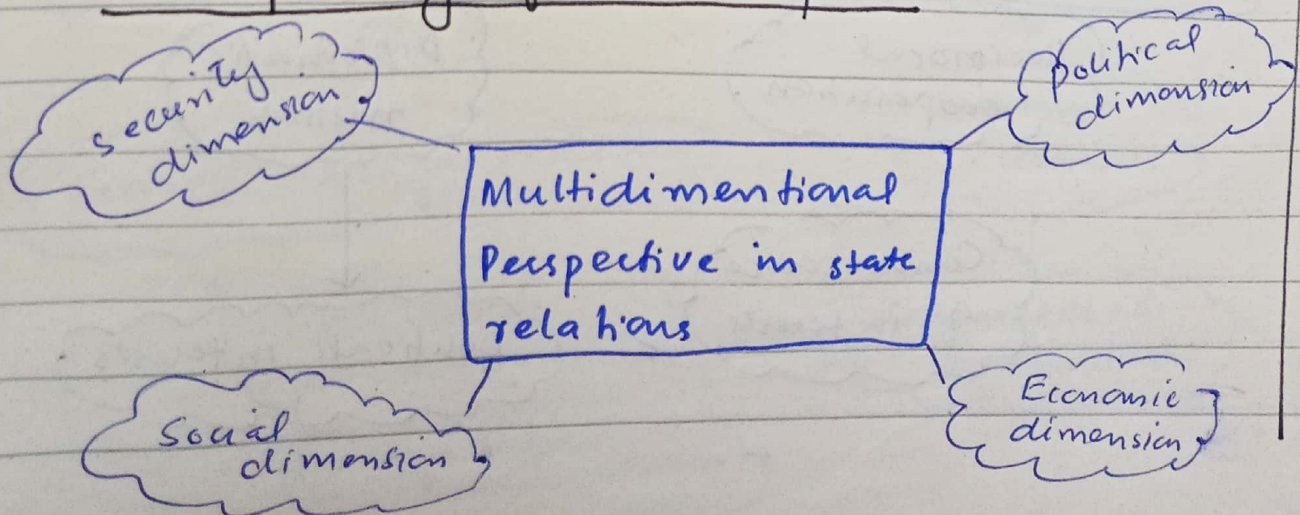


Q. No. 2

1) Introduction:

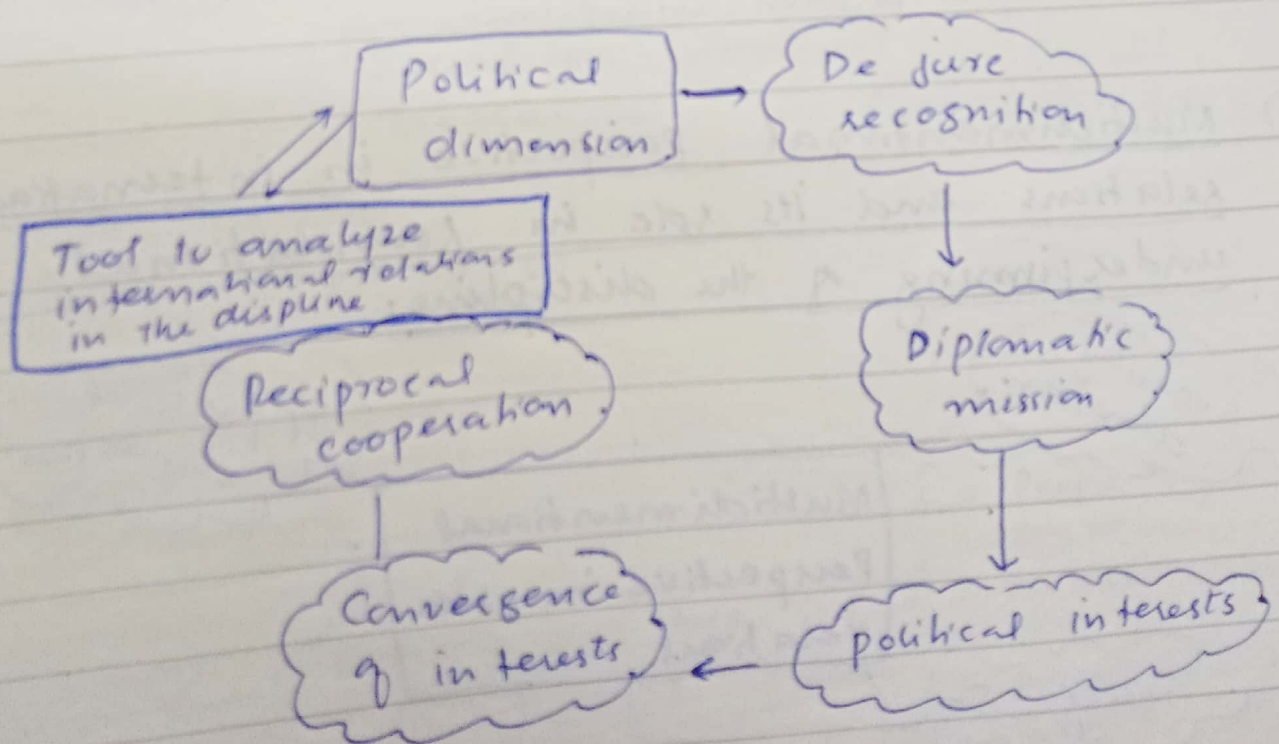
There exists a complex structure of relations among states. They interact with each other through a web channels. Those channels are used to analyze the nature and dimensions of inter-state relations. To analyze international relations, scholars use multidimensional approach like political dimension, economic dimension, social dimension and most importantly security dimension. Similarly, multilevel perspectives such as individual level, domestic level and systematic level are used to analyze the nature of international relations. These perspectives have been critical for the foundation of the International Relation discipline.

