

	Assumptions	Critiques	Key Persons
REALISM	<p>Pessimistic view of human nature, self-interested</p> <p>IR is conflictual, war is endemic</p> <p>National security and state survival are the key</p> <p>Power is the center of political activity, IR is power politics</p> <p>Key concepts: Rivalry, conflict, war, power</p> <p>Survival is the principal goal of every state and states are to be rational actors</p> <p>State protects the territory, population</p> <p>World politicsInternational Anarchy</p> <p>No world government</p> <p>Foreign policy- security oriented, state interests</p> <p>International hierarchy of power among states</p> <p>No int. obligations in moral sense</p> <p>No progressive change in world politics</p> <p>No escape from the "Security Dilemma"</p> <p>No permanent or guaranteed peace btw sovereign states</p> <p>Military power, arm</p> <p>Moral principles cannot be applied to the actions of state</p> <p>Politics cannot be reduced to economics or to morals (different from private morality)</p> <p>Political and military uses of armed forces</p>	<p><u>From liberals, International Society</u></p> <p>One dimensional IR Theory, too narrowly focused</p> <p>Ignores the cooperative features in human nature</p> <p>States are not always in conflict, but they share common interests</p> <p>Ignores international law</p> <p>International politics is also progressive</p> <p>National interests are not the only value in int.politics</p> <p>International organizations? "Scraps of paper"</p> <p>Non progressive view of history. It is just historical change.</p>	<p>Thucydides, Machievelli, Hobbes, Morgethau, Kissinger</p>

	Assumptions	Critiques	Key Persons
<p>NEO- REALISM/STRUCTURAL REALISM</p>	<p>Common issues with Classical Realism: Independent states exist and operate in a system of international anarchy International system is defined by anarchy Focuses on the structure of the system Fundamental concern of states is security and survival Central feature of anarchical state system: Power politics</p> <p>Classical realism (normative, core political values of national interests and state survival) but neo realism (scientific, product of the behaviouralist revolution, international system or structure)</p> <p>Classical realism: States guided by leaders. Neo-realism: States respond to the dictates of the int.system.</p> <p>It considers realism under reductionist theories Systemic theories provides a more comprehensive analysis of larger structure, int.system Focuses on the structure of the system not on human beings as who create the system Actors are less important but structures determine actions Int.systems; ordering principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anarchy: central feature of anarchical system is power politics 2. Distribution of capabilities across units. Power varies significantly <p>Two levels: International structure and interacting units Basic feature of IR is the decentralized structure of anarchy btw states States differ acc. to their capabilities, unequal capabilities of states System: relative distribution of power International spectrum of power (Superpowers, great powers, middle powers, weak states) Foreign policy is shaped by the position of the states in this spectrum. The structure of a system changes with the distribution of capabilities Int change occurs by rise and fall of great powers War is always a possibility in an anarchical system "Balance of power" Great powers manage the int.system Bipolar systems are more stable than multi-power systems Int.org. exist on the bases of BoP, security dilemma, national interests, power struggle Foreign policy is framed and carried out under the constraints and influences of international system</p>	<p>Ignore the normative aspect of realism Ignore norms and values Ignore ethical dimension Ignore the ethics of state craft (Leaders are compelled)</p>	<p>Kenneth Waltz John Mearsheimer</p>

	Assumptions	Critiques	Key Persons
LIBERALISM	<p>Positive view of human nature IR is cooperative rather than conflictual Belief in progress-process of modernization Interdependence; economic ties Institutions; organized cooperation between states Non-state actors are also fundamental actors in world politics States represents whose interests they serve interplay between socially derived state preferences Survival is key goal but commercial interests and ideological beliefs are also important Liberal democratic values for peaceful and cooperative relations Perpetual peace Democratic peace</p> <p>Utopian/Idealist Liberalism of 1920s</p> <p>Sociological Liberalism: IR is not only about state relations but transnational relations. Relns btwn groups, societies. Emphasis on society, communication and transaction between societies. Peaceful relns, "security community" (K.Deutsch), minimize risk of conflict</p> <p>Interdependence Liberalism: level of interdep btw states Economic production linked to modernization, intern economy increases interdepend, reduces violent conflict. Different actors than state leaders. Complex interdependence Power resources other than military; negotiation skills Low politics of welfare rather than the high politics of national security. Transnational actors are imp. More cooperative world of IR</p> <p>Institutional Liberalism: International Organizations, promote cooperation, alleviate states' fear, lack of trust</p> <p>Republican Liberalism: lib democracies are more peaceful, common moral values (freedom of expression, free communication), consolidated democracies, economic cooperation and interdependence btw con democ. Peaceful conflict resolution</p>	<p>From Realist: Can liberal world escape perils of anarchy? Persistence of anarchy and insecurity No escape from the security dilemma Misunderstand politics bcs it misestimate human nature</p> <p>Basic structure of the state system remains the same. Economic interdependence is nothing new Int organizations are a power play ground Lib dem can turn into authoritarian regimes</p>	<p>Immanuel Kant Robert Keohane Joseph Nye Karl Deutsch</p>

	Assumptions	Critiques	Key Persons
<p>INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY/ ENGLISH SCHOOL</p>	<p>Middle way btw classical realism and classical liberalism Principal actors state actors IR is a study of war and peace World politics is an anarchical society IR is a society of sovereign states Focus on human beings and their political values IR theory is not a value neutral science States are considered as human organizations IR is basically a human activity concerned with fundamental values International order and international justice (right of self-determination, non-intervention) Int.law is one of the central instit. Mediating the impact of int.anarchy Centrality of international society Ideas and ideologies shape the world politics IR is a branch of human relations, basic values independence, security, order and justice Traditional side, it reject the positivist science methodologies. Rejects the pessimistic view of states as self regarding political organizations Focus on context and interpretive methods Int organizations, NGOs, multinational corporations are important asctors of IR as well No world government Key: Common interests, rules, institutions Worldwide social order of independent states</p> <p>System of states=realist concept (international system) Society of states=liberal concept (international society) BoP remains as the responsibility of great powers and it sustain int order</p> <p>Statecraft and responsibility: states people are responsible for the well being of their citizens, national interest International responsibility: International obligation, states are responsible to each other and to international society Humanitarian responsibility: fundamental obligation to respect human rights</p>	<p><u>Realism:</u> Question the existence of international norms? States are bounded by national interests not common set of rules</p> <p><u>Liberalism:</u> ignore domestic politics, domestic aspect of foreign policy?</p> <p><u>IPE:</u> International economic relations? Economy has little role?</p>	<p>Hedley Bull Martin Wight</p>