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**HIGGINS
HUERTA**

**The Politics
of Global
Governance**

Routledge
Featuring a
diverse and
impressive
array of
authors, this
volume is the
most

comprehensive
textbook
available for
all interested
in
international
organization
and global

governance. Organized around a concern with how the world is and could be governed, the book offers: in-depth and accessible coverage of the history and theories of international organization and global governance; discussions of the full range of state, intergovernmental, and nonstate actors; and examinations of key issues in all aspects of contemporary global

governance. The book's 50 chapters are arranged into 7 parts and woven together by a comprehensive introduction to the field, separate section introductions designed to guide students and faculty, and helpful pointers to further reading. International Organization and Global Governance is a self-contained resource enabling readers to better comprehend

the role of myriad actors in the governance of global life as well as to assemble the many pieces of the contemporary global governance puzzle. *An Insider's Guide to the UN OUP* Oxford This book is an introduction to the study of international organizations in the field of International Relations directed toward students in the discipline. It looks at the different ways

in which IOs are studied and then applies these different modes of study to a variety of specific case studies. *Rules for the World* Routledge This book review considers two books on international organizations: (1) Margaret P. Karns & Karen A. Mingst, *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*, and (2) Dan Sarooshi, *International*

Organizations and Their Exercise of Sovereign Powers. The review notes several features that set the Karns & Mingst book apart from other treatments of international organizations. First is a thoroughgoing commitment to an integrated view of international organizations. The book insists (and demonstrates) that knowledge of politics, theory, and history are all indispensable

to a rich understanding of the problems and processes of global governance. Second, Karns and Mingst refuse to ignore or avoid the continuing tensions in the thorny, contentious arenas of global governance. The book is bracingly free of simplistic normative frameworks. However, the review's most serious complaint about the Karns and Mingst book is the lack of any

substantial consideration of international law. International organizations' substantive measures to enhance equality and development are incomplete if they do not attend to the problems mentioned in Part Four of the book: global actors' need for greater legitimacy, accountability, and effectiveness. These are problems that law can help address. Legal approaches

provide basic means of enhancing the legitimacy, accountability, and quality of international organizations' action. Of course, empty legal formalities serve the interests of none. But just as importantly, substantive measures taken by actors unconstrained by established rules, even if the measures are considered to be fair, set dangerous and often counterproductive

precedents. In addition to legitimacy and accountability, which are often noted as benefits of legality, effectiveness too can be improved by law. Redundant or conflicting exercises of control are more easily avoided if appropriate decisionmaking channels for different types of decisions are specified in advance. The second book, by Sarooshi, makes two major contributions. The first is a

taxonomy or "typology" of conferrals of sovereign powers. The second is an exploration of the circumstances in which an organization's exercise of power pursuant to these conferrals is most likely to be contested by domestic actors. In pursuing the first task, Sarooshi outlines three types of conferrals of states' sovereign powers to international organizations: (1) those

creating an "agency relationship," (2) those which he calls "delegations of powers," and (3) those which he calls "transfers of powers." While this doctrinal analysis may seem overly abstract at first, Sarooshi effectively uses them to set up his crucial Chapter Six, which amounts to over a third of his book. In that chapter, Sarooshi demonstrates how the abstract doctrine can

be help out in real world situations with a subtle but compelling normative approach. He suggests that well-specified legal rules, by providing an appropriately nuanced framework for actors to use in structuring their relations and designing their agreements, can help to guarantee and increase the predictability and consistency of international interactions. Such a framework will also, Sarooshi asserts,

include significant means for states to challenge the actions taken by international organizations wielding transferred powers. Building on work by Joseph Weiler, Sarooshi contends that a state's interest in protecting those values it considers central to its sovereignty, values which are consistently implicated in state decisionmaking of every sort (executive,

legislative, administrative, judicial), is not totally relinquished when some of these powers are being exercised by international organizations. Thus as both a political and a normative matter, the international order would be superior if more effective means of "contestation" were available. While Sarooshi does not elaborate at length what sorts of contestation mechanisms he has in mind, he

