

# **University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal**

**Course Content**  
**International Relation**  
**Course Code: 0312-313**

**Prepared by:**  
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# COURSE INFORMATION

<b>Course Name</b>	<b>International Relations</b>
<b>Course Code</b>	<b>0312-313</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Ged</b>
<b>CIE</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>SEE</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Exam Hour</b>	<b>03</b>

Course Learning Outcome (CLO): After successful completion of the course students will be able to,

<b>CLO1</b>	<b>Understand Explain and apply major theories of international relations, such as realism, liberalism, and constructivism, to analyze global political and economic dynamics.</b>	<b>Remember</b>
<b>CLO2</b>	Evaluate the causes and consequences of key global events, including conflicts, international cooperation, and geopolitical shifts, from a multidisciplinary perspective	<b>Understand Analyze</b>
<b>CLO 3</b>	Demonstrate the ability to critically assess international policies and propose evidence-based solutions to global challenges such as climate change, migration, and international security	<b>Evaluate</b>
<b>CLO4</b>	Develop and present well-reasoned arguments on international issues, incorporating diverse perspectives, and collaborate effectively in a multicultural and interdisciplinary environment.	<b>Evaluate Create</b>

# Assessment Pattern

## Continuous Internal Evaluation(CIE 90)

<b>Blooms Category</b>	<b>Test (Out of 45)</b>	<b>Assignment (15)</b>	<b>Quiz (15)</b>	<b>Co curricular Activities (15)</b>
<b>Remember</b>	<b>05</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>Attendance 15</b>
<b>Understand</b>	<b>05</b>			
<b>Apply</b>	<b>10</b>			
<b>Analysis</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Evaluate</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>Create</b>	<b>10</b>			

# Semester End exam (SEE 60)

**Blooms Category**

**Final**

**Remember**

**10**

**Understand**

**10**

**Apply**

**10**

**Analysis**

**10**

**Evaluate**

**10**

**Create**

**10**

<b>SL</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>CLOs</b>
<b>1</b>	International Politics, International Relations, National Power	4	CLO1
<b>2</b>	International Law, Balance of Power, Hard, Soft & Smart power, Collective security	4	CLO2
<b>3</b>	Foreign Policy, Diplomacy, Dispute settlement	3	CLO3
<b>4</b>	Current Issues, SAARC, NAM, UNO	6	CLO4

## Course Plan Specific Content, CLOs, Teaching Learning and Assessment Strategy mapped with CLOs.

Week	Topics	Teaching Learning Strategy	Assessment Strategy	Corresponding CLOs
1	Introductory class: Brief discussion on the total syllabus, Basic facts of IR	Lecture, Oral Presentation		CLO1
2	International Politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Scope of it</li> </ul>	Lecture Present	Quiz, Written Exam	CLO1
3	International Relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Nature</li> <li>• Relationship between IP &amp; IR</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz, Assignment, Written Exam	CLO1
4	Theories of IR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realism</li> <li>• Liberalism</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO1
5	<b>Actors in IR</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>State actors</b></li> <li>• <b>Non-state actors</b></li> </ul>	<b>Previous Discussion, Lecture Present</b>	<b>Written Exam</b>	<b>CLO2</b>

6	<b>National Power</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Definitions</b></li> <li>• <b>Elements</b></li> </ul>	<b>Previous Discussion, Lecture Present</b>	<b>Quiz Written Exam</b>	<b>CLO2</b>
7	International Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Sources</li> <li>• Limitations</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
8	Balance of Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Devices of it</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
9	Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Types</li> <li>• Hard, soft, smart power</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
10	Collective Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Conditions</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
11	<b>Foreign Policy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Definitions</b></li> <li>• <b>Nature of BD foreign policy</b></li> </ul>	<b>Previous Discussion, Lecture Present</b>	<b>Quiz test</b>	<b>CLO3</b>

12	<b>Diplomacy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Definitions</b></li> <li>• <b>Role of Diplomats</b></li> </ul>	<b>Previous Discussion, Lecture Present</b>	<b>Written Exam</b>	<b>CLO3</b>
13	Conflicts & Dispute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes</li> <li>• Methods of Settlement</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam Assignment	CLO4
14	Current International Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russian vs Ukraine war</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
15	Current International Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rohingya Crisis</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
16	SAARC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• History</li> <li>• Objectives</li> <li>• Success &amp; Failure</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
17	<b>NAM</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>History</b></li> <li>• <b>Objectives</b></li> <li>• <b>Success &amp; Failure</b></li> </ul>	<b>Previous Discussion, Lecture Present</b>	<b>Written Exam</b>	<b>CLO4</b>
18	<b>United Nations Organizations (UNO)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>History</b></li> <li>• <b>Objectives</b></li> <li>• <b>Main Bodies</b></li> <li>• <b>Success &amp; Failure</b></li> </ul>			

# INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

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**1<sup>st</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 10-19**

# INTRODUCTION



- ✘ International Politics as an academic discipline is of a recent origin. This discipline is so new that it can be called as the ‘youngest of all the social sciences’. It is dynamic in nature. In the present time, the need to tackle environmental problems, growing international terrorism, violation of Human Rights, Nuclear non- proliferation, unjust economic order, negative impacts of globalization as well as the necessity for reconstructing or reforming UN, IMF, WTO, International power structure. etc has been keeping the discipline on an development path.

# DEFINITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

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- ✘ According to **H.J. Morgenthau**, “*International Politics include analysis of political relations and problems of peace among nations. Further he writes, It “is struggle for and use of power among nations.”*”
- ✘ According to **Charles Schleicher**, “*All inter-state relations are included in international politics, through all the inter-state relations are not political.*”

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. **DIFFERENT IN THEIR SUBJECT MATTER**:-International relations is a comprehensive concept and all type of political, non-political, social, economic, cultural, legal, governmental and non-governmental relations etc are its subject matter. In comparison to it the relation of international politics is with the power struggle going on among different nations as every state weak or strong wants to spread its influence over other nations.
2. **DIFFERENCE IN THE METHOD OF STUDY**:-Explanatory method is used for the study of International Relations whereas analytical method is used for the study of International politics.
3. **DIFFERENCE IN THEIR OBJECTIVE**:- The ultimate aim of International Relations is the establishment of International peace and for the fulfillment of this objective principles are laid down and mutual inter course are promoted among different nations. In comparison to it, International politics is 'struggle for power' and for the fulfillment of this purpose different nations encourage conflicts and wars and keep on making political maneuvers.

# NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

- ✘ 1. Sovereign States are its chief Actors
- ✘ 2. Protection of National Interest is the Objective
- ✘ 3. International Politics is struggle for power
- ✘ 4. Power is both a means as well as an end in international Politics
- ✘ 5. Conflicts are condition of international Politics
- ✘ 6. International Politics is a process of conflict resolution among Nations.
- ✘ 7. International politics as a system of continuous interactions among Nations.
- ✘ 8. Behavioral Study
- ✘ 9.. Inter-disciplinary Study
- ✘ 10. Analytical and Scientific

# SCOPE OR SUBJECT MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

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- ✘ The scope of international Politics is not yet well settle. It is continuously expending. H. Morgenthau holds that struggle for power among Nations forms the scope of international Politics whereas Burton holds that besides other things, the study of International Relations includes all conditions and factors which influence the behaviour more than one state. These views highlight the diversity that prevails among scholars regarding the scope of International Politics.

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- ✘ In fact, international Politics has been a developing subject and as such its scope has been continuously developing. The subject matter of International Politics includes the followings:

- 
1. Study of State Systems
  2. . Study of relations among states
  3. Study of national Interests
  4. Study of national Power
  5. Study of foreign policy
  6. Study of international Law
  7. Study of International organizations and institutions
  8. Study of Geopolitics
  9. Study of war and Peace
  10. Study of Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution
  11. Study of Ideologies
  12. Study of Nationalism, colonialism and imperialism

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- ✘ 12. Study of National Character
  - ✘ 13. Study of Disarmament
  - ✘ 14. Study of the issues related to environment Protection
  - ✘ 15 Study of Policy- Making
  - ✘ 16. Study of the issue related to Human Rights
  - ✘ 17. Study of the role of Economic Factors
  - ✘ 18. Study of Demographic Factors
  - ✘ 19. Study of special Areas
  - ✘ 20. Study of the problem of terrorism

# IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

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- ✘ 1. It increase the knowledge of individual
- ✘ 2. Enables to understand world Problems
- ✘ 3. Helpful to maintain World Peace and Harmony
- ✘ 4. Enables us to understand the behaviour of Nations
- ✘ 5. Harmony between Nationalism and Internationalism
- ✘ 6. Helpful in building world based on justice
- ✘ 7. Practical Importance
- ✘ 8. Essential for the survival of mankind.

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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**2<sup>nd</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 20-28**

# Meaning of IR

- The term “international” was for the first time used by Jeremy Bentham in the later part of eighteenth century
- Consequently, the term IR was defined as official relations between the sovereign states. However some scholars include economic, social and cultural relations in it

# Meaning of IR

- There are two views regarding the meaning of IR, one is Broader and the other narrow
- Those who take narrow view assert IR include only “the official relations conducted by the authorized leaders of the state”
- To them relations like trade, financial interaction, missionary activities, travel of students and cultural relations do not fall in the domain of IR
- Professor Dunn takes a narrower view and define IR as “the actual relations that take place across national boundaries or as the body of knowledge which we have of those relations at any given time”

# Meaning of IR

- Those who take broader view of IR include, apart from official relations, all other relations among the states like movement of people, goods and ideas
- Quincy Wright says “it is not only the nation which international relations seek to regulate. Varied types of groups—nations, states, governments, people, regions, alliances, confederations, international organizations, even industrial organizations, cultural organizations shall be dealt within the study of IR”

# Meaning of IR

- Professor Hoffmann says “ international relations is concerned with the factors and the activities which affect the external policies and the powers of basic units into which the world is divided”
- It comes from the above that international relations is not only concerned with official relations among the states but it also covers the all those factors and organizations which affect the external relations of a nation

# IR and international politics

- Scholars of international relations have ignored the distinction between IR and International politics and they consider them as identical
- E.H Carr, Quincy Wright treated the two as identical. However some writers have tried to draw a distinctions between the two. To them IR is the totality of relations and therefore a wider term which includes politics, war, diplomacy, economy and even culture

# IR and international politics

- On the other hand International politics is concerned with diplomacy and the relations among states and other political units
- International politics include only those aspects of IR in which conflict of purpose or interest is involved
- In its broadest sense IR is comprised myriads of contacts among the states, people, organizations and groups however all these relations are regulated by the governments of the states and in this sense IR and international relations become identical

# SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATION

## 1. INTER STATE RELATIONS

- a. ALLIANCES
- b. DIPLOMACY
- c. FOREIGN POLICY
- d. TREATISE

## 2. GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

## 3. GLOBAL ECONOMY

## 4. SECURITY STUDIES

## 5. INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- 
- NON STATE ACTORS
  - REGIONAL STUDIES
  - INTERPLAY OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS IN SHAPING THE DYNAMICS OF INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

CONCLUSION



# THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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**3<sup>rd</sup> Week**

**Slide: 29-35**

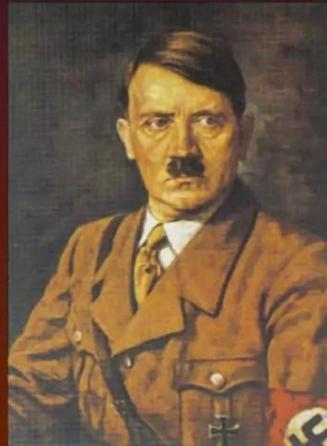
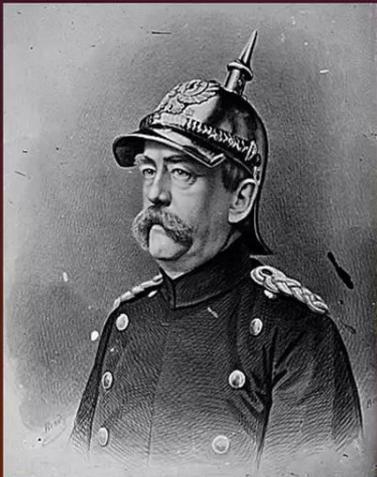
# 3 Approaches to IR [1]

## Realism

## Idealism

## Radicalism

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



(FT of London, 27/27.08.2000)



## 3 Approaches to IR [2]

- ❖ 3 approaches/concepts in explaining international relations: **Realism, liberalism/idealism, and radicalism**
- ❖ The emergence of such approaches is attributed to two world wars
  - ❖ To be great powers: realism (e.g., Germany, Italy, Soviet Union, United States)
  - ❖ Peace, harmony, and order through organizations and laws: liberalism (e.g., the League of Nations, the United Nations)
  - ❖ Self-interest and conflicts are inevitable: radicalism (e.g., Soviet Union VS United States after World War II)



# 3 Approaches to IR [3]

	<b>Realism</b>	<b>Idealism</b>	<b>Radicalism</b>
Other labels	<i>Realpolitik</i> , power politics	Liberalism, liberal internationalism, utopianism	Marxism, socialism
Nature	A struggle for power, dominance, force, national interest, self-help (in order to uphold sovereignty)	Peace, human progress, social harmony, individual rights, moral values, legal norms	Conflicting/dominant interests of social classes, (rich VS poor), dominance, trans-national



# 3 Approaches to IR [4]

	<b>Realism</b>	<b>Liberalism</b>	<b>Radicalism</b>
<b>Actors</b>	Nation-states	Nation-states and nonstate actors (e.g., UN)	Nation-state, nonstate actors and transnational economic/ social classes
<b>Interactions</b>	Competitive, conflictual, short-term cooperation	Competitive, but also cooperative in economic and diplomatic issues	Competitive, exploitative in North-South relations, transnational cooperative relations



# 3 Approaches to IR [5]

## **Realism**

E.g., Germany in World War I & II, U.S and U.S.S.R. after World War II

## **Liberalism**

U.N., World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank

## **Radicalism**

A worldwide anti-WTO protests against economic exploitation and dominance



## 3 Approaches to IR [6]

- ❖ No single approach is perfect in understanding IR
- ❖ Given the complexity of world politics, three of them can be applied in varying degrees, as well as in different contexts
- ❖ Consider the following factors while applying the chosen approach
  1. The nature of the issue (e.g., political, diplomatic, and/or economic ones)
  2. Using keywords and points mentioned in features and interactions to judge
  3. Using examples (e.g., events, actions) to illustrate your arguments

# ACTORS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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**4<sup>th</sup> Week**

**Slide: 36-54**

# Nation-state

- Nation
  - Community who think they are different from others in terms of history, ethnicity, language religion.
- State
  - refers to either the present condition of a system or entity, or to a governed entity (such as a country) or sub-entity (such as a province or region)

