



UGC-NET

POLITICAL SCIENCE

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY (NTA)

Paper 2 – Volume 2

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
FOREIGN POLICY AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS
IN INDIA**



UGC NET PAPER – 2

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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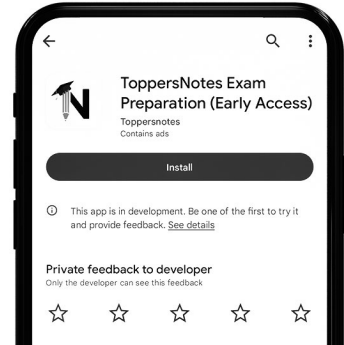
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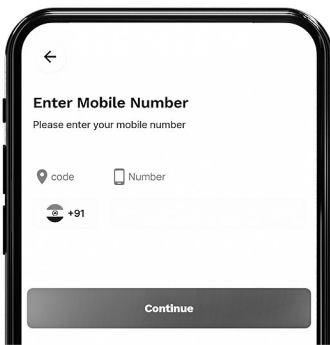
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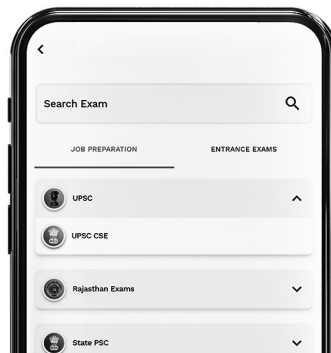
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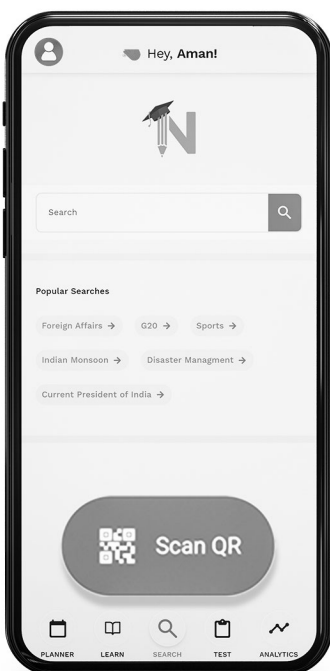
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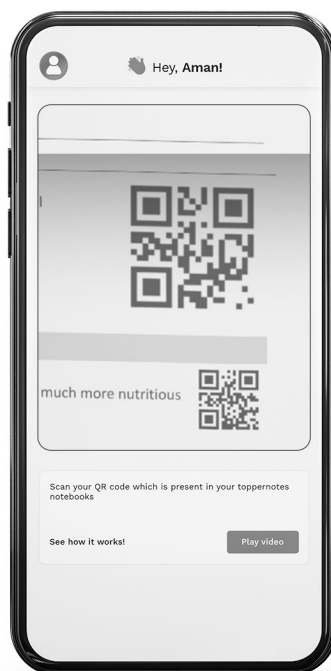
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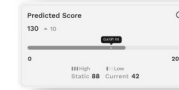
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5 Unit

International Relations

Chapter - 1

Concepts and Approaches in International Relations

- Many theories and ideas have been developed to explain how the **conduct of international relations** can have profound effects on people's lives.
- **Idealism and realism** have long been the **two dominant paradigms**, and until the advent of fresh viewpoints like **Marxism, Feminism, and Critical Theory** that posed a challenge to these beliefs, these two theories remained at the center of our understanding of international relations.

Various Methods for Studying International Relations (IR)

- Western supporters of **behavioral approaches to the study of IR** frequently assert that these **methods are scientific** since they are **grounded in numerical calculations**.
- They exposed us to the **complexity of disputes** and gave us many insightful tips on how to make decisions.
- The conventional method was mostly based in **political science** and **heavily influenced by law, history, and philosophy**.

Optimistic Theory

- There were **two main schools of thought** in **international relations** during the **19th and 20th centuries**.
- The **first** was the **realist tradition**, in which **states competed for dominance constantly** and **emphasized using the military to establish dominance and security**.
- The **second** was **idealism**, which **emphasized other factors** such as the fact that **all states have goals or morals** like **peace and believe** that state activities do not always **need to be driven by power politics**.

