

PAPER: International Politics

(Sub Code- 18 MPO 34C)

Unit-I

International Politics, Meeaning, Nature

International politics as an academic discipline emerged only after first world war. Before that through the study of international politics was in vogue but it was studies as a part of other disciplines like political science, history, international law, philosophy...etc. In short, the origin of international politics as an independent discipline is very recent origin. Another notable feature of international politics is that it is esseentially inter-dicipinary in character and a number of features of other subjects like political science, history, international law, philosophy, geography..etc. have found their place in it.

Growth of International Politics

1. Alexander the great (356 BC-323 BC)

- The ancient Greek King
- Western Asia/Northeast Africa/North Western India.

2. Ashoka (Ashoka the Great) (268 to 232)

- Indian Emperor of the Maurya dynasty
- Afghanistan to Bangladesh
- The Entire Indian Subcontinent/Except Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

3. Rajendra Chola I (1014-1044)

- Chola Empire
- India-Tamilnadu/Karnataka/Kerala/Andhra/Telengana/Chhattisgarh/Orissa/ WestBengal/Bihar Andaman and Nicobar
- South
Asia-India/Srilanka/Maldives//Bangladesh/Myanmar/Thailand/Combodia/
Vietnam/Malaysia/Singapore/Indonesia.

4. Muhammad of Ghor (1149-1206) (Afghan)

- Laying foundation of Muslim rule in India.
- Afghanistan/Bangladesh/Iran/Northern India/Pakistan/Tajikistan/Turkmenistan.

5. Genghis Khan (1155-1227)

- The Mongol Empire
- Northeast Asia –to –Eurasia /West as Poland
- Moderday China/Korea/Caucasus/Central Asia and Eastern Europe

6. Babur (1483-1530) (Uzbekistan)

- The Mughal Empire in the Indian Subcontinents
- Ruler of Central Asia.

7. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) (Italian)

- French Statesman/Military Leader
- Switzerland/Italy/Germany/Western Europe Russia/Spain/Austria.

1. **Columbus**-12 October 1492-Settler Colony in America

2. **Vasco-da-Gama**-20 may 1498-Calicut-India

Colonization in Asia/Africa

The Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese British and Japan.

3. **American Revolution** (1765-1783)

- Declaration of Independence July 4.1776
- Written Constitutional state
- Federal Government.

4. **French Revolution** (1789-1799)

- End of Monarchy
- Established a Republic (Liberal Democracies)
- Elections /Multiple Political Parties

5. **First Industrial Revolution** (1820-1840)

- England (British)-Supremacy in World Trade

6. **Second Industrial Revolution**-1890

- Heavy Industrial development in – US and Germany.

7. **First World War** –(1914-1918)

- 28 July 1914-11 Nov.1918)

Triple Alliance: Germany/Austria-Hungary/Ottoman/Bulgaria/Italy

Triple Entente: France/British/Russia

The Treaty of Versailles -1919 June 28-Paris

8. **Russian Revolution**-Oct 1917

- Birth on Communist States

9. **International Labour Organization** -1919

10. League of Nations-(10 January 1920)

- (1920-1946)
- 42 Founding members

11. The Great Depression (1929-1939)

- Gold Standard

12. Second World war (1939-1945)

- (1 Sep 1939- 2 Sep 1945)
- Axis: Germany, Italy, Japan
- Allied: Russia, America, UK, French
- Pearl Harbour attack-1945 Dec 7th –US Joined the War.

13. United nations (1945)

- 26 June 1945 Charter signed
- 24 Oct 1945 UN day
- Security Council –P5
- World Bank-1945
- International Monetary Fund-1946
- General agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)-1948

14. Cold War (1947-1990) USA vs/ USSR

- SEATO-1945
- NATO-1949
- CENTO-1955
- 1948 Germany (East, West)
- 1950-53 Korean War, (North South)
- 1962 Cuban Missile crisis
- 1960's -1970's Vietnam War(North South)
- 1979- Soviet-Afghan War
- The first Gulf war (2 Aug 1990- 28 Feb 1991)
- WTO Twin Towers attacks 11 sep 2001.USA.
- Afghanistan War 7 Oct 2001.
- Second Gulf War-2003

15. Globalization (1990's)

- New International Economic order of LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization)
- Founding of World Trade organization 1995
- Neo Colonialism

16. Covid- 19 and New World Order (2020)

Theories in International Politics

1. Realist Approach- Morgenthau-1920's
2. System Theory -Morton Kaplan-1955
3. Marxist Approach
4. Bargaining Approach
5. Communication Approach

I-Realist Approach

Hans.J.Morgenthau

His work on 'Politics among Nations-1945'

His observes

- International Politics, like all politics as struggle for power among nations
- The ultimate aim of international politics power is always the immediate aim

Six principles of the Realist theory

First- political theory based upon objective laws of Human nature

Second- national interest defined in terms of national power

Third- Interest is always dynamic

Fourth-

- Moral principles cannot be applied to politics

- politics is not ethics and the ruler is not a moralist
- There can be no political morality

Fifth-Nations always try to secure national interests and not moral principles

Sixth- Autonomy of International Politics

- A political realist always thinks in terms of interest defined as power

II- System Theory

Morton Kaplan / John Burton/ Richard Rosecrances/ J.David Singer/ Karl Deutsch / K.J.Holsti

Morton Kaplan's Six Models of International System

- The Balance of power system
- The Loose Bi- Polar system
- The Tight Bi-Polar System
- The Universal system
- The Hierarchical system
- The Unit-veto system

Main features of system approach

- The National Actores
- The Super National Actores
- Interaction among the actores
- Continuous contact
- Mutual exchange
- Understanding of the Phenomena
- Theory building

Views of Morton Kaplan's - Five Variables

- The essential rules of system
- The transformation rulers
- Actore classificatory variables
- The capability variables
- Information variables

III-Marxist Approach

- Karal Marx, Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong
- Analysing the International Conflict based on National Economic Interest

Economic Interest

- From Capitalism to Imperialism
- From Colonialism to Neo-Colonialism
- Causes of all wars

Three World Theory

- Developed Countries
- Developing Countries
- Under developing Countries

IV-Bargaining Approach

- J.F Nash, Thomas.C.Schelling, Roger Fisher, Arthur Lee Burns
- Process of Negotiations
- Peaceful resolution of International Conflict
- Analysing the nature of International relations

Tactics of Bargaining

- Quasi Negotiations
- Lengthy Negotiations
- Peaceful adjustment is a possibility

Process of Negotiations

- Diplomacy
- Propaganda
- Economic Aid and Loans
- Alliances and Treaties
- Use coercive measures and powers

V-Communication Approach

- Davies and Lewis

Science of Communication

- All human behaviour
- Social organism
- Social psychology
- Political Environment
- Political Behaviour
- Psychological control
- Propaganda
- Selection of information and data
- Cybernetics