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A power point for Undergraduate Students

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Chapter one

- **Conceptualization of nation, nationalism and state**
- **Nation** refers a community with common history, language, culture, psychological make up, tradition, songs and reside in a shared territory
- It constitutes a community of people joined by a shared identity and common social practices
- Nations are historical entities that evolve organically out of more similar ethnic communities (Heywood, 2014)

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- On the other hand, **nation** is usually used interchangeably with state/country (it would be better particularly for nation-states)
- Despite, this terminology becomes irrelevant we still use ‘nations’ for substituting States
- For instance to refer member states of the UN (United Nations), we are using ‘nations’ interchangeably with that of ‘States’ or countries

Defining Nationalism

- **Nationalism** has most contested definitions; however, here we do have at least, two broad meanings;
- Firstly, it is feeling of loyalty, proud, devotion, love, patriotism or sacrifices to one's own state/country
- Sometimes nationalism is also defined as the belief that one's own country is **better** than others
- Secondly, it serves as social, political and economic movement and even an ideology of a society with common identity in terms of ethnicity or nation;
- Nationalism is the doctrine that asserts the nation as the basic political unit in organizing society (Heywood, 2014)

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- Nationalism is a movement that promotes the interests of a particular nation/ethnicity
- It also includes the aspiration and struggle of societies for establishing independent/sovereign state of one's own,
- In this sense, some argued that it promotes the liberalists' principle of self-determination but this became a major challenge to legitimacy of the then Empires in Europe
- That was the reason behind why the Finns wanted an independent Finland; the Bulgarians an independent Bulgaria; the Serbs an independent Serbia, and so on

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- Thus, as nationalism caused the outbreak of revolutions and wars across the globe
- It brought collapse of old empires, marker for new borders, forced the coming of new states, particularly the nation-states in Europe;
- And these nation-states became major actors in the international politics

What is State?

- **State** is an organized and self-governing political entity/unit
- State has the following elements:

These are:-

- Government, population, defined territory, sovereignty and; recognition has now added as the fifth element of a state
  - **Government** can be individuals or groups who act on behalf of the people or representing one's state
- It consists of organs of gov't or institutions within a state
  - **Population** can be homogenous or heterogeneous and they are believed to be 'the people' who permanently reside within the state

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- **Territory** refers a known or clearly defined area of a state, usually boundaries are expected to be made based on the international law
- A territory of a state can be separated by natural or human made means.
- Thus, state's boundaries are drawn through delimitation and/or demarcation; the former refers sketching it on map whereas, the latter indicates pointing out visible/separating means on land such as using stone, tree or buildings

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- **Sovereignty** refers State's absolute power over its boundary
- Internal sovereignty the state through its government has the full right to manage the internal affairs with respect to laws
- State's exclusive right to govern its respective territories in its own fashion
- External sovereignty is to be free of any external control or interference
- **Recognition** to be accepted or recognized as a State by internal or external bodies/IGOs for instance
- Recognition of a state is the acknowledgment or acceptance of as an international personality by the existing State of the international community

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- The declaration to fulfill certain essential conditions of statehood as required by international law
- In addition, Sates may not give recognition of a New State arbitrarily but taking in to account of their future interest and with the aspiration to keep their relations with the mother state where the new state is established/secede

International relations (IR)

- The word '**international**' was coined in 1783 by the British philosopher Jeremy Bentham
- Though IR was appeared as a discipline/field of study at educational institutions;
  - Mainly as a branch of the study of law, philosophy or history; it is now became our daily lives' experiences
- Despite there is no one accepted way of defining or understanding IR, we still have different ways to define it
- IR is the study of the political, socio-economic and cultural interaction of states, non-state actors, sub-state actors and individuals/groups

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- IR could be used to describe a range of interactions between people, groups, firms, associations, parties, nations or states, NGOs and IGOs
- In a nut shell, IR is the interaction between/among **inter-national** (beyond one state) actors such as states on various issues
- Though IR was evolved throughout the history of humankind, it was developed and became major concern of the international politics after the “Westphalia Treaty” on 1648

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- In the medieval Europe there were two institutions –the Catholic church and the Empire
- The Roman Empire was established in the 10th century in central Europe.
- Before the emergence of the treaty, the Holy Roman Empire was a loosely structured federation of many hundreds of separate political units in Europe
- However, new states opposed the popes and emperors on the universal level
- This had observed in Italy, France, Germany and England
- And the state came to make itself independent and self-governing

