moral, but they must not let moral concerns guide foreign policy.
- International organizations and law have no power or force; they exist only as long as states accept them.
- Politicians have practiced realism as long as states have existed. Most scholars and politicians during the Cold War viewed international relations through a realist lens. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union trusted the other, and each sought allies to protect itself and increase its political and military influence abroad. Realism has also featured prominently in the administration of George W. Bush.

Marxism

Marxian approach to international relations is based upon the concepts of Proletariat Internationalism, Anti-imperialism, Self-determination and Peaceful Co-existence. It believes in the onward march of international relations towards its logical and destined conclusion—end of capitalism- imperialism, unity of the proletariat as one nation and true internationalism.

Marxian view of international politics is identical with its view of politics. Just as politics within a state involves a continuous struggle between the two contending classes, the rich (owners of means of production, and having monopoly over production, distribution and exchange) and the poor (the workers, the underdogs who suffer exploitation at the hands of the rich), likewise international politics is a struggle between the capitalist states and the victims of capitalistic exploitation i.e. the poor and backward states. International relations involve the exploitation of the poor states by the rich states through devices like imperialism and war.

Dependency theory

- Dependency theory differs from most Western approaches to studying political development. One difference is that this approach originated in the Third World (primarily Latin America), rather than among Western academics. Third World dependency thinkers were concerned with explaining the unequal and unjust situations in which they and their nations found themselves.
- Third World countries were poor while "developed" countries were rich. Third World countries had bad health conditions, while other countries had good health conditions. Third World countries had little military power, while other countries had tremendous military resources. Third World countries faced starvation, while citizens of other countries had to worry about losing weight.
- Third World economies were monoproductive and agriculturally based, while economies in developed countries were diversified and industrialized. By almost any conventional socioeconomic measure, Third World countries were at the bottom of the scale. They had less education, less wealth, poorer health, less military power, and were dominated politically and economically by the First World.
- Dependency theorists asked why such inequalities existed. **Their central concern was to understand the causes of inequality.** They felt that such inequalities were unjust, and sought to explain inequalities in order to change them and achieve their goal of increased equality among nations and peoples. Dependency theory has always been quite controversial: it incorporates some Marxist concepts; it addresses the sensitive issue of inequality, blaming inequality on the developed nations; and it originates in the Third World. Some aspects of liberation theology and world systems theory are related to dependency theory.

Critical theory

- Beginning in the 1990s, several prominent international relations (IR) texts and journals have been published. Many of these now contain a range of essays on the intervention of particular critical theory perspectives, such as Marxism, Frankfurt school critical theory, post-structuralism, and feminism. Others, however, focus exclusively on critical theory and/or its principal critical theorists in order to take full(er) stock of the increasing influence and changes in this approach to IR. The same applies to journals, which adopt either an omnibus or a pluralist attitude, or a more context-specific one, by publishing only articles with a critical theory focus.

The (Post-II World War) foreign policies of the major powers:

- After the Second World War, the International System came to be a totally different system from the classical (19th century) international system. The classical international system was Euro-centric and it worked on the principles of balance of power, war as a means, secret diplomacy as an instrument, and narrow nationalism as its objective.
- Under the impact of the two world wars, particularly as a result of the Second World War, the nature of international system underwent a big change. Under the impact of the changes that it produced in the international power structure as well as due to the emergence of several new factors, the nature and content of post-war international relations registered an almost total and revolutionary change. It became a new international system and replaced the classical international system.

