1. Comparative Politics: Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.
2. State in comparative perspective: Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.
3. Politics of Representation and Participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
4. Globalisation: Responses from developed and developing societies.
5. Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
6. Key concepts in International Relations: National interest, Security and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.
7. Changing International Political Order:
   a. Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat;
   b. Non-aligned movement: Aims and achievements;
   c. Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.

8. Evolution of the International Economic System: From Brettonwoods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalisation of the world economy.
9. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
10. Regionalisation of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
• International relations is the youngest discipline.

• Formally started after World War I.
OBJECTIVE OF DISCIPLINE

• To look for theories to establish peace and order.
• Hence, It is also known as Peace studies.

• International relation is primarily developed by American scholars and that's why it is often called as American Social Science.
ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- International relation started in 17th century with the treaty of Westphalia in 1648 led to the recognition of nation state and since then, there is a beginning of International Relations.
STAGES IN THE EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
FIRST STAGE- UP TILL WORLD WAR I

- International politics was confined to the European Nations.
- It was actually the regional politics among major European powers.
FIRST STAGE- UP TILL WORLD WAR I

- Why-
- USA was following the policy of Isolationism-
- This policy is called as Munro Doctrine.
MONROE DOCTRINE HAD TWO FEATURES

• 1. Non-Involvement in World Affairs.
MONROE DOCTRINE HAD TWO FEATURES

• 2. Maintain regional hegemony, not allowing any external power to dominate in the region.
NOTE

- **Indira Doctrine/ Rajiv Doctrine** is called as the Indian version of Monroe doctrine.
A. During the time of Pandit Nehru, India focused on active involvement in world affairs and immediate attention towards neighborhood.
B. Under Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, India preferred limited engagement in world affairs but strongly attempted to the maintain its regional hegemony in south Asia.
C. Gujral Doctrine was an alternative to Indira doctrine, which aim that improving relations with neighbours instead of hegemony India advocated unilateral concessions based on non reciprocity.
ASSIGNMENT- GUJRAL DOCTRINE

• Year in which proposed?
• Seven principles of doctrine?
• Achievements of doctrine?
ACHIEVEMENTS OF DOCTRINE?

A. Mahakali Treaty (Nepal)
ACHIEVEMENTS OF DOCTRINE?

B. Ganga Water Agreement (Bangladesh)
C. Improvement of relations with Pakistan (visa Liberalization)
D. Withdrawal of IPKF. (Sri Lanka)
GUJRAL DOCTRINE

- **Gujral Doctrine** in the expression of foreign policy initiated by Inder K. Gujral in 1996 in Deve Gowda Government.

- It is a set of principles to guide the conduct of foreign relations with India's immediate neighbours.
PRINCIPLES OF DOCTRINE ARE

1. With neighbours like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, India does not ask for reciprocity but gives and accommodates. What is can in good faith and trust.
PRINCIPLES OF DOCTRINE ARE

2. No South Asian countries should allow its territory to be used against the interest of another country of the region.
3. No country should interfere in the internal affairs of the another.
4. All South Asian countries must respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
5. They should settle all their disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.
The essence of Gujral doctrine in that being the largest country in south Asia.

India decided the extension of unilateral concessions to neighbours in the subcontinent.
ACHIEVEMENTS OF DOCTRINE

• 1. Sharing the Ganga water with Bangladesh.
• It is in pursuance of this policy that led in 1996, India concluded an agreement with Bangladesh on sharing of Ganga waters.
ACHIEVEMENTS OF DOCTRINE

• 2. Improvement of relations with pakistan - Increasing people to people contact through special provisions for particularly the elder citizens and cultural groups through visa liberalisation.
ACHIEVEMENTS OF DOCTRINE

• 3. Freezing of border dispute with PRC. The confidence building measures agreed by both in 1996 were the part of efforts to improve relations.
ACHIEVEMENTS OF DOCTRINE

4. Mahakali treaty with Nepal on 1996 on sharing of water of river Mahakali was also a result of the doctrine.
ACHIEVEMENTS OF DOCTRINE

• 5. Withdrawal of IPKF (Indian Peace Keeping Force) from Sri Lanka.
2) REST OF THE WORLD WAS COLONY

- The initial concept in international politics are based on the understanding of the manners in which european nations were conducting the relations.
Features OF EUROPEAN POLITICS

1. There were 5-6 major powers in Europe.
Features OF EUROPEAN POLITICS

2. Each power or state aim at protection of its core national interest it means given below-
Each power or state aim at protection of its core national interest

A. Territorial integrity
B. Sovereignty
Features OF EUROPEAN POLITICS

3. Absence of international political actor.
Features OF EUROPEAN POLITICS

4. International politics was in the State of Anarchy.
State of Anarchy

Anarchy does not mean disorder.

