

North-South Conflict Spread and Discriminatory International Economy: A Geospatial Analysis

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Abstract: *As examined in this article, developing countries in the South and industrialized countries in the North have had a complicated relationship since World War II. On the other hand, modernization theorists claim that globalization and liberalization create new prospects for the South. Developing countries benefit from drawing in foreign investment, technology, and foreign knowledge. According to this article, it is essential to make fundamental adjustments to reverse this tendency resulting from globalization. Since the Cold War ended, it appears that South America's strategic relevance has been further weakened by competition for finance and investment and foreign aid from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.*

Keywords: globalization; liberalization; foreign knowledge; Cold War; strategic relevance

Introduction

The world we live in is divided in many ways. Different countries and continents are geographically isolated from each other. Moreover, one nation, race, language, culture, and ideology are different from each other. Nevertheless, another major cause of division is the wide gap between rich and poor. Economic differences have a special place in the international arena, surpassing all other differences. The current global human society comprises several rich countries in the north and many developing countries in the south, called underdeveloped states. The inhabitants of the southern states are mainly exploited and deprived. Only a handful of them can afford the necessities of life, but the rest of the masses suffer from a lack of conditions. It is not the end of the difference between the situation in the North and the South. The countries of the south are economically weaker and weaker in practical strength than the north. As a result, they are forced to bow to the authority of the powerful northern countries in all political, technical, and military matters. Who is responsible for this? Southern states even have character flaws for which they are weak, extremely poor. Is there a historical reason behind it? Attempts have been made to find answers to these two questions.

Background of the Study

Similarly as there is a wide hole among rich and poor in the present society, there is a wide hole among rich and helpless states in this day and age. The northern nations are progressed in farming, industry, and innovation and have colossal financial assets. The countries of the south are fundamentally poor and in reverse in training and assets. They didn't make such a hole among north and south in a day. The mass of their opening is the making of history. Creating southern nations need to change their outrageous destitution and be on equivalent balance with the north. Nonetheless, beforehand, the north countries changed their situation by setting up outskirts frameworks and controlling and subjugating the countries of the south. As of now, however, imperialism has reached a conclusion. Nonetheless, in its place came another sort of expansionism, where the north nations kept on taking advantage of quietly for the sake of loaning and help toward the south nations. The countries of the south helped out the nations of the north for their monetary improvement in the wake of acquiring political freedom. It is the start of the North-South discussions. North-South discussions are held in various ways at better places at the worldwide level. Current global advancement organizations have not had the option to assume an adequately viable part. So, emerging nations need to present another worldwide monetary framework. Notwithstanding the help and co-activity of the north nations on this event, they couldn't succeed. There is a deficiency of essential assistance and generosity from the north nations for the improvement of the south. The reason for this North-South discourse proposition was to end the current clashing climate in North-South co-activity and cause a

reliant circumstance by ensuring each other's advantages. In any case, in spite of monitoring the requirement for north-south co-activity in world harmony and widespread turn of events, the industrialized countries have walked out on poor people. The south nations can't do a lot, as a large number of the states in the south are still a lot of ward on one another to assist with keeping up with their regular presence.

Review of Literature

1. Steven Hick (2001): Since the finish of the Cold War and the ascent of globalization, the idea of furnished struggle has changed. These days, wars kill regular folks, with kids representing the more significant part of those killed. The impacts of furnished struggle on kids are inspected in this article. It centres around kids who are evacuees or inside uprooted, kid officers, rape and double-dealing of young ladies, and youngsters who have been damaged by war. According to the political and financial setting where wars happen, how the global-local area should react to secure kids and forestall war is analysed.

2. Royal Geographical Society (2013): Despite critical improvement gains, there is proof that the gap between rich and poor is increasing. The inside country disparity has been rising, provoking a few analysts to coin the terms 'Worldwide North' and 'Worldwide South'. While India has the world's most elevated convergence of destitute individuals in a solitary country, it additionally has an enormous working class and well off tip-top.

3. Abdul Hamid Kwarteng & Thomas P. Botchway, (2018): Other aspects of international law, such as international human rights and international humanitarian law, have been influenced by the North-South divide. Developing countries in the north advocate for collective action to protect the environment, while developing countries in the south argue for social and economic justice in practice. This article adds to the body of knowledge by demonstrating the existence of a North/South divide in applying IHL and human rights law.