- **1. End of the Traditional Euro-Centric International Power Structure:**
- The two wars, particularly the Second World War destroyed the old international power structure and gave rise to a new structure. Before the war, only European nations, particularly Britain, France, Germany and Italy, were the major actors in world politics. The USA used to follow isolationism and the USSR, after 1917, had remained fully occupied with the process of internal consolidation of the socialist system.
- **After the war:**
- (i) Germany and Italy became very weak as a result of their defeats in war;
- (ii) Britain and France also became weak due to the heavy war losses suffered by them;
- (iii) The war destroyed the balance of power system in Europe;
- (iv) There appeared a power vacuum in Europe;
- (v) Europe lost its position as the epicenter of international politics;
- (vi) A weak Europe set the stage for the liberation of Asian and African countries from the clutches of imperialism and colonialism;
- (vii) The power vacuum in Europe impelled the USA to abandon isolationism and to increase its influence in Europe.
- (viii) It compelled the USSR to adopt a similar exercise for increasing its influence in international relations.
- These post war changed produced a big change in the international system.

- **2. Emergence of Cold War:**
- In the Post-war period, the USA decided to use its superior economic and military position for filling the power vacuum in Europe and for this end decided to win over the democratic European nations through its Marshall Plan. It also adopted the policy of fighting the spread of communism. ‘Containment of Communism’ became the primary aim of US Foreign Policy.

- Such an American attempt was thoroughly opposed by the USSR and it also decided to extend its influence in Europe. The success that it achieved in exporting communism to most of the East European countries emboldened it. The emergence of China as a communist power in 1949 gave further strength to Soviet-led communist movement. The USSR adopted the policy of challenging the US policies. In the process, there developed a cold-war—a war of nerves full of tensions and strains in world politics, which made international peace a risky and unstable peace.

- **3. Emergence of Bipolarity—Bipolar Power Structure:**
- The emergence of cold war led to the organisation of two competing and rival camps by both the USA and the USSR. The USA floated a large number of bilateral and multilateral alliances like NATO, SEATO, ANZUS and several others for consolidating the democratic anti-communist countries under its own leadership.
- The USSR countered the move by organizing the communist countries into the Warsaw Pact. These developments led to the emergence of two rival camps—the US Bloc and the Soviet Bloc, This situation came to be characterised as bipolarity in world politics and it divided the world into two competing and even hostile blocs.

- **4. Rise of Several New Sovereign States:**
- After the World War II, the weakened position of the European imperial powers and the strengthened spirit of national self- determination and liberation among the colonies became instrumental in initiating a process of end of colonialism and imperialism in the World. The anti-imperial & anti-colonial movement began registering a stupendous success.
- Several nations of the world, particularly Asian and African nations, were successful in overthrowing the yoke of colonialism and imperialism and in securing their independences. There came to be a big increase in the number of sovereign states in the world. Rise of new sovereign states in Asia, and Africa and a resurgent Latin America began giving a completely new look to the world map and international relations.

- **5. Birth of Non-alignment:**
- In the era of cold war and alliance politics, some states, particularly some new states, decided to remain away from cold war and the super power alliances. States like India, Yugoslavia, Egypt, and Sri Lanka. Burma (Now Myanmar) and some others decided to follow such a policy. This come to be known as the policy of Non-alignment.
- In 1960 the countries following non-alignment in international relations launched the movement of the Non-aligned (NAM) for collectively withstanding the pressures of the era of cold war by taking mutually accepted decisions and policies. The main aim of Non-alignment and NAM was both to keep away from cold war and its alliances as well as to promote mutual understanding and cooperation among the non-aligned states.

- **6. Democratization of Foreign Policy and Changes in Diplomacy:**
- The end of the Second World War rejected the thesis of authoritarianism in favour of democracy and under its influence the formulation and implementation of foreign policy became democratic in nature and style. In the 19th century, the foreign policy of a nation was formulated by a class of professional experts—the diplomat and statesman.

- It used to be a close preserve of the Foreign Office and Diplomacy. The democratization of politics however made foreign policy an object of discussion and subjected it to the influence of the common man. National public opinion, press and world public opinion came to be important factors of foreign policy.
- The changes in the nature, content and working of foreign policies of various nations resulted in a big change in the nature of post-war international relations. Diplomacy also came out of its old style and colour and it now came to be a new and open diplomacy.

