

Implications of Geopolitics in International Diplomacy

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Abstract

Almost all the nations in the world by virtue of their sovereignty, independence and feeling of nationalism tend to capitalize their potentialities for the benefits of their nations, citizens, economy and boost up production and power in the global context, respecting the territorial integrity and independence for the co-existence and sustainability. Each nation at the utmost level ponders over their wellbeing of its people and hegemony in the international political trauma either for economic, political, social, political or commercial gains. The Russia-Ukraine conflict and the doomed relation that developed between China and Taiwan in the international relationship is the dirty politics engraving the international peace and prosperity in the world. The foul game played by the power-hungry nations to the dominated and weak nations ate internationally condemned which is against the international laws in diplomatic procedure.

Key words : Demilitarization, pandemic, regicide, negotiation & relationship

Introduction

In the international relations, Geopolitics is a method of studying foreign policy to understand, explain, analyze and predict of international political behavior through geographical variables and historical analysis of the sources of history. Geopolitics is the struggle over the control of geographical entities with an international and global dimension and the use of such geographical entities for political advantage. The three theories of geopolitics are the organic theory along with the Heartland and Rimland theories, falls under the political geography otherwise known as geopolitics. Geopolitics refers to how politics play a role in geography and influence different geographic attributes such as political borders in a broader context. Geopolitics is regarded as the political type of geo-adaptation of society. From this perspective, it is suggested that the following idealized types of geopolitical models be identified namely natural-geographical, social geographical activity related and chrono-geopolitical factors. Geopolitics include democratic factors, economic factors, political factors, defense security factors, regional and global factors and scientific progress factors.

Geopolitics in International Diplomacy

Geography has always played an important role in human affairs, It has saved or hindered the identity, nature and history of national governments, helped or hinder the sociopolitical and economic development and played an important role in the international relations. As such political entities have special status in terms of the natural and human

geographical features and characteristics which in terms of their role in the international system interact with other countries, especially world powers positively or negatively. Paying attention to this characteristics and factors of geopolitics will make politicians aware of their weaknesses and strengths and the national power in general (Chabra, 1989). They would have that necessary goals in acting political and international policies and policy interest in accordance with their capabilities role and position in the international arena. The important thing is that decision makers in foreign policy with complete and accurate knowledge of geopolitical factors make the best possible decision, take full advantage of the positive factors in order to realize the national interest and minimize the adverse effect of the negative geopolitical factors.

The term 'diplomacy' has been drawn from the Latin word 'diploma' which literally means a double documents during the Roman period of history. All passports imperial letters etc. are stamped on double metal plates pulled it and sewn together. These metal passes are described as diplomas, however, later the term came to apply to all the official documents which conferred certain privileges or rights under some mutual treaty. The term 'diplomacy' was used for the first time by Burke in Letters to the Regicide Peace for the skill in the conduct of international relations and negotiations. The best definition of diplomacy has been given by Harold Nicolson it defines it as 'the management of international relations by means of negotiations the methods by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys the business or art of the diplomats' (Nicolson,1969).

This article attempts to identify the geopolitical factors affecting foreign policy using a descriptive-analytical methods through different reference books, articles and websites to identify geopolitical factors in foreign policy. The regulation and direction of foreign policy of countries involved various factors and variables that are undoubtedly useful for understanding what's going on in a country's machine and making policy system. These geopolitical factors comprise democratic factors, economic factors, political factors, security factors, regional and global factors. It is impossible to achieve national interest and national security without active and powerful role-playing in preventing effective and realistic foreign policy in the regional and global arena.

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia on February 24, 2022 was the crucification of Putin's ideology and totalitarian nature of the 21st century which is condemned by most nations of the world except that puppet and subordinate nations like Belarus. The Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014 raised the morale of the Russian President Vladimir Putin which no powerful nations in the world objected to the move of Russia. Putin specified and sanctioned special military operation to demilitarization and denazification of Ukraine. The motive behind was the annexation of Russian speaking dominated provinces of Donetsk and Luhansk of Ukraine (<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/>). The world has been watching the events unfold in Ukraine with apprehension, dismay and fear and attack has shaken the foundation of international peace and security system. It has caused large humanitarian crisis and it's wreaking havoc on an already fragile global economy which

has just managed to slowly recover from the disruption caused by the pandemic. The common hope and absolute priority as the safety of this directly impacted and swift return to peace and stability but since it's difficult to predict a diplomatic breakthrough or any significant military de-escalation in short term sanctions are likely to continue and explained and while the conflict in Ukraine isn't the only security emergency the world is facing, it's impactful because of the far-reaching effects it is having on global security and prosperity. The impact of the conflict in Ukraine is likely to impelled by businesses, consumers, governments and communities across the world in many ways.

