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Chapter 1 : International political economy - Wikipedia

Confronted with this acute political emergency, the international community, which has a responsibility in promoting peace and security has given an ambiguous message. In the absence of a clear response, the Southern Africa Development Community played a leading role in the mediation process that ultimately led to the Lusaka Agreement of

Nothing is more illustrative of the inherently interdisciplinary nature of international relations inquiry than the nexus between economic and political factors. Although politics and economics have been studied separately for analytic purposes and as academic disciplines, and although each has its own paradigms,⁴ Historical development Political economy is a very old subject of intellectual inquiry but a relatively young academic discipline. The analysis of political economy in terms of the nature of state and market relations, both in practical terms and as moral philosophy, has been traced to Greek philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle as well as to the Scholastics and those who propounded a philosophy based on natural law. A critical development in the intellectual inquiry of political economy was the prominence in the 16th to the 18th century of the mercantilist school, which called for a strong role for the state in economic regulation. The writings of the Scottish economist Sir James Steuart, 4th Baronet Denham, whose *Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy* is considered the first systematic work in English on economics, and the policies of Jean-Baptiste Colbert¹⁷⁸³, controller general to Louis XIV of France, epitomize mercantilism in theory and in practice, respectively. Although the field itself was new, some of the ideas and approaches it drew upon were centuries old. Many works by political economists in the 18th century emphasized the role of individuals over that of the state and generally attacked mercantilism. Individuals intend to advance only their own welfare, Smith asserted, but in so doing they also advance the interests of society as if they were guided by an invisible hand. Arguments such as these gave credence to individual-centred analysis and policies to counter the state-centred theories of the mercantilists. His work¹⁷⁷⁶ in particular his concept of comparative advantage, which posited that states should produce and export only those goods that they can generate at a lower cost than other nations and import those goods that other countries can produce more efficiently¹⁷⁷⁶ extolled the benefits of free trade and was pivotal in undermining British mercantilism. In the mid-19th century communist historian and economist Karl Marx¹⁸⁴⁸ proposed a class-based analysis of political economy that culminated in his massive treatise *Das Kapital*, the first volume of which was published in 1867. The holistic study of political economy that characterizes the works of Smith, List, Marx, and others of their time was gradually eclipsed in the late 19th century by a group of more narrowly focused and methodologically conventional disciplines, each of which sought to throw light on particular elements of society, inevitably at the expense of a broader view of social interactions. By 1890, when English neoclassical economist Alfred Marshall¹⁸⁹⁰ published his textbook on the *Principles of Economics*, political economy as a distinct academic field had been essentially replaced in universities by the separate disciplines of economics, sociology, political science, and international relations. Marshall explicitly separated his subject¹⁸⁹⁰ "economics or economic science" from political economy, implicitly privileging the former over the latter, an act that reflected the general academic trend toward specialization along methodological lines. In the second half of the 20th century, as the social sciences especially economics but also political science became increasingly abstract, formal, and specialized in both focus and methodology, political economy was revived to provide a broader framework for understanding complex national and international problems and events. The field of political economy today encompasses several areas of study, including the politics of economic relations, domestic political and economic issues, the comparative study of political and economic systems, and international political economy. The emergence of international political economy, first within international relations and later as a distinct field of inquiry, marked the return of political economy to its roots as a holistic study of individuals, states, markets, and society. As many analyses by political economists have revealed, in actual government decision making there is often a tension between economic and political objectives. Since the 1970s, for example, the relationship

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between the United States and China has been replete with difficulties for both countries. China consistently has sought integration into the world economy—an effort best illustrated by its successful campaign to join the World Trade Organization WTO—but has resisted domestic political liberalization. This example reflects the complex calculus involved as governments attempt to balance both their political and their economic interests and to ensure their own survival.

Economics and political economy The relationship between political economy and the contemporary discipline of economics is particularly interesting, in part because both disciplines claim to be the descendants of the ideas of Smith, Hume, and John Stuart Mill. Whereas political economy, which was rooted in moral philosophy, was from the beginning very much a normative field of study, economics sought to become objective and value-free. Indeed, under the influence of Marshall, economists endeavoured to make their discipline like the 17th-century physics of Sir Isaac Newton.

