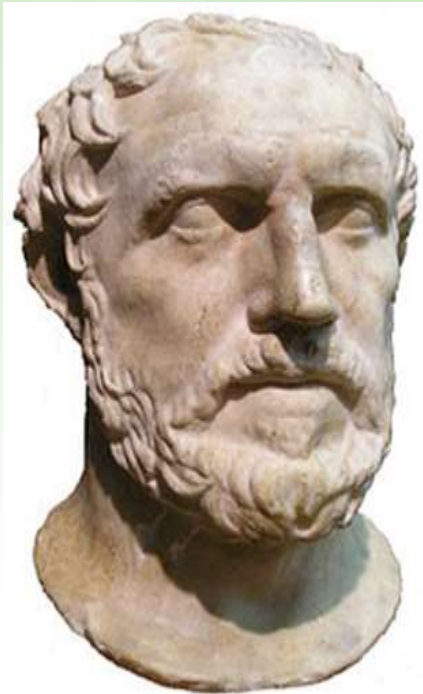




International Relations

An Introduction and its Theories



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The rise of state system



What is IR?



- The branch of political science that is concerned with the foreign affairs of and relations among countries.

(American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition)

- International Relations (IR), or International affairs is a field of Political Science. International Relations is the study of relationships among countries, the roles of sovereign states, inter-governmental organizations (IGO), international non-governmental organizations (INGO), non-governmental organizations (NGO), and multinational corporations (MNC)



- ✓ Political: States, IGOs, and NGOs
 - Traditional (states only): War, diplomacy, sanctions, foreign aid, military alliances, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)
 - Non-traditional (including non-state actors): Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), terrorism, drug trade
- ✓ Economic: Multinational corporations (MNCs)
 - Trade in goods, financial services, remittances, sanctions, drug trade
- ✓ Social/Cultural: Ideas and individuals
 - Migration, tourism, professional organizations, human rights, adoptions, religion, etc.

Theory



- Theories are generalizable accounts of how world works that go beyond the specific details of one unique case
E.g., globalization increases disparities / increases global wealth
 - describe, explain and predict— positive idea of theorizing
- No single theory can always explain everything

Purpose of theories in international relations



- Positivism: Explain and predict by reducing the complexity of reality (examples: Neorealism, Institutionalism).
- Normativism: Challenge reality with reference to normative standpoints/values and develop strategies of fundamental global change (examples: Feminism and gender equality; Marxism and class struggle; Idealism and human rights).

Theories of IR



- Realism,
- Liberalism,
- Marxism ,
- Constructivism,
- Feminism,
- Rationalism,
- Post-modernism,
- Post-colonialism

Realism



developed theories concerning the use of power to improve their positions



each person will use others to reach his/her goals



Realism

- Focus on states and their relations in relation with power. (military and political power)
- State need to maximize their security and chances of survival.
- Quest for military and/or economic security;
Balance of Power
- Based on self-interest
(World War II as the vindication of their theory)



Realism: Policy Prescriptions

I) Balance Power:

Ignore culture, moral considerations in foreign policy; obey only dictates of maximizing your power relative to others. Human rights, etc. of other countries = none of our business.

“The enemy of my enemy is my friend”

Problems with balance of power

Dissuade another from taking an action by threat of punishment

E.g., China to Taiwan: don't declare independence



II) Deterrence and Compellence: Threat / Use of Military Force

- Deterrence = “DON’T!” Dissuade another from taking an action by threat of punishment (don’t attack)
- Compellence = “DO!” Force another to stop something they are doing, or do something they otherwise wouldn’t do, by threat or use of force
 - E.g, Truman and atomic bomb threat to Japan, 1945:surrender
 - Non-proliferation - US 2003 to Saddam Hussein: disarm or be attacked

POWER?





Liberalism



state must establish and protect the rule of law and must respect its citizens' rights to life, liberty, and property



believed that constitutional states must respect each other and constitutional and mutually respectful states could at the end establish “perpetual (lasting) peace” in the world.

