

BA LLB Paper
Political Science – III
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UNIT-I. Power

- a. Concept
- b. Components of National Power – population, geography, resources, economic organization, technology and military force.
- c. Limitations on National Power- international morality, public opinion and international law
- d. Balance of power

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- b. Peaceful settlement of Disputes- Negotiations, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement.
- c. Collective Security Mechanism

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- b. Post Cold War- Ongoing missions – Gulf War –II, Ethiopia, and Somalia
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 - (i) NGOs
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- b. International Terrorism – Issues of Resources, Territorial Claims, Culture and Religion.

UNIT-I

POWER

Meaning of Power- Power can be defined as one capability and capacity to change, mould and impress the behavior of others as desired and planned by employing number of methods.

National Power- National Power refers to the power of a nation with regard to its capabilities and capacities to influence change and mould the behavior of other nations as per its strategy planning and the legislation of national interest.

Components of the National Power- Power and also the national power

National Power is very comprehensive issue and is determined by number of components which are as under:

1. **Population:** - A nation has to take care of the needs of the people of its country. Therefore it has to its population in to consideration while framing its planning and strategy to deal with other countries. It is therefore the population is important elements and components to determine the national power.
2. **Geography:** - Geography is another very important component to constitute the national power. The area, climate, contents and soil and location constitute the geography of a nation. It affects the national power. More is the ideal geographical situation; more is the powerful a nation is.
3. **Economy:** - Economic conditions determine all other conditions. It is therefore the economy of a nation is main component and determinants of national power more strong and viable economy makes a nation more powerful. It economy is poor, undeveloped and week ascent resources the nation will be in submersing positions.
4. **Technology:** - This is the era of scientific and technological advancement. It is therefore more a country is advance in science and technology, more at is powerful. Since China and USA and Japan are more powerful nations in the world.

5. Military Preparedness: - The military and army preparedness makes a nation more and powerful.
6. Stable Political System.
7. National Character of the people.

Limitations on National Power- A nation cannot be allowed to exercise unlimited power because it is not good for the survival of other countries. Therefore more are certain mechanism and conditions which limit the national power. There are as under.

1. International morality
2. Public opinion.
3. International Law

- 1. International Morality:** - As the morality based on social commons and values has been the main weapon and controller of the human behavior, in similar way the world opinion and the determinant factors of international morality have been playing decisive role in shaping, monitoring and limiting the national behavior and so the national power. Every nation has to live with world community no nations has independent existence, it is therefore every nation has to act and behave keeping in view the expectations of the world community. International morality can be understood as the cumulative mode of behavior based on many elements, intents, modes of behavior and code and conduct.
- 2. Public Opinion/ World Opinion:** - As public opinion determine the behavior of a perform in the society, in similar way the Nation's behavior and so the national power also is determined and conditioned by the public opinion and the world opinion on different international issue. Generally no state or nation can afford to go against the public opinion and world opinion.

3. International Law: - As a municipal law and state law is main and effective instrument to check and control the man is individual and social behavior in the same way international law is the most effective instrument to limit and combine the behavior of the nations. Although there are some differences between the national law and international law but both have the same objective. Both the laws are generally followed by the people and nations.

D. BALANCE OF POWER

Balance of power has emerged as very interesting and important concept in the study of structure and function of the world community particularly as part Second World War scenario. It has been understood and defined differently but different authors. Here we are giving same definitions of prominent authors.

Slicher says- Balance of power indicators the relative positions of the people and communities at different level.

In simple way the balance of power can be explained the process of management of mutual relations by the nations so as no country or nation could hurt the intents of other nations. In a way it is a decentralized system of governing the behavior of each other.

According to B.F. Sydney- It is a collective effect to check a nation to become so powerful which starts to harm other countries.

Followings are main features of balance of power:

- a. Distribution of power
- b. To maintain equilibrium of power
- c. To make a powerful block
- d. To main the stability and peace
- e. Management power politics
- f. It is a balancing process

- g. It is system to make collective policies
- h. It seeks to maintain status qua
- i. It is both idealistic and strategic
- j. It is both democratic and monopolistic

Instruments for Maintaining Balance of Power

- 1. Compensation
- 2. Intervention
- 3. Buffer State- To create such a state which acts as a link between two belligerent states.
- 4. Armaments
- 5. Diplomacy
- 6. Making Alliance like NATO and war raw Pact
- 7. Balancing System

Criticism

- 1. It is negative trend seller
- 2. It is based on accumulation of power
- 3. It failed to maintain international peace
- 4. It could not control and check the autocratic behavior of the nations
- 5. It provoked conflicts and wars
- 6. It created balances in international relations
- 7. It proved impracticable
- 8. It locked ideal distribution of power

Relevance

In fact it is very much debatable whether Balance of power is relevant in today is would or not. Ogenski says it is irrelevant in today's time. Similar are the views of Morgenthos and Polmer and Peckiness that although the balance of power is not bad but today's circumstances are not apperpual for the working of Balance of power. The advent of nuclear war and biological weapons has made balance of power irrelevant.

