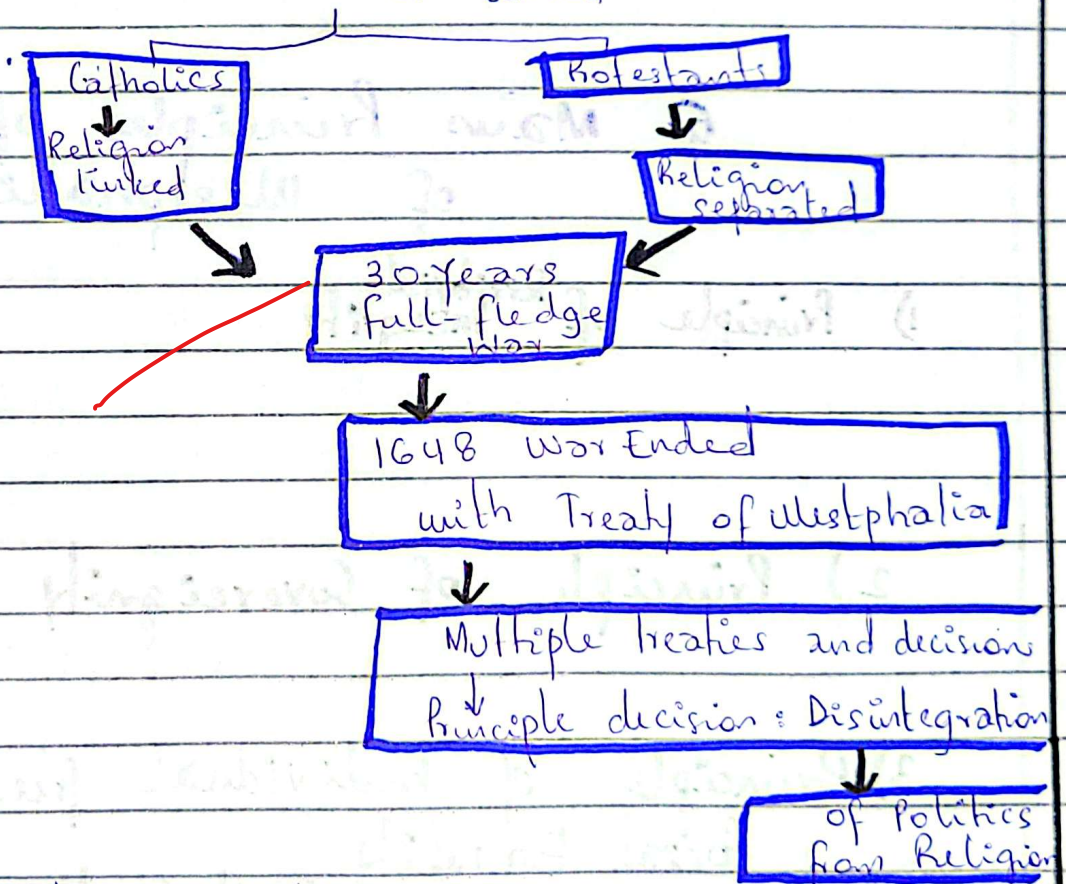


IR MOCK PAPER I

Q₂ Discuss the evolution of Nation-State -

Historical Evolution Time-line:

1608 Conflict → Politics & and Economy separated or linked



The nation-state system in international relations began taking shape around the year 1648 when the Thirty Year War in Europe was brought to an end by the Treaty of Westphalia.

This treaty paved the way for this development because it recognized that the Rome could not longer command the allegiance of the states and that Pope had no right to interfere in the affairs of the states in the name of his highest spiritual authority. Before going into the details of Nation-state system an analysis of the Treaty of Westphalia will give a better insight and understanding.

6 Main Principles of Treaty of Westphalia:

1) Principle of ^{Territorial} Integrity → No more empires
↳ Separate territory with equality and independence for all