4. L. Krüger (2009): Since World War II, this article looks at the connection between agricultural and industrialized nations in the north. Despite how the opening among North and South has augmented in numerous years, the North's benefit in the "Third World" has contracted. The article presumes that globalization minimizes enormous South pieces and that extreme changes will be needed to invert this pattern.

5. Soosaipillai Keethaponcalan (2016): The North-South relationship is portrayed by polarities. The north picks control and collaboration to address the difficulties presented by the south. Fundamental freedoms are one of the new devices that are progressively being utilized. The North's public advantages quite often direct activity on these issues.

Methodology

The research article stands writing using the qualitative research method. The gleaned the information in this article from a wide range of sources, including books.

Objectives of the Present Study

1. Recognize what is known as the "North-South debate."
2. Discovering the historical roots of today's North-South divide
3. Understanding the South's current problems and how the north exploits them
4. Recognize the significance of international dialogue in the interest of human society as a whole.

North-South Context

First of all, we need to know what is meant by north-south. We know that the earth is divided into two northern and southern hemispheres, with the equator in the middle. Incidentally, most of the economically developed and industrialized countries are located in the Northern Hemisphere. Most of the world's poorest countries are in the Southern Hemisphere. So the countries of Europe and North America represent the north and the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America include the 'South'[Samuel S. Kim, 1979]. Of course there are some exceptions. Australia and New Zealand, such

as industrialized nations, are located in the Southern Hemisphere. He is also considered to belong to this northern group due to the richness of Japanese industry. Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, is located in Kuwait, the southern hemisphere. However, their economic situation is much better than many northern countries in terms of oil wealth. There is more diversity in the south than in the north.



Fig: 1 Demarcation developed and developing countries

Meanwhile, just as there are wealthy OPEC member oil exporters, there are also nominal industrialized countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan. Countries like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which are rich but have not been able to turn their money into energy for underdeveloped technology, are considered part of the South's developing economy. China and India are considered part of the 'South' as they cannot apply force due to the pressure of huge populations despite being quite advanced in terms of industry and technology. Therefore, 'North' and 'South' have become known as rich and poor, developed and prosperous in the broadest sense, without a completely homogeneous single quality. Thus, despite being essentially a geographical perspective, the words "north" and "south" refer to the economic gap between rich industrialized countries on the one hand and poor, underdeveloped, and developing countries on the other.

Historical Background

In international relations, this distinction between rich and poor is not a thing of the past. When the Industrial Revolution took place in the West about 200 years ago, trade gradually expanded, and the whole of the south, the so-called "Third World," slowly came under the control of the imperialist powers.

These imperialist powers soon established their economic and political authority over the newly occupied colonies and exploited their vulnerabilities in a well-planned manner, and began to plunder their resources. These colonial powers followed the imperialist policy with devotion. The natural resources of the colonies continue to be used for their benefit. They procured cheap raw materials from the colonies for the industrial needs of the ruling country and exploited the workers by force. At the same time, they sold the industrial products produced in their country at higher prices in the colonial market. In this way, the colonies met the economic needs of the ruling countries. As a result, on the one hand, the imperialist countries were increasing their wealth day by day. On the other hand, the colonies were gradually falling behind, blocking the way to develop their economy. Colonialism was expanding the prosperity of the northern countries and perpetuating underdevelopment by using the southern countries only as suppliers of raw materials, breaking their economic backbone.

Finally, at the beginning of the twentieth century, national anti-imperialist movements developed in these exploited countries. After a long and bloody struggle, they achieved political independence at the end of World War II. But what kind of freedom? Generally speaking, it is nothing but political freedom. No. Their economy was devastated by two long centuries of exploitation and deprivation. The biggest fear was that they did not have the necessary capital and skilled technology to develop the national economy and make independence truly meaningful. So the north is forced to rely on rich

industrial rich nations for capital and advanced technology. This weakness gives the rich countries a chance to innovate and more subtly exploit the developing countries. Instead of the old imperialism, new imperialism started. In this neo-imperialism, the north continues to impose its conditions on the 'South' in the interests of its business. The bad result of neo-imperialism is to push the economies of the southern countries towards perpetual underdevelopment.

