

**MOSCOW STATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
(MGIMO-UNIVERSITY)
THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA**

**B.A. in International Affairs
School of Government and International Affairs**

**WORLD POLITICS
Introduction into International Affairs and Strategic Governance**

«Approved»

Dean of School of Government and International Affairs
Dr. Mikhail Troitsky

«____» _____ 2018

The course “World politics (Introduction into International Affairs and Strategic Governance)” is elaborated in accordance with the MGIMO Educational Standard for the Bachelor’s Program in International Affairs (program track “Government and International Affairs”).

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The program is approved by School of Government and International Affairs on Head of School _____ Dr. Mikhail Troitsky

The course program developed by Yulia Nikitina, Alexandra Khudaykulova, 2018

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PART 1 :
INSTRUCTOR INFORMATION, COURSE DESCRIPTION AND TEACHING METHODS

1.1. General information

- Full course title: World politics (Introduction into International Affairs and Strategic Governance)
- Type of course: Compulsory
- Level of course: B.A.
- Year of study: 1st
- Number of ECTS credits allocated: 2
- Academic hours: 72 (32 for in-class activities and 40 for home assignments)
- Lectures: 16 hours
- Seminars: 16 hours

1.2. The course goals and objectives

This course is designed to be an introduction to the field of international relations and world politics. It examines key contemporary issues of world politics from an international relations perspective.

The twenty-first century is characterised by rapid change and increasing interconnectedness, impacting people in unprecedented ways and creating complex global political challenges. The highly globalized world of the present has generated more wealth, scientific innovation, and cooperation ever witnessed in history. At the same time the prospects of new challenges (such as conflicts, terrorism, environmental degradation, etc.) still generate an aura of uncertainty.

The study of world politics enables students to critically engage with new perspectives, approaches, challenges, etc. in order to better make sense of this changing world. There is a huge difference between being up to date on the news and being able to explain in an academic manner why events happen; and what consequences they may bring.

The main goal of the course is to provide students with empirical knowledge, the background and conceptual tools for comprehensive and richer understanding of how the world works. The module is designed to provide students with an overview of world politics by looking at both its historical development and the relevant contemporary issue areas. Accordingly, the course is structured around several main topics. First, a solid grounding in the basic concepts of international relations will be offered along with a brief overview of the evolving international system post-1945. We will explore how the current international system came into being. A special focus will be done on the features and concepts that have come to characterize the contemporary international system. Second, students will focus on the role of main actors in shaping today's international system. We will then examine more specialized topics such as international law, human rights policy, the environment, etc. Students will be exposed to central debates surrounding the process of globalization and global governance. Finally, we will conclude by exploring key trends and global challenges to international system.

World politics is an exciting dynamic subject which draws on a variety of disciplines in the social sciences and humanities, reflecting the complex nature of many international political issues. This introductory course will provide students with a sufficient background to undertake more advanced courses in IR such as International Relations Theory, History of International Relations. International Relations Trends, etc.

Course objectives are:

1. To provide a basic introduction to world politics and how the current international system came into being;
2. To provide students with a core knowledge of world politics discourse;
3. To identify key actors on world stage, in particular states, international organizations, and non-state actors in shaping today's international system and the various forms of interaction in which they are involved;
4. To introduce core contemporary issues (sovereignty, order, power, conflict, identity, international institutions, human rights etc), trends (globalization, integration, etc) and challenges of the post Cold War era, mainly in international security dimension (conflicts, terrorism, etc.);
5. To understand and articulate the benefits and limits of global governance as a concept.

1.3. Learning outcomes

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

- Explain the main trends in historic developments of international affairs based on the knowledge of IR history;
- Operate with empirical and theoretical knowledge on world politics;
- Discuss and critically examine contemporary problems in world politics, international affairs and strategic governance;
- Analyze primary sources (Foreign Policy Documents of different states).

In addition, students should come away from the course with the following:

- Oral communication, presentation abilities, comprehension of other's views and capacity to formulate, defend one's own position clearly and effectively (through class discussions);
- Critical comprehension (through required reading);
- Effective writing and development of arguments (through writing assignments).

