

Effects of declaration and recognition of new states: South Asian context

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Within the current world order a number of states wish to be recognized as sovereign states. This intention is further motivated by the new states who claimed their unilateral self determination recently such as Kosovo. Recognition is an unilateral political act with domestic and international legal consequences whereby a state acknowledges an act or status of another state or government. The objective of the study is formulated to identify weather the active terrorism in the world, especially the separatist movements in South Asia involve in taking the benefits of the recognition of the new states. Their intention will be fortified by the fact as some countries are reliable in accepting the self determination of newly independent countries. The paper highlight the hypothesis as the Separatist movements in South Asia incline to accept terrorism as the most appropriate solution for their demand for a declaration of accession from the mother country. In such a context quantitative methods are used to identify the link between separatism and declaration and recognition of new states. As recent political separatist movements are actively collaborated with terrorism and as the motives to become independence are getting fortified within the present world order, the paper concludes with identifying possible threat from motivated separatist terrorist groups and the divided sentiments of those who accept and do not accept the existence of such new territories.

Key words: Sovereign states, Montevideo convention, Terrorism, Self determination, Separatism

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