



# 1. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

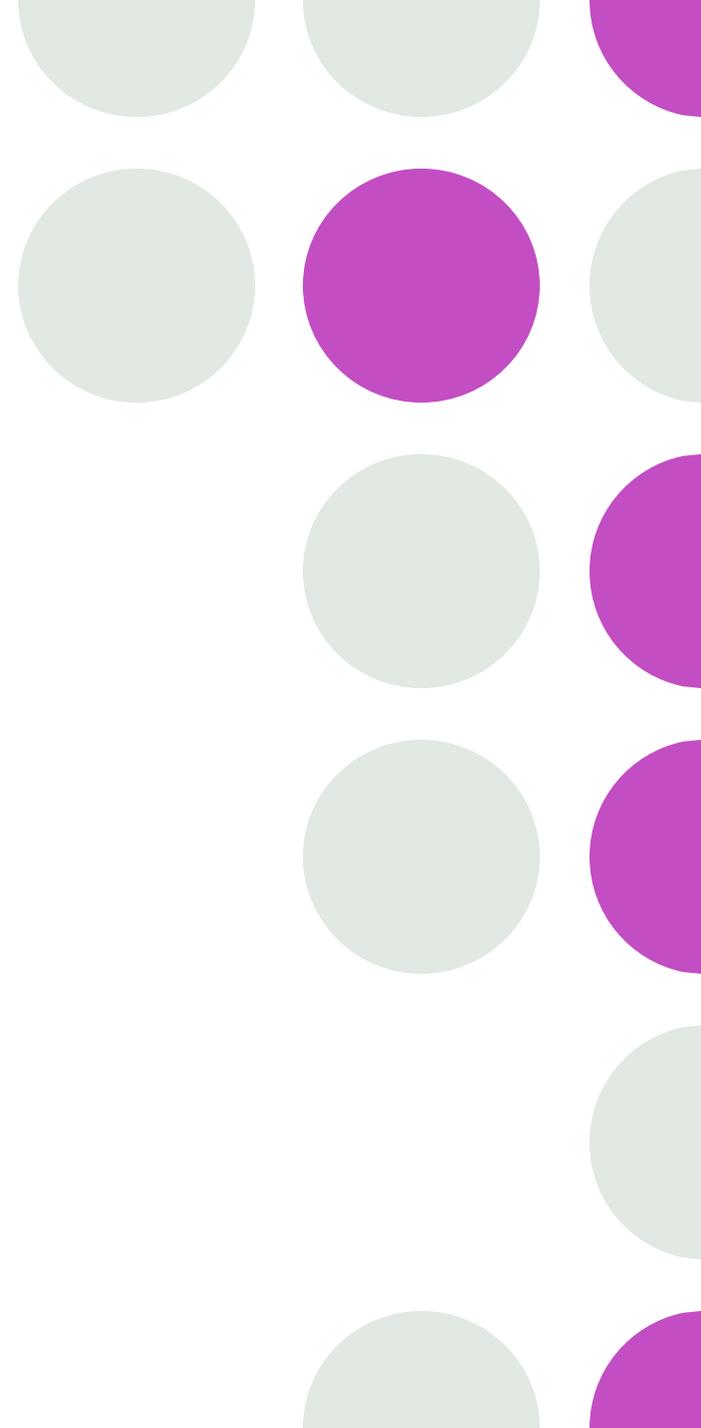
By

*Wg Cdr G Srinivasu (Retd)*

*garigisri90@gmail.com*

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- HISTORICAL  
EVENTS *THAT*  
*HAVE SHAPED*  
THE INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS
- 



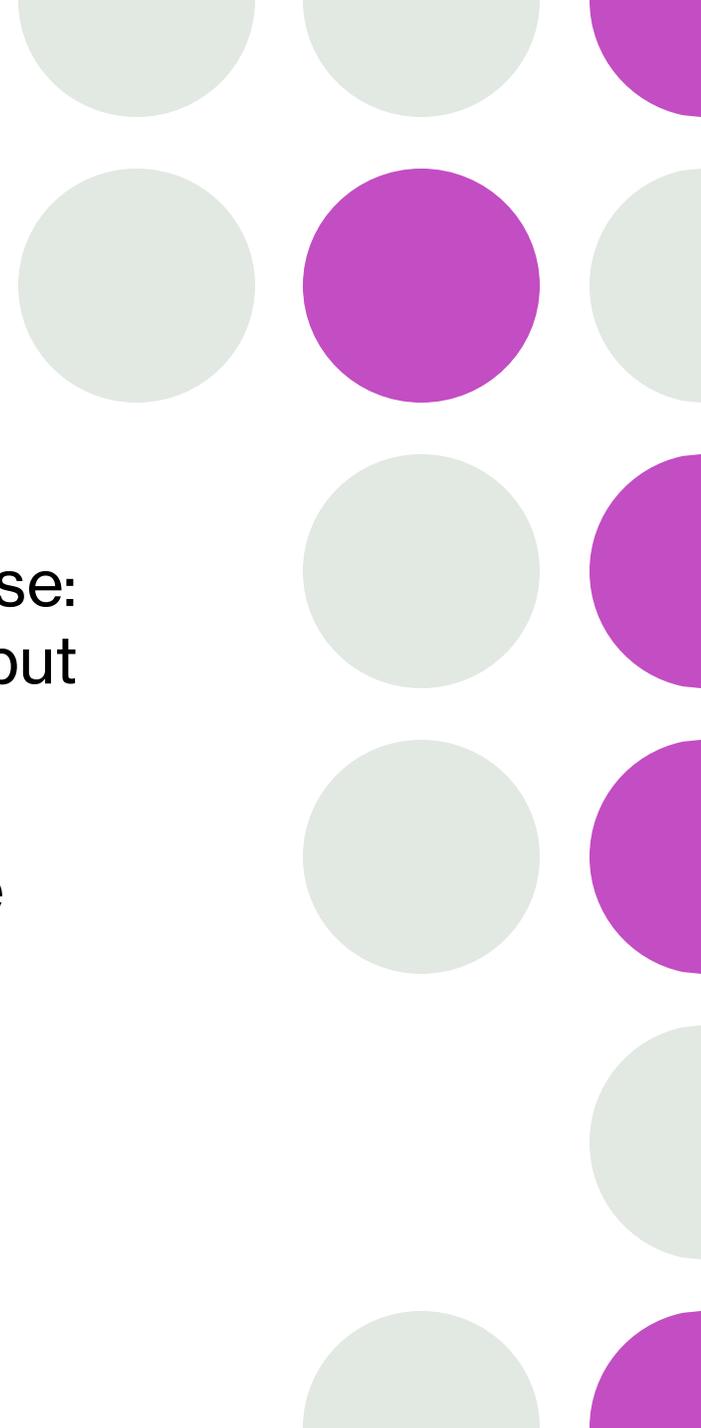
- "Those who cannot learn from History are doomed to repeat it "