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- Religious dogma was not the first thing on the minds of the combatants; instead the war concerned which state should have hegemony (or dominance) over Europe
- Westphalia treaty was best known for the end of thirty years war between the Holy Roman Empire (most of the states were Catholic) and Protestant states
- It was conducted between the Holy Roman Empire, the rulers of Spain and Austria on the Catholic side Versus the Protestant states of Sweden and Denmark; and allied with France which was a Catholic state but anti Spain & Austria
- Held on the Westphalian cities of Munster and Osnabruck and the treaty became known as **Westphalia** (the combination of the two agreements)

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- Thus, the conclusion of treaty has given ‘States’ more power in the international relations independent of the Empire
- After this treaty, international politics was a matter of relations between states and no other political units
- And States made themselves independent from the Pope and the Emperor
- That’s why this treaty became known as a turning point for the development of modern IR
- States also started exchanging embassies, ambassadors, diplomats to conduct IR

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- The **Congress of Vienna** also had great contribution for the development of IR in the European states
- It was held from September of 1814 to June of 1815
- After the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte, the congress was held to create a balance among the European powers and to maintain peace
- The congress was also held with the objective of restoring old boundaries of European states
- In addition, after the nationalist led revolutions were held in Europe in the 19th century nation-states emerged as the major IR actors

IR in the Contemporary world

- At the end of the eighteenth century, new ways of manufacturing goods were invented in Europe
- After the industrial revolution western States were in need of new market and labor forces and they expanded their relations
- However, later in the quarter of the 19th century, particularly after the Berlin conference on 1884/5, the European States joined in the scramble for colonies, including Africa
- Fortunately, Ethiopia through its bloody war defeated Italian forces at the battle of Adwa and remained independent

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- And power was measured based on the colonization capability of States
- Once they have power, European way of organizing IR came to spread to the rest of the world
- However, colonized States started a movement for independence and decolonization
- In this regard, Ethiopia’s victory over Italy has encouraged the struggle of Africa’s decolonization and the symbol for the strength of the Pan-African movement
- After the decolonization was held new States emerged and participated in the IR independent of their colonial powers

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- We now live in a world where it is impossible to isolate our experiences and transactions from an international dimension
- We all are interconnected geographically, religiously, economically, intellectually and socio-culturally
- We are interacting not only in political issues but also in entertainments such as being awarded by the Grammy, Oscar, Ballon d'Or –Golden Ball –(music, movie and football awards respectively) from every corner of the globe
- At the same time, since we are part of the international community we are being influenced by these events
- And that's why it is highly argued that since we are being globalized one cannot escape from the influence of international relation issues (be it good or bad);

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- For instance, we are being benefited from the ICT or the Internet (keep the disadvantages in mind) Vs negatively affected by the Global warming/terrorism
- Therefore, in IR it is indispensable to analyze current events to examine why, where, what, how and when they are happening and to understand the factors behind including their influences on our daily lives
- In IR there is nothing that we can abnegate and leave it for others through believing that it doesn’t matter for us!
- Because, whoever we are, wherever we are, how rich/poor we are…it matters a lot!

Actors in IR

- Actors are those who play a dominant role in the international system/politics/economic relations
- **State actors** are those who fulfill the attributes of State explained in the preceding section
- Previously, States were the key or even the only actors in the IR –realist view
- **Non-State actors** can be individuals/groups, IGOs, NGOs, firms MNCs/TNCs, terrorist organizations; religious, sport and entertainment organizations (which are not organized by state)
- Due to the ICT revolution and the influence of international trade individuals are playing a great role beyond their State

➢ As there are various connecting issues such as business, religion, sport, security, education, culture, health…we do have multiple state and non-state actors in general

➢ **Sub-state actors** can be political parties and interest groups

Level of Analysis in IR

- How are we going to examine a single international phenomenon from the perspective of different levels? Is it possible to evaluate a phenomenon by a single level of analysis?
- ‘By level of analysis’ we refer the roles/implication of each level for/against the happening of an international event, phenomenon or issue

➢ Accordingly, IR scholars have proposed various level of analysis

These are:

- Individual level analysis
- State level analysis
- Group level analysis
- The system level analysis

