

HSST POLITICAL SCIENCE

Part V: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

MODULE - I

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS: MEANING, NATURE AND IMPORTANCE

- ❖ International Politics is the study of the **interactions between nations** and these relations are generally determined by the **political, diplomatic, military and strategic terms**.
- ❖ International relations (IR), international studies or international affairs (IA) are the scientific **study of interactions between sovereign states**.
- ❖ International relations refer to **a field of study and practice focused on understanding the unique relationships that exist between various nations and cultures**. These relationships can impact everything from international politics, law, and economics to security, diplomacy, and governance
- ❖ International relations literally refer to the interrelationships of states. There is no state in the world today that is completely self-sufficient or isolated from others. Each state is directly or indirectly dependent on the other.
- ❖ Thus, in the international arena, interdependence has been created between the states. In view of this interdependence of states, a separate topic called **‘International Relations’** has been created for the purpose of discussing in detail how to establish peace and prosperity in the world through cooperation, avoiding conflicts, wars, etc.

Definitions of International Politics

- ❖ **H.J. Morgenthau**, International Politics “is struggle for and use of power among nations. This definition very clearly articulated that international politics is determined by the power. There each nations tires to accumulate and expand the power for gaining their national interest.
- ❖ **Padelford and Lincoln** define that **international politics is the interaction of state policies within the changing pattern of power relationship**.
- ❖ **Palmer and Perkins** express similar views that **international politics is essentially concerned with the state system**.
- ❖ **Charles Schleicher** forwards broad definitions that all **inter-state relations** are included in international politics, even though all the inter-state relations are not political.

Major Features of International Politics

- International Politics involve **the study of contemporary issues and problems around the world**.
- International Politics basically **involves the art of preserving or securing goals of national interests**.

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- It is a study of **conflict and conflict-resolution among nations**.
- **Every Nations try to achieve more power and resources**. Thus they continuously engaged in the process of interactions. This makes international politics continuing phenomenon of interactions.
- The behavior of each state in international relations is always directed and controlled by its foreign policy every **nations actively engage in economic and trade relations with other nations**

Changing Nature of International relations

- The nature of international relations is **dynamic**. International **relations are a thorough analysis of what is happening in world politics**.
- International Relations as an academic discipline discuss the changing pattern of contemporary world.

❖ As an Interdisciplinary Subject

All social science subjects are interdisciplinary in nature. International Relations also is an interdisciplinary field of study in which other disciplines in social science such as history, economics, political science, philosophy, geography, culture, etc, are interconnected.

❖ State is the primary actor in IR

In the field of international Politics State is the sole and unitary actor. The state has always been a major player in international relations. The state's behavior as a major driving force in international politics is also studied in international relations.

❖ National Interest and power are the core of IR

The protection of national interests is the main goal of the state. With this goal in mind, the state engages in relations with other states and the national power of the state will be able to satisfy its national interests. Thus, it is seen that the issues of national interest and the role of national power in fulfilling those interests are considered as the core of IR.

❖ Struggle for Power

According to Morgenthau, International politics is the struggle for power. I have already said that power is the means of national interest. So power politics is the key theme of IR.

❖ Continuous Interaction among Nation States

No state in the present world is self-sufficient. Every state is dependent on each other. Hence the need for interconnectedness and that is possible only because of the interaction among different

states. International Relations also discuss the foreign policies of different states and how they behave each other.

❖ **Analytical and Empirical Study for Theory Building**

International Relations use analytical and empirical method as well for the theory building. There are several theories in IR. For example, Idealism and Neo-Liberalism is the result of the analytical study, and Realism and Neo-Realism are the result of an empirical study.

SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Nation-state System or Nation-states

Nation states are the primary actors in international relations. Naturally, International Politics studies relations and interactions between two or more states. Each state is conditioned by its geography, resources, population, level of industrial and technological development, ideology, diplomacy, national interest etc. Hence the study of inter-state relations necessitates a study of the basic actors and these factors.