-George Santayana

- "Men make History, but they do not make it as they please: they do not make it under self selected circumstances, but under circumstances existing already, given and transmitted from the past. The tradition of all dead generations weighs like a nightmare on the brains of the living"

\_ Karl Marx

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# IMPACT OF HISTORY ON CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Reminder of the progress the mankind has made, past failures tragedies and shortcomings
  - Understand the legacy of cooperation, conflict, exploitation and liberation
  - History socially constructs the present and the future
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# History of international Relations

Ancient civilizations like the Egyptian the

Sumerian, the Assyrian, the Indian, the Chinese, the Greek and the Rome had evolved a distinct code of inter-state conduct and a pattern of international relations

- not global but merely regional in character

- occasional inter-state relations

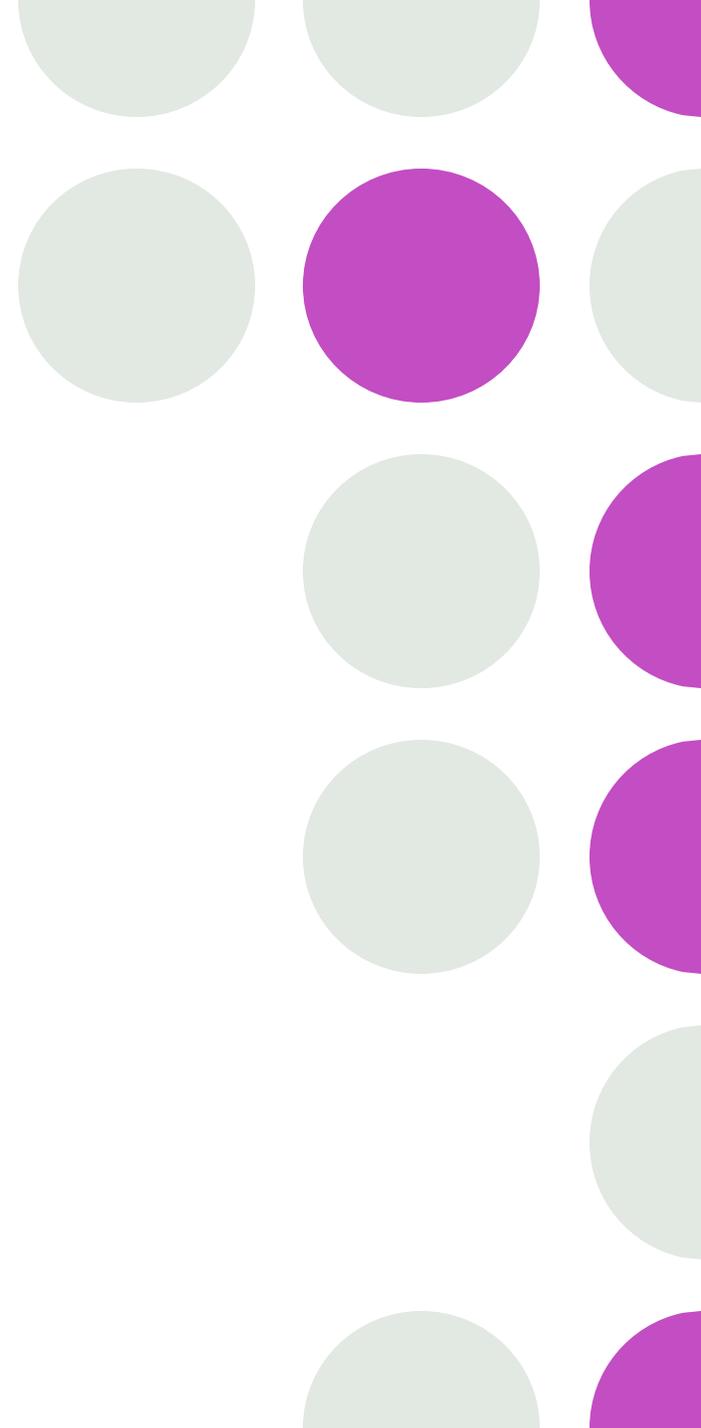
- Kautilya's Arthashastra's, one book was devoted exclusively to diplomacy

Peace of West-Phalia in 1648, statehood became an ideal unit of

mankind. With this, territorial sovereign and nation-state emerged as a basic political unit and an effective actor in international relations

