

SYLLABUS: International Relations 2: Theories of International Relations

Date / Revision 23 March 2017 / 17 August 2017 / SaK
Faculty Business and Social Sciences
Study Program International Relations (INR)

SUBJECT: International Relations 2: Theories of International Relations

1 Basic Information

1.01	Subject Name	International Relations 2: Theories of International Relations
1.02	Semester	2
1.03	Level	
1.04	SKS	2
1.05	Mandatory / Curriculum	D-08
1.06	Subject Code	INR2
1.07	Subject Code	
1.08	Year	2017
1.09	Quality Control	Final Test, OFSE, see evaluation
1.10	Limitations	Min 12 and Max 32 students in one class
1.11	Combined with	
1.12	Perquisite	None
1.13	Responsible	Andrea P. Kurnadi
1.14	Revision	17-08-2017 / SaK

2 Description of Subject

This course introduces students to the main theoretical approaches and debates in the academic field of international relations, and pushes the boundaries of the discipline. Theory plays a selection, simplification, construction and prescription processes to explain what, how, and why things happen. Like the international arena of the discipline studies, International Relations is multi-faceted and dynamic. There is no consensus on the purpose and meaning of theory, what international relations is, the causes of or solutions to problems in global stage, or the core assumptions of IR scientists. As Theories of IR part I, the course will emphasize on the positivist approach in IR and its respective theories: realism/neo-realism, liberalism (idealism)/neo-liberalism, Marxism/economic structuralism, The English School and Constructivism. Students will be expected to gain a mastery of the core assumptions and models of each school of thought, how they relate each other, and how they relate to

the world around us. These topics through lecturing, in-class presentations, exercises discussions (both face-to-face), readings (from both text and on-line sources), exercises (both individual and group-based), and a variety of graded assignments and tests.

3 Objectives

- Introduce students to the main topics in the subjects.
- Locate the subject position within international studies in order for student to make critical assessment about the subject importance and relationship with other subjects in the area of study.
- Expose students to recent developments in the area.
- Familiarize students with the essential bibliography on the subject.
- Guide student on developing skills in practical aspects of the subject (if any).

4 Competency

After having the course, students are expected to:

- obtain and maintain a theoretical and substantive background for future policy and academic work;
- demonstrate a critical understanding of the distinction of positivist and post-positivist approach in IR, also their respective theories;
- demonstrate a critical understanding of the positivist in IR approach, theories and debates;
- understand and analyze international relations phenomenon based on theories;
- differentiate between various approaches to global politics, assess their strengths and weaknesses, and appraise their relevance;
- situate themselves in the “great debates” about the nature of global politics and the causes of actor’s behavior;
- apply international relations theories to particular events of consequence in global politics, analyzing a practical problem in international politics in a theoretically consistent manner;
- demonstrate a critical understanding that to discuss and write research needs theoretical framework.

5 Learning Approach / Methodology

- Lectures/ Class contact (time-tabled) supplemented with interactive questions and answers;
- Student Study Effort: homework/assignment; preparation for test/quizzes/ examination.

6 Evaluation

5.1	Absence maximum	25%
5.2	Participation in Discussion	0 Points
5.3	Homework / Classwork	15 Points
5.4	Presentation /Simulation	15 Points
5.5	Daily Quiz	10 Points

5.6	Final Examination	60 Points
	Total	100 Points

7 Text Book and Reference

1	<p>Main Text Book: <i>International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity</i>, 2016. Authors: Dunne, Tim, Milja Kurki and Steve Smiths. Publisher: Oxford University Press. ISBN: 978-0198707561</p>
2	<p>Supplement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>International Relations Theory</i>, 2012. Authors: Viotti, Paul R. and Mark V. Kauppi. Publisher: Pearson Longman. ISBN: 978-0205957743 • <i>Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches</i>, 2015. Authors: Jackson, Robert and Georg Sorenson. Publisher: Oxford University Press. ISBN: 978-0198707554 • <i>Theories of International Relations</i>, 2013. Authors: Burchill, Scott. Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN: 978-1137311368 • <i>An Introduction to International Relations: Perspectives and Themes</i>, 2013. Authors: Steans, Jill, Llyod Pettiford, Thomas Diez and Imad El-Anis. Publisher: Pearson Longman. ISBN: 978-1317862994 • <i>Fifty Key Thinkers in International Relations</i>, 2013. Authors: Griffiths, Martin, Steven C. Roach and M. Scott Solomon. Publisher: Routledge. ISBN: 978-1134716838