Continued…

- **Individual level analysis** refers the perceptions, choices, and actions of individual human beings such as their emotion, biological factors, psychological factors for the phenomenon we are dealing with
- In this case we cannot undermine the individual leader's behavior and his/her sphere of influence in every day phenomena in the international politics
- Having individuals behavior in mind, we analyze situations or phenomena from the individuals' perspective

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- **State/domestic level of analysis** – an analysis of events or situations from the state perspective
- Here, the behavior of individuals may not exactly take in to consideration, but for instance the failure of state institutions/organs are part of the state level analysis
- In this case we are dealing with the behavior of the state in general, for example there are states which are warmonger and aggressive through the use of its domestic institutions as a means
- Focuses on the role of state institutions
- In this regard, the center of analysis lays on the state

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- **Group level analysis** it examines the effect or influence of the groups above the individual and below the state level
- Such as the role of associations, lobbyists, activists, political parties, …etc.
- **System level analysis** examines the influence or outcome of the international system that includes whole states
- By system level analysis we analyze international phenomenon through considering the nature and structure of the International system
- Since it is influenced by the world system (politico-economic situation) power of states at international level determines the phenomenon we are dealing with

The International System

- Do you think there is a sovereign world government?
- Basically, there are classifications of a state or groups of states that determine the international structure/setting
- These are; Uni-polar, Bi-polar and Multi-polar
- **Uni-polar** is when there is only one state as a super power
- **Bi-polar** the presence of two super power states (E.g. Cold war era there were two blocs of USA and USSR)
- **Multi-polar** the existence of multiple or more than two super power states –current tendency of IR system
- **Domestic Vs International politics**
- In domestic or within a State politics there is hierarchy, whereas in international politics it is anarchy –Realist view

Continued…

- **Hierarchy** is a system or group that controls an organization/institutions at different levels;
- In this case, there is supervision of divisions based on one's power/right to control
- For instance, domestically a government has a monopoly on the legitimate use of force within its own state,
- The police forces have the legal mandate to arrest suspects; whereas difficult for Interpols (international police forces)
- On the other hand, **anarchy** is to describe the absence of sovereign, overarching or world government in the international system
- Absence of supreme power/body to maintain law and order at international level (in fact we do have IGOs but they are loosely associated and have no full power to do so)

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- In international politics, therefore, no one has a monopoly of force, and therefore international politics has often been interpreted full of competition among States
- It is in this time that '**Power**' becomes more important concept in international relations
- Because those who have power (economic, military, ideational, diplomatic…) can easily influence other less powerful States
- In IR power is considered as a currency of the international politics
- **Despite there is a concept of sovereignty** meaning that States are equal in the international system, less powerful States are being challenged by the influence of the most powerful States

IR Theories

- Theories are hypothesis that helps us viewing issues from different perspective so that we can explain the existing and predict future phenomena
- “A **theory** is an explanation of an aspect of the natural world that can incorporate laws, hypotheses and facts. ...
- A **theory** not only explains known facts; it also allows scientists to make predictions of what they should observe if a **theory** is true”
- “A system of ideas intended to explain something, especially one based on general principles independent of the thing to be explained”

- **Thus, all theories** have assumptions or basis of their own on various issues of the socio-cultural, economic and political affairs (including the physical or natural sciences)
- Same is true for IR theories, where they are a guiding approaches to study/examine the international relations
- Whoever is the actor in IR there are always human beings in international politics
- Most of the IR theories started with describing **Human Nature**
- Thus, as long as, IR is determined by the behavior or interests of actors (mainly humans) it is necessary to see some of the philosophical perspectives on the nature of human beings

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- Basically, there are two major theoretical views on human nature: **The realist Vs Liberalist views**
- In the first case, human beings by their nature are believed to be selfish, warmonger, greedy or bad creature
- Whereas, secondly according to the liberalists view human beings are morally good, willing, cooperative and positive by their nature
- In similar context human behaviors are believed to **Egoist or Altruistic** depending on the field of study (E.g. Psychological views)

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- **State of nature** refers a time (i.e. believed to be an imaginary) where there was no government or state, a situation where only the fittest can survive.
- In state of nature, Hobbes believed that it was a life of fear and war of all against all…because there was no government no one was guaranteed of survival
- In short, he said life was full of continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short…realist view
- Whereas, liberal thinkers such as John Locke believes human beings in ‘state of nature’ were in a state of perfect freedom where they were governed by **Law of Nature**

