



THE IMPACT OF CULTURE IN INTERNATIONAL REALTIONS - THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

Kolan Jagajeevan Reddy

Research Scholar, Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan

Dr. Mahendra Singh Khicher

Research Supervisor, Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

The study on the impact of culture on the international community and international relations is an endeavor to explore the profound influence of cultural dynamics in shaping global interactions and diplomatic exchanges. Culture plays a pivotal role in molding the beliefs, values, and behaviors of societies, thereby significantly affecting the conduct of nations on the global stage. This research begins by providing an overview of the concept of culture and its multifaceted dimensions, acknowledging its role as a defining element of identity for communities across the world. It seeks to comprehend the intricate interplay between cultural norms, traditions, and practices and their influence on the decision-making processes of states and international actors. By adopting a multi-disciplinary approach, this study delves into the intricate connections between culture and various aspects of international relations, such as diplomacy, trade, security, and human rights. It examines case studies and real-world scenarios to illustrate how cultural misunderstandings and clashes can lead to tensions, conflicts, and diplomatic impasses between nations.

Keywords: - Culture, Relations, Minds, Social, Trade.

I. INTRODUCTION

How can argue the absence or presence of a social and political phenomenon? This question is for centuries in front of thinkers and social scientists. In the 1960s, in the behavioral space, then, the experimental methods to prove or rule out a socio-political issue became current and dominant method of investigation. According to this method, there are two main sources for empirical research: history and social current realities.

If a hypothesis that is known by the parameters of "operational definition" is willing to prove should be found evidence for that, or by utilizes the new method at the heart of current social realities found evidence. Questionnaire, statistics and.... each of tools is to assess current realities of society. Therefore, the investigation

during the common period of behaviorism and positivism, usually after a brief review of previous research has been done on that particular topic, design a defined hypothesis and then empirically test it and finally a general or generalization conclusions may be drawn. But the overall flow of the political and social science is evolving, are you still using the standard method described above can only vote one way or another social theory is true or false? As I mentioned in postmodernist theory section, in mentioning the modern scholars the answer is not absolutely yes. The reason is fundamental debt in the socially concept of "objectivity" or "reality" is created. The base is postmodernist perspective on public affairs does not exist as —definitive" and "objectivity invariance". That is knowable



through empirical research definitively, what is in the society mentality that has made in line with the communication and exchange of opinion. Different minds of a community or a specific historical milieu is the perception of social interaction, and finds the common perception in the form of "discourse" in most manifests. Discourse in each period shown rational understanding in a community and presenting the social affairs in the community. So in this new thinking environment, social affairs simply cannot be achieved with empirical research and basically a fixed object that can be achieved through hypothesis testing is not knowable. Accordingly, understanding and reviewing the dominant discourse in a field of intellectual, social or historical areas can be recognized achieved to what is in the area. Minds, thought and verbal communication in a sphere of social and intellectual context is a place for formation of social perception. So rather than seek in the context of the history and current reality of the community, have to look for the social phenomenon among thoughts and discourse in the community. Of course, this does not mean invalidate all empirical research; they can also be useful in general understanding of the social limited phenomena in limited cases. The study of theories and ideas, found a newer and loftier location in social review. In the past, review of the various theories as an introduction or a margin in the study of socio-political were considered and each investigator to review the available records on the subject of his research, do a brief review of past theories and ideas into action as an introduction to this review tapped into his research. But according to

new thinking on ideas and theories, find a different place.

Explore various ideas and theories in one topic are not only for understanding efforts and others' ideas, it argues the dominant concepts in the scholars of an era. In hindsight, this theory can be found what's new social affairs is entered into the dominant discourse in the social sciences field. In other words, there is a new trend or social activities can be created in the new theories and trends in the field of intellectual known at all. So studying the existing literature and research just are not reviews, but also is a factor in explaining new concepts and phenomena that have emerged in the social life of man. When certain concepts and terms are formed in the minds of scientists, this means that the concepts are embodied in the social life of humanity.

