

Paper VI

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANISATION

Synopsis

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UNIT-1

1) What is nationality? Explain the major element of the nationality.

Meaning and Definition:-

Nation and nationality are derived from the Latin word Nation. This means birth or race. Nation has now become definitely. It means political unity. Nationality refers to a people United by common race, origin, language, tradition or history. It resizes the realm of common birth.

Prof. H.J Laski - nationality is a sense of oneness among the people which may arise from any one of the common factor.

Bryce- nationality is the population held together by certain ties such as language, literature, ideas, culture and tradition in such away as to feel itself a unity from other population similarly held by such of their own.

Elements of nationality:-

- (1) Common language
- (2) Common race

- (3) Common territory
- (4) Common historical background
- (5) Common interest.

2) What is nationalism? Explain the Merits and Demerits of nationalism.

Meaning:-

Nationalism is a spiritual concept which originates on the people having the sex race, language , tradition culture, religion and politics habiting territory of geographical unity. It is historically constituted stable community of people forced into a political.

Robert- nationalism is an ideology based on premise that should be organized on the basis of nationality.

Hertz- nationalism is a community forced by the will to be a Nation.

Merits of nationalism:

- 1) Helpful in liberating country from foreign.
- 2) It leads to social unit.
- 3) It leads to spirit of self sacrifice.
- 4) It leads to economic prosperity.
- 5) Nationalism enables the country to face the economic and political crisis effectively.
- 6) It leads to political unit and stability.

Demerits of nationalism:

- 1) Aggressive nationalism leads to racism.

- 2) It encourages colonialism and imperialism.
- 3) It is likely to endure world peace.
- 4) It is in the way of world federation and International Corporation.

3) Define Internationalism? Discuss the Merits and Demerits of internationalism.

Internationalism in words of Golden Smith:-

International is the feeling that individual is not only member of State but also the citizen of the world international is a system of action designed to promote peaceful cooperation among the state of the world. Internationalism triples an international society composer of national societies existing together on close harmony goodwill and co-operators.

Acc to Laski: internationalism describes international government or the organized subordination of state to an authority on which each may have a voice but on which also that voice is never the self determination source of decisions.

Merits of internationalism:-

- 1) The dangers of extreme nationality can be eliminated by the spirit of internationalism.

2) Because of the development of trade transport and communications some distribution in any part of the world on the absence of internationalism a single nation alone cannot attend peace and prosperity.

3) Greater understanding among the people of different nations is possible by the spirit of internationalism.

4) Modern wars involving the use of nuclear weapons results on complete analysis of the entire human role.

Demerits of internationalism:-

1) Every state has to accept certain international agreements and obey by there.

2) Internationalism triples partial surrender of sovereignty of the state.

3) It has removed barriers imposed on international trade and paved the way for free trade.

4) Every state has to replace external Independence by mutual interdependence.

Unit 02

1) Define National power and explain the elements and Limitation of National power.

Meaning:-

National power is the permanent factor in international politics. International politics depends upon the struggle for use of power among the nation. Power is essential to two peaces, justice, prestige and pride of the Nations. Power is totally of the influence over the actions and minds of the other men's.

Prof. Morgenthau-

Power is a psychological relationship between those who exercise it and those over who it is exercised.

George Berger-

The power is the capacity to impose one who will on other be reliance on effective sanctions in case of compliance.

There are various elements of national power:-

1) **Geographical factor:** according to **Napoleon** the foreign policy of country determined by its geography.

a) Size

b) Climate

c) Topography

d) Conation

2) Population.

3) Natural resource.

- 4) Technology.
- 5) Leadership.
- 6) Moral.
- 7) Natural character.
- 8) Ideology.

Limitations of national power:

- 1) Balance of power.
- 2) International morality.
- 3) World public opinion.
- 4) International law

2) Define National Interest? Explain the methods or Instrument of the National Interest.

The concept of national interest control importance in any attempt to describe, explains, predict, or describe international behavior.

According to Dyke- national interest as that “An interest which the state seeks to protect or achieve in relation to each other”.

According to Frankel- national interest amounts to the sum total of all the national values.

Methods or instruments of national interest:-

- 1) Diplomacy.
- 2) Propaganda.

- 3) Alliance.
- 4) Economic method.
- 5) Policy of status.
- 6) Imperialist colonialism.
- 7) Ideology.
- 8) Coercive method of war.

3) What is meant by foreign policy? Discuss the determination or element of the foreign policy.

The foreign policy is an integrated part of a nation state system and constituted the lifeblood of state system and extreme dealings. Foreign policy reflects the attitude of a state to the outside work. A state without foreign policy will be like without a rudder.

