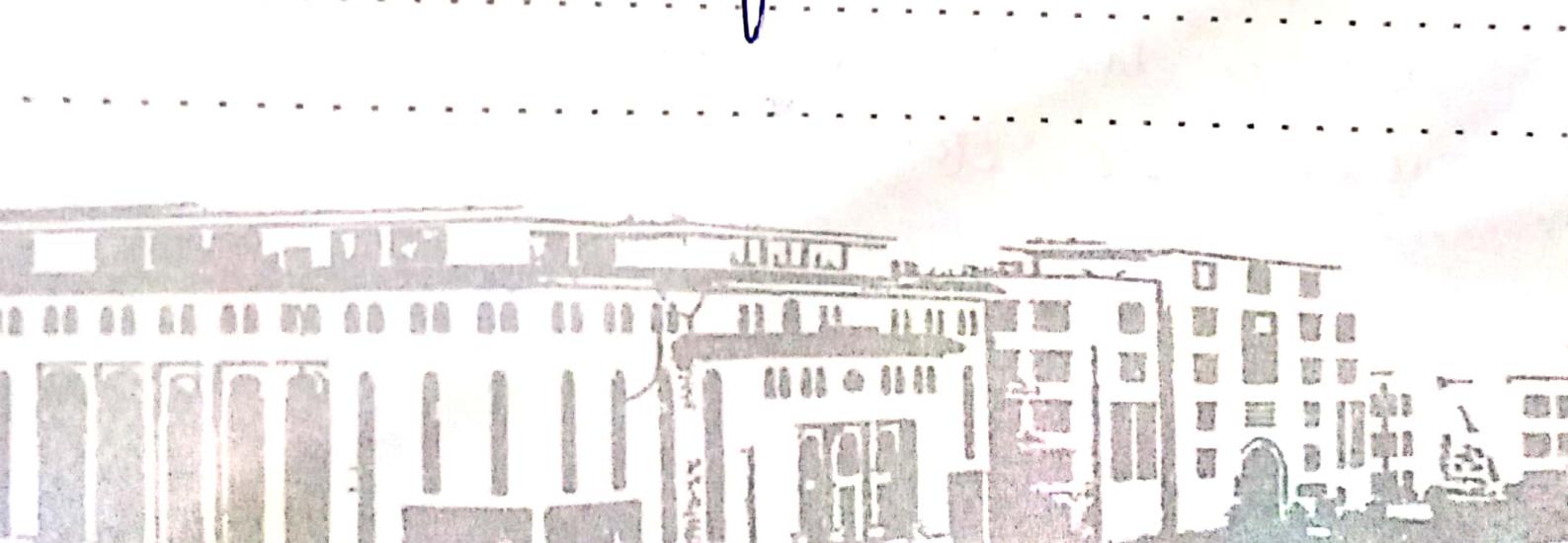


INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Relations of one state with another state
- Foreign Policy of a country
- International law - Aspects
- State Diplomatic Efforts
- Treaty, agreements b/w states
- Role of international organizations in conflicts.



Date: _____

WW II → 1991 → cold war

World order → bi polar etc.

-- Structure of the world

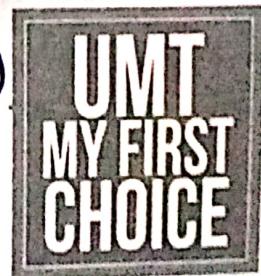
order → unipolar, multipolar,
bi-polar1991 → 2001 → unipolar (fall)
(9/11)

state - 4 elements

- ① Population ② Territory
- ③ Government ④ Sovereignty



- (i) Internal (within state)
- (ii) External (Foreign)