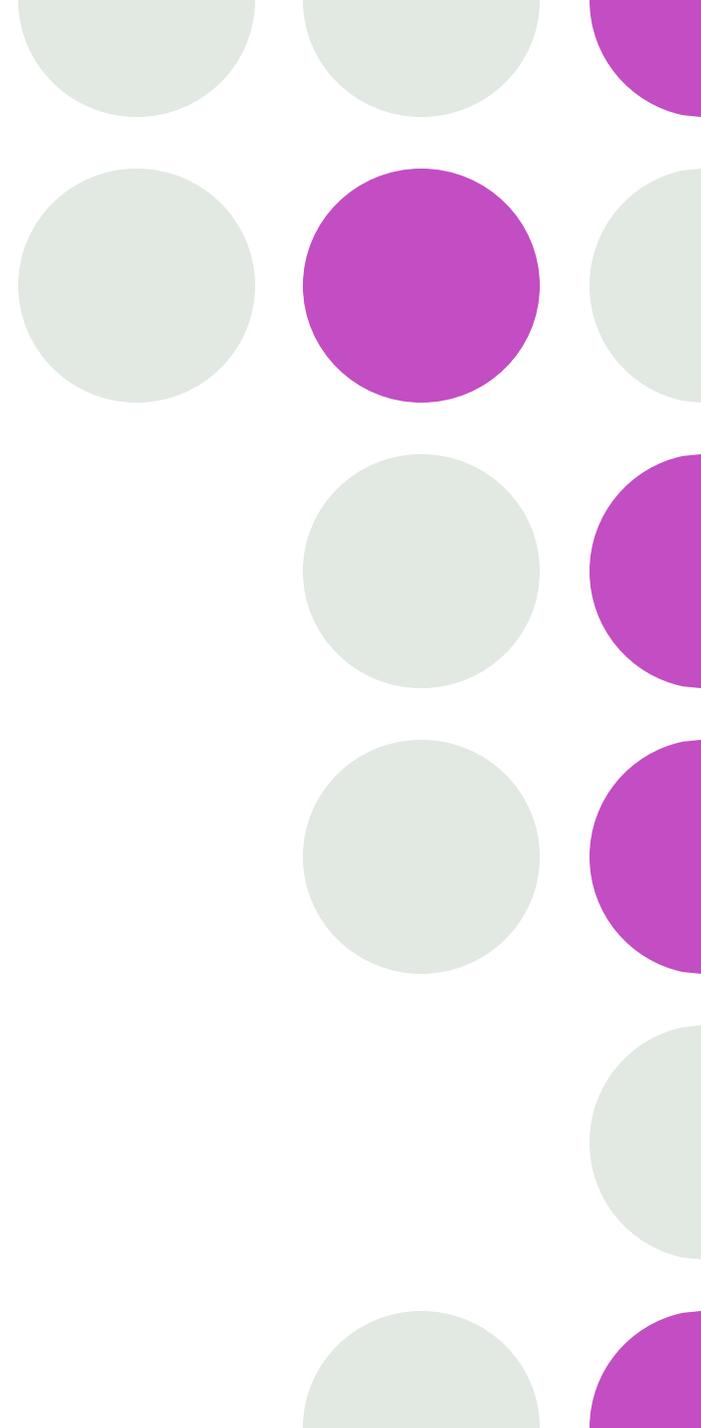
# Peace of West-Phalia in 1648

- Emerged in middle of 17th Century after a series of devastating religious wars that torn apart Europe from 14th to 17th Centuries
  - Allowed the monarch to control the religious affairs of his people without external interference
  - Established the principle of 'sovereignty' in the international politics
  - Equilizer for all: one country can not have more sovereignty
  - Aims for balance of power
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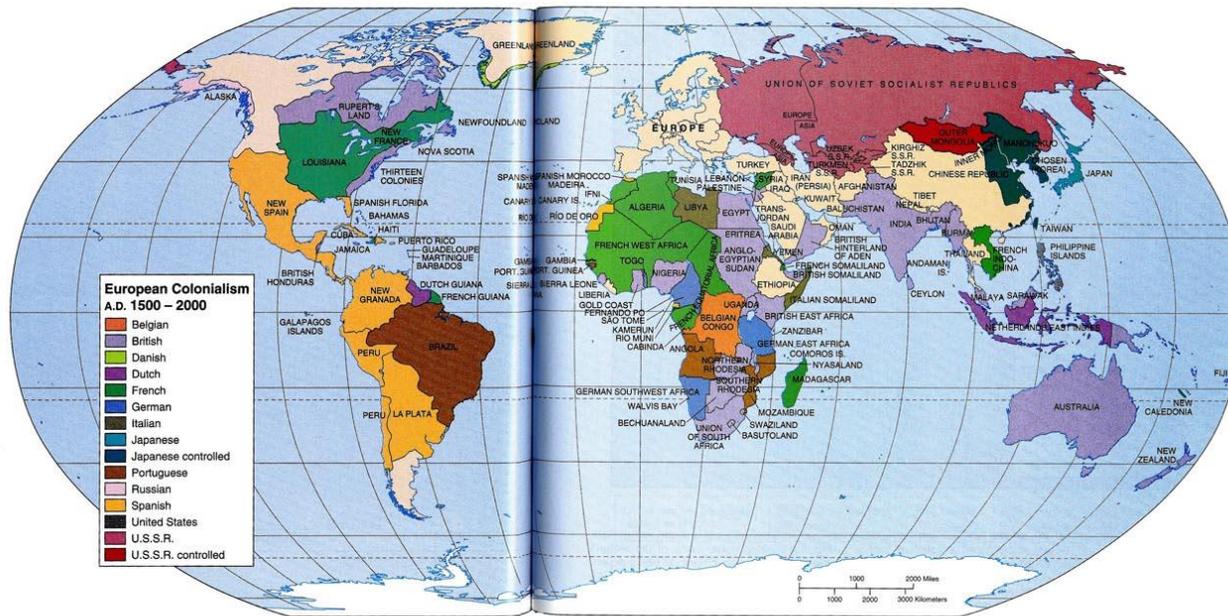
# European Colonialism(15th to 20th Century)

- Stability created by westphalia and technological advancement triggered expansion and building up colonial empires
  - Established global hierarchy in the world
  - Labour / resource extraction caused economic explosion and industrial revolution. There was manifold increase in the wants and needs of the various countries after the industrial Revolution
  - Artificial creation of borders, which has its implications till date
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# European Colonialism(15th to 20th Century)