It means absence of common authority, in case of states absence of world government.
5. Since common policeman was absent, Nations have to depend on self help for their survival. To be able to survive state can not depend on laws for ethics. They have to depend on power.
Features OF EUROPEAN POLITICS

6. To be secure, one country has to have more power than the others. Hence, it has to increase its power.
Security Dilemma Spiral

A distrusts B and acquires power for defense

A interprets B's action as confirming initial basis for mistrust

B interprets A's action as offensive

B acquires power for own defense
• Power is a zero sum game. Hence the other states will also increase its power.

• This results into vicious cycle of insecurity known as security dilemma.
Hence nations will continuously work for increasing their power and Hence it is said that international politics is the unending search for power or continuous struggle for power.
HOW TO ACQUIRE POWER

1. Increasing one’s own capability (Internal Balancing)
HOW TO ACQUIRE POWER

2. Forming coalition with those who have a common end 
(External Balancing)
3. In a situation of anarchy, balance of power is a common sense for survival.
Balance of Power

- A theory that peace and stability are most likely to be maintained when military power is distributed to prevent a single superpower, hegemon, or bloc from controlling the world.
  - One or more states’ power being used to balance that of another state or group of states.
  - Counterbalancing occurs regularly and maintains the stability of the international system.
Between Internal and External, a country will have to rely ultimately on internal.
5. The real balancing is hard balancing which means acquiring military power.
HENCE NATIONS GO FOR ARMS RACE.

- It is for this reason said that in International Politics.
- Nations are either in war or in preparation of war.
- Above principles form a core principle of the realist view of international politics.
HENCE NATIONS GO FOR ARMS RACE.

- It is based on the functioning of European States are known as westphalian world order.

- We can present the basic feature of westphalian world order through billiards ball model, International politics till world war I and even in world war ii can be described through the model of Billiards ball.
Billiard ball model - implications

1. Clear distinction between *domestic* and *international* politics – *state borders matter*

2. Patterns of conflict and cooperation are determined by distribution of power among states – *not all the billiard balls are the same size*
1. This is based on Westphalia world order
2. Westphalia world order is known as conduct of politics among European states till first world war.
3. Each state represents a self-contained unit it can be compared with billiard ball.
5. Billiard ball has a hard shell which is non porous.
6. Interaction is limited to the external shell.
7. State consistently collide with each other this shows, War is regular feature.
8. There is no permanent alliances. This shows there are no permanent friends or enemies. Not relevant to explain the nature of world politics in 21st century it can be explain better by cobweb model.
SECOND STAGE
(INTERWAR PERIOD)
SECOND STAGE (INTERWAR PERIOD)

- USA had to intervene in World War I.

- The then, US president Woodrow Wilson, proposed “New World Order. New world order symbolises alternative to westphalian world order.
What is the feature of Westphalian world order

1. War as a regular feature
2. States have to depend on self help.
Woodrow Wilson wanted to give alternative world order.
1. Peace should be a permanent feature.
2. Cooperation among states and instead of self help, he proposes collective security.
Collective Security Historically

- The League of Nations
  - Community committed to confronting aggressive states
  - Required unanimity to act
  - Ineffecual?
    - Dealt with dozens of international crisis
    - Couldn’t stop World War II
      - Power politics
      - Who is the aggressor?

- UN System
  - Streamlines the decision process (Security Council)
  - Still driven by Power politics (but now it is built in)
  - Still hard to identify aggressor states
Woodrow Wilson has given ideas on the basis of which, we can create new world order.