II. FUNCTIONAL APPROACHES TO THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

While the classical writers and scholars of international relations focus more on explain affective factors in international life of human, the political and economic phenomena, and a group of them found that only attention to politics and economics cannot be reached the deep relations between the nations. This group of thinkers found answer of their questions in the area of culture and cultural issues and acknowledging that the major political and economic factors, paying special attention to issues of culture, and the social life of people in the international arena are also studied. The thinkers discussed in this section vice versa ideas in the future scientists will be discussed; do not know culture as the main field of



international relations. It is important to look at it as something that is hidden from the eyes of classical scholars. The main criticism is to those who disregard the role of culture in international relations. They with classical view are trying to show that of how cultural issues in diplomacy, economics and politics can be used. With a little carelessness can be said that this view is functional look. They recognize the specific function for cultures and try to explain the functions show role of culture in international relations. However, this approach is not limited to the operation of convergence with classical application; some authors of these groups did not use functionalism concepts. But it is important that they are in search of specific roles of culture as a significant factor in international relations.

III. REVIEW VOTES OF J. M. MICHAEL

A notable example in this group is J. M. Michael's theories- thinker and writer of English. He in the book entitled international cultural relations explains the views and demonstrates the significant role of culture in international relations. From her perspective, cultural affairs, including issues that go beyond any current policy of diplomacy and international relations can be considered as the third dimension. Policy is mechanism to create bridges between people who are looking for their national interests, a mechanism that can bridge the gap between them. Diplomacy is also skills and abilities that can serve as a tool for political demands. In the words of Ernest Mason Satow :

—diplomacy is applying thought and tact to establish official relations between the governments and independent states.

But from the perspective of Mitchell's affairs is flow in human life that is beyond the formal relationships between governments. These affairs like cultural issues affecting on international relations very well. So after business and policy that are first two dimensions of international relations, culture considered as third dimension can be named. Michael quotes Willy Brandt when West Germany's foreign minister (1966 AD) known culture as "Third Pole of external predictions". Senator Falbright t tells that "culture is the fourth dimension of foreign policy. Because foreign policy cannot be based solely on military affairs, diplomacy and economy, "so from the perspective of Michael cultures is specified dimension of international relations which sometimes be neglected. However, there is a fundamental difference between culture relations and cultural diplomacy. Cultural diplomacy more includes official cultural activities of governments with one another. Governments in the form of two or multilateral treaties or in other form of official cultural activities effort to introduces and presents their cultural indicators or try to open the properties of their cultural identity. Cultural diplomacy is an area in which governments provide their culture in the form of official or allow such activity to the other side. But cultural relations are much broader than this. Cultural relations include cultural activities and the impact of nongovernmental organizations and private entities and non-governmental on each other too. From the perspective of Michael cultural relations, including cultural diplomacy, with the development of private cultural enterprises, and



development of communications, have been extended new dimensions.

IV. REVIEW OF SOVDJET MOKO AND KENNETH THOMSON VOTE

Kenneth Thompson and Sovdjet Moko in an article titled cultural diplomacy has functional insight about the role of culture. They are also beginning focus on neglect important cultural factors in foreign policy and believe in traditional studies in the tradition of politicians, cultural diplomacy has no status. According to them, usually in times of war and crisis, reduce the budget for cultural activities and look at it as an extracurricular activity. While the neglect of cultural elements as a lack of understanding of the new global conditions. According to Thompson and Moko cultural relations is comprehensive field of relations between nations that can provide the conditions for a peaceful life. Communication development and the emergence of new communication and information technology, prepared the field for closer relations between cultures. According to them, except the communications revolution there are two main reasons for the importance of cultural diplomacy:

First, reduce the likelihood of military conflict between the great powers reduce the important of military and strategic issues and issues that are related to some kind of cultural diplomacy such as science and technology, educational exchanges, and environmental issues, have been replaced with that. Second, increase the likelihood of conflict between inferior powers. Cultural relations can help reduce misunderstandings; ignorance and fear of conflict and confrontation between the powers which it may be help them.

