



UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA

University of Pisa – Department of Political Sciences

The New 2nd Cycle Degree Programme (M.A) in “International Studies”

A specialization program conceived for the future experts in two crucial fields:

- **The role of the European Union in the geopolitical setting of the third millennium**
- **The good governance of migratory flows and of integration of foreign nationals**

COURSE UNITS AND TEACHERS

THE FIRST YEAR

Economics of Development (Mauro Sylos Labini)

Is extreme poverty still a problem today? Are international aids effective to reduce it? How do people living on less than a dollar a day decide the way to spend it? To what extent are problems caused by hunger and malnutrition important? Is the quality of schools and hospitals in socio-economic depressed areas improvable? Does micro-credit really work? The course of "Economics of development" studies extreme poverty from an economic point of view. The students will understand which are the crucial questions to be answered to solve the problems of poverty and will be able to identify possible solutions.

International Protection of Human Rights (Marcello Di Filippo)

The protection of human rights is one of the key principles of the international legal system, which has proved capable of disrupting several aspects of the Westphalian system of international relations. At the same time, there is a lot of confusion around the meaning of "human rights": finding a shared definition for different cultures, political and religious traditions is still challenging, as it is the identification of the best strategies for their protection and promotion. The course – which takes for granted a basic knowledge of public international law – aims at providing the students with the basic concepts and methodological tools to develop a critical approach to international mechanisms for protecting human rights, both at global and regional level. Classes will be focused on the procedures with which the States (or international organizations) are held accountable to international standards (including, for example, applications to the European Court of Human Rights). The mechanisms of criminal liability of individuals for international crimes will also be examined, especially in the light of the profound changes occurred since the establishment of the international *ad hoc* criminal tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda.

External Relations of European Union (Sara Poli) - Jean Monnet Chair

Which policies affect the external relations of the European Union (EU)? What are the ways in which the EU can enter into international agreements? How are the decision-making powers distributed among the EU institutions in order to conduct foreign relations? Which are the bodies or institutions of the EU representing the Union in international organizations? What are the obligations of the Member States towards the EU institutions? To what extent can the European Court of Justice review the legality of the international agreements signed by the EU? What are the main disputes involving the EU in the World Trade Organization? Which are the favourite neighbouring countries for the EU relations? What measures has the EU taken to tackle international terrorism? In which civilian and military missions is the EU committed? These are some of the questions that the course will try to answer.

History of Modern Political Thought (Claudio Palazzolo)

After the end of the Cold War, in many occasions the formula of "democratic springs" has been used for describing political phenomena in Central-Eastern Europe, in the Balkans, in North Africa and in the Middle East. How can political theory help to understand these events and their developments, sometimes chaotic and contradictory? The course will provide an adequate understanding of the genesis, development and outcomes of contemporary theories on democracy. The students will learn how to connect the theory of political pluralism to the needs of territorial and functional devolution. They will also understand the relationship between constitutionalism and democracy aimed at building state institutions, together with the reasons behind some authoritarian involutions of formally democratic processes.

History of Relations between Europe and USA (Marinella Neri Gualdesi)

One cannot speak of Europe without considering the special relationship with its main ally: the United States of America. For this reason the course focuses on the origins and on the dynamics of the transatlantic relationships.

Great attention is dedicated to the understanding of the crisis in the transatlantic relations after the end of the Cold War, which was followed by the difficult definition of a new international order. From that moment US and Europe adopted different positions in major international crises (sometimes cooperating, in other occasions diverging), due also to the attempt of the European Union to build a common foreign policy. At the end of the course the student will be familiar with the principles that inspired the relations between the United States and European countries from the late nineteenth century. He/she will also be able to understand the different internal factors that set the guidelines of the foreign policy of the two actors, as well as to identify the critical issues on their relations, particularly after the European integration and the emergence of the European Union as an international player. The students will understand the reasons underlying the choices of decision-makers to meet the challenges of the current international context.

Geography and Geopolitics of the Mediterranean and Post-Soviet areas (Enrica Lemmi)

The student will acquire the ability to analyse and interpret critically the main geopolitical processes in the world, starting from the different cases in which power is used, going through the weakening of the nation-state and the awakening of national identity, until the focus on the relationship between state and religion. Students will also be offered the tools to interpret the concept of globalization applied to the expansion of urban networks and to understand the growing dimension of the energy resources market with reference to geopolitical dynamics. Finally the student will be able to assess the socio-economic and political transformations at the regional level, under the light of recent events that have affected several countries in the Mediterranean basin and the post-Soviet space.

Informatics - Digital Publishing

The course has as main objective to give basic tools to manage digital editing and publishing. The reason of this target is to be found in the growing request to produce quite complex works in terms of publishing. The course will offer notions of page layout and graphics, targeted at handling the most popular writing programs and applications in a professional way.