- **7. Loss of Relevance of Balance of Power:**
- Between 1815-1914, Balance of Power acted as a regulator of International relations. It suffered a big blow in the First World War. It was revived in 1919, with a new mechanism like the League of Nations, but it again flopped in 1939 when the Second World War broke out.
- After the end of the Second World War several big structural changes in the International system as well in the Balance of Power system reduced the operation ability of this device. This rise of two super powers, transformation of war into a total war, the emergence of nuclear weapons, the establishment of the United Nations, the emergence of the process of decline of imperialism- colonialism and several other such factors made Balance of Power system almost obsolete.

- **8. The Birth of Nuclear Age:**
- The final end of the Second World War came with the use of atomic weapons by the USA against Japan. It symbolized the beginning of nuclear age in International Politics. For the first time some countries came to acquire means capable of destroying the entire world. The nuclear factor divided the nations into nuclear nations and non-nuclear nations, the former enjoying superiority in power relations over the latter.
- The two super powers came to enjoy, as Max Lerner observed, the capacity of “over kill”. Both, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. could destroy the entire world but no other nation individually or collectively could destroy or defeat the super powers. War became a total war and the world found itself dependent on the policies and activities of the two super powers.

- **9. Transformation of War into Total War:**
- Nuclear weapons changed the nature of war from a Simple war to total war. These made the war totally destructive. No nation whether nuclear or non- nuclear, could hope to survive a future war since it was bound to be a thermo-nuclear war.
- **10. Balance of Terror in place of Balance of Power:**
- The traditional concept of balance of power became obsolete in the face of the fact that it became impossible to create a preponderance of power against any aggressor backed by a nuclear power. The Balance of Power got replaced by a Balance of Terror which made the international system very dangerous and risky. The fear of mutually assured total destruction (MAD) through accidental war began haunting the policy-makers of all the nations.
- **11. A New Desire for Peace:**
- The two World Wars within a short span and the possibility of a much more destructive, rather totally destructive, Third World War made humankind highly conscious of the need for preserving and strengthening international peace and security. The urge for securing peace became stronger than ever before.
- **12. Increasing Interdependence among Nations:**
- After the end of the Second World War, International relations began developing a truly global character in which each nation began finding its national interests inseparably bound up with the interests of other nations as well as with international interests of peace, security and development. This realization and the growing interdependence of the world became instrumental in giving a vital and welcome strength to the cause of peaceful and cooperative international relations.

- **13. Birth of the UNO:**
- The failure of the League of Nations to maintain peace after the First World War was mostly due to the shortcomings of the Covenant of the League as well as because of the not fully representative character of the League. Consequently, after the Second World War, the statesmen felt no hesitation in agreement to establish a new international organisation—the United Nations Organisation which came into existence on 24 October, 1945.
- The UNO was designed to act as an effective platform for international diplomacy designed to secure international peace and security, and development through collective efforts of all the nations. The UN assumed the responsibility to maintain international peace and security by promoting friendly cooperation among the member states. Along with it, the UN Charter laid down a collective security system as the new device of power management in international relations.
- **14. Recognition of the Role of Power in International Relations:**
- In the post-war period the factor of power came to be accepted as an incontrovertible fact of international relations. It was realized that each nation is always prepared to use its national power to secure the goals of her national interest. It was further realized that the role of power in international relations was direct and the nature of interactions among nations reflected a continuous struggle for power. To analyze international politics as a struggle for power or as a set of interactions involving power, came to be a very popular approach in International Politics.

- **15. Emergence of the Age of Technology:**
- In the post-1945 years, man's ability to use the knowledge of scientific inventions for the welfare of humankind got greatly enhanced. It was because of this fact that 20th century came to be known as the age of technology. Science and Technology began playing a big role in changing the environment of international relations.
- As a result of technological revolution, there began appearing a revolutionary development in spheres of industry, transport, communications, agriculture and military. The resultant economic growth became instrumental in producing big changes in the nature of international relations.
- The change in the concept of war from a simple war to a total war gave a new dimension to international relations. The revolutionary developments in the fields of transport and communication increased the scope and frequency of relations among nations. The rapid technological development in the developed countries made them economically and militarily stronger enough to maintain a neo-colonial control over the newly emerged developing countries.

