



**Advanced Diploma in Management (891) – International Politics**

<b>Prerequisites:</b> Knowledge of management terminology.	<b>Corequisites:</b> A pass or higher in Diploma in Management or equivalence.
<p><b>Aim:</b> Politics and International Relations are distinctive in seeing politics as a discipline that connects theory and government, global and local, state and society. The study of politics involves both an understanding of the history of political ideas and of the institutions that make the practice of politics possible. The course focuses upon the central questions of politics that have shaped the modern world and invite candidates to analyse, discuss and develop their ideas about such themes as war and peace, poverty and inequality, order and justice, governance and power. Apart from its intrinsic interest, studying politics and international relations also cultivates other skills which are highly valued by employers - the ability to analyse complex problems and to understand and absorb difficult material; the ability to express oneself clearly and forcefully both in writing and orally and the ability to work effectively and constructively as part of a team, and so on. Topics covered include the changing nature of armed conflicts and warfare, conflict management and prevention, as well as security challenges. Globalisation and the changing nature of the modern state, integration, international law, ethics, and the role of international organisations are also discussed. Focus is furthermore on the limits of sovereignty, morality and law, just war and humanitarian interventions, democratisation, failed states and international responsibility, as well as the role of human and minority rights in world politics, and questions around multiethnic and multicultural societies.</p>	
<b>Required Materials:</b> Recommended Learning Resources.	<b>Supplementary Materials:</b> Lecture notes and tutor extra reading recommendations.
<b>Special Requirements:</b> The course requires a combination of lectures, demonstrations and discussions.	
<p><b>Intended Learning Outcomes:</b></p> <p>1 Explain the interconnection of all the actors in the international system and how events taking place in one country have effects on other countries.</p> <p>2 Define individual-level analysis in world politics.</p>	<p><b>Assessment Criteria:</b></p> <p>1.1 Describe some of the effects of world politics on individuals.</p> <p>1.2 Describe how the world is economically interconnected.</p> <p>1.3 Analyse how world politics affects the way countries distribute their economic resources.</p> <p>1.4 Consider how global problems and challenges, such as population increases, pollution, and resource depletion, affect individuals and their living space.</p> <p>1.5 Consider how individuals can make a difference in world politics.</p> <p>2.1 Be able to show how organisational behavior, including role-playing and group decision making, can influence policy decisions.</p> <p>2.2 Analyse the idiosyncratic or personal characteristics of leaders that influence their decision-making and policy outcomes.</p> <p>2.3 Analyse the foreign policy process, based on the type of government, situation, and policy.</p> <p>2.4 Discuss the importance of political culture on foreign policy.</p> <p>2.5 Describe the structural characteristics of</p>




<p>3 Define nationalism.</p>	<p>the international system and discuss the actors.</p> <p>2.6 Analyse the power relationships in the international system.</p> <p>2.7 Discuss economic realities in the political system.</p> <p>3.1 Identify the elements that make up a nation.</p> <p>3.2 Describe how a nation differs from a state.</p> <p>3.3 Identify and explain the ideal concept of nation-state and its relationship to nationalism.</p> <p>3.4 Explain nationalism as the product of historical development.</p> <p>3.5 Identify the ideal and actual relationships between nation and state.</p> <p>3.6 Define multistate nationalities and explain when they occur.</p> <p>3.7 Discuss why nationalism is said to be both a cohesive and a divisive force.</p> <p>3.8 List and discuss positive and negative aspects of nationalism.</p>
<p>4 Define the concepts of globalisation and transnationalism.</p>	<p>4.1 Identify the various aspects of globalisation and indicate how they relate to transnationalism.</p> <p>4.2 Analyse the changes in transportation, communications, international economic exchange, and cultural amalgamation, which have promoted globalisation.</p> <p>4.3 Understand the current theories related to transnationalism, including postmodernism, constructivism, and feminism.</p> <p>4.4 Comment knowledgeably on the growth, activity, and transnational impact of nongovernmental organisations.</p> <p>4.5 Indicate the progress of regional transnationalism in Europe.</p> <p>4.6 Examine the cohesive and divisive effects of transnational culture.</p> <p>4.7 Discuss the transnational elements of religion.</p> <p>4.8 Examine both the positive and negative roles of religion in world politics.</p> <p>4.9 Discuss transnational movements.</p> <p>4.10 Outline the transnational women's movement philosophy.</p> <p>4.11 Identify transnational activity of the women's movement and trace its progress.</p>
<p>5 Understand how states as political organisations are defined.</p>	<p>5.1 Understand the purposes of the state.</p> <p>5.2 Describe how power is conceived and understood in international relations.</p> <p>5.3 Understand the various components of power.</p> <p>5.4 Understand how diplomacy functions as the application of power.</p> <p>5.5 Explain the evolution and features of modern diplomacy.</p>