2) Multidimensional perspective in international relations and its role in foundational underpinning of the discipline:



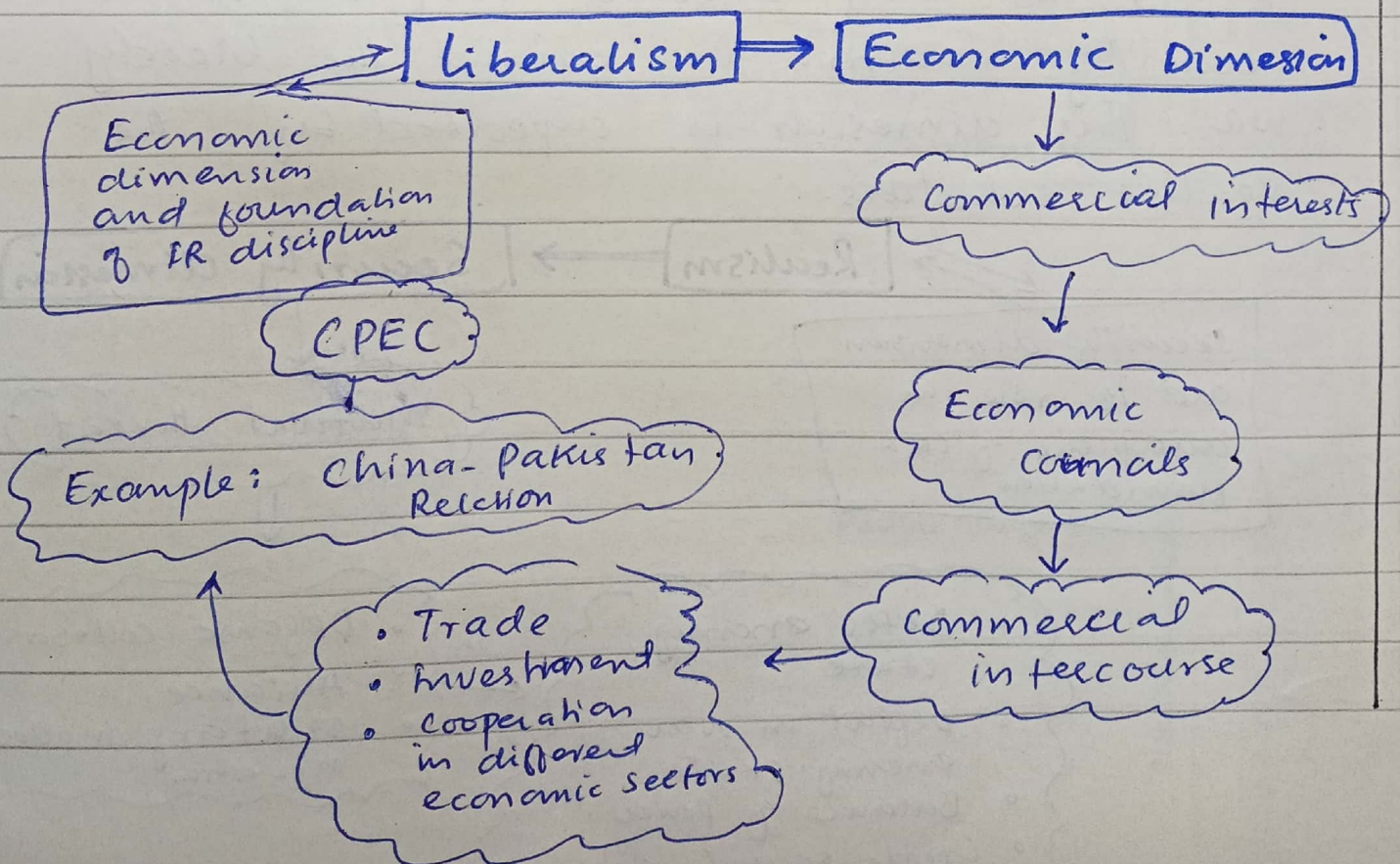
a) Political dimension in state relations:

States establish political relations in order to increase their interaction with each other. This can be done through recognizing a state and starting diplomatic missions. Almost all sovereign countries have conform de jure recognition to those states with which they have amicable relations. It provides the political dimension of relations. When scholars set to analyze relations among states, they will political dimension into consideration that whether states have developed diplomatic channels for their interaction. This perspective has been critical for the foundation of international Relation discipline.



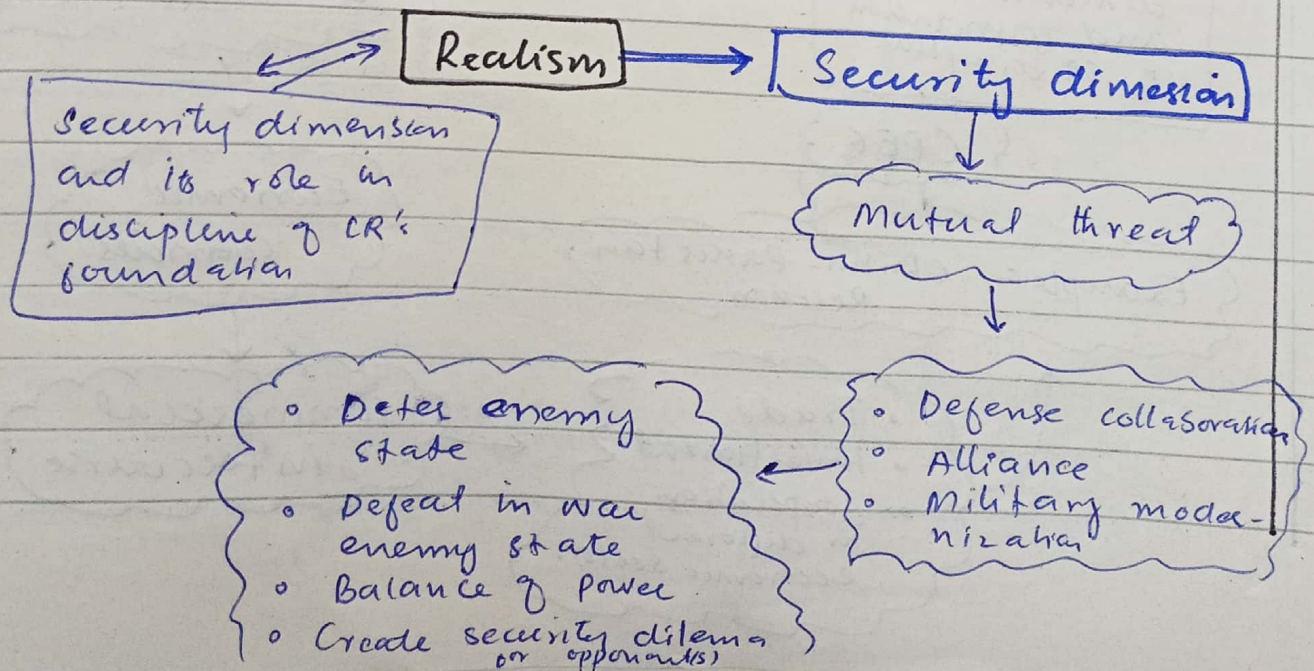
b) Economic dimension in the discipline of International Relations and state relations:

Apart from political dimension, scholars of international Relations also take economic dimension into account in order to assess nature of inter-state relations. When states establish political relations, they start commercial intercourse, trade, investments and cooperation in different economic sectors. Unless countries cultivate strong commercial ties, their relations will not be stable. As liberal paradigm's proponent opine that economic interaction provide base for peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation. This dimension has helped to give a strong base to the discipline through history.



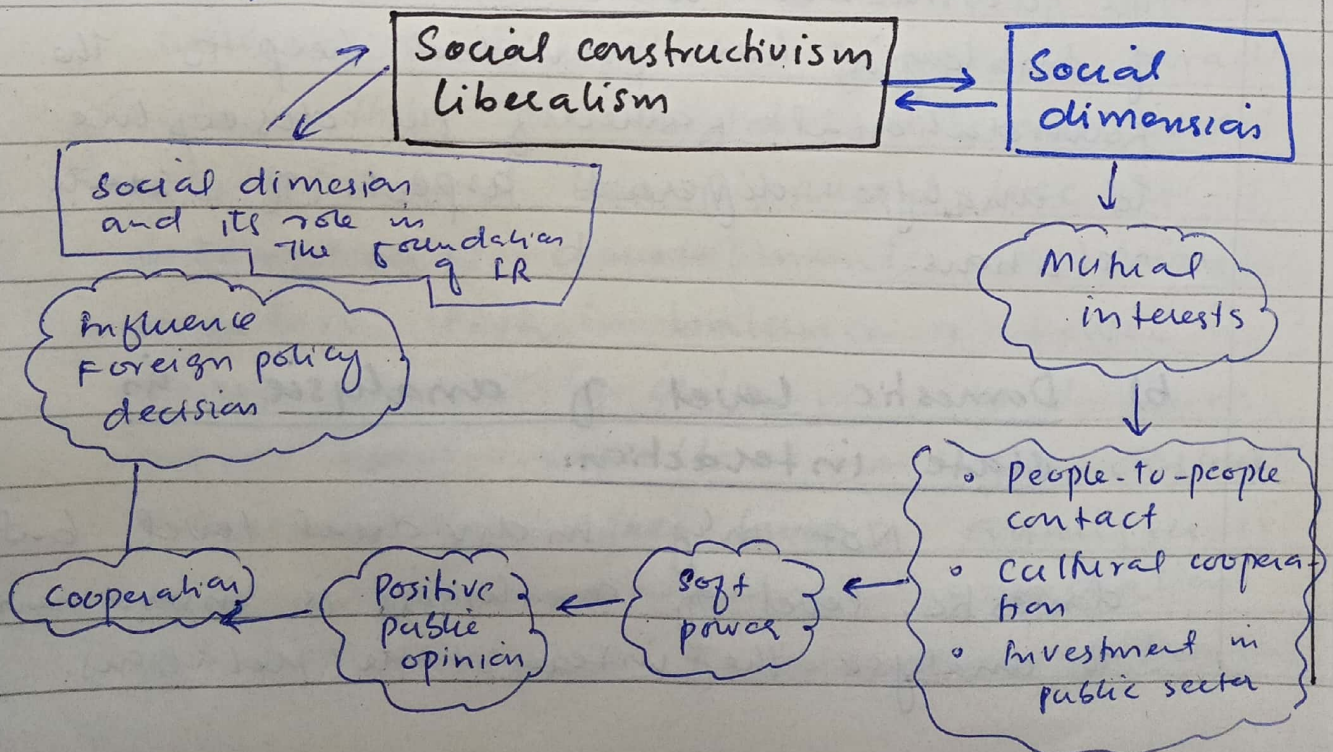
c) Security dimension and interstate relations :

