

Philosophy

Rationalism \longleftrightarrow Empiricism

History

Deductive \longleftrightarrow Inductive

Sociology

Structure \longleftrightarrow Agency

Politics

State \longleftrightarrow Citizen.

Sovereign Citizen

↳ Autonomy

↳ Equality

↳ Rights

— Make it a momentum concept: internal logic pushes towards greater universality & egalitarianism.

↳ Distinction between Nationality & Citizenship

↳ Contest between Rights and Duties.

"Full and equal member of a political community"

— T. H. Marshall.

Sovereign State

Institution above individual & society.

- Legislates
- Executes
- Adjudicates

→ Division of power b/w these 3.

"Monopoly of legitimate violence over its territory"

— Max Weber

Social Contract

→ State of Nature (total freedom).

- Actions & relations based on power, self interest
- Natural laws & natural rights.
- Difficult life; "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short" (Thomas Hobbes)
- Civilisation & progress not possible.

→ Social Contract as theory of political legitimacy

- Individuals give up some freedom to a sovereign authority over them.
- Rational course of action; brings order; termed state
- This also helps individuals organise into a civil society or political community under the care of the state.

- Most influential theory of state origin.
 - ↳ Legitimacy
- Thomas Hobbes
 - Conservative authoritarianism perspective.
 - Protect society from state.

Limited Power

Marxist Theory

International Relations

- Attempts to understand & explain interactions b/w countries.
- Deals with:
 - ↳ Political issues: Foreign relations, war, aid, alliances, terrorism, drugs trade
 - ↳ Economic issues: International trade, sanctions, regulations.
 - ↳ Social/cultural issues: Human rights, migration, ethnic and religious conflicts/genocide.
- Actors: legitimate, Non-legitimate, State, non-state.
- ^{Non-state} Legitimate actors: Anyone acting within the domain of legality.
- Non-legitimate actors: Those are not bound by legal constraints. Eg: Al-Qaeda,

→ Liberalism

- ↳ Makes normative claims:
 - Governments should pursue / defend "ethical" principles (peace, justice, human rights)
 - Human nature is capable of reason and peaceful, harmonious interaction.

Stress

- ↳ stress on interdependence / Interconnectedness,
Examples: ISIS Syria refugee crisis, Fall of Lehman Brothers.

- ↳ Mutual beneficial to pursue value claims
 (Sharing, aiding, defending justice & rights, avoiding war).

- ↳ Human security is central to Govt. security.

Realism

VS

Liberalism

Selfish ← Basic Human Nature → Variable

Still very important ← Role of States → Significant but declining

National interest ← Cause of State Behaviour → Human motivations