The northern countries are responsible for the deterioration of the economy of the countries of the south. Third-world countries face a cursed sphere puzzle; accountable for their colonial past, their poverty, deprivation, illiteracy, and the stagnant economy. The reason why they are not able to be self-sufficient in the economy now is also their past. As long as they cannot improve themselves, their relations with the rich countries of the north should remain as creditors and debtors. As long as the 'North' is unwilling to forge a new relationship with the poorer south based on equality, progress for the 'South' will only be a great desire. Thus North-South relations are inextricably linked in the context of the past and the future. So it is not possible to understand its significance by analyzing the current situation.

The Role of the Third World in the International System

Despite the economic weakness and various internal difficulties, third-world countries play a significant role in the international arena.

1. Third-world countries have established themselves as representatives of the peoples of the world's colonial countries and are constantly fighting against imperialism and racism. Most of the Third World countries were once colonies of some great power, and they had enough experience about the evils of imperialism and nationalism. So far, various branch organizations and elsewhere have repeatedly campaigned for an end to this system. So far, the big powers have preached that nationalism is an internal problem of a particular country. Nevertheless, the relentless propaganda of the underdeveloped countries has created a mass consciousness in the minds of the world that nationalism is a global problem that hinders world peace.
2. Third-world countries have opposed all forms of imperialism. Supported nationalist movements around the world and helped those countries to break free from colonial rule. Lately, they have kept the struggle of the Namibian people against South Africa. They have succeeded in overturning the terms of the unequal treaty and understanding between the imperialist powers and the former colonies. They have campaigned against the imperialist bases and have been largely successful in removing foreign troops.
3. In the field of economy, they have adopted policies to end the exploitation of powerful countries over underdeveloped countries and establish financial relations based on equality. Most Third World countries have nationalized foreign property within their borders. At their request, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a Charter of Rights in 1974 on states' economic rights and duties (Samuel S. Kim, 1979). It has helped a lot in protecting their economic rights.
4. Third-world countries have played an essential role in maintaining world peace by joining the major power groups. Although their goal is both rapid economic recovery and the need to seize power in times of need, they have done much to allay fears of unrest among the world's rival powers. Not participating in any war other than self-defence and opposing military agreements has played a significant role in establishing world peace.
5. Third-world countries have an essential contribution to make in increasing the importance and necessity of statehood. They have demanded solutions to social, political, and economic problems in different parts of the world through BASA and various branch organizations. Thus, they continue to help establish world peace. They have helped build a world opinion in favour of the United Nations through their allegiance and trust.
6. Third-world countries have played a significant role in establishing new international economic systems. They have unanimously demanded that international trade, currency, and economic relations be determined equally. In response to their pressure, they forced the UN General Assembly to decide on a new financial system in 1974. They have been vocal against neo-imperialism. He has taken

adequate steps to build a united movement for nation-building, eradication of poverty and illiteracy, and socio-economic development in his country.

In conclusion, they have had a profound effect on international relations since the advent of third-world countries, and this influence has been growing ever since.

North-South Conflict Spread

We have already seen that the north-south relationship can rightly be termed an unequal relationship where the north undoubtedly enjoys an authoritarian state. Of course, the North-South conflict is a multifaceted issue, so it needs to be reviewed in a larger context. It requires a fair review of all aspects of the proposed new international situation in conjunction with the current global crisis. The main feature of the current international situation is the North-South dividing line. Twenty-five per cent of the world's people live in the north, while they own 70 per cent of the world's wealth (W.Malenbourn, 1973).