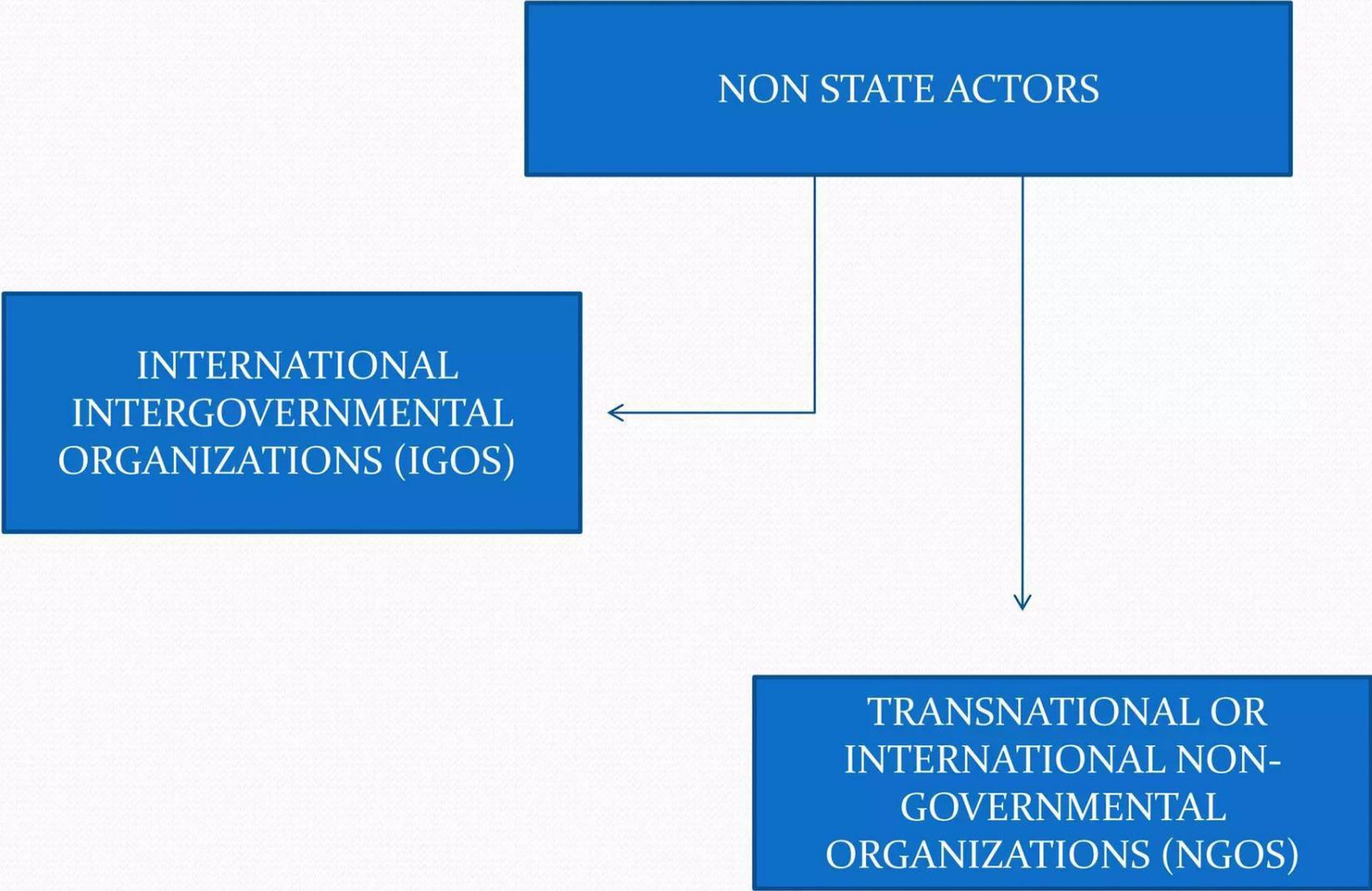
- 
- Nation-states can be largely defined as autonomous geopolitical entities inhabited by citizens sharing the same language, history and ethnicity
  - Example of nation state - United Kingdom

# Characteristics of nation-states

- Geographically defined territory
- Sovereignty
- Government
- Boundaries
- Nationalism
- Obedience and loyalty of population

# Role of nation-state in IR

- Decision making
  - Politic
  - Economy
  - Social
  - Culture



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graph TD; A[NON STATE ACTORS] --> B[INTERNATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (IGOS)]; A --> C[TRANSNATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)];
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NON STATE ACTORS

INTERNATIONAL  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS (IGOS)

TRANSNATIONAL OR  
INTERNATIONAL NON-  
GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

Voluntary association of  
sovereign states

Create by treaties and  
negotiation

INTERNATIONAL  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS (IGOS)

Pursue objective of states



classification

social

environmental

scope

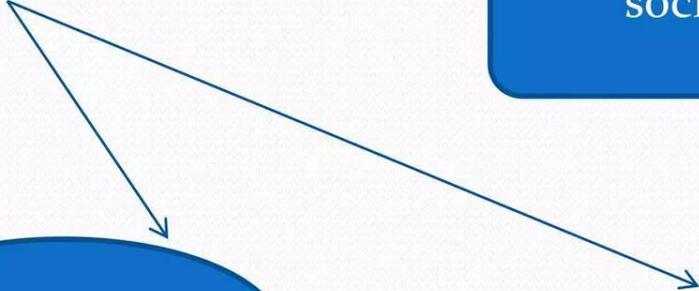
function

global

political

economical

regional



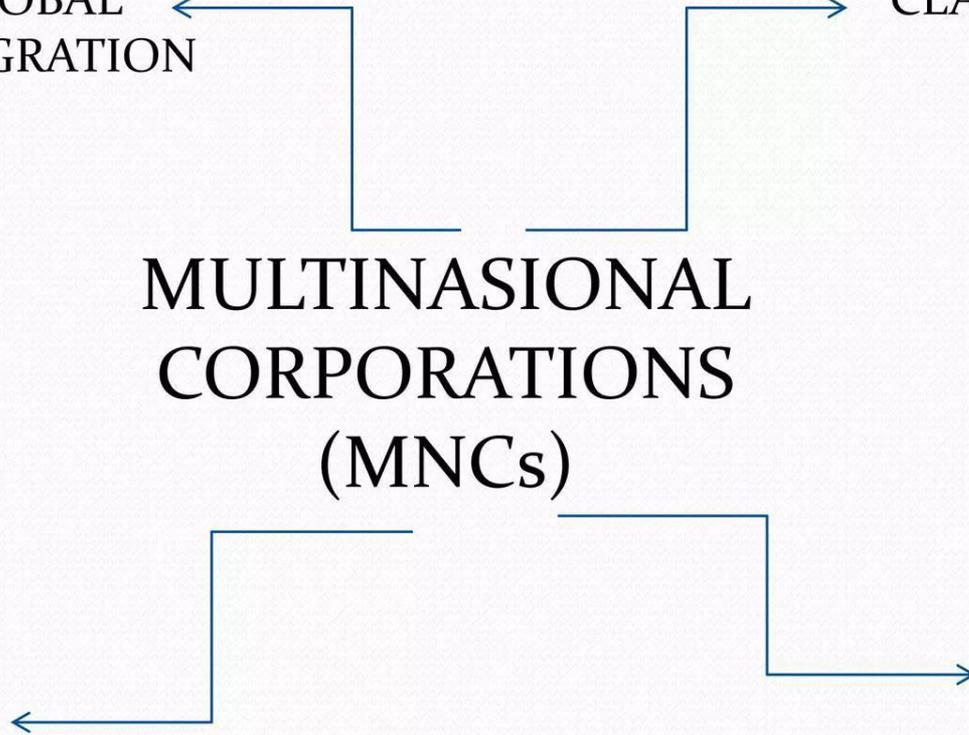
DRIVER OF GLOBAL  
ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

CLASSIFICATION

MULTINATIONAL  
CORPORATIONS  
(MNCs)

PROFIT  
MAXIMIZATION

IMPACT



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- The structure of international relations has been based primarily on relations between states, not developments within them. This was true whether under balance of power politics of the 19th century, superpower diplomacy of the last fifty years
  - List of Non State Actors
  - Multinational Corporation
  - Nongovernment Organizations

# Non State Actors

- Non state actors are non-sovereign entities that exercise significant economic, political, or social power and influence at a national, and in some cases international, level. There is no consensus on the members of this category, and some definitions include trade unions, community organizations, religious institutions, ethnic groupings, and universities

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- The impact of non state actors is context-dependent, however. The roles they play, and the influence they exert, depend upon political, economic, and social context.
  - Weak states tend to be former colonial holdings that never made the transition to viable nation-state. Examples include Afghanistan, Somalia, Lebanon, Congo, and a host of others.
  - Modernizing states, encompassing 80 percent of the global population, remain entrenched in the classic state system. Example Brazil, India, Russia and China

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- Developed/post-industrial states have moved beyond the absolutist model of state sovereignty found among modernizing states. Example European Nations (EU).
  - A majority of the most influential multinationals and NGOs the developed world. Empower communication and information.
  - Globalized finance and commerce, and the global elite are functions of developed countries.
  - All three types of non state actors are highly engaged in developed-world politics, economics, and culture.

# MNCs

- Most important change is the breaking down of the old model of multinationals headquartered in developed countries,
- With subsidiaries in the developing world taking orders from them.
- Today a growing number of multinationals (many of them state-owned enterprises) based in emerging market countries—particularly China, India, Russia, Brazil, Mexico, and Turkey—have become powers in their own right

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- Multinationals from China, India, Russia and other emerging-market states are offering an alternative source of investment that weakens the political and economic leverage of Western governments.
  - Emerging market-based multinationals are increasingly merging with or acquiring developed-world companies, as well as buying up other Western assets and sometimes gaining access to sensitive technologies in the process

# NGOs

- Organizations that are private, self-governing, voluntary, non-profit, and task- or interest-oriented advocacy organizations.
- Within those broad parameters there is a huge degree of diversity in terms of unifying principles; independence from government, big-business, and other outside influences; operating procedures; sources of funding; international reach; and size.
- They can implement projects, provide services, defend or promote specific causes, or seek to influence policy.

- 
- Prospered from both the growing (but primarily Western) emphasis on human, vice national, security.
  - Since 2001, advocacy NGOs that work transnational issues such as the environment, public health, migration and displacement, and social.
  - Economic justice have received greater visibility and influence thanks to increased public demands for action in such areas.

# 3 Changes of New Order

- First, most conflicts today are internal, not between states. This tendency will continue, and states will find their attention increasingly riveted, and resources committed, to dealing with what goes on in countries.
- Second, some states will fail to meet the basic requirements that bind citizens to their governments essential services, protection, and an environment conducive to stability and growth.
- Third, governments whose states are relatively immune from poverty and political instability will still find that they are losing control of significant parts of their national agendas due to the globalization and expansion of the economy, and the continuing revolution in information technology.

# Conclusions

- An era of globalization of trade and finance is fast becoming an oxymoron.
- Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), from multinational businesses to trans-national relief agencies, will not supplant the power of governments, but they will weaken them
- Governments will have limited avenues for influencing the agendas of these organizations.



# NATIONAL POWER

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**5<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 55-64**

# INTRODUCTION

- National Power is a key component of International Politics. Basically International Politics is the process of struggle for power among Nations in which each nation seeks to secure its desired goals and objectives of National interests. Because of the absence of sovereign or of a fully powerful centralized international machinery making authoritative allocation of values among the nations and because of the sovereign status of each nation-state, the securing of national interest by each state is always done by the use of its national power

# MEANING AND DEFINITIONS OF NATIONAL POWER

- National power is the capacity or ability of a nation with the use of which it can get its will obeyed by other nation. It involves the capacity to use force or threat of the use of force over other nations. With the use of National Power a nation is able to control the behaviour of other nations in accordance with one's own will.
- Acc to **Hartman**, “*National Power denotes the ability of a nation to fulfill national goals. It tells us as to how much powerful or weak a particular nation is in securing its national goals.*”
- Acc to **Padelford and Lincon**, “*National power is that combination of power and capacity of a state which the state uses for fulfilling its national interests and goals.*”

# NATURE OF NATIONAL POWER

- 1. Power is different from Force and Influence
- 2. National Power is both Means as well as an End
- 3. National power is an ability to secure National Interests
- 4. It is dynamic in nature
- 5. National Power varies Nation to nation
- 6. There are several elements of National Power
- 7. There is different between the Actual power and Potential power of a Nation.
- 8. National Power is backed by Sanctions
- 9. National Power depends on its Use.
- 10. It is not Material Power
- 11. Integrated nature of National power

# KINDS OF FORM OF NATIONAL POWER

- 1. Military Power
- 2. Economic Power
- 3. Psychological power
- National power is combination of Military Power, Economic power and Psychological power.

# METHOD OF EXERCISING NATIONAL POWER

- 1. Persuasion
- 2. Reward
- 3. Punishment
- 4. Manipulation
- 5. Force
- 6. Manipulation
- 7. Dominance

# ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL POWER

- 
- Size
- Maps
- Location
- Climate
- Boundaries
- Topography

## 1. GEOGRAPHY



## • 2. NATURAL RESOURCES

- Minerals
- Petroleum products
- Crude oil
- Uranium
- Coal, Iron, Copper, lead, Gold, Sulphur, zinc etc.
- Green resources (valuable tree, etc)
- Environment

- 3. Population
- 4. Economic Development
- 5. Technology
- 6. Military Preparedness
- 7. National Character
- 8. Quality and type of the Government
- 9. Leadership
- 10. Efficiency of Bureaucracy
- 11. Diplomacy
- 12. Ideology
- 13. Education
- 14. Foreign Support and Dependency
- 15. Intelligence network



# LIMITATION ON NATIONAL POWER

- International Law and Treaties
- Balance of Power
- International Morality
- International Public Opinion
- International Organisations
- Collective Security
- Disarmament and arm and control

# INTERNATIONAL LAW

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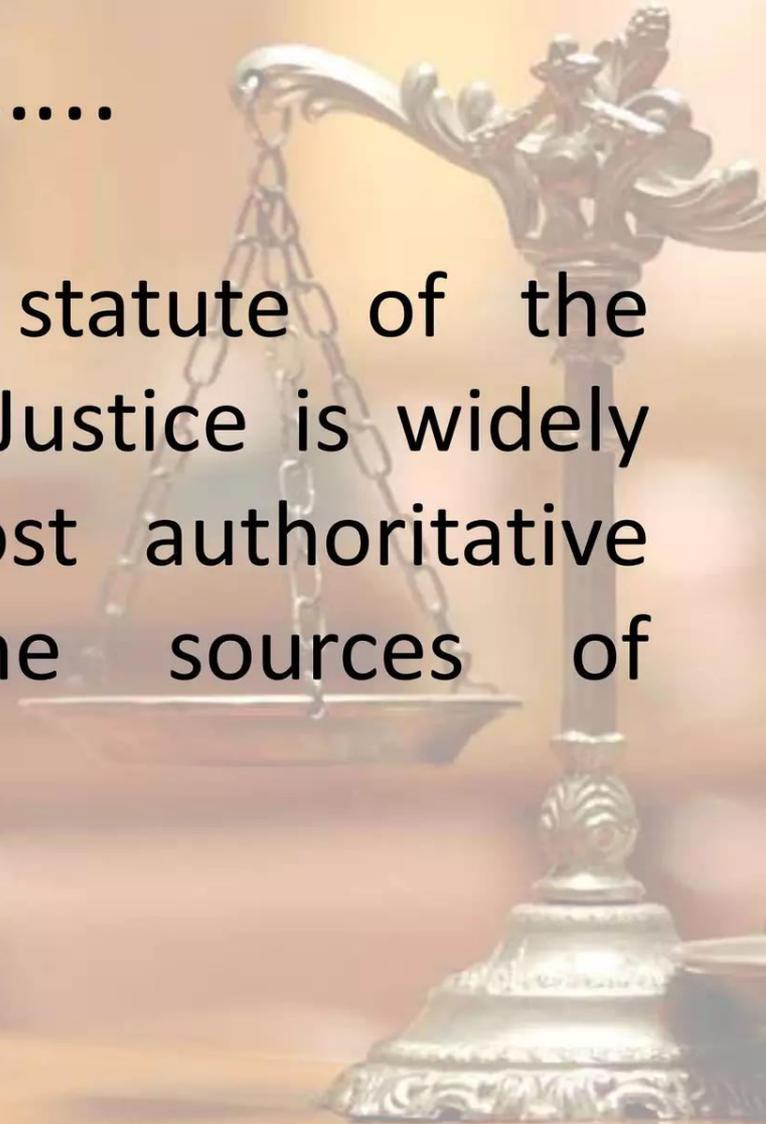
**6<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 65-81**

# Definition of sources of international law

- Sources of international law are the materials and processes out of which the rules and principles regulating the international personalities are developed.
- Rules are extracted and analyzed from the sources.
- According to Lawrence and Oppenheim there is only one source of IL i.e. the consent of nation.
- But Briefly considers customs and reasons as the main sources of IL.

