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1. Nature of International Relations

(1) Describe the Nature and Scope of International Relations

In recent times the importance of international relations has been realised greatly. The need and necessity of International Relations cannot be ignored or underestimated. It occupied a prominent and predominant place in the day to day world affairs. It is desirable to discuss here the nature and scope of International relations.

According too Aristotle 'Man is a social animal'. Moreover he said that 'Man is a political animal. He should not be an isolated island; if he lives isolated he should be an animal. For each and everything he has to seek the help or cooperation of another man in the society. So unity or cooperation is very essential for a man to live in the society. So also one state seeks the cooperation or friendship of another state for its peace and prosperity. In this way international relations begins to develop in the world, in the area of politics.

In ancient period the term "Might is the Right" was followed. It was also called the Law of Jungle. It created chaos and confusion and disorder and disunity in the minds of the people. Hence, they began to follow the principle of international relations for peace and progress.

In the Atomic Age changes have taken place in the world. The world witnessed the colossal destruction of the atom bombs during the second world war. Many people lost their lives and property. So also recently the people began to realise the destructive nature of rockets and missiles. As a result of this they began to think for better living and better conditions. They have decided to use the atomic power for constructive purposes and not for destructive purposes. They have realised the safety and security, peace and prosperity and progress and promotion of mankind.

Many changes have taken place in the international relations. Each and every state has decided to promote peace among the states by following new ideas and ideologies. Even to settle their disputes they used to follow amicable talks and negotiations. These

talks and negotiations are considered new trends in international relations.

The first and foremost aim of international relations was to prevent war and preserve peace in the world. After the first world war collective security was brought forth. It ended in vain. So the second world war broke out. At the end of the second world war the need and necessity of peace was realised by leaders of the world. The net result was the emergence of the United Nations Organisation. After its inception it rendered remarkable service for mankind and now it is rendering yeoman service to humanity in many fields. In the U.N.O. the peace loving nations have done excellent service for the preservation of peace apart from the big powers.

After 1950, the cold war between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. shook the world for some time. It gave a red signal to world peace. Due to this two blocs i.e. the American Bloc and the Russian Bloc in other words the capitalist bloc and communist bloc come into existence. New types of weapons began to emerge during this period. After the death of Stalin in 1953, the two big powers came nearer and nearer to settle the world problems through negotiations.

There is no clear cut differences between international relations and international politics. However, both are utilised for the progress of humanity.

International relations deal about the changing world society. It occupies a significant place in European Universities.

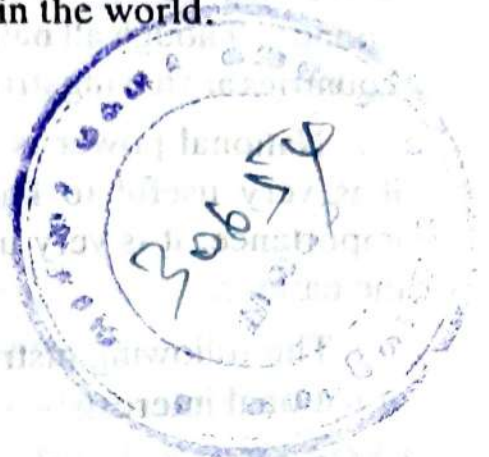
The following five basic principles are considered very important:

1. State political system.
2. Factors affecting State political system.
3. Foreign policy of Big powers.
4. Recent international relations.
5. Establishment of Permanent world organisation.

It is better to approach this subject through philosophy, history and law. However it is very nice and wise to approach this subject

through scientific method. By these approaches we can easily eradicate the dangers and difficulties of the people in the world.

The world has to face many challenges in the day to day affairs. The world leaders are used to analyse various factors for preserving peace. They are thinking to give decent good bye to chaos and confusion now and then in the world. Their role and whole aim is to prevent war and preserve peace in the world.



Geography is considered as an essential factor to determine the foreign policy of a country. It has been beautifully remarked that "Geography determines the foreign policy of a country". Japan and Britain are protected from foreign attacks because of their location. The two countries are surrounded by water. It is a great gift to them. The location and geographical conditions of a country indicate its weakness for easy attack from neighbouring countries. Area, climate, location, fertility and character of the soil are essential factors to determine national power of the country. Napoleon and Hitler failed miserably to capture Russia because of its geographical and climatic conditions.

The increase of population here is a great factor for the growth and wealth of a particular country. They are considered as a great instrument for the promotion of national power. A large number of people, their industry, their moral values, their culture, their social culture and their active interest are very important for the promotion of national power. For example, the United States is very strong and steady in many respects though its population is very less. The moral culture of the people is highly responsible for the same.

2. National Power and Instruments for The Promotion of National Interests

(2) Explain National power and instruments for the promotion of National interests.