These ideas are given in his famous 14 points speech to US congress.
WOODROW WILSON HAS GIVEN IDEAS TO CREATE NEW WORLD ORDER

1. He proposed League of nations and collective security to contain the negative effects of energy and security dilemma. (institutionalism)
WOODROW WILSON HAS GIVEN IDEAS TO CREATE NEW WORLD ORDER

2. Freedom of trade
WOODROW WILSON HAS GIVEN IDEAS TO CREATE NEW WORLD ORDER

3. Freedom of navigation on High Seas. (Interdependence)
WOODROW WILSON HAS GIVEN IDEAS TO CREATE NEW WORLD ORDER

4. Promotion of democracy and the belief that democracies do not go to war with each other. (Republican Peace)
SIGNIFICANCE

• Above ideas related to the evolution of liberal school of thought in international politics based on these ideas.

• Those who are concerned with peace can be considered as Wilsonians.
ACTUAL PRACTICE DURING INTERWAR PERIOD

- European Nation agreed to create League of nations and collective security.

- However European countries had no faith in Wilson's ideals.
ACTUAL PRACTICE DURING INTERWAR PERIOD

- They continued the old game of international politics based on power politics.

- As a result, league of nations failed to achieve its aim within 20 years, world has witnessed the world war II.
E.H CARR (REALIST HISTORIAN)

- **Book- 20 Years Crisis**
- He has highlighted how the concerned for power will never vanish from interstate relations.
- He strongly criticized Wilsonians call them Utopians/Idealist.
- He established that realism is based on timeless wisdom and cannot be neglected.
WHAT HE MEANS BY REALISM?

• International politics has struggle for power.
In International Politics there are Four Major Debates.

1st GREAT DEBATE

2nd GREAT DEBATE

3rd GREAT DEBATE

4th GREAT DEBATE
FIRST GREAT DEBATE

• Between Idealist and Realist

• The debate started between Wilsonian who were thinking about peace and realist scholars. E.H. Carr initiated the 1st Great Debate.
SECOND GREAT DEBATE

• Between Liberals and Realist (70's)

• There was growth of cooperation among nations.
• There was proliferation of international agreements and institutions.
• Ilnd great debate was started by Keohane and Joseph Nye who challenged the religion of kenneth waltz.
THIRD GREAT DEBATE

- Between Traditional list and Behaviourist (Positivist)

- This debate was started by scholars like Hedley Bull (Traditionalist) who challenged scholars like Morton Kaplan who developed system approaches in International Politics.
FOURTH GREAT DEBATE

• Between Rationalists Vs Reflectivists

• Rationalists focused on developing rational theories.

• For Example, Realism and Marxism.
FOURTH GREAT DEBATE

• Reflectivist vest emphasize on the importance of ideas and consciousness and the believe that theories are perspectives.

• Among reflectivists we can mention schools like critical school, social constructivism and postmodernism and Feminism.
THIRD STAGE
(SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II, TILL THE END OF COLD WAR)
THIRD STAGE- COLD WAR WORLD ORDER

• Since the end of world war II, till the end of cold war
• This phase was known as Cold War World Order.
Features

1. World become Bipolar.
2. Emergence of Two Superpowers.
What is the super power?

- Extraordinary power, the amount of power is so big that the other states even in combination cannot challenge superpower.

What is the consequence of the emergence of superpowers?

- The status of other states got reduced to the status of satellites.

What does satellite symbolise?

- States do not have a real sovereignty.
- They only enjoy nominal sovereignty.
Once superpowers came into existence, many norms of Westphalia world order would came into question.

1. The sanctity of the sovereignty.

2. Balance of power was the fundamental principle of Westphalia world order. There is no point balancing the superpower. Hence nations would prefer Bandwagoning.
THIRD STAGE- COLD WAR WORLD ORDER

• When there are two superpowers, balance of power will not work and the balance of power was replaced by balance of terror or nuclear balance.

• The two superpowers followed doctrine of MAD (mutually assured destruction).

• During cold war, Realist school maintained its Hegemony and Liberalism or Idealism was defensive.
FORTH STAGE
(END OF COLD WAR)
FORTH STAGE- (END OF COLD WAR)

• End of cold war in world war to the evolution of new world order which came to be described as global world order.

• International Politics transformed into global politics.
WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

- Now the only actors in International Politics were not states.

- (Westphalian world order was states centric and monistic) International politics become realistic.
WHAT DOES IT IMPLY?

- It implies multiple actors, Actors- nation states, international organisations, regional organisations, non-state actors, MNC, terrorists, organisation, civil society.
WHAT DOES IT IMPLY?

• It is said that we have shifted from state centric geopolitics to geocentric geo economics.