## Continued.....

- Article 38(1) of the statute of the International Court of Justice is widely recognized as the most authoritative statement as to the sources of International law.



# The law applicable in ICJ, sec 38(1 and 2)

On the basis of Article 38 of ICJ Statute,  
Following are the distinct sources:

1. International conventions/treaties
2. International customs
3. General principles of law
4. Judicial decisions and writings of the publicists

# 1. International Conventions/ Treaties

- Treaties are known by a variety of terms- **conventions, agreements, pacts, general acts, charters, statutes, declarations and covenants.**
- The creation of written agreements whereby the states participating bind themselves legally to act in a particular way or to set up particular relations between themselves.

# Types of international treaties.

A golden statue of Lady Justice, the personification of the goddess of justice. She is depicted standing, wearing a blindfold, holding a sword in her right hand and a pair of scales in her left hand. The statue is set against a light blue sky background.

- International treaties can be broadly divided into two types:
  - i. Law making treaties - Universal or general relevance.
  - ii. Treaty contracts - between two or small number of countries.



## i. Law making treaties

- It is conducted between *many states* and creates general rules binding the states
- Lawmaking treaties or conventions are the main source of international law since, the basis of all international law is consent.
- Examples:
  - a. The Hague Convention of 1899 and 1907 (on law of war and neutrality),
  - b. The Geneva Protocol of 1925 (on prohibited weapons),
  - c. The Genocide Convention of 1948,

## ii. Treaty Contracts

- Deals with a special matter between contracting states only

Example: **Indo Nepal treaty on trade and transit, Indo Nepal treaty on Peace and Friendship.**

- Create particular law between the signatories.
- But is also source of universal rule also.

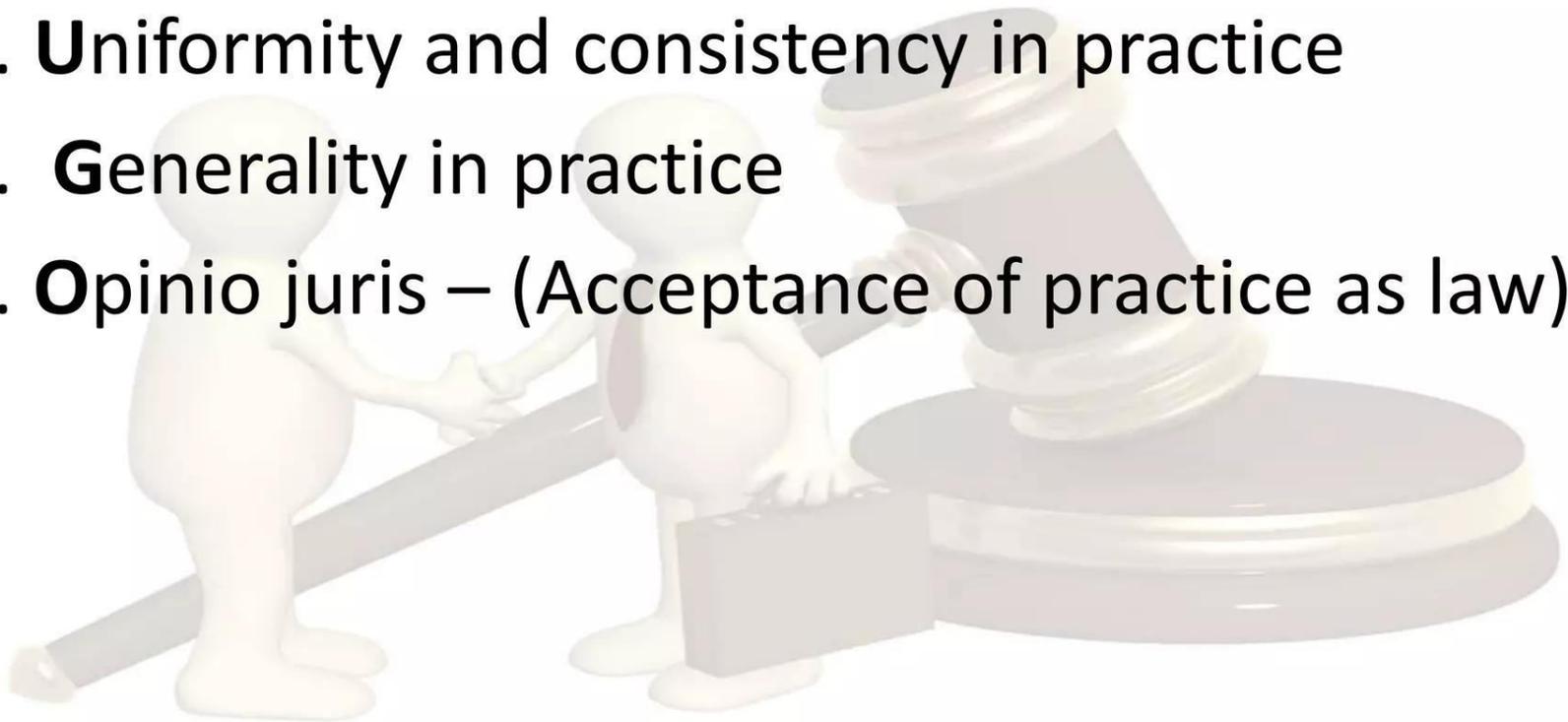
Example: . **Briand Kellogg Pact 1928** (a treaty for the renunciation of war between USA and France became so attractive that other states also subscribe to its principle of non use of force, so if more and more states consent to the rule of treaty contract universal rule is established.

## 2. Customs as a source of IL

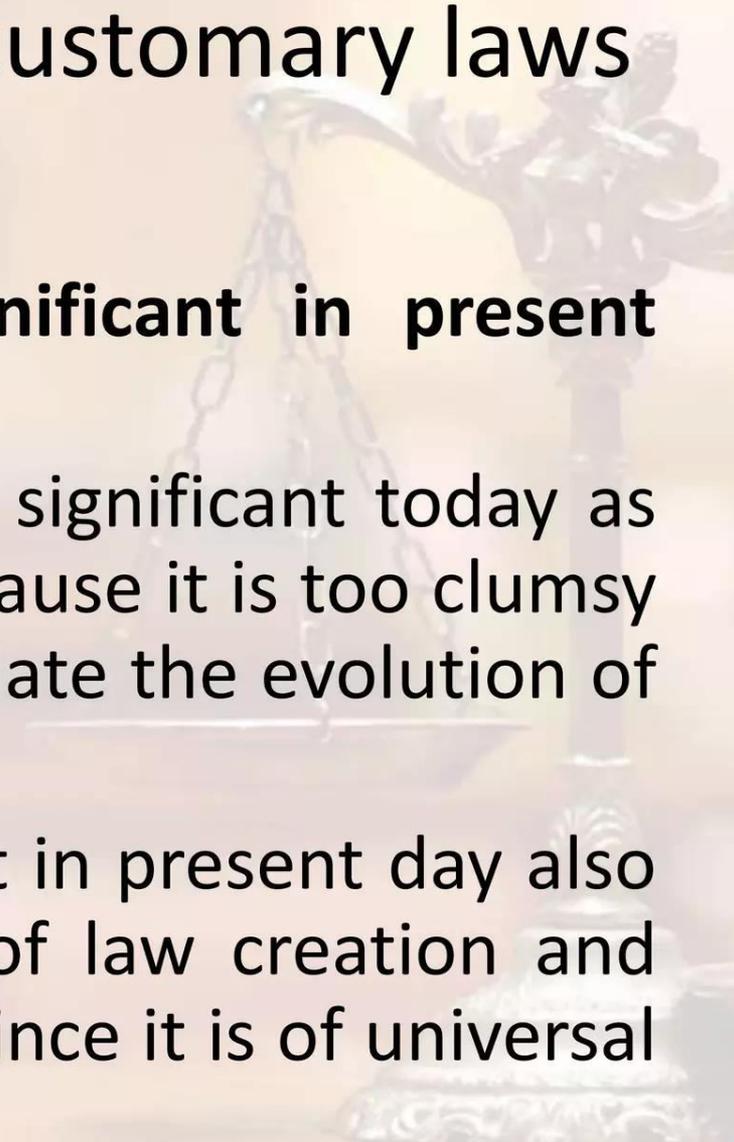
- The article 38 (1) of the statute of the International Court of Justice recognizes “International Customs”, as a source of international law.
- The ICJ’s statute refers to international customs, as **“evidence of a general practice accepted as law”**.

# Elements for making custom as international law

1. **D**uration of state practice
2. **U**niformity and consistency in practice
3. **G**enerality in practice
4. **O**pinio juris – (Acceptance of practice as law)



# Some views regarding customary laws



- **Can customary law be significant in present world?**

1)Opinion 1: customs can't be significant today as source of international law because it is too clumsy and slow moving to accommodate the evolution of International law.

2)Opinion 2: custom is relevant in present day also as it is the dynamic process of law creation and more important than treaties since it is of universal application.

# 3. General Principles of Law

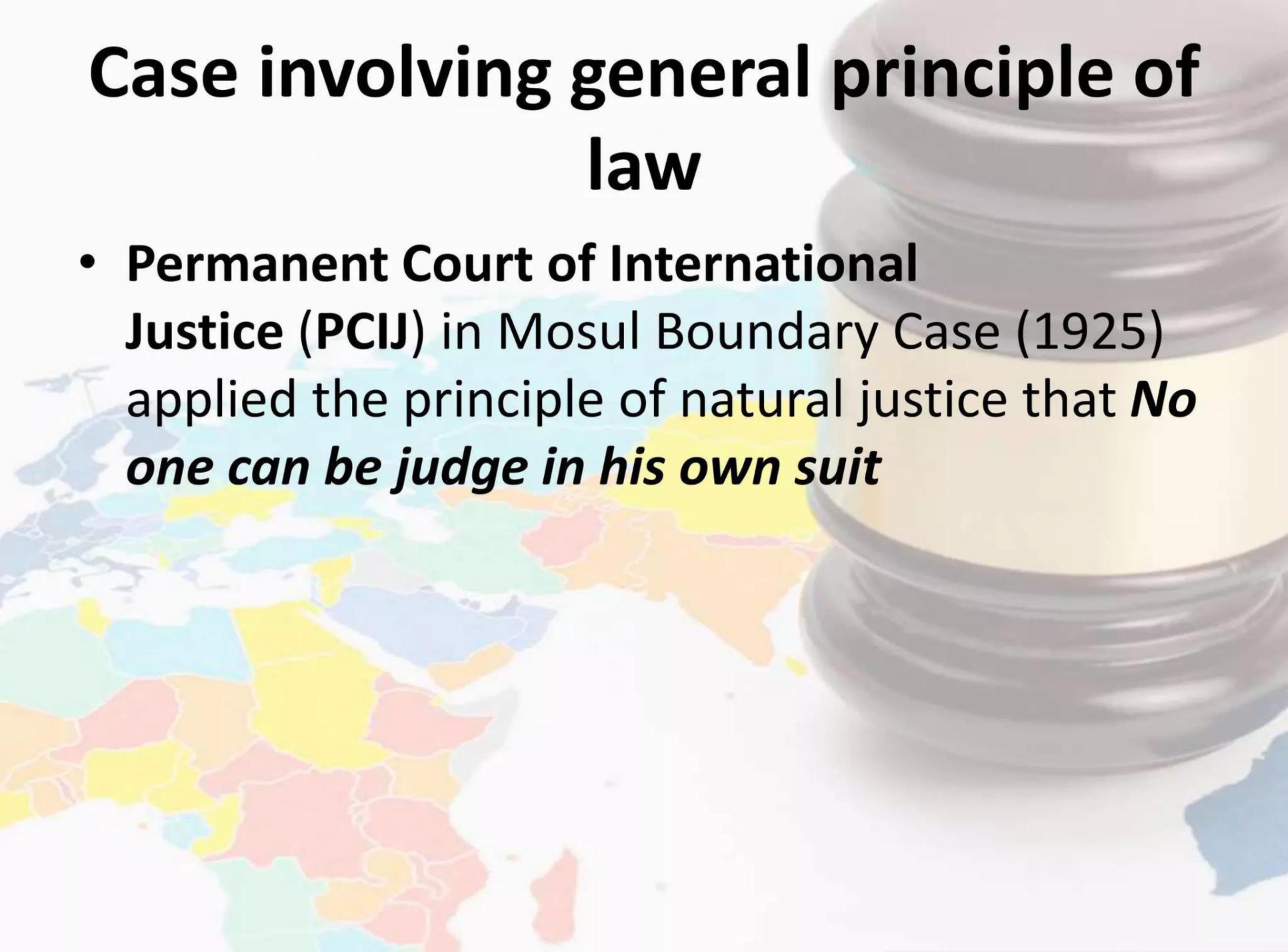
- The general principles of law are those principles which have *got recognition from all the states and by all the legal systems of the world.*
- The general principles of law are *based on justice and equity.*
- They include basic principles of law which are *indisputable.*
- They provide a mechanism to address international issues not already subject either to treaty provisions or to binding customary rules.

# Why general principles of law are included?

- The main reason why this source is included in ICJ because *a situation may arise when there is absence of law relating exactly to the point.*
- International law has *no method of legislating to provide rules to regulate new situations*
- *neither it follows principle of past precedents.* Hence, the provision of general principle was established as a source of law to fill the gap and solve the problem of *non liquet* (a situation when the court refuses to settle disputes on the ground that rules are not available).

# Case involving general principle of law

- **Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) in Mosul Boundary Case (1925)** applied the principle of natural justice that ***No one can be judge in his own suit***



## 4. Judicial decisions (subsidiary source)

- Article 38 recognizes a judicial decisions as a subsidiary source of international law but not an actual source.
- Article 59 of the Statute of ICJ provides that: *The decision of the court haves no binding force except between the parties in respect of that particular case.*
- While the doctrine of precedent does not exist in international law, *one still finds that states in disputes and textbook writer quote judgments of the permanent court and the ICJ as authoritative decisions.*

# Judicial decisions of the municipal courts

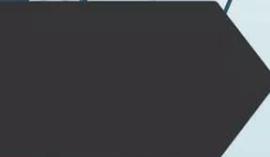
- The laws of a specific state and decisions of the municipal courts are not in general, source of international law, since, they do not create legally binding obligations for other state.

## 5. Writings of the publicists (subsidiary source)

- Article 38 of statute of ICJ recognizes ' the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations' as a subsidiary means for the determination of rules of international law.
- Writers such as Gentile, Grotius, Vattel etc, were the supreme authorities of the 16th and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and determined the scope, form and content of international law.
- The various international judicial and arbitral bodies in considering their decisions consult and quote the writings of the teaching juristic authorities, when need arises.