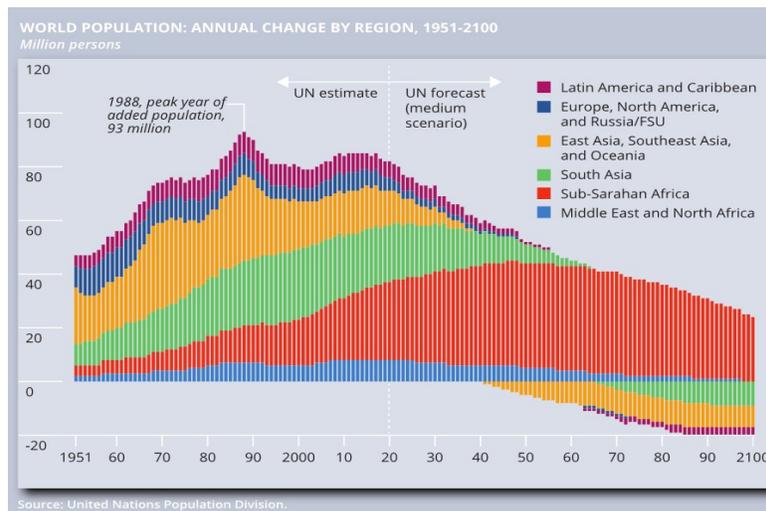
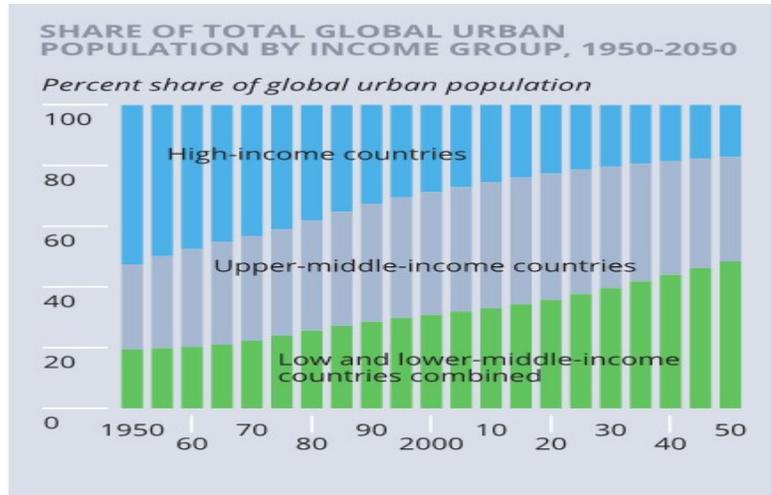


Fig: 2 World population change by region, 1951-2100

It is impossible to understand the true nature of the North-South inequality as a matter of statistics alone. For example, in providing financial assistance to emerging countries, they are being forced to adopt policies in the interests of the countries of the north in their internal and economic affairs. It amounts to interference in the sovereignty of the poor. The nations of the south are reluctantly falling victim to such new imperialism. It may recall that when India was borrowing heavily from the IMF in the 1960s and early 1990s, the international community put a lot of pressure on India to change the mainstream of the Indian economy. A recent example is the US's fear of enforcing the 'Super 301' law in India.

Global associations like UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization), UNCTAD, 2002, and others, where the popularity based framework, i.e., where the minority northern nations should keep up with their strength by making political and monetary tensions since they cannot exploit the numbers, are models. They are not willing to have relations with third-world countries based on equality. So from time to time, they are afraid to reduce the amount of money they give to these international organizations.



Source: United Nations.

Fig: 3 Global urban populations by income group, 1950-2050

When a loan or grant is given to a southern country based on a bilateral agreement, the well-planned interests of the northern country are taken into consideration rather than the development needs of the recipient country. In this regard, they can mention the financial and military assistance provided by the United States to Pakistan. Pakistan receives much aid from the United States. Nevertheless, that is not for Pakistan's economic development but the preservation of US military bases in the region. On the other hand, non-aligned countries like India, which do not want to be a US military base, are not provided with modern technology or military equipment. Similarly, the Nuclear Disarmament Treaty is aimed at maintaining the monopoly of the major powers.

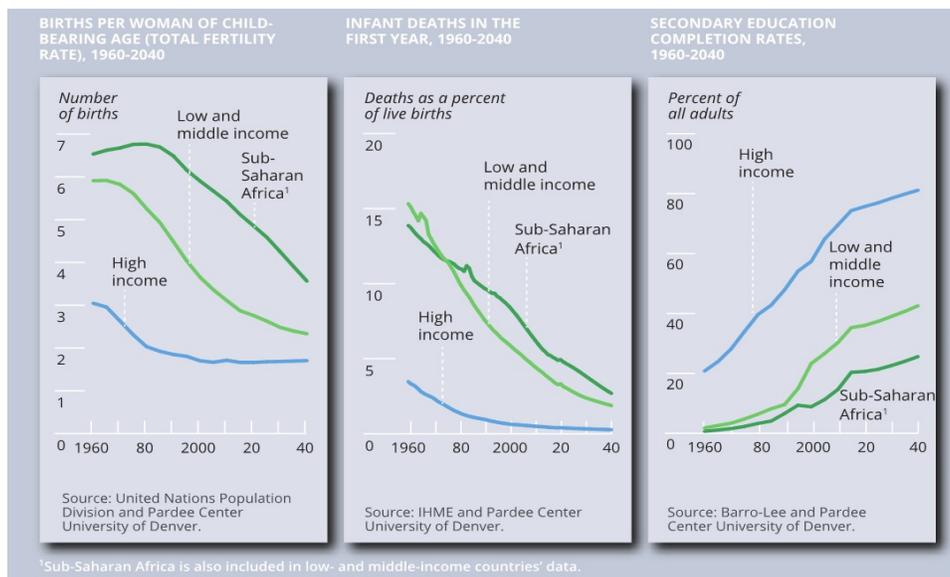


Fig: 4 Total fertility rate, infant deaths and secondary education completion rates, 1960-2040