IMMANUEL KANT
Drawing

Liberalism/Idealism



- focus on the creation of a peaceful world by integration
- Based on the assumption of the innate goodness of the individual and the value of political institutions in promoting social progress
- states, nongovernmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations as key actors
 - IOs (UN, WTO, ICC)
 - NGOs (Medecins Sans Frontiers, Greenpeace, Amnesty International)
 - Individuals / Moral Entrepreneurs: Henri Dunant
- interdependent global society with international institutions facilitating cooperation

Liberalism: Policy Prescriptions

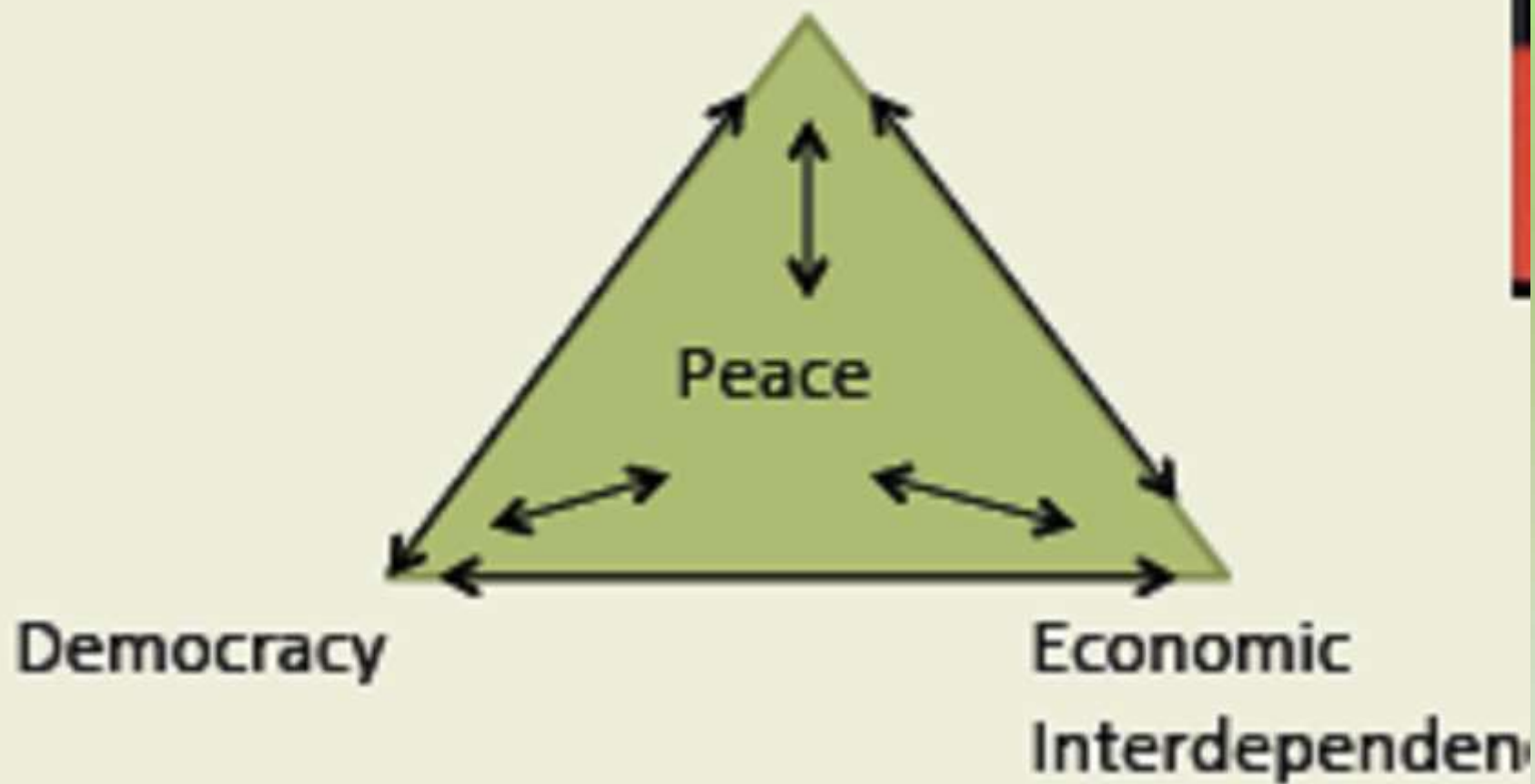
- Multilateralism: IOs & International Law
- “Enlargement”: Encourage democracies
Liberal Democratic peace theory
- Cosmopolitanism: Common humanity and foreign policy
Foreign Aid / Human Rights, Humanitarian Intervention
Stability requires justice : Criminal Tribunals / ICC
Reassurance & Bargaining Incentives (vs deterrence)
Iran / North Korea

After World War II



- Liberalism may be divided into these categories:
 - 1) Sociological Realism;
 - 2) Interdependence Liberalism;
 - 3) Institutional Liberalism;
 - 4) Republican Liberalism.