With the publication in of *Foundations of Economic Analysis* by Paul Samuelson, who brought complex mathematical tools to the study of economics, the bifurcation of political economy and economics was complete. Mainstream political economy had evolved into economic science, leaving its broader concerns far behind. The distinction between economics and political economy can be illustrated by their differing treatments of issues related to international trade. The economic analysis of tariff policies, for example, focuses on the impact of tariffs on the efficient use of scarce resources under a variety of different market environments, including perfect or pure competition several small suppliers, monopoly one supplier, monopsony one buyer, and oligopoly few suppliers. Different analytic frameworks examine the direct effects of tariffs as well as the effects on economic choices in related markets. Although ostensibly a value-free exercise, such economic analysis often implicitly assumes that policies that maximize the benefits accruing to economic actors are also preferable from a social point of view. In contrast to the pure economic analysis of tariff policies, political economic analysis examines the social, political, and economic pressures and interests that affect tariff policies and how these pressures influence the political process, taking into account a range of social priorities, international negotiating environments, development strategies, and philosophical perspectives. In particular, political economic analysis might take into account how tariffs can be used as a strategy to influence the pattern of national economic growth neo-mercantilism or biases in the global system of international trade that may favour developed countries over developing ones neo-Marxist analysis.

Although political economy lacks a rigorous scientific method and an objective analytic framework, its broad perspective affords a deeper understanding of the many aspects of tariff policy that are not purely economic in nature. Much of this debate can be traced to the thought of the English political economist John Maynard Keynes, who argued in *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money* that there exists an inverse relationship between unemployment and inflation and that governments should manipulate fiscal policy to ensure a balance between the two. The so-called Keynesian revolution, which occurred at a time when governments were attempting to ameliorate the effects of the worldwide Great Depression of the s, contributed to the rise of the welfare state and to an increase in the size of government relative to the private sector. Indeed, Keynesianism was practiced by countries of all political complexions, including those embracing capitalism.

Led by the American economist Milton Friedman and other proponents of monetarism the view that the chief determinant of economic growth is the supply of money rather than fiscal policy, neoliberals and others argued that the state should once again limit its role in the economy by selling off national industries and promoting free trade. Supporters of this approach, which influenced the policies of international financial institutions and governments throughout the world, maintained that free markets would generate continued prosperity. Opponents of neoliberalism have argued that the theory overlooks too many of the negative social and political consequences of free markets, including the creation of large disparities of wealth and damage to the environment. Since it went into effect in , the agreement has generated a good deal of controversy about whether it has created or eliminated jobs in the United States and Canada and about whether it has helped or harmed the environment, labour conditions, and local cultures in Mexico.

Comparative political economy studies interactions between the state, markets, and society, both national and

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international. Both empirical and normative, it employs sophisticated analytic tools and methodologies in its investigations. Rational-choice theorists, for example, analyze individual behaviour and even the policies of states in terms of maximizing benefits and minimizing costs, and public-choice theorists focus on how policy choices are shaped or constrained by incentives built into the routines of public and private organizations. Modeling techniques adapted from econometrics are often applied to many different political economic questions. Political economists attempting to understand domestic macroeconomic policy often study the influence of political institutions e. The influence of political and societal actors e. Comparative analysis also considers the extent to which international political and economic conditions increasingly blur the line between domestic and foreign policies in different countries. For example, in many countries trade policy no longer reflects strictly domestic objectives but also takes into account the trade policies of other governments and the directives of international financial institutions. Many sociologists focus on the impact that policies have on the public and the extent of public support that particular policies enjoy. Likewise, sociologists and some political scientists also are interested in the extent to which policies are generated primarily from above by elites or from below by the public. For many Marxists and contemporary adherents of varying strands of Marxist thought, government efforts to manage different parts of the economy are presumed to favour the moral order of bourgeois values. As in the case of tax policy, for example, government policies are assumed to support the interests of the rich or elites over those of the masses. Ultimately, comparative analysts may ask why countries in certain areas of the world play a particularly large role in the international economy. Comparative political economists also have investigated why some developing countries in Southeast Asia were relatively successful at generating economic growth whereas most African countries were not.