European Colonialism A.D. 1500-2000

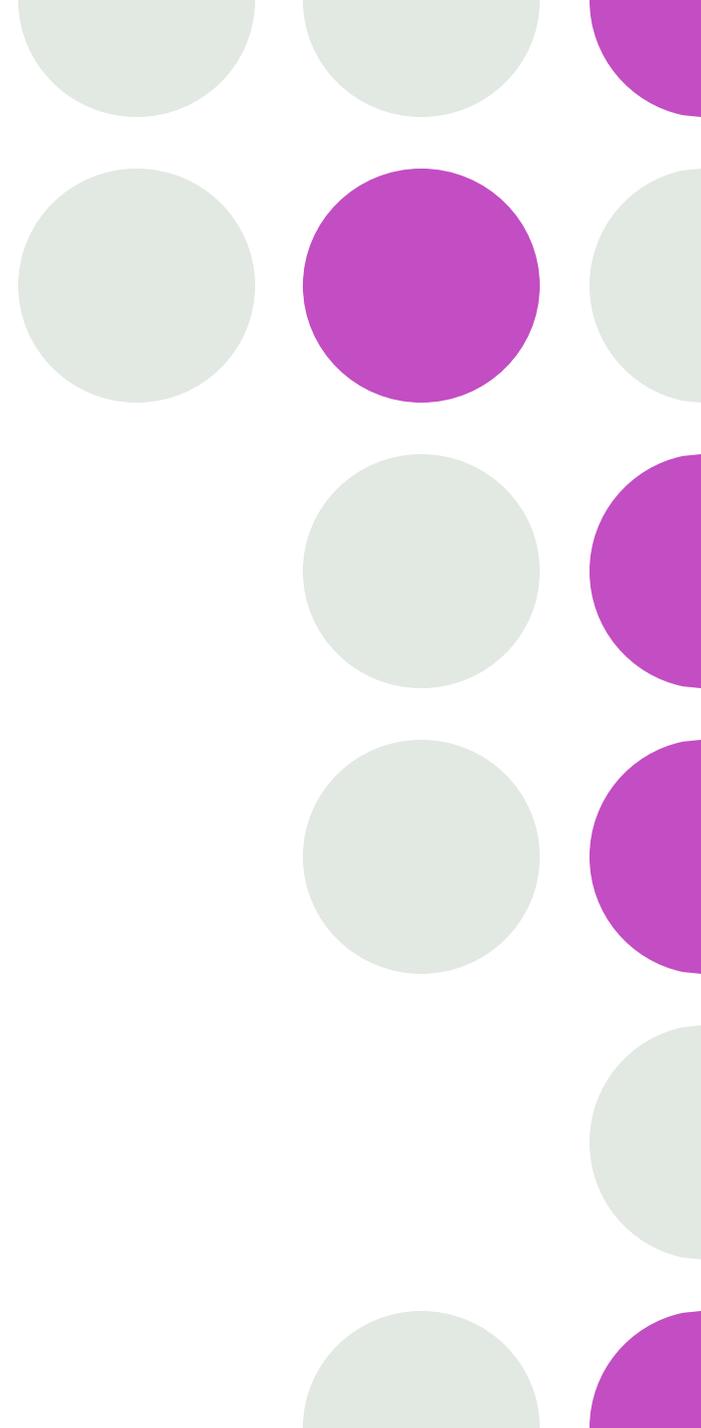


# The World Wars of 20th Century

- The 20th Century marks intense global inter-state violence which is also a 'total war'
- Technological advancement lead to enhancement in capacity to inflict violence
- Communities were forced to establish International law and global diplomacy
- The trauma of the First World War together with the demand for democratic control of foreign policy, stimulated the public urge for better understanding of foreign relations.
- Eg. League of nations after WWI and UNO after WWII
- Recognised the Massive capability of building weapons with advanced technology developing (NBC)
- Wave of 'decolonisation'

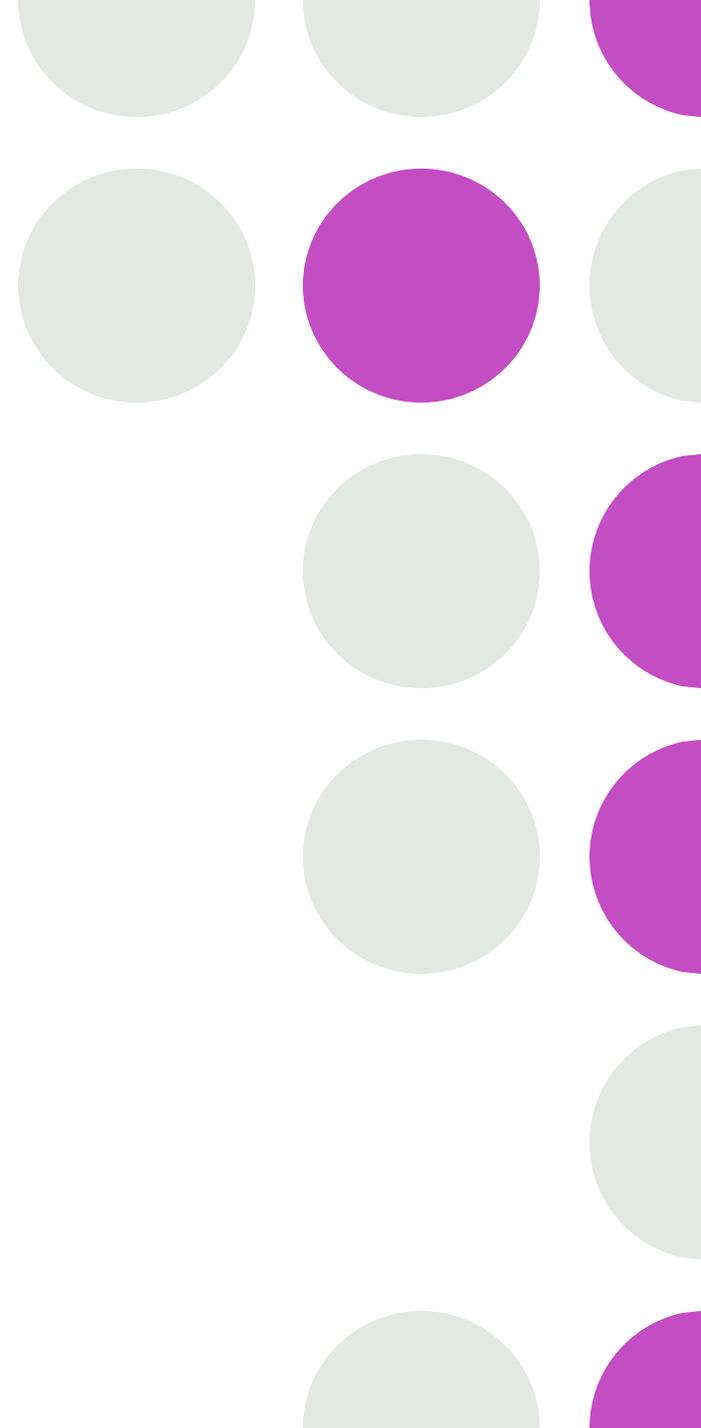
# Cold war era

- Bipolar system and alliance structure has emerged with the US and Soviet Union as major players
  - Distrust and hostility in relations and the world is at brink of nuclear war
  - Several proxywars and interventions
  - Arms race and arms proliferation globally
  - Shaped every decision made in international arena (1940-1990)
- 