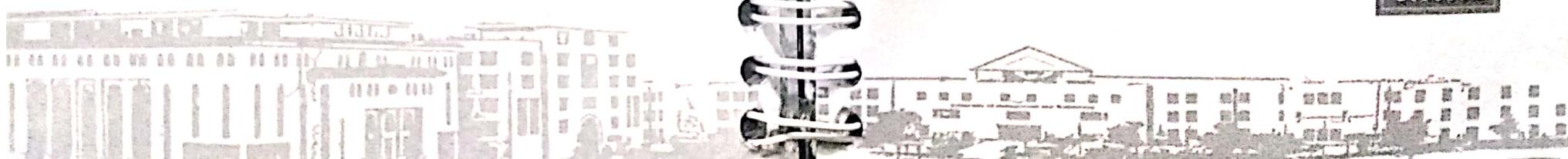
- Rise of nonstate Actors
- Aspects of Globalization
- Comprehension of time & space
- Rise of New Powers like China.
- Communism → Everything under state
- Capitalism → state should have minimal interference in personal life
- Socialism → soft form of communism.

- Treaty of Westphalia 1648 - Modern nation state system
- Sub-Field of Political Science

1

International Relations

- Unit of Analysis → State
- Nature - Dynamic
 - ↳ changing every day
- QUAD, BRICS, G10, G20 - Summits.
- Hard Power - Soft Power





- soft Power → Culture, Arts, Literature, Media Coverage
- Aspects of Nuclear Politics

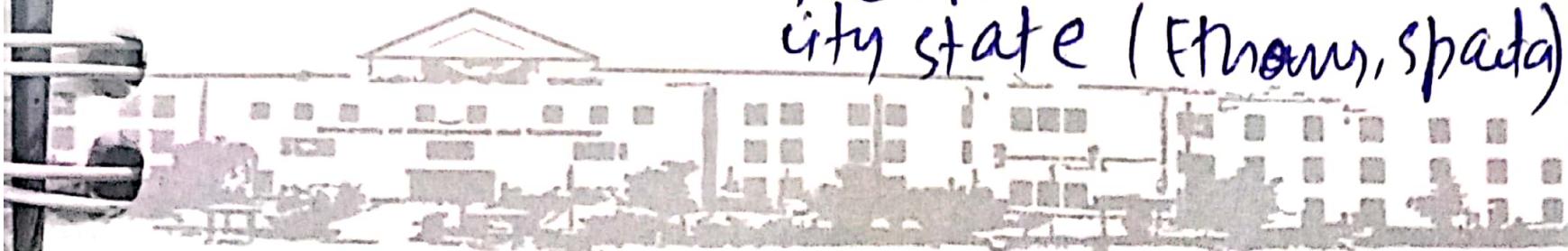
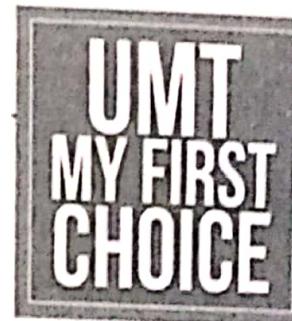
International Relations

- * As a Subject - Emerged After World-War I
- * Treaty of West Phalia - 1648

Modern Nation

State System

- * Before 1648, pre state political systems (Empires, Greek city state (Athens, Sparta))





M T W T F S S

Date: _____

1618 - 1648

↳ war on the basis
of religion

↳ Rise of Holy Roman
Empire

* Athens → Democracy > War
* Sparta → Monarchy

* Nature - Debate -
Is International Relations
separate Discipline?

Political Science: domestic as
well as political
relations.

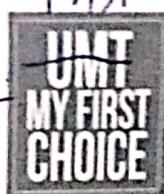
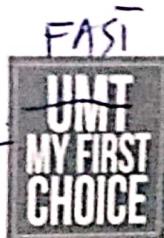
IR: cultural, economic and
also other relations as
well, Political, social,
Security - Unit of Analysis

* Realism Liberalism
Approaches of IR:

- ① Traditional Approach
- ② Behavioural Approach
- ③ Positivist Approach
- ④ Post-Positivist Approach



① Narrations, pasts, events
no relation with present
or future; does not
verify → IR not a separate
discipline.