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1. Idealism/Liberalism

- **Assumptions**
- Liberalism in international relation was referred to as a ‘utopian or idealistic’
- Liberalism depicts optimism by arguing that human beings are good, cooperation is possible and conflict can be resolved peacefully
- It has an optimistic view of human history/nature
- Its proponents view human beings as innately good and believe peace and harmony.
- Immanuel Kant and John Locke have contributed for liberalism theory

Continued…

- Kant believes the more States become liberal or democratic the more peaceful the world would become
- He also advised democracy and free trade/economic interdependence, required the establishment of international relations
- Unlike realists, the liberalists believe international system tends strongly toward peace and cooperation among states
- The creation of international institutions such as the league of Nations was believed to be the result of the liberalist values
- Liberals share an optimistic view of IR,

Continued…

- Liberalism is also an **ideology** that promotes:
- Individualistic/individual freedom
- Free market oriented/capitalism economy
- International trade
- Interdependence and cooperation
- Collective security
- **Criticisms**
- Criticized for being very idealistic
- Brought cultural imperialism
- Exploitative relations between the developed and the developing world or between rich and poor person

Realism

2. Realism

- Assumptions of classical realism theory
- The nature of human is not good, they are self interested and same is true for state behavior –hard to trust
- The world is anarchy –no authority exists above state, where states involve in self-help system
- State is the sole international actor
- Pessimism
- Conflict is inevitable and war is the most instrument of resolving conflict
- Power is the currency of the international politics
- Human’s morality is determine by their interest

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- External invasion/aggression is common
- Skeptic about international rules, institutions, norms…or even cooperation among states unless they gain more benefit than others
- States are in a condition of competition and a threat to each other
- A desire and focus on military power
- Though politics is believed to be more important than the economy, realists also argue the importance of economy for building military power
- States become influenced by security

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- **Some of realists and their thoughts**
- Realists believe conflict is unavoidable and perpetual and so war is common and inherent to humankind
- A well known war/military strategist, Sun Tzu argued moral reasoning was not useful to the state rulers with armed and dangerous neighbors
- Thucydides said “the strong do what they have the power to do and the weak accept what they have to accept”
- Machiavelli, Italian political scientist advised the Princes/leaders to concentrate on actions to stay in power, including the manipulation of the public and military alliances

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- Hans Morgenthau noted international politics is governed by the national interests state defined in terms of power
- He is also known for his famous statement ‘all politics is a struggle for power’
- **Criticisms**
- Too pessimist
- Undermines the role of non-state actors
- Failure to solve conflicts peacefully
- Undermines societies’ morals/international norms –propagated by the constructivists

Marxism

3. Marxism

- Karl Marx was a German philosopher
- He is best know for his concept of “material dialectics”, adopted from Hegel’s ‘dialectics’
- By dialectics there is a thesis (original/existing point), antithesis (anti-existing) and synthesis (new result)
- Marx identifies the economy is more important than the politics
- He argued there is always a class struggle between the haves and have not’s in the capitalism system
- Thus, he was inspired to create a classless society

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- He classified five stages of the history of economic system, these are:

A. The primitive society, where there was no class division and private property

B. The slavery, where class division emerged between the master of slaves and salves themselves

C. The feudalism system, where class division was between the land lords and the fiefs/tenants

D. The capitalism system, the division lays between the bourgeoisie (owners of factory) and the workers/proletariat class

F. Socialism/communism system, where class division won’t be observed

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- Based on this assumption he argued there should no be class division and highly criticized the capitalism economic system
- Where the bourgeoisie class own both the means of production (raw materials and machines) and the commodities/products
- Whereas, the workers have no any of them but to remain dependent on the factory owners/bourgeoisie
- There is an exploitative relations between the poor and rich
- The riches are dominated the economy
- Not only this, but the lives of the workers is at the mercy of the riches, since they control the wages of workers

Continued…

- Thus, he advised for the abolishment of the capitalism system and the replacement of the communism system, where he thought there won’t be class
- For this to occur, he argued an international workers revolution is a means to end the capitalistic class society
- By communism, he argued private properties may not exist, but the communal ownership of wealth and properties will occur

Constructivism

4. Constructivism states that human nature or behavior is not determine as good or bad by nature but by the surrounding environment or societies

