

GOVT1621 FINALS NOTES

1) Feminist

- Gender refers to **the role and responsibilities** of men and women that are created in families, societies and cultures, the concept of gender includes the expectation held about the characteristics, attitudes and behaviours of both women and men
- **Gender norms shape the world – POWER** (expectations and assumptions -> social construct and norms)
- **Hooks Key Argument:** gender cannot be disentangled from race and class, whereas there is a difference between **reformist** and **revolutionary** feminism
 - **Reformist:** feminist who didn't want to oppose patriarchy but 'social equality with men of their class, equal pay for equal work (not about dressing for success..... who hasn't the time or money to do it all for herself)
 - **Revolutionary:** alternative lifestyle
- **Intersectionality**(Crenshaw): way of thinking about identity and relations to power
 - "The view that women experience oppression in varying configurations and in varying degrees of intensity, cultural patterns of oppression are interrelated and bound together and influenced by the intersectional system of society" (Race, Gender, Class, Ability, Ethnicity)
 - Multiple dimension and modalities of social relationships and subject formations
- Awareness of feminist struggle stimulate by social circumstances (Being oppressed – absences of choices)
- International political scenario is dominated by men recently, where most top political position are held by men, these include making decisions, policies, declare war and concluding peace. (chief perpetrators and negotiators of war / nuclear ability / military spending and peace / economic power in contemporary conflicts) This is also essential since the world is determined by every interactions that states take. Women has no consideration for experiences and perspectives, voices remain to be unheard as compared to male counterparts.
- The world remain the idea of '**patriarchy**'- which is the general structure that men have power over women, implying that it's a male-dominated power structure throughout organized society and in individual relationships
 - Capitalism Patriarchy: sexism restricts women's behaviour in realms and freedom from limitations, absences of extreme restrictions
- Conflicts that happen to most vulnerable groups are kidnappings, sexual crimes, violent attacks
- Most common and underreported offences against women in conflict setting
- Examples – women who suffer the most and ill-represented
 - Civil War: Women are regard as sex slaves and only supporters that was not involve in the war (**Gender Bias**) – Both international and domestic politics
 - Women make up 80% of all refugees and displaced people
 - West and Central Africa: Up to 70% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner in lifetime
 - Around 120 million girls worldwide have experienced rape or other forced sexual acts
 - Women dies during pregnancy or childbirth (every 90 seconds)
- **Gender Inequality:** Unequal between **Masculinity** (domain nature of field) and **Femininity**
 - Masculinity – strong, dominance, power, confidence, privileges, aggressor
 - Femininity – passive, domestic, weak, victim
 - **Hierarchies** (since world wars - history) -> shape the international political life
 - **Structural Inequality:** aware that choice may be constrained
- **Feminist: U.S domestic recent comment on judicial case – women reproduction health (big marches organized and fight against being acceptable of the president)**

Feminist sense of international relations

- Support women rights / about **choices** / political movement / man-hating(?)
- **Feminism** is defined as the movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation and oppression, where groups of people come together with an organized strategy to take action and eliminate patriarchy -> "**Patriarchy Bargain**" is the decision to accept gender rules that disadvantage women in exchange for whatever power one can wrest from the system
- **Role of women is essential – Feminist** (Spread)
 - Bring better ways of thinking, acting and policy-making
 1. **Liberal Feminism** – notion of equality that everyone share same rights and have access to equality, when all born equal in having equal rights and pays, democracy, we are able to get access through state citizenships. (Hilary Clinton, Naomi Wolfe) – have it all, rights to please a man, get a job, equal access to choices

Q8) Marxists/Marxism

- Both liberalism and realism profoundly limited
 - Self-interest liberalism: pursue private interest, protect lives, liberty and property (John Locke)
 - Realist: fundamental distinction between international and domestic politics where governed by sovereign authority and allow for authoritative resolution of disputes
- Aim of theory – describe how world works -> political theory
 - Interpretation of politics of globalizing capitalism and the role of imperial power
- **Karl Marx 1818-1883 – Marxism (The World System Theory)**
- **Fundamental Idea: wealth flows from the periphery to the core at the expense of the former, and that the core uses profits derived from the periphery for their own benefit. The World Systems Theory focuses entirely on states in the international system.**
- **Marxism: Argue that inequalities between classes mean that the capitalist class will use the state to enforce its position in the society**
- **Neo-Marxism** (Robert Cox): argue that hegemonic transnational blocs use the gain from the spread of capitalism across the globe to ensure the dominance of transnational capitalist elite
 - Focus on relations between advanced capitalist powers and less developed states
 - Former aided by unholy alliance with ruling classes of developing world had grown rich by exploiting the latter
- Attempts to construct a 'science' of the social world
- Relational and process-oriented views of human beings (conflict theory of society)
- Self-production and **self-interest** in nature
- Separation between political and economic world
- Critical understanding of **capitalism** – this determines state's foreign policy
- Reveal hidden workings of **Globalisation** – become "one relatively borderless social sphere" / it's the social transaction of all kinds (ie: global financial crisis & occupy wall street) / its part of the long-term trend of capitalism development and an ideological tool to justify reductions in workers' rights and welfare provision
- Social viewed as struggle between "have" and "have-nots" (**class struggle**)
- **Inequality – wealth distribution**
 - Battle as consequences (profit struggles)
 - Seed of own destruction
 - Means of production (groups struggles)
- Idea of '**critical**' **social science** and **emancipation** (history by deeper structure of forces)
- Collapse of communist party (former Soviet Union) -> socialism as end point
- Without inequality, there is no system / balance of power – creates form of interaction
- Total equality never be achieved in an international system, but as soon as states are totally equal the very concept of 'international' and 'system' collapse
- "Theory is always for someone and for some purpose"
- Solution - © overthrow parasitic elite and install **revolutionary government** committed to autonomous development
- » Marxism is thoroughly yes and reluctantly no in reevaluating today. On one hand, the world has changed little since Marxism posited, indeed if the political structure has changed it has been an increase in the systems of exploitation and labour systems of value Marx was responding to. Thus, it remains just as critical if not more so, reacting and conceptualizing the class system of the societies today. In contrast, in the critical theory, there is an inching towards post-structuralism, at least a validation of theories that reject teleology and paradigmatic frameworks. Marxism is both of these, and thus in the trajectory of International interpretation it is become less significant methodology. With the rise of the search for neoteric and emancipatory lenses in IR, ironically, Marxism has become the dominating approach, it has to be reapplied to the contextually applicable ways which include intersectionality and the view of historical materialism in going beyond the primitivism dynamic and an realization that media democratization has large effects on how exploitative apparatuses and dialectics are propagated and suppressed.

Key Elements

- **Materialism** – driving ideas of human needs
 - Human consciousness is shaped through interactions with material practices embedded within history
 - In structuring how these changes the people view towards the world
 - Securing through wages and material necessities of survival
 - **Production** – key human activities and resources (selling labour and gain access to production means in engaging social activity)