The knowledge acquired in this course will provide students with frameworks to analyze new cases. This introductory course serves as a gateway to more advanced practical courses in world politics and governance.

1.4. Course requirements and grading plan

Students will be required to attend not less than 90% of classes and be prepared for class discussions. We make extensive use of case studies, simulations to study and actual events, taking place in the international system today.

Conscientious reading of the assigned materials is compulsory.

The final grade for this course will consist of the following components:

Four discussion classes – 15% each class, overall 60%. If you miss a class, you need to send a written comment to make up for this missed class. It should be a 500-word comment with 50% of summary of at least two reading materials from the reading list and 50% of your own analytical comments. You need to submit the comments by email to your professor no later than two weeks after the missed seminar.

Mid-term test – 15%. The test is based on the information from lectures and discussion classes (Sept 18th and Oct 2nd).

One group presentation – 25%. You need to participate in one group presentation: either about great/middle powers OR about non-state actors (October 16th and October 30th). Your grade will consist of 15% for the presentation in general and 10% for your personal input (your oral presentation and your answers to the questions from the audience).

The final grade is based on your performance during the semester. If you get more than 70% out of 100%, you will get your zachot automatically. Otherwise, you will have to pass an oral exam (zachot) with questions from every topic of the course.

Grades will be assigned according to the following criteria: A – outstanding work; B – solid, capable work; C – good work; D – satisfactory work; F – failure to meet minimum goals.

Presentation Requirements: general guidelines

Students will be required to prepare not less than 1 presentation individually (or in team). The length of presentation is preferably 15 minutes and should not exceed 25 minutes at maximum. Presentations are expected to offer a critical discussion of the reading material, present a summary of the main arguments of the reading, a discussion of how the reading relates to the broader themes of the course, and questions for discussion.

They should have the following structure:

- Cover slide
- Structure of presentation
- Main authors
- Main ideas of a theory
- Case study
- Bibliography

The reasoning should be well-structured and have 2-4 subtitles preferably in a form of a question (Is the state still the main actor and why?). In the introduction (1-2 paragraphs) you should explain why the subject you chose deserves discussion, why it is relevant to the current theoretical debates or why it is important in practical terms. The introduction should end with the main research question you will answer (or “problematique”, or hypothesis). There should be 2-4 more or less equal parts in your reasoning. Each part should have its own title and “problematique” (problem question/research question).

There should be a conclusion with answers to the question suggested in the introduction.

Assessment criteria for presentation: Is the presentation well organised? Is there an effective structure to the presentation? Is the presentation clear, coherent and focused? Does the presentation demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding of the issue? Is the factual information accurate? Are key terms defined clearly and accurately? Does the presentation contain clear critical analysis? Are all of the main points justified? Is there a clear awareness of alternative interpretations or points of view?

Requirements for the presentations due on October 16th, 2018 on great powers

Every group has just 15 min to present and 15 more min for questions and answers.

You can use the parameters from the articles that we read last time (about how to understand whether a country is a great power).

The structure of the presentation should be as follows:

Slide 1. Title of the presentation and the names of the presenters, date of the presentation.

Slide 2. Your definition of a great (or a middle/regional) power and the parameters that you choose to analyze. take any definition (Keohane's definition from my lecture, or Shackleina's or any other from the academic literature. Include here all the parameters that you will analyze. Choose around 5-7 different parameters.

Slides 2-9: application of the chosen parameters (e.g. economic power measured in GNI per capita; military power measured in military spending, size of the army, etc; soft power - invent your way how to measure it or use the soft power index <https://softpower30.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/The-Soft-Power-30-Report-2018.pdf>). I suggest that you check the list of different indexes here (in Russian): <http://gtmarket.ru/research/countries-ranking> Find the latest figures in the original English-language indexes.

Slide 10. Conclusion: is your country a great power or just a middle one. Explain.

Slide 11: Bibliography.

DO NOT make more than 11 slides, otherwise you will not be able to make the presentation in 15 min. Do NOT include the history of the country, etc. Just the analysis of the chosen parameters. If a parameter is rather complex (from Shackleina: tradition of thinking and acting globally, then, here you can include a little bit of history, but no more than 1 slide = 2 min). You have four people in your group, each of you should speak for about 3-4 min. It is about half a page of the printed text in font size 12 for each of you.