Globalization and restructuring of the world community on logical and bilateral basis has function made it irrelevant.

UNIT-II

UNITED NATION

Introduction

To check the outbreak of Second World War league of nation was formed offer the end of international world war in 1920 on the basis of Treaty of varsellers. Unfortunately due to discriminatory provisions of the Treaty of varsellers, league of nation could not check the rivalry various groups in Europe and Second World War related in 1939. During the war it seeks effects were related to build an international organization. Various conferences were held for this purpose and finally UNO came into existence on 24th October, 1945 it Francisco conference. 24 in October are celebrated as UN Day. It had 25 original members in which India was one of them.

Main Principles of UN were as under:

1. All the states are equal.
2. Every state will expect the national unity and sovereignty of other nation.

3. All the disputes will be settled by mutual negotiations and discusses
4. No nation will resort to war.
5. No nation will interfere in internal matters of other countries.

Objectives of the UN

UN came into existence with two broad objectives:

1. To check and remove the possibilities of the outbreak of third world war and also to remove the tension which develops in any part of the world.
2. The second most important objective of the UN was to promote the international co-operation in different areas among the members of UN.

Organs of UN

Followings are the six main organs of UN

1. General assembly.
2. Security Council.
3. Economic and social council.
4. Transfer ship council.
5. International court of justices.
6. Secretariat.

1. **General Assembly:** - It is the legislature of the UN. Every member country can send its five members to General Assembly. However every nation will have one vote each. This most important organ of UN at its represents every civilization, culture, geography, language and ethos of the world. It can be called as microcosm of the world. It meets once a year for three to four matters special sessions can also be called on the request of majority of the states or by the Security Council. It famous its own rules and regulations. It

also affects its presidents and vice- presidents for a year to provide members meetings of the Assembly.

Functions

It performs following functions:

1. Deliberative functions
 2. Supervisory functions
 3. Financial functions
 4. Passing a resolution 'Uniting for Peace'
 5. Elective functions
 6. Constituent function i.e. Amendment in the Charter of UN
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2. **Security Council:** - It is the executive of UN and it is most powerful organs of UN. It has five permanent members i.e. USA, UK, Russia, China and France. It has also ten non permanent members which are appointed for two years by General Assembly. Security Council is five permanent members have Veto power is no decision can be final without the consent of each permanent member.

Power and functions of Security Council

1. It is concerned mainly with the maintenance of international peace and security.
2. It implements the decisions of General Assembly.
3. Submission of annual reports to General Assembly.
4. Regulation of Armaments.
5. Giving consent for admissions to new members of UN.
6. Interference where peace is threatened.
7. Deciding military actions if other measures fail.
8. Appointment of General Secretary of UN.
9. Supervising role.

10. Election of 15 Judges to international court of Justice.

3. **Economic and Social Council:** - It has 54 members who are elected by General Assembly in a term of three years. It meets twice a year. It has members' functional commissions and opinions to perform its functions smoothly.

Functions

1. Its main function is to promote social, cultural, economic and educational conditions in different parts of the world to co-ordinate with different opinion for his work.
2. It monitors the activities, give suggestions and get reports.
3. It promotes human rights and human freedom.
4. It gives the report to General Assembly and Security Council.
5. It carries out the recommendations of General Assembly.
6. It supports and gives assistance at the request of member of UN.

4. **The Trusts ship Council:** - In UN system, mandate system of League of nation was replaced was replaced by Trusts ship Council. It is created as a principal organ of UN to administer same of the Territories ruled by colonial powers to prepare these Territories ruled by colonial powers to prepare these territories for seeks Governances and independence. It works under the General Assembly.

Compositions

Followings are the categories of the members of Trusts ship Council:

1. Members Administering Trust Territories.
2. Permanent members of UN who do not administer Trust Territories.
3. UN members elected by General Assembly for three years.