# Terrorism and 09/11

- Disintegration of Soviet Union caused change in relations and issues
  - goals and objectives were unclear in the international scene.
  - Combating terrorism became major goal internationally and became a reinvigorated basis for the US military role
  - Provided US the impetus for two protracted foreign wars
  - Shift of international security focus from major powers to small disturbed states
  - Destabilisation of middle east and other outcomes (ISIS, civil war in syria)
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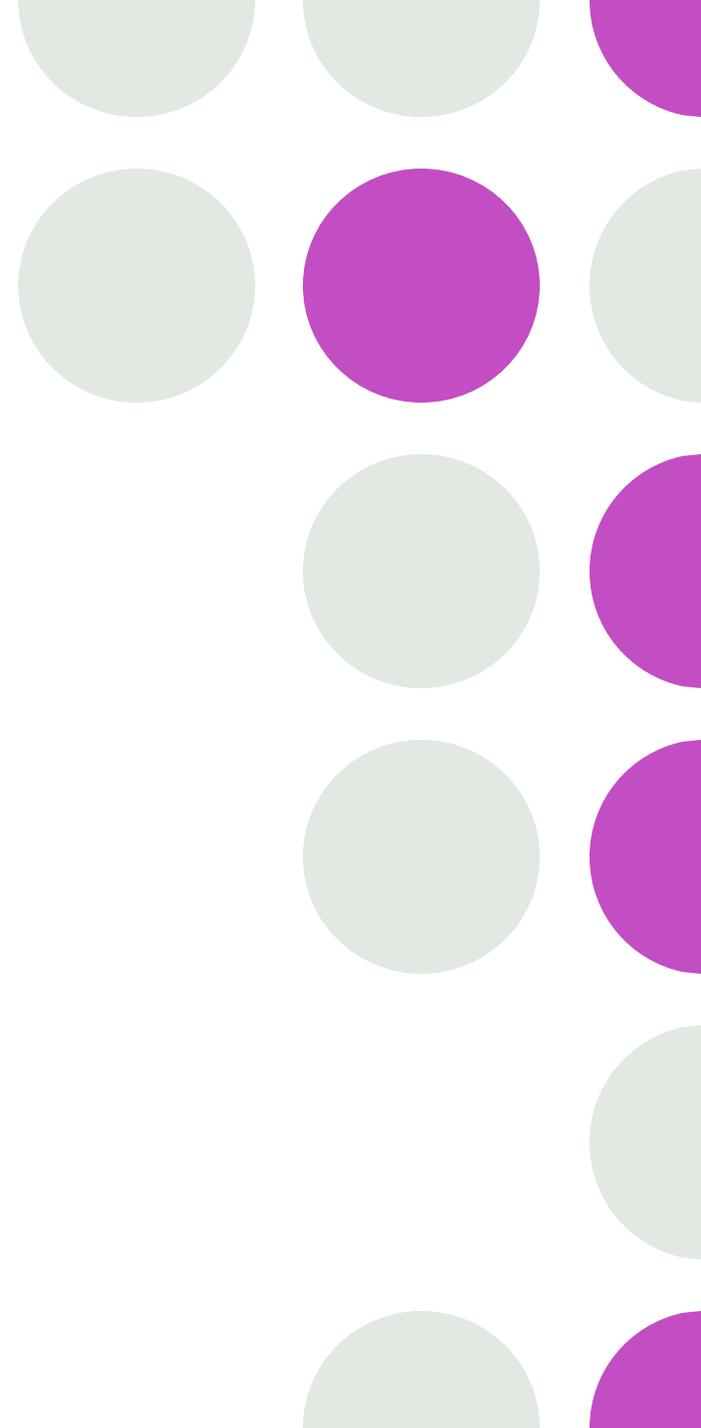


# IMPACT OF HISTORY IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Stability of international relations is result of devastations and failures
  - It is hard to meet the expectations of rights, justice, goodness at international level
  - To understand identities ,interests , objectives of contemporary states it is essential to understand their history
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# IR : Development as an Academic Discipline

- youngest of all social sciences
  - Autonomous discipline - comparatively recent origin.
  - After the first world war, its study was initiated by the North Americans and the West Europeans
  - The first chair of International Politics was founded in historians like Alfred Zimmern, C.K. Webster, E.H. Carr etc in 1914 and later became a separate subject
  - It was a part of history in the Moscow State University right up to the mid-sixties
  - Afro-Asian countries its study after the process of decolonization in the post Second World War period.
- 



# IR : Development as an Academic Discipline

Study of International Relations was the earliest text book in the discipline. It was jointly written by Grant, Hughes, Greenwood, Kerr and Urquhart and published in Britain in 1916.

Professor Moon, of History in Columbia University prepared a publication and the syllabus was prepared for IR consisting of

(i) Introduction, (ii) Nationalism, Territorial Conflicts and War, (iii) Imperialism and world Politics (iv) Militarism and Armaments, (v) History of International Relations since

1914, (vii) summary review of Policies of Great Powers, (viii) Economic Problems (ix)

Problems of Diplomacy, and (x) International Organization, League of Nations and the

World Court.

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“Man by nature and necessity is a social animal.” A man who can live without other beings is either a God or a beast.

-Co--existence of nations is the order of the day

-International Relations have thus assumed great pragmatic and academic significance in present times.

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# Meaning and nature of International Relations

First-the terms international politics and international relations were and still are used inter-changeably and loosely.

Second, world community is so dynamic and international environment changes so rapidly

Third, many scholars put forward such definitions as explained the essence of the subject rather than its main areas of inquiry.

Fourth, newness of the subject also creates many difficulties in defining it.

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# Some Definitions

In the words of Quincy Wright,

It is not only the nations ,groups-  
nations,states,governments, peoples,regions,alliances.  
Confederations, international organizations, even  
industrial organizations, cultural organizations, religious  
organizations must be dealt within the study of international  
relations, if the treatment is to be realistic.

Hoffmann and Adi H.Doctor presented a purely  
operational definition: The discipline of international relations is  
concerned with the factors and the activities which affect the  
external policies and the power of the basic units into which the  
world is divided. It is concerned, for example, with the United  
Nations, but not necessarily with the World Meteorological  
Organization.