- **16. Emergence of a Peace Movement:**
- The two World Wars within a short duration and the possibility of a much more destructive, rather totally destructive Third World War made humankind highly conscious of the need for preserving and strengthening international peace and security. The urge for securing peace became stronger than ever before. There appeared a welcome peace movement in international relations. This encouraged nations to work for mutual welfare and development. They became highly conscious of the need for development through mutual cooperation and goodwill.
- **17. Rapidly Increasing Interdependence among Nations:**
- After the end of the Second World War, international relations began developing a truly global character in which each nation began finding its national interests inseparably bound up with the interests of all other nations as well as with international interests of peace, security and development.
- This realization and the interdependent nature of international community became instrumental in giving a vital and welcome strength to the cause of peaceful and orderly international relations. Peace became a cherished value and it gave a purpose to international relations i.e. to find ways and means for securing and strengthening stable and durable peace in the world. These gave an encouraging and welcome direction to post-war international relations.

- **18. End of the Traditional International System:**
- **The international system of post-war period became totally different from the classical international system in several ways:**
- (1) Power scarcity that characterised the classical international system got replaced by power surplus (Nuclear weapons, overkill capacity and two super powers) in the new system.
- (2) The Balance of power got replaced by a Balance of Terror.
- (3) The formulation and implementation of foreign policy became a more complicated and democratic exercise.
- (4) A big change in world political relations took place as a result of the rise of new states, and the liquidation of imperialism and colonialism.
- (5) Peace, security, development and prosperity for all the nations got recognized as a value in international relations.
- (6) There developed an arms race between the two super powers and the exercise became more dangerous because of the birth of nuclear arms race.
- (7) Because of increase in the number of states, there came to be developed several new problems and international relations became highly complex.
- (8) The presence of the United Nations gave a new look to the post-war international system.
- (9) New and Open Diplomacy came to replace the old and secret diplomacy.
- (10) The presence of two competing, in fact rival super powers set the stage for the emergence of cold war and bi-polarity in international relations.
- (11) The transformation of war into a total war made it much more dreaded and the nations became more and more interested in preserving international peace and security.
- (12) All the nations became conscious of the need for preserving peace through a better and effective device of power management i.e. collective security.
- Thus the Second World War had a big impact on the nature of international relations. Post-War International system came to be a system totally different from the pre-war international system.
- After the Second World War, the International System came to be a totally different system from the classical (19th century) international system. The classical international system was Euro-centric and it worked on the principles of balance of power, war as a means, secret diplomacy as an instrument, and narrow nationalism as its objective.
- It came to be replaced by a new international system which was characterised by two super powers, cold war, bipolarity, non-alignment, anti-imperialism, the UNO, the presence of several new sovereign states in the world, N-weapons and the threat of Total War. This new international system continued to work, almost unchanged, till the last decade of the 20th century when it came to be a Post-Cold War, Unipolar International System experiencing a new liberalisation and globalisation.

Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

- Discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning a ban on nuclear testing began in the mid-1950s. Officials from both nations came to believe that the nuclear arms race was reaching a dangerous level. In addition, public protest against the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons was gaining strength. Nevertheless, talks between the two nations (later joined by Great Britain) dragged on for years, usually collapsing when the issue of verification was raised. The Americans and British wanted on-site inspections, something the Soviets vehemently opposed. In 1960, the three sides seemed close to an agreement, but the downing of an American spy plane over the Soviet Union in May of that year brought negotiations to an end.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