National power is very essential for each and every state. It is the basic factor to determine the foreign policy of a particular country. Though all nations have such national power, only a few countries are having strong national power to achieve their objects.

National power is very essential for national development; it is very useful to know the national organisations and their importance; it is very useful and helpful to know the strength of the nations.

The following instruments are very useful for the formation of national interests:-

(i) Geography:

Geography is considered as an essential factor to determine the foreign policy of a country. So Napoleon beautifully remarked thus: "Geography determines the foreign policy of a country". Japan and Britain are protected from foreign attacks because of its location. The two countries are surrounded by water. It is a great gift to them. The location and geographical conditions of Poland indicate its weakness for easy attack from neighbouring countries. Area, climate, location, fertility and character of the people are essential factors to determine national power of the country. Napoleon and Hitler failed miserably to capture Russia due to its geographical and climatic conditions.

(ii) Population:

The increase of population itself is a great factor both for its strength and weakness of a particular country. They are considered as a great instrument for the promotion of national interests. Total number of people, their hereditary, their moral values, their culture, their mental calibre and their active interest are very helpful for the promotion of national power. For example, Israel is very strong and steady in many respects though its population is very less. The mental calibre of the people is highly responsible for the same.

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(iii) Natural resources:

The national power of a country depends upon its fertile land, nature of men and mines. Coal and iron are very important raw materials for factories. Nowadays petroleum is considered an important instrument. Russia and America have developed into two world powers because of their mines. Gulf countries and Kuwait are occupying a significant place in the world because of petroleum. Hence natural resources are best instruments for national interests.

(iv) Technical know-how:

Technical know-how, transport and communication, electronics, scientific technology and military technique are considered as very important factors for determining national power. Japan is lacking in raw materials. But it is very strong and sturdy in technical know-how and electronics. Hence it has witnessed many sided developments.

(v) National outlook:

National outlook and morality of the people are other important factors for national power. For e.g. the hard working nature of the Japanese and the discipline of the Germans are the basic principles of their national power.

Countries like Britain, France and USA are cherishing and nourishing democracy and individual freedom and hence there is no choice for dictatorship in those countries. Here we can see the nationalism and spirit of the people in times of danger.

(vi) Leadership:

Leadership is very essential for the progress and prosperity of a nation. It paves the way for national power. Leadership quality and consolidation should go hand in hand. Because of their leadership quality Napoleon in France and Hitler in Germany rose in prominence and achieved tremendous things. During the second world war, the Allies got great victory because of the leadership quality of Churchill.

(vii) Military strength:

Military strength is also an another important factor for determination of national power. Recruitment of the army, training, weapons, war tactics and army camps are the determining factors for the strength of the army. Small countries have formed alliance to oppose a big country. It is an usual feature in international relations. To give a fitting reply to Russia, the West European countries formed NATO and thereby they have preserved their safety and security in the world.

Thus national power is playing a significant role for the progress of a nation.

Oil Diplomacy

Q. 82. Discuss the part played by Middle East Oil in international diplomacy.

or

Q. 83. Write the circumstances leading to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Dispute. What effects did it have on international politics?

Middle East oil, a bone of contention. The Near East has been a theatre of acute international friction for the control of oil resources. It may well be said that the most decisive single development in the Near and Middle East in the 20th century was the discovery of gignatic oil reserves in the Arab lands. Proved total reserves are estimated at more than 21,000,000,000 barrels of which 6,500,000,000 are in Iran, 5,000,000,000 in Iraq, and over 5,000,000,000 in Saudi Arabia, First in the field for exploitation were the British. When the navy converted to oil, the Admiralty persuaded the Cabinet to establish the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (1912), which secured exclusive concessions in South Iran and later extended its operations into Ceylon, Iraq, Kuwait and Egypt. Anglo-Dutch Shell was not far behind. French interests also played a role. On the eve of World War II only two U.S. corporations were doing significant business in the area; Standard Oil Company of California and the Texas Oil Company.

U.S. Demands Open Door in Iraq—Granted 25%. The U.S.A. objected that British oil interests had been granted exclusive privileges in Palestine and Iraq. It expressed its regret over the San Remo Oil agreement of December 23, 1920, whereby Britain granted France a 25% share of the oil resources of Mesopotamia. The American Government reasserted the Open Door principle and declared that although it was not a member of the League it would not submit to the exclusion of its nationals from the benefits of equality of treatment. Lord Curzon agreed in principle to these contentions in February 1921, but declared that American policy in the Philippines, Haiti and Costa Rica was not consistent with the Open Door. In November 1925, American Oil interests were granted 25% of the shares of the Turkish Petroleum

Company, which secured from Iraq an exclusive concession for the exploitation of the oil resources of the Baghdad and Mosul areas.