# Some Definitions

- Adi H. Doctor is also of the same Opinion. In his own words, its study will be primarily of nation – states
- Palmer and Perkins say, “It encompasses much more than the relations among nation-states and international organizations and groups.It includes a great variety of transitional relationships, at various levels, above and below the level of the nation-state, still the main actor in the international community.”
- Frankel defines: new discipline is more than a combination of the studies of the foreign affairs of the various countries and of international history--it includes also the study of international society as a whole and of its institutions and processes
- suggesting that the term World Politics describes its contents more truthfully than the traditional name

# Some Definitions

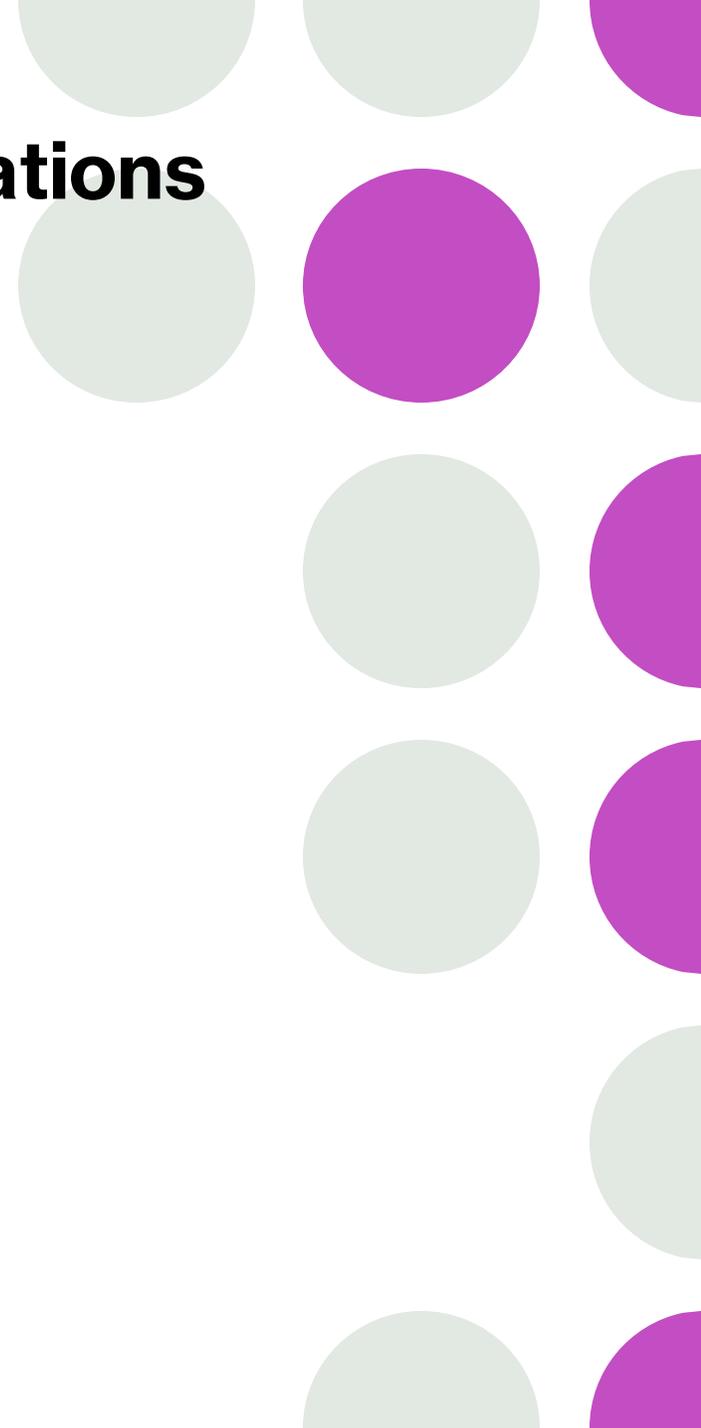
Rosenau maintains

that world politics comprises primarily the nation states as the prime – actor ,With all other actors essentially subordinated to the requirements of the nation--state system



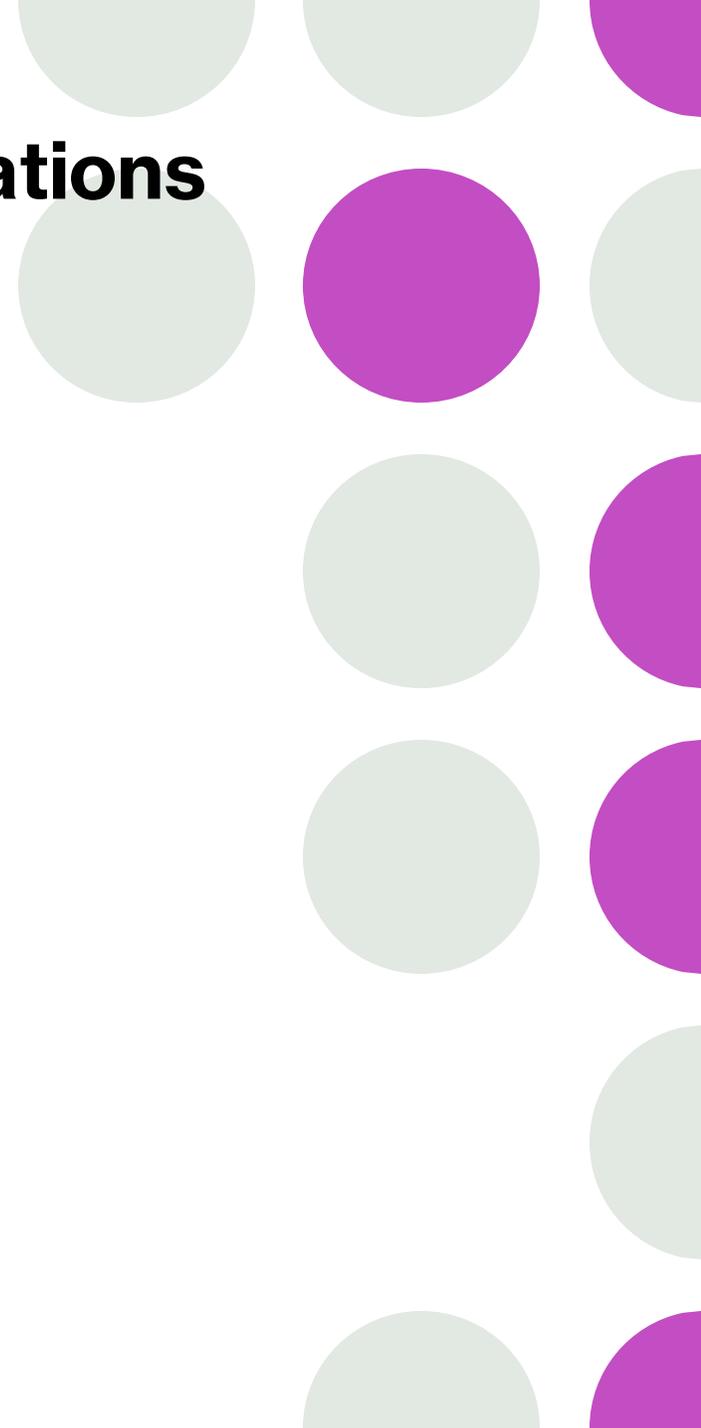
# Scope and Subject-Matter of International Relations