• In this phase realism has been defensive and liberalism has been strongest ever.
JOSEPH NYE

• He explains present world order as three dimensional chess board.

• There are three layers:-
There are Three Layers:

- **First Layer**: World appears unipolar in military terms.
- **Second Layer**: World appears multipolar in economic sense.
- **Third Layer**: Apolar (no pole), power is diffused at social level. (Social Media, Civil Society)
JOHN BURTON (COBWEB MODEL)

- It denotes that the relations appear like the web of spider.
- One has got connected with other.
WHAT DOES COBWEB MODEL IMPLY-

1. Movement from state-centric to Geocentric world.
WHAT DOES COBWEB MODEL IMPLY-

2. Now, there is also society to society interactions.
3. Multiple gateways have emerged.
WHAT DOES COBWEB MODEL IMPLY-

4. States have become porous.
WHAT DOES COBWEB MODEL IMPLY-

5. State capacity of surveillance has declined.
WHAT DOES COBWEB MODEL IMPLY-

6. People living in one state have got connected with living in other state through multiple channels or threads. This is called as Cobweb Model.
1. REALIST SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
Question

• Que. Discuss the basic function of realist school?
INTRODUCTION

• Realism is considered as the hegemonic discourse in international politics.
• It has been said that status of others schools is like foot-note to realism.
• The principle of realism are based on westphalian world order
Insert a Footnote:

Inserting a footnote is an easy task. With just a few clicks, you have a footnote inserted into the document.

Click at the end of the word where you want the footnote inserted.

Select the References tab.

Click Insert Footnote in the Footnotes section. Microsoft Word shifts the document to the footnote area.

Follow the above steps to insert more footnotes or create a macro to assign a keyboard shortcut to insert footnotes.

You do not have to scroll down to the bottom of the page to read a footnote. Simply hover your mouse over the number citation in the document and the footnote is displayed as a small pop-up, much like a tool-tip.

1 Footnotes are easy when you let Microsoft Word do the work!
2 Footnotes make adding references easy!
WHAT IS THE THEME OF REALISM?

• They define International politics as struggle for Power.
THEIR VIEW IS BASED ON FOLLOWING ASSUMPTIONS

1. International system is Anarchical.
THEIR VIEW IS BASED ON FOLLOWING ASSUMPTIONS

2. International system is a system of sovereign state.
THEIR VIEW IS BASED ON FOLLOWING ASSUMPTIONS

3. International institutions and laws do not have significance.
THEIR VIEW IS BASED ON FOLLOWING ASSUMPTIONS

5. Nation cannot escape from security dilemma.
6. Nation have to depend on self help for survival.
7. Balance of power is common sense.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Q. Discuss the Intellectual procedures/ for-runners of realism?</td>
<td>• Realism is another one of the oldest tradition in context of interstate relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• We can trace the origin of realism to ancient times both in east and west.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Realism in East

- Kautilya’s Arthashastra
- Sun Tzu
1. KAUTILYA’S ARTHASHASTRA-

• Kautilya’s Arthashastra- Can be considered as an earliest text where Kautilya has given Mandala-Siddhanta, Six Fold Policy, Four fold policy based on the realist assumptions.

• He described inter state relations as a state of war where the strength of lion prevails.
2. SUN TZU

• The famous Chinese Strategist has written famous “Art Of War” where he discusses various types of war and most importantly psychological warfare.
Realism in West

1. Thrasymachus
2. Thucydides
3. Machiavelli
4. Thomas Hobbes
1. THRASYMACHUS
1. THRASYMACHUS

- Thrasymachus has suggested that justice is the interest of the strong.

- It implies that world understands argument of power rather than power of argument.
2. THUCYDIDES
2. THUCYDIDES

• The Author of “THE HISTORY OF PELOPONNESIAN WAR” the famous war between Athens and Sparta.
According to Thucydides, human nature is power seeking.
2. THUCYDIDES

- The consideration of right and wrong are never strong enough to turn people away from the benefits which power brings.
2. THUCYDIDES

- Like human beings, states are also power seeking.
- When one state increases the power, other is bound to increase.
- This phenomenon is called as Thucydides Trap.
- It’s implication is the inevitability of war.
In present time, Graham Allison has used the concept of Thucydides trap to predict the future of the relations between USA and China.
WHAT DOES THUCYDIDES TRAP IMPLY

