INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

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Introduction: Worldwide conflicts, the economy, diplomacy, and politics are important issues for people around the world. Changes in these areas can affect many lives, especially in countries at the centre of major events. Politics sets the rules in countries, the economy shapes their finances, and diplomacy connects them. These areas are closely linked. Each influences the other. For example, governments often base political decisions on economic conditions. Global power relations show how relations between states are shaped by economic strength and the actions of major countries.

International Relations and Politics

Politics is the system governments use to guide society. International relations focus on how countries interact, negotiate, and work together on issues like migration, trade, and security. These two areas often work side by side, especially in today's globalised world. For example, if one country changes its political or social policies, nearby countries might face pressure from their citizens to do the same. This can lead to a chain reaction in the region.

Global mobility is another example. When people move between countries, they must follow rules such as visa requirements, taxes, and residency requirements. If two countries have good diplomatic relations, they often make these rules easier, such as allowing visa-free travel. This shows that political decisions affect global relations, and international relations adjust to these changes. Scholars point out that a country's political actions are affected by both pressures at home and expectations from other countries (Mingst et al., 2019).

Politics and Economics

The economy is a major factor in forming government policy. Political leaders need to focus on economic well-being to keep their countries stable and maintain support. Studies show that when people have higher incomes and can afford more, they are usually more satisfied and have a better opinion of their leaders. Today, a country's global power depends more on its economic performance than its military strength. Measures, for example, GDP, trade, and technology growth, now play a bigger role in showing a country's influence.

Economic strength also supports more effective decision-making inside governments. Economic security can keep society united, even if leaders make mistakes, because people feel more secure. Countries can gain or lose international status based on whether they reach their economic goals. Since most people depend on economic security, governments often focus on economic growth in place rather than making major political changes. Diplomacy strengthens when states share economic interests. Economic components such as trade agreements, investment partnerships, and reduced tariffs build trust and an enduring partnership between nations. For example, regions with strong economic ties—like the European Union or ASEAN—tend to experience greater peace because economic cooperation makes conflict costly for all sides. Scholars such as Keohane and Nye (2012) argue that economic linkage encourages states to settle tensions diplomatically rather than through force.

The movement of money and workers is also important. When countries agree on financial rules, banking standards, or migration policies, it makes global business easier and more predictable. This leads companies to invest in other countries, creating more jobs and development. Strong economic diplomacy not just supports globalisation but also spurs it. Today, countries need international cooperation to get technology, resources, and markets, so economic diplomacy is a key tool for prolonged stability.

Conclusion

In brief, politics, economics, and international relations are closely linked. Political choices affect diplomatic ties, and these relationships can help or hurt a country's economic chances. Economic conditions also shape how governments act at home and abroad. As globalisation grows, it is important to understand how these areas work together to predict and shape the future of global partnership. Good diplomacy and strong economic policies can contribute to creating a more peaceful and stable world.

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