International political economy International political economy studies problems that arise from or are affected by the interaction of international politics, international economics, and different social systems e. Analytic approaches to international political economy tend to vary with the problem being examined. Issues can be viewed from several different theoretical perspectives, including the mercantilist, liberal, and structuralist Marxist or neo-Marxist perspectives. Mercantilists are closely related to realists, focusing on competing interests and capabilities of nation-states in a competitive struggle to achieve power and security. Liberals are optimistic about the ability of humans and states to construct peaceful relations and world order. Economic liberals, in particular, would limit the role of the state in the economy in order to let market forces decide political and social outcomes. Structuralist ideas are rooted in Marxist analysis and focus on how the dominant economic structures of society affect i. Each of these perspectives is often applied to problems at several different levels of analysis that point to complex root causes of conflict traced to human nature the individual level, national interests the national level, and the structure of the international system which lacks a single sovereign to prevent war. For example, analysis of U. Similarly, domestic and international interests are linked by trade, finance, and other factors in the case of financial crises in developing countries such as Thailand and Argentina. The distinction between foreign and domestic becomes as uncertain as the distinction between economics and politics in a world where foreign economic crises affect domestic political and economic interests through trade and financial linkages or through changes in security arrangements or migrant flows. Contemporary international political economy appeared as a subfield of the study of international relations during the era of Cold War rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States. Analyses initially focused largely on international security but later came to include economic security and the role of market actors including multinational corporations, international banks, cartels e. International political economy grew in importance as a result of various dramatic international economic events, such as the collapse of the Bretton Woods international monetary system in and the oil crisis of. During the early period of the Cold War, political scientists emphasized the realist, or power politics, dimension of U. During the Vietnam War, however, a growing decrease in the value of the U. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger found himself unable to understand the issues without the assistance of an economist. These events led to a search for a multidisciplinary approach or outlook that borrowed different theories, concepts, and ideas from

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political science and international relations” as well as from economics and sociology” to explain a variety of complicated international problems and issues. It did not so much result in the development of a new school of political economy as emphasize the continued relevance of the older, more-integrated type of analysis, which explicitly sought to trace the connections between political and economic factors. In the late s and continuing into the s, many development experts from a structuralist point of view including many Marxists and neo-Marxists posited a variety of explanations as to why many developing countries did not seem to develop or change much. For example, the German-born economist Andre Gunder Frank made popular the idea that, when developing countries connect to the West, they become underdeveloped. Social theorist and economist Immanuel Wallerstein , whose works have made a lasting impact on the study of the historical development of the world capitalist system, argued that development does occur but only for a small number of semiperipheral states and not for those peripheral states that remain the providers of natural resources and raw materials to the developed industrial core states. Such themes were evident in the s and the early 21st century when a number of politically and economically powerful and mostly Western multinational corporations were accused of exploiting women and children in unsanitary and unsafe working conditions in their factories in developing countries.

Chapter 2 : International Political Economy

The free AfricaBib App for Android is available here. Periodical article: Title: Complex Political Emergencies, the International Community and the Congo Conflict.

International Political Economy IPE is a social science that attempts to understand international and global problems using interdisciplinary tools and theoretical perspectives. Although it originally developed as a sub-field of International Relations, it has in recent years taken on a life of its own. The growing prominence of IPE is one result of the continuing breakdown of boundaries between economics, politics, and other social science disciplines. Increasingly, the most pressing problems that scholars and policy-makers confront are those that can best be understood from a multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, or transdisciplinary point of view. IPE pulls down the fences that restrict intellectual inquiry in the social sciences so that important questions and problems can be examined without reference to disciplinary borders.

International Economics and International Politics The interaction of International Politics and International Economics is today widely appreciated and the subject of much theoretical research and applied policy analysis. Nation-states clearly affect international trade and monetary flows, which in turn affect the environment in which nation-states make political choices and businesses make economic decisions. Yet scholars and policy-makers often think about International Economics without much attention to International Politics and vice versa. Economists often assume away state interests while political scientists sometimes fail to look beyond the nation-state. Two noteworthy Cold War era exceptions to this rule stand out: Dramatic events in the 1970s made plain how tightly international economics and politics were intertwined. Moreover, subsequent events such as the Third World debt crisis, the fall of communist regimes, the rise of the Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs), the expansion of the European Union, and the financial crises in Mexico, Russia, and East Asia made clear that simple divisions between state and market, domestic and international, and politics and economics were no longer tenable. An increasingly complex world required a complex approach to analysis, which IPE provided. A sixth concern – "globalization" – was added to the list in the 1990s. Since the 1990s, IPE has devoted significant attention to global threats and crises, including climate change and worldwide financial instability.

International Trade Politics and Economics approach international trade from different points of view using completely different analytical frameworks. The problem is that states think in terms of geography and population, which are the relatively stable factors that define its domain, while markets are defined by exchange and the extent of the forward and backward linkages that derive therefrom. The borders of markets are dynamic, transparent, and porous; they rarely coincide exactly with the more rigid borders of states. A few markets today are even global in their reach. When trade within a market involves buyers and sellers in different nation-states, it becomes international trade and the object of political scrutiny. International trade has always been at the center of IPE analysis and is likely to remain so in the future. In the Cold War, for example, international trade was simultaneously a structure of US hegemony and a tool of East-West strategy. In the 1980s and 1990s, trade through regional economic integration was a tool to consolidate regional interests. With the advent of globalization and the creative economy powered by information technologies, trade in intellectual property rights became a controversial IPE issue.