Requirements for the presentations due on October 30th, 2018 on non-state actors

Structure of your presentation:

- 1) Cover slide with your names and your topic
- 2) Definition of your actor
- 3) Number of these actors (number of officially recognized states, number of transnational corporation in the world, number of terrorist group, if it is possible to count them). In your articles you will find outdated information, please use the same sources, which are mentioned in those articles and try to find the latest possible numbers (2017-2018).
- 4) Examples of these actors (names on largest TNCs or most well-known NGOs)
- 5) Goals of these actors in world politics (what they want to achieve by their activities)
- 6) Resources that they have to achieve their goals (financial, human resources, etc)
- 7) Methods and ways of communicating with other actors (do they cooperate? How they influence other actors? With what instruments of influence?)
- 8) One example of influence of your actor on world politics
- 9) Bibliography

Reading and participation in discussions

Class attendance is required. Unexcused absences will lower the participation grade.

Lectures and the required reading complement each other, they are not substitutes, and you will need to do all the readings. Students are expected to regularly do the homework reading and study according to the lists of sources (books, documents, electronic resources) provided by the lecturer. In order to properly participate in class, students must do all the readings prior to each session. On seminars, students are expected to take active part in the discussion and produce good acquaintance with content of lectures, documents and respective literature.

While this course may be an introductory one, it is by no means an “easy” course in terms of reading. To participate in a general discussion you have to read only about 30 pages (usually 1-2 articles).

It is specially recommended to read the following list of textbooks:

1. An Introduction to International Relations. / [ed. by] Richard Devetak, Anthony Burke, Jim George. Oxford University Press – 2012.
2. Brown C., Ainley K. Understanding International Relations. Palgrave Macmillan – 2005
3. The Globalization of World Politics / [ed. by] John Baylis, Steve Smith, Patrica Owens. Oxford University Press – 2014.
4. Elias J., Sutch P. International Relations. The Basics. Routledge – 2007.

Students should become aware of the periodical literature in the field and should be familiar with the following key international relations journals – World Politics, International Organization, Foreign Policy, International Studies Quarterly, Foreign Affairs, European Journal of International Relations, International Security, Review of International Studies, Security Studies.

2. COURSE CONTENT

2.1. Types of work

Types of work	Academic hours
Total	72
Total for classwork	32
Lectures	16
Seminars	16
Homework	40
Individual presentation	20
Preparation for lectures, seminars, written or oral tests	20
Course assessment	Response papers and tests, activity at seminars, group presentation

2.2. Course content and readings by topic

Lectures (8)

Date	Topic
4.09.2018	International Relations as a phenomenon. Westphalia system. The notions of nation and sovereignty -1
18.09	The phenomenon of the world order. Measuring power in International Relations.
2.10	Non-state actors in IR
16.10	Globalization
30.10	Global governance and international organizations
13.11	International law
27.11	Global security and war and peace in world politics
11.12	Overview of the Russian foreign policy and the role of Russia in international relations

Seminars (8)

Date	Topic	Assignment	% of the final grade
4.09. 2018	Introductory seminar Ice-breaking session	None	Attendance
18.09;	Westphalia system and state sovereignty	Readings	Attendance + participation 15%
2.10;	Measuring power in international relations	Readings	Attendance + participation 15%
16.10;	Great and middle powers in IR	Group presentations (3 per seminar)	1 group presentation = 25%
30.10;	Non-state actors in IR	Group presentations (3 per seminar)	
13.11;	Mid-term test	Get ready to the test on the basis of lectures	Test – 15%
27.11;	Globalization and global governance; international law	Readings	Attendance + participation 15%
11.12	Global security	Readings	Attendance + participation 15%

SECTION I

Lecture 1. Introduction. Understanding international relations and world politics. 4.09.2018

Introduction to International Relations. Development of IR as an academic discipline. An outline of definitions of international relations and world politics. What is international relations and why do we care about it? What is world politics?