Functions

1. Getting reports submitted by administering authority
2. Accepted petitions and exams it in consultation with administering authority
3. To pay provide limits to trust Territories
4. Taking necessary action in conformity with the terms of the Trusts ship agreements

It is reported that most of the areas and Territories under the Trusts ship Council have become independent and self governing independent nations. It is therefore the task of Trusts ship Council has become over.

5. **Secretariat:** - It is office Head quarter of UN in New York. Its chief administrative, supervisory and representative powers. He is really a spokesman of UN. Secretary has big army of civil servants from different member countries of UN. Secretaries keep the record and prepare files and reports. It has several departments.
6. **International Court of Justices (I.C.S.):** - It is the judicial organ of UN. It has 15 judges from different parts of the world. They are elected by General assembly and Security Council for nine years. No two judges can be from the same nations
 - a. C.J. settler the international disputes of different types among different nations on the basis of international law. Its decisions are final and

- binding. They are impeached by Security Council. Its Headquarter is at leagues.
- b. It has on final and optional jurisdiction.
 - c. It has advising jurisdiction also.

Peaceful settlement of disputes- This first and for most objective of UN is to remove the tensions and conflict among member countries of UN. For this purpose it makes every effort to seller the disputes in different areas. It is also commenced about the removing the possibilities of outbreak of third world war. To settle the disputes among the countries UN takes numbers of peaceful measures to bring the parties on discussions and understanding.

Some of the measures are as under:

1. **Negotiations:** UN makes the disputing parties agree to come on the negotiating table so that by discussions are arranged by UN. This most useful and successful measures.
2. **Mediation:** Some third party mediation which may be common friend country or any authority or personality can mediate between the disputing parties to settle then disputes.
3. **Conciliation:** Various efforts are undertaken at different levels to make the disputing parties to council with each other point of view so that disputes are settled and tensions is removed.
4. **Arbitration:** It is sort of strict order issued by competent authority on the basis of some fact finding report. Even orders are generally binding on both the parties.
5. **Judicial Settlements:** It all such measures as disputes above fail to settle the disputes and no disputing party responds positively to the above effects than the disputes is referred to international law and other facts existence. Such judicial decisions are binding in the member states and are implemented by the Security Council.

6. **Collective Security:** it is the process of taking collective decision to remove the possible threat to international peace and security due to aggressions or threat of aggressions and war. In collective security aggression of one country upon other is considered aggression or attack against all.
- A. According to Pelmer and Perpkins- It is collective effort to meet the threat to international peace and security.
- B. According to Slaicher-Collective Security is mechanism among some countries where every country is consulted to co-operate in case of attack on any other country.
- C. According to Jucub- It is a mechanism of collective effort for collective security.

Features of Collective Security

1. It is device of power management
2. Individual security is limited with collective Security
3. Commitment for joint efforts against threat to peace and Security
4. Belief in UN system or such world body
5. It stands between balance of power and UN system
6. It is a deterrent system
7. It is anti war system
8. It is a co-operative system

Criticism

1. Its nature is idealistic
2. Identification of aggression difficult
3. It leads to war

4. It is not neutrality
5. It has many weakness
6. It can be permanent system

Collective Security and UN

It is said that UN system works on the principle of collective Security. It came into existence because of the urge of all the member countries to achieve collective Security by checking the possibilities of outbreak of third world war.

Many provisions from Art- 39 to Art 51 of UN charter are given which deal, with the need and efforts for collective's security.

Uniting for peace resolution of 1950 is a clear indication of collective security. It has been used in various internal crises like Korean crisis 1950. Suez Canal crisis 1956 and against Iraq in 1991.

UNIT-III

DIPLOMACY

- a. Cold War Diplomacy- causes phases and case studies, Korean crisis, Vieira crisis, Cuban crisis, Afghanistan crisis and Gulf war-I

After the Second World War, the world was divided into blocks. One was capitalist block led by USA and other was communist bloc led by the USSR, Unions of soviet socialist Republic. In fact in second war USA and USSR emerged more victorious and they both were maximum beneficiary while the other European countries and their allies like France, Britain and suffered economically as well as politically. Mutual rivalry, mistrust and competitiveness developed in Second World War itself which was further escalated and manifested after the war. Both the blocks started to increase their areas of influence particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America who were newly independent and were in dire need of all types of aids.