2. National Interest

Since national interest is the objective that each nation tries to secure during the course of relations with other nations, it becomes imperative for International Politics to study national interests of various nations.

3. National Power

National power determines the role and ability of a nation to carry out its foreign policy objectives. It is customary to characterize nations as super powers, major powers, big powers, small powers, or weak powers, and this amply reflects the importance of national power in International Politics. Power is the basis of all inter-state relations and as such it forms an important part of the subject-matter of International Politics.

4. Foreign Policy:

Foreign policy is a thought out course of action for securing the objectives of national interest of the nation. The basis of foreign policy is the national power of the nation. A study of foreign policies of various nations alone can explain the nature of relations and interactions among them. No one can hope to understand the nature of present day international relations without a study of the foreign policies of as many nations as may be possible.

5. Economic Instruments of International Relations

The increased importance and role of economic and trade relations in International Politics can be hardly overestimated. Economic relations among nations form a very important part of international relations. Today, economic instruments Foreign Aid, Loan, Trade etc., are the most

important means of influencing the course of relations. Political relations are being conditioned and guided by economic relations. Hence the study of economic relations forms an integral part of the scope of International Politics.

6. International Institutions and Regional Organizations

An outstanding feature of the contemporary era has been the rapid growth of international institutions and organizations as the institutionalized means for the conduct of relations among nations. Some of these are truly international/universal in nature like the United Nations, while several other are regional organizations like NATO, OAS, OAU, OPEC, ASEAN, ECO, EU, SAARC, IOR-ARC SCO etc.

Along with them now several trading blocs e.g., (NAFTA and APEC) and groups like G-8 G-77 G-20, G-24 and others have emerged important players. These international and regional organizations and supranational actors are important players in international relations. These have been exercising considerable influence over the course of relations among nations and hence these stand included in the subject-matter of International Politics.

7. Non-state Actors

Rise of several active non-state international or supra-national or trans-national actors, NGOs, Human Rights Organizations Peace Movements and other such actors in the international environment has necessitated the inclusion of the study of the role of these actors in international system. The number and role of MNCs and non state actors has been steadily increasing and it is essential for us to study these.

8. Regulators of International Relations:

There have been in operation several concepts which have guided and are still guiding and controlling the behavior of nations in the international environment. The concepts of Balance of Power, Regionalism, Functionalism Disarmament and Arms Control, Collective Security, International Law, World Public Opinion, Diplomacy, Integration, Globalization etc., are the important principles, processes and concepts of international relations. These have been continuously influencing the actual operation of the foreign policies of all the nations. A student of International Politics has to study all such regulators and principles.

9. Study Current Global Problems and Issues

The scope of International Politics involves the study of major contemporary issues and problems. For examples International terrorism. Protection of Human Rights, Issue of Climatic Change, Environment Protection Ethnic Conflicts, Sustainable Development and others.

10. Key subjects of Study

The key topics are National Power, National Interest, Ideology, Foreign Policy, Diplomacy, Disarmament, Arms Control Nuclear weapons, Problems of international peace and security,

international terrorists, Environment Protection, Ethnic Violence Ethnic Relations, Sustainable Development, Regionalism and Regional Organizations, MNCs, TNCs, Economic Instruments of Policy, Nationalism, Internationalism, major International Movements and trends, International Institutions, World Public Opinion, World Government, Balance of Power, Collective Security, Imperialism, Neo-colonialism, New Imperialism, War & Peace, Conflict-Resolution, International power structure and several more. Thus the scope of international relations has been a very vast and fast expanding scope.

The study of International Politics has become an important academic exercise in, contemporary times. The big increase in the number of sovereign states, their growing interdependence and increasing complexities of international relations have together made the study of relations among nations a highly interesting, necessary and useful field of study.

