

2020학년도 편입학 전공적성평가 문제

2020학년도 서울시립대학교 편입학 전공적성평가	모집단위	국제관계학과
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<지문1>

The successful functioning of international organizations (IOs) depends heavily on the operation of reciprocity. States using strategies of reciprocity are engaged in exchange with one another and so require information about the value of their exchanges. Institutionalized reciprocity and distributional concerns are simply two sides of the same coin, reflecting the difficulties of cooperating in a system lacking centralized enforcement and pointing to the need for reliable sources of information if states are to achieve gains from cooperation. Realists interpret the relative-gains logic as showing that states will not cooperate with one another if each suspects that its potential partners are gaining more from cooperation than it is. However, just as IOs can mitigate fears of cheating and so allow cooperation to emerge, so can they alleviate fears of unequal gains from cooperation. IOs provide valuable information, and information about the distribution of gains from cooperation may be especially valuable if the relative-gains logic is correct. IOs can facilitate cooperation by helping to settle distributional conflicts and by assuring states that gains are evenly divided over time, for example by disclosing information about the military expenditures and capacities of alliance members.

<지문2>

Another research community has argued that international organizations (IOs) shape member-state behavior through a macro-process of international socialization. "Socialization" in the International Relations studies can reasonably be defined as the process by which actors acquire different identities, leading to new interests through regular and sustained interactions within broader social contexts and structures. International socialization should affect states, the primary actors in the international system. The key element for the deep international socialization process is institutions, especially IOs since these are the primary "social structures" for states in the international system. The effects of institutions do not simply constrain state behavior, but reach much deeper. IOs are places where state agents who have internalized realpolitik ideologies can be exposed to alternative 'theories' about the nature of world politics. In short, IOs are expected to act both as "sites of socialization" and as "promoters of socialization." Within the social context of IOs, member-states interact on a regular and sustained basis, taking on new identities and interests. Thus, IOs may ultimately have their greatest effect on states by shaping their interests.

<문1> 지문 1과 2의 내용을 간단히 요약한 후, 두 지문은 국제기구가 국가행동에 미치는 영향을 어떻게 다르게 설명하고 있는지 말해보시오.