This mutual competitiveness and rivalry created such situation where they both started to harm the interests of each other which led to strained relations. This situation has been described as COLD WAR. Some author calls it as proxy war also.

Leon calls cold war as the continues preparation for war.

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru calls it as conflict between two competitors. It can also be called as state of war without actual war. It is a weapon of diplomacy also. It is a situation when one group or nation tries to let donor the other nation or group. It can also be called as the psychological war. It was originated in part of Second World War period and its main cause can be understood as following.

1. Ideological conflict between communism and capitalism
2. Anxiety and fear of western countries about the growing power as influence of USSR
3. Mutual mistrust and distrust between USA and USSR in Second World War itself
4. Atomic secrecy of USA and its attack on Japan
5. Formation of military block and Alliance by both the groups
6. Interferences of USSR in Germany, Turkey, Greek and Iran
7. Frequent use of veto in security council by both the groups
8. Opposite stand of both the groups in number of international issue like Kashmir issue Afghanistan issue and partition issue

Phases of Cold War

The history of cold war can be described in three phrases

1. Final Phase- 1945-1953
2. Second Phase- 1953-1963
3. Third Phase-1963-1970

Main events of Final Phase- 1945- 1953

1. Mutual fear and interest of each other is Expansion
2. Inflammatory speech of Churchill on Mar 5, 1946
3. Growing influence of Soviet Union in developing countries
4. Marshall Plan of USA to check the influences of USSR. Under this plan president of USA announced liberal economic aid for developing countries
5. Truman's doctrine on 12 March 1947 in which USSR president. Truman gave massive aid to Turkey and Unarm
6. Establishment of military alliances by rival groups NATO in 1949
7. Display of power and influence in Korea by USA and USSR

Main event of second phase- 1953 to 1963

1. Establishment of SEATO and war saw pact by USA and USSR respectively in 1955
2. Nuclear arms race
3. Vietnam crisis- mutual rivalry started in Vietnam when the form of Ho Chi Minh attacked the forcing of France USSR and China supported the forces of Ho Chi Minh which USA and Britain supported France
4. In 1956 USSR interfered in Hungary which was opposed by western power
5. Rivalry over Suez Canal in 1956
6. Britain war crisis in 1961

Main events of third phase- 1969-1970

1. Change of leadership in USA and USSR
2. Indo- Pak war in 1965 in which USSR supported India and USA supported Pakistan in Kashmir issue
3. Arab Israel war 1967
4. Beginning of détente which helped in the relaxation of Tension of cold war

Impact of cold war

1. Polarization of world politics

2. It affected the functioning of UN
3. It generated Terrorism
4. Multiplicity of military alliances
5. Fear of Atomic war
6. It generated the politics of opportunity at international level
7. Origin of non- alignment
8. Development of the concept of balance of power and collective security

Post cold war – on going missions – Gulf war-II, Ethiopia and Somalia

Post Second World War world remained in to grip of cold war mainly 1970. During this period itself and after words same structural, functional and strategic and also ideological took place which eased the Tension of cold war. The top leaders of the world and nation states realized the need of peace, co-operation and development for which all meaningful persons started to work. The increasing danger of atomic war and UN of biological weapons forced the world to work for peace and remove the possibility of third world war. The UN system and its specialized agencies contributed in the development of internationalism and world order based on mutual co-operation and expect for each other is enmity, integrity and sovereignty. Increasing strength of third world countries also put on check on the monopoly of USA and USSR and other seen big power. Non aligned countries also worked as a power block. Increasing number functional organization on regional basis like ASEAN, OAC, OPEC, SAARC. League of Muslim countries also made the world multipolar due to which the intensity of cold war declined.

Following are some developments of post cold war period.

1. Increasing peace of détente which means efforts, negotiations and summits for resolving the disputes by negations.
2. Increasing role of UN system
3. Development of internationalism
4. Threat of atomic war
5. Common problems of world community and common efforts to solve them.
The prominent such problems are Terrorism, Arms race, pollution, drop

practicing, population, environmental issue, human rights, woman empowerment, international economic order, child abuse, etc

6. Increasing role of third world countries
7. Decline of Marxism as dominant ideology
8. Disintegration of USSR
9. Liberal leadership in the world
10. Development of democratic culture and human rights
11. Leading role of UN in Gulf war, Somalia and Ethiopia

Foreign policy – Alliances, NATO, CENTO, SEATO, WARSAWPAC, and Non Aligned movement

Meaning of Foreign policy: - Foreign policy is the policy, attitude and approach of country which it intends and shape to follow in dealing other countries to legalize and promote its national interests. The National power shapes the national interests hence it is the most important determinant of the Foreign policy.

