

Question # 02:

Comparatively discuss the modernist IR theories (Realism and Liberalism) with post-modernist IR theories (Feminism and Constructivism).

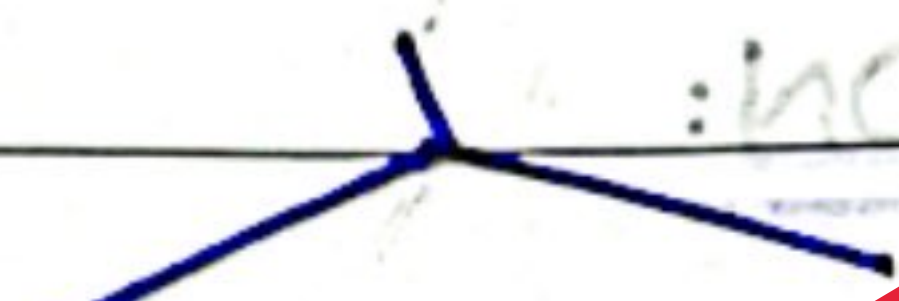
ANSWER:

1) INTRODUCTION:

Since 1919 International relations has evolved and passed through various stages and phases. Similarly, the modernist and post-modernist theories were formulated in those eras. The evolution of society gave birth to the Nation State system and the world wars gave birth to the international relations. Accordingly, classical theories like idealism and realism came as a response leading to a neo-neo-debate and now the post-modernism era comprised of critical, constructivism theory and reached to Globalized and technology era.

2) Comparative Analysis:

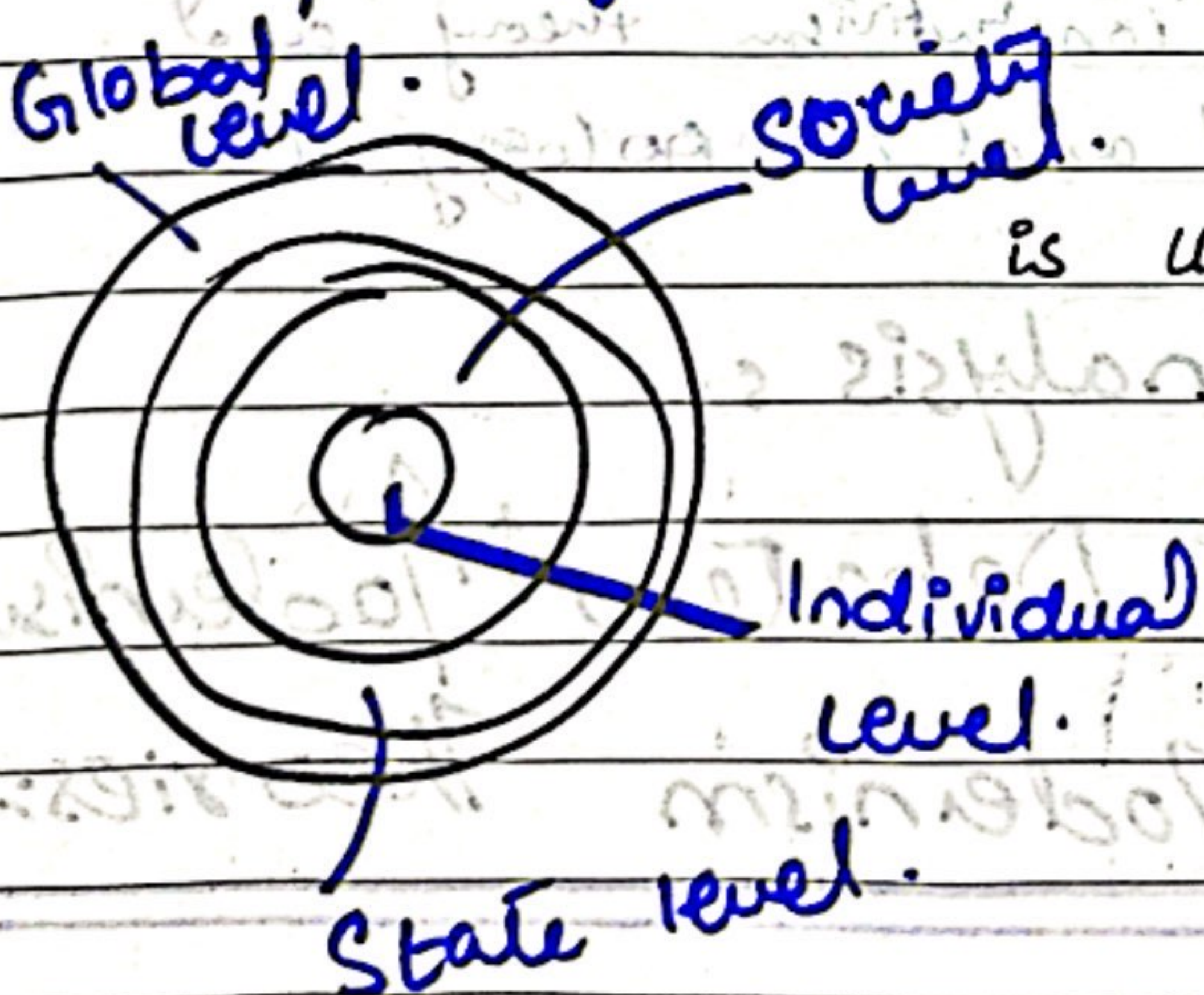
The Great Debates, Modernism and Post-Modernism Theories:

First Great Debate	Third Great Debate	Fourth Great Debate
-(1920-1939)-	(1960-1970)	1990-present
- Classical	- Structural / Positivist	- Post-Positivist
- Individual level	State level	Global level
 Classical Realism Idealism	 Neo Realism Neo Liberalism	 Constructivism Feminism
		→ Critical Theory → Post-Modern

Modernism

Post-Modernism

a, Concept of the level of Analysis:



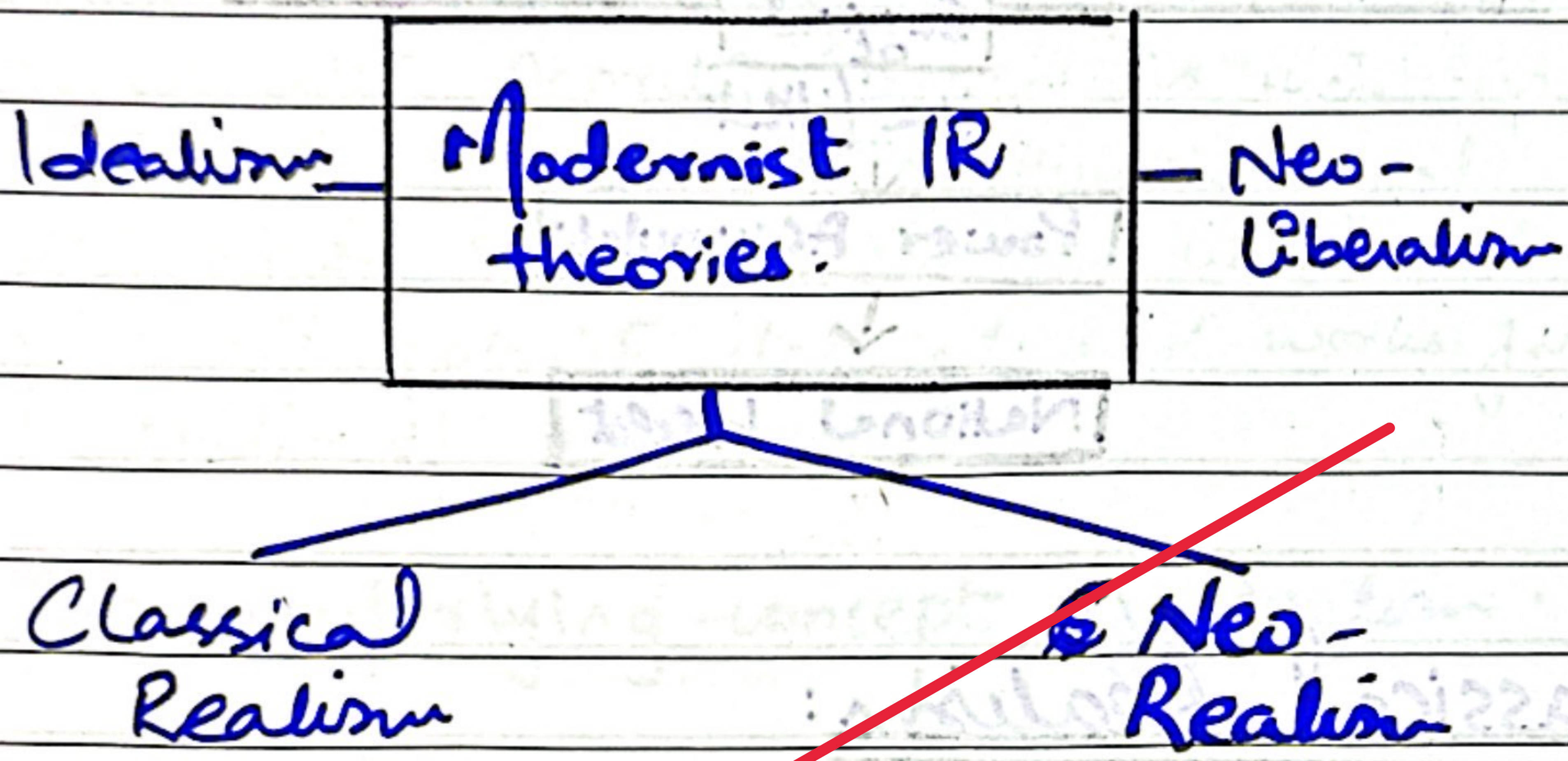
"International relations is the study of ^{relation} on the basis of individual level, society level, state level and global level matters."