considers the "contestability deficit" to represent a superior way of framing concerns with legitimacy and accountability than the usual ways of framing these concerns (e.g., as resulting from a "democracy deficit"). This is an intriguing insight that one hopes he will address more fully in future work, as it is consonant with what seems to be an increasingly strong intuition

among international legal thinkers that the “democracy deficit” is something of a red herring, and is a stand-in for a more broad and pressing - but as yet not clearly defined - crisis of legitimacy. It bears mentioning that this insight also provides a needed rejoinder to Mingst and Karns's skepticism toward international law.

Essential Readings in World

Politics

Lynne Rienner Pub
The third edition of the award-winning International Organizations has been thoroughly revised and updated to take into account new developments and shifting power relations since 2009, as well as the most current scholarship. As before, the authors provide a comprehensive, in-depth examination of the full range of international organizations.

New features of the book include attention to a broader range of theoretical approaches, to the increasing importance of regional organizations, and to emerging forms of governance. And new case studies highlight the governance dilemmas posed by the Libyan and Syrian civil wars, human trafficking, LGBT rights, climate change, and more. Margaret P. Karns is

professor emerita of political science at the University of Dayton. Karen A. Mingst is professor of political science at the University of Kentucky and Lockwood Chair Professor in the university's Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce. Kendall W. Stiles is professor of political science at Brigham Young University. **The United**

Nations in the 21st Century Lynne Rienner Pub
The United Nations in the 21st Century, Sixth Edition, provides a comprehensive yet accessible introduction to the UN. It explores the historical, institutional, and theoretical foundations of the UN as well as major global trends and challenges facing the organization today, including changing major power

dynamics, new threats to peace and security, the migration and refugee crises, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the existential challenges of climate change and sustainability. Thoroughly revised and expanded, it contains two new chapters on the UN and the environment and on human security, including issues of health, food security, global migration, and human trafficking.

There is enhanced analysis of theoretical perspectives on post-colonialism, feminist theory, constructivism, and non-Western views. New content has also been added on the UN's budget crisis, public-private partnerships, and the role of women in the organization. By examining the UN as an intergovernmental organization facing the broader need for global cooperation to

address economic, social, and environmental interdependencies alongside the threats posed by rising nationalism and populism, this popular text is the perfect reference for all students and practitioners of international organizations, global governance, and international relations.
Routledge Handbook of International Organization
Westview Press

This text illustrates and advances the argument that International Organizations (IOs) need to be taken seriously as actors in world affairs. The text examines recent theories that suggest how IOs are able to set their own policies and implement them in meaningful ways.
Judges in Contemporary Democracy
Routledge
The global community confronts a comprehensive and interconnecte

d array of compelling economic, development and security challenges which require effective global governance. At the centre of world governance stand the new plurilateral summit institutions; the G8 and G20, and UN summits on subjects such as sustainable development and climate change. Many observers and participants regard the performance of these summits as inadequate

and doubt their ability to cope with increasingly complex and numerous global challenges. This book critically examines how effectively central global institutions comply with their commitments and how their effectiveness can be improved through accountability measures designed to raise compliance and deliver better results. Expert contributors assess

compliance and accountability at the key global institutions to provide an important resource for policymakers and scholars in political science, governance and accountability. For additional information and data relating to the book, please visit: <http://www.g7g20.utoronto.ca/accountability/> *International Organizations* Routledge Law, politics, and society in the modern

West have been marked by the increasing power of the judge: the development of constitutional justice, the evolution of international judiciaries, and judicial systems that extend even further into social life. Judges make decisions that not only enforce the law, but also codify the values of our times. In the summer of 2000, an esteemed group of judges and legal scholars

met in Provence, France, to consider the role of the judge in modern society. They included Robert Badinter, former president of the Constitutional Council in France; Stephen Breyer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Antonio Cassese, the first president of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia;

Dieter Grimm, former vice president of the Constitutional Court of Germany; Gil Carlos Rodriguez, president of the Court of Justice of the European Union; and Ronald Dworkin, formerly of Oxford University, now professor of philosophy and law at the New York University Law School. What followed was an animated discussion ranging from the influence of the media on the

judiciary to the development of an international criminal law to the judge's consideration of the judge's own role. Judges in Contemporary Democracy offers a rare and intimate glimpse into the powers and the role of judges in today's society.