Main determinants of Foreign Policy are:

1. Geography
2. Economic and national resources
3. Strategic position
4. National interest
5. Military preparedness
6. Stable political system
7. World scenario
8. Political leadership
9. History and culture
10. Contemporary events

India after independence made Foreign Policy on the basis of same following elements mentioned the above. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is called as the architect of India is Foreign Policy.

1. Panchsheel
2. Opposition of colonialism, imperialism and racialism
3. Support for UN
4. Non- Alignment
5. Good relation with neighbor
6. Support for disarmament
7. Support for new international economic order

The Foreign policies which were followed by USA and USSR after second world war need to be particularly referred have become as part of that policy USA and USSR made several military Alliances to counter each other's influence and power. It was the era of cold war. Formation of these alliances accelerated the pace of cold war. Main such alliance and group were NATO, SEATO, CENTO, and ALAM.

NATO- National Atlantic Treaty Organization

After Second World War USA and some western countries entered into a military agreement which was treaty to counter the influence of USSR and its communist ideology. This treaty came into force on 4th April 1949. It was provided in this treaty that attack on any member of this treaty will be considered attack on all and hence the attacking nation will have to face the consequences with this treaty USSR was territorial and it also started to think of creation of similar type of alliances.

SEATO- South East Asian Treaty organizations

For the same purpose i.e. to counter the influences of USSR and communism USA entered into military alliance with South East Asian nations in Pacific Ocean.

BAGDAD PACT (CENTO) Central Treaty Organization

On creation of several military alliances by USA, communist bloc led by USSR also entered into military alliance in 1955 with the name of CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) this is popularly known as the BAGDAD PACT. Its purpose was to check the popularity of capitalism and influences of USA.

NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT

After Second World War the world was divided into two power blocks one capitalist block led USA and second communist, block led by USSR. Post Second World War period witnessed the emergence of large number of newly independent nations states as a result of the process of decolonization and national movements for independent in Asia, Africa and Latin America. There newly independent countries were in the process of national development and deconstruction for which they needed economic and technological aid.

The capitalist block and communist bloc started to attract their newly independent nations into their campus by giving them liberal, economic, technological and political support. They asked to then countries to join then military alliance like NATO, CENTO, SEATO and war saw Pact. USA offered Marshall plans them for joining their military camp.

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru of India, Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia, Suharto, Indonesia and Col nasea of Egypt and sensed the threat to newly indulged countries from the power block. They arranged a meeting at Bandung in 1955 and discussed about the need of NAM (Non Aligned Movement).

Meaning of NAM: - The liberal meaning of NAM meaning not to join military group or block. Non aligned does not mean neutrality or isolated from the world affairs but to take part in world affairs but to take part in world affairs actively and take the stand impartially and fearlessly without joining any camp. NAM allows the nation states have any kind of relation with USA or USSR on the basis of mutual respect and reasonable understanding. NAM suggests the member countries to promote their mutual co-operation in all the areas become they all have similar conditions and similar legalize.

In a short period NAM become very popular. Its number grew very fast. Its first summit was held in 1961 at Belgrade in which 25 members took part. Today it has 120 members its 16th summit was held in 1912. Its number from 25 to 120 proves its utility and acceptance in the world community.

Role, weaknesses and Relevance of non- Aligned Movement

From 1961 till 2013 the NAM has travelled a long journey with ups and down, achievements and crime. NAM has played a very significant role not only in protecting the unity, dignity, integrity and sovereignty of the newly independent countries but promoted their mutual cooperation. We can summarize the role as under:

1. In protecting the unity, dignity and sovereignty of developing countries
2. In promoting the co-operation among newly independent countries in different fields
3. In checking the negative designs and intentions of the power block
4. In strengthening the UN system
5. In democratization of UN system
6. NAM emerged as a powerful block in General Assembly
7. It staking the claim in Security Council
8. Helped in passing the uniting for peace Resolution 1950 in General Assembly
9. In taking part in deliberations at various world forums
10. In creating world opinion