Definitions:-

George Molester- foreign policy is the system of activities involved by communities for changing the behavior of other state and for adjusting their own activities to the international activities.

Hartman- foreign policy is a statement of deliberately selected national interest.

Determinants / elements / instruments of foreign policy:-

***International factors:-**

1) Geography:-

- a) Size.

- b) Climate.
- c) Topography.
- d) National resource.
- 2) Historical and cultural factor.
- 3) Economic development.
- 4) Technology.
- 5) National interest.
- 6) Ideology.
- 7) Social and political structure.

***External factors:-**

- 1) International organization.
- 2) Alliance.
- 3) World public opinion.
- 4) Foreign policy for other states.

Unit-3

1) What is meant war? Explain the causes and remedies and kinds of war.

Meaning of war:-

What are the political phenomena but in the mean it is a special bond of human behavior. Hence then is a greater need for its psychological study than a political analysis. The conflict between different groups with arms and ammunition itself is war. It is a unresolved riddle in politics.

Definitions:-

Dinky Wright “what is the legal condition which equal to mix two or more hostile groups to carry on a conflict by armed forces”.

Hoffman Nickerson “what is the use of organized force between two human groups receiving contradictory policies each group seeking to improve its policy upon the others”.

Causes of war:-

- 1) Political cause.
- 2) Economic cause.
- 3) Social cause.
- 4) Psychological cause.
- 5) Religious cause.
- 6) Ideological differences.

Remedies to war:-

- 1) Importance of future generation in the plan for peace.
- 2) Propagation of the nation of equality.
- 3) To educate about the dangers of war.
- 4) War is not inevitable.
- 5) Disarmament.
- 6) Arms control.
- 7) International law.

2) Define Diplomacy. Explain the functions and types of diplomacy.

Meaning:-

Diplomacy is a technique which helps Nation on maintaining his international relations and also on sustaining international politics. The concept of separate politics unit necessities a is time degree of contract among them there is a need for communication between group is technical term of diplomacy.

Definition:-

Earnest Satan- "Diplomacy is application intelligence and 10th to conduct of official relations between the governments of independent States".

The Oxford English dictionary- "Diplomacy is the management of international relations by negotiation or by which this relations are adjusted and manager".

Functions of diplomacy:-

- 1) Representation.
- 2) Negotiation.

3) Reporting.

4) Protection of their citizen in foreign land.

Types of diplomacy:-

1) Traditional or old diplomacy.

2) New diplomacy.

-types of new diplomacy

a) Democratic diplomacy.

b) Totalitarian diplomacy.

c) Summit diplomacy.

d) Personal diplomacy.

3) Define International Law. Discuss its sources.

Meaning:-

International law is another limitation of national power it means the law among the nation international law is a body of rules which defines and regulates the relations of states in the international society.

Definition of sir Henry Marne- “international law is a system composed of various ingredients it consists of general principles of a right , justice equally situated to the conduct of individual on state of natural equality and to the

relations and conduct of nations collective of usage customs opinions, the growth of Civilization and correct a code positive law.”

Sources:

- 1) Custom.
- 2) Treatise.
- 3) Legal commentaries.
- 4) Adjudication.
- 5) Decision of the court.

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Unit-4

1) Define collective security. Bring out the essential of collective security.

Meaning:-

Collective security is popularly now has become advised that seeks to comfort this would be aggressors with concerted power of states determined to keep peace. Collective security through act glance right seems simplest and self-explanatory is difficult to define.

Definitions:

George schwerzemberger - "collective security is the machinery for joint action to prevent or comments any attack against an established international order."

Prof. Morgenthau -"collective security is based on the principles one for all and all for one. Under this system all Nations agree to take corrective actions against aggression and defeat the expressions being shore and peace is certain because no Nation can due to deny the collective actions of all."

Features of collective security:

- 1) Force can be used as deterrent and protection from aggression.
- 2) War anywhere in the world is a danger to peace.
- 3) It is an attempt to the maintenance of existing state of affairs.
- 4) Deterrence must be secured through the pooling of efforts and resources of all the states.

5) It is against the aggressive used to force to resolve the differences and for the peaceful settlement.

2) Write the meaning of balance power and explain the methods maintaining the balance of power.

In the ordinary sense of balance of power means there is a rough equilibrium of power between various Nations. Discount of equilibrium has been taken from the field of mechanism it implies the equilibrium of the type represented by a pair of scales. No Nation can live in isolation a large number of nations can leave with wearing degree of power exist and EA Nation tries to maximize its power.

Definitions:

Palmer sperhine- “means that through shifting alliance and counter kneeling pressure be allowed to grow as strong has threatened the security of the rest”.

