

The Research Dialogue

An Online Quarterly Multi-Disciplinary
Peer-Reviewed / Refereed Research Journal

ISSN: 2583-438X

Volume-2, Issue-2, July-2023

www.theresearchdialogue.com



Importance of maintaining liberal relations in world politics

Ankita Jethani

Institute for excellence in higher education (IEHE)
Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
ankitajethani9498@gmail.com

Abstract:

The state is an absolute leader of its territory. Outside territory in international politics every state play an identical role but the domain of power exercise may vary from state to state.

In the world, we can notice that every state try to negotiate with each other. In the present time, it is very much evident that almost every state prioritise talk over war. They believe in peaceful coexistence through negotiation instead of using guns and canon to resolve any problem.

This approach is the outcome of the globalised world we live in today. In the community of globalisation, every state is so much dependent that it cannot afford any sort of war to break the tie. This is why in contemporary times, it has become very important to maintain liberal relationships among state in the international political system. Every state in this global village is thus tied up in a very complex dependency system due to which the state is left with no other choice than to maintain friendly and cooperative relations.

The paradigm of this global shift is currently limited to some prime region which will for sure spread to another region in the years to come. The whole notion of

political liberalism is wrapped in the philosophy of a globalised world. More the interdependency more will be the peacefulness in the world.

Not only actors but non-state actors like multinational companies, non-governmental organization, International institutions, play a very important role in global politics. They all create interconnection of trade, travel, finance, communication and technology etc. So the world system is characterised by a web of interconnected relations, not only with state but all the non-state actors also belong to each other in this ever-shifting, ever-growing global network.

Introduction:

Kautilya said that " In trans-border relations, there are only permanent interest and everything should be done to secure these interest" Realist perceives the dogma of the world as human lust for power. Thucydides, Machiavelli ,Hobbes propound that the International system is Rooted in power-grabbing. War is crucial as in this anarchic world 'survival of fittest' doctrine is employed. This theory was relevant in the 19th and 20th century. In the period of World War 1 and World War 2, we saw that indeed.

But in this changing epoch of global politics, prosperity and survival are important than power. In the contemporary world due to varied geographic location and diverse climate, no one state is full-fledged on its own. Like economy of the Middle East is based on crude oil. They are the biggest exporter and producer of oil.

This region is crucial to the world economy because the of large volume of gas and oil flow through it.

In the 21st century, we sense the necessity to sustain liberal relations not only for security purpose but also for accumulating dependency and interconnection. Interests are not fixed they keep changing by the situation. Today we are abiding on

a global platform to strife climate change. Despite blaming and focusing on only one state now we are concerned for the entire earth.

Working of Counter-Hegemony:-

If any state makes their dominance to the world and constructs a hegemony then in future another state or Alliance of state surely resist it and make a counter-hegemony. For example, when USSR collapsed so we turn into the unipolar world of the USA's hegemony, but after that many rising global economies counter that hegemony and today we are living in a multipolar world, the cold war wasn't altered in hot war because at that time third world countries emerged and make their Alliance and maintain faith. When the process of development was on its vertex, because of the emergence of the middle class each state prefer and sustain healthy relations. This is an ongoing process.

Cooperative Behaviour While not Denying Anarchic Character:-

Liberalist believes to maintain balance amongst competing interest. According to the "Billiards ball model" theory of John Burton- All the states are like billiards ball game where they all proceed after colliding with each other, the pressure of development is increasing at the world level and it is virtuous for the forthcoming of Globe. If there will no impinge, so the States are going to limit their boundaries and could not interact with each other. Both liberalist and realist admit that the world affair is shaped by competition amongst States. But realist never gives an scope of cooperation and liberalist always want affinity among States.

Idealist view:-

Idealist thinker like Immanuel Kant sought to opine that moral values and fellow bonds are more significant than National interest. Topicality this view is acceptable. Now negotiation and convincing skill are more important than imperialism. This is also the view of neoliberalism which is a mixture of realism and liberalism.

