

Brief Note on Overview of International Relations

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Perspective

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ABOUT THE STUDY

International relations are widely considered a branch of political science. Foreign diplomacy, on the other hand, makes full use of international economics, international law, world history, cultural anthropology, and ethnography. IR is commonly classified as a subfield of political science, although some academic institutions classify it as autonomous or multidisciplinary. While international politics has been studied for much of history, IR did not emerge as a distinct field until the turn of the twentieth century, initially as an extension of political science; it was first distinguished as a separate discipline in 1919 when on-campus community college in the commonwealth offered it as an undergraduate. Studies were done by the University of Liverpool and the Business School over the next decade, contributing to the field's independence and importance.

The scientific theory of interactions between sovereign states is defined as International Relations (IR), International Studies (IS), or International Affairs (IA). It includes all activities between states, such as war, diplomacy, trade, and foreign policy, as well as relationships with and among other international actors, including Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), international legal bodies, and Multinational Corporations (MNCs). The scientific study of interaction between sovereign states is referred to as International Relations (IR), International Studies (IS), or International Affairs (IA). It includes all activities between states, including war, diplomacy, trade, and foreign policy, and also connections with and among

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other international actors, along with Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), international legal bodies, and Multinational Corporations (MNCs).

International relations grew in significance and research after wartime, particularly in North America and Western Europe, partly in response to the Cold War's geostrategic concerns. In the late twentieth century, the fall of the Soviet Union and the concurrent growth of globalization foreshadowed new theories and assessments of the quickly changing international system. International relations have been incorporated into other sciences, such as economics, law, and history, as state connections have become increasingly complicated and multifaceted in the twenty-first century, results in a convergent, interdisciplinary field.

The international relations method is founded on political theory and how international systems work, and it looks into the relationships between countries and their foreign policy. Even though the fact that the concept may appear strange, international relations impact every member of society. The decisions you make contribute to shaping your place: whether you buy fair trade products, your religion, your cultural background, where you reside, and what resources you own. International relations are crucial since it explores the stories from people in world politics, intrinsic political trends, and provides theories for how resolution and agreement can be reached. It goes beyond peace and war, poverty and business. As the economy becomes more globalized, we must have the ability to grasp the implications of globalization and other influences, such as populism, on areas and, as a result, policymakers' and leaders' judgments. Populism is on the increase in Europe and America, despite our globalized network. In opposition to the elite, populism is a political programme or movement that celebrates the common man. The rise of populism is setting liberal theories of international relations and globalization in danger, as Theresa may put it: "If you think you're a citizen of the world, you're a citizen of nowhere."