3) Modernist IR theories:-

a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism:

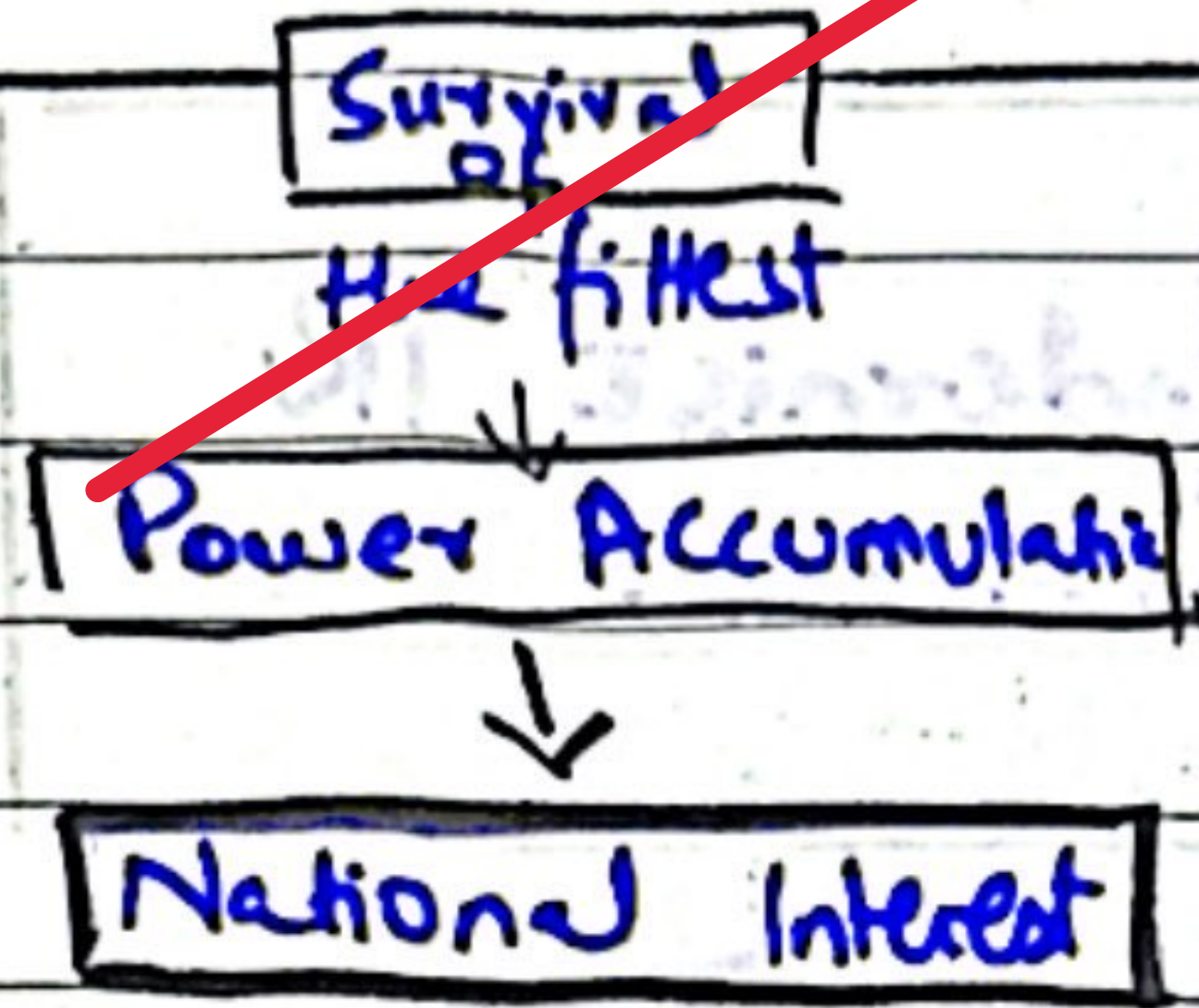
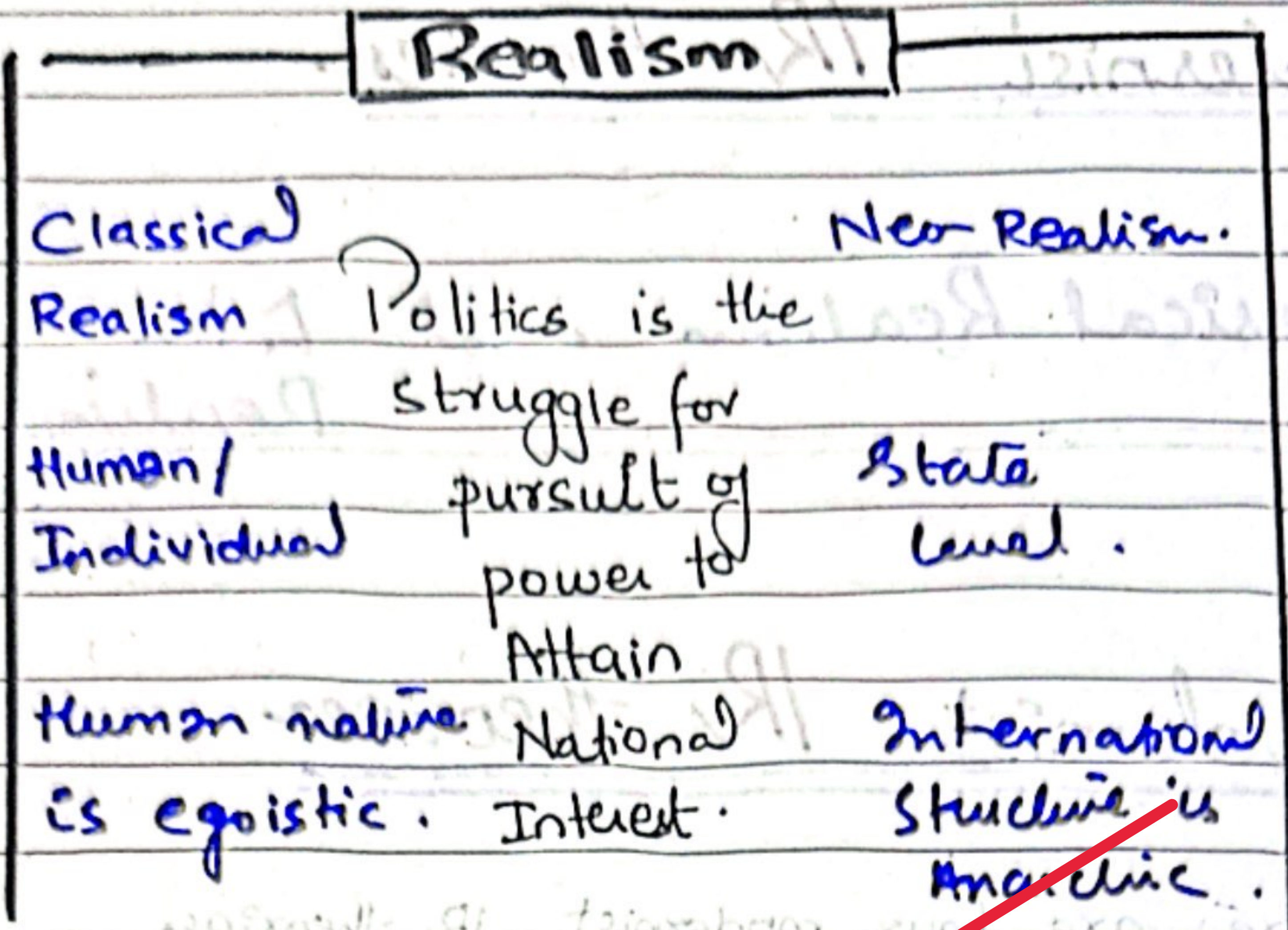
3) Modernist IR theories:-