8 Content / Topics of Lecture

Week	Content/ Topics of Lecturing	Text Book	Remark
1	<p>Introducing International Relations as a Discipline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emergence of IR as a discipline • How do we see IR as a discipline? • Why do we study theories of IR? • Level of Analysis and Unit of Analysis • Paradigm and Theory • Epistemology and Ontology in IR Theories • Four Quadrants of research paradigm • Positivist and Post-Positivist Approach in IRT 	Ch 1	
2	<p>Realism / Classical Realism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anarchy and Struggle for Power • Realist Thinkers • Core Concepts in realism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Power ○ Balance of power ○ Realpolitik ○ Security dilemma ○ Alliance • Major Actor and Assumptions • Balancing and Bandwagoning • Game Theory : zero-sum game • How realistic is realism? • Consequences of Realism Thoughts in IR • Realist and their critics 	Ch 3	

3	<p>Neo-Realism / Structural Realism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial Differences between classical realism and neo-realism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Human Nature vs System (Structure) ○ Hegemony ○ Relative Gains • Defensive Realism vs Offensive Realism • Bipolarity, Multipolarity and Unipolarity • Buck-passing and Balance of Threat • Realist Traditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hegemonic Stability (Gilpin) ○ Balance of Power (Morgenthau) • Power Transition Theory (Organsky) 	Ch 4	
4	<p>Liberalism / Idealist Tradition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The root of Liberalism • Utopian Liberalism • Major Actors and assumptions • Game theory : positive-sum game • Are democracies peaceful in general? • The Kantian Triangle • Core Concepts / Theories in Liberalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integration / Collective Security ○ Interdependence ○ Peace : dyadic and monadic peace ○ Democratic Peace Theory ○ Transnationalism ○ Global Governance • Variant of Liberalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sociological Liberalism ○ Interdependence Liberalism ○ Institutional Liberalism ○ Republican Liberalism • Consequences of Liberalism Thoughts in IR • Liberals and their critics 	Ch 5	
5	<p>Neo-Liberalism / neo-liberal institutionalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emergence of Neo-Liberalism • Substantial differences between liberalism and neo-liberalism • Major Assumptions • Central concerns of Neo-Liberalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cooperation in International system ○ Sovereignty ○ Cooperation under anarchy ○ Formal institutions : multilateral organizations ○ Informal institutional arrangements: international regime • Core Concepts in Neo-Liberalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Game theory: Prisoner’s Dilemma ○ Regime theory ○ Interdependence ○ Global governance 	Ch 6	
6	<p>Great Debates in IR : 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Debates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is ‘Great Debate’ in IR? • First Great Debate: Idealist vs Realist • Second Great Debate: Methodological Debate • Third Great Debate: Inter-paradigm Debate • Fourth Great Debate: Positivist vs Post-Positivist 	Ch 1	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prospect of the Fifth Great Debate in IR 		
7	<p>Marxism / Economic Structuralism (I)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marxism as an 'idea' not 'ideology' Major Actors and Assumptions Intellectual Precursors and Influences Marx and the critique of capitalism Western Marxism and Gramsci's theory of hegemony Core concepts in Economic Structuralism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Power and Hegemony Imperialism 	Ch 8	
8	MIDTERM SEMESTER BREAK		
9	<p>Modern Economic Structuralism (Marxism II)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonialism Dependency Theorists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raul Prebisch Fernando Cardoso The Capitalist World-System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immanuel Wallerstein Change and Globalization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Structuralist and their critics 	Ch 8	
10	<p>The English School I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Middle path: A synthesis of classical realist and liberal History of English School Major actors and assumptions Three traditions in English School: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realist (or Hobbesian) Rationalist (or Grotian) Revolutionist (or Kantian) Two fundamental values of international relations (human activities): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order Justice Debate between Pluralist and Solidarist: State sovereignty vs human rights 	Ch 7	
11	<p>The English School II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The evolution of English School: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Martin Wight (Traditional) Hedley Bull (Traditional) Barry Buzan (Contemporary) Hedley Bull Revision of Wight's English School Bary Buzan's Revision of Bull's English School English School and their critics Differences of Regime Theory and English School 	Ch 7	
12	Student Presentation		
13	Student Presentation		
14	Simulation / Role Playing		
15	Summary		
16	Final Examination		