

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ СЕМЕНА КУЗНЕЦЯ

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО

на засіданні кафедри міжнародних відносин,
політичних наук і практичної філософії

Протокол № 6 від 12.01.2024 р.

ПОГОДЖЕНО

Проректор з навчально-методичної роботи



Каріна НЕМАШКАЛО

МІЖНАРОДНІ ВІДНОСИНИ І СВІТОВА ПОЛІТИКА
робоча програма навчальної дисципліни (РПНД)

Галузь знань	29 «Міжнародні відносини»
Спеціальність	292 «Міжнародні економічні відносини»
Освітній рівень	Перший (бакалаврський)
Освітня програма	«Міжнародний бізнес»
Статус дисципліни	Обов'язкова
Мова викладання, навчання та оцінювання	Англійська

Розробник:

к.політ.н.

Дмитро КОРОТКОВ

Завідувач кафедри

міжнародних відносин, політичних наук
і практичної філософії

Олег КУЗЬ

Гарант програми

Наталія ПАРХОМЕНКО

Харків

2024

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
SIMON KUZNETS KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS**

APPROVED

at the meeting of the department of international relations, political science and practical philosophy
Protocol № 6 of 12.01.2024

AGREED

Vice-rector for educational and methodical work



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD POLITICS

Program of the course

Field of knowledge	29 «International relations»
Specialty	292 «International economic relations»
Study cycle	first (bachelor)
Study programme	«International business»

Course status	mandatory
Language	English

Developers:
PhD (Politicals),
Associate Professor

Dmytro KOROTKOV

Head of the Department of
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Oleh KUZ

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Natalia PARKHOMENKO

Kharkiv

2024

INTRODUCTION

Russian aggression and Ukraine's fight against it have reflected the peculiarities and contradictions of global processes in a new way. Economic environments, both global and national, have suffered significant systemic negative impacts as a result of Russian aggression, which has created a number of short- and medium-term risks and challenges that countries around the world must respond to in a coordinated manner. The aggression has revealed the contradictions of the modern world caused by the competition (political, economic, humanitarian) between the democratic and authoritarian worlds. It is no exaggeration to say that we are witnessing the formation of a new world that differs in many ways from the usual realities of the world order. Therefore, when studying international relations and world politics, it is necessary to have an understanding of the configurations that have been repeated over centuries and even millennia, which have adopted international systems and influenced the global economic sphere.

The purpose of the discipline is to explain the conceptual foundations of the study of international relations as a social and historical phenomenon, to familiarize with the main trends and patterns of international relations, with the most famous theoretical directions of this discipline and their representatives, to help in the formation of primary ideas about the current state of international relations and the most pressing problems of world politics.

The objectives of the discipline are:

- identification of topical issues of development of modern interstate relations; interpretation of cause and effect relationships in international relations;
- studying the nature and essence of international relations as a phenomenon of social life and basic ideas about world politics and skills of analyzing world political processes and international relations through understanding the formation and development of this scientific discipline.

The object of the course is society in that special sphere of its life that is associated with relations between peoples and states.

The subject of the course is the study of the laws of international relations as an integral system; analysis of world and international politics, foreign policy of individual states; analysis of trends in the development of the world political process.

The learning outcomes and competencies formed by the course are defined in table 1

Table 1

Learning outcomes and competencies formed by the course

Learning outcomes	Competencies
LO5	GC9
LO16	GC12
LO17	SC10, SC15

where: GC9. Ability to be critical and self-critical.

GC12. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activities.

SC10. Ability to justify the feasibility of using legal, economic and diplomatic methods (means) to resolve conflict situations at the international level.

SC15. Ability to apply methods, rules and principles of functioning of international economic relations for the development of foreign economic activity of Ukraine.

LO5. Possess the skills of self-analysis (self-control), be understandable to representatives of other business cultures and professional groups of different levels (with specialists from other fields of knowledge/activities) on the basis of valuing diversity, multiculturalism, tolerance and respect for them.