Characteristics of Idealist Theory

- **Idealism** contends that the conflicts of the **late 19th and early 20th centuries** demonstrate how mistaken the ongoing pursuit of security is.
- As long as states keep arming for battle, there will always be carnage.
- **Humanity needs reasons** for doing other than security if it is to function in the nuclear age. They think that security needs to be revised.

Value of Idealist Theory

- Modern warfare gave **rise to conflicts** that were considerably **more catastrophic than anything that humanity** had previously experienced.
- This led to new ways of thinking where the **idea of security was expanded** to include things like **health, access to clean water, and social investment**.

The advantages of idealist theory

- Major conflicts and, ultimately, the **mass killing in World Wars I and II** were caused by the previous **realist dictatorship in Europe**.

- The **goal of idealism** was to **reframe the way** we think about **international relations** in order to **highlight the absurdity and incoherence of realism** and its **relentless pursuit of security**.
- The **idealist tradition** was largely responsible for the **development of organizations** like the **League of Nations, the United Nations**, and more **regional ones** like the **Arab League or the African Union**.
- Their goal was to **discover peaceful ways to settle disputes**.

Considerations

- **Global harmony** leads to **social and economic progress**.
- When the **third world started to emerge from colonialism** in the **1940s to 1960s**, it was obvious that these **underdeveloped and impoverished nations** could **not support substantial military infrastructure**.
- The progress of the **underdeveloped nations** of the world during this time period **gave idealism a further push**.

Theory of Realism

- **Realist theories of international relations** emphasize the **importance of the state, national interests, and military might** in international affairs.
- Since the **end of World War II**, **realism has dominated** the **academic study of international affairs**.
- **Realists assert** that they can provide the **most accurate account of a state's actions** as well as a **set of recommendations** for changing the **naturally unstable aspects of international relations**.
- The **realism approach** is predicated on the **fundamental premise** that there will always be **competition and conflict among nations**.
- It could be viewed as a **struggle for influence or power** that exists constantly in **international society** and which neither **international law nor government** can control.
- As a result, the **main goal of diplomacy and statesmanship** is to check the **struggle for dominance and the strategies** that will be used to achieve a **new balance of power**.
- The **persistence and pervasiveness of the power struggle** are accepted as **realism's guiding principle**.

Basic Realism Assumptions

- The **fundamental premise of realism** is that there **cannot exist a global government in a state of international anarchy**.
- All other actors, **including people, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, etc.**, are either **less significant or minor in global politics**, with the **state being the most prominent actor**.
- The **primary goal of foreign policy** is to **uphold and defend the state's interests in international affairs**.
- Realists see **international relations as fundamentally a contest between the major countries over dominance and security**.
- The **realism concept of IR** places **national security and state survival** as its guiding principles.
- **Realism** sees the **state as a guardian of its territory**, its people, and of its **distinctive and valued way of life**.
- Realists point out that **there is a lot of unrest, strife, and war amongst governments** that are **ruled by great powers** in the field of international relations.

Realist Approach: Traditional and Modern

- Prior to the **behaviouralist revolution of the 1950s and 1960s**, classical realism was widely accepted.
- **Post-behaviorism** is connected to **contemporary realism**.
- Similar to the **IR behavioral revolution**, current realism has a **strong American influence**.
- **Classical realism**, which has its **roots in ancient Greece**, is essentially **normative in outlook** and **concentrates on the fundamental political principles of state existence and national security**.
- On the other hand, **contemporary realism** takes a largely **scientific approach and emphasizes the global structure or system**.
- The three most notable **classical realists in history** are the **ancient Greek historian Thucydides**, the **Renaissance Italian political theorist Niccolo Machiavelli**, and the English political and **legal philosopher Thomas Hobbes**. Among the most prominent realists of the present day are George Kennan and Hans Morgenthau.

