



Theories of International Relations

Content

1. Theories of IR

Session 00 Defining IR Theories

I. Classical /Traditional/ Positivists Theories of IR

Muhammad Waris
Yusra Khan

1. Idealism

- What is Idealism? Epistemic Foundations: Mind Dependent Reality
- Chief Exponents – Immanuel Kant, Woodrow Wilson
- Empirical Case Studies – Post WWI settlements

Adeel Abbas
Masood Abbas Nasar

2. Rationalism

- What is Rationalism? Epistemic Foundations: Rational agency
- Chief Exponents - [Jürgen Habermas](#)
- Empirical Case Studies: Post WWII German Reconstruction Period

Irteza Shabbir
Niaz Muhammad

3. Realism

- What is Realism? Epistemic Foundations: Mind Independent Reality
- Chief Exponents – Thomas Hobbes, Hans J. Morgenthau, E.H. Carr, Henry Kissinger
- Empirical Case Studies: Power Politics of Major Powers WWI & WWII

Umar Draz
Saif Uddin

4. Neo Realism

- What is Neo Realism? Epistemic Foundations: Mind Independent Reality
- Chief Exponents – Kenneth Waltz – Theory of International Politics
- Empirical Case Studies - Post WWII Bipolar World Order

Sunbal Tassawar
Muhammad Saad]

5. Marxism/Materialism

- What is Marxism? Epistemic Foundations: Material determinism
- Chief Exponents – Karl Heinrich Marx
- Empirical Case Studies – Causes of WWI & WWII
 - Mishal Javeed
 - Muhammad Shafique

6. Liberalism



- What is Liberalism? Epistemic Foundations: Emancipation/Liberation
- Chief Exponents – Jhon Lock, Voltaire
- Empirical Case Studies: Rise of Supranational institutions in post WWII era
Saba Sehar
Ilyas Khan [Transferred]

7. Neo Liberalism

- What is Neo Liberalism? Liberation/emancipation from repressive, regressive national institutions
- Chief Exponents - [Robert Keohane](#), [Joseph Nye](#)
- Empirical Case Studies – Post USSR Disintegration Political Order
Abdul Qayum Burki
Danial Khan

8. Conservatives/ Neo Conservatives

- What is conservatism and neo conservatism? Epistemic foundations: preservation of collective identity
- Chief Exponents: Bernard Lewis, Samuel P. Huntington
- Empirical Case Studies: Post 9/11 US foreign and Defence Policy
Nematullah
Naeem Ullah Khan

II. Modern, Post-Positivists Theories of IR

Mohsan Abbas
Tahreem Arshad

1. Constructivism

- What is Constructivism? Political reality is socially constructed therefore, historical determinism is not relevant.
- Chief Exponents: Alexander Wendt
- Empirical Case Studies: Social Construction of Indo-Pak rivalry
Aqsa Tauseef
Eman Fatima

2. Post Modernism

- What is Post Modernism? Reality is relative and heterogeneous corresponding to peripheral/indigenous cultural contexts.
- Chief Exponents: Michel Foucault, Jacque Derrida
- Empirical Case Studies: Trump Presidency in USA
Ramsha Saman
Saliha Kahlid

3. Post Colonialism/Neo Colonialism

- What is Post Colonialism/ Neo Colonialism?
- Chief Exponents: Gayatri Spivak, Partha Chatterjee, Ashish Nandy, Dipesh Chakrabarty
- Empirical Case Studies: Core's exploitation of the periphery such as British and American relations with Pakistan
Muhammad Adeel Khan
Muhammad Shahab Hasan

4. Existentialism



- What is Existentialism? Radical Empiricism (unmediated first-hand experience with events and peoples)
- Chief Exponents: Martin Heidegger, Jean Paul Sartre, Merleau Ponty
- Empirical Case Studies: Power Politics in Emerging Multipolar world

2. Concepts of IR

Amanullah Baig
Asif Khan

I. World Order

- What is World Order?
- Major Exponents of World Order- Henry Kissinger, E.H Carr
Habib Ullah

➤ Balance of Power Meaning

- What is balance of power?
- How it is related with world -order?
- What is equilibrium?

Said Muhammad Iftikhar

➤ Historical evolution and Techniques

- Major events of European politics and balance of power:
- Napoleonic wars
- WWI
- WWII
- British History as 'balancer' of European politics
- Operation of the balance of power through equilibrium

Faheem Ullah

➤ Empirical Case Studies

- USA foreign policy during cold war era and its impact on peripheral states
- Neo colonialism/ neo colonial world order and balance of power
- Regional theatres of balance of power

Azkaa Taleen Ashraf

II. Modern Sovereign State Systems

- What is a sovereign state?
- Defining sovereignty and nation-state

Hasnain Khan

➤ Its Evolution

- Birth of Nation-State: 1648 Treaty of Westphalia
- Congress of Vienna,
- Concert of Europe,
- WWI, WWII, Cold War etc

➤ Characteristics

- What makes a state *sovereign*?



- Conventional and non-conventional attributes
- **Crises of Sovereign State System**
 - What are the fundamental challenges to modern sovereign state-system?
 - Supranational Projects such as European Union
 - Rise of right and left Populism around the globe
- III. Contemporary World-Order**
 - Transformative world order- from unipolarity to multipolarity
 - Disintegration of the unipolarity
 - Rise of the regional orders
 - Major powers in multipolarity
 - Islam and contemporary world order
 - Explaining 'Islamism'
 - Axis of resistance against western hegemony
 - Different theatres of conflict

Disclaimer: Each topic in this course carries an expanded blueprint of the said topic. However, it does not necessarily entail that the presenter/contributor of this course must subscribe to these views rather he/she will be encouraged to come up with his/her own findings and share them with other participants. Therefore, this course is open-ended and discourages the singularly closed- monolithic perspective of the content.

1.17.2019, University of Sargodha

Amir Nadeem (03337744111)