There are four modernist IR theories.



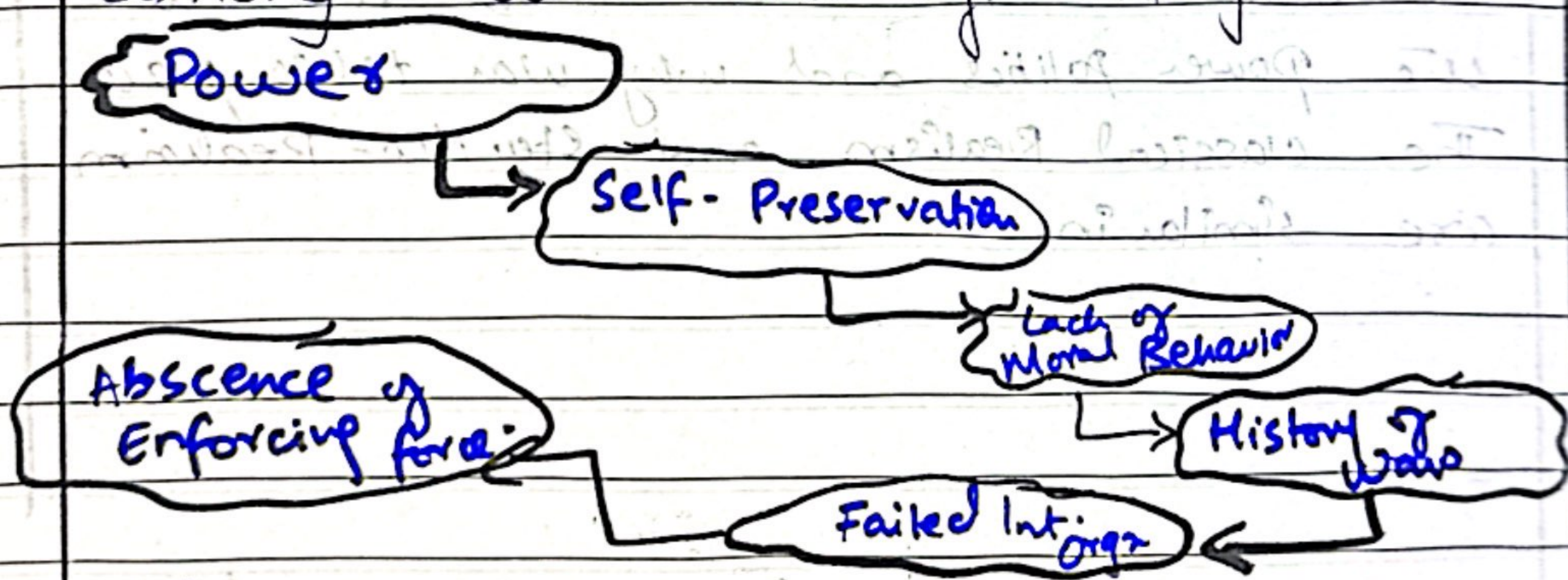
a) Classical Realism and Neo Realism.

Classical and Neo-Realism both relate to the power politics and why war takes place. The Classical Realism and Neo-Realism are similar in:



a) Classical Realism:

Hans J. Morgenthau explained the concept of Power Politics in his work 'Politics among Nations'. According to Morgenthau:



According to Hans. J. Morgenthau, Power is necessary for self-preservation as there is lack of moral behavior proved by the history of wars as the International organizations failed which reflects absence of enforcing law.