Course briefing. Discussion of requirements. Presentations requirements. Methods in IR. What is this course all about, how is it structured, and what is expected of me?

Seminar 1. 4.09.2018. Introduction

Ice-breaking session. Introduction.

Lecture 2. The phenomenon of the world order. Measuring power in International Relations. 18.09.2018

Key concepts: nations and nation-states, system, great powers, balance of powers, foreign policy, IR systems classification. What do IR theorists mean by Sovereignty? Power? Anarchy? Interests? Identity? Institutions? Norms? Order? What role does power play within IR? Has the role of power changed over time in IR? Why?

States and their importance in the international system. The ability of states to cooperate in a state of anarchy is one of the most fundamental questions in IR. Scholars

vary greatly on the prospects and the facilitating factors of collaboration among states and the nature and quality of political order at the systemic level.

What role for states in world politics? What makes a state sovereign? Why do states do what they do? Can states cooperate to solve global problems, such as nuclear proliferation, poverty, or climate change? The future of the nation state?

Rising powers and the emerging world order. The accelerated rise of a select group of large developing nations, collectively known as the “emerging powers”, represents a fundamental shift in the make-up of contemporary world politics. Countries such as Brazil, Russia, India, China and several others in Asia, Latin America and the Middle East are augmenting their weight in the global economy in leaps and bounds. Many also pursue more assertive foreign policies than before and seek a stronger voice in global governance.

The process and challenges of state formation in today's least developed countries. Integration and disintegration of states: becoming more common? More peaceful or more violent? Explain the meaning behind the terms weak and failed states. Failed states and international responses.

Seminar 2. Westphalia system and state sovereignty. 18.09.2018

Discussion questions:

1. What is the essence of International Relations?
2. Discussion of main IR concepts: power, sovereignty, Westphalia system, nationalism.

Essential Readings:

ALL students have to read:

- Chapter 27 on Nationalism from: *The Globalization of World Politics* / [ed. by] John Baylis, Steve Smith, Patricia Owens. Oxford University Press – 2014.

In addition to this chapter, read one of two *additional* materials:

- 1) Krasner, Stephen D. 2001. "SOVEREIGNTY." *Foreign Policy* no. 122: 20.
- 2) Барабанов О.В., Фельдман Д.М. «Если Вестфаль и болен, то больной скорее жив, чем мертв...» // *Международные процессы*, 2007

<http://www.intertrends.ru/fifteen/011.htm>

Lecture 3. Non-state actors in IR. 2.10.2018

International intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the international system. IGOs and NGOs are efforts by states to create a governance structure in their anarchic environment. They are becoming increasingly important in world politics. But scholars disagree not only about whether institutions matter, but also how they matter. This session will be devoted to those different conceptions of international organizations, as well as their functions, design and autonomous effect on world politics. We will also analyze the growth of intergovernmental organizations, regional IGOs, and NGOs. The main focus will be done on the role of the United Nations.

What is the role of institutions globally? Why are they created? What do they do? What are the reasons for the rise in number in influence of international NGOs? Do they matter? Who drives them forward? Are they independent players on the world stage? How can we best conceptualize them? What are the differences between the various types of international structures?

Relations between state and non-state actors.

Have non-state actors shifted power away from states? Do international organizations change the way in which governments deal with conflicts of interest between them, for instance over tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade? How might NGOs affect, and be affected by, global political dynamics? To whom are the key NGOs accountable? Can NGOs change human rights norms and practices and if so, how? Do international terrorist networks fundamentally alter the nature of world politics?

Seminar 3. Measuring power in international relations. 2.10.2018

Discussion questions:

- 1) What are the parameters used by scholars to prove that a country is a great power?
- 2) Do you agree that a multipolar system of international relations is more stable and peaceful than other types of international systems? Provide arguments.

Read ONE out of these six articles (please, choose different articles so that we can discuss all the articles):

- Hart J. Three approaches to the measurement of power in international relations //International Organization. – 1976. – T. 30. – №. 2. – C. 289-305. *From this article read just the first part before the formulas start.*

- Hurrell A. Hegemony, liberalism and global order: what space for would-be great powers? //International affairs. – 2006. – T. 82. – №. 1. – C. 1-19.