LO16. Demonstrate knowledge of the state of research on international economic relations and the world economy in an interdisciplinary combination with political, legal, and natural sciences.

LO17. Identify the causes, types and nature of international conflicts and disputes, justify and apply economic, legal and diplomatic methods and means of resolving them at the international level, defending the national interests of Ukraine.

COURSE CONTENT

Content module 1: Theoretical and content matrix for the analysis of international relations and world politics

Topic 1: «International relations and world politics» as an academic discipline and object of scientific analysis"

1.1. «International relations and world politics» as a scientific discipline: institutionalization and subject matter. Two concepts for understanding the content and direction of international relations (traditionalist and modernist). The relationship between the definitions of «international relations» and «world politics». The synonymous series «international politics» - «world politics» - «world political process». Four main concepts of world politics. Institutionalization of the discipline «International relations and world politics». Studies of international relations in the United States. Trends in the development of international relations

1.2. Object and subject of international relations and world politics. Object of knowledge and subject of science. Principles that the subject of scientific research must meet. Object and subject of research in international relations.

1.3. Methods of studying international relations and world politics. Methodology, methods and techniques in international relations. The place and role of empirical research, the importance of hypotheses in the theory of international relations. Analytical methods of researching international relations: observation, study of documents, comparison. Explicative methods: content analysis, event analysis, cognitive mapping, experiment. Predictive methods: spectral analysis, scenario building, computer simulation, modeling, systematic approach, delphi method.

Topic 2. Politics and power: basic definitions of international relations and world politics

2.1. History of the definition of the concept and category of "politics" and its essential features. The general evolution of the concept of politics as a social phenomenon (Aristotle, N. Machiavelli, T. Hobbes, K. Marx, M. Weber, T. Parsons, A. Bentley, G. Lasswell, R. Dahl, G. Almond, etc.)

2.2 Power as a phenomenon of world politics. The structure of power relations and the mechanism of political power in international relations. Characteristics of power relations and the mechanism of political power. Characterization of the main qualities of subjects of power. Primary and secondary subjects of power. The object of power. Interaction of the subject and object of power. The nature of submission. Legitimacy of political power, its main features. Resources and types of power. Distribution of power resources into economic, sociological, cultural and informational, power, demographic.

Topic 3. Classical traditions and modern theoretical approaches to the study of international relations

3.1 Theoretical studies of international relations in the Ancient World. The emergence of two traditions and trends in the political thought of interstate relations in ancient Greece («History of the Peloponnesian War» by Thucydides). War and peace, power and law, national egoism and universalism are the criteria for distinguishing between the two traditions - realism and idealism.

3.2. Political realism in the theory and practice of international relations. Formation of the foundations of the realist tradition in the study of international relations in the works of N. Machiavelli, T. Hobbes. R. Niebuhr, G. Morgenthau: formation of a holistic realist theoretical concept. The theory of the balance of power in realism. Further development of classical realist ideas. Realism in politics. Criticism of realism. The neorealist concept and classical realism: similarities and differences. K. Waltz, the problem of security in neorealism.

3.3 Liberal and ideological theory and neoliberalism. Periods of rise of the liberal approach in the theory of international relations. Woodrow Wilson's liberalism. The main provisions of classical liberalism. Liberalism and democracy: natural and harmonious partners and the essence of interaction. Leading representatives of modern neoliberalism - J. Nye, R. Keohane. Modern liberal and ideological interpretation of international relations by F. Fukuyama. The concept of Mondialism.

Topic 4. Participants in international relations. The state as the main subject of the world political process

4.1 Interrelation and nature of relations between the main participants of international relations. Content of the concepts of «subject of international relations», «subject of international law», «actor», «participant», «party». Individuals as a subject of international relations

4.2. Non-state actors in international relations: their role and functions. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations: their classification and main functions in the international relations. International intergovernmental organizations. Types of intergovernmental organizations. Transnational corporations:

content and role in international relations. INGOs and their role in the political and economic space of the Kharkiv region.