Morgenthau's Political Realism Principles

- The following are **Morgenthau's guiding principles for political realism**:
 - **Human nature**, which is essentially **egocentric, self-absorbed, and self-interested**, is the foundation of politics.
 - Since politics is a **separate field of endeavor**, it **cannot be equated with either ethics or economics**. Political discernment guides state leaders' decisions.
 - **Conflicting state interests** can be seen in the world of international politics.
 - The **realism school of thought** adapts to the **dynamic political environment**.
 - Political realism is conscious of the moral weight that political activity carries. It is also conscious of the **conflict between the moral imperative and the conditions for effective political action**.
 - **According to realism**, universal moral principles must be sifted via the particulars of time and place rather than being directly applied to the actions of states in their abstract, universal formulation.
 - **Realists disagree with the premise** that some **countries can impose their ideas on other countries** because they **consider it to be a risky practice that endangers global peace and security**.
 - The **practice of statecraft** necessitates a keen understanding of the **pessimistic knowledge of people**.
- **According to Morgenthau**, realist theory is built on **three fundamental presumptions**:
 - Politicians want to advance the interests of their country.
 - Every country wants to increase its **territorial, economic, political, and cultural impact**.
 - **States employ their influence**, which is **another word for power**, to **defend and advance their interests**. Realistically, states behave in a way that **protects their interests while gaining power**.

Building Block Marxism

- An approach to **Marxist philosophy** known as **structural Marxism** is based on **structuralism** and is most commonly **linked to the writings of French philosopher Louis Althusser**.

Marxist International Relations Theory

- Marxists contend that **in order to defend and legitimize global inequality**, the economic elites simply developed the **ideologies of liberalism and realism**.
- Marxists contend that the **international system was established by wealthy countries and the upper classes** as a means of **defending their interests and serving as the primary analytical framework** for the study of international relations.
- **Dependency theory and World system theory**, both led by **Immanuel Wallerstein**, are **two of the most significant Marxist theories in international affairs** (a Latin American School which such proponents as Andre Gunder Franke).
- **Scholars like Robert Cox** have been at the forefront of more **recent neo-Marxist work in international relations**, which is categorized separately as **critical theory or neo-gramscianism**.

The Fundamentals of Marxism

- Marxism's **central tenet** is that **economic factors, not political factors**, decide how the **world is split into classes**. As a result, **economics prevails over politics** rather than the other way around.
- According to the many **Marxist theories of international relations**, **wealthy nations and businesses** that want to **preserve and increase their wealth** have a **vested interest in the international state system** because it was **created by capitalists**.
- **Marxists view class as having a highly distinctive status** when analyzing society.
- Marxists consider that **society is systematically predisposed to class conflict, in contrast to liberals** who think that there is an underlying harmony of interests between various social groups.
- For instance, **Marx claims** that "the history of all previously existing civilizations is the history of class struggle" in the **Communist Manifesto, which he co-wrote with Engels**.
- The bourgeoisie and the proletariat are the **major axes of struggle in capitalist society**.

Neo-liberalism

- The **neo-liberals diminishing faith in human progress** is their most salient characteristic.
- **Neo-liberals** are much **less positive about collaboration and progress** than **conventional liberals**.
- **They share the realists' or neo-realists pessimistic outlook**.
- **Neo-liberal scholars** are those who **emerged from the Second World War** with many of the **same beliefs as classic liberals** but possibly **without sharing their optimism**.
- **Opinions on the Neo-liberal Approach:** In keeping with the **philosophy of modern social science**, many liberals have felt more at ease explaining than predicting, as noted by **Zacher and Mathew**: "Liberals did not want to be branded as idealists as were many interwar liberals, the international events of this century have made them worry about being too optimistic."

Fundamental Elements of Neo-liberalism

- The **four primary strands of thought** that make up **post-war liberalism or neo-liberalism**.
- **Institutional liberalism, sociological liberalism, republican liberalism, and interdependent liberalism** are, only those strands of these that immediately affect us.

Neo-realism

- **Neo-realism**, which is a **more recent branch of realism that emerged in the 1980s under the influence of Kenneth Waltz**, is also known as **current realism and structural realism**.
-

- **Neo-realists** continue to **emphasize the central role of power**, but they **prefer to explain recent events** in terms of the **architecture of the international system** as opposed to the **objectives and characteristics of individual states**.

Ideas about Neorealism

- **Neo-realism** does **not simply refer to Waltz's idea of structural realism**.
- **Waltz's notion** has been combined with the **theories of more classic realists like Hans Morgenthau, Raymond Aron, Stanley Hoffmann, and Robert Gilpin** to create what is known as a **contemporary or modern realism profile**.
- **Joseph Grieco** is one of these important **contemporary realists**.
- However, these **neo-realists point out two obstacles to international cooperation**: the relative advantages of others and the fear of those who would not submit to the ruling class.