1. In order to survive state has to acquire power.
WHAT DOES THUCYDIDES TRAP IMPLY

2. State are not satisfied just by achieving power to gain security, State have a hegemonic ambitions.
3. Hegemonic situations give us the opportunity to determine the rules of the game.
Thucydides trap explain the relations between

1. Status Quoist Power
2. Revisionist
1. STATUS QUOIST POWER

- It denotes the country which is Hegemon in the present time and benefited by the present system and would like to maintain the status quo.
- Example-
  - In Ancient Greece - Sparta.
  - In Present time - USA.
2. REVISIONIST POWER

- The state which has acquired new dimensions of power, would like to alter the status quo.
- Why - To utilise power to revise the rules of the game in its own benefit.
- Example - Athens in ancient Greece, China in present times
Thus when power transitions take place there is huge possibility of war between the status quoist and a revisionist power.
Former US secretary of state, Hillary Clinton has expressed skepticism towards the future prospects of US and China relations.
The concept comes near to Mearsheimer’s view of the tragedy of great power politics.
RESPONSE OF CHINESE PRESIDENT

• Chinese president who is social constructivist has suggested that US and China should think of “new model of great power relationship”.

• It is not necessary that the two powers end up in Thucydides trap.
According to Thucydides, what matters is power and not appeals to justice, even god does not help, only self help works.
In the words of Thucydides, “Strong do what they have power to do, weak accept but that they have to accept”.
3. MACHIAVELLI
Machiavelli is known for two most prominent components:

- Separation of politics from ethics.
- Establishing the supremacy of state.
MACHIAVELLI

• Nothing is more important than the interest of the state.
• This view is called as “Raison d'etat” means reason of the state.
• Raison d’etat has been remodeled as realpolitik by Bismarck.
• Realpolitik of bismarck denotes the policy of expediency or pragmatism.
THOMAS HOBBES

- Overview of human nature in the absence of state
  the life is like a state of war.
• John Herz has developed the concept of security dilemma on the basis of description of state of nature and never ending struggle for power at suggested by Hobbes.
Q. Do you think there is one realism or many realism. Give arguments in support of your view?
• Realism is a hegemonic discourse and Realist scholars consider, realism as timeless wisdom. Realism is an umbrella ideology.

• There are different schools in realism yet all schools share the basic assumptions.
1. Primacy of national interest or raison d’etat.
WHAT BASIC ASSUMPTION

2. Separation of ethics and politics.
WHAT BASIC ASSUMPTION

3. Lack of faith in International law and justice
WHAT BASIC ASSUMPTION

4. Concept of security dilemma.
WHAT BASIC ASSUMPTION

5. Faith in balance of power and deterrence.
1. Classical

2. Neo-Realism /Structuralism/ Scientific Realism

3. Neoclassical- Fareed Zakaria

4. Third world realism- Mohammad Ayub, Prof. Amitav Acharya

A. Defensive - Kenneth Waltz.

B. Offensive - Mearsheimer.
CLASSICAL SCHOOL
Question

• Que. Critically examine the principles of religion given by Morgenthau.
MORGENTHAU (INTRODUCTION)

• He is known as Father of Realism.

• Why-
  • First person to give the systematic principles of realism in International Politics.

• He has explain 6 principles of realism in his book-“politics among nations” published in 1948.

• He was influenced by Machiavelli.
PURPOSE OF WORK

- He was fearful that American Foreign policy makers are moving in the direction of Idealism and hence he aimed to remind them the fundamental principles of International politics.
MORGENTHAU’S SIX PRINCIPLES
Morgenthau calls his six principles as scientific explanation of International Politics :-
SIX PRINCIPLES

1. Relationship between Human Nature and Politics.

2. On a national interest

3. On a nature of national interest

4. On role of ethics

5. On role of ideology

6. On the nature of International Politics
1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN NATURE AND POLITICS

- Like all politics international politics is also based on human nature.
1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN NATURE AND POLITICS

• Man is by nature “Animal Dominandi” (Power Seeking Animal).

• Hence, States also seek power.
2. ON A NATIONAL INTEREST

• Just like all actions of humans are guided by self interest, the sole motivation of the foreign policies has been National Interest.

• Power is the means to achieve the national interest.
2. ON A NATIONAL INTEREST

- In international politics, power is both means to achieve national interest.