Accordingly, given the importance of cultural diplomacy and its independent show in three areas:

1. In the words of Martin White, the distribution of power in the new world can be likened a "chandelier policy". Bipolar times finished and China, Japan, Europe and America and regional union's powers along with Russia and America have become the new powers. The rise of these new powers, created a new network of relations among nations and nations to enter the network requires more understanding of each other's culture. More culture of fear may underlie these associations.
2. The emergence of new needs in the field of communications, science, technology and information, ineluctable nations that uphold broad cultural communication. Today, to solve the social and health problems and even local, commercial and environmental problems there is lots needs to information and cooperation in scientific research and culture. In other words nations to solve the problems and meet their modern needs are inevitably the vast cultural communication with each other.
3. Cultural diplomacy can help shape a new international system creating new concepts and principles in the international arena. (Concepts like human rights, peace and circuit can be the foundation of international relations). Integration of the concepts is possible only through cultural diplomacy. Thompson and



Moko review how follow-up and carrying cultural diplomacy in countries such as France, Great Britain and America followed how in the different stages of their history and culture to advance their own goals. But in terms of cultural diplomacy in the past, they have the action of frost and extremes of idealism. They seem to be effective and powerful cultural diplomacy there is several necessary conditions:

Primarily philosophy and religion is essential. Countries such as Japan that have a poor philosophy cannot have a successful cultural diplomacy; while Christianity and Islam in the certain and historical periods can create strong cultural relationships. Greek and Roman thinking in such period also played a role. Second, there is a universal thought. Ideas such as Greek philosophy have universal aspect and are looking to play a global role. There are a range of ideas that goes beyond the boundaries can be based on cultural policy. Third ideologies have played an important role in cultural relations. During the Cold War ideology was the most important factors of cultural diplomacy, but today, attention to an ideology can have a major role in this field. In any way from the views of Moko and Thompson cultural relations can be the basis and underlying global restructuring. It is necessary new communication networks among nations on a regional and global level to be raised. It requires the existence and understanding of cultural diversity in the world. It is true that all cultures have the same power, but this should not result breaking and undermine the small cultures.

V. REVIEW OF DAVID BELL'S VOTES

A group of authors begin their study about the culture, deeper concepts such as relationships but investigate it's just the impact on global security and specific areas of international affairs. David Bell is an example of the authors seeks to explain the role of communication, culture and values of the world in the creation of international security. David Bell said the ambitious pose questions and topics such as:

- Is an international communications can transform consciousness and will world lead to a more nationalistic or lessen its severity?
- How to link networks and communication systems is spreading in the world?
- Is the revolution place communications, citizens against government or governments against citizens?
- Is communication technology could have a major impact on international security?

In view of Bell these questions are driven of extreme importance of issue of knowledge, thought and culture. The matter to the attention of scientists has been unprecedented. According to him, there have been persistent in past people but today's technology has made it possible to influence the thoughts and perceptions and ultimately affect the increase international relations. He is the essence of culture and communication in social thought and its expression is known. Communication with the culture and values of two separate categories, but the concepts are intertwined. David Bell



utilizes theory of Marshall McLuhan and Karl Deutsch to explain the cultural role of communication in the formation cultural process. But theory of Bell Deutsch knows deeper and more fundamental than McLuhan's thought. In her opinion McLuhan's theory about the ability of communication in creation of the Global Village is the motto while Deutsch believes that the current strong of communication between nations and governments can gradually lead to the emergence of a global political community (Karl Deutsch's theory will be discussed in more detail in other sections).