There are multiple reasons for the apparent polarization between different nations in the world today. However, the main reason is that economists disagree on this point. So third-world countries have realized that the current possibilities are far from over. Because the developed countries are not willing to let their interests be harmed in any way, and their dominance exists in the international financial institutions. So the third world countries are unanimously demanding a new economic system.

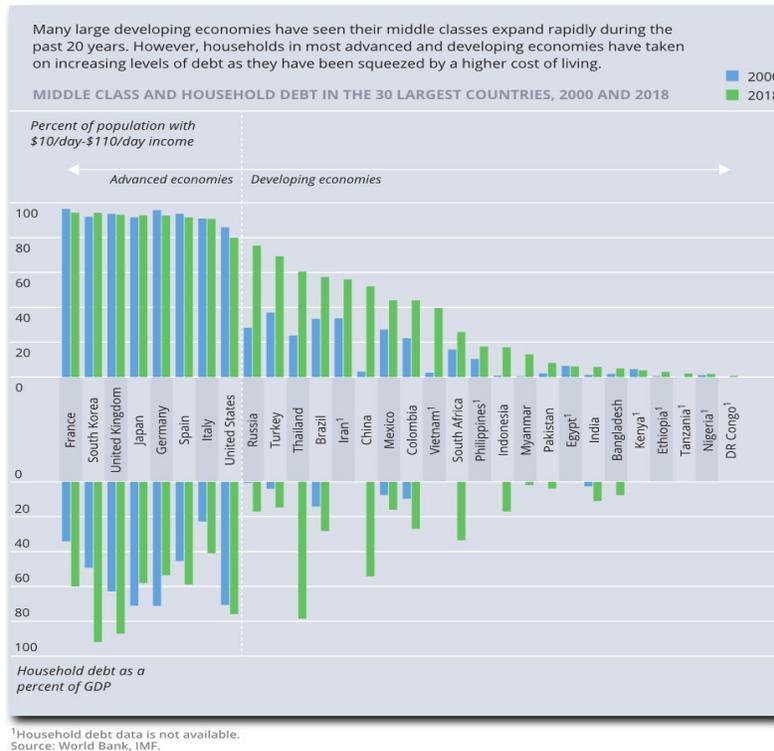


Figure: 5

North-South Meeting Requirements

The former structure of the international economic system only served the purpose of the northern countries, and the interests of the developing countries of the more incredible world were being neglected. Therefore, the developing countries realized the need for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) based on equality of all states in the international arena, and this required a special North-South meeting to re-debate the economy.

There are three main pillars of the current international economic system. One is the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The second is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), commonly known as the World Bank, and the third is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), David A. Lynch, 2010. Created at a conference in Bretton Woods, USA. The Bretton Woods system is a Western system, as most developing countries were under colonial rule, and the Soviet Union did not want to be a part of the Bretton woods system. They formed their economic system with the communist countries of Eastern Europe, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance known as COMECON. Only a handful of Latin American countries, except India, joined the Bretton Woods Agreement. Bretton wood's financial institutions, set up to assist in international trade and development, are consciously pursuing the interests of the West, and the interests of the developing world are largely ignored. The decision-making power of the IMF, which was set up to provide short-term loans to meet a country's balance of payments, rested solely on rich countries such as the United States, which contributed more to the IMF's coffers, and fixed the value of their votes. This unequal vote value soon emerged as a significant veto power when the IMF lent to developing countries.

We have seen in the past that developing countries have been given very little power over suffrage. As a result, their views do not play a significant role in the IMF's decision-making process. Moreover, to borrow more from the IMF, it is the imposed certain conditions on the recipient country. These conditions are, in many cases, direct intervention in the internal economies of developing countries. There was outrage over the IMF's preconditions imposed on India when it went into debt in the early 1980s and again in 1991. The purpose of those conditions was to relax government control over the country's economy and to adopt a liberalization system that would pave the way for the 'northern' multinational corporations to invest. Nevertheless, this policy is against the national interest of the

borrowing country because they prefer to adopt a balanced approach for development without resorting to capitalism.