76) Neo-Realism:

Neo-Realism is an evolved concept of Classical Realism. It agrees there is power accumulation but that is because the structure is anarchic. Kenneth Waltz in his work - 'The theory of politics' showcases because of the Anarchic system is there is difference in capabilities thus unequal distribution of power leads to bipolar structure and the polarity decided and works for its National Interest.

77) The underlying concept of Realism:

Realism is based on 3S's.

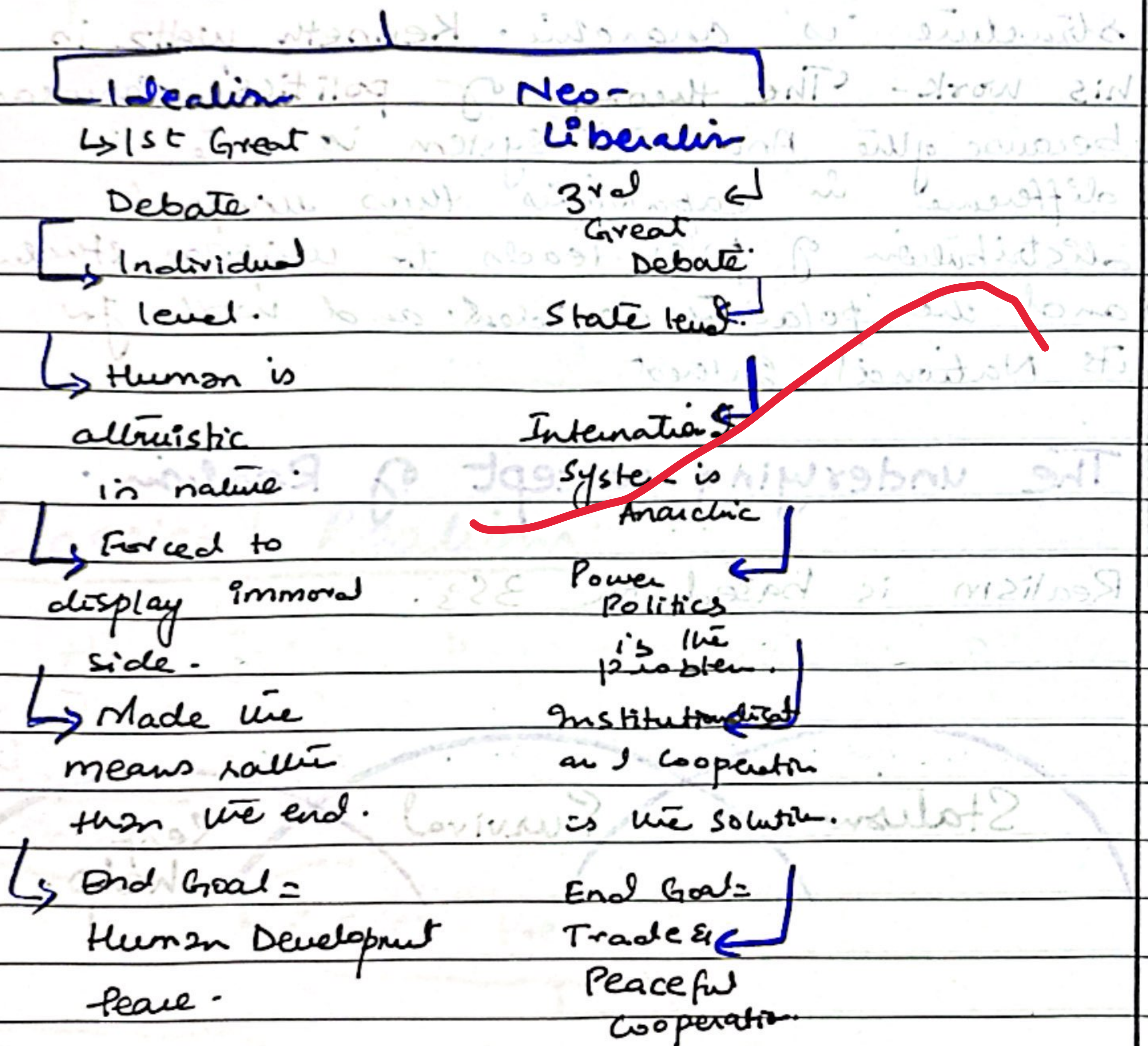
Statism

Survival

Self-help.

b) The concept of Idealism and Neo-liberalism:

Idealism is an utopian concept which dominated in 1919 and with the League of Nations and its failure along with the broke of World War II. The theory failed. Neo-liberalism focuses more on co-operation and peace.