- State System
  - Relations in Conflict and Cooperation
  - General and Diplomatic History
  - Power
  - International Law
  - International Organizations
  - International Systems
  - Integration and Community Approach
  - Geopolitics
  - Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution
  - War and Peace
- 



# Scope and Subject-Matter of International Relations

- National Interest
  - Nationalism, Colonialism and Imperialism
  - Foreign Policy
  - Policy – Making
  - National Character
  - Psychological Factors
  - Military-Strategic Factors
  - Alliances and Groupings
  - Arms Control and Disarmament
  - Demographic Factors
  - Economic Factors
  - Area and Regional Studies
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# International Politics and International Relations

- interested in state--to-state relations
- wider concept
- includes only those aspects of international relations in which some conflict of purpose or interest is involved.
- mainly studied with historical descriptive and analytical methods
- interested in oppositional relations label their study International Politics

- goes beyond it and covers people to people relations as well
- narrower concept.
- study of international relations is being enriched by the wider and more versatile and scientific approaches
- Include cooperative relations name their study as 'International Relations'

# International Politics and International Relations

- concerned with the politics of the international community in a rather narrow sense, focusing on diplomacy and the relations among states and other political units

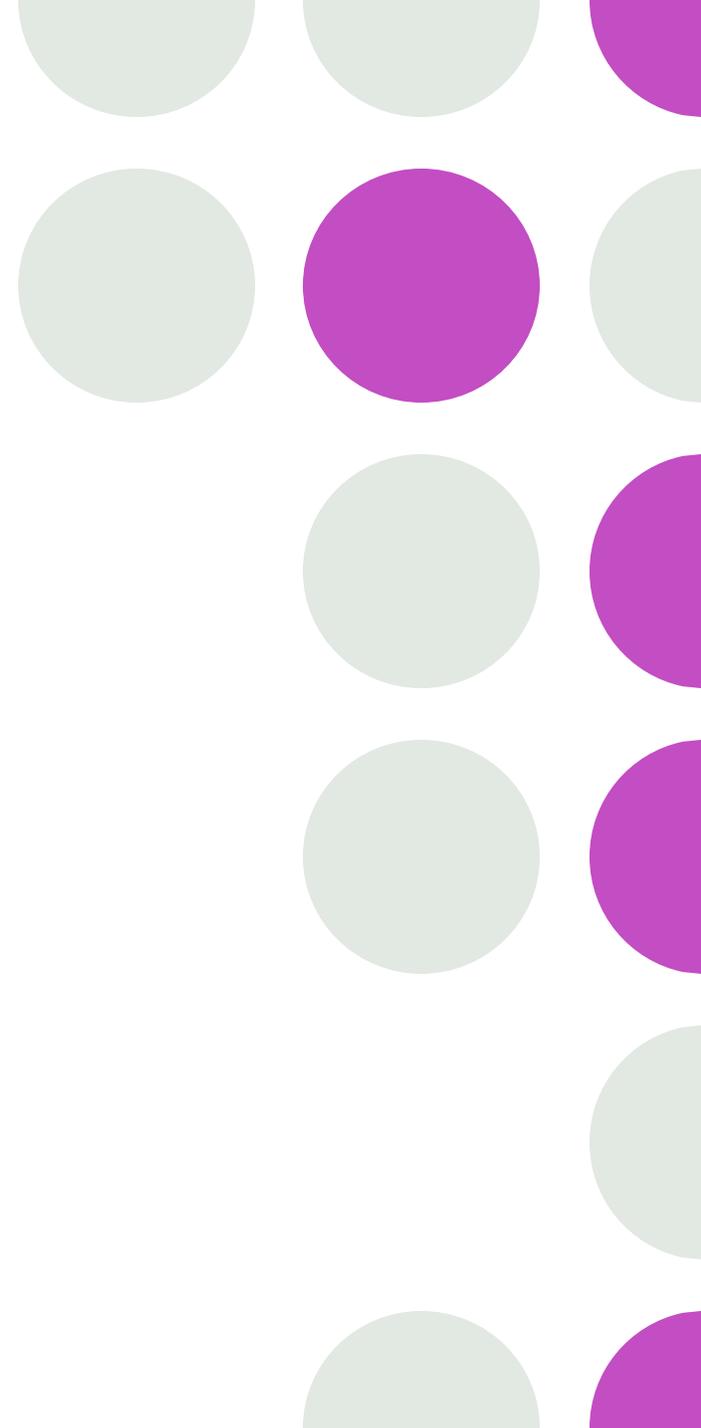
Describes political relations only

lay emphasis on official relations between the states

- consist of the totality of the relations among peoples and groups in the world society
- describes all types of relations between countries and peoples political or non--political, peaceful or warlike, legal or cultural, economic or geographic, official or non--official, formal or informal

# THEORIES OF IR

- Realism
  - Liberalism
  - Marxism
  - Constructivism
  - Feminism
  - Rationalism
  - Post-modernism
  - Post-Colonialism
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# Wars and Casualties of the 20th and 21st Centuries