In the same way, IBRD or the World Bank should provide long-term loans for various development projects in the borrowing countries. There too, they will decide whether they can give the loan only after checking the rationality and purity of the plan. In other words, the responsibility of decision-making has remained in the hands of those rich countries. In addition, the World Bank encourages borrowing countries to adopt free-market policies so that money can be invested in private ownership. Simply put, the net results of IMF and World Bank lending are twofold: firstly, the deficit affecting the country's macro economy, and secondly, their bias towards certain types of development (private, free market). The Bretton Woods's system collapsed in the 1960s. The United States failed to convert its currency, the dollar, into gold, and in August 1971 cut off gold relations with the dollar. It breaks the dollar-gold link but does not change the biasing policy of monetary institutions.

The GATT originated from the idea that since the IMF and the World Bank does not monitor trade issues, a new body is needed to look into the matter. Hence, the emergence of GATT is the primary tool of the international economic system. The GATT seeks to bring equality between the two countries by abolishing the preferential policy in international trade. This policy is supposed to be applied to developing countries, but it has not yet reached the stage of giving back as many countries have accepted.

Importance of North-South Talks

1. Group Neutral Movement:

The common denominator of the newly independent developing countries is the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) - and that is where they discussed the first north-south issues. The memory of the tragic experience of colonial exploitation is not easy to forget. So in the early 1950s, these Third World countries fought to end colonialism in the world. Then, after 1960, when colonialism was coming to an end, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) began to look at economic inequality in the world.

The first session of the NAM was held in 1960 in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia. They were vocal in their discussions against imperialism and racism at the time and called for the elimination of economic inequalities created by prolonged exploitation. The second NAM conference was held in Cairo in 1974 and was confined mainly to political discussions. It was only at the third NAM conference in Lusaka in 1970 that their economic views became clear. There is a renewed awareness of the enormous economic disparities between developed and developing countries. The members simultaneously declared that the rapidly widening gap between developed and developing countries posed a threat to world peace and security. The share of developing countries in world export trade decreased from one-third in 1950 to one-fifth in 1979, and in the name of gross national dividends, the flow of money from developed countries to underdeveloped countries decreased and from underdeveloped countries to developed countries increased. "Developing countries' economic dependence on poor and wealthy countries is nothing more than an infrastructural weakness in the current world economy," it said—the called technological colonialism for an immediate end. There are proposals to move away from the production of lethal weapons and invest more in global development programs. The rapid transformation of the world's economic system requires the application of international methods, especially in trade, currency, and technology. It further demanded that the developed countries increase their investment in the developing countries in line with their national income, and 75 per cent of this capital should come from government sources. The members of the non-sectarian movement decided to extend co-operation to the grassroots and strengthen the unity of the "non-sectarian state co-operatives," and increase their ability to increase pressure on the United Nations.

NAM's emphasis on the state of the economy continued at the Fourth Summit in Algiers in 1973. Here the growing economic gap between the two worlds is highlighted with the help of statistics, and it is unanimously declared that the international plan for development has failed to materialize. It is mentioned there that the global economic system set out in Bretton Woods has protected the interests

of only a few developed countries. So it needs a radical change. They sharply criticized the role of the Multinational Corporation (MNC) and decided to consolidate their policy against them.

International economics was also an important topic at the 1967 Group of Neutrality Conference in Colombo. Their economic manifesto states that "the widening gap between developed and developing countries is a dangerous source of fear and conflict", Peter Lynch, 2010. "The current economic system will not be able to implement the development of developing countries and will not be able to accelerate the eradication of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and other social ills imposed on the exploited countries." Most importantly, the declaration said, "Only by radically changing international economic relations and introducing new systems will developing countries be able to achieve one-size-fits-all development goals."

The Group of Neutrality Conference held in Havana in 1979 also addressed the issue of the discriminatory international economy in the contemporary world and blamed the delay on NIEO (New International Economic System). The South's co-operation called for a change in the North's approach to the new international economic system. A group of non-aligned groups in Havana in 1978 expressed concern about the escalating financial crisis and decided to work for NIEO. The emphasis is on increasing the level of "south-south" co-operation, blaming developed countries for the stalemate in the talks.

