

Teaching guide

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Degree:	International Relations
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Field of Knowledge:	Social and Legal Science
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Faculty/School:	Communication Science
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Course:	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
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Type:	Compulsory
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ECTS credits:	6
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Year:	2
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Code:	7028
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Teaching period:	Fourth semester
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Area:	Law
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Module:	Tools of Communication and Legal-Business Management
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Teaching type:	Classroom-based
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Language:	English
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Total number of student study hours:	150
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Teaching staff	E-mail
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SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

This course introduces students to intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations operating in the international arena and the role they play in today's world. The creation, principles, structure, issues and challenges of the League of Nations and, subsequently, the United Nations are examined and discussed. Other organisations and programs within the UN system are also studied, as well as regional organisations (in economic, security, etc. areas).

We will examine interrelationship of international organizations, nation-states, and non-state actors in the global

system. North-South and East-West relations are discussed in terms of specific global issues: crisis management, conflict resolution, human rights, refugee problems, international finance, developmental assistance, world trade, and globalization.

GOAL

This course is a survey of the main schools of thought and their different theoretical approaches to the field of International Relations, with a particular focus on the field of the study of International Organizations. Major theories will be studied as well as the main themes in the field in order to allow the student to formulate coherent analysis based on conceptual thinking. The dynamics of the international system will be studied taking into consideration key concepts and theories, applying these to a survey of past and present attempt to the development of International Organizations to develop coherent analytical frameworks.

On a separate note, this note will also partake in the study of Institutions, understood as a set of norms, rules, treaties, strategies, and common understanding of key concept that shape the study of International Relations.

This course will provide the student with the knowledge to continue into further study of the field at an advanced level. Topics will include: the different approaches to International Relations, the different approaches to international cooperation, and the role of the state and the the relationship between sovereignty, power, cooperation and the use of force.

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

Poseer conocimientos en un área de estudio que parte de la base de la educación secundaria general

COURSE SYLLABUS

- I. Theoretical Framework. Lectures (see bibliography)
- II. International Relations dynamics and the international sphere . Lectures (see bibliography)
- III. The United Nations System . Lectures (see bibliography)
- IV. Economic cooperation. Lectures (see bibliography)
- V. Regional cooperation. Lectures (see bibliography)
- VI. Security and intervention. Lectures (see bibliography)
- VII. Transcending the state / Global society. Lectures (see bibliography)

EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Teaching and Learning Methods:

- Seminar discussion
- Presentations
- Independent research

Student Assessment Methods:

- Discussion and description of historical developments
- Oral and written reflections to assess understanding of the material

- Presentations of literature to fellow students

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK TIME

CLASSROOM-BASED ACTIVITY	INDEPENDENT STUDY/OUT-OF-CLASSROOM ACTIVITY
60 hours	90 hours

SKILLS

Basic Skills

Students must have demonstrated knowledge and understanding in an area of study that is founded on general secondary education. Moreover, the area of study is typically at a level that includes certain aspects implying knowledge at the forefront of its field of study, albeit supported by advanced textbooks

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and possess skills that can typically be demonstrated by coming up with and sustaining arguments and solving problems within their field of study

Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their field of study) in order to make judgments that include reflections on pertinent social, scientific or ethical issues

Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of independence

General Skills

To acquire the ability to present and discuss conflicting ideas, thereby generating meeting forums for individuals or social groups from different countries and cultures.

To develop personal leadership focussing on communication and mediation in the context of international relations.

To understand and analyse the international reality from the standpoint of respect and protecting democracy, human rights, cultural diversity and the values of equality, justice and solidarity. To be able to take part in discussions on current affairs, based on knowledge of international relations and an analysis of today's world.

To suitably use all possible sources that make it possible to be familiar with the international reality in the historical, political, economic, legal and social spheres, in all formats, in order to organise and plan the study and analysis of the international reality.

Specific skills

To discover the anthropology implicit in all human actions and sciences and to analyse it critically: what is the underlying concept of mankind existing in the various theories and what are the practical, personal and social implications?

To understand the meaning and foundations of human dignity and the fundamental dimensions of the human being in the context of international relations.

To be familiar with and assess the current world scenario with regard to decision-making bodies, stakeholders and institutions.

To analyse human problems associated with conflicts, disasters and inequalities, and to exercise mediation duties.

To be familiar with the international treaties and agreements governing the operation of the international community.

To critically analyse the foundations of the universal nature of certain international rights and obligations of the individual and the effectiveness of existing mechanisms for protecting those rights.

LEARNING RESULTS

El alumno debe ser capaz de conocer y analizar la idea del hombre que subyace en las diversas instituciones, y ser capaz de elaborar un conocimiento propio sobre ella

Ser capaz de comprender el sentido y el fundamento de la dignidad humana y las dimensiones fundamentales del hombre en el contexto de las diferentes organizaciones y organismos internacionales.