- It implies power has dual nature.
3. ON A NATURE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

• Though national interest is the sole motivation of foreign policies yet national interest is highly dynamic in nature, As countries who for consistently revising their national interest.
4. ON ROLE OF ETHICS

• Universal moral principles do not apply in case of states and they apply in case of individuals.

• Pragmatism is the ethics of International Politics
4. ON ROLE OF ETHICS

• WHAT IS PRAGMATISM?
  • Pragmatism means not looking for the what is universally correct rather what is correct in a given situation.
5. ON ROLE OF IDEOLOGY

- Ideology does not matter in international politics, they are like the mask to hide the real intentions.

- He even suggested that a nation should not try to impose its ideology on other countries.
6. ON THE NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

- International politics is neither ethics, nor economics, nor law.

- International politics is an autonomous field which has its own norms.
6. ON THE NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

- Morgenthau on the basis of above principles suggested that International politics is nothing but continuous struggle for power.
• Que. Write short note on International Politics as a struggle for power (Morgenthau).
ANSWER

• 1. Introduction of Morgenthau.

• 2. Above statement description of International politics based on Realist view.
**ANSWER**

- If Morgenthau in question then give it’s six principles.

- **Conclusion**- It is a partial/ one-sided view of international politics because we also see cooperation.
Morgenthau has also described the ways to ensure peace in International politics.

He has no faith in international law or institutions.

He believes that balance of power, deterrence and diplomacy is the way to establish Peace.
Morgenthau classified countries into three types.

1. Status Quoist
2. Revisionist
3. Imperialist
1. STATUS QUOIST

• Those who are affected by the present system.

• Example - USA.
2. REVISIONIST

- Which has acquired power and would like to alter the status quo.

- Example - China.
3. IMPERIALIST

- Expansionist country like Germany under Hitler
CRITICISM OF MORGENTHAU

1. Neo Realists
   Neo Realists like Kenneth Waltz believed that his explanation is not scientific because he builds theory on the analysis of human nature.
2. Liberals

He does not take the balanced view of human nature and overlooks the element of cooperation in international politics.
3. Marxist

the so-called national interest as the prime motivation is to create false consciousness. International politics is actually guided by economic interest.
CRITICISM OF MORGENTHAU

4. Feminists
Feminists are extremely critical because Realist assumption on International politics are based on masculinist view of human nature.
Question

• Critically examine the feminist critique of Morgenthau's principles and the contemporary relevance of feminist perspective?
Reflectivism

TYPE OF THEORY – REFLECTIVIST
INTRODUCTION OF FEMINISM

• Feminism is a meta ideology and there are different schools of feminism yet the common concern of all feminist is the lack of women perspective in an existing fields of knowledge.

• One of the major concern of feminist scholars is the extremely gendered nature of the discipline in general and realism in particular.
INTRODUCTION OF FEMINISM

• Out of all disciplines, International politics is most masculinist the biggest impact of the discourse of separation between personal and political is found in international politics

• International politics is considered as the domain of Men. Feminists give data to support their point of view.
INTRODUCTION OF FEMINISM

• For Example- Not more than 25 women have been the heads of state and government in last 100 years.

• Cynthia Enloe In **Book - Banana, Beaches and Bases**.
INTRODUCTION OF FEMINISM

- Making feminist sense of international politics suggest that personal is International and International his personal.

- She highlights the domination of males in international politics
Women are present in International politics but are in secondary roles like:

1. Workers in plantations.
2. Wives of diplomats hosting dinners.
3. Sex workers on military bases.
INTRODUCTION OF FEMINISM

• Women have been denied the decision making roles which result into the lack of women perspective in important decisions related to War and Peace.

• Feminist highlight that women are the worst affected groups during wars.
INTRODUCTION OF FEMINISM

• They believe that the neglect of women perspective not just adversely impact women but they have wider negative consequences.

• Had woman perspective been included, we could have reduced the frequency of wars.
Carol Cohn in her article "Sex and Death" in the rational world of defence suggests that excessive masculinist culture is responsible for the divorce of war from human emotions.
• J.B Elshtain- in her Book “Women and War” have highlighted the consequences of overlooking women perspectives.
• According to J.B Elshtain the aim of feminist perspective is to create sensitivity about the consequences of masculinist discourse which promote the distorted worldview.
Ann J. Tickner In her Book “Gender in international relations- Feminist perspective on achieving global security” has reformulated the six principles of Morgenthau.
1. We cannot separate politics from ethics and we have to recognize the role of morality.
2. Security cannot be understood just in terms of national security or territorial integrity. We have to keep human security at the Centre.
6 PRINCIPLES OF TICKNER

• 1. The way Morgenthau describes human nature is not scientifically and culturally defined.