- The NPT is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. The Treaty represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States. Opened for signature in 1968, the Treaty entered into force in 1970. On 11 May 1995, the Treaty was extended indefinitely. A total of 191 States have joined the Treaty, including the five nuclear-weapon States. More countries have ratified the NPT than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement, a testament to the Treaty's significance.
- The Treaty is regarded as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. It was designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, to further the goals of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament, and to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy
- To further the goal of non-proliferation and as a confidence-building measure between States parties, the Treaty establishes a safeguards system under the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Safeguards are used to verify compliance with the Treaty through inspections conducted by the IAEA. The Treaty promotes cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear technology and equal access to this technology for all States parties, while safeguards prevent the diversion of fissile material for weapons use.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty [CTBT]

- The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) is an international organization established by the States Signatories to the Treaty on 19 November 1996 and has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria. The objective of the organization is to achieve the object and purpose of the Treaty, to ensure the implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with the Treaty, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among Member States. To this end, the Commission prepares for the entry-into-force of the Treaty and carries out the necessary preparations for the effective implementation of the Treaty, including the establishment of a global verification regime. The Preparatory Commission consists of a plenary body composed of all States signatories to the Treaty and a Provisional Technical Secretariat.

India's-Nuclear Policy

- India has had an uncomfortable relationship with nuclear weapons. From the early days of independence, Indian leaders, especially Jawaharlal Nehru, took a very public and very vocal stand against nuclear weapons. But Nehru, a modernist, was also convinced that nuclear technology had a role to play in national development.1To a lesser degree, he also thought that nuclear weapons technology might have a role to play in national defence if efforts at nuclear disarmament should fail. These somewhat contradictory strands are still visible today, as they have been through much of the last six decades of Indian nuclear policy.

Terrorism its impact — Afghanistan , Iraq — US War

- Terrorism has an impact on the societies that it affects or targets. While this impact can be one-off or limited, nowadays—with the terrorism of radical Islamic groups such as al-Qaeda and, more recently, ISIS—it tends to be heavy and long lasting, even if it does change over time.
- Terrorism aims to create terror, a feeling of insecurity, and the idea that leaders can no longer protect those they lead. It leaves people stunned, and has an emotional impact that lives on through its political implications.
- These political implications relate first and foremost to democracy and the separation of powers, and can lead to the unraveling and abuse of existing structures, in ways that work to the government's advantage. They can also benefit the causes of populists or nationalists, playing out in favor of authoritarianism.
- If the impact of terrorism is lasting, it becomes cultural: individuals change their habits and behaviors, learning for example not to be passive in the event of a terrorist attack, and going about their daily lives keeping in the back of their minds the possibility that a terrorist attack could take place. They also consume differently, which has a number of effects, including considerable economic ones. Terrorism changes people's understanding of reality.

- South Asia, particularly the Afghanistan– Pakistan sub- region, is a hotbed of regional and global terrorism. It exports and imports terror-ism, both intra- and extra- regionally. Not only the South Asian states, particularly the major ones – India and Pakistan – have fallen victim of terrorist violence, it has also profoundly affected regional and inter-national security. The threat of terrorism, owing to a variety of reasons, is likely to continue as a major source of concern for the South Asian states at least in the foreseeable future.Not only the region's internal factors make terrorism in South Asia a com-plex issue, its complexity specifically accentuates due to its international linkage.
- A global fight against terrorism began soon after the Al- Qaeda- led terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001. Since then, the Afganistan- Pakistan region has been a key theatre of global fight against terrorism. The anti- terror war that began in Afghanistan in October 2001 still continues. The America- led NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) forces are scheduled to withdraw from Afghanistan by the end of 2014, but it is certain that the withdrawal will not be the end of the fight against terrorism there.
- Afghanistan in all likelihood will remain unstable in the foreseeable future; it may even descend into a civil war – a repeat of the post- Soviet Afghanistan in the 1990s. Also significant, the country is strongly likely to remain as a battleground for competing regional and international interests in the years to come. It implies that Afghanistan will continue to be a source of concern for South Asian security and stability.It is intriguing to assess how the anti- terror war in Afghanistan has affected South Asia's regional dynamics and its security landscape.