The 1969 Belgrade NAM Summit also discussed the global economic crisis and called for immediate action to end the crisis. International monetary institutions are called upon to build real democracies without vested interests and provide more liberal capital from the "north" to the "south."

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The second vital body to discuss the North-South issue is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Derk van der Have, 2016). The meeting has ensured the presence of all member states of the United Nations to discuss trade and development in the North and South. Developed states initially objected to joining the meeting but later agreed. Developing countries formed a group called "Group of 77" to facilitate equal bargaining with strong developed countries at UNCTAD's conference. Although it currently has 127 members, the group is formerly known as the G-77. At first, UNCTAD followed a policy of selective assistance to the development sector, followed by a generalization of priorities. However, gradually the north-south gap in the UNCTAD session continued to widen. The reluctance of developed countries to adopt policies necessary for developing countries has made UNCTAD an increasingly weak institution.

3. United Nations General Assembly

The General Assembly is an appropriate forum for the development of developing countries in the Third World. Given their majority there, they can raise their concerns and demand changes in the structure of the current international economy. However, it was not until 1974 that the increased NIEO's demands in the General Assembly. The effects of oil control on OPEC countries in 1973 were partially enforced, forcing the rich in the north to become more interested in the southern argument. It also emphasized the importance of NIEO cooperating under the auspices of the United Nations at the 1973 NAM Conference in Algeria. As a result, the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly acknowledged the need for a new international economic system to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries (UNO, 1973). The resolution said that this issue needs to be reconsidered to eliminate inequality, remedy injustice, bridge the considerable gap between developed and developing countries, ensure economic and social development and establish peace and justice for present and future generations (UNO, 1973). In another proposal, the General Assembly adopted a program to develop NIEO. The program included trade, resources, technology transfer, financing, and monetary reform, which were the basis of the North-South talks.

Thus, since the special session in 1974, the General Assembly has served as an appropriate forum for expressing views on developing countries' concerns about the North-South and has demanded the establishment of NIEO without delay. However, their efforts were not entirely successful. So far, the north has not agreed to change the terms of trade and its policy on international financial institutions. They are not even willing to spend one per cent of their national dividend on developing less

developed countries. Instead, "the north is still showing more interest in protecting its interests. Multinational corporations are still expanding their economic activities in less developed countries to use cheap labour and raw materials. The issue of North-South talks is one-sided, mainly in an environment where the south is making their pleas, and the north is silent. The 1975-76 meeting in Paris elicited some interest on both sides but fell short of the public's expectations.

As we have seen before, the issue of "North-South" has been discussed in various international forums since the 1950s and 60s. There was widespread interest in the South's reasoning at the time, as the north was experiencing some economic development. However, later on, the northern countries faced problems like inflation and bakery. It is not to be expected of the north to take a liberal approach to the south by failing to solve the problems of its own country. So in the North-South talks, they oppose the establishment of NIEO, but they want these talks to take place in the World Bank, IMF, and GATT meetings because they have the right to use their veto power in any decision. Recently, there has been a stalemate in the North-South talks. They set up a commission headed by former West German Chancellor Willie Brant to review the situation.

4. New Initiatives: Brant Commission Report

North-South relations ruptured in 1970. Complaints and counter-allegations were raised against each other. The south alleges that government aid to the North-South development sector has been dramatically reduced, and trade policy is being discriminated against. On the other hand, the northern states that the south is an endless vessel, all poured their sinks. As a result, the door to the mutual discussion is almost closed.

Under such circumstances, the Secretary-General of the United Nations formed an independent body on international development under the leadership of Willy Brandt, the former Chancellor of West Germany. The Brant Commission examined the north-south problems and submitted a report in 1970, known as the 'North-South Existence Program.' The description of this commission is entirely different from the previous view. While the North-South problem is universal, it also needs to be addressed from a broader perspective. So the commission proposed 'globalization of the program.'

In other words, this report deserves specialty. According to the Commission, North-South is interdependent, so it is in the mutual interest of both to improve each other. They have demonstrated how the South's development can help to alleviate the North's unemployment and export trade slump. For example, if they can boost the economy of the south, their purchasing power will increase, and the export trade of the north will expand. As a result, production will increase new employment opportunities will increase. The commission found that 1 out of every 10 employees in the United States depends on their export trade to developing countries.

