

International Affairs

International Affairs are the interactions among sovereign states or nations. The study of those interactions is also known as international relations. In addition multilateral relations and concerns on all activities such as war, foreign policy, diplomacy and trade as well as the relations among the international organizations which are intergovernmental organizations, international legal bodies, international non governmental organizations and multinational corporations. There are several schools of thought within international politics and the most important are realism, liberalism, constructivism.

To Begin with international relations is dependent on academic institution, either it is subpart of political science or wider multidisciplinary field of global politics, law , economics or world history. As a subpart of political science the prime focus is on political , diplomatic and security connections among the states as well as the study of modern political world history.

The was a famous author Frederick S. Dunn wrote in the beginning issue of World Press that international affairs are the relations that take place across national and international boundaries and also between the autonomous political groups in the world system.

Studies of international relations started many years ago. Analysis of foreign policies of the states which were sovereign

have been done in previous times. The contemporary field of international relations, apart from that , analyzes the connections existing between sovereign nations –states. This has made the initial stage of the modern state system the basic or natural starting point of international relations history.

During the previous middle ages , political authority of European organization of political authority was based on vaguely religious order. These principles underpin the modern international legal and political order.

In the today era , Europe few states conform to either definition of nation state, many continue to have royal sovereign, hardly any are ethnically homogeneous.

Further a handful of states have moved beyond insistence on fully sovereign and can be considered post modern. “ Level of analysis” is way of looking at the international system, which includes the individual level, the domestic state as a unit, the international level of transitional and intergovernmental affairs, and the global level.

Critical scholarship in international relations has explored the relationship between the institution of international relations as an academic discipline and the demands of national government.

Within in the study of international relations there exists multiple theories seeking to explain how states and other actors operate within international system. These can generally be divided into the three main strands of realism, liberalism, constructivism.

Realism

The realist work of international affairs rests on the fundamental assumption that the international state system is an anarchy with no overarching power restricting the behavior of the states which are sovereign. The framework of realism further assumes that state act as unitary, rational actors, where central decision makers in the system, citizens, vital interests.

It is also traditionally associated with the analysis of power-politics, and has been used to analyze the conflicts between the states in the early European system.

Liberalism

In contrast to realism, the liberal framework emphasizes that states, although they are sovereign do not exist purely anarchical system. The liberal work is associated with the analysis of globalised world as it emerged in the aftermath of World War 2.

Liberal Institutionalism

Liberal Institutionalism shows how cooperation can be achieved in International relations even if assumptions apply. It highlights the role of international institutions and regimes in facilitating cooperation between states.

Regime Theory

It is derived from the liberal tradition that argues that international institutions or regimes affect the behavior of states. While realism predicts that conflict should be the norm in international affairs, regime theory says that there is cooperation instead of anarchy.

Anarcho-Capitalism

It is a libertarian political philosophy and economic theory that seeks to establish for natural persons, self-autonomy, the liberty of free markets in private and government services, adherence to the non-aggression principle under causal liability, and the abolition of the state.

Level of analysis

Systemic level concepts

It can often be viewed in terms of level of analysis. These are those concepts that shape and define international relations.

Sovereignty

Preceding the concept of interdependence and dependence, international relations relies on the idea of sovereignty. The foundation of sovereignty is indicated by a sovereign obligation to other sovereign, interdependence and dependence to take place

Power

The concept of power in the international politics can be described as the degree of resources, capabilities, and influence International affairs. It can be divided into two forms which are soft power and hard power. Hard power is related to coercive power, such as the use of force, soft power commonly covering economics diplomacy and culture.

National interest

It is the state action in relation to other states where it seeks to take advantage or benefits to itself.

Power blocs

Unlike prior, shorter term blocs , the western and soviet blocs sought to spread their national ideological difference to other nations.

Polarity

Polarity in international politics refers to the arrangement of power within the international relations. The term bipolar was notably used that international system as bipolar one with two opposing powerbases and ideologies

Institution in international affairs

United Nations

It is international organization that describes itself as a global association of governments facilitating co-operation in international law, international security, economic development and social equality

Organization of Islamic cooperation

It is an international organization consist of 57 countries of member states. The organization attempts to be in collective voice of Muslim world and attempts to safeguard the interests and ensure the progress and well –being of Muslims.

In conclusion , we have discuss that how international relations are important for growth of nations and building harmony and brotherhood between the nation state.