Weaknesses of NAM

In the beginning NAM moved in its desired attitude of the member countries started to change. The meaning of their national interest started to change and started to violate the principles and dictates of NAM. Grouping on number of basis started being the members of NAM. Mutual tension conflicts and wars started. The discussions of NAM summit no longer remained sacrosanct for them. They started to have mutual Treaties even the defense treaties with the countries of communist block and capitalist block. Iran- Iraq war for long period, Indo- Pak war in 1965 and 1971 Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. Indo- Lankan conflicts are such many examples which weakened the NAM. Even the integrity of India was questioned when it had a Treaty with USSR in 1971 and it did not criticize USSR on Afghanistan issue all these factors were not only weakened the NAM but

also raised the questions on its extenuation and relevance. Some of the leader's raised the demand of binding NAM.

Relevance of NAM

Now it has become an issue of discussion debate and even controversy weather in today is world the NAM has relevance or not. People argue that since the world structure and world scenario has changed from the time when NAM came into existence, it irrelevant and unnecessary to runs a unless and dysfunctional organization or movement. The world is globalization and has multipolar world. USA and USSR the Russia is not that much powerful. The position of USA has also undergone change. Many new economic and nuclear power states have emerged on the world same.

In spite of some situation, use can safely say that the principles of NAM still are relevant. Every state needs unity, integrity, sovereignty and dignity which are possible only if they are allowed to take independent, disportail and unconditional decisions on the basis of merit of the issues, for which NAM stood.

UNIT- IV

CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL CONCERNS

- a. Non- state Actors
 - i. NGOs
 - ii. Inter-Governmental organization (IGOS), IMF, WTO, OPEC and OAU
- b. International Terrorism – Issue of Resources, Territorial claims, culture and Religion

- a. i. NGOs- (Non – Government Organization)

Non- Government organization are those groups which are dealing in some specific work of positive nature at their own. They are free from the dictates of sovereign states. In the wake of increasing number of negative activities at international level by various fundamentalists and terrorists group and expectations of various welfare human activities, the role of NGOs is increased. These organizations generally work in the spirit of economic and social council of UN as provided in Art -71 economic and social council. It recognizes three types of NGOs.

1. Small number of High state NGOs, who are concerned with council is work
2. Specialist NGOs related with special work
3. A rosters of other NGOs to make occasional contribution

In the wake of globalization and legalizing fast communication and mobility, the role of NGOs is further increased. Today whole world even super powers like USA are in the constant grip of danger.

Following are definite expectations and requisites of NGOs

1. The NGO should support the aims of NGO.
2. The NGO should be representative body.
3. The NGO cannot be a prompt making body.
4. The NGO cannot use and advocate violence.
5. The NGO should work in conformity of UN.
6. The NGO are bound by international agreements and treaties

The NGOs have made their own contribution in globalization by developing access to internet NGOs are also pioneer in the development of website. They cooperate transnational. INGO (International Non Government Organization) was established with the permanent Headquarter, a secretariat with a regular programme of meeting. There are governance network by NGOs to maintain and enhance then participation the examples of INGOs are Amnesty international and Green peace.

a. ii. Inter-Governmental organization (IGOS), International Monetary Fund (IMF)

IMF is also an international monetary institution like World Bank. It was established in July 1944 under Budel agreement. Its main objective was to remove the monetary mistakes committed in 1920's and 1930's which were responsible for slowdown or recession of 1930. In the beginning its members were 44 in number which became 182 in 2000.

Main objective of IMF

1. To strengthen the economy of developing and undeveloped countries
2. To promote economic corporation among member countries.
3. To contribute in the development of productive resources of the countries.
4. To establish multipurpose system for exchange among the member countries.
5. To make financial resources available to needy countries
6. International financial management

Organization of IMF:

Followings are the organs of IMF

1. Board of governors
2. Board of Executive Directors
3. One Managing Director
4. One Council
5. Staff Secretariat

Meetings

Board of governors meets every year to take stock of all the activities of previous meetings and policies decisions are also taken. Special meetings can also be called on the request of five members who have 25% support of the total strength of board of governors.

Managing directors are elected by board of governors. Board of executive director is most powerful body of IMF. It has 21 members, out of which five members namely USA, UK, German, France and Japan are elected who have highest quota. Saudi Arabia is such 6th member who contribute maximum for IMF.