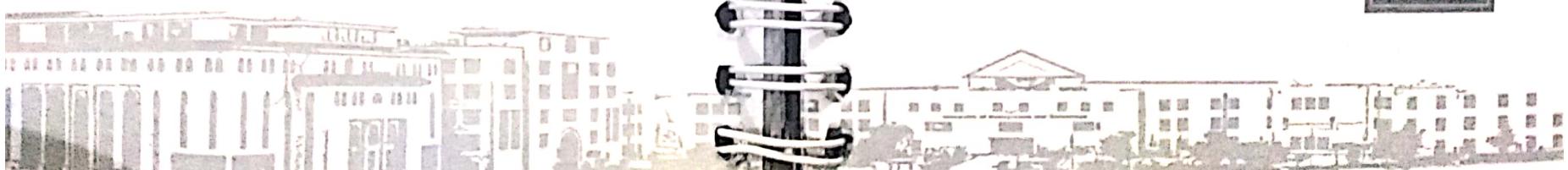
M T W T F S S

Date: _____

- ② More logical & scientific in nature. counters the traditional approach. Testing the hypothesis.
- ③ Outcome of first two. Counters the criticism on the first two. Advanced forms of Behavioural. Tools of research.
- ④ After 1980s, because of globalization, this approach flourished and counters all three approaches. Constructivism. Multiple realities & opinions.

→ Complex to define it
→ Natural Science is easy to define than social.

IR: - Relations among states
- Rise of Non-state Actors
- International Political Economy
- Trends of Globalization
- Technological Advancements
- International Terrorism
- Cross Border Terrorism
- Environmental issues





MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY

Date: _____

- Climate Changes
- Energy Crisis
- International Security
- Threat of Nuclear Proliferation
- Area Study (south, north, etc)
- (Foreign Policies of Major Powers)

→ International Relations
vs International Politics

- ↪ Not as a subject (IP)
- ↪ In Academia → IR
- ↪ IR is broad
- ↪ SP → only political

Why Study IR?

- ↪ effects your personal life
- ↪ Treaties also impact you.
- ↪ competitive Exams



Date: _____

International Relations

→ Treaty of Westphalia
1648

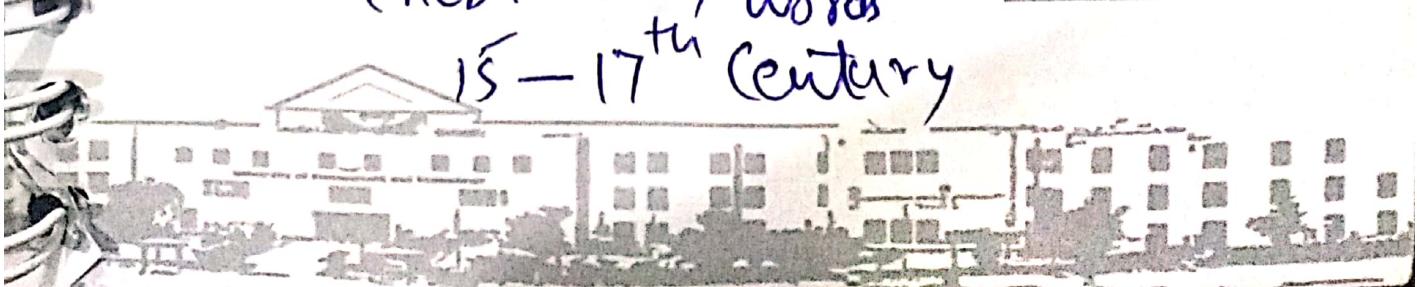
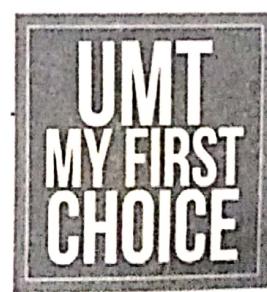
→  Thirty Years War - 1618-1648

→ Empires - Holy Roman Empire
Empire - Habsburg Empire
(Pope Authority)

Religion & Politics were
interlinked (Dark ages)

→ Corruption of Catholic
Church

→  Origin of
Renaissance
(Rebirth) French
words
15-17th Century





→ change from Renaissance

* Cultural

* Scientific

* Intellectual

→ Due to corruption of Church

↳ Reformation Movement
(Martin Luther King)

* 95 thesis (mistakes of
roman catholic church)