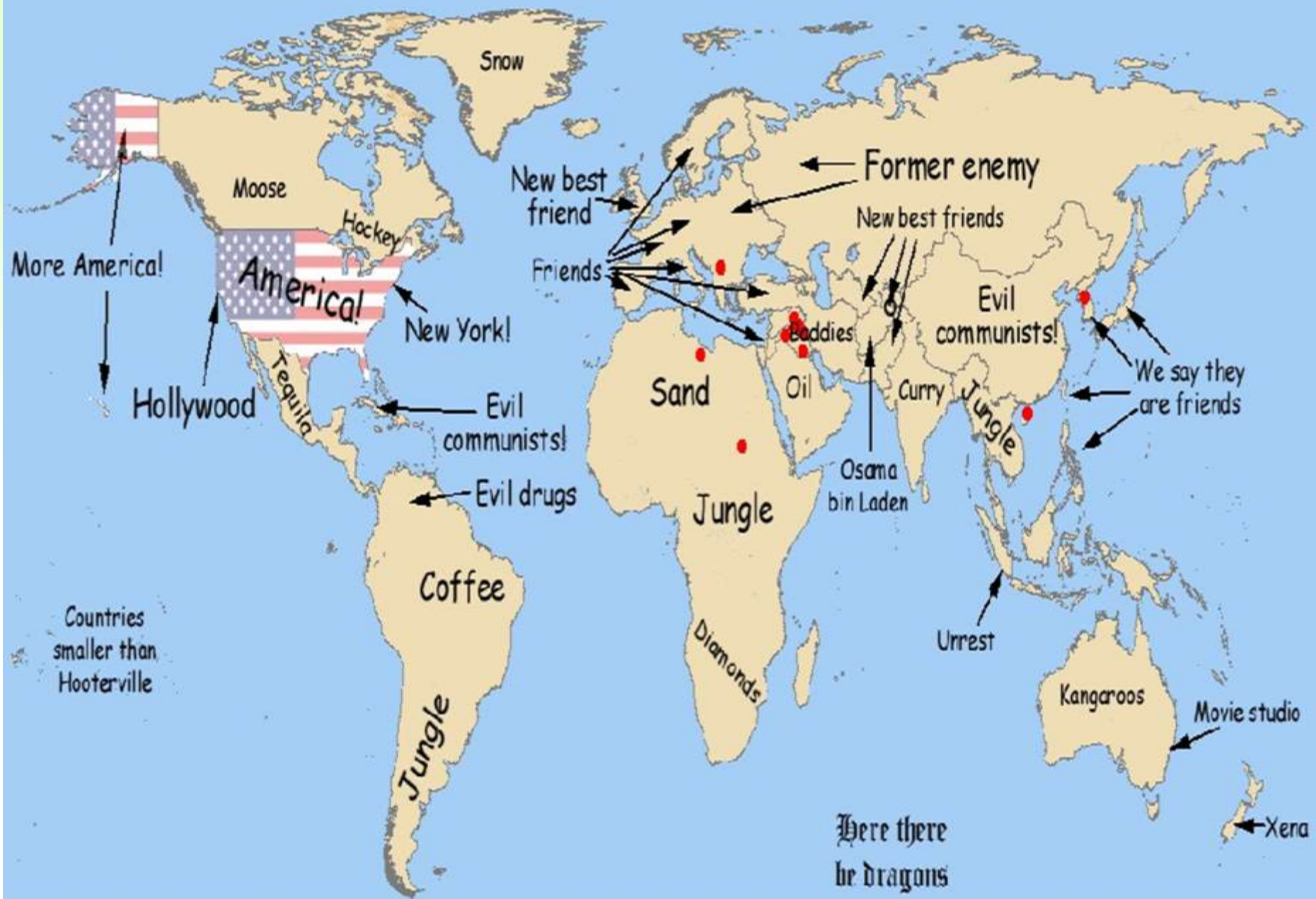
International Organization







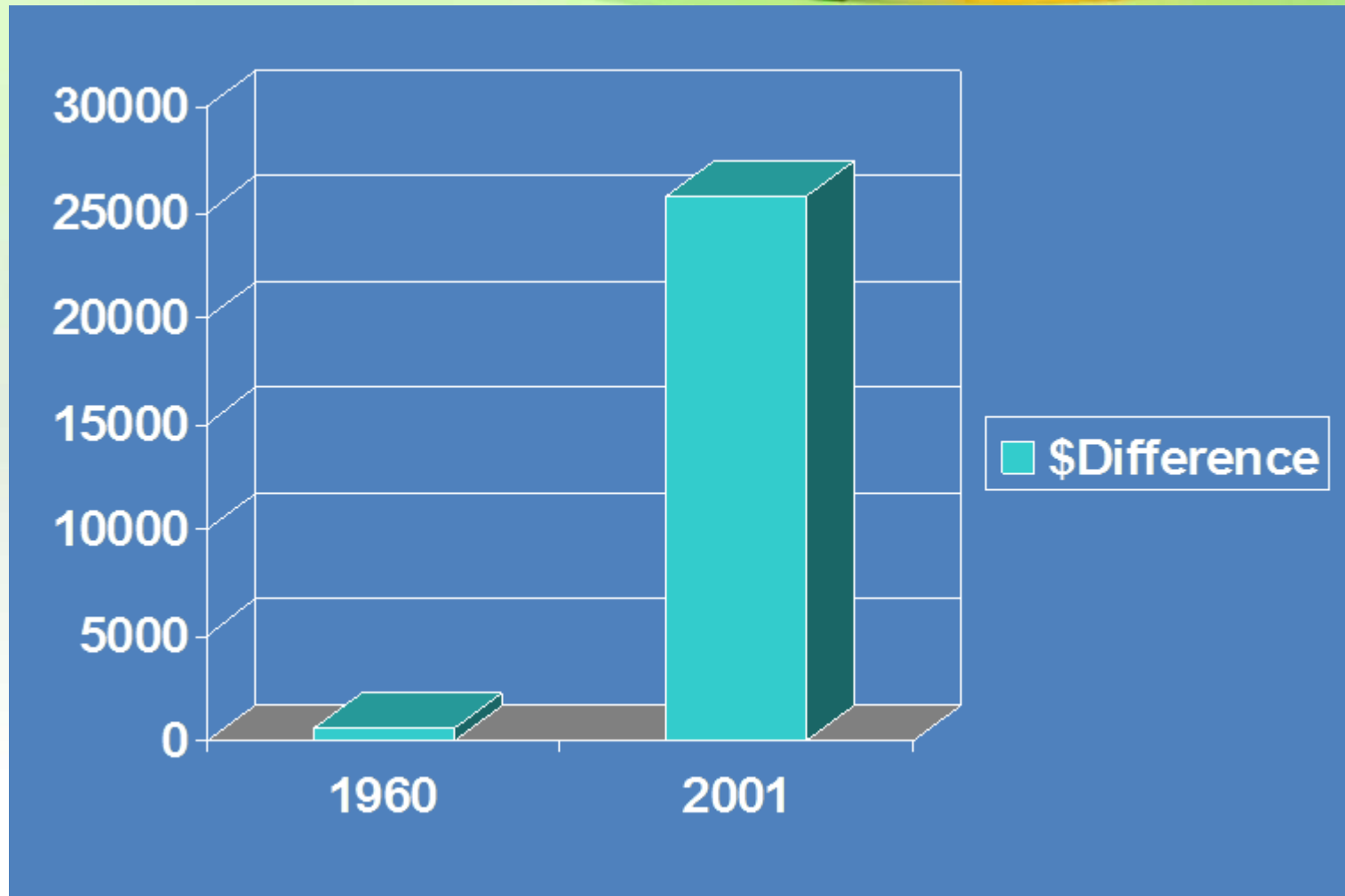
- Realist → focus on the preservation of order in the international system
 - emphasise on the preservation of the existing system
 - can be categorised as Conservatives.
- Idealists or Liberals → focus on the increase of freedoms
 - evolution to a better condition which is beneficiary for all states and organisations
 - They are therefore Idealists.