# BALANCE OF POWER



**7<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 82-93**



# MEANING OF BALANCE OF POWER

- One of the oldest and most discussed concept of the international relations
- The term indicates the relative distribution of power among states into equal or unequal shares.
- It means such a ‘just equilibrium’ in power among the members of the family of the nations as will prevent any one of them from becoming sufficiently strong to enforce its will upon the others.
- Concept of mutual deterrence is important in BOP.

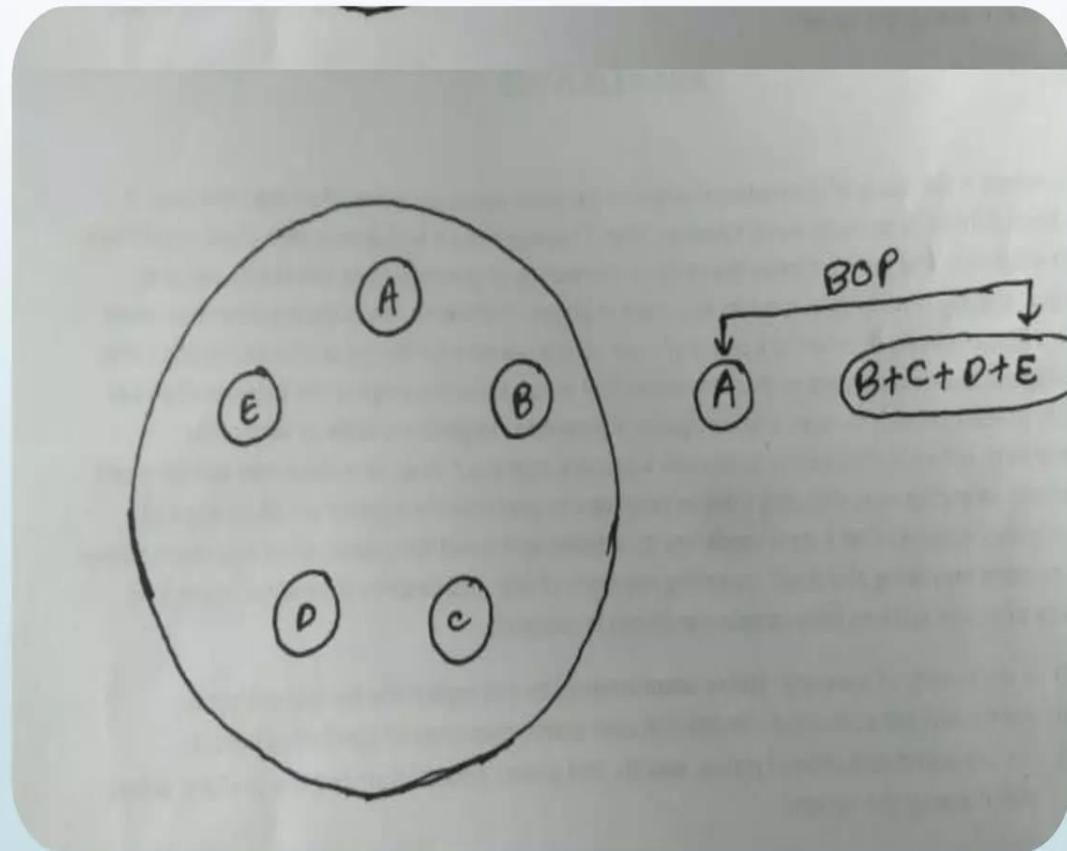


## Several scholars have approached the balance of power concept from various angles

- According to David Hume, balance of power is a scientific law of IR due to its increased relevance and significance
- For Hans J Morgenthau, the Balance of power is the iron law of world politics
- Henry Kissinger However, described the balance of power as more of an art than a science
- Richard Cobden stated “the balance of power is a chimera!

# HOW BOP SYSTEM WORKS?

If state A increases its power, state B must try to equalize it by increasing its own power. If B alone cannot match A's might, it can join other states and together they can reduce the power of A, i.e. formation of alliances.





# PREREQUISITES OF BALANCE OF POWER

- A multiplicity of sovereign states unconstrained by any legitimate authority.
- Absence of a centralized and common government above the sovereign states.
- Continuous but controlled competition over scarce resources or conflicting values.
- Relatively unequal distribution of status, wealth and power potential among the political actors that make up the system.



# CHARACTERISTICS OF BALANCE OF POWER

- See-saw model of BOP.
- BOP is not god given, states must actively engage themselves into alliances to secure equilibrium.
- This system is the game for the big powers and the small states are the mere spectators.
- Neither suitable for democracy nor for dictatorship. Democracy means consensus of people and dictators always see their states over and above others

# METHODS OF BALANCE OF POWER

METHODS	RELEVANCE	EXAMPLES
Alliances and Counter-alliances	Forming coalitions; both offensive and defensive; not permanent	NATO, SEATO, CENTO, Warsaw Pact
Compensations	Partition and division of territories by large powers at the expense of smaller ones.	Partition of Germany by the treaty of Versailles , division of Korea and Vietnam after 2 <sup>nd</sup> world war
Buffer states	States may be placed between powerful states to keep rival powers out of direct contact with each other.	Nepal and Bhutan serve as a buffer states between India and China.
Armaments and disarmaments	Armament= increased military power and weaponry; Disarmament= proportionate reduction in arms to end arms race.	USA and USSR stockpiling arms during cold war in the name of security; Disarmament treaties NPT, CTBT etc.
Divide and rule	Age old policy of weakening competitors by diving them territorially or politically.	Europe was divided in to western and eastern Europe by US and USSR based on ideological differences.

# CRITICISM OF BALANCE OF POWER

- BOP cannot ensure peace. In spite of alliances and counter alliances, the two devastating world wars happened.
- Based on a narrow view of international relations by only looking at power relations. Ignores social, economic culture and moral factors.
- BOP is uncertain because it is difficult to have a quantitative measurement of power. National power of a state is made of many elements and they are subjected to constant change.
- It is unreal because states rather than aiming to create a balance, they aspire for power and superiority in international relations.
- It is inadequate as it accepts war as a means of preserving peace.

# RELEVANCE OF BALANCE OF POWER

➤ Balance of power is still relevant. How?

✓ Through the concept of ‘soft power’ given by Joseph Nye

“soft power is a kind of ability which can realize the goal through attraction instead of the violence or the temptation.”

The attractiveness arises from a country's culture, political ideals and foreign policies. When the policy is seen as legitimate in the eyes of others, then the soft power is established, thus creates the soft balancing of it.

# EXAMPLES OF SOFT POWER.

- American culture exports, such as movies, soft drinks, and fast food chains, as an element of soft power;
- India's yoga as a soft power.
- GI (geographical indication) tags;
- Diaspora – dispersion of people from their homeland and community.
- India's counter to china's string of pearls strategy.





# MORE EXAMPLES IN THE CONTEMPORARY TIMES

- Growth of the regional agreements, Example: US, Japan and Australia signed infrastructure agreements to counter China's BRI initiative.
- ASEAN- China FTA, signed in 2010 to provide a strong counter to US.
- US investing in India to counter China.
- US imposing heavy tariffs on Chinese imports.



# CONCLUSION

- BOP is responsible for power struggle and power politics
- Power is dynamic and thus the states are forcefully driven into power game for their security
- Creates hatred, suspicion and arms race
- However, it also contributed to promoting international peace and collective security and leads to disarmament.
- Thus, the concept of BOP has utility as well and can not be abandoned
- Palmer and Perkins: ‘as long as the nation state system is the prevailing pattern of international society, balance of power policies will be followed in practice’

# POWER

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**8<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 94-102**

# Definition of Power

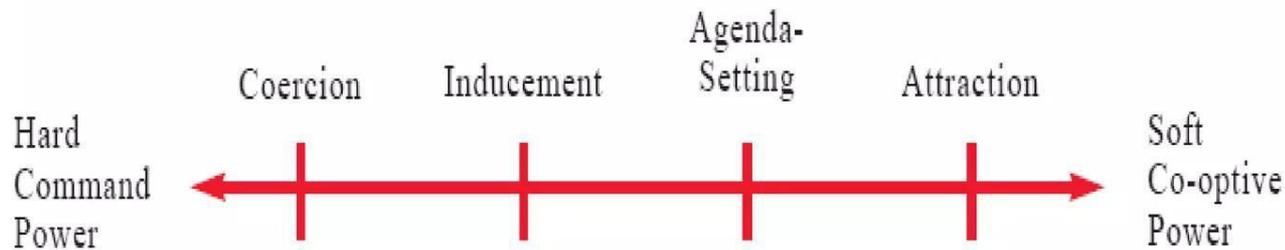
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- Hard power plays an important role for international relations.
- $A \rightarrow B$  (to make B do what A wants)
  - Coercion - (sticks)
  - Persuasion - (carrots)
  - Incentives
- *"The basic concept of power is the ability to influence others to get them to do what you want. There are three major ways to do that: one is to threaten them with sticks; the second is to pay them with carrots; the third is to attract them or co-opt them, so that they want what you want. If you can get others to be attracted, to want what you want, it costs you much less in carrots and sticks." – Joseph Nye, Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics.*

# Hard Power

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- Also known as **“command power”**
- “The ability to change what others do through coercion” (Smith-Windsor, 2000)



From J. Nye, *Bound to Lead*, p. 267.

# Hard Power and the USA

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- After WWII, US has a huge amount of hard and soft power
  - Hard power – Cold War
  - Soft power – “Western ideal” (more on this in a second)
- 1991-2001: US relies less on hard power
- After September 11, US heavily relies on hard power

# Soft Power

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- “The ability to attract or repel other actors to want what you want.” (Joseph Nye, 1990)
  - Examples?
  - Education, media, consumerism, exporting values, etc.
- Soft power (unlike hard power) can be wielded by actors other than states
- Is soft power “better” than hard power?
  - Certain situations require hard power (ex. WWII)
  - However, many developing nations are now using **soft power** extensively



# Structural Power

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- Hard Power + Soft Power = Structural Power
  - "Power and inequality embedded in (and produced by) economic, social, political, and ideological structures."
  - "Power that organizes and orchestrates the systemic interaction within and among societies, directing economic and political forces on the one hand and ideological forces that shape public ideas, values and beliefs on the other." – Haviland, 2001.

# America v. Europe: Different Approaches

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- America dealt with terrorist attacks using hard power
- EU mainly relies on persuasion and incentive
  - Results: as mixed as the US using hard power
  - Ex. EU and Iran nuclear weapon program
- Presently, the EU has no common military power.
- EU depends on America's hard power
  - "the soft power of Europe requires US hard power behind it to be effective" (Kern, 2007)

# Fighting Terrorism

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- “Hearts and Minds”
  - Why has America increasingly relied on hard power to combat terrorism?
  - How do we win the war on terror?
  - Is it possible to win the war with just hard power?

# Conclusion

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- “Diplomats from a militarily weak country may have trouble making their point. Those from a militarily strong country are listened to carefully” (Roskin and Berry, 2002:280)
- Machiavelli famously said that it is more important for a prince to be feared than to be loved
  - How would MLK have felt about this? Or Gandhi?



# COLLECTIVE SECURITY

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**9<sup>th</sup> week**

**Slide: 104-122**

# Emblem of CSTO



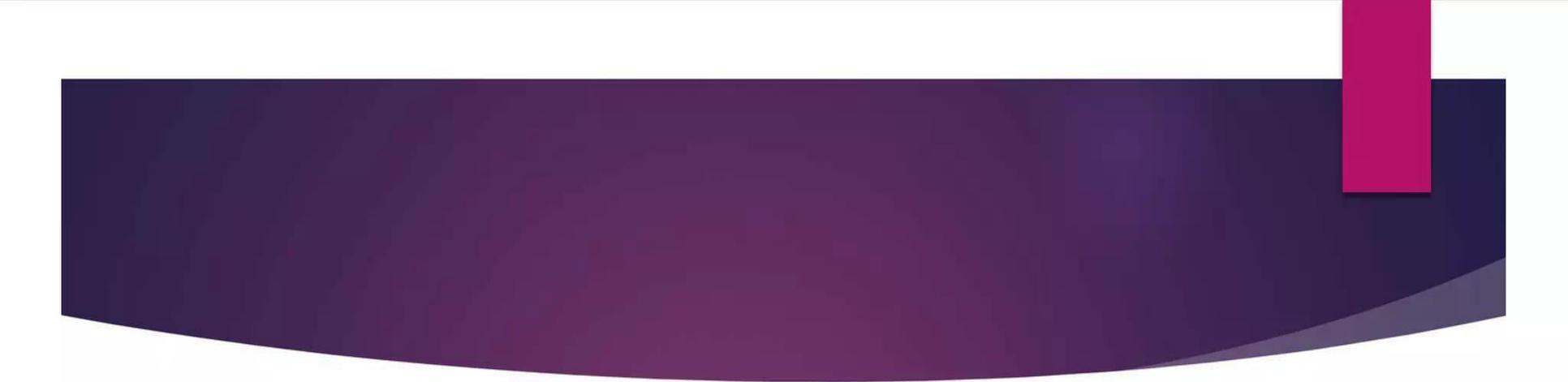
# Introduction

- ▶ The Collective Security Treaty Organization is an intergovernmental military alliance, acting as counterpart to the NATO alliance, which was signed on 15 May 1992.
- ▶ The CSTO has been expanding its defense capabilities, legal mandate, and range of missions in recent years, and has emerged as abilities.
- ▶ The Headquarters of CSTO is situated at Moscow, Russia.
- ▶ CSTO is considered as a Successor of Warsaw Pact, because Warsaw Pact came to an end with the fall of Soviet Empire.
- ▶ CSTO receives nearly 50% of its budget from Russia with the rest paying some 10% each, depending on their economic potential.

► Secretary General:

Nikolai Bordyuzha, has been the Secretary General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) since April 2003. General Bordyuzha was the Russian National Security Advisor, and former Russian ambassador to Denmark.





► Objectives of CSTO:

The CSTO's originally declared focus was countering external military aggression against member countries. The objectives of CSTO are

1. Maintain the national and collective security of its members,
2. Promote cooperation among them in the political-military sphere,
3. Coordinating their foreign policies
4. Establish collective mechanisms for integrating members' capabilities.
5. Fighting modern transnational threats such as international terrorism, and drugs trafficking.

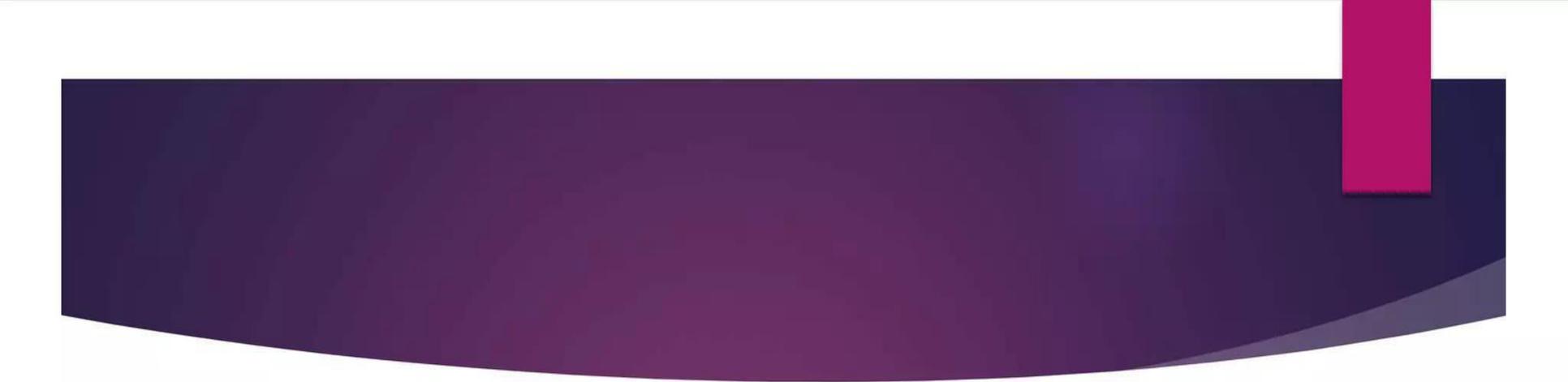
## Member states

- Current members:  
Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan,  
Russia and Tajikistan
- Observers:  
Afghanistan (2013) Serbia (2013)
- Possible candidates: Iran
- Former members:  
Azerbaijan (1994-1999)  
Georgia (94-99) Uzbekistan.



## Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)





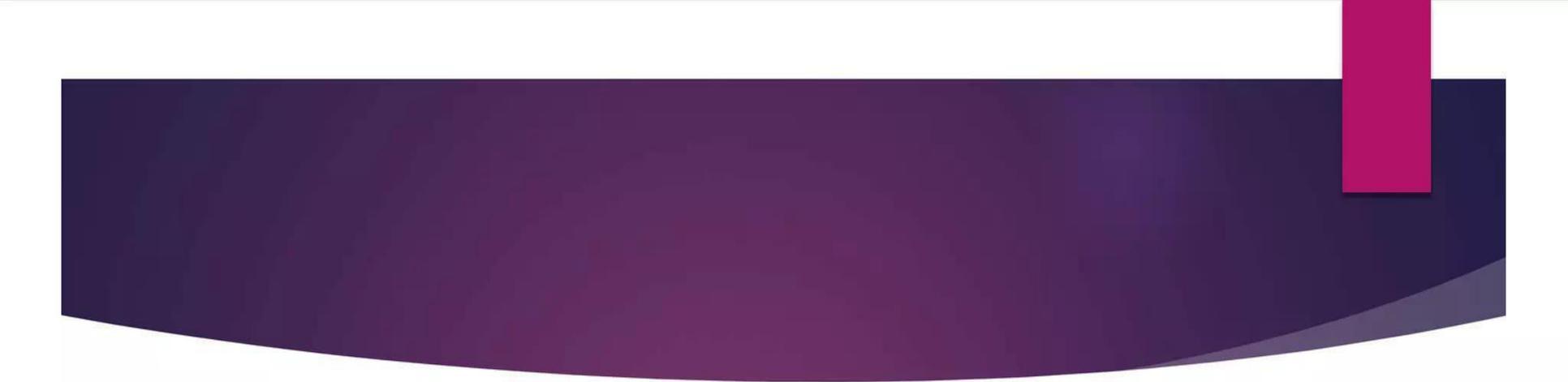
► History:

The CSTO grew out of the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and first began as the CST Collective Security Treaty (CST) which was signed on 15 May 1992, by Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, in the city of Tashkent. Azerbaijan signed the treaty on 24 September 1993, Georgia on 9 December 1993 and Belarus on 31 December 1993. The treaty came into effect on 20 April 1994.

The CST was set to last for a 5-year period unless extended. On 2 April 1999, only six members of the CST signed a protocol renewing the treaty for another five-year period – Azerbaijan, Georgia and Uzbekistan refused to sign and withdrew from the treaty .

# CSTO vs NATO

- Since its creation, CSTO, supported by the Russian government, has received official recognition by NATO as an equivalent regional alliance.
- The CSTO had made numerous proposals to establish formal cooperative programs with NATO to manage regional security issues, especially on Afghanistan issue.
- As CSTO is a Moscow-dominated institution, NATO collectively avoided to engage with the CSTO on an organization-to-organization basis, and instead worked with CSTO members individually.
- Russia's occupation and annexation of Crimea and NATO's interfering in Central Asian countries has led to the disturbance in relations between NATO and CSTO

- 
- ▶ On one hand, cooperation between the SCO and the CSTO makes good sense. Both organizations have significant overlap in the geography comprising their membership.
  - ▶ CSTO and NATO attempted to cooperate despite clear mistrust on both sides for so long.
  - ▶ But after the Ukraine crisis, CSTO has suspended all contacts with NATO. According to the Secretary-General, NATO is “blackmailing” Russia and its CSTO allies showing that they are extremely dissatisfied with Russia’s actions in recent months.

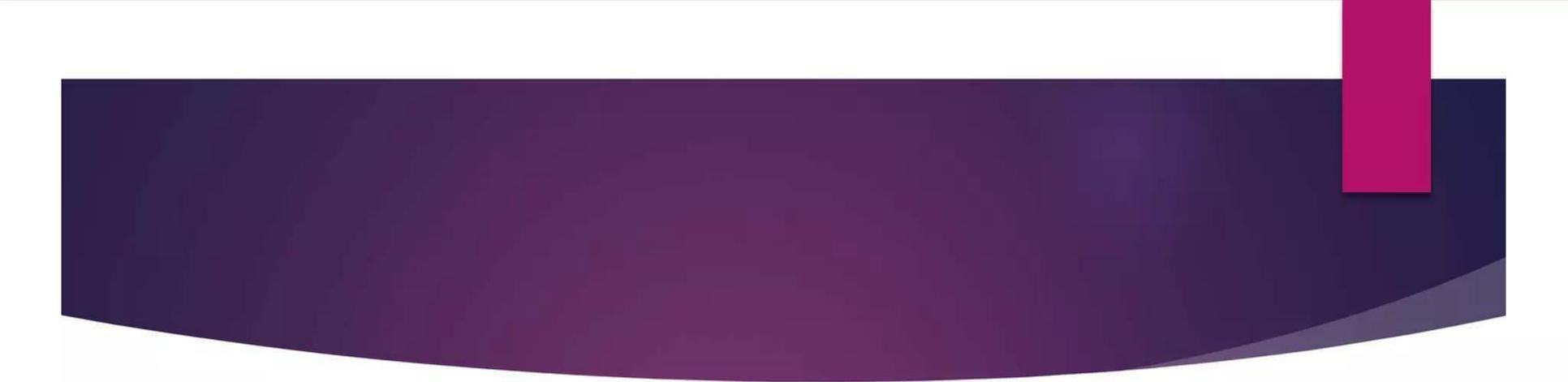
# Forces of CSTO

- ▶ There are two key combat forces organized by the CSTO:
  - 1) Central Asian Regional Collective Rapid Deployment Force
  - 2) Collective Fast Deployment Force (KSOR).

## Central Asia Regional Collective Rapid Deployment Force:

This force was established in 2001 by agreement of the presidents of Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The force has about 5000 troops on permanent combat readiness, supported by 300 tanks and armored vehicles, 10 fighter jets and 13 Mi-8 helicopters. According to Moscow Defense Brief (A magazine) the Central Asia force is an equivalent of NATO's Response Force and can be deployed in five days.





▶ Collective Fast Deployment Force

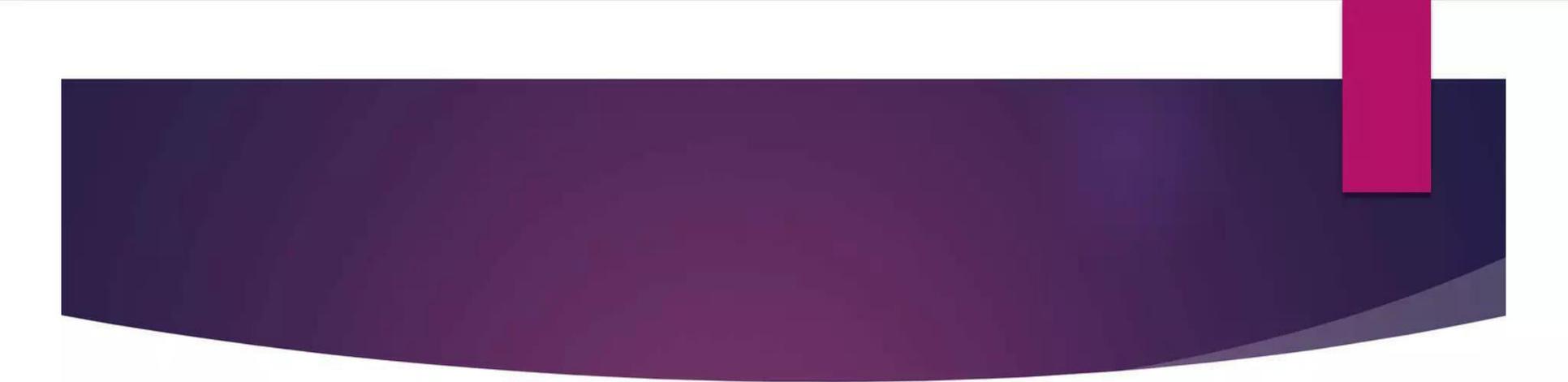
CSTO's more powerful force is the newer interregional Collective Fast Deployment Force created in 2009.

The force strength is about 20,000 troops. Of these, 17,000 are permanently stationed combat-ready troops, and 3,000 are special operations troops supplied by the security services of CSTO member states, according to Moscow Defense Brief.

The force goes on exercises at least once a year, and holds two special exercises every two or three years, focusing on special forces and counter-narcotics operations.

# Recent Developments

- ▶ 19 March 2015, CSTO Secretary General Nikolai Bordyuzha said that the President of Ukraine asked the United Nations to send a peacekeeping mission to Donbas. "The CSTO has a peacekeeping capacity. Our peacekeepers continuously undergo corresponding training. If such a decision is taken by the United Nations, we stand ready to provide peacekeeping units."
- ▶ In August 2014, 3,000 soldiers from the members of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan participated in psychological and cyber warfare exercises in Kazakhstan managed by CSTO.

- 
- ▶ On 21 December 2011, Russia won the right to veto the establishment of new foreign military bases in the member states of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)
  - ▶ On 10 December 2010, the member states approved a declaration establishing a CSTO peacekeeping force and a declaration of the CSTO member states.
  - ▶ On 6 October 2007, CSTO members agreed to a major expansion of the organization that would create a CSTO peacekeeping force that could deploy under a U.N. mandate or without one in its member states. The expansion would also allow all members to purchase Russian weapons at the same price as Russia.



# Ukraine Issue:

- A prolonged crisis in Ukraine began on 21 November 2013, when the president of Ukraine suspended association agreement with the European Union. This decision resulted in mass protests by its opponents, known as the "**Euromaidan**". After months of such protests.
- Yanukovich was expelled by the protesters on 22 February 2014, A political crisis in Ukrainian autonomous region of Crimea resulted in the annexation of Crimea by Russia on 18 March.
- Subsequently, Ukraine evolved into a war between the post-revolutionary Ukrainian government and pro-Russian insurgents.

# Ukraine Crisis:

▶ NATO's pov:

The annexation of Crimea was condemned by NATO, as an illegal annexation of Ukrainian territory, in violation of the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, signed by Russia. NATO asked the members of G8 to suspend Russia from the group.

**Operation Atlantic Resolve** are ongoing efforts in response to Russia's actions in Ukraine. All U.S. efforts in support of NATO fall under the umbrella of Operation Atlantic Resolve.

NATO has augmented the presence of forces and military exercises in Ukraine, to maintain presence in Eastern Europe.

# Ukraine crisis:

▶ CSTO's pov:

NATO is using the situation in Ukraine to push closer to Russia's border, In their push, Allied forces are ignoring diplomacy, said by Secretary General CSTO

"We've noticed that NATO member states are using the situation in southeastern Ukraine as a pretext to discard all diplomatic conventions, tricks and slogans and push forward, closer to the Russian border."

Many military exercises have been carried out in Ukraine by NATO which has caused threatening to the CSTO members and Moscow itself.

A clip from the NATO exercises in Ukraine, just 300 meters away from Russian border. These exercises include both ground and air strike practices.



# **FOREIGN POLICY**

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**10<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 123-137**

# Foreign Policy



- Foreign policy refers to the sum total of principles, interests and objectives which a country promotes while interacting with other countries. Even though there are certain basic features of a foreign policy it is not a fixed concept.
- The thrust of foreign policy keeps on changing according to changing international conditions.
- India's foreign policy is shaped by several factors including its history, culture, geography and economy.

# Definition by different scholars



- Prof. Joseph Framkel – “Foreign policy consists of decisions and actions which involves to some appreciable extent relations between state and others”
- Rodee – “Foreign policy involves the implementation of a group principles which shape the behavior pattern of a state which negotiating with other states to protect or further its interest”

# Foreign Policy – An Overview



- Is the combination of rules, regulations and principles through which an independent state establish relationship with other states.
- The principles of foreign policy aren't perpetual, but some of them holds prime importance
- In international relations there is no enduring animosity or friendship, but the national interest
- Foreign policy not only affects neighboring country's but also neighboring countries accept its affect.



- In today's world where distance has shrink and world now has become global village. What's the impact of globalization on countries ?
- An impact of any incident happening in one country will left it effect on another country.

# Different Faces of Foreign Policy



- Foreign policy is the name of running country's affairs. Including,
- Maintain the relationship between one country to another.
- Safe-guarding the interest of country
- Keeping the state safe and secure
- Its an attitude of the country through which one country holds safeguarding the interest of its own interest from other countries.



1. The policy which one country adopts for seeking its own benefit from other country, in this regard country maintains rules and regulations and these particular rules and regulations are called its foreign policy.
2. Its how one country interacts with another country
3. Its not only the name of few official documents but it's the result of those actions and strategies a country undertakes in order to meet its own interest, benefits and sovereignty



- Foreign policy is dependent on such actions and decisions which one country take to establish good relationships with other country.

# Importance of Foreign Policy



- Its not possible to safeguard the country's interest unless necessary policies and strategies are to be formed, which is the result of adopting firm and practical foreign policy.
- To attain honor and security of one state and its political stability from other state's
- Through which a country can become friends from one country and the vise versa, by dealing with diplomatically to attain state's protection

# Implementation of Foreign Policy



1. Political methods
2. Economical Methods
3. Military Methods

# Political methods



- In this way, the government and its representatives such as Ambassadors of sovereign states understands the point of view of another country's representatives people and try to make them convince.
- They also try to develop political and military interest, trade relations, the agreements on regional and internal affairs etc. Such policy represents good foreign policy

# Economical Methods



- Through promoting international trade relations
- By this way states can find out favorable markets for the products through Ambassadors
- Through this way they establish economical relations
- The point is to showcase country's products in international market to aware people so that they take interest in their products and boost sales.
- This will lead to growth in agriculture industrial establishment and advancement, which will have trickle down effect on the economy of state.

# Military Methods



- This is more of cruel and power imposition technique on other country. (Gun-boat-diplomacy)
- Country's strong military power and self-defense mechanism further strengthen its foreign policy
- But this particular technique is only use when interests aren't fulfilled by peaceful methods.