Reason Behind Cohesion

1) commercial liberalism:-

Everything is not yielded in each sphere of the world. Due to different geographical area, climate and people, some states are rich in the oil field and natural resources and some have better land for the cultivation of crops. So what they lack in their state they import and export what is in excess. According to David Ricardo "Material cost of international conflict are also great that warfare becomes unthinkable".

As we can see that due to the horizontal axis in Europe the climate is steady and because of the gulf stream, the crops cultivated on a very large scale. Given the topography, it has major access to the sea. But Africa's vertical Axis makes its land less fertile however they are rich in natural resources. For example, Scandinavian countries attract tourism and import Agricultural Products.

2) sociological interaction:-

In this dispersive diaspora, the people-to-people exchange is enhancing. In search of Employment generation or better hostage International transaction increases. If something is halving in a state it'll affect the whole world. Like India is the world's largest diaspora, so anything which is affecting the people of India will affect the world partially.

3) security dilemma:-

States are more concerned with ' low politics of the welfare state and less concerned with ' high politics of national security. In this age of power-shifting, the developed countries always have the dilemma that their power can be dethroned anytime so they always try to enhance their negotiating skill with developing countries and always offer a better deal for their development. This security dilemma will help to

the overall development of the globe in the end. The disintegration of the USSR in 1991 put a full stop to the era of military rivalry between superpowers.

4) Liberal institutionalism:-

By the international Institutions and alliances, states maintain an interdependency. Like European Union, United States, ASEAN, BRICS. Member states got sealed to the targets by setting goals. They are 'standard operating procedure' to constraints sovereign States. Security pact signed and loans are provided for the development. Major products trembling for building infrastructure and to increase connectivity ripe a nation to evolve more fastly.

Balance Of Power

This is the core concept of realism. It defines the power distribution between states at a certain time. This balance is shifting from one state to another, Because of this, one state has the availability of options. For example, if Moscow is forced to export less gas to Europe it will export more to China. If Beijing feels Naval tensions with the USA are rising in the South China Sea, greater coordination with the Russian fleet in the Sea of Japan is always an option. One of The realist Thinker Kenneth Waltz argued that 'there is a relationship between the balance of power and stability of international system'.

China is one of the top mining countries in the world but since they lack local reserves so most of their companies hunt for mining contract in other countries, China is also importing natural gas from Russia and Siberian pipeline link Russia to China's Northeast 1.3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas so the power and need got balanced.

Internal Factors of State That Affect The World

Despite globalization, one State's internal factors affect the whole world -

Political Instability:-

Political conflict distracts the journey of development. For example, the Middle East has not been an easy place to live, the region has been a long time under the grip of Islamic extremism, political turnover. Too many Global powers are actively involved to maintain balance in that region. 'Strait of Hormuz' located between Oman and Iran is the most important oil transit channel in the world, closure to the 'strait' world prompt a spike in prices and that would affect the world's economy.

Technology and education:-

We should have to accept that at the world level states expand differently. Some 'more economically developed countries' are known as Core or Metropolis and 'less economically developed' are known as Periphery or satellite these terms are used in 'dependency and World system theory'. In the past year with the help of colonisation, this Periphery was exploited by the core. But in the changing world eternity, we accept that more economically developed countries are technologically advanced state, so because of them we can access more products and services globally, it provides better technology to allow us and access to more products, more services and periphery or less economically developed provide raw material as they have lack of technology to use that product. On the other side less economically developed countries provide cheap labour, by the help of this technology they are also becoming 'fast-growing, states for example, China is a manufacturing hub and fastest-growing economy because by using its raw material and Technology it is exporting 2.6 trillion dollars to the world. Not only at the economic or political level, but States are also coming together in the field of research and development. At the time of the pandemic crisis, this interconnection is noticed when we converse about the discovery of a 'new variant' Or for the vaccine, each state got aid from the other.

Education also plays a very important role. A well said quotation clarifies it - "the future of world it is in my classroom". Lack of good education leads to a lack of skilled labours in a state and it can make it hard for people to improve their standard

of living. for example, India's service sector is more than 60% which is the largest in the world.