International Organization

Routledge World politics in the post-Cold War world has become increasingly institutionalized. However,

the role of international organizations has been overlooked in much of the literature on international regimes. Now in paperback, *The United States and Multilateral Institutions* examines United States policy in areas ranging from international trade to human rights, and in institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), GATT and the World Health Organization. *International Organizations*

as Self-directed Actors Princeton University Press
Analyses the effectiveness of international organisations as problem solvers of key issues in global politics. *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy* Cornell University Press
The relationship between a powerful United States of America and some of the central multilateral organizations

in global society is an essential feature of contemporary international relations. 'US Hegemony and International Organizations' brings together a range of leading scholars to examine this crucial phenomenon. Its aims are two-fold: to describe and explain US behaviour in and towards a wide range of significant global and regional institutions; and secondly to examine

the impact of US behavior on the capacity of each organization to meet its own objectives. The study explores US behavior and its consequences for organizations based at the regional as well as the global levels, for those located in different regions of the world, and for such issue areas as security, economics, and the environment. Although

focusing on the period since the 1990s, each chapter places its findings in a broader historical context.

The United Nations in the 21st Century

Cambridge University Press
The Global Commonwealth of Citizens critically examines the prospects for cosmopolitan democracy as a viable and humane response to the challenges of globalization. Arising after the collapse of

the Soviet Union and the decisive affirmation of Western-style democracy, cosmopolitan democracy envisions a world politics in which democratic participation by citizens is not constrained by national borders, and where democracy spreads through dialogue and incentives, not coercion and war. This is an incisive and thought-provoking book by one of the world's leading

proponents of cosmopolitan democracy. Daniele Archibugi looks at all aspects of cosmopolitan democracy in theory and practice. Is democracy beyond nation-states feasible? Is it possible to inform global governance with democratic norms and values, and if so, how? Archibugi carefully answers questions like these and forcefully responds to skeptics and critics. He

argues that democracy can be extended to the global political arena by strengthening and reforming existing international organizations and creating new ones, and he calls for dramatic changes in the foreign policies of nations to make them compatible with global public interests. Archibugi advocates giving voice to new global players such as social movements,

cultural communities, and minorities. He proposes building institutional channels across borders to address common problems, and encourages democratic governance at the local, national, regional, and global levels. The Global Commonwealth of Citizens is an accessible introduction to the subject that will be of interest to students and scholars in political science, international

relations, international law, and human rights. International Organizations : the Politics and Processes of Global Governance CQ Press This popular text for courses on international organizations and international relations provides a comprehensive yet accessible introduction to the United Nations, exploring the historical, institutional, and theoretical foundations of

the UN as well as the political processes and issues facing the organization today. Thoroughly revised throughout, the fourth edition focuses on major events since 2006, including the influence of emerging powers such as China, India, and Brazil, the crisis in UN peacekeeping, and the continuing decline of the UN's relevance in international economic relations. This

edition also includes a new chapter on the future of the United Nations, as well as new case studies on peacekeeping in the Democratic Republic of Congo, human trafficking, and the challenges of state building for human security in Haiti. Helpful student resources include the Charter of the United Nations, a list of acronyms, suggested resources for additional research and

reading, and a glossary.

The Influence of International Institutions on the EU

Lynne Rienner
Pub

The United Nations in the 21st Century provides a comprehensive yet accessible introduction to the United Nations, exploring the historical, institutional, and theoretical foundations of the UN. This popular text for courses on international organizations and international

relations also discusses the political complexities facing the organization today.