International Finance International Finance presents the second set of problems that have traditionally defined International Political Economy. The IPE of International Finance includes analysis of exchange rate policies, foreign exchange systems, international capital movements, and international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Seemingly technical aspects of international finance often hide profound political implications, a fact that has attracted scholars such as Susan Strange and Benjamin J. Cohen to this field. Political scholars may hesitate to engage in this analysis because of the necessity to master difficult theories and arcane terminology, but there is no riper area for IPE analysis. Some issues of current importance in IPE studies of finance include: A hegemon is a powerful state that supplies public goods to the international system. These public goods include stable

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money, security such as freedom of the seas, and a system of free trade that can be shared by all. Providing these public goods is costly, but the hegemon gains even if it disproportionately bears the expense alone. If the world system prospers, the hegemon necessarily prospers as well. The theory of hegemonic stability holds that the world system is most prosperous when a hegemon exists to organize the international political and economic system and coordinate the provision of international public goods. Periods of Dutch, British, and U.S. When hegemony breaks down, however, the international system falls into disorder and conflict, with the resulting decline in peace and prosperity. One can think of the theory of hegemonic stability as a theory of U.S. Cold War economic statecraft, with the Bretton Woods system and the Marshall Plan its clearest manifestations. Some scholars argue that hegemony is a self-defeating and therefore temporary condition. While the hegemonic state bears the burdens of organizing the international system and supplying public goods, free-rider states prosper and increase the burdens on the hegemon. At some point the hegemon finds itself over-committed and unable to bear the costs of the system it has created. Either it begins to put domestic interests over its international obligations or it becomes too weak to honor its widespread commitments. Hegemony is a state-centered concept that includes security as a critical element, but that draws upon the analysis of international trade and international finance to provide a richer and more complex explanation of the rise and fall of great powers. Another is whether Germany will move to establish itself as a hegemon within the European Union. As international trade and international finance were increasingly used to expand and strengthen the Cold War alliances especially but not exclusively on the western side, IPE scholars pursued the impact of economic relations generally on LDCs. Or, in the terms associated with Immanuel Wallerstein, they probed the relationship between Core and Periphery. Security and geopolitical issues were not excluded from this North-South analysis; they merely lost the privileged position that they enjoyed in traditional International Relations research. Multinational Corporations Multinational corporations MNCs “also called transnational corporations” have always been objects of interest to IPE scholars and practitioners. During the Cold War, MNCs were often viewed as being linked with their home government by an “invisible handshake. The businesses, in turn, advanced the economic and political interests of their home country. It became apparent that some MNCs undertook business strategies that were not obviously in the interest of their home country. The distinction between home country and host country also grew less clear. All countries are now host countries in the sense that all countries compete for capital, technology, and jobs in the global market. GVCs are complex networks that link independent businesses into a coordinated production and distribution process. New information technology allows firms to coordinate their activities to an extent that was previously possible only within a large enterprise, thereby facilitating the expansion of GVCs. Much of the actual manufacturing of products has been outsourced to independent firms in countries such as China, Vietnam, and Malaysia. The IPE of global value chains challenges our understanding of both markets and states and represents an advancing frontier of IPE research. As a process driven by the global expansion of production and finance, globalization forces us to look at the interrelationships between politics, business, culture, technology, the environment, and migration, to name only the most obvious areas. Many scholars argue that the nation-state is increasingly incapable of dealing with global issues and has lost significant power relative to other actors in the global economy. For example, MNCs can easily move capital from one country to another, and this mobility has allowed them to reduce the taxes they pay. Globalization has forced IPE scholars to search for new theories to explain complex global interactions. One of the most recent theories is constructivism, which focuses on the power of ideas to shape how states and institutions perceive and respond to global problems. An outgrowth of this perspective is literature on how globally-coordinated groups of non-state, non-business actors “called transnational advocacy networks” have been able to convince governments to care more about problems such as human rights and environmental destruction. It is clear that globalization has generated an array of social and environmental problems that demand the attention of IPE scholars. Growing economic inequality has had profound effects on the quality of democracy and social stability. The rise of China and the creation of the euro currency have reshaped geopolitics. Most importantly,

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globalization has helped produce serious threats and crises that states and international institutions seem incapable of controlling, such as global warming, financial turmoil, and refugee flows. He updated it in March
Bradford Dillman revised and updated it in December University of Puget Sound.