# BASIC CONCEPT OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

- 1) Preservation of national interest
- 2) Achievement of world peace
- 3) Disarmament have been important objectives of India's foreign policy.
- 4) Fostering cordial relations with other countries
- 5) Solving conflicts by peaceful means
- 6) Sovereignty and equality of all nations
- 7) Independence of thought and action as per the principles of Non-align Movement or NAM
- 9) Equality in conducting international relations

# Foreign policy of India after May 2014



- SAARC
- Bhutan and Nepal
- Modi Visit To USA, Sri Lanka, China, Central Asia, Bangladesh Etc.
- Nepal And Yaman Help
- Myanmar Action

# DIPLOMACY

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**11<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 138-158**

Diplomacy

International

Public

Emerging

Theoretical

Contemporary

Institutions

Power

Action

21st

Canadian

Practice

Effectiveness

Thought

Prestige

Issues

Critical

European

Historical

Critique

Diffusion

Scholars

Status

Field

Changes

Culture

Small

Powers

Critics

Campaign

Debates

State

Honor

Foreign

Presidential

Approaches

Counterinsurgency

Historicizing

Quest

Implications

Diplomacy/The

Advancing

Actors

Politics

Sport

Society

Changing

Social

Management

Change

Profession

Everywhere

Election

Internationalism

Pattern

Ethics

New

Century

Empirical

Cultural

City-Diplomacy

Internal

Agents

diplomacy

Policy

Great

External

COIN

Internal

Agents

diplomacy

Policy

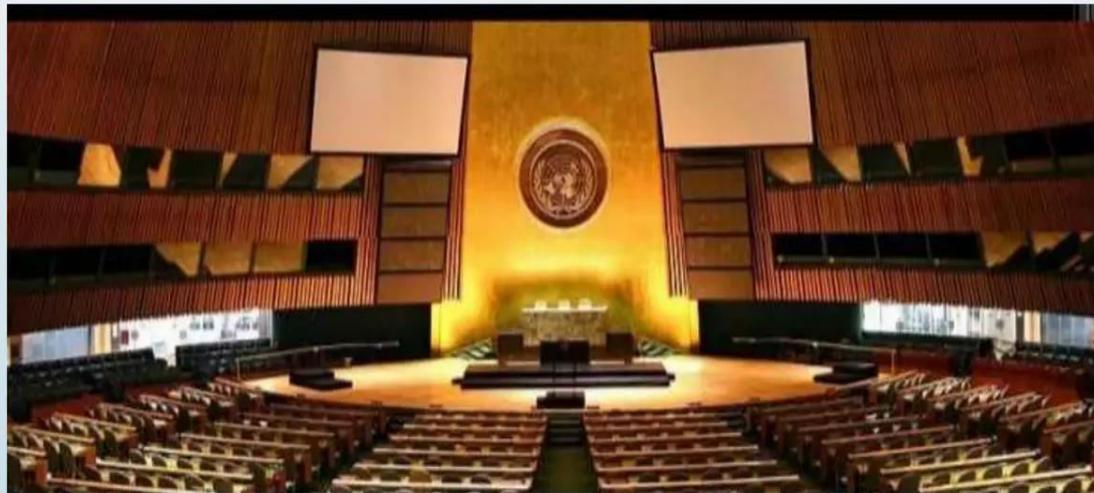
Great

External

COIN

# INTRODUCTION:

- ▶ Diplomacy is the art and practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of states.
- ▶ Particularly in securing treaties.



# NATURE AND DEFINITION:

4

- Means of international relations.
- Bilateral as well as Multilateral in Form.
- Acts through Settled Procedures.
- Breakdown of Diplomacy always leads to Crisis.
- Diplomacy always works for securing national interests of the nation it represents.

## Definition:

- "Diplomacy is the process of representation and negotiation by which states customarily deal with one another in times of peace." —Padelford and Lincoln
- "Diplomacy is the management of international relations by means of negotiations; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys the business or art of the diplomats." —Harold Nicholson



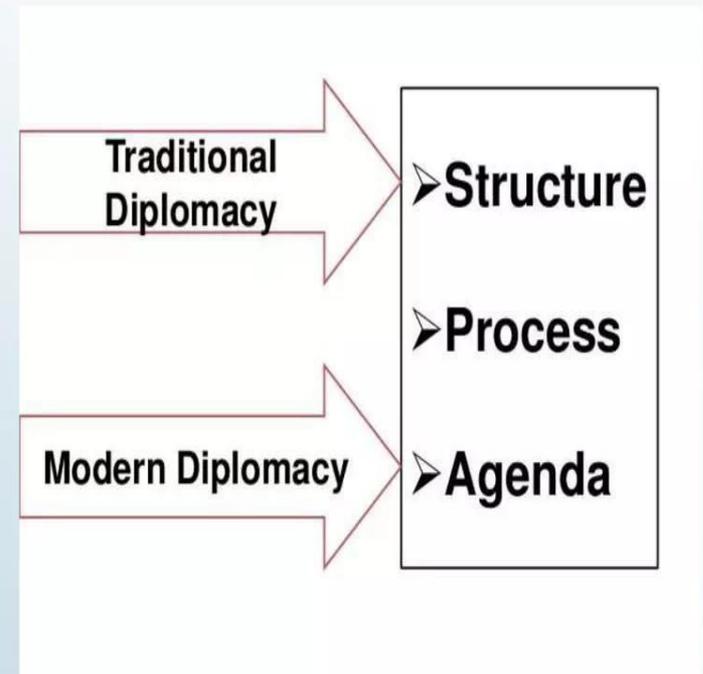
# Difference between diplomacy and foreign policy

- ▶ Diplomacy is one of the tool of foreign policy.
- ▶ "The foreign policy of a state is the substance of foreign relations, whereas the diplomacy is a process by which policies carried out."  
**(JR.Childs)**
- ▶ "Foreign policy is based on general conception of national requirements.....Diplomacy, on the other hand, it's not an end but a mean, not a purpose but a method. It is the agency through which foreign policy seeks to attain its purpose by agreement rather than war." **(Sir Harold Nicholson)**
- ▶ A **British diplomat** once remarked, "foreign policy is what to do and diplomacy is how you do it"



# TYPES OF DIPLOMACY

1. Traditional Diplomacy
2. New diplomacy



# TRADITIONAL DIPLOMACY

- The diplomacy in the real sense has emerged with the formation of the national system after the peace of Westphalia in 1648.
- There were three methods of traditional diplomatic practices-- Italian, French and German although it is the French method of diplomacy which is usually known as traditional method.

## FEATURES OF TRADITIONAL DIPLOMACY:

- The five big powers of Europe were the main actors on the world political scene and diplomacy operated among these European powers only.
- Great powers have special responsibility for the maintenance of world peace.
- small powers being weak did not play any significant diplomatic role.
- The traditional diplomacy was secret.

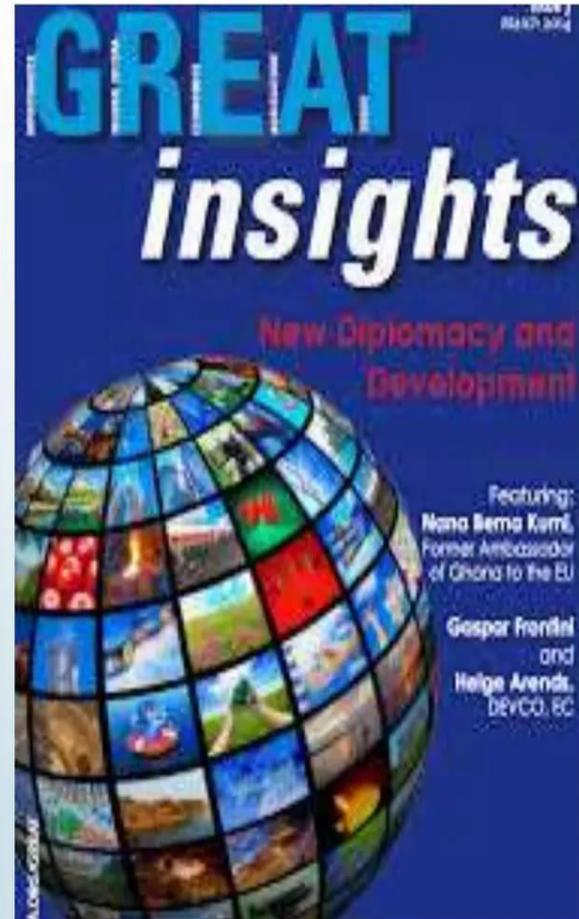


# NEW DIPLOMACY

- The traditional diplomacy was replaced by a new or modern diplomacy.
- It operates under constitutional monarchy or democracy. The democratic diplomacy progressed due to growing sense of nationalism, increasing importance of public opinion and rapid development of communication.

## FEATURES OF NEW DIPLOMACY:

- Greater Openness
- Multilateral diplomacy
- Summit diplomacy



# FUNCTIONS OF DIPLOMACY

## 1. Reporting:

- ▶ Reporting involves the observation of the political, economic, military and social conditions of the host country and the accurate transmission of the findings of the diplomat to his home country.
- ▶ Military reporting involves an assessment of the military might, intentions and capabilities.
- ▶ Economic reporting involves general information about the economic health and trade potential of the host country.

## 2. Negotiations:

- ▶ Channels of communication which handle the transmission of messages between the foreign ministries of the parent state and the host state.
- ▶ The manner and style of delivering the message greatly influences the course of negotiations.
- ▶ The role of diplomacy in conducting negotiations has, however, declined in our times.



# INSTRUMENTS OF DIPLOMACY

## ► Foreign office:-

Nation-states carry out their formal diplomatic responsibilities through foreign offices known as Ministry of Affairs. The Foreign Office's activities are performed by Foreign Service officials (FSOs) or by diplomatic personnel. The diplomatic personnel can be divided into career and non-career or political diplomatic agents.

1. Career diplomats
2. Non-career or political diplomats



# FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICIALS

## ► Ambassador:

Ambassadors are the highest representatives of their governments abroad. Their primary responsibility is to represent the interest of their government.

## ► Counselor:

A senior diplomatic title ranking just behind an ambassador. They are permanent career FSOs.

## ► Secretaries:

Middle career officials and usually implement the foreign policy.

## ► Attaches:

The attaches may be junior career officials or non-career officials serving on temporary basis, including commercial, agriculture, military, naval, and other attaches.



# AGGREGATION OR AGREEMENT

- ▶ After the selection of diplomatic envoys, the foreign office has to obtain the aggregation or agreement from the host state.
- ▶ Persona-a-grata.
- ▶ Persona-not-grata.



# DIplomacy: A SYNTHESIS

- ▶ The major functions of diplomacy are reporting and negotiating for agreements between sovereign centers of decision-making.
- ▶ Diplomats are idealist as well as realist.
- ▶ To fill the gap Morgenthau has offered some rules:
  1. Diplomats must present their positions on the basis of national interest of their countries.
  2. It is important for diplomats to develop understanding of interest and perception of foreign nation states. The war is virtual when conflicting interests of two nation states intersect.
  3. Nation must be willing to compromise on issues that are not vital. If they do not compromise, they may escalate into war.



➤ There are various forms of diplomacy

That

Change with time and space

(1) Politics of pacification :

- not willing to incite contradictions that exist between countries
- various insignificant concessions for opposite sides
- e.g., England and France during WW II against Hitler

## (2) Gunboat diplomacy:

- demonstrating **strength** to achieve foreign policy goals
- full recognition of the legitimacy of **using military force**
- from the word “gunboat”  a small ship with a serious artillery armament

### (3) Dollar diplomacy:

- use of economic methods (for example, loans) to achieve state's goals
- economic enslavement of the small states
- submission to the domination of large foreign banks and the industrial companies
- Dollars literally act as bullets or weapons in the hands of diplomats
- Pursues the goal to place small countries in political dependence on the country that provides economic assistance

#### (4) Public diplomacy:

- differs from traditional diplomacy → carried out by professionals
- Here government of one country directly tries to influence the society of another country
- Through attractive offers, rather than bribery and coercion
- State branding is promoted through culture, values, education, etc.
- Much better than propaganda

## (5) People's diplomacy:

➤ historically a continuous process

of

communication, mutual knowledge, influence, and  
enrichment of cultures and people

## (6) Intermediary diplomacy:

➤ Peaceful settlement  through a series of  
negotiations with the participation of a third  
state

## (7) Economic diplomacy:

- specific area of modern diplomatic activity
  - use of economic problems as an object, means of struggle, and cooperation in international relations
- country's economic interest at international level → through export, foreign investment, international economic organization

## (8) Digital (electronic) diplomacy:

- use of the Internet, information and communication technologies
- new media, social networks, blogs and similar global media platforms are used

## (9) Soft Power:

- sometimes called 'hearts and minds' diplomacy (defined by Joseph Nye)
- relationships, respect, or even admiration from others
- seduction better than coercion

## (10) Nuclear Diplomacy:

➤ preventing nuclear proliferation and nuclear war

(11) Track 1: official diplomacy (state led)

(12) Track 2: non-governmental diplomacy ( low-level, non-official representation)

(13) Track 3: beyond military and politics, enhancing economic cooperation

# INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE

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**12<sup>th</sup> Week**

**Slide: 159-174**

## Meaning of International Dispute

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- **Meaning of International Dispute**

There is no universally acceptable' precise and perfect definition of International Dispute. In a wide sense, International dispute means a "disagreement on a point of law or fact a conflict of legal views or of interest between the States." This disagreement between the parties may arise either on legal(justifiable) or political grounds (non-justifiable).

- 
- **Legal Differences:** According to Prof. Oppenheim, legal differences are those in which the parties to the dispute base their respective claims and contentions on grounds recognized by International Law

**Political Differences:** All other differences are usually referred to as political disputes or as conflicts of Interests.

Political or legal differences depends more or less upon the attitude of the States. it is, therefore, difficult to distinguish the dispute from legal to political.

## ) Settlement of International Disputes

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- **2) Settlement of International Disputes**

There are two ways of Settlement of International Disputes are as follows -

(a) **Amicable or pacific means of Settlement (Peaceful Settlement)**

(b) **Coercive or Compulsive means of Settlement**

---

- **Disputes -**

The charter of United Nations has recognized the Peaceful settlement of disputes as one of the principles of United Nations. According to Article 2 para 3 "all members shall settle their International dispute by peaceful means". The various amicable means of settling disputes may be enumerated as follows :

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- (1) Negotiation (2) Good Offices (3) Mediation (4) International Commission of Inquiry (5) Conciliation (6) Arbitration (7) Machinery of the United Nations Organization - i) General Assembly ii) Security Council. (8) Judicial Settlement through **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**

## 1) Negotiation

---

When disputant States settle their disputes themselves by discussion or by adjusting their differences, the procedure is called Negotiation. Negotiation may be carried on by their Heads of the States or by their accredited representatives or by diplomatic agents. It is the simplest form of settlement of disputes. It helps the disputant State Parties to bring about necessary change by mutual consent. The success of negotiation depends largely upon the degree of acceptability of claims of one party by other and the spirit of accommodation which the negotiations are conducted. Negotiations has certain weakness also, On many occasions it becomes difficult for the disputant State to ascertain the precise facts of the dispute. Moreover, when the parties are unequal it is likely that the small power may be subjected to the will of big power.

### **Examples :**

Here are some examples of Negotiation

- a) India and Pakistan Settled their outstanding differences in the Shimla Conference (1976).
- b) India and Bangladesh Settled Farraka Barrage (gunfire) Issue through Negotiation. (1977)
- c) India and Sri-Lanka Settled their Boundary dispute through Negotiation. (1974)
- d) Australia and Newland Settled their disputes by Neotiation (1965)

## 2) Good Offices :

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- **(2) Good Offices :**

When the Parties refuse to negotiate, or when they fail to Negotiation, they may take the assistance of a third party. The third party may be appointed by the parties themselves or by the security council. The third party may be a State or an Individual. To settle the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan the Security Council had appointed McNaughton in 1949, Mr. Dixon in the year 1950, Graham in the year 1951 and Jarring in the year 1957 as representative of United Nations.

The term "Good Offices" connotes the bringing about the conflicting parties together and the counseling of advice or the suggesting of a settlement without participating in the negotiation. Such suggestions or advices may be disregarded by a party to a dispute without any compunction or breach of the law.