From Bell's view, relying on the opinion of Deutsch can investigate effective role of culture and communication in creating a global safety. He was referring to comments by Kenneth Waltz argues that war is rooted in three specific factors: human nature, Political regimes governing communities, nation-state system. On this basis, the development of new connections can raise all three factors of creating war and international insecurity. Massive flow of information and exchange of knowledge, values and human findings can adjust human nature warlike and created conditions man to achieve his interests turned to more communication with others rather than confrontation and conflict. Also the human awareness can lead to the establishment of democratic systems in the countries.

In this case, as Immanuel Kant had in mind the development of democratic regimes and people, and the possibility of expanding the war will be less. Understanding and relationship among different cultures as well as with regard to the elimination of borders and will provide the emergence of a global society. In any

way from the views of David Bell, communications, culture and values can be grounds for global security. New communication technology allows this profound deep transformation in human consciousness and attitudes come into existence and mutual cooperation will replace conflict. According to him, if in the classical idea for example Canada's national security were limited into protecting its borders, today the exchange of goods and needs, information flow is also a member of Canadian national security, that security cannot be achieved through war.

Therefore, communication and culture play major and constructive role in international security and its meaning will vary. As it is obvious in view of David Bell the culture mainly is effective in international security, this function is clearly to be seen in the world. The emphasis is rather on the concept of communication because he believes technology is an important and independent role and believes that the most important factor influencing the culture is development of communication technology.

However, with the help of technology, culture plays a security role in international relations. This multi-perspective investigation revealed that there is a clear perspective on the role and function of culture in international relations. Although some of the assumptions and definitions of these authors is somewhat different. But they all have some kind of factor in influencing the foreign policy goals or establishment of international security. Although the authors in addition to emphasize on the important role of culture, does not know it



as the essence of international relations but it can be seen as factor is a facilitator of political and economic relations.

VI. CONCLUSION

Reference to the hypotheses is necessary to conclude any study. We hypothesize that culture has a fundamental effect on international relations and the culture created in new centuries is globalizing. To verify these hypotheses, we could not simply take advantage of the prevailing models of experimental proof because culturalism in international relations has been mainly introduced in non- and or anti-behaviorism and most of culturalists have had a methodological opposition to the classic international relations and knew their positivistic methods as invalid and limiting. Of course, the empirical evidence is used in this type of research. However, the empirical evidence further confirms the general perception of the researcher and not precise proof indicators that stabilize absolute reality outside the mind of the researcher. Therefore, we had to provide our meaning and concept of culture in a more specific manner and thus we specifically ought to provide and become familiar with different theoretical definitions and tendencies on culture. Hence, we obtained a definition after a review of different theories on the concept of culture, which was the basis of our study in the third and fourth chapters. Culture is a whole that is formed through the combination of symbols emerged in every society and is the social manifestation of human identity. Symbolization and meaning-making are the most important and principal distinctive feature of human being to other creatures and is the embodiment of

humanity of human. Human wisdom, sense, imagination, and mentality are manifested in the form of different symbols and appeared in a whole called culture. This section of the definition of culture has been adopted from the third class of definitions presented on culture and this was added to it that the most important meaning that human creates is about its' own. Meanings presented about human that are manifested in the symbol of ideas, intellectual and even legal systems are in the central core of the culture concept. The summary of the second chapter was that existing attitude to human and social position is the foundation of culture and other concepts and values in this general phenomenon are somehow influenced by existing perspective of humanity. In global era of human phenomena, particularly human values and idea take a global dimension and appeared at global level. This is concept that can help us to recognize similarities that we are now seeing in the culture of different nations and tribes. However, a crucial question remains unanswered in these theories; what is the essence and foundation of culture and idea that has been or will be globalized? What is it that is accepted by different global nations and what is the sign of culture that is being universal? Are products of culture or behavioral patterns the main index of cultural globalization and is there an attitudinal idea behind them that are the main cause of universality of culture? Discussions in the third and fourth chapters were formulated to answer the question. First, three medieval, Islamic, and Chinese civilizations were selected to study in the third chapter.

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