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Chapter 3 : John Sawicki | Duquesne University

Classic analytical frameworks focusing on the relationships between states, military capacities and strategies and international political economy are being put aside for more eclectic frameworks.

Open to students entering grades 11 or 12 or freshman year of college in the fall Session: What are the implications of unsustainable level of public debt U. Given questions such as these, this course examines the interplay between globalizing pressures and national interests. Working from a multilateral perspective, students use case studies to examine the nature of relations between nation-states in a period of increased economic and political integration. Topics include theories of international political economy in relation to foreign aid and sovereign debt, international trade and capital flows, security and non-state actors, rights-based approaches to development and humanitarian emergencies, energy sustainability, and the role of international organizations and financial institutions. For counterpoint, students also examine the political, ideological, and social determinants of domestic political economies, including that of the United States. The political mechanisms of economic policy-making and the relationship between domestic policy and foreign policy are explored using theoretical, historical, and topical cases; examples include the political economy of income distribution and social welfare, national defense and hegemony, the national debt, and globalization. Students examine these and other topics through lecture, research, academic and policy dialogue, group projects and presentations, peer critiques, and guest speakers. The course typically also includes a visit to the United Nations Headquarters.

Teacher s Sue A. Aguilar is a strategist with over a decade of experience as a financier for financial institutions and development finance sectors. She has structured and pioneered global transactions with a primary focus of providing capital to complex investments across commodities, infrastructure, and emerging markets for the International Finance Corporation and earlier at Bunge. In the private sector, she was the vice president and director of industry research at the Securities Industry Association after working for five years as an analyst at Goldman Sachs. Her professional experience also includes consulting work for the United Nations and several not-for-profit organizations. His research interests include international political economy, global health policy, and the ethics of international development policy. He is currently a research fellow at Oxford.

Katharine Jackson Katharine Jackson is a Ph. Her interests engage political economy and legal theory as she explores concepts such as corporate personhood, sovereignty and pluralism, constitutional theory, and property rights. Prior to her Ph. She received her B.

Jacob Kopas Jacob Kopas is a Ph. His research focuses on the intersection of law and politics and the political economy of environmental policy. He has taught courses on the politics of rights, comparative political economy, international politics, international law, and experimental methodology. He also has considerable experience in several countries of Latin America, where he researched, worked, and lived for over nine years.

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Chapter 4 : International Political Economy in a Complex World

International Political Economy (IPE) is a social science that attempts to understand international and global problems using interdisciplinary tools and theoretical perspectives. Although it originally developed as a sub-field of International Relations, it has in recent years taken on a life of its own.

Etymology[edit] Originally, political economy meant the study of the conditions under which production or consumption within limited parameters was organized in nation-states. In that way, political economy expanded the emphasis of economics, which comes from the Greek *oikos* meaning "home" and *nomos* meaning "law" or "order". Political economy was thus meant to express the laws of production of wealth at the state level, just as economics was the ordering of the home. The French physiocrats were the first exponents of political economy, although the intellectual responses of Adam Smith , John Stuart Mill , David Ricardo , Henry George and Karl Marx to the physiocrats generally receives much greater attention. The Neapolitan philosopher Antonio Genovesi was the first tenured professor. In its contemporary meaning, political economy refers to different yet related approaches to studying economic and related behaviours, ranging from the combination of economics with other fields to the use of different, fundamental assumptions that challenge earlier economic assumptions: Robert Keohane , international relations theorist Political economy most commonly refers to interdisciplinary studies drawing upon economics , sociology and political science in explaining how political institutions, the political environment, and the economic system "capitalist , socialist , communist , or mixed" influence each other. Public choice theory is a microfoundations theory that is closely intertwined with political economy. Both approaches model voters, politicians and bureaucrats as behaving in mainly self-interested ways, in contrast to a view, ascribed to earlier mainstream economists, of government officials trying to maximize individual utilities from some kind of social welfare function. New political economy which may treat economic ideologies as the phenomenon to explain, per the traditions of Marxian political economy. Maier suggests that a political economy approach "interrogates economic doctrines to disclose their sociological and political premises It also informs much work published in *New Political Economy*, an international journal founded by Sheffield University scholars in In the United States, these approaches are associated with the journal *International Organization* , which in the s became the leading journal of IPE under the editorship of Robert Keohane , Peter J. Katzenstein and Stephen Krasner. Because these regimes influence and are influenced by the organization of both social and economic capital, the analysis of dimensions lacking a standard economic value e. Historians have employed political economy to explore the ways in the past that persons and groups with common economic interests have used politics to effect changes beneficial to their interests. In the s and s, legal realists e. Robert Hale and intellectuals e. John Commons engaged themes related to political economy. In the second half of the 20th century, lawyers associated with the Chicago School incorporated certain intellectual traditions from economics. However, since the crisis in legal scholars especially related to international law, have turned to more explicitly engage with the debates, methodology and various themes within political economy texts. Many sociologists start from a perspective of production-determining relation from Karl Marx. Anthropology studies political economy by investigating regimes of political and economic value that condition tacit aspects of sociocultural practices e. Analyses of structural features of transnational processes focus on the interactions between the world capitalist system and local cultures. Archaeology attempts to reconstruct past political economies by examining the material evidence for administrative strategies to control and mobilize resources. Psychology is the fulcrum on which political economy exerts its force in studying decision making not only in prices , but as the field of study whose assumptions model political economy. The ecological effects of economic activity spur research upon changing market economy incentives. Additionally and more recently, ecological theory has been used to examine economic systems as similar systems of interacting species e. Communications examines the institutional aspects of media and telecommunication systems. As the area of study focusing on