- Schweller R. L. Rising powers and revisionism in emerging international orders //Russia in Global Affairs. – 2015. – Т. 7. <http://valdaiclub.com/files/11391/>

- Ikenberry G. J. The future of the liberal world order: internationalism after America //Foreign affairs. – 2011. – С. 56-68. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/2011-05-01/future-liberal-world-order>

In Russian:

- Шаклеина Т. А. Великие державы и региональные подсистемы //Международные процессы. – 2011. – Т. 9. – №. 26. – С. 29-39. <http://intertrends.ru/userfiles/img/files/Shakleina-26.pdf>

- Мартынов Б. Многополярный или многоцивилизационный мир? //Международные процессы. – 2009. – Т. 7. – №. 21. – С. 13-131. <http://intertrends.ru/userfiles/img/files/Martynov-21.pdf>

Lecture 4. Globalization. 16.10.2018

Understanding the phenomenon of globalization. The impact of globalization is seen everywhere. Since the mid 1990-s the term globalization has entered common usage and become a central issue in world politics discourse. Although the primary driving force behind globalization has been economics and to a lesser degree technology, the fact remains that countries of the world are far more dependent on and integrated with each other than ever before. This session will be focused on the analysis of the origins, development and scale of globalization. Debates on globalization and scholarly critiques of globalization.

What is globalization? The many meanings of globalization? What are the effects of globalization? Why are so many people upset about it? Why has globalization stimulated so much resistance?

Is the sovereign state system still viable in an age of global migration, disease, communication and social movements?

Seminar 4. Great and middle powers in IR. 16.10.2018

Requirements for the presentations due on October 16th, 2018 on great powers

Every group has just 15 min to present and 15 more min for questions and answers.

You can use the parameters from the articles that we read last time (about how to understand whether a country is a great power).

The structure of the presentation should be as follows:

Slide 1. Title of the presentation and the names of the presenters, date of the presentation.

Slide 2. Your definition of a great (or a middle/regional) power and the parameters that you choose to analyze. Take any definition (Keohane's definition from the lecture, or Shakleina's or any other from the academic literature). Include here all the parameters that you will analyze. Choose around 5-7 different parameters.

Slides 2-9: application of the chosen parameters (e.g. economic power measured in GNI per capita; military power measured in military spending, size of the army, etc; soft power - invent your way how to measure it or use the soft power index <https://softpower30.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/The-Soft-Power-30-Report-2018.pdf>). I suggest that you check the list of different indexes here (in Russian): <http://gtmarket.ru/research/countries-ranking> Find the latest figures in the original English-language indexes.

Slide 10. Conclusion: is your country a great power or just a middle one. Explain.

Slide 11: Bibliography.

DO NOT make more than 11 slides, otherwise you will not be able to make the presentation in 15 min. Do NOT include the history of the country, etc. Just the analysis of the chosen parameters. If a parameter is rather complex (from Shakleina: tradition of thinking and acting globally, then, here you can include a little bit of history, but no more than 1 slide = 2 min). You have four people in your group, each of you should speak for about 3-4 min. It is about half a page of the printed text in font size 12 for each of you.

Lecture 5. Global governance and international organizations. 30.10.2018.

The session provides an overview of current scholarly debates relating to the study of global governance in the context of globalization. It examines modes and competing perspectives of global governance, and explores the sources and consequences of global power and authority, as well as the key actors, institutions, regimes, and norms of global governance.

How does attention to the problem of global governance affect or intersect with key concepts in IR such as anarchy, power, the state, international society, etc.? How does the global governance concept differ from the concepts of anarchy and hierarchy?

How does governance look like in a world characterized by transnational problems? Are state-centric notions of governance adequate to describe and explain world political processes?

Seminar 5. Non-state actors in IR. 30.10.2018.

Topics for presentation:

Choose one actor and make a presentation, according to the following format.