Exploitation of Oil resulted in the Riches of few and Poverty of many. The immediate effect of this exploitation of the oil in the Middle East was obvious and simple. The American, British, France, Dutch and other oil exploiting governments came to terms with local potentates and land-owners, who were paid henceforth in money for concessions and received large unearned incomes from royalties on output and exports. The Sheikh of Bahrein became a new Midas. Ibn Saud received \$40,000 per day in royalties for all oil produced in the kingdom. By 1950 they were certain to derive no less than \$50,000,000 per year from concessionaries. They already enjoyed loans from the oil companies, the British and the U.S Governments and Lend-Lease and (in 1946) \$10,000,000 from the U.S Export-Import Bank.

Feudal Lords became Plutocrats. As derricks, cracking plants and pipe-lines bloomed in the desert, mediaeval dynasts and feudal lords became modern plutocrats.

Sheikhs were interested in their own Riches. A few thousand Arab peasants were transformed into oil workers. Some native businessmen profited. Living standards were locally improved. Schemes for social reform and regional developments were bruited about. But the "Sheikhs of Arab" were more interested in railroads, motor cars, aeroplanes, palaces, guns and jewels than in schools, hospitals, irrigation projects, or the aspirations of the under-privileged. Things like this could of course continue not for long.

Rise of Nationalism. The rise of nationalism in Arab, brought about by multifarious factors, changed the entire outlook. The natives filled with indignation at their exploitation by 'aliens' were determined to utilize their resources for their own good. But they were handicapped with the lack of technical knowledge. Even then they could not remain silent spectators of their own burial.

Military Bases constructed against USSR. Economic power must be supplemented with political power. The United States was greatly interested in Middle East for that could be the only position from where Russian oil in the Caucasia could be destroyed. Early in 1946 the U.S. Army completed a huge airport at Dharaan near the coast of Persian Gulf. After three years it was given to Saudi Arabia although American personnel still operated it. Thus things further alienated the Arab feeling against the West. Meanwhile Russian influence gradually had its way in the Middle East culminating in further deterioration of the Middle East politics.

In Iran, strong man Razmara was prevented by public opinion from translating his pro-American orientation into practice. On September 4, 1950, the *New York Times* said, "the United States Government is not too confident of the stability of the present Iranian regime". Iranian Government had to sign a 20 million dollars trade agreement with the

Soviet Union. Razmara could not end the British oil exploitation and was assassinated on March 7, 1951.

Public opinion in Iran demanded nationalization of oil. Thus in Iran the popular demand was to end British concessions. Mossadek had been championing this cause in and outside the Majlis for the last so many months. The Shah named the pro-American Hussain Ala as Premier. But despite the imposition of martial law in the Capital, the Shah could not control the popular movement and Ala had to be replaced by Mossadek in March.

Oil nationalized (15th March 1951). On the 15th of March the Majlis voted unanimously to nationalise the oil industry. The United States openly intervened in the ensuing Anglo-Iranian oil dispute and sent Averell Harriman to Tehran in July 1951. America's support of the British position and the backing and filling of the big American oil interests which had earlier displayed enthusiasm to replace British in Persian petroleum production, further alienated the Iranians. Developments in Iran also had an effect on Iraq. Immediately after the Iranian oil nationalization, the nationalists of Iraq demanded similar action against the Iraq Petroleum Company.

U.S. Threatens. On June 29, 1953 President Eisenhower informed Premier Mossadek that no further American aid would be forthcoming unless the oil dispute with British was settled or submitted to an international body. On August 4, while negotiations to settle long standing differences were taking place between the Soviet Union and Iran, President Eisenhower declared that Iran was in danger of going Communist. On August 13, 1953, the Shah, for the second time, dismissed Mossadek, appointing in his place General Zahedi. The Premier, however, refused to accept the decree of dismissal and the Shah immediately fled to Rome. U.S.A. threatened that she might not recognize Mossadek Government.

Zahedi comes to power. After a 'minor' bloody war fought at American initiative and with U.S. dollars Zahedi came to power and Shah came back. Herbert Hoover Jr. special adviser on petroleum problems to the Secretary of State, flew to Tehran and persuaded Zahedi to accept management of the oil-fields by a foreign consortium. Negotiations to this effect started in London.

Agreement on oil reached. The eight big oil companies reached an accord under which Anglo-Iranian got a 40 per cent interest in the consortium, Royal Dutch Shell 14 per cent, the French Companies 6 per cent, and each of the five U.S. Companies 8 per cent each. The partners of the consortium were reported to have agreed to pay 214 millions to Anglo-Iranian for their shares. In another agreement signed the same day by representatives of Iran, Britain and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, the Iranian Government undertook to pay £25 million as compensation to Anglo-Iranian.