The Third Neorealist Iteration

- Another variation of **neo-realism, the third variation**, is **gaining popularity in security studies**. This type was further divided into the **Offensive Neo-realist and Defensive Neo-realist sub-groups**.
- **Defensive neo-realists** are mistaken for **neo-liberal institutionalists** as a **subset of liberalism**, whereas **offensive neo-realists emphasize the significance of relative power**.
- A number of detractors have noted that **modern realists like Waltz**, who **develop a realist theory without relying on a presumption about human nature**, have the propensity to view states as adversarial and egoistic entities.
- Furthermore, these characteristics seem to predate the **interactions of states in the works of current structural realists**, as though they existed before the game of power politics started.

Approach to Social Constructivism

- In general, **constructivism** holds that **knowledge is created internally** by an **individual rather than being transferred to a student from an outside source**.
- The creator of **social constructivism, Vygotsky (1978)**, **emphasizes the value of interaction with others**, including classmates, teachers, and parents, in order to acquire information.
- The best learning, **according to Campbell (2004)**, takes place in the **midst of social interaction**.
- The **adoption of a constructivist approach** creates a **technologically advanced environment that encourages technology's full potential for resource production and distribution**.
- It can encompass so many strategies, such as inquiry learning and Science/technology/society, which have occasionally been dubbed as "far from being faddish, the **teaching actives supported by constructivism** represent the **best practices of Science teachers since time immemorial**," a **constructivist viewpoint can be unifying**.

International Critical Theory

- A variety of schools of thought in **international relations, including positivist and post-positivist perspectives**, have **criticized the theoretical, meta-theoretical, and political status quo in IR theory** as well as in international politics more generally.
- **Marxist and Neo-Marxist methodologies** as well as certain **social constructivist strands** are **critiqued by positivists**.

- In addition to **non-Weberian historical sociology, international political sociology, critical geopolitics**, and the so-called **new materialism, post-positivist critiques** also include **post-structuralist, post-colonial, "critical constructivist, critical theory, Neo-Gramscian**, most feminist, and some English school approaches. **These subsequent theories all have different epistemological and ontological foundations than both liberalism and realism.**
- A major worry is that "**a myopic discipline of IR might contribute to the continued development of a civil society** in the US that thinks, reflects, and analyses complex international events through a very narrow set of theoretical lenses"

The Female Perspective on International Relations

- Feminists like **Cynthia Enloe and Spilie Peterson** have advocated for it.
- It implies that the **dominance of men in politics is a major factor** in how exploitative and competitively oriented international relations are.
- It makes the case that if **women had received their fair share, the world would have been more harmonious, balanced, and effective.**
- **Liberal feminists contend that in order to achieve gender equality, change must be brought about by political mobilization, pressure, and education.**
- According to **radical feminists, capitalism** is the primary contributor to gender inequality, which **socialism can eliminate.**

Critique of Realism by Feminists

- The **patriarchal characteristics of the state** remained to **dominate international relations even after the contemporary state** made accommodations for gender issues.
- The **demands of the women's movement or changes** that would have an **impact on social and political systems** were not something that international relations theorists could connect to.
- Because **patriarchy is deemed vital for upholding the social order of the state by realists, feminist authors like Rosemary Grant** contend that realist theory supports it.
- As men are associated with the state and the **state is the foundation of patriarchal relations in realist discourse**, the **theory of international relations favors men and excludes women.**
- The realism argument, which accepts the premise that **males are the citizens and women are the "other," or outsider, is criticized by feminists.**
- The **promotion of women's rights is referred to as feminism.** It illustrates how a **patriarchal society has caused women to be oppressed and disadvantaged in comparison to men.**
- They contend that this **strategy is patriarchal, biased against women, and conceals their position.**
- They consider **nationalism and war to be gendered phenomena.**
- **Feminists promote a feminist strategy for national security** and international affairs in order to expose and **address gender prejudices.**

Post-modernism

- In contrast to **modernism, post-modernism** was a **broad movement that emerged in the middle to end of the 20th century in philosophy, the arts, architecture, and criticism.**
- Widespread **skepticism, subjectivism or relativism**, a general **mistrust of reason**, and a keen **awareness of the importance of ideology** in establishing and **upholding political and economic power** are its defining characteristics.