- Because it is socially constructed
- The theory also emphasizes the ideas of shared history, shared alliances, and shared norms or identities, cultures of societies
- Constructivists highlight the importance of values and shared interests between individuals who interact on the global stage
- Constructivists argue that the essence of international relations exists in the interactions between people

Continued…

- State identity influences the way states interact with each other
- International relations are not shaped by some immutable laws of nature they can be changed
- Accordingly, international relations are determined by; social practices, ideas, knowledge and interactions between countries
- Constructivism theory focuses on norms, values, indigenous norms (and shared with other societies)

Critical theory/Frunkfurt school

5. Critical theory it was developed with the assumption of filling the gap of other theories

- It was emerged as a response to mainstream approaches/theories in the field of IR
- Critical theories are valuable because they identify positions that have typically been ignored or overlooked within IR
- They also provide a voice to individuals or groups who have frequently been marginalized, particularly women and those from the Global South
- In this sense, the proponents of critical theory argue that these marginalized groups must be liberated or emancipated from oppression/discrimination

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- To the extreme, it criticizes existing social issues that they believed such issues are what enslaves the society
- These issues can be culture, for instance, usually bad habits by the societies
- So the point here is criticizing the old ones and change them by new ones

Feminism

6. Feminism theory in the contemporary world Feminism becomes the most influential social, economic and political movement for the rights of women

- It focuses on empowering women social groups
- It is a belief that women and men should have equal rights or opportunities
- Since, the existing social system is more of patriarchy (supremacy of fathers), feminists argue women should have same role
- Feminists are not advocating for the replacement of patriarchy by matriarchy (mothers' dominance/supremacy) but the existence of equal opportunities

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- However, **extreme/radical feminists** are advocating for the rights of transgender and homosexuality such as women’s rights of lesbians
- These radical movements were inspired by **post-modern** theory (where they argued individuals need something beyond luxuries life such as to be LGBT member) and **radical critical theories** who criticizes the existing social system

Contents for chapter 2

- Foreign policy (FP)
- National Interest (NI)
- FP Objectives
- FP Behaviors/Patterns
- FP Dimensions/orientations
- FP Instruments/tools

Chapter two

- **Foreign Policy and Diplomacy**

✓ Domestic Vs FP

- Domestic policies are actions or goals that are strongly linked to issues and activities within a state
- Foreign policy (FP) is usually defined as a policy of a state to the outside/external world
- FP is commonly described as an orientation, guideline, strategy or tendency of a state towards other States
- FP is a system of activities evolved by states during one's external relations –beyond one's state
- It includes the actions, decisions , plans or goals of a state with other state
- FP can also be defined as a reaction of a states towards the action of another state

Continued…

- FP refers to the concrete behaviors of states in times of events or situations in international system in line with their orientations, plans and commitments
- FP is not an end by itself but rather the means used for succeeding NI

➢ In general, FP involves, the general guidelines and orientation shaping the plans, strategies and actions of a state in its external relations

❑ FP can be determine by multiple factors but basically it is influenced by both internal and external forces

➢ **Internal factors** are for instance, economic level, military power, technological advancement, type of government of a state

- In addition, the psychology, belief or skill of leaders also influences the tendency of States' FP

Continued…

- **External/systemic factors**
- These factors are usually beyond a state level forces
- The politico-economic dynamics or changes in the international system
- Or the trends of the world system such as the implication of the Cold war era
- The influence of external states such as great/powerful states, international organizations, et cetera.
- The influence of neighboring states
- In general a FP of a state can be influenced negatively or positively by the following additional factors:
- The geographical setting, size, location, amount or type of resources, and number of population of a state

National Interest (NI)

- **FP isn’t made for nothing but with a purpose, that is what we call national interest (NI)**
- NI is the aspiration and objective or goal of sovereign states in its IRs
- In short, NI is what a state is going to achieve in its relations with other states through the use of its FP
- That’s why in the above section we defined FP as a guideline or strategy that helps state’s NI get done
- The NI of a state also determine the content of its FP; meaning that NI determines what is to be included and what’s not!

