

Q. Identify the different types of non-State actors in International Relations and their impact on the international system.

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Introduction:

Non-state actors play a major role in foreign policy making of nation-states and significantly influence their foreign policy behaviour. They lobby in domestic as well as international settings and mobilize their home-states and national public opinion. The traditional classification, non-state actors are divided into two categories; International intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) - created by nation states and they are documented and International non-Governmental Organization (INGOs) - not established by nation state. There are multiple repercussions on international system in terms of security threats, changes in the concept of sovereignty and nationalism, and protest against environmental problems.

Non-State Actors as the products of the new International System.

Non-State Actors are the products of nuclear age, space age, age of communication revolution, transportation revolution, internationalism and globalisation, which have in turn been the products of the nation state system. Most of these non-state actors have emerged and are working because of the acceptance of their utility by nation-states. The inter-governmental organizations, and the international

organizations like United Nations and a host of other international agencies, have their existence in accordance with the wishes of Nation states.

Types of Non-State Actors in International Relation:

(a) International Governmental Organization.

They are officially documented by government agencies and they may be classified by scope - global and Regional - and by function - political, Economic, social and Environment. IGOs are adjuncts of nation-states and play significant roles by providing means of cooperation and multiple channels of communication among states - especially in those areas in which cooperation and communication provides advantages for all or most states.

(b) International non-Governmental Organization.

Non-governmental organizations are institutions that established by non-state actors or atleast one-side of these organizations is not state. There are many kinds of INGOs such as; Multi-Nation cooperation, Terrorist organisations, Religious movements and Ethnic groups.

(1) Multi-National Corporations

The most prominent contemporary

NGOs are multinational corporations (MNCs). They are huge firms that own and control plants and offices in at least more than one states and sell their goods and services around the world. MNCs are "major drivers of global economic integration" and "establish unprecedented linkages among economies worldwide."

(02) Terrorist Organizations

Individual and groups engage in terrorism for political, economic, social, religious, culture, and even personal reasons. Their goals are to publicize their grievances and aspirations to international community by hijacking, assassinations, kidnapping and attacking on embassies.

(03) Transnational Interest Group

Such informal associations which are operating more than one states but have no formal structure. For examples, International Women parliament caucus, free media association etc.

(04) Religious Movements.

Groups which are operating in order to ensure the protection of

rights of religious community or pursue freedom struggle on the basis of right of self-determination on religious ground.

(05) Ethnic Groups

The groups on the basis of common language, culture, norms, values, history or race are operating to ensure the protection of rights of an ethnic community or pursue freedom struggle on the basis of right of self-determination on ethnic grounds and to promote the ethnic identities of a respective groups.

(06) Humanitarian Organization

Human rights are traditionally understood to regulate certain relations between individual and nation-state. This understanding has changed significantly after the second world war-II and multiple organization works on the basis of humanitarian rights in the globe. For examples, Amnesty International and Red Cross etc.

Impacts Of Supranational Actors on International System.

- (a) Monitor principles, norms and rules of International Institutes & regimes

in Nation-State: IGOs monitor principles, norms and rules of international institutes and international regimes in nation-states. The most-well known case is the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which monitors the "non proliferation of Atomic weapons" principles in states whenever any claim is made. They decrease the cost of information gathering which is more import for 3rd world states.

(b) Providing means of Cooperation and Channels of Communication among States:

IGOs are adjuncts of nation states and play significant roles by providing means of cooperation and multiple channel of communication in those areas where all states or maximum people take advantages. It decrease the uncertainty between states and search for cooperative solutions to international problems.

(c) Protest against Environmental problems caused by some States:

Green peace emerged as one of the major actor of global environmental policies. It is known for its

protest against environmental problem caused by states. For example, France prevented many initiatives regarding environment and makes public illegal or harmful environmental policies of states. As a result of campaign against France. It was condemned by International community.

(d) Security Threats to States by Terrorist Organization:

Spread of terrorist networks are the biggest threats to the states - especially for 3rd world state because they have weak defense system. Every-year, they do many terrorist attacks which kills thousands of people. So, terrorist organizations are threat to the life of publics. They are also threat for sovereignty of states because they claim territorial based-land in any state. For example, Durand line. etc

(e) Changes in the Concept of Sovereignty and Nationalism

The emergence of non-state actors and the transnational relations has attacked the state-centric international

System. It has changed the nature of international relations. Non-state actors have forced a change in the concepts of sovereignty and nationalism.

Conclusion:

Traditionally, Non-state Actors are three kinds; IGOs and INGOs. IGOs are the legal and documented organization which works for particular aim. But INGOs are not documented and works for their personal aims. There are many repercussions which affected positively as well as negative. For example, Security threats to public by the terrorists organization is negatively impacted. But, Protest against environmental problem caused by some states is good for social life. So, it is positively impacted.