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aspects of human communication, it pays particular attention to the relationships between owners, labor, consumers, advertisers, structures of production and the state and the power relationships embedded in these relationships.

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Chapter 5 : Political economy - Wikipedia

new political consensus is required to tackle the problem of complex emergencies. INTRODUCTION: THE PATTERN OF WORLD-HISTORIC CHANGE The background to this paper lies in the historic shifts taking place in the global economy.

The class will examine factors contributing to specific international crises, and will debate the real-time choices that faced US government officials who had to address them. Students will develop an understanding of the dynamics of the crises studied; acquire knowledge of the options considered by US decision-makers in framing their policy responses; be exposed to the domestic and international political environment and pressures under which US policymakers made their decisions; and study the interaction between politics and law in US foreign policy making. By means of lectures, readings, class discussion, and research papers, students will explore issues of current relevance, including: Special attention will be given to understanding the challenges facing public diplomacy professionals doing their jobs at embassies abroad. The course will explore these issues and other maritime topics based on individual student interests. Course format is lecture and discussion. Writing and speaking skills receive considerable attention. No prerequisites other than a lively curiosity. Drawing upon academic literature and case studies of influential leaders, the class introduces the various models of leadership and the diverse functions of a leader across a range of international environments and organizations. The basic goals of the course are three fold: A key premise of this class is that leadership is an exercise in negotiation, a task of influencing other persons to act in desired ways for the benefit of an organization or group. The act of leadership on the global stage “in multilateral organizations, multinational corporations, international non-profits, and diplomatic posts” is particularly complex, and it requires an appreciation of different concepts and cultures of leadership. A key aim of this module, then, is to understand how leaders exercise influence inside and outside their organizations, particularly within the international environment. The course has no required pre-requisites, although a basic knowledge of negotiation theory and practice is recommended. Cross-listed as EIB Bm. What are the available tools of influence that an international actor can use to influence other actors in the world? When are these tools likely to work? The goal of this course is to offer an introduction into the world of policymaking and statecraft. Topics include using coercion and inducement; intervening in the domestic politics of another country; the nature of public and private diplomacy; and case studies of notable policy successes and failures from the past. Building on *The Art and Science of Statecraft*, this course examines the political environment in which foreign policy is crafted and implemented. Topics include the role of public opinion, interest groups, bureaucracies, think tanks, and experts in the formulation of policy. Case studies of notable successes and failures of the policy process will be discussed. There will also be frequent in-class exercises in the various arts associated with the promotion of policy. Open to students who have completed D Through presentations offered by the faculty of the Humanitarian Studies Initiative and guest speakers who are experts in their topic areas, students will gain familiarity with the primary frameworks in the humanitarian field human rights, livelihoods, Sphere standards, international humanitarian law and will focus on practical issues that arise in the field, such as rapid assessments, application of minimum standards for humanitarian response, and operational approaches to relations with the military in humanitarian settings. Each student will be part of a team representing an international humanitarian non-governmental organization. Humanitarian response community and history; International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law; Sphere standards and sectoral applications shelter, water and sanitation, food security, health ; Civil-military relations, media skills, logistics, and budgeting; Monitoring and evaluation, accountability, and livelihoods; Personal security, mental health, stress, and teamwork; and Humanitarian technology. This course is cross-listed with The Fletcher School D and enrollment is limited to 15 Friedman students and to 15 Fletcher students. Priority enrollment for Friedman is given to: Graduate standing or instructor consent. Participants in this course will examine the evolution of the