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- Having NI in mind, states could have a hierarchy or priority of needs or objectives:
- These are short term or range, middle range and long range objectives
- **Short term** objectives are primary interest such as survival of the state and includes:
- Preserving the autonomy of the state from the external influence
- Territorial integrity
- Wellbeing and safety of its population
- These objectives are fundamental to a state and are referred as non-negotiable interests

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- ✓ **Middle term** objectives are secondary in terms of the first one
- These are economic based by nature such as development, technological achievement, bringing social welfare, building infrastructure, providing services, and so forth
- ✓ **Long range** objectives are visions or dreams of a state to be achieved in its external relations
- For instance, protecting one's historical, traditions, cultural norms and socio-economic system from the influence of other states
- On the other hand, states may involve in expanding or promoting of one's ideology or social norms or cultures towards other states

Continued…

- For the achievement of the above mentioned objectives States' power should be considered
- Though all states are equal (poor or rich) and have their own NI their power of influence has the implication to the realization of the objectives
- Colmbis (1984) has developed the following criteria for defining States' national interest;
- ✓ These are: operational philosophy, moral and legal criteria, pragmatic criteria, ideological criteria, professional advancement, partisan criteria and foreign dependency criteria
- ✓ He also added, bureaucratic-interest criteria, ethnic/racial criteria, class-status criteria

Continued…

- **A. Operational philosophy**, through taking in to account of time, location and actions of previous leaders, government could follow two ways/styles of operation
- Firstly, the synoptic style which focuses on introducing or enacting of new policies and terminating the previous ones
- In this time governments are confident of their new developments and believe that consequences are predictable and controllable
- Secondly, governments could operate cautiously through trial and error approach due to fear of future consequences; this is called incremental style
- By considering the complexity of politico-economic problems they operate it dreadfully

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- Here actors are less confident vis-a-vis with the synoptic style
- **B. Ideological criteria** –formulation or termination of states' foreign relations on the basis of ideology
- With the presence of the two blocs during the cold war era states' FP was oriented by the ideology the state follows and of their counter parts
- **C. Moral and legal criteria** –states are expected to act morally and legally during conducting a foreign policy

✓ Moral criteria is about guiding the FP of a state based on the moral principles such as keeping promises, act positively, honestly or optimistically

Continued…

- ✓ Whereas, by legal criteria states needed to respect international regulations or laws, as a kind of governing means during their relations
- And these regulations are believed to be accepted by the actors
- **D. Pragmatic criteria,** involves in identifying or analyzing the cost and benefit of one's external relations
- It is made on the basis of state's rationality through evaluating the advantage and disadvantages for oneself
- **F. Foreign Dependency criteria** governments could also remain dependent from external states/powers
- Particularly, developing countries or formerly colonized states could rely on the funds, aids or assistances such as technology, military and technical from their ex-colonial states

FP behavior/patterns

- States' foreign policy behavior has three different patterns
- These are;

✓ **Self-preservation** (maintaining or keeping the status quo)

- Most super power states' FP behavior such as the USA is best manifested by keeping one's position in the international system

✓ **Self-extension** (revising/changing the status quo for the interest of oneself)

- Emerging/great power states are influencing the existing international system so that they compete for restructuring the system through expanding their sphere of influence

Continued…

- ✓ **Self-abnegation** (revising the status quo for the interest of others)
- This FP pattern is the result of the pressure and influence from external powerful states
- Developing states are usually vulnerable of such influences
- Less developed countries (LDCs) are economically weak and dependent on the developed ones, thus they become influenced to change their FP behavior in favor of strong states

FP dimensions/orientations

- **FP dimensions/orientations**
- Having the FP behavior in mind, states may opt to follow the following FP dimensions, these are; Alignment, Scope and Mode of Operation

1. **Alignment** –by this FP orientation states decide to create an alliance or remain neutral with other States, this can be done in the following ways;

a. **Alliance** is a formal agreement among states to provide mutual military assistance, so that states side to their allies

b. **Neutrality** on the other hand, refers states preference of non-partisan or not siding with other states or on global issues

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c. Nonalignment, this was observed during the Cold war period when developing states opt not to allied with any of the two blocs (the west led by USA and east headed by USSR)

2. Scope, it is about states' ability of presence, involvement or their scope/limit of reach with others states or the outside world

- It deals with States' scope of contact or the extent of one's FP is being contacted with other states
- States' scope of reach can be divided as follows;

a. Global terms, where States' presence is applied world wide we can identify that the scope of reach of state is broad

- These states are usually powerful states who conduct FP globally and influences world events because of their ability of presence in various countries. E.g. USA

Continued…

b. Regional terms, these states' scope of reach is limited to their region or neighboring countries