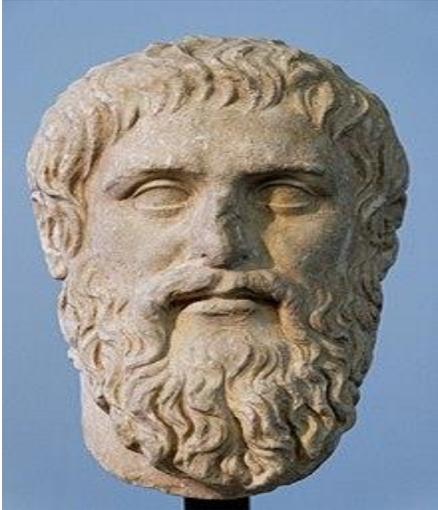


MODULE- II

Approaches to the Study of International Politics

1. Idealism
2. Realism
3. System Theory,
4. Game Theory,
5. Communication Theory,
6. Decision making Theory
7. Integration Theory
8. Dependency Theory

IDEALISM



Father of Idealism **Plato**

The Beginning of Idealism

- It is the oldest **system of philosophy**
- It origin to back to ancient India in the East
- The idealists believe that all of reality reducible to the spirit
- Matter is not real
- Purpose is to be an intelligent and purposeful being
- It is the one of the important theories in the area of educational philosophies

Idealism in Politics

- ❖ The Idealist Approach holds that old, ineffective and harmful modes of behavior i.e., **war, use of force and violence should be abandoned** in favor of new ways and means as determined by knowledge, reason, compassion and self-restraint.
- ❖ Idealism is one of the major theories in international relations
- ❖ The Idealist theory of international relation is a theory of peaceful international order.
- ❖ It focuses on equality and development of all.
- ❖ The main supporters of idealism have been **Mahatma Gandhi, Bertrand Russell, Woodrow Wilson, Aldous Huxley, William Ladd, Richard Cobben, Margret Mead,** and others.
- ❖ Idealism advocates the need for improving relations among nations by removing the evils present in the international environment.

Idealism in International Relations

- ❖ Idealism is one of the major theories in international relations.

ENTRI

- ❖ The major goal of Idealism is to create a democratic and peaceful world where every actor from an individual to an international level can be seen and heard.
- ❖ Theory of Idealism and whether or not its application in modern international politics is capable of working successfully to solve the problem of common goods.
- ❖ It stands for improving the international relations by eliminating war, inequality, forces, suppression and violence.
- ❖ Idealism refers to an approach to international politics that seeks to advance certain ideals or moral goals, for example, making the world a more peaceful or just place.
- ❖ This approach rests on a dual premise. First, that current world political arrangements for achieving such goals are inadequate, perhaps profoundly so.
- ❖ Second, human beings have it within their power to change these arrangements for the better, perhaps radically. Often in international political discourse idealism is used as a term of disapprobation.
- ❖ Idealism stands for improving the course of international relations by eliminating war, hunger, inequality, tyranny, force, suppression and violence from international relations. To remove these evils is the objective before humankind. Idealism accepts the possibility of creating a world free from these evils by depending upon reason, science and education.
- ❖ The Idealist Approach advocates morality as the means for securing the desired objective of making the world an ideal world. It believes that by following morality and moral values in their relations, nations can not only secure their own development, but also can help the world to.
- ❖ As such Idealism advocates the need for improving relations among nations by removing the evils present in the international environment.

Main Features of Idealism:

- ❖ Human nature is essentially good and capable of good deeds in international relations.
- ❖ Human welfare and advancement of civilization are the concerns of all.
- ❖ Bad human behavior is the product of bad environment and bad institutions.
- ❖ By reforming the environment, bad human behavior can be eliminated.
- ❖ War represents the worst feature of relations.
- ❖ By reforming international relations, war can be and should be eliminated.
- ❖ Global efforts are needed to end war, violence and tyranny from international relations.
- ❖ International community should work for eliminating such global instruments, features and practices which lead to war.
- ❖ International institutions committed to preserve international peace, international law and order should be developed for securing peace, prosperity and development.