The Brant Commission thinks that many natural causes are responsible for the plight of developing countries due to their location in poverty-stricken areas. That is why the commission suggests that developed countries should invest freely in energy production, irrigation systems, etc., in the south. They also recommend low-interest loans, generous financial assistance, and stabilization of oil and other commodities. He also called for a global approach, taking into account the interdependence of the North and the South in terms of population control, environmental protection, disarmament, etc.

After the Brant Commission for International Development, another independent commission was formed under the leadership of Wily Brant himself. They presented another report entitled "The General Crisis: North-South Cooperation in Global Aid." Noting the slow pace of the North-South talks, they again showed economic interdependence and the global economic crisis as a general crisis, showing how the financial crisis in one part of the world hurts the economy in another. The defensive policies adopted by the developed countries after the temporary catastrophe of the 1970s may have affected the developing countries at first, but later, the developed countries have also been affected. Simply put, if the south cannot improve rapidly, the north has little hope of improvement. The commission recommends a time-based approach to bridging the gap between declining production, unemployment, and the North-South. The essential aspects of rapid development are finance, trade, commodities, industrialization, and technology. The report reiterates the importance of the interdependence of the world economy and makes several special proposals for crisis-free North-South economies based on mutual exchange. This new reformist thinking did not influence the north.

5. Summit of Cancun

We have already seen that they used many platforms for North-South understanding. Nevertheless, after so many discussions, there was no remarkable response from the north. Of course, two reasons are responsible for it. At first, all these stages were almost third-world, so the northern countries did not like them much. Secondly, all these discussions were done at the lowest level of diplomacy, either bureaucrats or foreign ministers. The highest level of power, the level of heads of state, was never discussed. Brant's report suggested that the issue be given particular importance and that an effective solution be found.

Such thinking led to a summit in Cancun, Mexico, in 1981, attended by heads of state from 22 countries. There was no formal agenda, as desired by US President Ronald Reagan. It was an informal meeting of the top leaders of politics. It recognizes the issues of mutual co-operation and the formulation of programs on mutual interest, energy supply, food production, transfer of resources, etc. However, beyond this recognition, the Cancun Conference had no other success. President Reagan referred to the magical power of the market and emphasized the power of the market and private capital in solving the problems of developing countries. Southern leaders oppose this view. According to them, the power of the free market will further damage the weak economy of developing countries. According to Brant's report, developed countries have made no promises on the transfer of resources. The G-7 countries hoped that the Cancun Summit would open the door to global dialogue under the auspices of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, they did not fulfil their hopes. Instead, Reagan was pent-up in his praise of the current institutions of finance. According to him, the existing structure of the institutions is very effective, so there is no need to change them. The Cancun Conference on North-South Talks Failed. On the off chance that there has been an achievement, it has been the tolerance with which individuals of the rich northern nations have paid attention to the agents of the south.

Conclusion

North-South negotiations have gone through many ups and downs in history, but the share of declines is greater than the ups and downs. Repeated disasters left the south in a state of despair, and they gradually realized that the chances of getting help from the industrialized countries of the north were slim. From this, they gained valuable experience. They understood that as long as their bargaining power was less than the north, the north would not listen to them. As long as they are dependent, nothing special will happen to them. The consciousness born out of this feeling can be called 'the omnipotent self-confidence of the South.' Second, there are many areas through which this collaboration has enormous potential to grow. The Brant report noted that "regional and sub-regional alliances or other forms of co-operation have the potential to be effective policies for developing countries, tiny countries, in terms of economic development and structural transformation."

If the south cannot increase its bargaining power through co-operation among itself, the chances of any benefit from the north are slim. To meet this goal, India, a leading country in the Third World, organized a Foreign Ministerial Discussion in New Delhi in 1982, known as the 'New Delhi Talks.' The meeting brought together 43 states from the south. They made decisions on trade expansion, resource mobilization, technology transfer, etc., to prepare the ground for "South-South" co-operation. The oil-exporting countries of the south have many surplus oil reserves in the West Bank, from which the Western countries make huge profits. These quoted petro-dollars could be reinvested in backward southern countries. It is even possible to establish a "third world bank" by extracting resources from southern countries.

However, no matter how bright the prospects for "south-south" co-operation, it has never materialized. Because it requires the independent thinking and political will of third world countries, which has not yet been seen in the leadership of developing countries, they have not yet been able to sever their long-standing ties with the developed world and have no confidence in building new ones with the south. This way of thinking indicates that the adjustment of the South's conditions is becoming expansive, and the connection between their givers and beneficiaries and the north is blurring. The fate of the south is not changing.

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