<p>6 Discuss the nature and development of international organisation as an alternative form organizing and conducting international relations.</p>	<p>5.6 Explain how modern diplomacy is a communications process.</p> <p>5.7 Describe the options for the conduct of modern diplomacy, including the benefits and drawbacks to various approaches to diplomatic relations.</p> <p>5.8 Discuss the present and future role of the state in the world.</p> <p>6.1 Identify the roots of international organisation as a primarily modern phenomenon.</p> <p>6.2 Trace the growth of intergovernmental organisations during the twentieth century.</p> <p>6.3 Summarize the traditional goals and activities of international organisations.</p> <p>6.4 Examine and discuss the current and expanding roles of Inter Governmental Organisations (IGO).</p> <p>6.5 Discuss the concept of world and regional government.</p> <p>6.6 Explain the prospect of effective supranational organisations for international governance, making reference to the evolution of the European Union.</p> <p>6.7 Describe IGO structure by evaluating the experience of the United Nations.</p> <p>6.8 Identify the promotion of international peace and security as the primary IGO activity, as exemplified by the United Nations.</p> <p>6.9 Outline major social, economic, environmental, and other roles of intergovernmental organisations.</p> <p>6.10 Speculate regarding the shape of international organisation in the future.</p>
<p>7 Evaluate the effectiveness of international law.</p>	<p>7.1 Identify and examine the roots and characteristics of international law.</p> <p>7.2 Discuss how international law is made.</p> <p>7.3 Discuss adherence to international law.</p> <p>7.4 Analyse the process of adjudication in international law.</p> <p>7.5 Discuss the role of justice in the international system and in international law.</p> <p>7.6 Illustrate how and why international law has been applied increasingly to individuals rather than only to states.</p> <p>7.7 Discuss the sources of human rights and human rights law and its application in practice.</p> <p>7.8 Discuss the problems and progress of human rights law.</p> <p>7.9 Analyse the future of international law and justice.</p>
<p>8 Identify reasons for studying war and summarize the human record of war, including the incidence, death toll, frequency, and severity.</p>	<p>8.1 Discuss the causes of war by applying the three levels of analysis: system, state, and individual.</p> <p>8.2 Discuss military power as a political instrument.</p>

	<p>8.3 Discuss the escalating use of a country's military power, from intimidation to attack.</p> <p>8.4 Analyse the effectiveness of the threat and use of force in the international system.</p> <p>8.5 Discuss how the nature of war has changed as a result of nationalism, technology, and changes in strategies.</p> <p>8.6 Discuss the nature, limits, sources, and record of terrorism, as well as terrorist weapons and tactics, causes of terrorism, and combating terrorism.</p> <p>8.7 Explain unconventional warfare, including the benefits and drawbacks of arms transfers and special operations.</p> <p>8.8 Identify the process by which escalation occurs and how it can be averted.</p> <p>8.9 Analyse the role of biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons in warfare.</p> <p>8.10 Discuss how a nuclear war may start.</p> <p>8.11 Describe nuclear deterrence and nuclear strategy.</p> <p>8.12 Explain the issue of security by considering what insecurity means.</p> <p>8.13 Discuss the various approaches to security.</p> <p>8.14 Describe the roles that international security forces play in world politics.</p> <p>8.15 Discuss the issues related to peacekeeping and peace enforcement including the challenges and the concerns of neocolonialism.</p>
<p>9 Explain why politics and economics are intertwined aspects of international relations.</p>	<p>9.1 Analyse international political economy (IPE).</p> <p>9.2 Discuss the economic nationalist doctrine.</p> <p>9.3 Discuss the economic internationalist approaches to IPE.</p> <p>9.4 Discuss the economic structuralist approaches to IPE.</p> <p>9.5 Discuss how trade, international investment, and monetary relations affect the world economy.</p> <p>9.6 Understand how economic means can be used to achieve both economic and noneconomic ends.</p> <p>9.7 Discuss the effectiveness, and drawbacks of economic sanctions.</p>
<p>10 Understand the intellectual and historical origins of economic cooperation.</p>	<p>10.1 Examine what is required for the development of the South, taking note of loans, private investment, trade, foreign aid, and internal reforms.</p> <p>10.2 Discuss the role of the UN in economic cooperation and development.</p> <p>10.3 Examine the role of the WTO in trade cooperation and development.</p> <p>10.4 Understand how the IMF supports development and monetary cooperation, noting the controversy about the IMF.</p> <p>10.5 Discuss the role of the World Bank</p>

	<p>Group in development cooperation and examine the controversy about the WTO.</p> <p>10.6 Discuss the role of EDC institutions in economic cooperation and development.</p> <p>10.7 Evaluate the role of regional trade organisations.</p> <p>10.8 Debate the case for economic internationalism.</p> <p>10.9 Discuss the pros and cons of globalisation.</p>
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### **Recommended Learning Resources: International Politics**

<b>Text Books</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Globalization of World Politics: an Introduction to International Relations by John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens. ISBN-10: 0199297770</li> <li>• Understanding International Relations by Chris Brown and Kirsten Ainley. ISBN-10: 1403946647</li> <li>• International Organisation in World Politics (Making of the Twentieth Century) by David Armstrong , Lorna Lloyd and John Redmond. ISBN-10: 1403903034</li> </ul>
<b>Study Manuals</b> 	BCE produced study packs
<b>CD ROM</b> 	Power-point slides
<b>Software</b> 	None

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