→ Protestant rose

Lutherian
associated)
with Luther)

John Calvin
(French Reformation
in Geneva)

Calvinist

→ Religious Divisions

→ Peace of Augsburg - 1555

* without separating

from Roman Empire

the rulers can choose
own religion, without

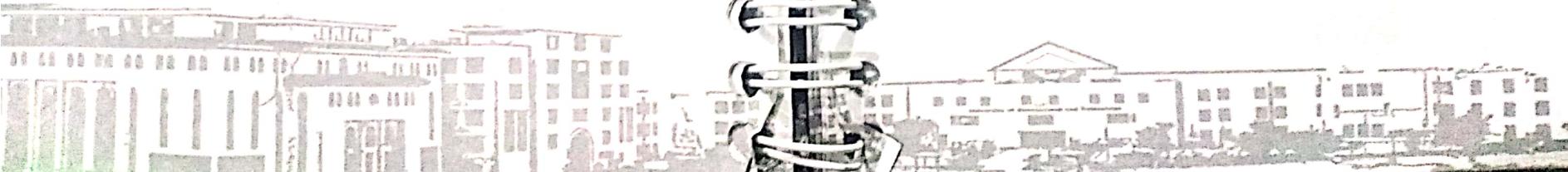
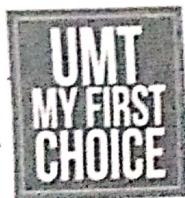
can be protestant but
preferable lutherian

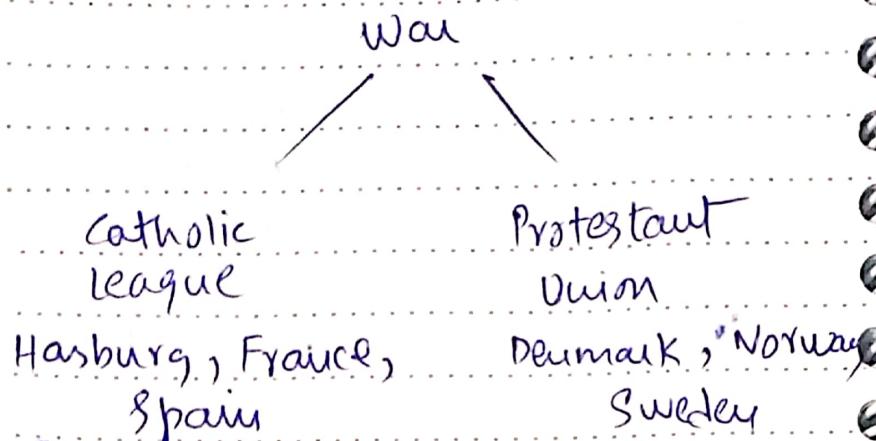
* flaws: subjects will

have same

religion as rulers
→ no religious freed

P.T.O





Four Phases

① BOHEMIAN PHASE (1618 – 25)

→ Prague (Bohemia's city under Habsburg)

↳ Majority Protestant population

→ Ferdinand I (Bohemia's ruler)

- * letter of Majesty
- * give subject religious freedom
- * Ferdinand II took the letter back

② DANISH PHASE (1625 – 30)

* support to Bohemia

* Against Ferdinand II

- ① & ② Phase more local & religious in nature



M T W T F S S

Date: _____

③ SWEDISH PHASE (1630-35)

- Gustavus Adolphus
- Use of Mobile canons (Father of modern warfare)
- Upper hand due to funding

④ FRENCH PHASE (1635-1648)

- Louis III
- He funded Swedish King
- Took Aspiration from Cardinal-Politique (June)

③ & ④

→ Political

→ 1640's → Congress League
1642 → Congress of Westphalia
80 lac people died

→ lead to 1648
→ Treaty of Westphalia

* 109 Delegates from Kingdoms

* Peace, Co-existence, Sovereignty

* Westphalia - city of Germany (Munster, Osnabrück)

* Three treaties



- ① Peace of Munster — June 1648
 - ② Osnabrück Treaty of Osnabrück (Oct 1648)
 - ③ Treaty of Munster (Oct 1648)
- Treaty of Westphalia

