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1  E.A.J. Johson (ed): The Dimensions of Diplomacy, Delhi, National publishing House, 1967, p. 117


5  The Struggle for Mastery of Europe 1914-18 pp. 256-7


8  Ibid, pp. 4-5

9  Vernon Van Dyke: International politics, Bombay Vakils, Peffer and Simons Private Ltd., 1969, p. 246

10  The Study of International Relations, New york Appleton Century Crofts, 1955, P. 158


14  Ibid.

16 Ibid, pp. 6-7


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19 James R. Killian concludes his article on 'Science and Foreign Policy' with the following main recommendations


21 The Evolution of Diplomatic Method, P. 2 Cf. Ragnar Numelin has rightly pointed out that international relations (or its analogue) exist among uncivilized people. Hence the "discovery" of diplomacy cannot be attributed, as it often is, to the historical cultures of the Mediterranean or the Orient. The Beginning of Diplomacy, New York, 1950.

22 "Theorists of the sixteenth century cohtended that the first diplomatists were angels, in that they served as angeloi or messengers between heaven and earth. H. Nicholson, Diplomacy, P. 17.

23 Rigveda. II. 69. Tr. Griffith

24 Cf. Alexander Goldenweiser has shown how the messengers play an important part in the political organization of the primitive tribes in Australia. Anthropology, New York, (1946), P. 386.

25 Kingship and Community in Early India, P. 23e, c.f. Regarding Suta V.M. Apte states that originally a charioteer, he was an employee to whom naturally fell the task of relieving the boredom of the king or warrior, whom he drove on long marches and great
distances, by entertaining and encouraging him with stories and specially heroic legends. This fits in very well with the important part the charioteers are supposed to play chiefly in war, but not rarely also in peace. The Vedic Age, PP. 435-436

26 The concept of Rajamandala was first propounded by the Early Arthasastra writers. But their works were lost. We find references of their works only in Kautilya's Arthasastra. Kautilya is credited also for a detailed and cogent study of Rajamandala based on geopolitical factors.

27 R. Stausz Hupe and T. Possony, International Relations (1954), P. 7

28 Disregarding this fact some western writers on international relations erroneously hod the view that the importance of the friend foe neutral relations had been first emphasized by Carl Schmitt in his book "Der Begriff des politischen".

29 Arthasastra, VII. 18

30 Diplomacy, P. 19

31 Cf. There are evidences that the central assemblies in the non monarchical states in ancient India controlled foreign affairs, entertained foreign ambassadors and princes, considered their proposals, and decided the momentous issues of war and peace. Rockhill, Life of the Buddha, PP. 18-19

29. The Evolution of Diplomatic Method, P. 7

32 The Might of Nations, P. 222

33 Evolution of Diplomatic Method, PP. 10-11

34 Quoted from ibid., P. 13
"They (Romans) were not gifted with any special aptitude for the art of negotiation and during the many centuries of their supremacy their methods were those of the legenary and the road maker rather than those of the diplomatist. H. Nicholson, Diplomacy, P. 23

Cf. Nicholson, Diplomacy, PP. 23-24

Cf. Kautilya also enjoins that before entering into the capital of a foreign king duta, ambassador, should seek and obtain his permission. Arthasastra, 1.16

"The Romans, on the other hand, did much to introduce order into international relations and so establish the doctrine of the sanctity of contract. Yet even in Republican times they were too dictatorial to appreciate diplomatic niceties and too masterful to bequeath valuable examples or lessons, such as might have helped posterity to evolve a sound method of negotiation. Nicholson, The Evolution of Diplomatic Method, pp. 22-23

Cf. Kautilya classified ambassadors into three categories. The second category of ambassadors, known as parimitartha, were envoys with limited power. They were to conduct negotiations according to the lines set forth by their governments, Arthasastra, 1.16

According to Keith, ancient Indian kings from the Yajurvedic period onwards used to despatch couriers to announce their accession to the neighbouring king. Harvard oriental series, Vol. 18, p. 129 n(8)

Cf. According to Kautilya a king should post envoys in the courts of different princes who could collect information about their kingdoms through open or secret means. They should also try to sow dissension among his enemies. Arthasastra, 1.16; VII, 13
Nicholson, however, comments, "It is nonetheless difficult to define with exactitude when and where the vital step was taken between the temporary mission and the permanent Embassy or legation. Scholars have identified the first experiment in permanent representation with the legative system of the Holy See." Diplomacy, p.30


H. Nicholson, The Evolution of Diplomatic method, p.27


The Evolution of Diplomatic Method, P. 72.

Ibid, p. 52.

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