Oil crisis (1973 onwards)

Q. 82. Write a note on oil diplomacy after 1973.

or

Q. 83. In what matter the Arab-Israeli conflict of 1973 has affected the world politics?

or

Q. 84. Write a note on the impact of Middle East oil-politics on international relations.

The Arabs in 1973 war used for the first time, oil as a weapon to pressurize the international community to support their cause against the Jews. In this sense the 1973 war was of great significance. On October 7, 1973 Iraq nationalized the Standard Oil Company, and the Mobil Oil Corporation of USA. The prices of crude oil was increased by 6 Persian Gulf states and the production was cut down. On October 17, Saudi Arabia put an embargo on oil export to the United States and on 20th the supply of oil was halted 'for her deplorable role.'

Repercussions. The increase in the price of oil and cuts in its production gave a serious jolt to the economies of the developed and the developing nations. Kissinger said no state would be allowed to imperil the economy of industrial states. On October 21 Arab States said they would not give oil to a state which supported the Israelis.

In Japan emergency was declared and rationing of oil introduced. Chief Secretary said Japan deplored Israeli attitude in not vacating the occupied Arab territory. On November 22 Japan announced that it may revise its policy towards the Jews. In Britain, France, Austria, Denmark and New Zeland curbs were put on the use of oil. America ordered a 15% cut in the use of oil. Scientists all over the world started concerting their efforts to find new sinews of power and energy in place of the oil.

President Nixon of the U.S. called a meeting of the oil consuming states which met at Washington on February 11, 1974. The European Economic Community at its meeting at Copenhagen (December 14-15 1973) invited Arabs to explain their point. It told the Arabs that—

- (i) oil cuts are alienating public opinion in Europe,
- (ii) it was causing damage to the economy of friendly countries,
- (iii) it was raising prices of European exports;
- (iv) it was adversely affecting the economy of the developing countries.

Bilateral Agreements. Several states started negotiating bilateral negotiations with the oil producing states. France concluded agreements with Saudi Arabia and Iran, Japan with Iraq, West Germany with Algeria and Egypt, Italy with Libya, Syria and Iraq. The oil producing states formed an association called OPEC to negotiate with the oil users and form a uniform policy.

The Islamic Summit Conference at Ealore asked Israel to vacate

aggression. The Rabat Summit Conference of Arabs (October 26–29 1974) affirmed the right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland.

The Islamic Foreign Minister's Conference of 40 States (July 12–16, 1975) meeting at Jeddah demanded expulsion of Israel from the U.N. On August 30, 1975, the Conference of Non-Aligned nations of 78 States called for action against Israel for violating the U.N. Charter.

The OPEC Summit of March 4–6, 1975 said— (i) World peace depends on mutual respect of sovereignty; (ii) The cause of present economic crisis was the inequality in economic matters. (iii) A Conference of developed and developing nations should be called (iv) It shall implement measures to lessen the hardships of developing nations who are the worst sufferers

Economic and Political consequences of cuts and Price rise. The cut in the production of oil and rise in its price has serious consequences. These were:—

- (i) Western economy was in danger,
- (ii) It resulted in inflation and increase in prices,
- (iii) The economy of oil producers was also badly affected. Iran a lender of money applied for loans and reserves of Libya and Iraq fell.
- (iv) The OPEC members were themselves divided over the extent of raising the price of crude oil. It led to political differences also.
- (v) Oil was nationalized in Algeria, Kuwait, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Dubai.
- (vi) On May 5, 1975 OPEC created the Arab Petroleum Services Company with a capital of 350 m. \$.
- (vii) An intensive search for new sources of energy was made and
- (viii) Economy of underdeveloped countries was affected.

Politically the results were:—

- (a) Many States like Japan started supporting the Arab cause,
- (b) United States started the shuttle diplomacy leading to Camp David agreements (1978).
- (c) Tension rose in world politics as USA threatened action and Arabs were bound to retaliate.
- (d) In September 1975 and onwards attempts were made to expel Israel from the U.N.
- (e) The U.S. alliances weakened as its allies did not support United States in the dispute. Nixon charged his European allies of betrayal.
- (f) The existence of U.N. was threatened.

The 1973 war once again confirmed that the Arab-Israeli defied military settlement. Egypt nullified its treaty with the Soviet Union and drew closer to the United States. Nixon and later Carter attempted a negotiated settlement resulting in the Camp David Agreement of September 1978. Although it has been opposed by some Arab States but it is a step towards peace.

Iran once again came into limelight when Shah had to leave and Ayatollah Khomeini became the supreme defacto ruler. The fanatic

Khomeini has failed to restore internal unity and Iran is virtually in anarchy. Iran's relations have deteriorated with USA and with the Soviets too these are far from cordial.

The oil producing states, are continuously using oil as a method for political **blackmail**. Every time price of oil is increased creating thereby inflation and high prices. It is of paramount importance to achieve an understanding on oil price as it affects the developed and underdeveloped world equally. Although efforts are being made to find alternatives for oil but it will take a century atleast to use these achievements on large scale.