REALISM

- Realism was introduced in international politics as a counter movement against so called utopian liberal school during the inter-war period in Europe.
- Gradually, realism became a dominant theory of IP. The intellectual origin of realism can be trace back to the historical and political thoughts of Thucydides, Machiavelli and Hobbes.
- Their theories of realism known as classical realism. Later period, it strengthened by E.H Carr, Hans J Morgenthau. Very recently, Kenneth Waltz introduced more systematic theory in IP and it was called neorealist or structural realism.
- Hans Morgenthau has offered a realistic theory of international politics, which, according to him, can explain the whole matrix of politics among nations. He is the most popular of all the realists of our times.
- All these theorists proposed different range of ideas about realism.
- Realism divided into two categories; classical realism and neorealist. In order to understand the theories of realism in IP, we need to analyze both classical and neo-realism.

Classical Realism

Classical realists present that the nation-state as the primary actor and power the ultimate goal in IP. The nature of state is similar to the human nature and national interest is determined by the power. International system is anarchical and there is no place for ethics and morality. Every nation seeks to accumulate more and more power.

- Classical realist are **Thucydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Spinoza, and Rousseau.**
- Greek historian Thucydides (460 BC – 395 BC) and his book The History of the Peloponnesian War (431 BC) cemented a credible base to classical realism.
- Classical realism was coherently presented in **Hans J. Morgenthau's** Politics among Nations.
- He defined that international politics like all politics is a struggle for power.
- He proposed **six principles of realism.** They are:
 - ❖ Politics are governed by objective laws that have their roots in human nature.
 - ❖ The concept of national interest defined in terms of power and it is the most important in shaping foreign policy goal.
 - ❖ National interest in a particular period of time depends on the political and cultural context of the world. Universal moral principles cannot be applied to the actions of states; instead state must be function in according to time and place.
 - ❖ Political realism refuses to identify the moral aspirations of a particular nation with the moral laws that govern the universe

- ❖ Politics is an autonomous sphere, not subordinate to economics, law, morality, and so on.

Neo-Realism

Neo-realists argue that power is a means to security and more importantly for survival in an anarchic system. The broad outcomes of international politics can be best understood as resulting from structural constraints imposed on the states by their system, rather than from unit behavior.

Key Features of Political Realism:

- History gives evidence that humanity is by nature sinful and wicked.
- Lust for power and dominance has been a major, all important and all pervasive fact of human nature.
- Human instinct for power cannot be eliminated.
- Struggle for power is the incontrovertible and eternal reality of international relations.
- Each nation always seeks to secure the goals of national interest defined in term of power.
- Self-preservation is the law that governs the behavior of all the states at all times.
- Nations always seek power, demonstrate power and use power.
- Peace can be preserved only by management of power through such devices as Balance of Power, Collective Security, World Government, Diplomacy, Alliances and the like.

SYSTEM THEORY

- A system means a set of actors and entities or a known set of variables (political machinery, attitudes, interests and political activities) which set parameters to the study.
- System Approach can be regarded as a useful approach to the study of International Politics. *It can be used for an overall view of the relations among nations.*
- The emergence of Systems Approach to the study of International Politics can be described as one of the most significant developments of the *20th century*.
- Some of the *major thinkers include David Easton, Gabriel Almond and Morton Kaplan.*

Morton Kaplan



- ❖ Morton Kaplan's widely quoted work; "System and Process in International Politics" provide a clear theoretical framework to the system analysis in IP.
- ❖ He advocates that international politics offers the best sphere for the application of the concept of 'system' as a tool for investigating all its phenomena.
- ❖ International System is most inclusive as it is constituted by those interactions among international actors which are neither fully cooperative nor totally conflictual.