Structure of your presentation:

- 1) Cover slide with your names and your topic
- 2) Definition of your actor
- 3) Number of these actors (number of officially recognized states, number of transnational corporation in the world, number of terrorist group, if it is possible to count them). In your articles you will find outdated information, please use the same sources, which are mentioned in those articles and try to find the latest possible numbers for 2017-2018.
- 4) Examples of these actors (names on largest TNCs or most well-known NGOs)
- 5) Goals of these actors in world politics (what they want to achieve by their activities)
- 6) Resources that they have to achieve their goals (financial, human resources, etc)
- 7) Methods and ways of communicating with other actors (do they cooperate? How they influence other actors? With what instruments of influence?)
- 8) One example of influence of your actor on world politics
- 9) Literature

Essential Readings:

1. The globalization of world politics: an introduction to international relations / [ed. by] J. Baylis, S. Smith, P. Owens. - 6th ed. - Oxford : Oxford Univ. Press, 2014. - XXXVII, 596 p. Chapter 21.

Additional Readings:

1. Cooley A., RonJ., "The NGO Scramble: Organizational Insecurity and the Political Economy of Transnational Action", *International Security*, Summer 2002, Volume 27, No. 1, pp. 5-39
<http://http-server.carleton.ca/~jron/publications/CooleyandRon2002.pdf>
2. Jervis R., "Do Leaders Matter and How Would We Know?" *Security Studies*, 2013, Volume 22, Issue 2, pp. 153-179
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09636412.2013.786909>
3. Raustiala K., "States, NGOs, and International Environmental Institutions", *International Studies Quarterly*, 1997, Volume 41, No. 4, pp.719-740
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1468-2478.00064/pdf>
4. Simmons B., Martin L., "International Organizations and Institutions", in Walter Carlsnaes et al., eds., *Handbook of International Relations*, 2013, pp. 192-205
<http://scholar.harvard.edu/bsimmons/files/SimmonsMartin2002.pdf>

5. Tarrow S., “Transnational Politics: Contention and Institutions in International Politics”
http://government.arts.cornell.edu/assets/faculty/docs/tarrow/contention_and_institutions.pdf
6. Haynes J., “Transnational religious actors and international politics”, *Third World Quarterly*, 2001, Volume 22, No. 2, pp.143-158
<http://users.clas.ufl.edu/kenwald/pos6292/haynes.pdf>
7. Hawkins D., “Explaining Costly International Institutions: Persuasion and Enforceable Human Rights Norms”, *International Studies Quarterly*, December 2004, Volume 48, Issue 4, pp. 779–804 <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.0020-8833.2004.00325.x/pdf>
8. Keck M.E., Sikkink K., “Transnational Advocacy Networks in International Politics: Introduction”, in Karen Mingst and Jack Snyder, *Essential Readings in World Politics* (New York: Norton, 2001), pp. 335-340
9. Reimann K. D., “A View from the Top: International Politics, Norms and the Worldwide Growth of NGOs”, *International Studies Quarterly*, 2006, Volume 50, No. 1, pp. 45-67
http://scholarworks.gsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1064&context=political_science_facpub
10. Saunders E., “Transformative Choices: Leaders and the Origins of Intervention Strategy”, *International Security*, Fall 2009, Volume 34, No. 2, pp. 119-161
<http://home.gwu.edu/~esaunder/transformativchoices.pdf>

Lecture 6. International law and human rights in world politics. 13.11.2018

Analysis of the origins and definition of international law. The purpose of this session is to analyze the significance and development of contemporary international law. Particular attention is given to the current debate over the need for increasing the role and jurisdiction of international law.

What role do norms, rules, and institutions play in shaping the behavior of state and non-state actors in the international system?

Major areas of international law.

Human rights development: analysis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), definition and the discussion of the Rule of Law. Ideology and human rights: analysis of differing definitions and perspectives of human rights, analysis of the differing cultural and ideological perceptions of the meaning of human rights. Crimes against humanity: definitions and analysis of war crimes and genocide (the Balkans and Rwanda). IGOs involvement in international law: analysis of the strengths and limitations of the International Tribunals in the Hague and Arusha, analysis of the strengths and limitations of the UN Security Council.

The ethics and laws of war. Contemporary international law on the use of force. International humanitarian law.

Contemporary controversies.