ELECTIVE COURSE UNITS

Geopolitical Processes in the Americas (Maurizio Vernassa)

A historical introduction is required by the course going from the European colonization to the present day, through the emergence and the development of independent national states, trying to create a "Second West". Their political, institutional, cultural and economic links with Europe will be analysed. The course will take a multidisciplinary approach, based on social institutions and major policies of the continent, its economic foundations, international relations, as well as the most important regional organizations. The theme of the democratic representation, the struggles of some sectors of Latin American society to obtain political representation and the ways in which these claims have been repressed or ignored will be discussed, as well. After completing the course the student will have knowledge of the main aspects of the geopolitical dynamics of the American continent from the twentieth century to the present day. In particular, the student will be able to approach critically to a specific case study, using the methodological tools and bibliographic resources needed.

Contemporary History of Great Britain and Ireland (Paolo Nello)

The course through the analysis of significant issues aims at providing useful information for a better understanding of the political evolution of Great Britain and Ireland in the contemporary history and of the peculiar relationship between those countries and continental Europe.

THE ORIENTATION “GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION”

International and European Migration Law - Jean Monnet Module on “EU Migration Law, Human Rights and Democratic Principles” (Marcello Di Filippo)

In Italy and in Europe, one of the themes at the centre of political debate in recent years is represented by migration. The blatant inadequacy of the reaction of the EU and of some of its Member States to the increasing flows coming from Africa and the Middle East produced discontent in the public opinion towards the European integration and fuelled isolationist and populist approaches.

Are states free to manage, as they prefer, migration inside their territories, and the presence of foreigners in their own societies? Or, is their margin of choice conditioned by legal rules whose breach exposes countries to negative consequences? On another side, is individual freedom of migration admissible in international law? Or is that freedom a privilege for a few persons, to be enjoyed in a small circle of “friend” countries? Which of the proposals sometimes advanced in political debate (in Italy or in Europe), are legally permissible and which would expose Italy or the EU to heavy legal and sometimes financial liability?

The course aims to analyse the international rules that states and the EU must comply with and the nowadays impressive body of EU law developed in this field. The course will also draw attention on the consequences of the transnational nature of the phenomenon on the chance to develop a bilateral and multilateral legal framework, which is coherent with fundamental values and principles at stake: to be more concrete, is the EU/Turkey deal lawful? And is it the only possible model?

Being the unit included into the [Jean Monnet Module](#) (financed by the European Union), students will benefit from a research laboratory and from several additional seminars held by foreign colleagues and renowned practitioners.

Immigration Policies in a Comparative Perspective (Eugenio Pizzimenti)

Immigration is today a key-issue on the list of those of public importance that international organizations and States are called to address. The course aims at providing the students with the ability of recognizing and analysing the problems related to the phenomenon-immigration: particular attention will be given to the policies adopted in this area by the main states and international actors.

The research questions are the following: 1) what do we study when we tackle the question-immigration? 2) what are the main consequences of the phenomenon of immigration on the political dynamics both among the states and inside the state? 3) Does the object of study require new approaches and concepts, or can it be adequately addressed through traditional tools? Particular attention will be given to the multi-level nature of the issue-immigration, that is to the division of the responsibilities among multiple actors (institutional or not) operating at different territorial levels.

Sociology of Migration and Co-Development (Gabriele Tomei)

The analysis of migration movements that currently involve the countries of Europe and of the Maghreb offers an interesting perspective for the analysis of the relationship between migration and the processes of social and economic transformation that have characterized the last twenty years in the European continent. Starting from the analysis of two different case studies related to the flows of refugees arriving in Italy and that of the young Italian expatriates in continental European countries, the course offers a critical reflection on the interdependencies between the reshaping of production patterns, the new geographical distribution of the labour market, the mechanisms of selection, orientation and integration of migration flows in Mediterranean Europe.

History of Italian Emigration (Paolo Nello)

Migrations have, by definition, a place of departure and one or more possible destination. Understanding the motivations and the dynamics that come with the beginning of this process helps to develop a comprehensive view of the phenomenon and to see what lessons from the past can be useful for managing concurrent migration flows. For this reason, the course offers a particularly relevant case study and aims, through the analysis of significant

issues, at providing useful information to understand the phenomenon of Italian emigration in the world and its political implications, social, cultural and international relations.

ELECTIVE COURSE UNITS

Demography and Human Development ([Silvia Venturi](#))

The demographic decline of the "old" Europe is often presented as inevitable, and the immigration of young foreigners is often framed as a valuable antidote to a probable collapse of the welfare system and the decline in innovation capacity of an older society. The course is an introduction to the main methods and the most advanced tools for the study of demographic phenomena with particular reference to social inequality, human development and poverty as one of the causes of international migration. At the end of the course students will be able to demonstrate a real understanding of the main social processes involved, and acquire the ability to read critically the problems arising from demographic and social changes, to identify and interpret the causes of the major demographic and social phenomena related to human development, and to interpret the development of the role of women (the real "engine" of global development).

Italian Migration Law ([Giovanna Pizzanelli](#))

What are the rules and procedures developed by Italy to regulate immigration and the growing presence of foreigners in our country? How did our legislation change from the second post-war (when Italy was a country of emigration) to the period following the end of the Cold War (when our country became the destination of consistent migratory flows)? The course aims at providing knowledge of the primary and secondary legislation devoted to migration flows, underlining the constant dialectic between freedom and power. The course will also analyse state powers (under its sovereignty) in the admission and exclusion of foreigners, the influence and constraints of EU law and constitutional provisions; the rights of aliens vis-à-vis the host State.