- According to Devetak, the **power-knowledge connection** and the textual techniques **employed by post-modernist international theorists** are **two of the most significant post-modernist topics**.
- The **works of Michel Foucault** have had the **greatest impact on post-modern scholarship's focus on the power-knowledge nexus**. He does not share the positivists' view that **knowledge is immune to the workings of power**.

Principal Defense of Postmodernism

- The **central claim of Foucault** is that **knowledge is actually produced by power**.
- According to him, "**All knowledge depends on and strengthens existing power relations, and all power requires knowledge.**"
- Truth, according to post-modernists, **is a component of social contexts rather than something that exists outside of them**.
- As a result, **post-modernists are mainly curious about what kinds of "truths" and knowledge practices support particular power arrangements**.
- **Post-modern international theorists** have applied this perspective to the **field of international relations to investigate the 'truths' of the theory and demonstrate how the dominant ideas and knowledge claims are in fact heavily dependent on particular power dynamics**.
- Smith illustrates the **relationship between power and knowledge** using two contemporary examples from the **work of Cynthia Weber and Jens Bartelson on the concept of sovereignty**.

Chapter - 2

International Relations Concepts

The State Structure

- The global community is composed of 185 independent states. The state system today refers to **how humanity is organized into independent states**.
- **The Western state system**, nation-state system, or (sovereign) state system, as they are often referred to, is defined by **Palmer and Perkins** as "**the pattern of political life in which individuals are independently organized into sovereign states that must manage to live along together.**"
- In fact, **two of a state's fundamental** characteristics are **sovereignty and a defined territory**.
- As **Garner** stated, there should always be **a group of people with a functioning government**. In actuality, **exchanges and interactions** between the states that make up the state system **comprise international relations**.

Independent Actors

- **Non-state actors** are people or groups with **significant economic, political, or social influence**.
- They have the **ability to have an impact on a national and occasionally** even an international scale, but they are not citizens of or allies with any one nation or state.
- State actors are currently described as "**an organized political actor not directly related to the state but pursues goals that affect essential state interests,**" according to Pearlman and Cunningham.
- **Inter-governmental Organizations (IGOs)** are groups that have **three or more nation-states as members**.
- The **global IGOs and the regional IGOs** are the **two primary categories of IGOS**.
- The **United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF)**, and many more organizations have **universal or virtually universal membership**, meaning every state is a member.
- **Regional IGOs**, like the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and many others, are subsets of governments that have joined based on a certain interest or location.
- International business organizations (IBOs) and multinational corporations (MNCs)
- **Transnational Corporations (TNCs)**, sometimes known as **Multinational Corporations (MNCs)**, and **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**, are two different categories of transnational actors .
- **MNC is a multinational corporation** that has **fixed facilities and personnel** in each of the many countries where it operates concurrently on a global scale.

The Non-Governmental Sector (NGO)

- **NGOs are non-governmental organizations** (private international actors) **created by volunteers from the populations** of two or more nations to **advance their shared interests and ideals** in an effort to **influence the actions of State Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)**.

Sovereignty

- **Sovereignty refers to the state's absolute authority**, both **internally and externally**.
- The state can be distinguished from other **associations or organizations by its sovereignty**.
- The **French philosopher Jean Bodin (1530–1596)** provided one of the **earliest definitions of sovereignty**: "**Supreme power over citizens and subordinates, unconstrained by law.**"

- **Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679) expanded on the idea of sovereignty** by putting **less focus on the king himself and more on the concept of the "state" or "governance."**
- Hobbes compared the **sovereign to the state and the executive branch.**
- The foundation of the **contemporary international order is sovereignty.**
- The **treaty of West Phalia, which was signed in 1648, recognized and institutionalized this concept of sovereignty** for the first time.
- In order to **recognize a state as a participant in international relations**, it said that **all sovereign states are equal in international law and international relations.**
- Only **sovereign states may engage in international relations.**

Power

- All interactions, including those in politics, are **characterized by the phenomena of power.**
- **Hans Morgenthau defined power** as "Man's control over the thoughts and deeds of other men," but because minds cannot be seen, **power can only be measured by how people and states to act.**
- **Power in international relations** refers to a **state's capacity to compel respect and obedience from other states** as well as to enforce its own will.