Seminar 6. Mid-term test. 13.11.2018

The test is based on the information from lectures and discussion classes (Sept 18th and Oct 2nd).

Lecture 7. Global security and war and peace in world politics. 27.11.2018.

Defining the concept of security. The concept of security is now one of the core IR concepts that have undergone profound changes since the end of the Cold War. Violent conflicts and the use of military force remain key issues in contemporary world politics. But some scholars maintain that since the end of the Cold War security has taken on a broader meaning than before. Security now includes protection from various non-military as well as military threats.

The lecture offers an examination of the ways in which violent conflicts and the use of force impact on world politics, how force is used by states and other actors, and how force is currently managed. A special focus of the session is on key threats and challenges to security: conflicts, terrorism and nuclear proliferation. We will also explore global non-military dimension of security.

Why does war occur? What are the causes and resolutions of conflicts? Will the spread of democracy, free trade and international organizations promote peace? Does the use of threat of force lead to security?

What are contemporary security threats? What is the definition of terrorism? What are various strategies of terrorism? How can the international community best respond to international terrorism? What are the difficulties of combating it?

Seminar 7. Globalization and global governance; international law. 27.11.2018

1. Is globalization something, which is new, or just something which has happened several times before on a slightly smaller scale?
2. Globalization: a cure or a curse?
3. Suggest your scenario of global governance architecture. Give arguments of why this variant is viable and better than the current system of global governance
4. What is the role of the international law in contemporary world politics?

Essential Readings (choose one from the list of essential and one from the list of additional readings):

1. The globalization of world politics : an introduction to international relations / [ed. by] J. Baylis, S. Smith, P. Owens. - 6th ed. - Oxford : Oxford Univ. Press, 2014. - XXXVII, 596 p. Chapters 27, 32, 33.

Additional Readings:

1. Trends in Globalization. WTO Report
https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/wtr08-2b_e.pdf
2. Garrett G., "Globalization's Missing Middle", *Foreign Affairs*, November 2004, Volume 83, Issue 6, pp.84-
3. "Challenges", in T.V. Paul and J.A. Hall, eds., *International Order and the Future of World Politics*, 1999, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 237-260
4. HirstP. and Thompson G., *Globalization in Question: The International Economy and the Possibilities of Governance* (Cambridge: Policy Press, 1996)
5. MittlemanJ.H., ed., *Globalization: Critical Reflections* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1996)
6. RosenauJ.N., *Turbulence in World Politics: A Theory of Change and Continuity* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1990)
7. Sakamoto Yosshikazu, *Global Transformation: Challenges to the State System* (Tokyo: United Nations University Press, 1994)
8. Rodrik D., "Sense and Nonsense in the Globalization Debate", *Foreign Policy*, Summer 1997, pp. 19-37.
9. Risse T., "Global Governance and Communicative Action" http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~atasp/texte/031007_risse_governance_arguing%20GO.pdf
10. Anne-Marie Slaughter, "Disaggregated Sovereignty: Towards the public accountability of Global Governance Networks", *Government and Opposition*, 2004, pp. 159-190 <http://www.princeton.edu/~slaughtr/Articles/GovtOpp.pdf>

Lecture 8. Overview of the Russian foreign policy and the role of Russia in international relations. 11.12.2018

Russian role and place in world politics after the end of the Cold War. What are the characteristics of the Russian understanding of major changes in international politics since the end of the Cold War?

Four generations of Russian FP doctrines. Russia's foreign policy interests and priorities (in official Russian FP documents).

Contemporary international environment and Russian place in the world politics. Debates about Russian place in the world politics. How does the new Russia see itself in the world? How does it perceive the new international environment?

Seminar 8. Global security. 11. 12.2018

1. What accounts for the use of force in the 21 century?
2. What are the main security problems and issues to be addressed today?

Essential Readings:

1. The globalization of world politics : an introduction to international relations / [ed. by] J. Baylis, S. Smith, P. Owens. - 6th ed. - Oxford : Oxford Univ. Press, 2014. - XXXVII, 596 p. Chapters 14 and 15.