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study of networks and will learn how to analyze an array of social, organizational, and professional networks—including their own. The final deliverables will include blog postings and a debate on the importance and future of both social networks and enabling technologies. Initial sessions will introduce the major concepts and techniques of designing and completing a successful SNA, from data collection through analysis. Subsequent sessions will be shaped by the actual projects themselves, with individuals and teams sharing their progress. Open to students who have completed Dm or a graduate-level course in SNA approved by the instructor. It also requires an understanding of your audience, including its cultural values and how to reach it through social media. Whether you choose to go into government, the non-profit sector, business or the news media itself, you will have to master these skills for success in the public arena, be it to lead or to affect policies. In this course, we will study how to write analysis, which generally attempts to address questions of why or how or to explain something, and opinion, which focuses more what should be done. Opinion can include value judgments, but you must back both analysis and opinion with facts. You also must provide context and be complete, weighing contradictory but relevant information. You will be asked in the first class to submit a theme, region or country on which throughout the course you will write disciplined, well-written essays of to 1, words. Your pieces must have some relevance to public policy today, but can focus on economic, legal, historical, military, business or political matters. Using exercises and simulations, it examines the nature of conflict in the international arena; the special characteristics of negotiation in the international setting; negotiation dynamics; the roles of culture, power, and psychological processes; and the strategy and tactics of international negotiation. Special problems of multilateral negotiation, and the follow-up and implementation of negotiated agreements are also examined. Four sections with a maximum of 30 students each. Students enroll in section 1. After the registration period ends, the Registrar will assign students to one of the four sections. It is practiced by individuals, international and transnational organizations, small and large states, and in bilateral or multilateral contexts. This seminar focuses on the ways in which mediators in the international arena carry out their third-party roles. Topics to be covered include: The seminar relies on detailed, extensive case study analysis to understand how international mediators operate in real-time, complex environments. Open to students who have completed D or equivalent. It surveys theories of conflict that originate in various disciplines including sociology, political science, international relations, social psychology, and law. It presents multiple levels of analysis to explain both inter-state and intra-state conflicts. It also reviews approaches that seek to settle and to transform the relationships of disputing parties. This course will provide an in- depth and a critical look at leading theories of conflict and conflict resolution and will explore some of the major theoretical debates in the field. Students will serve as active participants in their own learning by examining their ideas with people who have participated in negotiations or mediation in various rounds of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict or senior scholars who have studied this conflict. It will also review briefly main concepts and theories of negotiation, mediation, and conflict resolution. The second half relies heavily on high- ranking guest speakers from the U. The seminar will emphasize the applied aspects of these processes and will use demonstrations, films, exercises, and guest lecturers. It will culminate with organizing and conducting a problem-solving workshop under the leadership of the instructor. By the end of this course you will be aware of the historical, legal, social, political and moral context of both the causes and responses to complex humanitarian emergencies, and have a working knowledge of the principles and standards for performing humanitarian response to complex humanitarian emergencies. It explores key gender dimensions of such transitions and their implications for states, societies and citizens, including those that have moved toward more democratic forms of governance and those that transitioned or appear to be transitioning into more authoritarian or fundamentalist regimes. Case studies are drawn from recent and current armed conflicts worldwide. The questions animating this course are the degree to which rights are inherent in human identity and the primary factors that define, promote, protect, or violate the rights of people who move. In considering these concerns, the course explores the nature of social and political community, ethics, and political rationality. The teaching begins with an historical review of the emergence of ideas of