Function of IMF

1. It is financial institution for financial aid for needy countries. It also monitors the financial policies of the country.
2. It gives technical, financial and monetary advises to its member countries
3. This also performs research and publication functions.
4. It also run various training and education program the employees of various department of IMF
5. It monitors the accommodation policies of the member countries.
6. It is crediting agency
7. It also large credit

Evolution of IMF

After the havoc of Second World War IMF is playing a significant role in improving the shattered international economy. After 1950 IMF is contributing a lot in economic reconstruction of developing and undeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is not performing just monetary or financial role but

also doing good work in field on human resources development within the corporation on number of governmental and nongovernmental organization. In support of this contribution it is criticized on following grounds.

1. It is process of giving financial aid is very complex
2. It has unjustified condition for giving aid
3. It has partial attitude
4. It is dominated by big super powers.
5. Its decisions and directions are interference in the severity of independent nations.
6. It has become an agent of neo-imperialism

World Trade Organization (WTO)

On 1st January 1948 GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Traffic) came into existence to regulate and monitor international trade. It was multi dimensional agreement among 111 member states. In a way it was a forum to discuss and debate on trade related issues.

On 15th December 1993, 117 member states agreed to have another agreement for international trade. On 15th April 1993, 123 member states agreed on new GATT agreement at Marrakesh city Morocco. On 1st Jan. 1995, WTO came into existence in place of GATT.

Objectives of WTO

1. To regulate international trade activities in such a way so as to promote employment opportunities and to improve the standard of employment by expanding service and trade.
2. To make judicious utilization of natural resources for the protection and conservation of environment.

3. To ensure the adequate participation of developing countries in the growth of international trade.
4. To remove the monopoly and partially of some countries.
5. To strength the organization for discussion, debate on the international trade.

Structure of WTO

Followings are important organs of WTO

1. Ministerial Conference
2. General Council: It has permanent member from each member states. It sits once in a month at Geneva. It is a dispute settlement body. It is also trade policy review body. It has three main areas to monitor.
 - a) Council for trade in goods
 - b) Council for trade in services
 - c) Council for trade in intellectual property

SECRETARIAT

Secretariat is office head quarter of WTO. Its head is called as director general. He is elected by Ministerial Conference. He has four year tenure. It is the office of reports and its main function is preparing the reports. It is assisted by deputy directors.

Functions of WTO

1. It simplifies the process of regulation, management of the bi-literal and multi-literal trade agreements
2. It carries framework for various types multi-literal trades of records related with government purchase, milk production and cow meat etc.
3. It creates platform for discussion and debate of minister level conference.
4. It settles the dispute related with trade among the member states.

5. It maintains the trade policies of its member countries.
6. It supports the international institution related with the international trade.
7. Its areas of work are
 - a. Market
 - b. Tariffs
 - c. Service
 - d. Intellectual Property
 - e. Geographical Consideration
 - f. Instrument
 - g. Procedure
8. Dumping and Anti dumping
9. Trade agreements

Assessment and role of WTO

1. It is firm formal trade organization with legal implications
2. It promotes the idea of uniformity in International trade
3. Its strengthen the world peace
4. It is human oriented institution
5. It make efficiency in the wake of market oriented trade
6. Its help in improving the quality of products.
7. It helps cold trade and so the income of the people
8. It promotes growth rate
9. It makes the trade system efficient
10. It checks the practice of lobbying.

Criticism of WTO

People and critics have different versm also which is as under:

1. Its critics say that it is policy institution

2. It interferes in internal matters of the sovereign states
3. It is an instrument in the hands of multinational companies and developed countries.
4. WTO, there is no provision of checking the monopoly of developed countries and multinational companies.
5. It is dominated by multinational companies
6. The developing countries have little say in the decision making process in WTO

OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)

OPECT is the organization of petroleum exporting countries which came into existence on 14th Sept. 1960. It was organized by the main oil producing countries i.e. Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Venezuela to safeguard their interest. Before this the oil multinational companies were controlling the oil business and were giving benefits to their own companies. They were managing the rate on oil without the consulting the real owner of the resources. The oil producing countries became aware of his productive and termed this institution i.e. OPEC. These five countries had 89% of total reserved oil, 38% of total production and 90% of total trade of oil.

The main objective of the organization of OPEC was safeguarding the interest of oil producing countries and to attain uniformity in the oil trade policy. Today the total number of membership of OPEC is 12 out of which 7 are new members. Kotare, Indonesia, Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, UAR and Gabon bind the five original members. The head quarter of OPEC is at Vienna. Its second summit was held at Karakas, the capital of Venezuela in 2000. In this summit affirmed the commitment to help the poor countries.

