

GLOBAL FOREIGN RELATIONS

In the globalization of world politics, foreign relations have earned due attention. Nations cannot survive in isolation owing to changing socio-economic and political landscape of the globe. The international community is confronting with a number of issues and problems: wars, nuclear proliferation, climate change, poverty, unemployment, terrorism, extremism. All these problems cannot be resolved single handedly, they require joint efforts. These joint efforts in modern day state to state cooperation are called 'International Relations' or 'Global Foreign Relations' and for this purpose states make foreign policies.

In "Global Foreign Relations" Non-state actors, International Organizations also exert influence on the international order. Presently, "realism" is dominant factor in shaping foreign policies. Nations wage wars, conclude peace, and do whatsoever is in their interest and avoid what is not. It is because of conflicting interests of states that the twentieth century witnessed the First World War, the Second World War and an era of Cold War.

In the contemporary scenario, International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs), the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), the African League, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the BRICS and other regional and international bodies are shifting the foreign relations in new dimensions. Now a days, states are not only engaging on bilateral terms but these regional, continental, and global organizations also have greater role in shaping the their foreign policy priorities.

Pakistan House studies how these relations can be based upon mutual interests. It assesses the role of regional and

international organizations in peace building and socio-economic development. It also gives recommendations on how these organizations can alleviate problems faced by the World.