- States which are strong actor in their on regional sphere of influence. E.g. Ethiopia in the Horn of Africa

c. Isolation refers those states who by different reasons made less contact or an attempt of detaching themselves from the contact of other states

- For instance, it happens when a state is remote in geography with other countries
- However, such FP orientations are now irrelevant because of the interdependent nature of states' relations

Continued…

3. Mode of Operation, by this it is to say that States' preference of operating their FP can be conducted through the following ways;

- They are usually determined by the interest or based on the willingness and power of the state
- These are; Uni-lateral, Bi-lateral, Tri-lateral or Multi-lateral ways of operation

✓ **Uni-lateral** relations conducted by the influence of a mono/single state

- Some states (usually economically strong ones) use uni-lateral action through the use of stick and carrot (threat and reward respectively) means to influence others unilaterally

✓ **Bi-latera**l relation is conducted between two states

✓ **Multi-lateral** relation is the foreign relations with more than two states

Instruments of FP

- **Instruments/tools of FP**
- States use different tools for achieving their NI through the guiding of their FP

1. **Diplomacy,** it is defined as a formal or official communication or dialogue between or among participant parties who represent states

- Diplomacy is usually defined as a complex game played by parties to achieve their NI by influencing the behavior of their counter parts
- Parties are state representatives such as diplomats, negotiators or mediators and ambassadors

Continued...

- Diplomacy in the ancient time was conducted by envoys/state messengers, where there was no exchange of ambassadors permanently due to the absence of embassies
- Whereas, in the modern diplomacy there are embassies with a permanent residence of diplomatic missions and ambassadors in other state
- The ancient form of diplomacy was rigid, closed, secretive and limited to bi-lateral relations
- However, contemporarily the nature and strategy of diplomacy has changed, especially after the establishment of League of Nations

Continued…

- Unlike the oldest form of diplomacy, currently we have multi-lateral relations, public diplomacy and summit diplomacy (relations by state leaders themselves); these are commonly known as types of modern diplomacy
- Since there are competing interests between states diplomacy serves as a tool to reach in bargaining
- **Bargaining** is a means to settle or reconcile different interests among parties/ or to reach an agreement through persuasion, threat or reward
- Usually bargaining is also known as a ‘deal’
- Bargaining/deal is an agreement where negotiators say they will do or give something in exchange thorough the ‘give and take’ principle of diplomacy

Continued…

- In general, diplomacy can be conducted privately or publicly
- Formerly, state was the key diplomatic actor but today we have INGOs (international NGO) and IGOs
- For instance, the UN and EU

➢ **Rules of effective diplomacy**

✓ To be careful for words
✓ Be realistic
✓ Seek common ground
✓ Understand each other
✓ Patience
✓ Retreat

Economic instruments of FP

- **Economic instrument of FP** –serves to achieve the FP objectives (NI) of a state
- Although states are interdependent one an other the level of dependency varies according to their economic power
- States with strong economy uses their muscle to influence the behavior of economically weak states
- States use different economic tools to get their NI done, these are commonly known as ‘punishment and reward’

a. Tariff is a tax imposed on the import-exports

- Imposing huge tax is a punishment, whereas allowing a states to trade tariff free system is called as a reward

a. Quota is limiting or controlling the amount of products during imports

Continued…

c. Boycott is the refusal, elimination or stopping of buying or using of others' commodities

d. Embargo is a means of banning products not to be exported or sold to other countries

- Taking in to consideration of the case of **'tariff'** the above four instruments are usually serve as a punishment/threat imposed on other states to achieve one's own interest

e. loans, credits and currency manipulation

f. Foreign aid such as money, transfer of technology, military and technical assistance

- The last two points can be grouped under reward where states provide aids and influence them in return to succeed their own FP goals

Group Assignment

- **An overview of Ethiopia's Foreign Policy**

Group-1 Foreign Policy during Tewodros II (1855-1868)

Group-2 Foreign Policy during Yohannes IV (1872-1889) **Group-3** Foreign Policy during Menelik II (1889-93)

Group-4 Foreign Policy during Emperor Haile Selassie I (1916-1974)

Group-5 Foreign Policy during the Military Government (1974—1991)

Gorup-6 The Foreign Policy of Ethiopia in the Post 1991 (EPRDF regime)

You are expected to write in a clear and precise manner not less than 5 pages