Role of OPEC

In the world of increasing demand of Energy and depleting oil leisure's, oil is playing very important role in international politics and diplomacy. It is therefore the OPEC has assumed the great importance in international politics. Oil has

become a weapon. OPAC is influencing the world decisions on important issues. Oil politics became very hot in the wake of closure of Suez Canal in 1956-57 disrupting the flow of oil to European countries. It caused increased in cost of oil. In 1967, Arabia-Israel war also, Arabian countries used oil as weapon in safeguarding their interest. Again 1973, in Arabia-Israel war oil were used as a weapon in protecting their interest. OPEC helped in protects the utility of countries.

OAU (Organization of Arab Union)

In post Second World War newly independent nations started follow national reconstruction and development framework. They sought co-operation from different areas at different bases. Corporation and exchange at regional level became more prominent and popular in Asia and Africa different groups, alliances and pacts started to emerge. Regionalism in Africa emerged with the policies of anti-colonialism. Various organizations were framed in West Africa and central Africa. The southern African countries union was framed in 1970. East African communities (EAC), was formed in 200. There organization had economic as well as political aspects.

The First stage of Pan African organization was political in nature. In this series OAU (Organization of African Unities) was created in 1993 which was dedicated to the ending of colonialism in African Countries and to promote the corporation in various fields for the development. Its aim was also the cultural and political liberalization. Later on its agenda was widened.

b. International Terrorism – issues of resources, territorial claims, cultural and religion

Terrorism is one of the most dreaded threats to human existence. It is not confined only one two nations but whole of the world community is facing it directly or indirectly. The tragedy is that more efforts are being made for its solution and more gimp and uncontrollable this is becoming.

To understand it, to diagnosed its anatomy and implications is understand the meaning of the word terror and terrorism. In fact the word terror is derived from

Latin word which has been defined differently by different authors and commentators. As a matter it is given meaning as per its objectives in different context. Somewhere it is denounced and other places it is applauded. In the history of National Movement. Britishers called Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Vir Savarkar as terrorists while for Indian they were hero. There is large number of such examples to prove the terror.

According to Swarzenverger- “The terrorist activities involves to use or threat to use the force to gain some definite objective”

M. Jenkins – To use the force to Terrorism the group of people is called as terrorists.

Leon J. Reker and C.A. Russel also defined terrorism as a state of mind to use destructive weapon to terrorism to vulnerable areas to give the message to the automatics for their demand.

Emergence and Development of Terrorism in the world

Emergence of terrorism at international level can be treated to the division of Palestine and emergence of Israel as a state in 1948 and its existence and legality was rejected by Arab countries. Terrorism spread very fast during that period in entire Middle East. In 1960 terrorist groups like Red Brigade in Italy and Red Army in faction emerged in West Germany. USA and USSR encouraged the terrorist groups.

After 1980 the terrorism spread like a cancer in Asia particularly in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka, LTTE emerged as terroristic based while in India and Pakistan terrorism was developed as regional based. Fundamentalist and religious authorities used their terrorist for their narrow ends. USA, China supported the terrorist outfits in South Asia. Today India, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Pakistan have suffered a lot. Even USA had to pay the price for its double standard. When its own towers were attacked by religious terrorist, Led by Osama bin Laden who had become the synonyms of terrorism.

Today terrorism has reached its nadir is heights. The whole world is in its grips. Its forms have become very dangerous. Some of its forms can be explained here

1. As human bomb – It is most dangerous form of terrorism. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi assimilated with human bombs
2. Well Organized and Self Sustaining Terrorism for example direct action group in France, Elam Revolutionary Organization in Sri Lanka, Irish Republican Army in Ireland, Al-Qaida in Pakistan, Ulfa in India.
3. State sponsored terrorism
4. Islamic Terrorism

Since terrorism became international problem and has assumed serious form, collective efforts have stated to meet his peace. Various conference and conviction have taken place to discuss and debate this issue. UN also has taken number of steps for this. In fact after 1970 the whole world has become alert. In fact after the attack of USA in 11/9/2001, USA also taken the war on terrorism very desirably. Islamic fundamentalist has become one enemy of USA. As a result of which organization leader is killed by USA. Pakistan and Afghanistan government also have understood the gravity of terrorism. It has whole world community did not rise to the occasion. The problem of terrorism will cause lot of human distraction. It is a danger for all.

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