4.3. The state as a key actor in international relations: features, functions, modern form. Classification of states. Functions of the state. Internal and external sovereignty. National power: structure and content. Typology of states with regard to the factors of national power: superpowers, great powers, medium-sized states, small states and microstates. Characteristics of the state: political regime, form of government, form of state structure.

Content Module 1: Basic problems of international relations and current trends in world politics

Topic 5. International systems: essence and models.

5.1. Types and structures of international systems. Systemic approach as the basis for the analysis of the international system. Traditional-historical, historical-sociological, heuristic, mixed, empirical approaches to the analysis of international systems. R. Gilpin's oligopolistic approach.

5.2. International systems: basic historical models. Historical development of international systems. Main characteristics of the Westphalian, Vienna, Versailles-Washington, Yalta-Potsdam international systems. Features of the modern international system.

Topic 6. Conflicts in international relations. The power phenomenon as the main tool in international relations.

6.1. The essence, causes and typology of modern international conflicts. The social and political phenomenon of conflict. Evolution of views on conflicts between countries (Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, Niccolo Machiavelli). Modern interpretation of conflict (G. Margenthau, C. von Clausewitz). Characteristics of international conflicts (space, time, intensity of the conflict and its fluctuations over time, conflict structure), motivation of the conflict and goals of the participants, perception of each other. Types and forms of modern international conflicts. Z. Brzezinski's scenarios of violence escalation

6.2. The process of international conflict resolution in the modern world. Features of international conflict in a globalized world. Means and methods in the process of resolving international conflicts. Subjects and objects of international conflict. Arbitration as an effective means of conflict resolution. Resolution of international conflicts - military force or economic sanctions. Methods of international conflict resolution. The concept and signs of hybrid warfare.

6.3. Power as an essential characteristic of international conflicts. The transformation of the content of the concept of «power» can be traced in the theoretical provisions of postmodernism. «Soft» and «hard» power in international relations. The «balance of power» and its role in international relations.

Topic 7. The impact of modern global integration/disintegration processes on world politics.

7.1. Political integration as the highest form of cooperation between states based on the unification of several political entities

7.2. The main manifestations of disintegration are: increased differentiation of states; non-functioning of regional associations, reorientation of regional

economic centers to countries that are not members of integration associations; conflict of national and supranational interests; fragmentation of economic space in the integration group

Topic 8: Democratization processes in the global world: theoretical concepts and results

8.1. Democratization as a global trend in world development. The «long nineteenth century» - the «age of revolution» and the emergence of European democratic values. The democratic process on a global scale after the end of World War II. Creation of the NATO bloc, the Marshall Plan, the establishment of the European Economic Community and the consequences for the democratic process

8.2. Democracy and global governance. The concept of the «third wave of democratization». Prospects and contradictions of democratization processes in the modern world.

8.3. The theory of "three waves of democratization" by S. Huntington. Theories of modernization by M. Weber and T. Parsons.

Topic 9: Political ideologies as a means of motivation and tools of struggle in the global international environment.

9.1. The classical concept of ideology (A. De Trasie, K. Marx, K. Mannheim, A. Gramsci, D. Bell, etc.). Levels, types and functions of political ideologies.

9.2. Conservatism. Neoconservatism in international relations. The Neoconservative Revolution of the 80s of the XX century. R. Reagan's Doctrine

9.3. Liberalism and neoliberalism. R. Clarke and L. Sohn «Achieving Peace through World Law». Economic neoliberalism. Neoliberal organizations and lobby groups.

