

NEO-LIBERALISM

Neo-Liberalism in IR:-

- Neo-liberalism holds that international cooperation between states is feasible and sustainable, and that such cooperation can reduce conflict and competition.
- Neo-realism and neo-liberalism are two most influential approach to IR, dominated IR theory since the 1990s.
- Neo-liberalism is a revised version of Liberalism. But it shares many assumptions as neorealism (namely, that the international system is anarchic, states are the main actors, and states rationally pursue their self-interest) but draws different conclusions from those assumptions.

In contrast to neo-realist, neoliberalism argues that cooperation is feasible and sustainable. Neo-realism also highlight the role of International institutions and regimes in facilitating cooperation between states. Because facilitating cooperation ~~providing~~ providing information, which reduces collective action problems among states in providing public goods and enforcing compliance.

Robert Keohane's 1984 book After Hegemony used insights from the new institutional economics to argue that the international system could remain stable in the absence of a hegemon, thus rebutting hegemonic stability theory. Keohane showed that international cooperation could be sustained through repeated interactions, transparency, and monitoring.

Activities of the International System:-

Neo Liberalism often employ game theory to explain why states do or do not cooperate. Since their approach tends to emphasize the possibility of mutual wins, they are interested in institutions which can arrange jointly profitable arrangements and compromises.

Neoliberalism argues that even in an anarchic system of autonomous rational states, cooperation can emerge through the cultivation of mutual trust and the building of norms, regimes and institutions.

Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye :- → "Transnational Relations & world politics" (1972)

Keohane and Nye have been considered the founders of the neoliberal School of thought. Keohane's book After Hegemony is a classic work in this arena. Other major influences are the hegemonic stability theory of Stephen Krasner and the work of Charles P. Kindleberger, among others.

Robert Keohane and J. Nye, in their book "Power and interdependence", given the concept of "Complex interdependence".

As a challenge and criticism to realist approach, Neo-liberalism sees IR in terms of multiple actors, diverse goals and a variety of driving forces.

they have given three assumptions or features of C.I.D.

(i) Multiple channels connect societies:- Apart from government-to-government interaction, there exists "Transgovernmental" and "Transnational" relations. (Departmental relation and people to people, group to group and Society to Society interaction)

(ii) There is no clear hierarchy of issues:- Security is not always the most important agenda, other issues like environment, human rights, prosperity are also important. (all issues are equal) not only political, security

(iii) Military force is often not considered a viable tool of Policy:- In dealing with allies or with issues that have little to do with security use of military forces is considered inappropriate and counterproductive. (Now Military forces no longer as a tool to fulfill interests)

Republican Liberalism:- Republican Liberalism is inspired by the ideas of Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) and contemporary American scholar, Michael Doyle. The supported for Democratic government in IR for building peace, and give importance on moral values, economic cooperation and interdependence.

Neo-Neo Debate on IR:-

Neo Realism

- (i) Anarchy in IR
- (ii) Focus of survival. use of force cannot be avoided.
- (iii) importance on high politics such as military and diplomacy
- (iv) in favour of absolute gain
- (v) throws light on capability of the states. states are always uncertain about the intentions of other states.
- (vi) ~~do~~ not emphasises any,

Neo Liberalism

- (i) Anarchy in IR but cooperation is feasible and sustainable.
- (ii) Behaviour in Complex interdependence.
- (iii) Economic Activities are more important.
- (iv) states compete with one another and therefore, there can be only relative gains.
- (v) give more importance to the preferences and intentions of states.
- (vi) Role of institution, rules,

(i) Institutionalism

(ii) Complex interdependency

(iii) Democratic Peace theory

(iv) Regime shift → Democracy.

(v) Internationalism / Integration

(vi) International rule based order / systems

(v) Co-operation in IR

(vii) Rational based — Decision making

(viii) State as actors but other actors are there.