The world according to the United States of America

• Bombed here

Gap Between Rich and Poor



Consequences of Inequalities & Poverty



- ◆ Per capita public spending on health:
 - ✓ Least developed countries: \$6
 - ✓ High-income countries: \$1356
- ◆ 10 million children < 5 die annually from preventable causes: 30,000 a day
- ✓ Diarrhea killed more children in 1990s than all people killed in armed conflict since WWII
- ✓ 42 million living with HIV/AIDS, 39 million in developing world



GOVERNMENT

PEOPLE







ABAPHIKISI MBUSO  **CAPITALISM**

We Rule You



Siniphethe

Sinenza Izilima



We Fool You

We Shoot At You



Siyanidubula

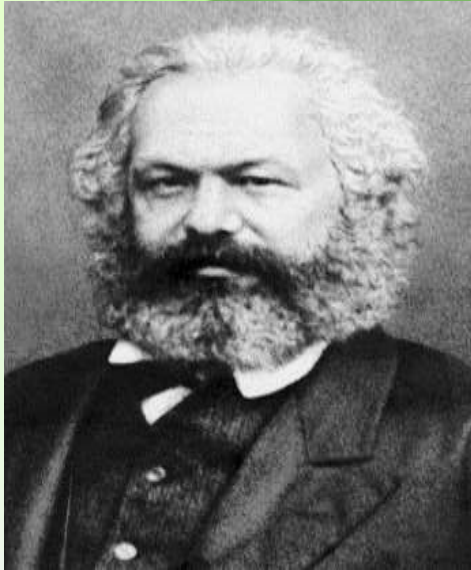
We Work For All
Sisebenzela Bonke



We Feed All
Siyabondla Bonke

- iPYRAMID YENDLELA YABAPHIKISI MBUSO -
- PYRAMID OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM -

Marxism



‘Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please, they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly encountered, given and transmitted from the past’
Capitalism produced internal tensions which would lead to its self-destruction
revolutionary action to topple capitalism and bring about socio-economic change

father of Marxist theory, together with Karl Marx

Marxism



- Reject the realist/liberal view of state conflict or cooperation
- Marxists view the international system as an integrated capitalist system in pursuit of capital accumulation
- Capitalists (owners) exploit workers (proletariat)
- Prophesized rise of working class socialist societies



- The capitalists' interests lie in securing their power and expanding profits. Workers, on the other hand, have interests in higher wages, safe working conditions, shorter hours, job security
- The revolution would emerge a socialist society which would fully utilize and develop much further the productive potential
- The final goal, toward which socialist society would constantly build, is the human one of abolishing alienation. Marx called the attainment of this goal "communism".

The role of the state in Marxism

- ‘Instrumental’ Marxism: State as “Executive Committee of the Ruling (Corporate) Class,” doing the bidding of corporations
-
- ‘Structural Marxism’: Role of state is to ensure overall stability of global capitalist economy

Constructivism



- states and other major actors as well as the identities that guide these states and actors
- Nation-states are not all alike
- Political culture shapes foreign policy
- Form of government shapes foreign policy
- History shapes foreign policy
- Domestic political trends and debates shape foreign policy




- States have identity
- State identity influences the way states interact with each other

Examples:

- China sensitivity to any policies of other states that threaten its unity and sovereignty
- US desire to transform the world

Perspective Consequences of Different I.R.Theories



	Realism	Pluralism	Structuralism
Main Actors	States	States and non-state societal actors	Societal and national actors representing class interests
Main Problems	International Anarchy Security Dilemma Quest for Power	Transnationalism and Interdependence; no clear hierarchy between issue areas	Exploitation; development of underdevelopment in centre-periphery-relationships
Main Processes	Quest for military and/or economic security; Balance of Power	Bargaining; Management of Problem complexes; change of value hierarchies	Quest for economic dominance
Main Results	War or negative peace	Successful management of complex interdependence	Centre-periphery division of world society; continued exploitation of poor periphery by rich centre

References;



1:What is and why do we study international theory ?

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2:Theories of International Relations by Professor Jeffrey A. Hart,
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Thank you for your kind attention