### **Example :**

The Prime Minister of United Kingdom, Mr. Wilson provided his good offices to India and Pakistan which resulted in the parties to reach an agreement to refer Kutch issue to an Arbitral Tribunal.

In the year 1949, the Security Council rendered good offices in the dispute between the Netherland Government and Republic Indonesia.

### 3) Mediation :

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- **(3) Mediation :**

Mediation is the conducting of negotiation between the disputing States through the agency of the third party. In simple words, when the third party participates in the discussion along with the disputant States and also gives its own proposals or suggestions in resolving the dispute, it is called as Mediation. The Mediation presupposes the active participation of the third State in Negotiations, but the mediator's suggestions have no binding force and the parties are free to accept or reject or modify them.

Article 34 and 35 of the Charter also provide for collective Mediation on the part of United Nations whenever there is a situation which might lead to international friction.

#### **Examples:**

Soviet Union President Kosygin mediated in the Dispute between India and Pakistan which resulted in the conclusion of a Tashkent agreement in 1966.

(See..... **Distinction between Good Offices and Mediation** )

#### 4) International Commission of Inquiry:

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- **4) International Commission of Inquiry:**

- An inquiry is also a method which is often resorted to for the settlement of disputes. It may be noted that it is not an independent method and is often applied along with other methods. The main objective of the inquiry is to make an investigation of the relevant matters so as to establish facts which may hold the ultimate solution of the problem. For example, often inquiry Commissions are appointed in relation to the settlement of border disputes. The commission clarifies the facts after making inquiry into the relevant facts.
- The first convention of the Hague Conference of 1899 suggested the establishment of the international commission of inquiry for the international disputes involving neither honor nor vital interests and relating to points of fact with a view to elucidating the facts and dispelling ignorance that ultimately leads to hostilities. The conference provided that such Commission might be constituted by special agreement between the parties, the members of such Commissions being appointed in accordance with the scheme laid down in Article 32 of the Convention for the appointment of the members of Arbitral Tribunals.

#### **Examples :**

The North Sea Incident Inquiry, the Tavignano, Camouna Gaulois Inquiry and the Tubantia are instances of such Commissions of Enquiry

---

- **(5) Conciliation:**

When a dispute is referred to a Commission of persons to investigate the basis of dispute and to make a report containing proposals for settlement after finding out the facts, this process is known as conciliation. Such proposals have no binding force on the parties to the dispute.

According to Hudson, "Conciliation is a process of formulating proposals of settlement after an investigation of the facts and an effort to Reconcile opposing contentions, the parties to the dispute being left free to accept or reject the proposals formulated."

The term implies various methods adopted by the third party to amicably settle the dispute between two or more States. It involves the formulation of proposals for settlement after an investigation of the facts. The dispute may be referred to a Commission for the favor of proposals to the parties for the settlement.

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---

- **(6) Arbitration :**

Arbitration is the most important method of settling International difference (disputes) by amicable means. According to Lawrence, " Its value resides in its judicial or quasi-judicial character. It signifies the reference of the dispute to an individual, or small groups of individuals, to whom the parties state their respective cases, and whose decision they are in honour bound to obey, and in fact have always obeyed, the only instance to the contrary being due to the fact that the arbitrator had exceeded his powers... When a dispute is submitted to arbitration, the matter takes on the semblance of a trial before a Court ". States are however under no obligation to submit their dispute to arbitration unless they have bound themselves beforehand by a Treaty. But once they have referred the matter to arbitration, they disregard to the award means a breach of promise and the award is final, unless it is vitiated by fraud, collusion and the like, or the arbitrator, as pointed out above, has exceeded his powers.

**Examples:**

The settlement of the dispute by arbitration in Alabama of Claims between the United States and Great Britain went a long way in emphasizing the importance of arbitration as a means of settlement of the dispute.

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- **(7) Machinery of the United Nations Organization -**

According to Article 2 para, 3 of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council have been empowered to discharge certain functions in this regard.

**i) General Assembly:** General assembly may make a recommendation after the discussion to the disputant parties under Article 14 of The United Nations Charter. Thus the assembly has a general power for the peaceful settlement of the dispute. The general assembly has been insisting from time to time, to the disputant parties to settle their disputes peacefully.

**ii) Security Council:** Under Article 24 para 1 of the United Nations Charter, maintenance of International Peace and Security is the responsibility of Security Council. Charter provides various modes by which the council settles the dispute which is likely to endanger international peace and security. Security Council can take the following Action to settle disputes.

- (a) Investigation of the Disputes
- (b) recommendation for appropriate procedure or methods of adjustment
- (c) recommendation for the terms of the settlement

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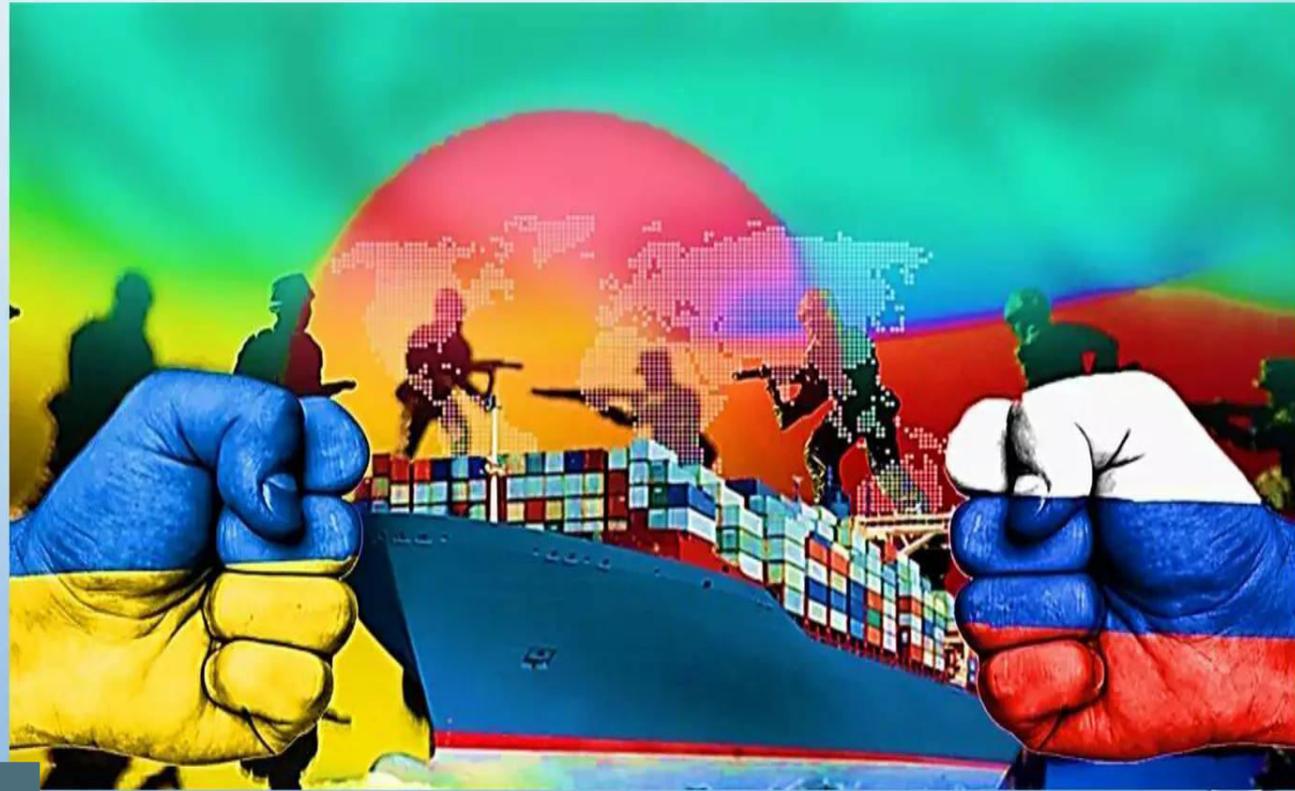
(a) Investigation of the Disputes

(b) recommendation for appropriate procedure or methods of adjustment

(c) recommendation for the terms of the settlement

# Russia Ukraine War

Impact of Russia & Ukraine  
war on the economy of  
Bangladesh



**13<sup>th</sup> week**  
**Slide: 175-185**

# Discussion Topics

- ❖ **Inflation (Drivers)**
- ❖ **Impact on Energy**
- ❖ **Impact on Remittance**
- ❖ **Impact on RMG**
- ❖ **Impact on Commodity (price hike in Bangladesh)**
- ❖ **Bangladesh Depends on Russia for...**
- ❖ **Export & Import from Russia & Ukraine. ( FY 2017-2021)**

## Inflation (Drivers)

In 2022, as the effect of the war Bangladesh is facing inflation of 7%.

Increasing Dollar price.

### DRIVERS OF INFLATION



### HIKE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

US	UK	Germany	India	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Bangladesh
From 4.2pc	From 1.5pc	From 2pc	From 4.2pc	From 5.5pc	From 11.1pc	From 5.6pc

### AVERAGE INFLATION

In %; SOURCE: BBS



## Impact on Energy

Bangladesh is an  
Energy importer.

BPC losing 19cr / day

Transport, Agriculture, Gas,  
Fertilizer etc.

**Unrefined Oil**  
(During Covid-19 Pandemic)

**2022**

**50**  
**USD**

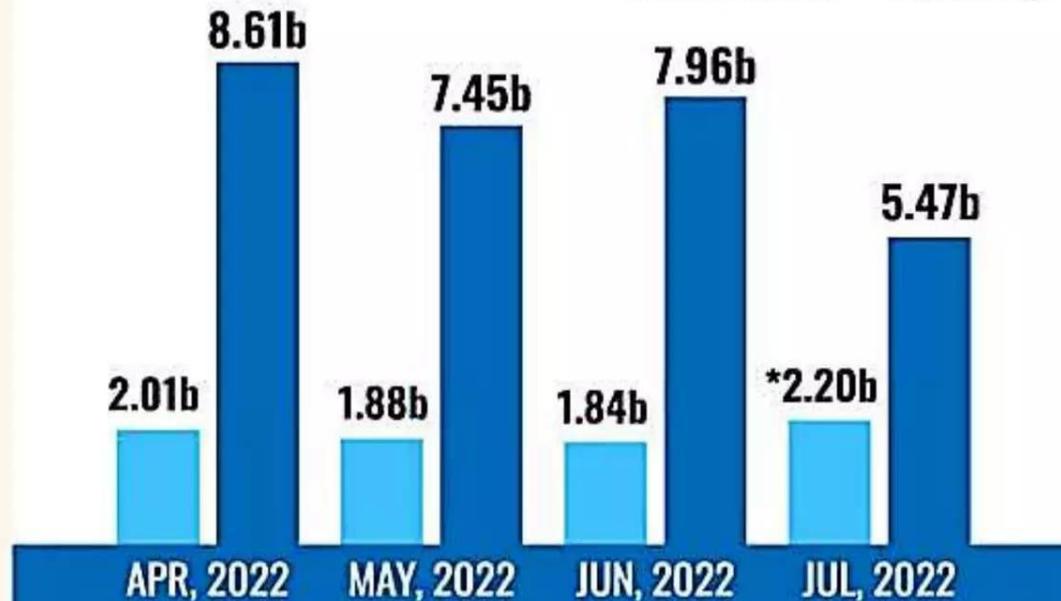


**139**  
**USD**

## Impact on Remittance

### REMITTANCE & IMPORT ORDERS

(Figures in billion dollars) ■ Inward Remittance ■ L/Cs Opening



\*Estimated by BB

Source: BB

# Impact on RMG



## HURDLES AT THE MOMENT

- Many RMG exporters not receiving payments
- Several Russian banks excluded from SWIFT
- Shipping lines are not taking goods bound for Russia
- Buyers looking for alternatives to make payments
- No global courier services are taking documents to Russia



## TRADE WITH RUSSIA

- Russia is a key emerging export market
- Bilateral trade with Russia over \$1b
- Garment exports rose 36.47pc to \$415m in Jul-Jan

## SHIPMENT

- Export of garment items through third countries open
- 20pc of \$600m RMG items shipped directly to Russia
- Rest shipped thru Turkey, Poland and Hong Kong

# Impact on commodity



## COMMODITY PRICES IN DHAKA AND REST OF THE WORLD



### MILK PER LITRE

in 2022 in Tk

Dhaka	<b>80.2</b>
Ostrava, Czech Republic	<b>62.25</b>
Malaga, Spain	<b>62.9</b>



### ONIONS PER KG

in 2022 in Tk

Dhaka	<b>55.22</b>
Belgrade, Serbia	<b>40.9</b>
Baku, Azerbaijan	<b>37.46</b>



### EGGS PER DOZEN

in 2022 in Tk

Dhaka	<b>110.57</b>
Dayton, OH, United States	<b>103</b>
Cyberjaya, Selangor, Malaysia	<b>85.72</b>

### PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES

(Marlboro) in 2022 in Tk

Perth, Australia	<b>2,516.73</b>
Hamilton, New Zealand	<b>2,103.52</b>
Bristol, United Kingdom	<b>1,468.61</b>
Galway, Ireland	<b>1,422.32</b>
Oslo, Norway	<b>1,346.01</b>
Chicago, IL, United States	<b>1,286.12</b>
Vancouver, Canada	<b>1,204.14</b>
Dhaka	<b>301.2</b>

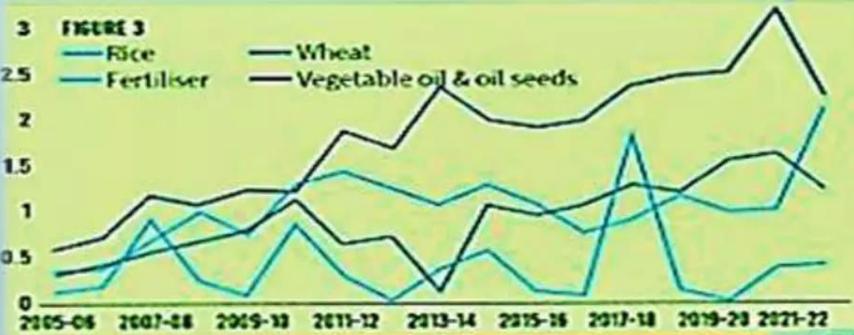
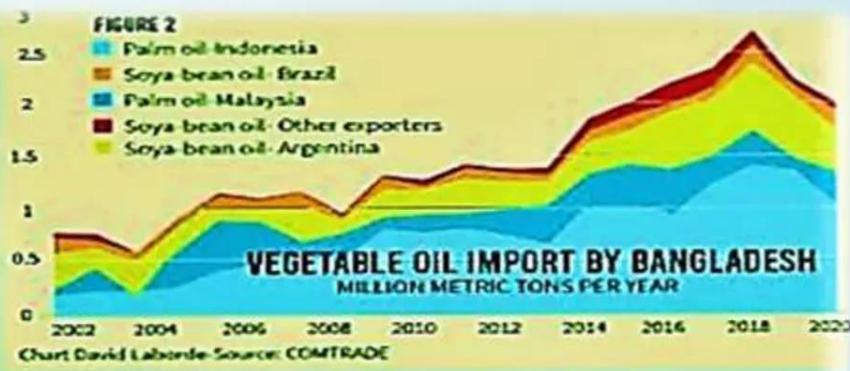
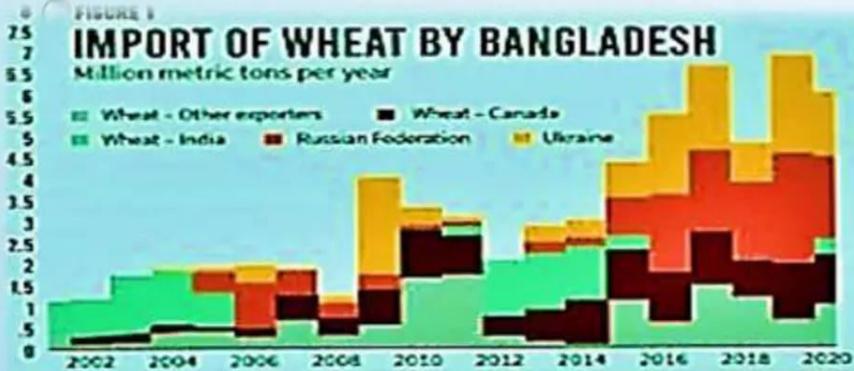
# Products Imported

**FY 2020-2021**



**466.7  
MILLION USD**





**BANGLADESH'S FOOD AND FERTILISER IMPORT BILL (\$ BILLION)**  
2021-22 represents Jul to Dec of 2021 only.  
Chart-Abdullah Mamun \*  
Source: Bangladesh Bank \*  
Created with Datawrapper

**PUBLIC FOOD DISTRIBUTION OF GRAINS IN BANGLADESH (MILLION MT)**  
\* Year represents fiscal year (July-June)  
2021-22 data as of December, 2021

## EXPORT RECEIPTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

FIGURES IN CRORE TAKA

— RUSSIA — UKRAINE



## IMPORT PAYMENTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

FIGURES IN CRORE TAKA

— RUSSIA — UKRAINE



Source:

Bangladesh Bank

# Impact on Export



○ Topic

# Rohingya Issue

**14<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 186-194**





## ○ ***Historical Background***

More than 400,000 Rohingya people have fled for their lives across the border into Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar district.