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universal rights and the universalisation of the nation-state. It then discusses international and regional mechanisms outlining the rights of international migrants and questions the presumed importance of law, documentation and nationality in claiming practical rights and protections. The course concludes with an exploration of human rights practice in cities and towns in the United States, Africa, and elsewhere. The final section looks at strategies for claiming, enforcing, or restricting rights and their implications for a broader understanding of rights. We begin with identifying your main research question—how it is drawn from and relates to the broader field of scholarship and theory. Then we explore the design of research protocols, how the choice of methods relates to the research question, and the art of data collection and fieldwork. Course objectives are to increase your: In an era of globalization and urbanization, such mobility can be simultaneously destabilizing and empowering; challenging socio-economic and political structures in ways resulting in both marginalization and opportunities. This course is designed as an ongoing conversation covering migration dynamics and how we understand how and who controls spaces and the people occupying or moving through them. The implications of the Public Nutrition approach for assessment and analysis, policy development, program design and implementation will be examined. This will provide an understanding of; the causes and nutritional outcomes of humanitarian crises and complex emergencies malnutrition, morbidity and mortality. The course has a field-oriented focus based on a wide range of recent and past food and nutrition crises ranging. The course reviews international response strategies, nutrition programs and relevant policies; and incorporates relevant applied research. The course provides the opportunity for active class participation drawing upon the actual work experience of the students and applying a range of up-to-date case-study materials based on current humanitarian crises. Since when the migration crisis took hold in Europe, long-standing debates over how to reconcile for-eign-policy interests, national security concerns, and the humanitarian and development implications of migration have re-emerged at a global scale. This course takes a comparative perspective to these issues, comparing the experience of the US, EU, other OECD and selected middle- and low-income countries. The first half of the course explores general issues, the second half focuses more closely on specific countries. It is an introductory level course, intended for students with little or no background in comparative policy or global migration, beyond a familiarity with current events expected of any Fletcher student. **FORCED MIGRATION** The course is an exploration of how forced displacement, which includes trafficking, and other forms of involuntary migration, relates to the broader spectrum of migration stemming from persecution, development, natural disaster, environmental change, and impoverishment. We begin with an analysis of the root causes of migration, then review the international legal framework, and analyze asylum and refugee policies in different national contexts. The course will explore a range of critical issues including current controversies about climate change and migration, urbanization, trafficking, and new approaches to humanitarian assistance and protection. The course focuses on refugee and IDP movements, but adopts a wider perspective so as to address all kinds of global movements. The course is designed for professional students. It examines the complexity of the region, with special emphasis on the impact of modern technical revolutions with special emphasis devoted to the oil industry in Southwest and Central Asia. Topics include Great Power competition in the region; the influence of European and Turko-Muslim cultures on contemporary events, Colonialism, the regional context for the formation of nation states, post WWII Globalization, the regional impact of explosive social change in the Digital era, Fundamentalism, and chaotic conditions at the turn of the 21st century. Balancing history, theory, and policy this seminar investigates the mechanisms and critical junctures that led to this entanglement. All along, we examine critical junctures, successes, failures, and ambiguities in light of scholarly disputes and policy debates. During the first third of the semester, we investigate how Washington integrated the subcontinent to its containment grand strategy against the Soviet Union, and the legacy of the Cold War. Themes addressed include the rise of nationalism and pan-Arabism, ideologies of internal unity and regional tensions, Islam as a political force, globalization, reform and radicalism, the Arab revolts, and the search for new alternatives. Since the supply of energy for the rapid industrialization of large societies in

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Eurasia is so important, the course will focus on the issues related to the safe production, distribution and consumption of oil, gas and other fuels for the rapid modernization of Eurasian societies. Since this development process is so large as in the case of the industrializations of China and India and the economic recovery of Russia after , political disorder in the center of Eurasia over energy matters can have an impact much larger than a struggle over national boundaries. Evidence for considering a larger framework for understanding the impact of energy struggles in the center of Eurasia is certainly available in the case of the conflict in Syria where the participation of United States and Russian troops as opposing forces is quite clear. It is also possible to link Syrian battles with other military engagements in the region from Yemen to Afghanistan to reinforce an already established strategic importance of the lands between the Suez Canal and the eastern borders of India where the discovery and production of large oil and gas fields have added a new dimension to the political attraction of this region for external powers.

Chapter 6 : Complex emergencies : FAO in Emergencies

International Political Economy (IPE) is the rapidly developing social science field of study that attempts to understand international and global problems using an eclectic interdisciplinary array of analytical tools and theoretical perspectives.

Chapter 7 : What is International Political Economy? Â· University of Puget Sound

This proposal seeks funding to continue our faculty speaker series on the theme of international political economy in a complex world. The last decade has brought increasing challenges to the assumption that cooperation on international economic issues will continue unabated.

Chapter 8 : International Political Economy | International Political Economy | Fordham

A new political economy of conflict has emerged in the aftermath of colonialism and the Cold War. Complex political emergencies have been simmering in the post-colonial world for more than three decades.

Chapter 9 : Political economy | calendrierdelascience.com

The program on Complex Emergencies and Political Stability in Asia (CEPSA) explores the confluence of insecurities that impact vulnerability in Asia and potential strategies for response.