The list of practical (seminar) / laboratory studies in the course is given in table

2

Table 2

The list of practical (seminar)) / laboratory studies

Name of the topic and/or task	Content
Topic 1 Task 1	Comparative analysis of the conceptual framework for the analysis of world politics.
Topic 2 Task 2	Role-playing game: Characterization of power relations and the mechanism of exercising political power.
Topic 3 Task 3	Policy brief: political realism in the theory and practice of of international relations.
Topic 4 Task 4	The content of the concepts of «subject of international relations», «subject of international law», «actor», «participant», «party». Discussion of the results of the game in the form of a debate

Topic 5 Task 5	Identify the features of traditional historical, historical and sociological, heuristic, empirical approaches to the analysis of international systems.
Topic 6 Task 6	To conduct a comparative analysis of the conditions for the implementation of "soft" and "hard" power in international relations.
Topic 7 Task 7	Identify the features of political integration and disintegration
Topic 8 Task 8	S. Huntington's theory of "three waves of democratization". Theories of modernization by M. Weber and T. Parsons. Discussion of the results of the game in the form of a debate
Topic 9 Task 9	To conduct a comparative analysis of political ideologies as the basis for the vector of world politics: neoliberalism and neoconservatism.

The list of self-studies in the course is given in table 3.

Table 3

List of self-studies

Name of the topic and/or task	Content
Topic 1 – 9	Study of lecture/theoretical material. Searching, selecting and reviewing literature on a given topic
Topic 1 – 9	Preparation for seminar classes (participation in discussions, polemics, debates)
Topic 1 – 9	Preparation of analytical reports (presentations)
Topic 1 – 9	Preparation and presentation of essays
Topic 1 – 9	Preparing for the colloquium

The number of hours of lectures, practical (seminar) studies and hours of self-study is given in the technological card of the course.

TEACHING METHODS

In the process of teaching the discipline, the following teaching methods are used to achieve certain learning outcomes and intensify the educational process:

- Problem lecture (Topic 1, 3, 5, 6, 9)
- Lecture-provocation (Topic 6).

Visual (demonstration of presentations, videos (Topic 1-9).
Practical (practical work (Topic 1-9), essay (Topic 8), role play (practical work
4.2)

FORMS AND METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

The University uses a 100-point cumulative system for assessing the learning outcomes of students.

Current control is carried out during lectures, practical, laboratory and seminar classes and is aimed at checking the level of readiness of the student to perform specific job and is evaluated by the amount of points scored:

- for courses with a form of semester control as an exam: maximum amount is 60 points; minimum amount required is 35 points.

The final control includes current control and an exam

Semester control is carried out in the form of a semester exam or grading.

The final grade in the course is determined:

- for disciplines with a form of exam, the final grade is the amount of all points received during the current control and the exam grade

During the teaching of the course, the following control measures are used:

- individual learning tasks (26 points); essay (8 points); analytical presentation (8 points); creative task (8 points); colloquium (10 points).

Semester control: Grading including Exam (40 points).

More detailed information on the assessment system is provided in technological card of the course.

An example of an exam card and assessment criteria.

An example of an exam card and assessment criteria

Semen Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics

The first (bachelor's) level of higher education

Specialty «International Economic Relations»

Educational and professional program «International Business».

Academic discipline «International Relations and World Politics»

EXAMINATION TASK No 1

1. Name 5 countries that are the basis of "Pluralistic Unipolarity": China, Japan, Brazil, Canada, Italy, South Africa, Great Britain, Germany.

2. Find the extra (5 positions): state, political party, transnational corporations, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, youth organization, regional administration, social movements, city council, political and social leaders, HNUE named after S. Kuznets. Explain the answer!

3. Find the errors in the text (6 errors):

"At the turn of the 30s and 40s, China's foreign policy took a sharp turn - the United States began to be seen as the main external enemy. China rapidly moved toward rapprochement with the Soviet Union. Setting the task of creating a "broad

front against the USSR," Beijing provided the appropriate theoretical basis for it. In a speech by a Chinese representative at the special session of the NAM in 1992, all the previous theses were summarized in a general theory of "two worlds." Initially, this theory looked like this: "the first world" France and the United States are two "superpowers"; it is opposed by the "second world" developed countries and the "third world".