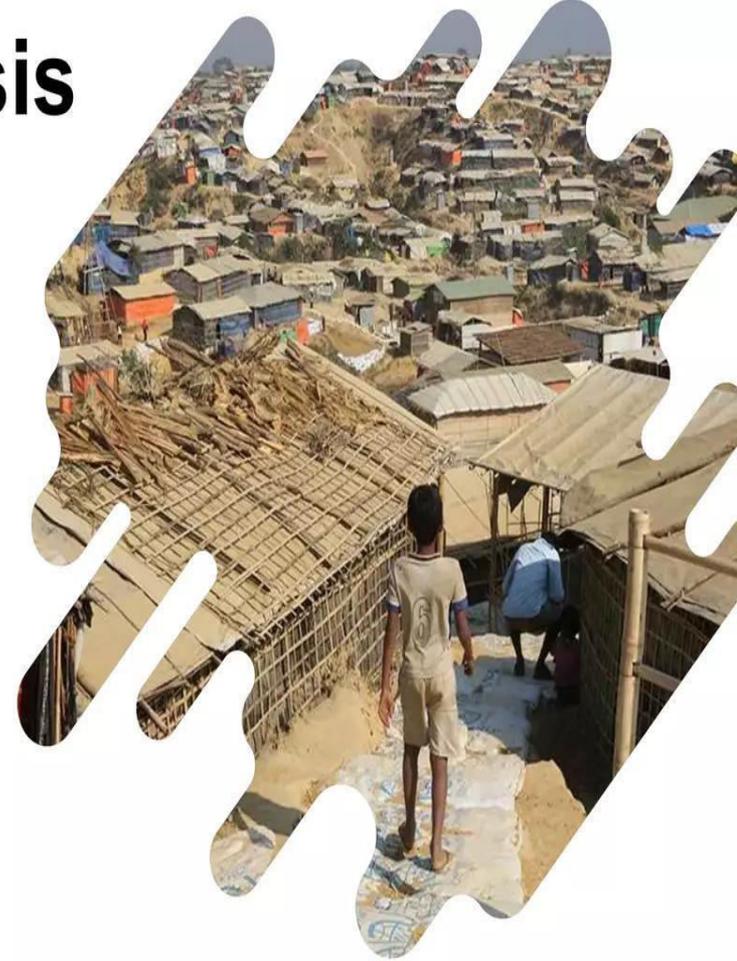
As many as 15,000 people are crossing the border into Bangladesh every day.

Unknown numbers of people are displaced in northern Rakhine State.

# ○ Impacts of the Rohingya Crisis in Bangladesh

## 1. Social-economic Impacts of the Rohingya Crisis

1. Impact of Economic sectors
2. Impact of price changes on poverty
3. Impact of wage changes on poverty
4. Impacts on land and agricultural production



# ○ ***Social Impact***

*1. Population and Child Birth*

*2. Health Concerns*

*3. Perception of Local People*

*4. Law and Order*

# ○ ***Environmental Impact***



1. ***Waste Generation:*** Drinking water are supplied to the Rohingya camps through plastic container that is another non disposable item and harmful for the environment.

2. ***Deforestation in Camp Area:*** Due to Rohingya influx, initial loss of forest area: 3,500 acres. Which are equivalent to 1.67% loss in Cox's Bazar forest area and 0.05% loss in total national forest area. The value of forest land occupied by the Rohingyas has been estimated to be BDT 500 crore.

# ○ ***Economic Impact***

- . Depression of daily wage
- . Cost of living
- . Loss of school years (for locals and Rohingyas)

# ○ *Impact on the Cox's Bazaar Area*

The impact on the southern part of Bangladesh along the border with Myanmar will be devastating. There are Rohingya spread out over much of the area and it will be many months before they will have proper shelter, water supply and sanitation. In the meantime there is widespread chaos as people fight for a place to shelter.



# Recommendations

- ❖ To resolve the crisis, there are needed to be an amendment to the Myanmar Constitution.
- ❖ Both states are needed to require entering into long- term diplomatic discussions.
- ❖ The issue must be referred to an international tribunal.
- ❖ The international community should to arrive at a durable solution to deal with the current Rohingya crisis.
- ❖ "Safe Zones" must be created inside Myanmar under UN supervision





## ○ **Conclusions**

The Rohingya crisis has given rise to multi-dimensional problem for Bangladesh. While the government of Bangladesh and international and non-government organizations are playing the critical role to provide humanitarian support to the Rohingyas, major global players are yet to take strong positions in resolving the crisis. The Government of Bangladesh has to continue energetic diplomacy, particularly with the regional partners to solve the problem.



# SAARC

South Asian Association  
for Regional Cooperation



Afghanistan



Bangladesh



Bhutan



India



Maldives



Nepal



Pakistan



Sri Lanka

**15<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 196-212**

# INTRODUCTION

- ❖ SAARC is the eco-political organisation of 8 South Asian Nations, which was established on 8<sup>th</sup> December, 1985 for friendship and cooperation among themselves and with the other developing countries.
- ❖ Covering a population of more than 2 billion, SAARC is the largest regional organisation in the world.

SAARC

# HISTORY

- Idea for regional cooperation in South Asia was discussed earlier in at least 3 conferences:
  - a. The Asian relation conference in New Delhi in April, 1947
  - b. The Baguio conference in Philippines in May, 1950
  - c. The Colombo power conference in May, 1954.
- The first concrete proposal for establishing a framework for regional cooperation in South Asia was made by the late President of Bangladesh, Zia-ur-Rehman on May 2, 1980.
- Finally , the foreign ministers of all the countries had a meeting in New Delhi in 1983 where they adopted a declaration on south asian regional cooperation.

# REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF SAARC

- Central location of Asia.
- Common features of the Indian Subcontinent.
- All countries gained Independence after the second world war.
- All countries form part of the third world.
- This region is poor and overpopulated.
- Predominance of Agriculture.
- Dependency of economy on southwest monsoon.

SAARC

# OBJECTIVES

SAARC Members

## PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

- Improve quality of life and welfare of people.
- Economic, Social, and Cultural development.
- Contribute mutual trust and understanding.
- Strengthen cooperation among themselves and other developing countries.

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Bhutan

India

Maldives

Nepal

Pakistan

Sri Lanka

- Cooperation on issues like water resources.

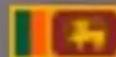
## SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

- SAARC also looks in critical areas like poverty, education, and culture.
- Sports and Arts.

# PRINCIPLES

- ❖ Respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political equality and independence of all the member states.
- ❖ No interference in the internal matters.
- ❖ All decisions should be taken unanimously.
- ❖ Cooperation for mutual benefit.
- ❖ All bilateral issues to be set aside and all the multilateral issues to be discussed.

# CURRENT MEMBERS

1. Afghanistan  (joined the organization in 2007)
2. Bangladesh 
3. Bhutan 
4. India 
5. Maldives 
6. Nepal 
7. Pakistan 
8. Sri Lanka 

# OBSERVERS

1. Australia



2. China



3. European Union



4. Japan



5. Iran



6. Mauritius



7. Myanmar



8. S. Korea



9. USA



# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SAARC

SAARC consists of :

- ❖ A council.
- ❖ Council of ministers.
- ❖ Standing Committee.
- ❖ Programming Committee.
- ❖ Technical Committee.
- ❖ The Secretariat.

# THE SECRETARIAT

❖ The SAARC Secretariat is located in Nepal. The secretariat is headed by the Secretary General appointed by the Council of Ministers. Its functions include:

- ❖ Coordination, Execution and Monitoring of SAARC activities.
- ❖ Servicing the SAARC meetings.
- ❖ Works as a communication link between SAARC and other international forums.

# AREAS OF COOPERATION

- Agriculture and Biotechnology
- Trade and Finance.
- Science and Technology.
- Energy and Environment.
- Information, Communication and media.
- Tourism and Social Development.
- Culture.
- Education.
- People-to-people contacts.

# CONVENTIONS OF SAARC

- SAARC convention on combating and preventing trafficking in women and Children in prostitution.
- Convention on promotion on welfare of children.
- Convention on mutual assistance on criminal matters and suppression of terrorism.
- SAARC convention on narcotic drugs.

SAARC

# SUCCESS OF SAARC

- ❖ SAPTA(SAARC preferential Trading Arrangement) was signed on 7<sup>th</sup> december,1995.
- ❖ SAFTA( South Asian Free Trade Area) was signed in Islamabad in January ,2004.
- ❖ SAARC chamber of commerce and industries (SCCI).
- ❖ SAARC constitutes South Asian Development Funds(SADF).
- ❖ Literacy and education.
- ❖ Poverty Alleviation.

# FAILURE OF SAARC

- ❖ India tries to dominate the functions and control the activities of SAARC.
- ❖ Large variety of different political system.
- ❖ Large variety regional and cultural differences.
- ❖ They lack financial resources and advanced technologies.
- ❖ Involvement of external actors.

SAARC

# INDIA AND SAARC

- India occupies 70% of the SAARC nation, both economically and geographical.
- The biggest and the industrialized partner of SAARC.
- Enormous economic opportunities to foster its economic growth among SAARC countries.
- SAPTA plays a crucial role in trade liberalization.
- Total value of India's trade with all the SAARC countries is just 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total trade just with China.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently said that all eight members of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), led by India, can draw up a common plan to eliminate poverty from the region and make South Asia a global power.

- The combined economy of SAARC is the 3rd largest in the world in the terms of GDP(PPP).
- India offers a great source of potential investment in terms of trade and commerce as it is the sole SAARC member to be sharing borders with all 6 members via land or sea.
- If Indo-Pak relations improve, many SAARC nations could benefit from it by improved trade relations and creation of better export markets.
- India must come to the front and initiate measures to encourage nations to prove their mettle and make the SAARC summit a meaningful affair.

## POLITICAL ISSUE

**The dispute over Kashmir's accession has been standing in the way of the lasting peace and prosperity of the subcontinent as well as SAARC.**

# CONCLUSION

- The SAARC balance sheet of success is very limited to adoption of several conventions.
- There have also been breakthroughs in the form of agreements forming SAPTA and SAFTA, but their success at operational is still expected.
- Special Economic Zones and Export Promotion Zones should be created in all member countries to make trading easier and smooth the relations between the South Asian nations.

SAARC

# UNITED NATIONS

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**16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 214-225**



# Why was UN established?



- Disastrous Two World Wars
- Failure of League of Nations
- Division of world into Two Blocs
- Fear of Third World War
- Destructive weapons (atom/nuclear)

# Origin



- 24 Oct, 1945
- 24<sup>th</sup> October is celebrated as United Nations Day.
- Head Quarters:  
NEW YORK, USA. →
- 193 members by 2011.
- India an Original Member (first 50)



# Aims/Objectives



- To maintain international peace and security
- Develop friendly relations among all nations
- To achieve international cooperation in solving economical, political, social & cultural problems.
- Encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms
- Harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve the common goals.

# Principles of UN



- UN shall not intervene in internal affairs of any State.
- All the members should settle their International disputes peacefully.
- All the members should stay away from use of Threat or Force against any State.
- All members should give UN every assistance in any action it takes.
- All the members should fulfill in good faith the obligations (responsibilities) assumed by them.
- Respect sovereign equality of all its members.

# Organs/Committees (6) of UN



1. The General Assembly
2. The Security Council
3. The International Court of Justice

(not in exam)

4. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
5. The Trusteeship Council
6. The Secretariat.

# 1. The General Assembly (Main Organ- Decision making)



- **Composition of General Assembly:**

*All the members of UN are members of General Assembly.*

- Each State has **5** representatives.

However, each State has one Vote only.

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of September every year the regular session starts which end in third week of December.
- Elects one President, 21 Vice Presidents and 6 Chairmen for Organs/Committees of UN

# 1. The General Assembly (Main Organ)



- **Powers & Functions of General Assembly:**
- To DISCUSS and make recommendations about any QUESTION related to International Peace.
- To consider and approve BUDGET of UN and decide the contributions among members.
- To receive and consider REPORTS from Security Council and other organs.
- To make recommendations for peaceful settlement of disputes
- To elect **Secretary General** on recommendation of Security Council and together elect judges of International Court of Justice and non permanent members of other organs.

## 2. The Security Council

(executive body- maintain international peace & security)



- **Composition of Security Council :**

*Consists of 15 members.*

5 Permanent Members: China, France, Russia, Britain and USA.

- 9 votes (including all 5 permanent members' votes) are needed to take any decision.
- **VETO POWER:** negative vote of Permanent members is called as Veto.

## 2. The Security Council (executive body)



- **Powers & Functions of Security Council :**
- To maintain International Peace and Security
- To take military action against an aggressor.
- To investigate any dispute/situation that may lead to International friction
- Recommend method to adjust/solve such disputes
- To recommend admissions of new members
- To recommend General Assembly appointment of **Secretary General** and together elect judges of International Court of Justice.

### 3. International Court of Justice (to settle disputes legally and give legal advise)



- **Composition of International Court of Justice**: Seat @ Hague (Netherlands)
- *Consists of 15 Judges elected for a term of 9 years.*
- Not more than One Judge from One Nationality.
- Judges are elected by General Assembly and Security Council and are independent.
- Every 3 years election is held.

### 3. International Court of Justice (to settle disputes legally and give legal advise)



- **Powers & Functions of International Court of Justice** :
- **Parties**: Only members can apply to appear before the court.
- **Sources of Applicable Law**: Cases are handled on the basis of international treaties, general principles of law and judicial decisions.
- **Voluntary Jurisdiction**: Court can help the States only if they bring the issue to the court.
- **Compulsory Jurisdiction**: In case of- A large number of treaties are broken, disputes regarding interpretation of International law and reparation (compensation)

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THANK YOU

A wooden floor with vertical planks is visible at the bottom of the image.