- 156 South Asia in TransitionIn this context two propositions can be advanced. First, the war in Afghanistan has complicated South Asia's regional security because India and Pakistan since the war began have vigorously competed for influence in Kabul. It implies that the anti- terror war in Afghanistan has intensified Indo- Pakistani strategic rivalry and, by extension, increased the pattern of conflict in the region.
- The alternate proposition is that terrorism is a common problem for all the South Asian states which has created a platform for the regional states to come together to fight the problem jointly. They have already identified terrorism as an area of cooperation in the programme of actions of the regional grouping – South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The terror-ist groups operating in the Afghanistan– Pakistan region are a common threat to both India and Pakistan, hence it has laid a ground for both the countries to come together and confront the common enemy.
- This scope will become more potent in the future once the international forces are withdrawn from Afghanistan at the end of 2014. The Indo- Pakistani collaboration to fight against terrorism means that the anti- terror war in Afghanistan would strengthen the pattern of cooperation in the region.The key objective of this chapter is to explore the implications of the anti- terror war in Afghanistan for South Asia's security and the changing dynamics of the regional international relations. It explains how the war has affected the Indo- Pakistani relationship and specifically whether it has widened their strategic fissures or whether it has brought the two coun-tries together because it is a common problem for both of them. It will also assess its impact on the region's transformation, focussing on whether the war in Afghanistan has contributed to creating a peaceful regional order or reinforced the historic pattern of conflict in the region.

New International Economic order; GATT and its implications

- The concept of new international economic order was although initially projected by Raul Prebisch and some other economists in the 1950's and 1960's, yet the first formal endorsement to it was received in April 1974, when the United Nations General Assembly at its sixth special session committed itself "to work urgently for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations."
- This UN commitment recognises that the existing economic order was unjust, wicked and immoral and that there was the necessity to create a new and healthy international economic order based on justice and co-operation.

GATT

- The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral agreement regulating international trade. According to its preamble, its purpose is the “substantial reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers and the elimination of preferences, on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis. ” GATT was negotiated during the UN Conference on Trade and Employment and was the outcome of the failure of negotiating governments to create the International Trade Organization (ITO). GATT was signed in 1947 and lasted until 1993, when it was replaced by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. The original GATT text (GATT 1947) is still in effect under the WTO framework, subject to the modifications of GATT 1994. GATT held a total of eight rounds, during which countries exchanged tariff concessions and reduced tariffs.
- In 1993, the GATT was updated (GATT 1994) to include new obligations upon its signatories. One of the most significant changes was the creation of the WTO. The 75 existing GATT members and the European Communities became the founding members of the WTO on January 1, 1995. The other 52 GATT members rejoined the WTO in the following two years, the last being Congo in 1997. Since the founding of the WTO, 21 new non-GATT members have joined and 29 are currently negotiating membership. There are a total of 157 member countries in the WTO, with Russia and Vanuatu being new members as of 2012.
- Of the original GATT members, Syria and SFR Yugoslavia (SFRY) have not rejoined the WTO. Because FR Yugoslavia (later renamed Serbia and Montenegro) is not recognized as a direct SFRY successor state, its application is considered a new (non-GATT) one. The General Council of WTO, on 4 May 2010, agreed to establish a working party to examine the request of Syria for WTO membership. The contracting parties who founded the WTO ended official agreement of the “GATT 1947” terms on 31 December 1995. Serbia and Montenegro are in the decision stage of the negotiations and are expected to become the newest members of the WTO in 2012 or in the near future.

Impact of Globalization.