John Locke is the Proponent of Idealism where as Immanuel Kant proposed Neo-Liberalism. Both the ideologies agree on:

"Politics is the struggle for pursuit of cooperation for the attainment of Common Interests."

POST - MODERN THEORIES:

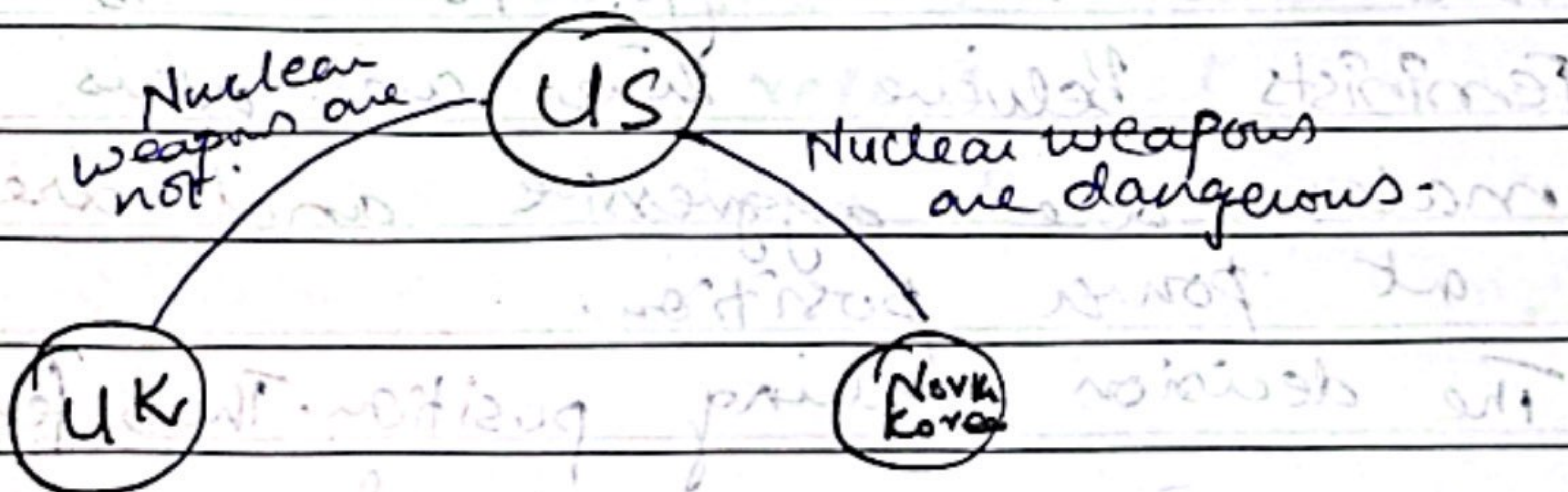
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CONSTRUCTIVISM:

The reality and knowledge people know is all social construct. Constructivism's main proponent is Alexander Wendt.