Cosmopolitan Theory - Cosmopolitanism and migrations: beyond the idea of foreigner ([Nico De Federicis](#))

Can the "State-Nation" still be considered the fundamental political unity and the ultimate subject of political legitimacy? Which duties do we owe to the foreigner who asks for coming into our countries, and which rights can he/she appeal to? What are the best solutions to ensure a peaceful integration of minority cultures within stratified political communities, and how can be achieved a respectful coexistence between different cultures? These and other questions will be addressed by the course, which will deal with various issues related to the philosophical dimension of international relations, with the condition of the foreigner within the jurisdiction of the sovereign states, and with the possible opening of public law to a "cosmopolitan law". The concepts of the classical internationalist political philosophy (such as those of state authority, sovereignty, world order) will be connected with the cosmopolitan perspective. The issue of citizenship and of the rights relating to it will be addressed, both in a traditional way (i. e. the classical, national and multicultural citizenship) and in a "cosmopolitan" way.

At the end of the course, students will be able to handle the main concepts of the modern political theory (especially with regard to the elements of the philosophy of international relations and political theory of law). Moreover, they will be able to develop a critical perspective on the most critical issues regarding immigration and multicultural coexistence.

THE ORIENTATION

“GEOPOLITICS OF THE EUROPEAN INTERESTS IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION”

Constitutional Democracies in Eastern Europe ([Rino Casella](#))

What results did the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the subsequent events create on the governance of the countries of the former socialist bloc? How did the countries that have joined the European Union or are about to do it organize their new democratic life? Employing the method of comparative law, the course aims at providing the cognitive tools to understand the references of the new constitutional democracies of Eastern Europe, with particular attention to the institutional history and to political traditions of each country.

Geopolitical Processes in the Post-soviet Area ([Elena Dundovich](#))

New actors appeared on the horizon after the end of the Cold War in the post-Soviet area. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe, those of the Caucasus and those of the Asian region – once under the control of the USSR – play today an extremely important role in the complex economic and political international system. For a more effective understanding of the geopolitical balance arisen in these three areas in recent years, the course provides an overview of the changes, analysing them, on the one hand, under the light of the neighbourhood policy of the European Union and of American ambitions and, on the other hand, under the light of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation.

Environmental and Energy Law ([Giovanna Pizzanelli](#))

How can environmental issues be coordinated and integrated with economic, territorial and social development? How should environmental conflicts related to the implementation of the strategic energy infrastructure be dealt with? The course analyses the main elements of the environmental and energy law. The knowledge of the basis of environment law at national, European and international level (with attention paid to organizational and procedural profiles) will be related to the study of the main references of the field of environmental resources (water, energy, waste and environmental risks related to pollution). Particular attention will be given to energy policies at national and European level.

Geopolitical Balances of Asia and Africa after Decolonization ([Maurizio Vernassa](#))

The process of globalization is creating new political actors in Asia and Africa, which have reshaped the system of international relations and geopolitical balance. The assessment of European interests and strategies for achieving them requires knowledge of the developments that have gone through these areas. For this reason, attention should be focused on economic events, social and political changes that have occurred in the countries of these two areas from the decolonization process until today (including the relevant changes in the post-Soviet area).

The purpose of the course is to provide students with the ability to create multi-level analysis by understanding the characteristics and interactions of the process of transformation that these particular areas are going through in recent history.

Geopolitics and Theory of International Relations (Luciano Bardi)

The course analyses the main geopolitical theories of international relations and their changed importance due to technological progress. In particular will the new role of geopolitical factors will be studied in connection with the safety of the states, their technological progresses in weaponry, the different scenario of "energy power" and the religious/fundamentalist factor.

In order to create a professional profile for the student, the course will offer a basis for the assessment of the changed conditions of the security of states in the international system and in sub-regional systems.

ELECTIVE COURSE UNITS

Environmental Economics (Alberto Pench)

Environmental issues have high priority on the political and economic agenda both at national and international level. What is the origin of the problem of over-exploitation of the environment? Why is the market mechanism inefficient in this sector? Which are the tools that can be used to save the environment? Why are international agreements on environmental issue so difficult to be reached? The course aims at offering an answer to these and other questions related to the management of natural resources, using the basic tools of microeconomics.

History and Policies of European Union (Marinella Neri Gualdesi)

The educational goal is to provide students with an accurate knowledge of the history of European integration, that is also necessary to access EU selections. Students will be able to understand the political European dynamics and the functioning of the political decision-making mechanisms of the European governance. A specific section of the course is dedicated to the Italian policy towards Europe.

Economic History: International Financial Institutions (Marco Cini)

International finance is the unquestionable basis of the processes of globalization that have affected world economy since the eighties of the twentieth century. But which processes have encouraged the explosion of the "financialization" of the world economies? And what are the real connections between "finance" and "market economy"? The course offers to the students the knowledge and the basic tools to understand and analyse the financial dynamics of States and of international financial and monetary institutions (International Monetary Fund, European Monetary Union, EBRD, African Development Bank, etc.).