Additional Readings:

1. Abrahms M., "What Terrorists Really Want: Terrorist Motives and Counterterrorism Strategy", *International Security*, Spring 2008, Volume 32, No. 4, pp. 78-105
http://fsi.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/Abrahms_What_Terrorists_Really_Want.pdf

1.3. Exam Questions

1. The Westphalia system: a contested concept?
2. Is sovereignty still important in the current world? Stephen Krasner believes that "sovereignty is organized hypocrisy". Please, explain why and give arguments in support.
3. Is state still the main actor in world politics?
4. In what way are new global actors really new? How can they influence world politics?
5. Globalization: pro at contra
6. Choose a country and make a hierarchy of security threats for it on the basis of official documents. Explain why some threats are more important than others
7. What accounts for the use of force in the 21 century?
8. What impact does international law really have on the conduct of international relations?
9. What functions do international institutions have? For each function, provide a concrete example.
10. Many international institutions are involved in the world economy, at either the regional or the global level. The impact of those institutions on states' behavior remains a subject of debate. Discuss the conditions under which international institutions are most effective in managing economic issues.
11. International organizations and NGOs are typically viewed as solving problems and reducing conflict. Discuss the "dark side" of institutions. Has this perspective been neglected? If so, why? Do you expect international institutions to be more or less effective in the next decade?
12. What is global governance and how does it matter? What are the possible scenarios of global governance?
13. Some analysts believe that there are many new features in international relations today. Such features include but are not limited to increasingly influential transnational actors, who range in type from NGOs to terrorists, and with the new issues ranging from transnational pollution through to asymmetric warfare, the prospect of WMD terrorism and so forth. From the perspective of a person concerned with world affairs, identify and define characteristics of five presumably new features of international relations contrasting what is new and what may be recurrent in these features.
14. What are the relations between states and non-state actors. Which of them have more influence? What instruments and resources do non-state actors have to influence the behavior of states?

15. Why did the modern state triumph over other forms of political organization?
16. What is a nation and how does it differ from a state?

2.4 Exam timing

- Before December 24, 2018

2.5 Consolidated reading list (in alphabetic order)

Textbooks:

1. An Introduction to International Relations. / [ed. by] Richard Devetak, Anthony Burke, Jim George. Oxford University Press – 2012.
2. Brown C., Ainley K. Understanding International Relations. Palgrave Macmillan – 2005
3. The Globalization of World Politics / [ed. by] John Baylis, Steve Smith, Patricia Owens. Oxford University Press – 2014.
4. Elias J., Sutch P. International Relations. The Basics. Routledge – 2007.

Sources:

- Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation (2016)
- Foreign Policy Doctrines of states of students' origin.

Additional Literature:

- "Challenges", in T.V. Paul and J.A. Hall, eds., *International Order and the Future of World Politics*, 1999, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 237-260
- "Contenders: Major Powers and International Order", in T.V. Paul and J.A. Hall, eds., *International Order and the Future of World Politics*, 1999, pp. 146-234
- Abrahms M., "What Terrorists Really Want: Terrorist Motives and Counterterrorism Strategy", *International Security*, Spring 2008, Volume 32, No. 4, pp. 78-105 http://fsi.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/Abrahms_What_Terrorists_Really_Want.pdf
- An Introduction to International Relations / ed. by Devetak R., Burke A., George J. – 2d ed. - Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011. – 592 p.
- Andreas Osiander. Sovereignty, International Relations, and the Westphalian Myth. *International Organization*, Vol. 55, No. 2 (Spring, 2001), pp. 251-287
- Baldwin D., "Power and International Relations", in Walter Carlsnaes et al., eds., *Handbook of International Relations*, 2013, pp. 273-297 [http://www.princeton.edu/~dbaldwin/selected%20articles/Baldwin%20\(2013\)%20Power%20and%20International%20Relations.pdf](http://www.princeton.edu/~dbaldwin/selected%20articles/Baldwin%20(2013)%20Power%20and%20International%20Relations.pdf)
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 - Kubyshev, Aleksandr, and Aleksandr Sergunin. 2012. "The Problem of the "Special Path" in Russian Foreign Policy." *Russian Politics & Law* 50, no. 6: 7-18.
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