Thoroughly revised throughout, the fifth edition focuses on major trends since 2012, including changing power dynamics, increasing threats to peace and security, and the growing challenges of climate change and sustainability. It examines the proliferating public-private

partnerships involving the UN and the debates over reforming the Security Council and the Secretary-General selection process. This edition also includes new case studies on peacekeeping and the use of force in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mali, transnational terrorism and the emergence of ISIS, the Security Council's failure to act in Syria, the Syrian and

global refugee/migrant crisis, and the conclusion of the Millennium Development Goals and framing of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Accountability for Effectiveness in Global Governance

OUP Oxford
An exploration of how the EU is influenced by multilateral institutions. There has recently been a dramatic increase in interaction between the EU and multilateral institutions.

This book shows that international institutions shape EU policies, as well as acting as a source of preferences and strategies for EU stances internationally.

US Hegemony and International Organizations

Yale University Press
This innovative and forward looking work examines the Genoa summit agenda with a view to strengthening international conflict

prevention institutions and identifying and analyzing economic early warning indicators. It devotes particular attention to the Italian contribution and approach and the ways in which it can be effectively implemented following the summit. The first book to compare the role of the G8 and the United Nations in conflict prevention and human security, The G8, the United Nations, and Conflict

Prevention will be essential reading for academics, government officials and members of the business and media communities. Terrorism and the UN Bloomsbury Publishing USA
Puzzled by the disjunction between global trends and US foreign policy since the end of the Cold War, mostly American scholars of political science, law, and economics explore the causes and

consequences of US ambivalence to multilateral cooperation. They consider such dimensions as the growing influence of domestic factors, US grand strategy, the chemical weapons convention, and the International Criminal Court. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR
The United States and Multilateral Institutions
Routledge
Do we need

the United Nations? Where would the contemporary world be without its largest intergovernmental organization? And where could it be had the UN's member states and staff performed better? These fundamental questions are explored by the leading analyst of UN history and politics, Thomas G. Weiss, in this hard-hitting, authoritative book. While counterfactual

s are often dismissed as academic contrivances, they can serve to focus the mind; and here, Weiss uses them to ably demonstrate the pluses and minuses of multilateral cooperation. He is not shy about UN achievements and failures drawn from its ideas and operations in its three substantive pillars of activities: international peace and security; human rights and humanitarian

action; and sustainable development. But, he argues, the inward-looking and populist movements in electoral politics worldwide make robust multilateralism more not less compelling. The selection of António Guterres as the ninth UN secretary-general should rekindle critical thinking about the potential for international cooperation. There is a desperate need to

reinvigorate and update rather than jettison the United Nations in responding to threats from climate change to pandemics, from proliferation to terrorism. Weiss tells you why and how.

International Organisations and Global Problems
Routledge
Thoroughly revised and updated, a new edition of the most popular guide to the UN for students and interested readers
Prominent

NPR journalist Linda Fasulo's guide to the United Nations has established a reputation as the most lively, authoritative, and insightful book on its subject. The fourth edition comes at a time when nuclear proliferation has moved to the top of the Security Council's agenda, followed closely by the Syrian crisis, the effects of climate change, and international terrorism.
Thoroughly

revised and updated, with many new profiles and interviews with the organization's current diplomats, this edition remains an indispensable resource for anyone wishing to understand the role and structure of the UN.
[A Theory of International Organization](#)
Routledge
This Handbook brings together scholars whose essays discuss significant issues with regard to

international organization as a process and international organizations as institutions. Although the focus is on intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are discussed where relevant. The handbook is divided into	six parts: Documentation, Data Sets and Sources International Secretariats as Bureaucracies Actors within International Bureaucracies Processes within International Bureaucracies Challenges to International Organizations, and Expanding International	Architectures. The state-of-the-art articles are meant to encourage current and future generations of scholars to enjoy working in and further exploiting the field and are also of great interest to practitioners of international organization and global governance
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