States gain confidence through political and economic relations. It alleviates the concerns of security dilemma as state fears from the security development of the rival or would-be rival state. However, states cooperate in security dimension when they see any mutual threat to their security, or challenge to their survival. As a result, states increase defense collaboration, transfer of high-tech military equipment, and create alliances to deter or defeat any rival state or states. For example, during the World War I, British and France realized that Germany was a security threat, so they started cooperation in security realm. It caused the bloody war. This dimension is supported by the realist scholars.



a) Social dimension and international relations :

States also resume social cooperation when they develop amicable relations. It involves people-to-people contact, cultural cooperation and public sector developmental program. This can help states to bolster their soft power. Although political, economic and security dimensions are state centric and states put more energy to those aspects of relations, social realm is more obvious as people can influence the foreign policy decision of state. Public opinion regarding an interacting state matters a lot in foreign policy domain. Liberalism and social paradigm support the salience of this dimension.



4) Multi-level perspective in international relations and its role in foundational underpinning of the discipline:

a) Individual level of analysis of interstate relations:

In international relations, the dynamics of relations can be assessed through analysing the individual's personality and behaviour at the helm of power and take foreign policy decisions. In retrospective, the scholars of the discipline assessed the personality trait of Adolf Hitler and Mussolini. They opined that if both leaders were not at the helm of power in Germany and Italy respectively, there would have been no the destructive World War II. This level of analysis has provided help to the foundational father of the discipline to analyse different aspects of state relations.

b) Domestic level of analysis in state interaction:

Not only individual level, but domestic level of analysis is instrumental to analyse the inter-state relations.

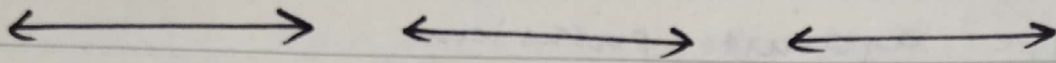
Many scholars of the discipline also considered Nationalism and Fascism — coupled with virulent nationalism — had influenced the foreign policy decisions in Germany and Italy. It had resulted in aggressive approach against the opponent. In contemporary world, changing character of the Indian state is also a vivid illustration that domestic politics and nationalism play their part in inter-state relations as India has assumed a hostile posture against Pakistan.

c) Systematic level of analysis and inter-state relations:

Similarly, international or systematic level of analysis occupies a key position to understand the dynamics of inter-state interaction. The scholars of realist paradigm view that the World War I and World War II had been caused because of international developments. The anarchic structure, tilt in balance of power in Europe, security dilemma, and arms race had resulted in the destructive wars. Therefore, this level of analysis is also instrumental in the foundation of the discipline of International Relations.

4) Conclusion:

In the light of above discussion it may be concluded that there different dimensions such as political, economic, social and security which play pivotal in the foundational underpinning of the discipline of International Relations. Similarly, multi-levels like individual, domestic and international to analyze states relations.



Q. No. 3

1) Introduction:

Neo-neo debate emerged during the Cold War. This debate received a good deal of attention as two superpowers were engaged in Cold War. The main purpose of this debate was to revisit the traditional theories of liberalism and realism. Neo-liberalism and neo-realism have emerged to influence the discussion of international relations. However, there exists striking differences between neo-liberalism and neo-realism. To alleviate the heat of neo-neo debate, constructivism has

gained currency. This paradigm also differs from both neo-realism and neoliberalism.

2) The neo-neo debate in the discipline of International Relations:

The neo-neo debate draw much attentions of scholars during the Cold War era. After the scientific revolution and debate on behavioural approach, the scholars of International Relation set to update the traditional theories of liberalism and realism. As the traditional theories consider individual as the unit of analysis of the behaviour of states, neorealists and neo-liberal have considered state itself as the unit of analysis in the discipline of international Relations. However, both neoliberals and neo-realists see eye to eye on approach to analysis the interstate relation, but they differ on their assumptions.

• state as unit of analysis:

Traditional theories - liberalism and realism - make individual as the unit of analysis. However, now it was agreed in the neo-neo debate that state must be unit of analysis to assess the behaviour of states.

• Anarchic international structure:

In the neo-neo debate it ~~was~~ was seen anarchic international structure that resulted in inter-state wars. As states are sovereign and no central government exist in the world to regulate state behaviour, state restore to conflict.

As Kenneth Waltz claims that anarchic international structure that has caused previous wars in the world, neoliberals acced to this notion, but they offer different solution.