The crisis in Ukraine is threatening the core principle underpinning the post-World War II international peace and security order enshrined in the charter of the United Nations namely the prohibition of the trade or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. Reports and political conflict escalations with NATO including the threat of nuclear warfare however small that chance is reminiscent of a bygone era of power politics. As of mid-March, 2022 more than two million refugees have fled the country according to the UNHCR and forecast indicates as many as five to ten million will leave in the coming months and year if the military offensive continues. The economic sanction imposed by NATO allies and other countries have been swift and unprecedented in terms of the scope, scale and severity but they could be considered a double-edged sword and may cause significant disruption in the wider global economy as well. The crisis has caused a profound rift between the Russian government and the west has not seen since the Cold War era in a global economic climate characterized by high inflation including rising energy costs, supply chain, disruption and other economic hangovers from the pandemic the crisis is adding to market instability and price volatility. The conflict and the impact of the sanctions are causing community chaos. The energy prices are expected to remain at an all-time high for quite a while. what's more, food supplies and other key input products like nickel, aluminum, iron, coal etc. that serves a range of industries are also impacted. There's a significant risk of economic contractions in Russia as the Rouble collapse the Russian central bank struggles to as his foreign currency reserves and Russian government risks defaulting on dollar bonds.

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia on February 24, 2022 was the crucifixion of Putin's ideology and totalitarian nature of the 21st century which is condemned by most nations of the world except their puppet and subordinate nations like Belarus. Although the Soviet leaders seems to exercise complete and unquestioned control over the Soviet sphere, they are nevertheless very sensitive to domestic happenings. The attention and effort they devote to international propaganda of ample evidence of these.

They are determined that Russia have the powerful economic base which a modern great power must possess and the public discipline and morals shall equal to any demands. No careful interpretation of the sources of Soviet behavior in foreign affairs can neglect the implication of such internal development (Palmer and Perkins,1997).

The major obstacle to improving relations between the United States and China was the status of Taiwan. Beijing said Taiwan as part of China under its control while

Washington recognize the Taiwanese government in Taipei as a legitimate government of all of China. Moreover, Washington has a treaty to defend Taiwan. Nixon so-called two China formula called for the diplomatic recognitions of both Chinese governments Beijing and Taipei, however, firmly rejected that formula neither would give up its claim as the legitimate government of the whole China (Wayne and Piotrowski, 2019).

At the same time, there were significant changes at the level of European and global institutions while the European Union failed to respond or responded only slowly to the clamor of Eastern European countries to join the United Nations or form a common foreign security policy. The United States and the NATO want more stepped in attempts were made to give new life to NATO which appeared to have lost its rule with the end of the Cold War in 1994 the US agreed to grant membership to NATO to three former enemy countries: Poland, The Czech Republic and Hungary who are formally welcomed in the into the alliance of the 12th March, 1999. Further expansion was achieved in 2002 thus, with or without the Soviet threat. European governments look to the United States which as in the war in Afghanistan 2002 put more of his trust in bilateral or multilateral agreements than in joint NATO action (Briggs and Clavin,2009).

Europe was also slow to take advantage of Russia's new willingness to cooperate within and beyond Europe under the presidency of Vladimir Putin. Instead, the American stepped in announcing in mid 2002 that the former superpower enemies signed an agreement on nuclear weapon intended to liquidate the legacy of the Cold War. In the strategic offensive reductions treaty Russia and the US agreed to cut the nuclear stockpiles by two-third over the next two years, reducing their combined nuclear warheads. The reduction was not enough to banish the spectrum of Mutually Assured Destruction but coupled with an agreement to make Russia part of the NATO's decision-making process for the first time. The decision was crucial to the evolution of defense and foreign policy relation within viewer and beyond Europe (Briggs and Clavin, 2009).

The nature of international politics in recent years has also contributed a great deal to us the decline of diplomacy. The emergence of the two superpowers after the Second World War and the creation of the two rival blocs around them, the old type of diplomacy could no longer be helpful in resolving the differences between them. Persuasions and compromise which are the basic features of end diplomacy have no place in the present day (Morgantheau,1960).

As of the geopolitical factors, Russia invaded Ukraine and the voice of the people of Ukraine was heard long but could not prevent the Russian attack as professor Morgantheau has put it stated: at put it 'it is not the sensitive flexible or versatile mind of the diplomat but the rigid relentless and one-track mind to the crusader that guided the destiny of the nations. The crusading mind knows nothing of the persuasion and compromise(Morgantheau, 1960).

Conclusion

The changes and alterations that have taken place in the world over the last decades in various forms have given rise to the increasing independence of countries on each other. This dependence is to the extent that it impossible to achieve national interest and national security without active and powerful role-playing in preventing for the co-existence and well-being of every surviving nation. The most important ones according to the increasing importance of geopolitical factors influencing foreign policy, there has been no adequate scientific research in this area that can poorly recognize and explain the geopolitical factors influencing foreign policy in the context of a new developments and provide a model of factors affecting foreign policy.

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