• Human nature is both Masculine and Feminine.
6 PRINCIPLES OF TICKNER

• 2. National interest is a multi dimensional concept, cannot be defined just in term of struggle for power.
• National interest also demand cooperation.
6 PRINCIPLES OF TICKNER

- 3. Power cannot be defined in masculinist sense of domination.
- Power need to be understood is constructive sense of empowerment.
6 PRINCIPLES OF TICKNER

• 4. Politics cannot be separated from ethics. All political actions have moral significance.
6 PRINCIPLES OF TICKNER

• 5. If we take common moral principles in consideration, we can avoid the occurrence of wars.
• It is wrong to say that moral principles have no relevance.
If we will not follow moral principles, humanity cannot survive, politicians cannot be absolved of their responsibilities.
6. She rejects the autonomy of politics from ethics and consider the autonomy of politics from ethics is very narrow view of politics.
Question

• Discuss The Relevance Of Feminist Perspective Of International Politics?
Relevance of Feminist Perspective of International Politics?

• Feminist perspective has been on periphery of International politics which has been nominated by male stream theory.
• However, In recent years feminist perspective has started gaining recognition.
• There is recognition in both theory as well as in practice.
RECOGNITION IN THEORY

• Knowledge emerging from women experience is more neutral and critical in comparison to masculinist discourses which have been perpetually distorting the reality.

• Feminist perspective is considered as more neutral because it is not complicit with or blinded by any existing Institution and power relation.
The necessity to bring women in development and security has been recognised at global level by various Institutions like World Bank, IMF as well as UN Security Council.
RECOGNISATION IN PRACTICE

• UNSC resolution 1325 recognises the necessity to give women essential role in matters of peace and security, from the where they have been historical excluded.

• It appeals to the member countries to integrate feminist perspective in foreign policies.
RECOGNISATION IN PRACTICE

- Sweden has become the first country to adopt feminist foreign policy.

- Swedish foreign minister Margot Wallstrom has given the essence of feminist foreign policy.
Feminist foreign policy is based on the recognition of the existing gap between conventional understanding of security and actual experiences of the real persons in conflictual situations.
It aims to meet the greatest challenge to human rights (women rights) not only in the situation of war but also in the situation of peace.

Feminist foreign policy looks at women not just as the victims but also as agents of change.
• Hillary Clinton is also a supporter of feminist foreign policy and has been critical of USA neglecting the Human Rights violations, which means violation of the basic rights of women in its relations with Saudi Arabia (Hilary Doctrine).
2) STRUCTURAL REALISM
CONTRIBUTION OF KENNETH WALTZ

• Book- "The Theory of International Politics" published 1979

• Kenneth waltz is called as Detente Realist( relax phase of cold war 1960 to 1979).
Détenue means a ‘lessening of tensions’. By the 1960s, mainly due to the Cuban Missile Crisis, both sides in the Cold War realised that there was a need to reduce tensions and slow down the build up of arms.

In 1963 the USA, USSR and Britain signed the Partial Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. This banned nuclear weapon testing in the air, but not underground. France and China would not sign, and in 1964 China tested its first nuclear bomb in the air.

How effective would you say this treaty was? Explain your answer. Do you think it curbed Soviet or US testing?

In Kazakhstan testing now moved underground, only 20 km from the village of Sarzhal. The shocks cracked and demolished houses.

What does this suggest about Soviet-US relations?
• Liberals have challenged the so-called timeless wisdom of realism because lot of cooperative development took place during this phase (detente), which challenged the realist principles that International politics is nothing but struggle for power.
CONTRIBUTION OF KENNETH WALTZ

• Hence, Kenneth waltz tried to re-establish the “Timeless Wisdom” of realism.

• Methodology -like in Political Science there was a growth of behavioural movement (positivism) even in the discipline of International Relations.
CONTRIBUTION OF KENNETH WALTZ

- Kenneth waltz tried to give scientific basis to Realism.
- Kenneth waltz on morgenthau
- He disagreed with Morgenthau in two aspects.