2) Principle of Sovereignty → People and territory governed by a sovereign

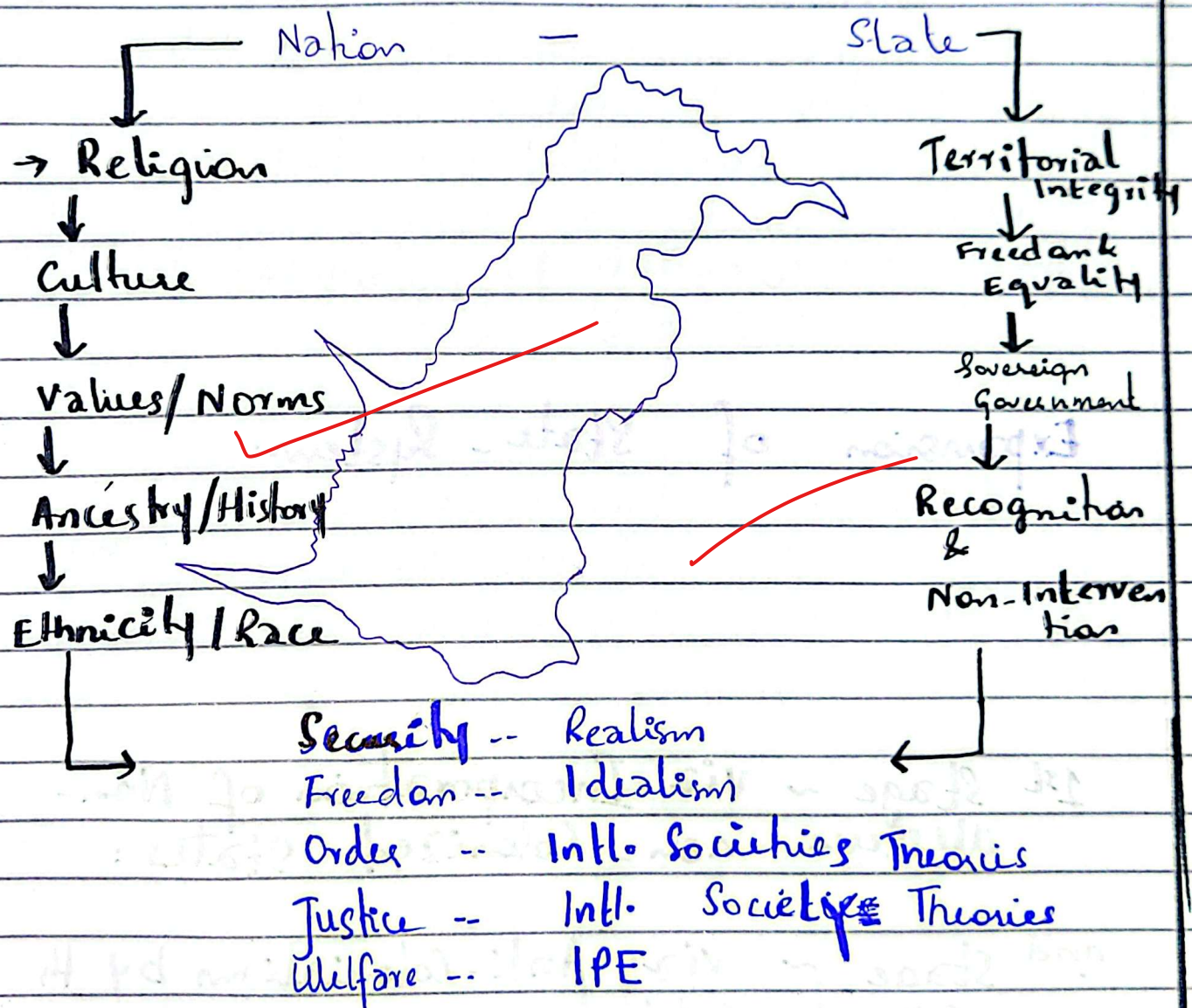
3) Principle of individual freedom and Social Equality

4) Principle of Political Independence

5) Principle of Recognition

6) Principle of Non-Interference.

Most commonly, the idea of a nation-state system is associated with the rise of the modern system of states often called the Westphalian System.



State - System:

During the sixteenth century, sovereign states first began to be instituted in Western Europe. The emergence coincides with the modern age of expanding power, prosperity, knowledge, science, technology, literacy etc. The political change from medieval to modern basically involved the construction of the independent territorial state. In modern international systems, territory is consolidated, unified, and centralized under a sovereign government. All institutions are subordinate to state authority and public law.

Expansion of State - System:

Today the state-system is a global institution that affects the lives of virtually everybody on earth. There are 3 stages of its expansion.

1st Stage ~ via Incorporation of Non-Western non-Colonized states:

2nd Stage ~ via Anti-Colonialism by the Colonial Subjects

3rd Stage ~ via Disintegration of Soviet Union

Features of Nation - state System.

The nation-state came to get firmly entrenched when humankind entered the 20th century. It got identified with its four essential elements: Population, Territory, Government and Sovereignty. In the sphere of international relations its four basic credentials Nationalism, Territorial integrity, Sovereignty and Legal Equality are fully recognized.

Sovereignty of Nation - state:

Sovereignty came to be regarded as the hall mark of the Nation-State. The concept of sovereignty is implied to upon both the internal and external context. Internally, the state has the right to order the behaviour of all its citizens and their associations in all respects.

Externally, sovereignty implies the right of state to act out its desired role in the international relations on the basis of its desired policies.

Nationalism as the Philosophy of Nation - State.

The nation-state system was considered

fortified with the philosophy of nationalism. In fact the rise of Nation-state was accompanied by the rise of nationalism, which in turn strengthened the nation-state. Nationalism grew steadily to advocate an identification of the individual with the state. The political socialization process of the individual with the state inculcated the value that every person is a citizen of the state by birth.

Territorial Integrity :

The Nation-state system came to be conceptualized as a territorial entity. Protection of the people living within its boundaries became its chief responsibility.

Sovereign Equality of all Nation-States:

Finally, the nation-states of the world came to be recognized as equal sovereign states irrespective of their size, population, military capabilities, economic resources etc.

Globalisation as a challenge to Nation - State System.

Nation - state



Sovereign



Authoritative



makes
decisions

Globalisations



International
treaties by
MNC's



MNC's take
decisions

states

follow
guidelines



A challenge
to the sovereign
Authority

CONCLUSION??
CRITICAL ANALYSIS??
INCOMPLETE ANSWER
7/20

Q3//

Classical Realism

- 1) Human Egoistic Nature
- 2) Always tries to increase state power
- 3) Protection of National Interest
- 4) Politics → Struggle for the pursuit of power to achieve National Interest
- 5) Power Politics Model of IR

Neo Realism

- 1) Intl. Anarchy
- 2) NO International Sovereignty
- 3) Self help
- 4) Survival to Secure National Interest
- 5) International Anarchic Structure, to meet state interest, power is acquired.
- 6) power politics model of IR

Classical Idealism

- 1) Human Altruistic Nature
- 2) Humans → treated as mean
↓
End goals → state
↓
Human immoral side unmasked
- 3) To Achieve common goal
- 4) Policy Reorientation is needed
End goals → Human Development
- 5) Cooperation politics model

Neo-Idealism

- 1) International Anarchy
- 2) Cooperation through institutions
- 3) Peace on the basis of Kantian Peace triangle
- 4) Cooperation politics model of IR.