Power's Range and Scope

- Power is a **non-divisible form of energy** that has the **ability to influence another person's behavior** even when they are resisting the change.
- The **fundamental qualities of power** are their **range or dimensions.**
- **Power as a Tool for Achieving Goals**
- A power arises when a **purpose has been attained** and is exercised with the intention of achieving that goal.

Regarding Relational Power

- Rather than being a legal phenomenon, it is **social in nature.**
- **Power cannot exist without at least two people.**
- The **subject of power** is the one who wields it, and the **one who is oppressed by it is the victim of power.**
- **Power as a Dimension of Influence:** A certain behavior can be induced by power.
- **Influence is the aspect of power** that has to do with the **subject's behavior with the victim being the cause.** B changes some of his actions as a result of A's influence.

The Situational Dimension of Power

- This implies that **power varies depending on the unique characteristics** of each scenario.
- For instance, **power will differ based on the number of participants**—three or two—the degree of victim resistance, and the intensity of that resistance.

The Relative Dimension of Power

- This clarifies that the **relative strengths of a subject and a victim** in a given context determine whether or not a subject may exert power over a victim.
- **The power equation** between them alters when their respective strengths differ.
- **Changes in the position of states** in the international community are caused by this **relative dimension of power.**

- The **Instrumental Dimension of Power**: some have claimed that **power tends to have a dynamic of its own separate and different from the goal which it is designed to attain, power is not an end in itself.**
- Power is a **tool for achieving particular objectives**

Dimensions of Power as a Need

- The greater a state, group, or person's need, **the more probable it is that others on whom it depends will use their influence to provide that need.**
- **Power as a Dimension of Responsiveness**: Where there is little chance of resistance from the victim, power is most effective.
- It becomes harder for a **subject to exert power over him** when the victim is able to resist, and as a result, **the nature of power in that circumstance is impacted.**

As a Capability, Power

- The **availability of certain resource capacities for the application of power is referred to as this dimension.**
- **Power is frequently used exclusively to refer to this ability.**

Range of Power

- The amount of other actors who are influenced by an actor is referred to as the **actor's power domain.**
- As a result, **a state may exert significant influence in some regions of the world** while exerting little or no impact in others.

Power-balance theory

- **Thucydides** attributed the start of the **Peloponnesian War to the "balance of power."** It was the **focus of an essay by David Hume (1742) in the 18th century, and international relations theorists are still fascinated by it today.** The phrase "**balance of power**" is used to describe a **variety of theories**, but the term itself suggests that **shifts in the distribution of political power may be seen and measured.**
- According to the **balance of power theory**, challenged governments would **enhance their own power in response** when one state or alliance raises its power or uses it more aggressively, frequently by establishing a **counterbalance coalition.**
- One of the **main ideas of neo-realism theory** is the **balance of power.**
- **According to Hartman**, the **concept of the balance of power** in international relations can be thought of as a **system where one power bloc gives way to the formation of another**, which in turn **creates a web of alliances.**
- The **idea of balance of power** is based on the notion that any place in the system where **there is too much power poses a threat to the survival** of the other units.
- The **functioning of the world's power balance** is further complicated by the **evolving nature of power in today's international system.**
- Small governments and even **non-state groups** can now **amass tremendous influence thanks to technological advancements** like globalization, the internet, and WMDs.

- **Future conflicts involving nations** engaged in **protracted disagreements** may still be governed by the **balance of power**, but those involving **terrorist organizations and other non-state entities** are less likely to be governed by it.
- Insofar as the **balance of power theory** has been useful, it has been founded on the **idea that power** is a certain kind of power resource used in a **specific policy-contingency framework**, i.e., military force imagined in the context of war-winning capability.

Balance of Power Theory Premises

- The **core tenets of the balance of power** theory are that **Military might is the measure of power**.
- What counts **most in war is victory**.
- The validity of these presumptions can only be successfully debated when they have been made apparent.
- The balance of Power can be divided into two:

Soft Power vs. Hard Power

- **Command power** is another name for **hard power**.
- It is the **capacity to exert pressure on others to change their behavior (Smith-Windsor)**.
- The capacity to entice or deter other people from **wanting what you desire is known as soft power (Joseph Nye)**.
- Unlike hard power, **soft power can be used by actors other than states**. Education, the media, consumerism, exporting values, etc. are a few examples.

Security Ideas in a Global Environment

Since the **1990s**, the **idea of an international security actor** has **expanded in all directions**, from countries to groups, people, international systems, NGOs, and local governments.