- ❖ Kaplan discusses six models of international system. They are
 - ✓ The Balance of Power System
 - ✓ The Loose Bi-polar System
 - ✓ The Tight Bi-polar System
 - ✓ The Universal System
 - ✓ The Hierarchical System
 - ✓ The Unit Veto System

The Balance of Power System: It is constituted by 5 or 7 major powers/actors. Each actor seeks to increase its capabilities through negotiations and not through resort to war. The actor is

prepared to fight rather than pass on an opportunity to increase capabilities for protecting its national interest. The actors maintain a balance in their power positions, and no actor is permitted to become unduly powerful. An actor or a group of actors in such a system can resort to war for maintaining the balance of power in their relations. No actor is to be eliminated from the system. The actor terminates the war before the opponent is eliminated. An actor or a group of actors acts for opposing any other group or single actor that tends to assume unduly powerful position and dominance with respect to the rest of the system. Attempts are made to check the actors who try to follow supranational organizing principles. The defeated or constrained essential actors are permitted to re-enter the system as acceptable role partners. Actors act to bring some previously inessential actor within the essential actor classification and treat all essential actors as acceptable role partners.

The Loose Bi-polar System: The Loose Bi-polar System comes into existence when two powerful nations are successful in organizing the other nations into their two respective competing blocs or groups. However, the organization of the blocs is loose and internal differences prevail among the members of each bloc. There are also present several other supranational and regional actors. In other words, the Loose Bi-polar System is constituted by two major bloc-actors, non-member bloc-actors (like the group of Non-aligned), and universal actor/actors, like the UN. In it, blocs try to increase their relative capabilities as well as to limit or weaken their rival bloc. Each bloc strives to use the universal actor for increasing its own power. The non-bloc actors tend to support the universal actor for reducing the danger of war between rival blocs. Blocs attempt to extend membership but along with it tend to tolerate the status of non-bloc actors.

The Tight Bi-polar System: The Loose Bi-polar System easily gets transformed into a Tight Bi-polar System. It is a bi-polar system in which the two major powers lead their respective blocs of allied powers. Each bloc is dominated by a major power. The international organization is very weak and there are no neutral blocs or nations. International relations take the form of interactions between the two blocs.

The Universal System: The fourth model is the Universal System in which the nations get organized in a federal system. It is a hypothetical model in which the world gets transformed into a Federal World State based upon the principle of mutual toleration and universal rule of law. It works through a universal actor an international organization. The universal actor is powerful enough to check war and preserve peace or a balance in international relations

The Hierarchical System: Such a model can come into existence when a single powerful super power may bring, either through a conquest or a treaty, all other nations under its control. The states as territorial units are then transformed into functional units. The superpower becomes the universal actor and absorbs all other nations. In case this system comes into existence through conquest, it is a directive system, and when it comes through democratic means, it is a non-directive system.

The Unit Veto System: The sixth model projected by Kaplan is the Unit Veto System. It involves the conception of a situation of multi-polarity in which each state is equally powerful. Each possesses such weapons (nuclear weapons) as can be used by it for destroying any other state. It becomes stable when each state can resist and retaliate threats from every other state. On the basis of these six models, Morton Kaplan believes that international relations can be analyzed as international system

GAME THEORY

- Game theory is a mathematical method of studying decision-making in situation of conflict, where game theorist studies the predicted and actual behavior of individuals in games, as well as optimal strategies.
- In 1932 P. G. Chambray published, *The Game of Politics: A Study of the Principles of British Political Strategies*. Perhaps this is the earliest and most methodical work about game theory.
- In 1943 Neumann and Morgenstern published *Theory of Games and Economic Behavior*.
- The theory was originally used in chess game. In this game, there are two or more players or parties and each party decides its own strategy so that it can maximize benefit.
- The relevance of the theory for international relations (IR) goes undisputed; it is a truism to assert that states interact by trying to predict other states' reactions to their decisions. Yet one has to apply the theory to IR, because the tool of game theory cannot produce by itself insight about IR.
- Game-theory applications to IR take the form of models, that is, the simplification and stylization of states' interactions.
- The three levels of game theory are of help here. The levels are **extensive, strategic, and coalitional** forms.
 - ✓ In an extensive-form model, the analyst thinks in terms of states presented as players, actions available to players, sequences of players' actions, players' information conditions and preferences, and, finally, outcomes of interactions.
 - ✓ In a game at the strategic level, there are nothing but players, players' strategies and preferences over outcomes.
 - ✓ The coalitional form is the most abstract level analysis: coalitions of players and the values of these coalitions.