El alumno debe ser capaz de conocer y valorar la política internacional en relación con los actores, las instituciones y los organismos de decisión en estas organizaciones

El alumno será capaz de conocer los acuerdos y los tratados internacionales que regulan el funcionamiento de la comunidad global.

Ser capaz de conocer los procesos de decisión en las Organizaciones Internacionales, especialmente en tiempos de crisis

El alumno será capaz de reflexionar sobre la relación entre orden, derechos y naturaleza humana en relación con las distintas instituciones y organismos internacionales

LEARNING APPRAISAL SYSTEM

- Participation: 20%
- Presentation: 20%
- Research proposal 10%
- Research paper 50%

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND OTHER RESOURCES

Basic

I. Theoretical Framework:

Bull, Hedley. *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 3rd ed. 2002). Chapters 1 and 2.

Checkel, Jeffrey T. 'Review Article: The Constructivist Turn in International Relations Theory'. *World Politics* 50 (2):324-348,

Cox, Michael, 'E.H. Carr and the Crisis of Twentieth-Century Liberalism'. *Millennium - Journal of International Studies*, 05/2010, Volume 38, Issue 3.

Powell, Robert. 1994. 'Review: Anarchy in International Relations Theory: The Neorealist-Neoliberal Debate'. *International Organization*, 48 (2):313-344.

II. International Relations dynamics and the international sphere

Abbott, Kenneth W. and Snidal, Duncan. 'Why States Act Through Formal International Organizations' chap. 3

in Politics of Global Governance.

Barnett, Michael N. and Finnemore, Martha. 'The Politics, Power, and Pathologies of International Organizations'. *International Organization* 5, 1999. 699-732.

Haas, Ernst B. 'Why Collaborate? Issue-Linkage and International Regimes', *World Politics*, vol. 32, no. 3 (April 1980). 357-405.

Mathews, Jessica T. 'Power Shift', *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 76, no. 1 (January/February 1997), pp. 50-66.

Slaughter, Anne-Marie. 'The Real New World Order', *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 76, no. 5 (September/October 1997), pp. 183-97.

III. The United Nations System

Hurd, Ian. *After Anarchy: Legitimacy and Power in the UN Security Council*. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2007).

Johnstone, Ian. 'The Role of the UN Secretary-General: The Power of Persuasion Based on Law,' chap. 4 in *Politics of Global Governance*.

Kennedy, Paul. *The Parliament of Man: The Past, Present, and Future of the United Nations* (Random House, 2006), chap. 1.

Voeten, Erik. 'The Political Origins of the UN Security Council's Ability to Legitimize the Use of Force'. *International Organization* 59 (2005). 527-57.

IV. Economic cooperation

Jackson, John H. 'The Case of the World Trade Organization', chap. 11 in *Politics of Global Governance*.

Marshall, Katherine. *The World Bank: From reconstruction to development to equity*. (New York: Routledge, 2008).

Thacker, Strom. 'The High Politics of IMF Lending'. *World Politics* 52. (1999). 38-75.

Steinberg, Richard H. 'In the Shadow of Law or Power? Consensus-Based Bargaining and Outcomes in the GATT/WTO,' *International Organization* (Spring 2002). 339-374.

V. Regional cooperation

Dinan, Desmond. *Europe Recast: A History of the European Union* (Lynn Rienner, 2004), chap. 1.

Mitrany, David. 'The Functional Approach to World Organization' *International Affairs* (July 1948). 350-363.

VI. Security and intervention

Bellamy, Alex J. 'The Responsibility to Protect and the Problem of Military Intervention' chap. 8 in *Politics of Global Governance*.

Hoffmann, Stanley. 'The Politics and Ethics of Military Intervention'. *Survival*, vol. 37, no. 4 (Winter 1995-96). 29-51.

Kagan, Robert. 'America's Crisis of Legitimacy'. *Foreign Affairs* 83 (March/April 2004):65-87.

Nye, Joseph Jr. 'The Decline of America's Soft Power'. *Foreign Affairs* 83 (May/June 2004).16-20.

Pevehouse, Jon C. 'Democracy from the Outside-In? International Organizations and Democratization'. *International Organization* 56:3. 2002. 515-549.

Power, Samantha. "A Problem from Hell": *America and the Age of Genocide* (New York: Perennial, 2003), ch. 14.

Reiter, Dan. 'Why NATO Enlargement Does Not Spread Democracy'. *International Security* 24 (2001). 41-67.

Wotipka, C. M. and Tsutsui, K. 'Global Human Rights and State Sovereignty: Nation-States' Ratifications of International Human Rights Treaties, 1965-2001'. *Sociological Forum* 23 (2008). 724-754.

VII. Transcending the state / Global society

Kaldor, Mary. 'The Idea of Global Civil Society', *International Affairs* (May 2003), pp. 583-593.

Keck, Margaret E. and Sikkink, Kathryn. *Activists Beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics* (Cornell University Press, 1998), chap. 1.