

International Relations

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* The great revolution in the field of communication started in the middle of 20th century.

According to Palmer and Perkins, "The study of international relations is not a science with which we solve the problems of international life. At its best it is an objective and systematic approach to those problems."

* In the narrow sense it is confined to the study of "official relations conducted by authorized leaders of the state."

* In the broader sense international relations is concerned with the factors include "all intercourse among states and all movements of people, goods and ideas across national frontiers."

Approaches to the study of International Relations.

(1) Historical approach →:

According to Padelford and Lincoln, "The student of politics needs to know more about the art of decision-making and bargaining in the context of present forces than historical writings about the past can tell us."

Idealistic approach →:

Idealism stands for improving the course of international relations by eliminating war, hunger, inequality, tyranny, force, suppression and violence from international relations.

This approach believes that by following morality and moral values in their relations, the nations can be secure.

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not only their own development, but also they can help the world to eliminate war, inequality, despotism, tyranny, violence and force.

* The Idealists like Herbert Butterfield, E. H. Carr, Reinhold Niebuhr, Woodrow Wilson, Aldous Huxley and Russell agree that the Society and State are the results of evolution. This process of evolution is leading us from imperfection towards perfection.

* Russell is hopeful that, "A world full of human happiness is not beyond human power to create, the obstacles imposed by inanimate nature are not insuperable. The real obstacles lie in the heart of a man, and cure for these is a firm hope informed and justified by thought."

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* In 2011 psychologist, Steven Pinker, author of the Better Angels of our Nature: why Violence has declined, concluded that "we may be living in the most peaceful era in our species' existence."

* A year later, Martin Dempsey, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, remarked that the world is becoming "more dangerous than it has ever been."

* As political scientist Stephen Walt explains "No single approach can capture all the complexity of contemporary world politics."

* The ancient Greek historian Thucydides (460-401 BCE) in History of the Peloponnesian War, used this approach.

* Morgenthau describes international politics as struggle for power among nations. He says, "International politics, like all politics is a struggle for power. whatever the ultimate aim of International politics, realist approach is also called power approach."

* Morgenthau defined power "as man's control over the minds and actions of other man."

* Morgenthau's theory is called realism because it is concerned with human nature as it actually is and with the historical process as these

actually take place.

* In the words of Morgenthau, "Theory consists in ascertaining facts and giving them meaning through reason."

Morgenthau has explained six principles of his realist theory. These are given below.

1. first principle:- political theory Based on objective laws of Human nature.
2. second principle:- National Interest defined in terms of National power.