Traditional Security

- The state is the **referent object of security** according to the **conventional security paradigm**, which uses a **realist construct of security**.
- **During the cold war, the theorem's popularity peaked**.
- **The anarchistic power balance, the military alliance between the US and the USSR, or the nation-state's total sovereignty** were the **traditional sources of security**.
- **Basic Characteristics of Conventional Security**: The term "**traditional security**" refers to the **collection of actions** performed by governments and international organizations, like the **Association of South-East Asian Nations, the European Union, and the United Nations**, to **maintain mutual safety and survival**.
- These actions range from **military operations to diplomatic pacts** like **treaties and conventions**.
- **International and domestic security are always intertwined**.
- In the global context, **national security or state security is international security**.

Non-Traditional Security

- **Security threats** that aren't conventional have a few traits.
- **Due to the globalization and information revolution**, they are **typically non-military in nature, multinational in scale, and neither completely domestic nor solely inter-state**.

- This suggests that these **unconventional threats** are far **more terrifying than conventional ones**.
- They necessitate that the **national leadership promotes international cooperation** as well as **internal socio-economic and political reforms** with an open vision.
- **International threats** are being **debated more** and more lately, not just in academic circles but also by individuals in nearly every country in the world.
- They **amply demonstrate the gravity** of these issues' **significance in the modern world**.
- In order to **handle non-traditional issues, military deterrence, diplomatic wranglings**, and short-term political agreements fall short, necessitating the use of non-military alternatives.



Chapter - 3

Conflict and Peace

- A **condition of war** between two entities may result from a **conflict of opinions or interests**. Due to the nature of nuclear, chemical, and biological warfare, **turning to war now entails using weapons of mass destruction**, the effects of which will be the **same for both the victor and the loser**.
- Deterrence tactics are employed in foreign policy at such times to **prevent the enemies from taking drastic measures**.
- **Non-state actors possess** qualities like **strength and the capacity for influence**, in addition to having a base or **headquarters in a particular state**. However, their **operations extend beyond the state's boundaries** in addition to within it.
- They also go by the name "**domestic actors**."
- **Inter-governmental Organizations (IGOs)** are groups that have **three or more nation-states as members**. The **global IGOs and the regional IGOs** are the **two primary categories of IGOs**.
- The United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and many more organizations have **universal or virtually universal membership**, meaning every state is a member.
- **Regional IGOs**, like the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and many others, are **subsets of governments** that have joined based on a certain interest or location.
- International business organizations (IBOs) and multinational corporations (MNCs)
- Transnational Corporations (TNCs), sometimes known as Multinational Corporations (MNCs), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), are two **different categories of transnational actors (NGOs)**.
- **MNC is a multinational corporation** that has **fixed facilities** and personnel in each of the many countries where it operates concurrently on a global scale.

Nature of Warfare

Conflicts of ideas and interests are related to the **nature of war** and can be classified as:

- **Nationalism**. People nowadays are increasingly **preoccupied with the concept of nationalism**, and they will go to any lengths to wage war in its name.
- **Ethnic: Ethnicity** makes a person believe that their group is superior to others in all ways and that they should have more rights in every area of life, even at the expense of the lives of others.
- **The following two categories under "ethnicity" enter the picture:**
 - Ethnocentrism
 - Dehumanizing the other people
- **Genocide: Mass-level killing methods**, which have been a stain on human history thus far, have **occasionally been used to prove one's own point** or put oneself in a better position.
- **Religion**: There have been **numerous religious battles** throughout **human history** in an **effort to demonstrate that one's religion, philosophy, and way of life are superior to the other**.
- **Ideological**: moves, it **develops together with some of its companions**, such as various **new ideologies and associated disputes between ideas**.
- The following are the **problems with ideological disagreements:**
 - The Cold War

- Capitalism and Communism.
- Totalitarianism and democracy.
- The Third World and the West

The Evolution of Warfare

- In the **latter half of the 20th century**, conflicts' characteristics **underwent a significant transformation**.
- Of the **56 major armed conflicts** recorded in the ten-year period 1990–2005, the **state-against-state model is becoming the exception**. Even though 14 of the conflicts involved foreign forces on one or both sides, only three of them were **interstate in nature and the rest were internal wars**.
- In addition, while **wars between wealthy nations dominated the first part of the 20th century**, today's conflicts are primarily fought in the world's poorer nations, **with Africa and Asia hosting the majority of internal hostilities** over the past ten years.

