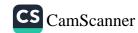
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	DetecR-I
Q:	Critically evaluate the strengths and
	weakness of the Realist, liberalist and
	constructivist theories of international
-	relations. How does they explain the bena-
	viou of states in international system?
	at a set of the set of
1-	Introduction:
	International relations is the study
- Al-	of how stales interact with each other in
	a grobal system characterized by
	cooperation, competition, and complict.
	To explain and predict state behavious,
	scholars have developed several theore
	tical frameworks with Realism, Liberalism
14 20%	and constructivism as the three domin.
	ant theories. They provide different
	perspectives on why stales act as they
	do, from pursuing power and security
See.	to fostering cooperation or being
1. Constant	shaped by ideas and social morms.
	By critically escaluating these theories.
	By critically evaluating these theories,
	the complexities of global appoirs can
	be better understored with diverse factors
	influencing them.



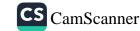
2. Theories of International Relations: Realism, Liberalism and Constructivicm Core Idea of Realism: i) Realism views international relation as a struggle for power in an anarchic world where no central authority exists. Stales prioritize survival and competition is inevitable Realists argue that they operate in celf-help environment, and alliances are often temporary and driven by mutual interests. It's key thinks include Niccolo Machiavelli Thucydides, Hans Morganthau. Strengths of Realism: ìi . Explains Conflict and war: Realism effectively explains why states engage in wars, arms races, and territorial expansion. Historical events Like World war I and I can be understood through the lens of power struggles and security dilemmas.



Focus on National Interest: Realism highlights the importance of national interests in shaping foreign policy. This is evident in U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, where oil interests and security concerns drive engagement. * Timeless Relevance: Realism remains relevant across different eras, reflecting consistent patterns of state behaviour driven by power and competition. iii Weaknesses of Realism. Overlooks Cooperation: Realism downplays the role of international organizations like the United Nations or others which facilit ate cooperation and peace. Ignores Economic and Social Pactors The focus on military and political power often neglects the impluence of



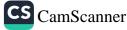
Date: economic interdependence, trade, and grobal institutions. > Limited in Addressing Non-state Realism struggles to explain the rise of tr non-state actors (eg multi-national comportions, terrorist groups) and their impact on internat ional relations. Example of Realism: Russian-Ukraine Was: The conflict reflects realist principles as Russia seeks to expand it's sphere of impluence and counter perceived threats from NATO's expansion. Russia's actions demonstrate the realist belief in power politics and the desire to maintain strategic dominance. 2- Core Idea of Liberalism: Liberalism presents a more optimistic view of international relations,



Da Day: arguing that states can cooperate through international institutions, economic interdependence, and democratic gover nance. Unlike realists, liberals belive that states are not always in competition but can achieve mutual benefits through diplomacy and trade It emphasizes the role of international law, human rights and global organizations in fostering peace and reducing complict. Key Thinkers: The key thinkers of liperal school are immanuel Kant, John Locke, Woodrow Wilcon. i- Strengths of Liberalism Explains Institutional Cooperation: Institutions like the EU, UN, NATO reflect liberal ideas, showing how cooperation can knhance security and economic prosperity. Economic Interpolependence: Liberalism explaines why economically



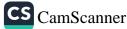
interconnected states, such as China and the U.S. avoid direct military confrontation as was would disrupt trade and economic growth. Focus on Human rights and demorcr. acy: hiberalism underscores the importance of humanitarian interventions and global governance to promote stability. ii- Weaknesses of Liberalism: > Idealistic Acsumptions: Critics argue that liberalism underestimates the role of power and self interest. Some states prioritize national interests over internation cooperation as seen in the US. with drawal from the Paris Climate Agreement (2017). Failure to Prevent Conflicts: > Despite liberal institutions, complicts like the Syrian Civil War and Russia's annexation of Crima (2014) continues



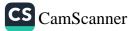
challenging liberal assumptions about global cooperation. > Excludes Authoritarian states: Liberalism struggles to address the hole of authoritarian regimes, which may resist democratic ideals and liber al norms. Example: European Union (EU): The EU exemplifies liberal priciples by promoting economic integration and redu cing the likelihood of complict among member stales. Former vivals like France and Grermany now cooperate extensiv ly through share a economic and politi cal frame worke. 3- Core Idea of Constructivism: Constructivism chifts the focus from material factors (military and eco. momic power) to the role of ideas, norms, identities, and social structures in Shaping state be naviour. Constructivist



Dav. argue that the international system is socially constructed, meaning that the beliefs and identities of states impluence their actions. Unlike realing and liberalism, constructivism suggests that state interests are not fixed but evolve based on historical, cultural, and social contexts. Key Thinkers: Alexandar Wendt and Nicholas Onuf are the major proponents of constructivism i- Strengths of Constructivism: > Explains change in Global Polifics: Constructivism helps explain shifts in international norms, such as the growing focus of on climate change human rights, and gender equality. Recognizes non-material forses: he theory accounts the influence of identity, culture and historical navratives on foreign policy, as seen



Day: In the post Gold Wor U.S. Russia relation. , Adapts to New Global Challenges: Constructivism is well-suited to explain energing global issues that donot fit traditional power politics, such as global pandomics, cybersecurity, an transmational activism ii- Weaknesses of Constructivism: Lacks Predictive Power: Since constructiviem focuses on evolving norms and ideas, it can struggle to predict future state behaviour. Subjective Interpretations: The emphasis on social constructs can lead to varying conclusions, making it harder to form concrete policies. Example: Climate Change Agree-ment (Paris Accord): Constructivium



explains how evolving global norms around environmental responsibility have led to widespread cooperation, even among states with differing material interests Conclusion 6-Realism, Liberalism, and Constructiviem offer valueable but distinct perspectives on intermational relations While realism explains power politics and complict, liberalism highlights cooperation and institutions, and constructivism focuses on the role of ideas and identities. Together these theories provide à comprehensive fram ework for understanding the comp. lexities of international system, reinforcing the importance of consideving multiple approches in IR analysis satisfactory ntent is fine and relevant add charts and tables rest is fine 12/20