- 1860-65: USA civil war (628,000)
  - 1886-1908: Belgium-Congo Free State (8 million)
  - 1898: USA-Spain & Philippines (220,000)
  - 1899-02: British-Boer war (100,000)
  - 1899-03: Colombian civil war (120,000)
  - 1899-02: Philippines vs USA (20,000)
  - 1900-01: Boxer rebels against Russia, Britain, France, Japan, USA against rebels (35,000)
  - 1901-32: Saudis vs Arabian kingdoms (?)
  - 1903: Ottomans vs Macedonian rebels (20,000)
  - 1904: Germany vs Namibia (65,000)
  - 1904-05: Japan vs Russia (150,000)
  - 1910-20: Mexican revolution (250,000)
  - 1911: Chinese Revolution (2.4 million)
  - 1911-12: Italian-Ottoman war (20,000)
  - 1912-13: Balkan wars (150,000)
  - 1915-23: Ottoman genocides (1.2 million Armenians, 500,000 Assyrians, 350,000 Greek Pontians and 480,000 Anatolian Greeks)
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# Wars and Casualties of the 20th and 21st Centuries

- **1914-18: World War I (20 million)**
- 1916: Kyrgyz revolt against Russia (120,000)**
- 1917-21: Soviet revolution (5 million)**
- 1917-19: Greece vs Turkey (45,000)**
- 1918-20: Russian civil war (1 million)**
- 1919-21: Poland vs Soviet Union (27,000)**
- 1928-37: Chinese civil war (2 million)**
- 1931: Japanese Manchurian War (1.1 million)**
- 1932-33: Soviet Union vs Ukraine (10 million)**
- 1932: "La Matanza" in El Salvador (30,000)**
- 1932-35: "Guerra del Chaco" between Bolivia and Paraguay (117,500)**
- 1934: Mao's Long March (170,000)**
- 1936: Italy's invasion of Ethiopia (200,000)**
- 1936-37: Stalin's purges (7-13 million)**
- 1936-39: Spanish civil war (600,000)**
- 1937-45: Japanese invasion of China (500,000)**
- 1939-45: [World War II](#) (55 million) including holocaust and Chinese revolution**
- 1946-49: Chinese civil war (1.2 million)**
- 1946-49: Greek civil war (50,000)**
- 1946-54: France-Vietnam war (600,000)**
- 1947: Partition of India and Pakistan (1 million)**
- 1947: Taiwan's uprising against the Kuomintang (30,000)**
- 1948-1958: Colombian civil war (250,000)**

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- 1948-2008: Arab-Israeli wars (70,000)**

# Wars and Casualties of the 21st Century

- **2001-: Afghanistan's liberation war - USA vs Taliban (100,000)**
- 2001-: Nigeria vs Boko Haram (350,000)**
- 2002-: Cote d'Ivoire's civil war (1,000)**
- 2003-11: Second Iraq-USA war - USA, UK and Australia vs Saddam Hussein's regime and Shiite squads and Sunni extremists (160,000)**
- 2003-09: Sudan vs JEM/Darfur (300,000)**
- 2004-: Sudan vs SPLM & Eritrea (?)**
- 2004-: Yemen vs Houthis (?)**
- 2004-: Thailand vs Muslim separatists (7,000)**
- 2007-: Pakistan vs Islamists (50,000)**
- 2011-18: Iraq's civil war after the withdrawal of the USA (150,000)**
- 2012-: Syria's civil war (400,000)**
- 2013-18: South Sudan's civil war (400,000)**
- 2014-16: Ukraine's civil war (9,500)**
- 2015-: Saudi Arabia vs Houthis (10,000)**
- 2015-: Niger vs Islamists (?)**
- 2017-: Cameroon vs Islamists (3,000)**
- 2017-: Mozambique vs Islamists (2,000)**
- 2018: Myanmar army vs Rohingyas (10,000)**

## World Population by Region in 1950

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#	Region	Population (1950)	World Share
1	<a href="#">Asia</a>	1,404,909,021	55.4 %
2	<a href="#">Europe</a>	549,328,883	21.7 %
3	<a href="#">Africa</a>	227,794,136	9 %
4	<a href="#">Northern America</a>	172,602,624	6.8 %
5	<a href="#">Latin America and the Caribbean</a>	168,820,620	6.7 %
6	<a href="#">Oceania</a>	12,975,865	0.5 %

## World Population by Region in 2050

#	Region	Population (2050)	World Share
1	<a href="#">Asia</a>	5,290,263,118	54.3 %
2	<a href="#">Africa</a>	2,489,275,458	25.6 %
3	<a href="#">Latin America and the Caribbean</a>	762,432,366	7.8 %
4	<a href="#">Europe</a>	710,486,313	7.3 %
5	<a href="#">Northern America</a>	425,200,368	4.4 %
6	<a href="#">Oceania</a>	57,376,367	0.6 %

# Introduction to International Security and International Relations

- Study of security was initiated as a way to overcome/ reduce the consequences of armed conflict. study needed to improve the living conditions of all the peoples of the earth, a very important aspect to consider is the prevention of conflict
  - Stability in general and peace in particular have, throughout history, been the aspirations of many-War has always brought with it immense human suffering and seriously deteriorated living conditions
  - The absence of armed conflict is the necessary precondition to pursue the policies that can facilitate the development and enhancement of the other systems and mechanisms that facilitate life here on earth
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## • **International Security and International Relations**

- Threats are no longer primarily coming from states.
  - Threats are coming from ethnic groups obsessed by hypernationalism, from criminal gangs, mafiosi governance, from epidemics, AIDS, terrorism, dangerous food, from poverty, from economic mismanagement, from over--population, from failed states, from flows of refugees, and, most importantly, from pollution and the effects of pollution, the irrigation and destruction of nature, and the diversification of nature
  - there is a common, global awareness of the necessity of fighting for the sustainability of the globe.
  - new dimensions: globalization,internationalization, transnationalism, interdependence, and integration
  - The only way to only way to only way to secure the world and maintain the sustainability of the globe is to support and emphasize the notion: “One world or none.”
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# International Security

-international acceptance by almost all the world's countries in common, of general global norms like democracy, a market economy, human rights, and personal freedom.

The forces of anti--globalism, hyper--nationalism, isolationism, and hyper--religionism are still at work.

## **Six Levels of Security Actors:**

1. Security for the individual (individual security).
  2. Security for the social group, the community, "nation," organized national or ethnic entity (societal security).
  3. Security for the state or "nation," in the US terminology (national security).
  4. Security for the region, that is, a coherent security region, not necessarily one based on proximity (regional security).
  5. Security for the society of nations or what could be referred to as "international society," consisting of all, or most states in the world (international security).
  6. Security for the globe, meaning "Spaceship Earth" or the planet (global security)
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Thank You

Wg Cdr G Srinivasu(Retd)  
garigisri90@gmail.com

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