Main Elements of Westphalia

- ① More religious Freedom (Wider, formal)
- ② Introduction of diplomatic profession
- ③ Recognition of sovereign states (Modern sovereign nation state system)

→ some things

P.T.O

- Right of self determination
- peaceful coexistence concept
- no state will use its power to annex without any reason
- Brandenburg was given territory → later on became Germany

Results :
(Effects)

- New super powers
- France & Sweden
- Switzerland
- Andorra
& Netherlands
from Spain





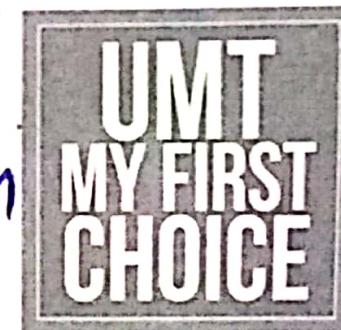
- Relation b/w religion & Politics
- Rise of Secularism
- liberal theory of trade
- Focus on International law
- nature of War was changed

International Relations

Week 2 → Treaty of Westphalia
1648

→ Modern Nation State System

* Nation: union of people having common interest, linguistics, cultural values, religion etc. It has no boundary, only emotional attachment.





M T W T F S S

Date: _____

* State: Legal & political aspect. Comprise of government. It has boundary.

* Nation State: National Identity & State Identity Fused together

Nationalism
Growth

French Revolution
American Revolution

Features of Nation State System

① Nationalism → Identification of individual with state or nation

② Territorial Integrity

↳ Territory has high importance

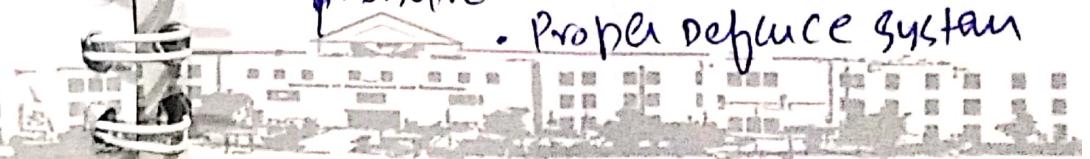
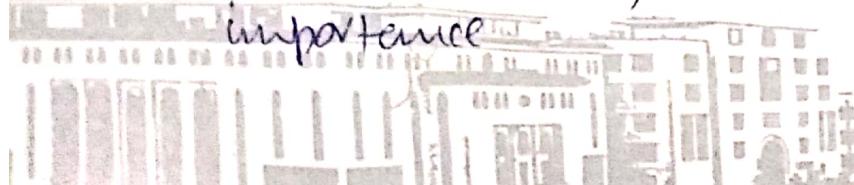
- ③ Sovereignty
- ④ Legal Equality of States

③ Sovereignty

→ Internal: within the state. The authority of the state over the monopoly of the institutions.

→ External: outside the state

- The state is independent in creating its own foreign policy.
- state free from external pressure
- Proper defense system





M W T F S S

Date: _____

① Legal Equality of States:

- * All states are equal in status

Debate - Is nation state system dead or moving towards Decline?

CHALLENGES OF NATION STATE:

- ① Globalization ② Free flow of goods
- ③ Rise of Nonstate Actors ④ Rise of Nuclear Politics
- ⑤ Increased interdependence Among states

→ MAD (Mutual Assured destruction)

→ Universalism vs Nationalism

⑥ Maintaining balance between universalism and Nationalism

⑦ Trends toward Regional and international integration

- European Union

- SAARC

- ASEAN

- BRICS

- QUAD



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THEORY:

- * Analytical tool to understand, explain a subject over time.
- * A framework / structure

Realism (Classical Realism)

- * No permanent solution to problem of national & international politics
- * Human nature comparison with state
- * State is selfish. They live in a state of fear

* Peloponnesian War (Athens & Sparta) (431 BC - 404 BC)

* Pessimist view.