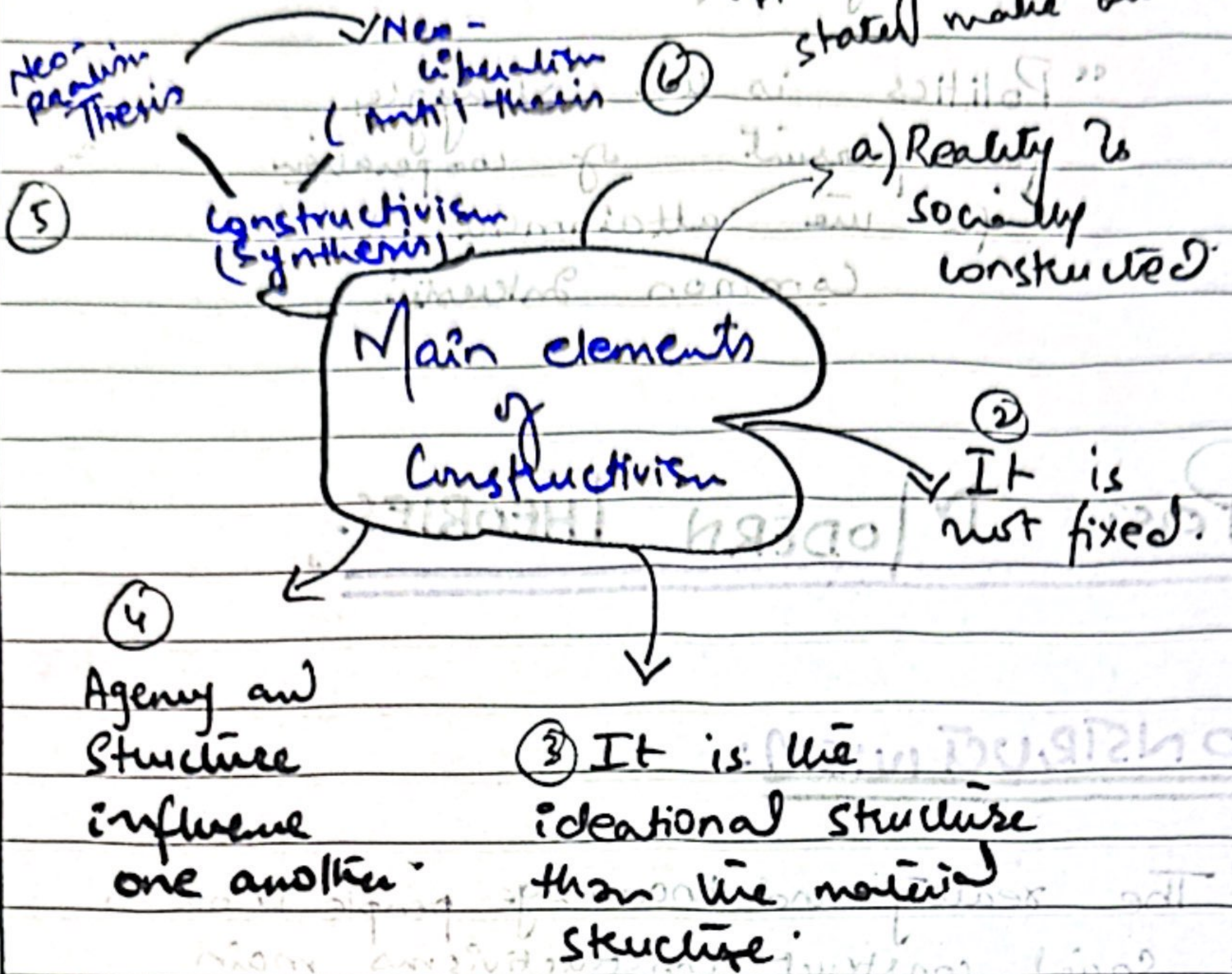
i) Concept of Ideational Structure:

Wendt believed it is not about the material structure but the Ideational Structure. According to Wendt,



This reflects the problem is not the material structure (Nukes) but the idea (relation) attached to it.

"Anarchy is what states make out of it!"



You have got potential

b) Feminism:

The main concept of Feminists is they are excluded from power structure. According to Feminists the Gender is used as a tool for Power divide. Feminists believe there are wars because males are aggressive and are at power position.

The decision making position. Thus, female are cooperative, calm, composed and are in household, domestic chores. The solution lies

mainstreaming women.

5) Critical Analysis:

The Modern and Post-Modernism theories was at many stages. The level of difference is mainly because of the times and advancement.

"IR is the study of world in transition".

This reflects the material structure modernism was referring to. IR is beyond the material and goes onto → ideas, norms, values, globalization and technology.

Where's compare and contrast?
Add points like epistemology, no. focus of analysis, methodology, power and ethics, examples

6) CONCLUSION:

The journey from first great debate to fourth great debate shows theories carry along rather than being obsolete. Realism exist in the form of US-China and Constructivism in US-Israel. Liberalism is prevalent in EU. These reflect that International relations is not a static but an evolving subject and the theories explain the dynamics and must be understood collectively.