1. Technology

- Warfare is **not shaped by technology**.
- **Technology** has been the **main source of military innovation** throughout history.
- **Warfare is the conduct of war** or we may say it is the **conduct of physical activity by armed forces in the context of conflict**.
- It is **influenced by changes in warfare** more than anything else.
- However, the **insurgents in the Second Gulf War turned to asymmetrical warfare, battling the high-tech American arsenal with low-tech assassination, sabotage, and terror weapons**.
- The enemy's methods didn't lose their effectiveness until the United States **modified its technology to counter the new threat**. Although politics, morale, and training certainly had a role in how things turned out in Iraq, **the nature of the technology created the condition of conflict**.

2. Nationalism

- It increased their **investment in the conflict** and **provided a reason for assaulting the adversary country, turning war into a popular movement**. As a result, the **distinction between military and civilian targets has become hazy**.

3. Strategy

- Here, it's **crucial to understand two ideas**:
 - the ability to harm and the ability to defeat.
- The **traditional aim of war is the power to defeat**, which is the **capacity to seize territory or defeat hostile military forces**.
- The **capacity to do harm outside of the immediate military sphere** is known as the **power to hurt or coercive violence**.
- As a **country's economic endeavor** and frequently the **morale of its citizens depend on its ability to wage war**, the **ability to harm has grown in importance in all facets of combat**.

A New Form of Group Violence

- The **conventional state paradigm of conflict** was addressed by the international procedures that have been built to control, prevent, and settle disputes.
- There has been a lot of **trouble adjusting to the new pattern of collective violence**, which frequently **occurs on sovereign territories with varying degrees of government accountability**.

- **People went over nearby borders**, sometimes causing entire regions to become unstable, sparking new conflicts and resulting in an increase in refugees.
- All countries, **rich or poor**, too close to or too far from the **scene of the conflict**, are **affected by the accelerated flow of refugees and asylum seekers**, the **rising costs of regional or global peace-restoration** and maintenance efforts, international terrorism, and the destabilization of the global economy.

Mass-Destructive Weapons

- A **nuclear, radiological, chemical, biological**, or any other weapon that can kill many people or do **great devastation to the biosphere** or other naturally occurring or artificial structures is considered a **weapon of mass destruction**.
- **Weapons of Mass Damage (WMD)** have the potential to cause such widespread and **indiscriminate death and destruction** that their sheer existence in the hands of a hostile state can be seen as a grave threat.
- **Modern weapons of mass destruction are typically classified as either nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons**, such as nuclear weapons, chemical warfare, or biological warfare.
- Since **at least 1937**, the phrase "**weapons of mass destruction**" has been in use.
- **During World Military II (1939–45)**, when they were notably used in the firebombing of cities like **Germany, Tokyo, and Japan**, these **high-flying air battleships** appeared to represent an unstoppable menace to population centers far from any war front.
- Proliferation, or the possibility that smaller countries, rogue states, or transnational terrorist groups could obtain the means to make and deliver WMD, has been the **primary concern with regard to all WMD since the end of the Cold War**.
- **International accords** like the **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968**, the **Biological Weapons Convention of 1972**, and the **Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993** contain provisions that **prevent the spread of WMD**.

Deterrence

- **Deterrence is a tactic used in international relations to stop an enemy from conducting an action that has not yet been started or to stop them from doing something that another state wants them to do**.
- **During the Cold War, deterrence theory became more popular as a military tactic in relation to the deployment of nuclear weapons**.
- **During this period, it acquired a novel meaning**: if a weaker nuclear force might be safeguarded from being destroyed by a surprise strike, **a stronger foe could be deterred by it due to its extreme destructive capability**.
- The **main concern for the US is extended deterrence**, which **prevents attacks on allies**. A notable example of **deterrence using conventional troops is the US presence in South Korea**, which was initially intended to prevent a resurgence of the Korean War.

Conflict Resolution

- It is **conceptualized as the techniques and procedures used to encourage the peaceful resolution of hostilities and retaliation**. In how the dispute develops, the **dimensions of resolution frequently follow the dimensions of conflict**.