* Niccolo Machiavelli, Thomas

Hobbes, Morgenthau, E.H. Carr

Rational thinking in state

issues

"Brave like a lion, cunning like a fox"

→ Founder of Evil/Modern Politics
(Hitler, inspired by him)

(British)

* Thomas Hobbes → evolution of state. Fear, anarchy, civil war.
↳ contract → monarch will protect the people.

* Analysis of Realism is on Human Nature. (Pessimist) and Power (Desire for power)
Power: ability to influence something

→ E.H. Carr (British) & Hans J.

↳ Morgenthau (German born American)

* E.H. Carr: The twenty years' crisis: 1919 - 1939.

Three types of Power

→ Military Power

→ Economic Power

→ Power over opinion

* Morgenthau: Politics among nations: the struggle for power & peace (1948)

* → E.H. Carr discarded morality
→ Morgenthau categorized it
1) Private Morality (Individual life)
2) Public Morality (To achieve goal you can deceive others)

→ Morgenthau's six principle of realism:

1) Law of politics is rooted in Human nature

2) Politics is an autonomous sphere of activity. The concept of interest & power can make politics independent of other disciplines.

- 3) A state's interest etc are not fixed.
- 4) Ethics in international politics is political or situational.
- 5) Aspirations of a one particular state cannot become the governing law of universe.
- 6) State Craft is a sober activity that involves a profound awareness of human limitations.

Evolution of Classical Realism

- * Nature & Partial view on Human Nature
- * evil aspect
- * Balance of Power for peace
(drawback as it will short term)
- * Power is subjective

+ lack of scientific aspect,
only focused on historical
facts and patterns.

(chapter 2 chatterjee)

International Relations

→ Liberalism / Idealism

→ Liberal theory (Reformation Movement)

→ 1517 Classical Liberalism

↳ Rationality of Human

Being

→ John Lock

- * Right of Life
- * Right of Liberty
- * Right of Property

→ Immanuel Kant

- * What is required for perpetual peace?

- ↳ Rational Devils ✓
- ↳ Moral Angels X

→ After World War I - 1920

Rise of Liberalism

① Why War Begins?

② Why States Fight with no Fair P

Reasons:

1- Autocratic Rulers
(Dictator)

2- Alliance System.

Two ways:

① Reformation of System
(Democracy)

② Non-Utilic System

→ Two Philosophers

→ Woodrow Wilson + Norman Angell

- 14 Points - 1918

↳ Promotion of Democracy

↳ Creation of An International Organization.

→ Norman Angell

↳ Book: An Illusion

↳ War has no winner

↳ Territorial wars are no longer beneficial

→ League of Nations in 1920

→ Kellogg Briand Pact 1928

↳ War is the last option with good self defence

Challenges:

① Weak League of Nations.

Features of liberalism:

- ① Modern liberal state encourages human activities.
- ② State and Non-state Actors both are Important — IGMOS
- ③ Promotion of Democracy
- ④ Free trade / Economic Interdependence.
- ⑤ Institutionalization.

International Relations

Neo-Realism

- Advanced Form of realism
- Main Assumption
- "Human Nature & State Nature"
- is not selfish. It is the structure of International system, which has Anarchy, Disorder and Lawlessness."
- Absence of global Sovereign-
- Kenneth Waltz 1979 - Theory of International Politics.
- Capabilities of State — Differ.

Difference b/w Classical & Neo

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| ① Individual level
Analysis | Global level
Analysis |
| ② Traditional
Approach | Scientific/
Behavioural
Approach. |

- Date: _____
- ③ State-End Goal
Goal is security
Power Maximization
- ④ Balance of Power
is state
- ⑤ States-Major
Stakeholders
- State-End Goal
is security
- Maximization
- Balance of Power
is determined by
International System
- International System-
Major Stake holder.

- Balance of Power is short-term.
- Does not value the impact of Globalization (neo-realism).
- It is a western concept.
- Critical/Skeptical about role of democracy in Peace (neorealism)
- Influenced by the growth of China & Japan.
- Unequal distribution of Power in international system. (neo)
- Neorealism describes narrow side of Human Nature.