COMMUNICATION THEORY



Karl Deutsch

- Karl Wolfgang Deutsch was a social and political scientist.
- Deutsch studied war and peace, nationalism, co-operation, and communication, as well as pioneered quantitative methods and formal system analysis and model-thinking into the field of political and social sciences.

COMMUNICATION THEORY

- ❖ Communication theory was proposed by **Karl Deutsch**.
- ❖ It is a **process of establishing commonness** (communes in Latin means commonness) through **movement of ideas, thoughts, feelings etc. from one to another or between the groups of persons**.
- ❖ It is an exchange of facts, thoughts and information, emotions resulting in a shared understanding
- ❖ The communications theory **treats the Government as decision making system based on various information flows**.
- ❖ The theory is equally important in international politics.
- ❖ Communications has indeed transformed human relation as well as relations between states to much greater extent than any other development.
- ❖ **Karl Deutsch** forwards the idea that the **communications theory is based on a science which is called cybernetics**.
 - ✓ Cybernetics is the science of communication and autonomous control systems in both machine and living being.
 - ✓ Cybernetics is a theory of information, self-regulating machines, computers and the physiology of nervous system.

- ✓ Cybernetics is that of a machine which recognizes stimuli learns, adjusts it automatically upon receiving feedback about its performance and moves through a determined number of possible states”.
- ❖ Deutsch’s communications theory reveals certain very interesting and important aspects.
- ❖ The inflow or outflow of information/news from one end to another or vice versa is not automatic, there is a specific role of human beings. This we may call steering and coordinating process or role. In any political system there are many channels through which information is transmitted.
- ❖ So communication is the most important factor in political system.
- ❖ Political system changes because of the effectiveness of communication. The social goals are to be achieved through co-ordination and co-operation among people of society which is affected by communication.
- ❖ Deutsch’s concern was to reduce the importance of the notion of power in Politics and highlight the importance of the flow of information in government decisions.
- ❖ The communications theory treats the Government as decision making system based on various information flows.
- ❖ The theory is equally important in international politics. Communications has indeed transformed human relation as well as relations between states to much greater extent than any other development. It has increased people’s exposition to official and non-official and non-official propaganda and strengthened both totalitarian and regimes and democracies.
- ❖ The communication system has undoubtedly increased interdependence of international community. It has made functioning or an international agency likes the U.N much easier.

DECISION MAKING THEORY

- The first major attempt at introducing the decision making analysis in the **study of foreign policy** was made by **Richard Snyder** and others after the I World war and is specially developed in the area of foreign policy making.
- The **proponents** of decision making approach :
- **Richard Snyder, H.W Bruck, Burton Sapin, Harold, Margaret Sprout, Dean Rusk, Alexander, Juliette George**
- The decision making approach has two fundamental purpose. They are:
 - ✓ The first is the **identification, crucial structure in the political realm where change takes place, decisions are taken and actions are indicated and carried out.**
 - ✓ The second is **the systematic analysis of the decision-making behavior which leads to action.**