4. (diagnostic level). Analyze the core problem as a threat to international security at the present stage of development of the system of international relations and predict the policy of the leading actors to solve it.

5. (heuristic level). Integration and disintegration processes in the modern world.

Approved at the meeting of the Department of International Relations, Political Science and Practical Philosophy, Minutes No ____ from « ____ » _____ 20 ____.

Head of the Department

Oleh KUZ

Examiner

Dmytro KOROTKOV

Assessment criteria

The final marks for the exam consists of the sum of the scores for all tasks, rounded to the nearest whole number according to the rules of mathematics.

Each exam paper consists of 5 tasks (tasks 1-3 - stereotypical level; task 4 - diagnostic and task 5 - heuristic levels).

According to the competency-based approach, exam papers have four levels:

- 1) stereotypical (memorization and reproduction of knowledge);
- 2) diagnostic (analytical and practical application of knowledge)
- 3) heuristic (creation of new knowledge).

Answers to the questions of the stereotypical level make it possible to identify how the main approaches to the study of the essence, content and nature of knowledge of international relations and world politics were mastered; features of theoretical schools; special terminology.

Answering the questions of the diagnostic level makes it possible to identify the level of practical application of the acquired knowledge by higher education students.

The answer to the questions of the heuristic level should reveal the ability to creatively process the learned material and apply it in professional activities.

Each level of questions is scored separately according to the scale provided, and the total score is calculated as the sum of the scores for each question. The quantitative indicator (score) is set depending on the degree of completion of the task. The maximum score for the exam is 40.

Tasks 1-3 of the stereotypical level are presented in the form of various test tasks for reproducing the acquired knowledge and contain 16 assessment points, each correct answer is 1 point; the maximum number of points is 16.

Task 4 of the diagnostic level is an open-ended question that requires

demonstration of practical skills in applying the acquired knowledge. The maximum number of points is 12.

Task 5 of the heuristic level is an open problematic question that requires a systematic, rationally based, reasoned answer and aims to demonstrate skills in creating new knowledge. The maximum number of points is 12.

Degree of fulfillment	point
The answer is reasoned, shows depth and originality of thinking. Contains the learned theoretical / practical material in full	12
The answer is reasoned, shows depth and originality of thinking. Minor mistakes are made in the use of theoretical / practical material	11
The answer is generally well-reasoned, reflects independent thinking, but lacks systematization. Minor errors are made in the use of theoretical / practical material	10
The answer is generally correct, but lacks reasoned conclusions, some mistakes are made in defining categories and semantic connections	9
The answer reveals the student's awareness of the issue, but lacks reasoned conclusions, some mistakes are made in defining categories, semantic connections	8
The answer reveals the student's awareness of the issue, but lacks reasoned conclusions; some difficulties in operating with theoretical / practical material are revealed	7
There is only partial coverage of the content of the issue; some difficulties in operating with theoretical/practical material were identified	6
Significant errors were made in answering the question that affect the content; independent thinking was only partially demonstrated	5
The answer reveals only a general familiarization of the student with the issue; there is no independent thinking and conclusions	4
The answer reveals the student's practical lack of independent thinking; the ability to make generalizations and theoretical / practical conclusions is absent	3
The answer does not show independent thinking; the ability to make generalizations and theoretical / practical conclusions is absent; stereotypical knowledge is not reproduced	2
The answer actually has no overlap with the content of the question	1

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Main

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13. Baylis J. The globalization of world politics : an introduction to international relations / J. Baylis. – Seventh edition – Oxford, United Kingdom ; New York : Oxford University Press, 2017. – 610 p.

Information resources

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15. EU Information Center. [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://library.hneu.edu.ua/EU.php>.

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18. The Royal Institute of International Affairs). [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://www.chathamhouse.org>