Date: _____

Classical liberalism

Neo-liberalism

- ① Individual level analysis
- ↓
- ② Global Governing Bodies
- Domain of Global Governing bodies
- ③ Individual Stakeholder
- Global Stakeholder
- ④ Start from Individual
- Start from Global

- Neo has but classic not
- Joseph Nye -
Soft Power
- ① Liberal Institutionalism
- ② Liberal Internationalism
(Promotion of democracy)
- John F. Rawls
- ③ Liberal Conservatism
- Frank
- Francis Fukuyama
- ⇒ (Role of nonstate actors)
- (Collaboration of State and nonstate actors)
- (Role of Private Sector)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Week -5

Balance Of Power

→ Balance of Power → Oldest &
(Realist Theory of IR) Significant
concept of IR

→ Classical + Neo-Realism (Different of
interpretations of Balance
of Power)

State International
Controls System determine
BOP BOP

Definition: Power being used to Balance
another state or a group
of state.

* Equilibrium existing in International Arena to be balance the other peaceful states and that compels other nations states not to attack other nations.

* Military and Economic Power

Dimensions of Balance of Power:

1) Descriptive Dimension

- Describes distribution of Power

World Order: in international system.

(i) Multipolar (ii) Bipolar (iii) Unipolar

a) Explanatory Dimension

- why some states are more powerful.

- Why- Question

3) Prescriptive Dimension

- Guidance in Foreign Policy.

Forms of BOP:

① Simple BOP:

- Two states are trying to Balance each other.
- Cold War.

Till 18th Century, BOP was achieved through military, territory & population.

② Complex BOP:

- 5 to 6 states Try to Maintain Each other Balance.

- World War

- Alliance System

Triple Alliance (British, France, Russia)

+ Triple Entente (Germany, Austria, Hungary)

(Short Term)
Because of
Alliances

(1907)

→ States make effort to achieve BOP, it is not a gift.

→ Liberals say guarantee of peace is not sure.

→ Not suitable for Democracy and Dictatorship.

↳ International law
→ Morality - Public opinion.

↓
→ Autocratic behaviour of Dictator

Methods of BOP

- ① Divide & Rule (British, France, Soviet, USA)
- ② Compensation (Territory)
- ③ Alliance System
- ④ Armaments.

(2) → 1730 - agreement → Treaty of
1713 Utrecht.

(Great Britain, France,
Portugal, Dutch, Spain, Netherlands)

→ Treaty of Sevres — 1920 —

Ottoman empire is divided into parts

→ Treaty of Versailles

SDA

21/2/2024

22/2/24

International Relations

Week 5 - Balance of Power.

→ Methods of Balance of Power

- ① Divide & rule
- ② Compensations
- ③ Armaments

- ④ Formation of Alliance



→ Internal Balancing
Strategy of BOP.

→ External Balancing
Strategy of BOP

:(78% weapons of USA export goes to Saudi

→ Negative way of
Maintaining BOP

Power: Ability of one state to ~~compliance with~~ ^{get others} from
(National Power) other state

Elements of Power:

- ① Geography
- ② Population
- ③ Natural Resources
- ④ National character
- ⑤ Technology and Military Strength
- ⑥ Ideology
- ⑦ Leadership

Some are tangible (measurable), some are not.

→ Fossil Fuels → oil, gas, coal.

→ OPEC → Organization of Petroleum exporting countries - 1960s

Natural Resource:

- Economy plays important role in Balance of Power
- Oil Embargo of 1973

Geography:

- Location
- Climate change

National Character:

- Popular support
- Socialization

Technology & Military strength:

- Balance of terror (military and arms)
- 1965 (American Diplomat) Lester Pearson used the term 'Balance of terror' (arms struggle b/w USA & USSR) (conventional + Nuclear weapons) (cold war)

- Deterrence, MAD from Balance of terror.
- Advanced form of Balance of Power
- Robotics, Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Cyber War fare.
- BOP and War
- Destructive Relationship.
- Constructive Relationship
- As War an instrument to preserve Balance of Power?

Freshke - How to Win Friends and Influence People

Book Review

- Pakistan Foreign Policy
- Abdur Gaffar