ENTRI

- This approach focuses in query on action called decision makers and on the state defined as decisional units. The action of the state is seen through the action of decision makers.
- Analyzing the factor that operate on decision makers, Snyder divides them into three main sets of stimuli, the internal setting, the external setting and the decision making process. He studies the personality factor of the decision maker and the various agencies and processes involved in decision making.
- The theory takes the study of international politics to the real actor from the abstract states and collective situation.
- The decision making theory has contributed a great deal to the understanding of the processor foreign policy making which all other theories has rejected.
- Snyder's scheme is most impressive as a detailed approach to the whole of international relations.
- Three foundation of decision making theory
 - ✓ Environmental Factors
 - ✓ Psychological factors
 - ✓ Real action
- The important approaches of decision making theory
 - ✓ Rational- Goals ends model
 - ✓ Quagmire model
 - ✓ Risk analysis model

INTEGRATION THEORY

The theory is associated with the names of Charles Kegley and Wittkopf. In an essay published in 1993, they rejected the realist view of human nature. They argue that human beings have diverse make-ups, and that human action is based on voluntary choice influenced by environment. The liberals reject the view that international relations are anarchic. They argue that the international system today is based on transnational interactions which create areas of interdependence. Societies and government sare being knit together by growing cultural homogeneity and economic and social interdependence.

Various international agencies and regimes like the World Trade Organization promote integration: The Liberals emphasize the growing role of non-State actors like NGOs, regional organizations etc, in promoting regional and global interdependence. The liberals do not accept the view that the world has become unipolar.They feel that in the post-cold war years the world is moving in the direction of multi-polarity. At this same time there is increasing inter-state cooperation to reduce mistrust and tension in order to promote peace.

Global interdependence has led to a growing concern among all governments about nuclear proliferation, global recession, ozone depletion, climatic changes and AIDS. These common

concerns indicate interdependence and need for the scholars to examine these problems in the context of integration.

The liberals, therefore, insist on the study of these and other organizations. They believe that expanding the U.N System promotes interdependence. To sum up the liberal concern for interdependence is related to multi-polarity in the post-cold war period, increasing role of U.N and other non-governmental and regional organizations, and consequent integration under the influence of western industrialized countries

DEPENDENCY THEORY

- The dependency theory evolved around 1950s. It was popularized during 1960s and 1970s.
- Main proponent of dependency theory was Raul Prebisch, Paul Sweezy, Singer, Gunnar Myrdal, Andre Gunder Frank, Paul Baran.
- The dependency theory explains the dependence of developing countries on powerful developed countries. There are various positions of dependency theory because of intellectual disagreements among thinkers.

They primarily characterize the international system as comprised of two sets of states, variously described as dominant/dependent, center/periphery or metropolitan/satellite. The dominant states are the advanced industrial nations in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The dependent states are those states of Latin America, Asia, and Africa which have low per capita GNPs and which rely heavily on the export of a single commodity for foreign exchange earnings. The dependency theorists think that the success of the developed economies was marked by a specific time period in global economic history which was dominated by exploitative colonial European powers. They do not measure economic growth just based on indicators like GDP or trade indices. They link economic growth with economic development by paying attention to indices like life expectancy, infant mortality, education etc. They argue the rational central distributive mechanisms could work for a well-integrated economy where consumption patterns are not affected by non-economic forces such as racial, gender, ethnic biases etc.

Dependency theorist says that market alone cannot be a sufficient distributive mechanism for poorer economies where economic activities are susceptible to social and economic changes. Dependency theory identifies that centre economies are industrialized, technically advanced, have advanced research facilities and run on the capital-intensive industrial model. On the other hand, the countries on the periphery survive on agricultural production and resource extraction as the major sectors of economy. They provide labor to the countries in the centre.

Dependency theorists, the system of liberal economic theory dominates among all the states. The liberal economic theory makes way for free-trade, unfettered market links with little or no interference from the governments. This global capitalistic system serves the interests of



the countries at the centre and exploits the rich economy of under-developed countries. For instance, MNCs, banks, international institutions like World Bank and IMF, media etc. serve the interest of centre economies. It is the reason for growing economic inequality between and within different states of the world. They blame the exploitative nature of the international economic system which serves the interests of dominant states.