The global fight against terrorism

Achieving peace is like a moving target. International terrorism cannot effectively be fought alone. All Nations must join hands to combat it. In contemporary issues, terrorism is a very tremendous challenge as it is spreading fast in the Modern era because more Technology now available to conduct acts of terror and targets of terrorism are more widespread than ever before. Many measures are taken at the international level to counter-terrorism. Many international organisations link the database of several departments to collect comprehensive pattern of Intelligence. United Nations Global counter-terrorism strategy, Global counter-terrorism forum GCTF, Terrorism prevention branch are some examples of providing technical assistance in countering terrorism. Many states also listing some organization as 'transnational terror network' and got banned, As we know that a long term strategy required for the global fight against terrorism.

Diplomacy As Bargaining Model

In strategic realism, State's diplomacy work as a bargaining model, every State's different but the same roles are ties that give rise to mutuality. So diplomatic power helps to cope up with this situation. where the good deal is found that state will grow faster, nowadays this diplomacy is performed by the leaders, so more liberal the policies, more steadily market will move forward.

Collective security

It simply a means for maintaining peace within states. At the international level, there is anarchy so conflict settled by collective security. Which work efficiently when applied universally. It is a set of legally established mechanism which can be an agreement, Alliance or an international organisation. In which all the member's state try to maintain a credible threat to aggressor like boycott, sanctions or military

actions. And victim gets a reliable promise and assurance, so many states abide by this collective security. Like in the situation of the pandemic, any state is not an 'individual survival' we are helping each other as a global community. Many states deliver health care facilities to the world like India procure 66 million doses of vaccine to many countries, the US supplied raw material for rendering a vaccine to India, so this is the upshots of our connectivity that after having the national interest, states are helping each other in an emergency.

Conclusion

If we want to live in a global world where everyone wants to acknowledge the wealth more equally distributed so by recognising geographical Genetics especially today when we have technology can reduce many of these challenges. In the contemporary era of the inhabitants want the state to give more preference to better basic services like road and transportation, education skill, training, job opportunities and peace of mind what affect the people not the government of that state so that expanded diaspora also help to curb any war.

MC grew defined globalisation as "the widening, intensifying, speeding up and growing impact of worldwide interconnection". Negotiating skills and soft power is taking place of threatening and colonization. For global cooperation, International diplomacy is used to interact and maximize prosperity. National interest exists but a global community also inbuilt, so the conflict will arise but long term settlement is only provided by liberal policies. Global peace is expanded and achieved depth by mutually beneficial linkages with another movement such as empowerment of women and protection of the environment.

Jean Francois Lyotard said that "By reason, we can make a better life" so this interdependency forcing us to speculate about the importance to maintain liberal relations in global politics because politics does not stop at the water edge and cooperation is always better than competition

References

- Does the elephant dance : contemporary Indian foreign policy , Oxford India paperbacks by David M. Malone.
- The world politics by Andrew Heywood.
- The globalization of world politics by Baylis and smith.
- Balance of power by Morten skumrud Anderson.
- The clash of civilizations and the remaking of world order by Samuel P. Huntington.
- Hegemony and counter hegemony by Laurie Adkin.



THE RESEARCH DIALOGUE

An Online Quarterly Multi-Disciplinary
Peer-Reviewed / Refereed Research Journal

ISSN: 2583-438X

Volume-2, Issue-2, July-2023

www.theresearchdialogue.com

Certificate Number July-2023/27



Certificate Of Publication

This Certificate is proudly presented to

Ankita Jethani

for publication of research paper title

**Importance of maintaining liberal relations in
world politics**

Published in 'The Research Dialogue' Peer-Reviewed / Refereed Research Journal and

E-ISSN: 2583-438X, Volume-02, Issue-02, Month July, Year-2023.


Dr. Neeraj Yadav
Executive Chief Editor


Dr. Lohans Kumar Kalyani
Editor-in-chief

Note: This E-Certificate is valid with published paper and the paper
must be available online at www.theresearchdialogue.com