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rather incorporates realism also. It is not that only trade matters & strategic issues are of no concern. We have become interdependent in a very complicated sense. New areas of cooperation have emerged & old issues of conflict continue to exist.

Marxist school of Intⁿ Politics

Introduction

Marxist theory of Intⁿ Politics is actually Marxist theory of Intⁿ Political Economy.

Core idea of Marxist theory is criticism of global expansion of Capitalism. Marx himself has never provided any theory of relations among nations. He only discussed conflict betⁿ classes in domestic context. However,

Marx does talk about "Proletarian Internationalism".

He expects workers of the world to unite & fight against Capitalism. Marx viewed nationalism as an instrument of Capitalism.

He always emphasised that real interest is class interest & not national interest.

Marxist theory of intⁿ politics is contribution of Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg

Lenin's contribution

Lenin in his book "Imperialism: the highest stage of Capitalism" has analysed politics in international sphere from the perspective of Capitalism. He held that

imperialism is actually expansion of Capitalism.

He called FWWI as imperialist war.

It was a war for markets, raw material & colonies.

Rosa Luxemburg

She modified Lenin's view & held that Capitalism is inherently expansionist.

It is wrong to consider imperialism as highest stage of Capitalism. She also linked imperialism with nationalism & militarism.

2nd Phase of Marxist theory of Intⁿ politics

1970's

It emerged in the form of theories of development & underdevelopment. Contribution of political economists belonging to 3rd world countries & primarily Latin America.

A.G. Frank, Samir Amin, Frantz Fanon

These scholars have been critical of the role of MNCs in domestic politics of these countries & also responsible for poverty, political conflicts, in third world countries. The conceptual categories invented by these scholars are Core states (~~G7~~ G7 states), peripheries, unequal exchange, uneven development, dependency.

Immanuel Wallerstein: World System Theory

World System Theory is based on Lenin's concept

Capitalism as a world system.

- Intⁿ political economy is to be understood from systemic perspective
- He talks about 2 types of systems
 - Political system: Political system continued till emergence of modern times (rec^y capitalism). Roman Empire was core of that system. Peripheries were paying tribute to Roman Empire. It was a centralised system
 - World System: Nature is economic. World system has become decentralised. Now the regulator is market. World system at present comprise of 3 types of states.
 - + Core Countries: They represent industrialised countries of North. They are technologically advanced. They are the center of economic power. Since they are holding the economic powers they also hold political power. Economic power also give them leadership in technology & military power. They are beneficiaries of the present world order
 - + Peripheries: Peripheries are the countries of third world. They had colonial past & they are still under form of neo-colonialism. They are producers of raw materials and markets for the manufactured goods, technologies of core countries. They are neither economic power nor political / military powers. They are too much dependent on countries of North for their survival.
 - + Semiperipheries: There are some countries in third world who got benefited out of the

process of globalisation. Here we can give example of China, India, Brazil. These countries act as a shock-absorber against globalisation.

According to Emmanuel Wallerstein, these countries provide legitimacy to globalisation.

These countries could benefit because they had big market, trained workforce, basic industries, raw materials & strategic locations.

These countries have protected capitalism in core countries, provided cheap labour, place for outdated technologies to be used in profitable manner.

He also gives concept of Geoculture.

The features of geoculture are science, secularism & liberal political values.

Geoculture is also supporting the present phenomenon of globalisation.

Marxist analysis as given by Wallerstein

is ~~deductive~~ reductionist. He explained conflicts

in Africa to the conflicts in Bos Banja

Herzegovina / former Yugoslavia is because of expansion of Capitalism.

Gramscian Approach

- Robert Cox

Robert Cox in his book titled

"Social forces, state & world order"

have pointed towards the limitations of

orthodox Marxist approach. Orthodox Marxists

have focussed too much on economic power.

They should also emphasise of cultural & ideological power. He has explained how USA has established its hegemony in intⁿ politics. Hence we should also analyse social forces producing hegemony in our framework of analysis.

Critical School of Marxism

It is also known as emancipatory school. emancipation
freedom

- Andrew Link later

The focus of school is on transformation. The world needs to be reorganised on different lines. Territorial boundaries to be replaced by moral boundaries. It implies that creation of transnational network of civil society. He talks about strengthening of civil society, deliberative democracy. This is the only way hegemony can be challenged, exploitation can be stopped & we can address the existential threats like climate change, terrorism, extremism, etc.

Baf Marxist approach.

Systems approach to Intⁿ Politics.

- Morton Kaplan

It is also product of behavioural movement. It is influenced by Eastern's systems approach.

Purpose: Ambition is to develop grand theory of intⁿ politics at par with Newton's theory of Gravity. Purpose is to

● evolve a universal theory that can explain
● intⁿ politics of past, present & future.

● Basic concepts:

● System: set of elements in the state of interaction

● Intⁿ system: states are units of intⁿ system
● & they are in the state of interaction.

● Intⁿ system is dynamic. He has given

● 6 models in 1954 & added 4 new models
● in 1959.

● Models

● - Balance of Power Model

● This system continued upto WWI

● It was working in Europe. 4-5 countries
● are the key actors in balance of power system.

● Balance of power works in a multipolar
● setting. In this system there is no intⁿ

● actor. Nations will try to ensure the balance
● of power among themselves. They will not

● allow any country/state to gain preponderance.

● Nations go for continuous adjustments by
● adopting various techniques to maintain the

● balance. If any nation commits aggression,

● other nations will come together to punish
● the aggressor & restore the balance.

● - Bipolar World

● Bipolar world order reflects the nature
● of world order after the end of WWII.

● USA & USSR were the 2 poles, other countries
● were like satellites. 1

Later on he modified & suggested that bipolarity can be

- tight bipolar - 1st Phase of Cold War

- loose bipolar

bipolarity may get relaxed e.g. we see divisions within poles e.g. Schism develop betⁿ Russia & China, Yugoslavia coming out of Communist bloc joining NAM, France coming out of NATO

- Very loose bipolar

further weakening of bipolarity

- Detente model

Detente model means relaxation of tensions betⁿ the 2 superpowers

- Universal actor model

It is an imaginary situation when some universal actor (World govt) emerges.

- Hierarchical system

It is opposite to universal system. When all nations come under 1 state: Unipolar world.

- Unit veto system

Opposite to hierarchical system. All nations get equal powers to destroy each other.

- Incomplete Nuclear diffusion model

Here 15-20 states possess nuclear weapons

- Unstable ~~block~~ ^{block} system

theories should help foreign policy makers.

It is opposite to detente system. Mutual suspicion, rivalries emerge.

Criticism:

This is not the theory of intⁿ politics but a very basic framework of international politics or a very crude descriptive tool. It has no explanatory potential, only cosmetic value.

It is too simple, too general, doesn't talk about domestic factors, has no consideration for power, peace, etc. It is considered as nothing but an intellectual exercise. It is considered as a huge misstep in the right direction.