- The process of globalization provides a golden opportunity for mankind to contribute to a major reduction of poverty world-wide. While the potential for povertyreduction is great, the extent of it will depend on many factors including, in particular, the pattern of growth followed by the developed and developing countries and the overall global policy framework. A question that is often raised is whether the actual distribution of gains is fair and whether the poor benefit less than proportionately from globalization—and could under some circumstances actually be hurt by it.
- The risks and costs brought about by globalization can be significant for fragile developing economies and the world's poor. The downside of globalization is most vividly epitomized at times of periodical global financial and economic crises. The costs of the repeated crises associated with economic and financial globalization appear to have been borne overwhelmingly by the developing world, and often disproportionately so by the poor who are the most vulnerable. On the other hand, benefits from globalization in booming times are not necessarily shared widely and equally in the global community.
- The fear that the poor have in some instances been by-passed or actually hurt by globalization was highlighted by recent studies which point towards limited—if not a lack of—convergence among participating national economies and across regions as globalization has proceeded. The observed trend towards greater inequality in the world income distribution between countries and regions (when the latter are not weighed by population size) and within many developing countries has a close bearing on conditions affecting the world's poor, as inequality acts as a filter between growth and poverty. In particular, inequality may affect growth and thereby poverty alleviation in the future.

Origin and Development of International Organizations

- The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies; OAS, OAU, the Arab League, The ASEAN, the EEC, SAARC their role in international relations
  The Organization of American States (OAS) is a multilateral regional body focused on human rights, electoral oversight, social and economic development, and security in the Western Hemisphere. While the organization is recognized by many foreign policy experts as an important forum for regional diplomacy, critics say ideological divisions among its members have hampered its efforts to promote democratic principles. The OAS has come under renewed focus in recent years for its criticism of Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro and its role in Bolivian President Evo Morales's resignation.

- The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), established on 25 May 1963, was the culmination of a number of diverse and far-reaching historical currents and political trends both on the African continent and abroad. Of particular import to the ideological formation of the OAU was the late 19th century Pan-Africanist movement which emerged in the United States of America (USA) among Black American intellectuals such as Martin Delany and Alexander Crummel, who drew similarities between Africans and Black Americans. The sentiment among these intellectuals centred on the belief that in order for black civilization to prosper, it was necessary to establish their own nation free from the USA where they would be able to pursue self-determination with dignity. Largely influenced by their own religious - mainly Christian - beliefs, early Pan-Africanists sought to advance the spirit of Pan-Africanism through missionary work on the African continent.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

- ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original member countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Laos and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999.
- **Membership**
- **10 States** — Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. 1 Observer – Papua New Guinea.
- **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Membership**
- **27 States** – Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, United States, and Vietnam.
- **Fundamental Principles**
- The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia, signed at the First ASEAN Summit on 24 February 1976, declared that in their relations with one another, the High Contracting Parties should be guided by the following fundamental principles:
- Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations;
- The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion, or coercion;
- Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
- Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful manner;
- Renunciation of the threat or use of force; and
- Effective cooperation among themselves.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

- The idea of co-operation among South Asian Countries was discussed in three conferences: the Asian Relations Conference held in New Delhi in April 1947; the Baguio Conference in the Philippines in May 1950; and the Colombo Powers Conference held in Sri Lanka in April 1954.
- A clickable Euler diagram showing the relationships between various Asian regional organisations.
- In the ending years of the 1970s, the seven inner South Asian nations that included Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka agreed upon the creation of a trade bloc and to provide a platform for the people of South Asia to work together in a spirit of friendship, trust, and understanding. President Ziaur Rahman later addressed official letters to the leaders of the countries of the South Asia, presenting his vision for the future of the region and the compelling arguments for region.[8] During his visit to India in December 1977, Rahman discussed the issue of regional cooperation with the Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai. In the inaugural speech to the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee which met in Kathmandu also in 1977, King Birendra of Nepal gave a call for close regional cooperation among South Asian countries in sharing river waters.[

THANK YOU