Quonay wright-“it is a system designed to maintain a continuing convention in any state that if it attempts aggression it would encounter an invincible combination of others”.

Methods:

There are different methods in maintaining power of balance is:-

- 1) Alliances.
- 2) Divide and rule.

- 3) Compensation.
- 4) Buffer States.
- 5) Intervention.

3) Explain the meaning, needs and kinds of disarmament.

Disarmament and arms control from each other means the elimination or reduction of armament to preserve international peace and security by a verging was it means a plan for a system for the limitation of reduction.

Morgenthau- “disarmament is the deduction of certain or all armaments and human instrumentalities for the exercise of physical violence”.

Kinds of disarmament:

- 1) General disarmament.
- 2) Local disarmament.
- 3) Qualitative disarmament.
- 4) Quantitative disarmament.

Reason or needs for disarmament:

- 1) To avoid destruction.
- 2) Saving in money.
- 3) Reduction in tension and the danger of war.

4) Ethical and moral consideration.

5) Winning over public opinion.

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Unit-5

1) Explain the different methods of pacific settlement of disputes.

Propaganda has always been employed as an instrument of national policy. Hindu 28 century propaganda has become a measure instrument of national policy.

According to Holist -“propaganda as purposeful attempt by some individual or group by the use of communication with the intention that in any given situation the reaction of those so influenced will be that described by propagandist.

Methods and techniques of propaganda:-

- 1) Method of presentation.
- 2) Techniques for gaining attention.
- 3) Devices for gaining responses.
- 4) Method of gaining acceptance.

2) Define terrorism. Explain the some of features and causes.

Meaning:-

Terrorism is a global phenomenon which is easy to recognize but difficult to define the term terrorism. The word terrorism is derived from the Latin word 'Terror'. Their origin can be traced to the French revolution.

Hoffman - “the threat of violence individual act of violence or companion of violence design primarily to install fear of terrorism”.

Yoon Alexander - "terrorism is the use of violence against random civilian targets in order to intimidate or to create generalized pervasive fear for the purpose of achieving political goals.

Terrorism can be identified from some of the features usually associated with it:

- 1) Taking law into their hands.
- 2) No belief on the constitution.
- 3) Use of disguise.
- 4) Blackmailing.
- 5) Targeting hands of state.
- 6) Region of terror.

Causes of terrorism:

- 1) Bionomic cause
- 2) Religious cause.
- 3) Social cause.
- 4) Ethnic cause.
- 5) Political cause.

3) Explain the formation, achievement and failures of League.

Origin:-

The concept established the league of Nations arrows in the mounts of US President Woodrow's Wilson. In 1918 he put before the world peace 14

points. League of nation is last one of the 14 points. Wilson racket the charter of league. The charter who was drafted on 1919 and included in the Versailles agreement. This agreement was signed on 28/ 6/1919. The league of nation came into force on 10th Jan 1920, when 24 original members States give their contest to the charter.

Achievements of league:

- 1) Settlements of international disputes through negotiation.
- 2) It settles the disputes Finland and Sweden relating to the independent of Iceland.
- 3) Efforts were made to stop the exploitation of children and women in 1921.
- 4) The border problem of Turkey, Iraq was settled in 1924.

Failures of league:

- 1) European States.
- 2) The influence of big powers.
- 3) External nationalism.
- 4) Collection of arms.
- 5) Failure to maintain balance.
- 6) No prevention for permanent membership.

4) Explain the achievement and failure of UNO.

The UNO came into existence before the failure of the League of Nations the outbreak of another war. The UN charter was signed by representatives of 51 countries on 20th June 1945. At San Francisco and the charter came into effect

on 29th October 1945. 51 countries who signed the charter are known as the organized members.

Strength/ achievements of UNO:

- 1) Prevention of war: after Second World War the dispute between North Korea vs South Korea swallowed by UNO.
- 2) Establishment of peace: cold war, Afghanistan problems.
- 3) Maintenance international securities- Suez Canal, Cuban, Russia, Crisis.
- 4) Human rights.
- 5) Peacekeeping preventions.
- 6) Eradication of disease.
- 7) A painted avoiding radical problem in South Africa.
- 8) Facilitation of international trade.
- 9) Upliftment.
- 10) Socio economic development.

Weakness of UNO:

- 1) Big power politics.
- 2) Veto power.
- 3) Single country domination (USA)
- 4) Superiority.
- 5) Lack of own force.
- 6) Financial problems.

- 7) Neglect of small states.
- 8) Threat of nuclear weapons.
- 9) Imbalance representation.
- 10) No control over defense spending

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