• ~~Abstract~~

• Absolute and relative gain:

Do states compete or confront for absolute gain or relative gain? The proponents of neoliberals opine that mutual gain or absolute gain is the base of state interaction. However, neorealists opine that state compete for relative gain at the expense of others. These debates have been central to international relations in neo-neo debate.

3) The differences between neoliberalism, neo-realism and constructivism:

These theories of International Relations have some fundamental differences which are given in a table.

Basic Argument	Neo-realism	Neo-liberalism	Constructivism
• Unit of analysis	State	State	Society
• International structure	Anarchic " "	Anarchic, but global institutions reduced anarchy	Anarchy is what we make of
• State compete for	Relative gain	Absolute gain	Constructed Idea
• Focus	Political relations	Economic relations	Social relations
• Approach to Peace	Balance of power "	Globalization, world institutes, economic interaction	Shaping of opinion for peace

a) Neorealism:

Neorealism focuses on state survival, self-help and security in an anarchic structure of the world. States compete for relative gain to put the competing power at disadvantage. It mainly focuses the political dimension of state relations. It offers approach to peace through balance of power. For example, Cold War ended in "hot peace" just because of the balance of power between the US and former USSR.

b) Neo-liberalism:

Although neoliberalism accedes to the idea of anarchic international system, it offers solutions to it. The neoliberal institutionalists opine that international institutions can resolve the issue of anarchy by regulating state behaviours through norms. Besides this, economic interaction also provides the prospect of absolute gain or win-win cooperation that cultivate peace in the long run.

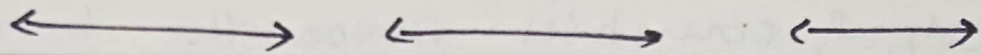
c) Constructivism:

Constructivism is not a theory but a perspective. It was developed in the aftermath of neo-neo debate. When neorealist and neoliberal diverge on different aspects of state behaviours, constructivism emerged as critic ~~theory~~ perspective. It considers that anarchy is what state make of it. There is no concept of anarchy, balance of power, security and so on, but these are all socially constructed phenomenon. It focuses on society instead of state. However, constructivism has also failed to develop a comprehensive understanding of the discipline of International Relations.

4) Conclusion :

The neo-neo debate emerged during the Cold War to update the traditional theories of liberalism and realism. However, neo-liberalism and neoliberalism emerged as critics to each other despite some agreement on the unit of analysis.

Similarly, constructivism emerged, but it also differs from both theories.



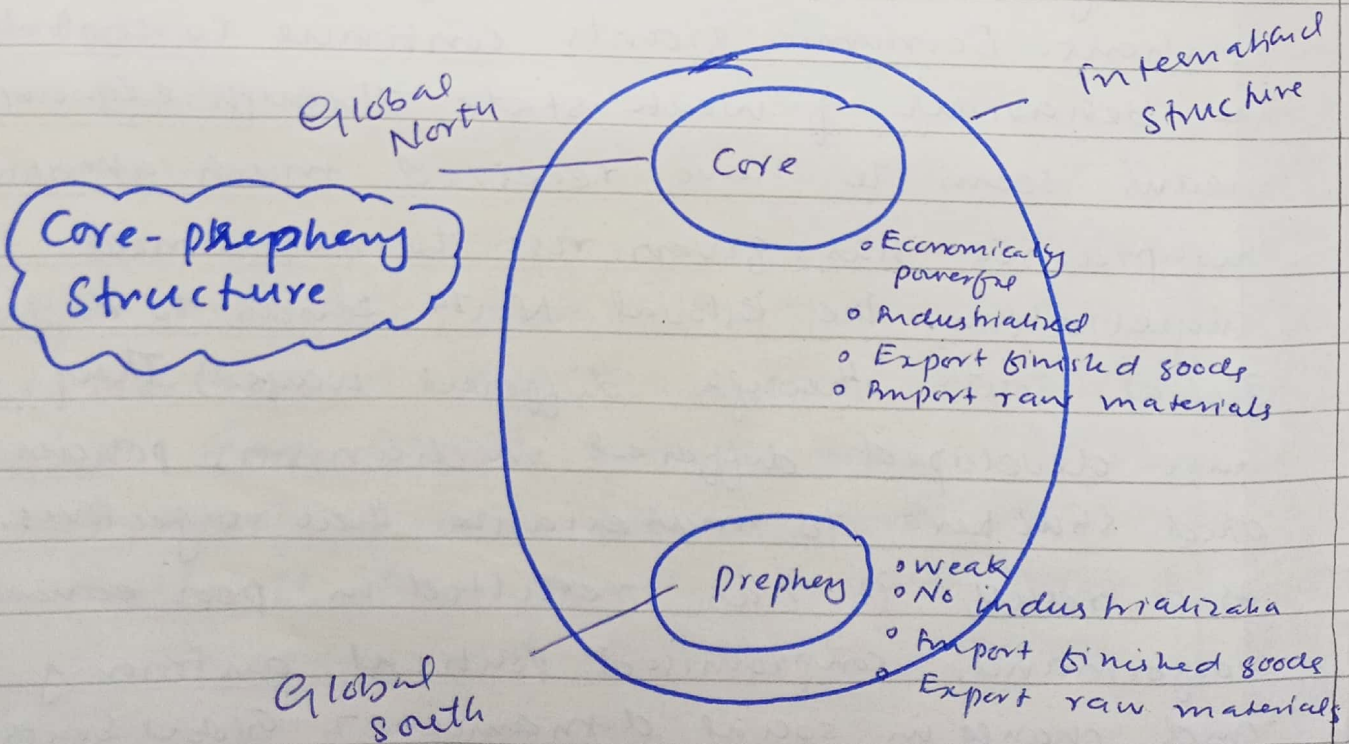
Q. No. 6

Economic imperialism has gained currency in the contemporary inter-state relations. Economic giants continue to control the behaviour of weak state through economic means seem to have received much attention. This practice has given rise to economic imperialism. The Global North tends to exploit Global South through different ways. They have developed different mechanism, policies and structure to materialize their objectives. As a result, it has resulted in poor economic performance, compromised political autonomy and change in social dynamics of Global South.

2) Concept of economic imperialism in international relations:

As Global South gained independence from power imperialist and colonialist power of Europe, ~~they~~ former colonies and other weak states in Global South are controlled through economic imperialism. Despite political independence and sovereignty, these states are controlled through economic means. In international relations, economically powerful countries shape the behaviour of small states that has resulted in economic imperialism.

3) How Global North Exploit Global South:



Global North is economically powerful and control the policies of Global South. They exploit their resources that result in the poor performance of their economies.

Industries are present in Global North and they export raw material from Global South at cheap price. After processing and making finished goods, they export them to Global South at higher price. Besides, they do not allow the Global South to develop industries. Thus, they exploit weak countries.

3) Global North and Global South Asymmetrical relationships:

a) Mechanisms:

Global North have developed all economic mechanism. They have developed institutions to protect their economic interests. They have concentrated all industries in Global North and exploit the resources of Global South. The global institutions protect their interests through facilitating their trade, currency value and products.

b) Policies of Global North:

Global North controls the economic policies of the world. Neo-liberal economic order, trade liberalization, privatization, trade in dollar, low tariff, product dumping and deregulation have been the core policy measures of Global North to exploit global south.

c) Structure developed of Global North:

Global North has developed international structure of economic interaction. Core and periphery structure has blocked their economic development.

d) Global North's economic imperialism and its impacts on Global South:

a) Impact on economic development:

The economic imperialism has retarded the economic growth of global south. The economic backwardness has made them to rely on global north for their help in balance of payment crisis and other issues. This has significantly reduced the economic prospect of global south.

b) Impacts on political autonomy:

Economic imperialism of Global North has significantly affected the political autonomy of Global South. The powerful countries influence their foreign policy decision and internal affairs. It can be seen in different countries across the world.

c) Impacts on social dynamics:

These economic policies of Global North have affected the social dynamics of poor countries. It has resulted in poor socio-economic development, educational backwardness, extremism and polarization in different societies.

b) Conclusion:

Economic imperialism is evident in international relations as powerful states shape the behaviour of weak states for their own interests. This has resulted in Global North and Global South asymmetrical relations. They exploit weak states through different mechanism, policies and structure. As a result, it has resulted in poor development, ^{compromised} political autonomy and social polarization and backwardness.

Q. No. 7

1) Introduction: