

*Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education  
"Peoples' Friendship University of Russia"*

*Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences*

**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Contemporary Foreign Policy of Russia and International Conflicts
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Title of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Features of the world order in the late twentieth century	The beginning of the XXI century. Global changes at the turn of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The collapse of the bipolar system and its results. Separatism and integration in international relations. World centers of influence. Transnationalization, globalization as a phenomenon of the twentieth century. New challenges to international stability. The North-South gap problem. Trends of fragmentation and regionalization. The revival of nationalism and religious extremism. Zones of instability. Prospects for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
The role and place of Russia in the modern world.	The main stages of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation. The problem of continuity and novelty in the foreign policy of the Russian Federation after 1991. Attempts to develop a consistent foreign policy and determine national interests. Domestic political struggle on the content and priorities of Russian foreign policy. Westernism, anti-Westernism and Eurasianism: a discussion about the role and place of Russia in the world. "Rational pragmatism" V.V. Putin's foreign policy of the Russian Federation. Institutions for the regulation of international relations and the participation of Russia in them.
Conceptual foundations of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation.	The concept of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation in 1993, 2000 and 2008: The main provisions, continuity and innovation. The evolution of the concept of "security" in the 1990s. The concept of national security edition of 1997 on the place of Russia in the world. The concept of "national interest". The reasons for the adoption of the new edition of the national security concept of 2000. Its main provisions. Characteristics of the main military threats in the military doctrine of the Russian Federation, 1993 and 2000 editions.
Interethnic conflicts on the	The CIS is a priority direction of the Russian foreign policy. Attempts to transform the USSR and the activation of national movements. The

territory of the former USSR and the peacekeeping activities of the Russian Federation.	collapse of the USSR and the exacerbation of ethnic conflicts. The problem of identity and attitude to Russia in the post-Soviet states. Imperial heritage and the policy of Russia in the post-Soviet space. The geopolitical disintegration of the post-Soviet space and attempts to prevent its "randomization».
Russia and the Middle East.	The Palestinian-Israeli conflict: historical roots. The history of the creation of the state of Israel. Camp David agreement. Roadmap for Israel and Palestine. Lebanese problem. Russia's relations with the countries of the region. Russia's position in the Palestinian - Israeli conflict. The current state of the problem.
Russia and the Balkans.	The historical roots of the "hot spots" in the Balkans: territorial, national, religious problems of the region. Traditional ties of Russia with the peoples of the Balkans. The role of the Balkans in ensuring European security in relation to the energy aspect. Russia's interests in the Balkans. The collapse of Yugoslavia. Ethnolinguistic and demographic problems. Changing the status of Kosovo after 1989. The internationalization of the Kosovo conflict. The crisis of 1998 and its consequences. Russia's role in resolving the Balkan crisis. Balkans today.
Russia and Northeast Asia (Japan, Mongolia, Korea).	Russian-Japanese relations. Openness of the Russian side for a comprehensive partnership with Japan based on mutual respect of interests. Prospects for cooperation. Korean problem. Russia's role in resolving the situation on the peninsula. The position of Mongolia in the region. Russian-Mongolian relations. Relationship perspectives. Prospects for relations with Vietnam, which is on the rise (2nd place in terms of economic growth in the region after China). Vietnam is an important historical resource of our interaction. The unsettledness of the nuclear problem of the Korean Peninsula is a serious challenge to security and stability in the APR. The six-party talks on its resolution (Russia, USA, China, Japan, DPRK, RK) are the path to the creation of a permanent dialogue mechanism on security and cooperation in Northeast Asia.
. Russia and the Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan).	The Afghan problem in the 1990-2000s. The history of relations between Russia and the countries of the region. Iran: current state, foreign policy, nuclear issue. Iran between Russia and the United States. Iraq: from the "storm in the desert" to the "indestructible freedom." The current domestic political and socio - economic situation in the country. Monarchies of the Persian Gulf: foreign policy, relations with Russia.

**Developer:**

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course Name</b>	Development Cooperation
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Title of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
1. Introductory Lecture	Foreign aid and development cooperation. History of Foreign Aid (Marshall Plan). Basic motivations of donors.
2. The concept of ODA and IDA	The concept of official development assistance and international development assistance. ODA criteria. Grant Element. The main forms of foreign aid. The main participants of the IDA. The evolution of multilateral modes of IDA. UN Development Decades. UN Millennium Declaration and Development Goals (2000-2015). Sustainable development Goals (2016-2030).
3. Political economy of international assistance	Promotion of international development in political discourse: the position of realists, liberals, neo-Marxists, constructivists. International assistance (main economic approaches): Economic Growth Theories. Development assistance as a global public good (liberalism). Development paradigm and distribution paradigm in the context of international assistance. From the promotion of interests to the promotion of values in the system of IDA/
4. Geographic selectivity of aid	Geographical and sectoral distribution of international assistance. Motivation of donors in the provision of international assistance. Aid of metropolis to former colonies. Geostrategic aspects (containment strategy of the USSR, PRC). Aid and natural resources. Assistance and membership in international organizations. Neighborhood effect and gravity models.
5. National systems of international assistance	The main types of national systems of international assistance of the OECD / DAC member countries. National Aid Agencies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Economy. Management of national systems of international assistance. Legislation governing the provision of international assistance in donor countries and in recipient countries.

6. The concept of the effectiveness of international assistance.	Dependence of efficiency on goals. The system of goal setting in the field of IDA at the national and international levels. Statutory documents in the field of IDA goal setting. Methods of evaluating the effectiveness adopted in international institutions. Promotion of international development in the context of national security (the case of United States). National methodology for assessing the effectiveness of IDA (case of UK). The fragmentation of international assistance and the problem of donor cooperation.
7. Traditional donors (OECD DAC) vs New donors	Differentiation of approaches to IDA among the G-7 and BRICS countries. Prospects for convergence. Formation of new donors - the countries of BRICS, Arab oil-producing countries. South-South cooperation. IBSA format (India - Brazil-South Africa). Traditional (Bretton-Woods) financial institutions VS alternative (ABII, New (BRICS) Development Bank, etc).
8. Soviet and Russian system of IDA	Soviet aid to developing countries: sectoral and geographical structure of flows. Targeting Soviet assistance. Advantages and disadvantages, the possibility of ensuring continuity. Formation of Russian regional and global approaches to the provision of IDA. Regional priorities, the value of the CIS. Conceptual framework of the Russian approach to rendering IDA. Ad hoc help. Humanitarian assistance.
9. Multilateral Institutions for IDA	Multilateral donors. UN agencies and global funds. The role of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group. Regional and subregional development banks. European Union assistance. The main criteria for the distribution of aid adopted in international organizations

**Developer:**

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Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Energy security
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit points (72 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Title of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
<b>Energy security in international security theories</b>	Definition of energy security: K. Waltz, B. Buzan. Definition of systems and security subsystems. Definition of different security dimensions: military, political, economic, social and environmental. Energy security as one of the dimensions of security. Energy security itself is viewed in different dimensions. Energy security is considered in the context of different dimensions (political, economic and environmental). Measurement of energy security in the framework of national security, in the framework of regional and global security.
<b>Regional security complex theory</b>	Definition of regional security subsystems (concept of B. Buzan). Determining the energy balance of different regions: North America, Western Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, the CIS, the Middle East and the Mediterranean, Latin America, and East Asia. Identifying different approaches to energy security at the regional level: the energy security of the EU and the Energy Community, energy security in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, energy security in the Middle East, Asia, and the CIS.
<b>The development of international law and the interests of energy security</b>	The Impact of Energy Security on the Formation of International Institutions: International Energy Agency, World Energy Council. Formation of manufacturers' blocks: OPEC, Gulf Cooperation Council.

	<p>The factors leading to the development of international standards in the energy sector are considered: investment security, transit security, risks associated with discrimination. Contrasting the concept of the energy security of institutionalists to neo-realism.</p>
<p><b>New energy economy approach</b></p>	<p>Energy security as a component of the economy. The opposition of liberal economic theory and critical. Contrasting the theory of rent Ricardo Hotelling theory.</p> <p>Structuralist theory of S.Strange: energy is considered among the economic and political structures. Consideration of the unpredictability and irrationality of decisions of international organizations and multinational companies. The point of view of the liberal theory: the development of a global competitive energy market by strengthening transnational private companies reduces the influence of states and, accordingly, measures security in the energy sector.</p>
<p><b>Environmental dimension of energy security</b></p>	<p>According to the traditional school of institutionalism it is necessary to consider two reasons for the development of cooperation in the field of the environment. The first reason is related to the interests of states in reducing the relative weight of hydrocarbons in their energy balance. And the second is an informational context in which this issue develops.</p> <p>Criticism of the theory of institutionalism S. Bernstein. Theory of S. Bernstein on the development of environmental liberalism.</p>

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Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course Name</b>	Foreign Policy Process and Decision-Making in <b>Russia</b>
<b>Credit points</b>	<b>3 credit points (108 hours)</b>
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Decision Making Theory as a scientific discipline, its place in the system of modern scientific knowledge. Basic concepts and provisions of DMT.	Course objectives. Decision Making Theory as a scientific discipline and its place in the system of modern scientific knowledge. Nature and specificity of policy decisions. Political decision, administrative decision and policy decision. Basic concepts and provisions of DMT.
Basic approaches to policy decision-making.	Strategies of understanding policy decision-making processes. Regulatory and behavioral approaches.
Patterns of policy decision-making. Broad and narrow interpretations of policy decision-making.	Approaches to understanding the system of policy decisions-making. Broad and narrow interpretations. The dominance of narrow interpretation in modern science. Multilevel nature of policy decision-making. Political level. Macroeconomical level. Administrative level.
State Foreign policy bodies. Functional differentiation of State bodies on external relations.	“State bodies on foreign policy”- introduction of the concept. Types of State bodies on external relations: central (domestic) - constitutional, conventional or specialized; and foreign - permanent and temporary.
Foreign policy decisions in Decision Making Theory.	Decision Making Theory in the framework of modern political science and international relations theory. Basic concepts and provisions of DMT. Mechanisms and patterns of public state policy, development of key principles and methods of provision, adoption and implementation of public state decisions as the subject of DMT.

Process of making foreign policy decisions.	Organizational design and promotion of state decisions. Role and place of organizational structure in political decision-making process. Stakeholders of the decision making process (solutions developers, experts, consultants, decision makers, implementers). Structure of formal and informal relationships between the participants, presence of “feedback loops” and their nature. Features of decision-making in executive establishment. Paper work required.
Informational background of foreign policy decisions.	Informational background structure. International and internal information. Completeness and accuracy of the information base. Misinformation and self-misinformation in State machinery. Necessary and excess information. Selection mechanism for departmental information. Clear text, official and confidential information. Intelligence information and its impact on foreign policy decision-making.
Foreign policy expertise and its role in making foreign policy decisions.	“Foreign policy expertise” - introduction of the term. Foreign policy expertise’s influence on the quality of foreign policy steps taken. Classification of scientific and analytical centers participating in decision-making process. Foreign policy planning as a specific branch of foreign policy activities. Scope and limits of scientific knowledge in MDMP.
Diplomacy and Foreign Service: specificity and place in the structure of State machinery.	Diplomacy as both - Science and Art. Origin and historical evolution of concepts of “diplomacy” and “Foreign Service”. Diplomacy as State’s instrument of foreign policy. Specificity and place of Foreign Service in the structure of public service and in the structure of State machinery of countries in question. Profession of a diplomat.
Key trends in the development of nowadays diplomacy as a regulatory tool for international relations.	Importance of diplomacy and international negotiations as means of solving international problems in context of globalization. Expanding areas of diplomatic negotiations. Using mass-media in diplomatic service. Characteristics of scientific approaches aimed at determination of the importance of diplomacy in present day world.
Expert response support to foreign policy decisions.	Foreign policy decisions’ development methodology.
Foreign policy mechanisms in Russia: features of functioning.	Foreign policy mechanism in Russia: certain features of functioning. Main groups of interests in Russia and their foreign policy goals. Special aspects of “national interest” concept build-up.
Managing implementation of foreign policy decisions in Russia.	Managing implementation of foreign policy decisions in the Russian Federation. Analysis of the decision’s implementation state on main stages of the process. Determining the nature of the process. Monitoring the progress of the decision’s implementation process. The role of the decision maker’s participation in control process.



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Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course Name</b>	Global Security
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Introduction to international security.	Principles of international security. Basic methods of international security enforcement. State territory. Elaboration of the "international security" concept.
Operating models of international security. Basic concepts of global security.	Unipolar security system. "Concert of the Powers" Multipolar model. Global (universal) model. External and internal threat. Relationship between politics and security. Analysis of political and military security issues.
Theories of and analytic approaches to security issues.	Realism. Real political international wars. Neorealism. Liberalism. International and transnational institutions as strengthening factors of global security. Marxism. Class, ideological and intercivilizational wars.
New parameters of modern global security.	Changes in global security political environment. Strengthening the global indivisibility of security as a result of the global oecumene "closure" and development of globalization processes. Global democracy expansion. "Information revolution" and "warfare revolution". Private actors' attempts to "privatize" security interests.
Armament control.	Decisions of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament. Treaty on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles. Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE). Expenditures for armaments. Nuclear missile weapons. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (Moscow Treaty). Nuclear weapons of other powers. Destiny of the CTBT. Antimissile defense. The problem of a third missile defense region in Central Europe. Prospects for global nuclear stability. The threat of an arms race in space. Conventional weapons and Armed Forces. "Warfare Revolution". Arms trade. CFE crisis. Search for new approaches to strengthening the non-proliferation regime. North Korean and Iranian issues. Arms control crisis. The idea of a nuclear-free world.

Legal aspects of global security.	UN Charter and security issues. Stopping of aggression. Sanctions. International military intervention. "Humanitarian intervention. The problem of "preventive intervention". Peacekeeping. Development of legal norms to combat international terrorism. Formation of new legal norms against proliferation of weapons of mass deception. Influence of international humanitarian law on armed confrontation.
Regional dimension of global security.	Correlation of global and local factors of regional security. Concepts of regional "securitization" and "threat intensity". Changes in "threat intensity" of certain regions of the world. Middle East. Asian-Pacific Region Africa. "Eurasia". Latin America. Europe. Organizational security structures in various regions.
Security issues in the Middle East.	Influence of global factors on the regional security. Evolution of the Israeli-Arab dimension of security in the region. Palestinian problem. Lebanese crisis. Syrian factor. Security issues in the Gulf region. Iraqi factor. Iranian factor. Security issues in the Maghreb region. Role of world powers.
Security issues in the Asia-Pacific Region.	Influence of global factors on the regional security. North- East Asia. South-East Asia. South Pacific. South Asia. Role of world powers.
European security.	Determination of geographical parameters of a region. Revolutionary change in the "threat intensity" of a region. Processes of NATO reforming and expansion. European Union in the European security framework. Role of the OSCE. The Balkans and European security. Russian Federation in the processes of European security.
Formation of regional security in the Eurasian post- Soviet space.	Determination of geographical parameters of a region. Role of the Russian Federation. Organizational structures of military and political interaction. CIS, CSTO, SCO. Security issues in the "western" subregion. Security issues in the Caucasian subregion. Security issues in the Central Asian subregion.

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<b>Course name</b>	Great and Emerging Powers in Global Politics
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
<b>Introduction to course.</b>	Regional integration is a process in which neighboring states enter into an agreement in order to upgrade cooperation through common institutions and rules. The objectives of the agreement could range from economic to political to environmental. Regional integration has been organized either via supranational institutional structures or through intergovernmental decision-making, or a combination of both..
<b>General aspects of the regional integration.</b>	Past efforts at regional integration have often focused on removing barriers to free trade in the region, increasing the free movement of people, labour, goods, and capital across national borders, reducing the possibility of regional armed conflict (for example, through Confidence and Security-Building Measures)
<b>European subsystem of the International relations.</b>	The EU traces its origins from the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Economic Community (EEC), formed by the Inner Six countries in 1951 and 1958, respectively.
<b>Asian subsystem of the International relations.</b>	ASEAN was preceded by an organisation called the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA), a group consisting of the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand that was first formed in 1961.
<b>Central European Free Trade Agreement.</b>	The original CEFTA agreement was signed by the Visegrád Group countries, that is by Poland, Hungary and Czech and Slovak republics (at the time parts of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic) on 21 December 1992 in Kraków,

	Poland.
<b>Eurasian Economic Community.</b>	The Eurasian Economic Community was established for effective promotion of the creation by the Customs Union member states of a Single Economic Space and for coordinating their approaches while integrating into the world economy and the international trade system.
<b>The African Union.</b>	The African Union is made up of both political and administrative bodies. The highest decision-making organ is the Assembly of the African Union, made up of all the heads of state or government of member states of the AU.
<b>North American Free Trade Agreement.</b>	The goal of NAFTA was to eliminate barriers to trade and investment between the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Most U.S.-Canada trade was already duty-free. NAFTA also seeks to eliminate non-tariff trade barriers and to protect the intellectual property right of the products..
<b>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.</b>	The SAARC policies aim to promote welfare economics, collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia, and to accelerate socio-cultural development in the region. The SAARC has developed external relations by establishing permanent diplomatic relations with the EU, the UN (as an observer), and other multilateral entities.

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Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Human Rights and the International Security
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
<b>Introduction to course. Interconnection between the terms "Human Security" and "International Security". History of International Human Rights. The UN Human Rights System and Enforcement. Major Human Rights Treaties.</b>	<p><u>Key words:</u> <i>Human Rights, Introduction, Definition, Historical Background, Bases and Sources, Idea and Ethos; The UN and its Charter, International Bill of Human Rights, Perspectives on Human Rights and Human Duties, Individual and Human Rights, UN Perceptions, Emerging Dimensions in Human Rights.</i></p> <p><u>Brief summary:</u> Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.</p> <p>Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.</p>
<b>International human rights law. Human Rights Organizations and UN Activities on Human Rights Protection. UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Non-governmental Actors and their Impact on International Security.</b>	<p><u>Key words:</u> <i>Human Rights Organizations - Structure and Functions, Role of UN and Its Specialized Agencies for the Protection of Human Rights, General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, and UN Commission on Human Rights etc.</i></p>

Brief summary: The provisions of the United Nations Charter provided a basis for the development of international human rights protection in the opinion of Brownlie. The preamble of the charter provides that the members "reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the equal rights of men and women" and Article 1(3) of the United Nations charter states that one of the purposes of the UN is: "to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion". Article 55 provides that:

The United Nations shall promote: a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; c) international cultural and educational cooperation; d) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Of particular importance is Article 56 of the charter: "All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55." This is a binding treaty provision applicable to both the Organisation and its members and has been taken to constitute a legal obligation for the members of the United Nations. Overall, the references to human rights in the Charter are general and vague. The Charter does not contain specific legal rights, nor does it mandate any enforcement procedures to protect these rights. Despite this, the significance of the espousal of human rights within the UN charter must not be understated. The importance of human rights on the global stage can be traced to the importance of human rights within the United Nations framework and the UN Charter can be seen as the starting point for the development of a broad array of declarations, treaties, implementation and enforcement mechanisms, UN organs, committees and reports on the protection of human rights. The rights espoused in the UN charter would be codified and defined in a non-binding context within the International Bill of

Human Rights, composing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

### ***Human Rights and Security***

Human rights are generally grounded in moral values and philosophical preferences. These tend to be understood by many in the non-Western world as abstract intellectual endeavors distant from the realities of the world and daily problems of the people. Yet one has to recognize that human rights both as a concept and set of demands address a very fundamental problem, which has to be resolved prior to forming any viable political community. By the provision of human rights, conditions for the political legitimacy of a polity is laid down. This legitimacy lies at the very core of the search for security, since by legitimacy a social-political entity comes into a viable existence. Legitimacy of a polity, in turn, is acquired by the consent of the citizens in return for protection of their individual rights and freedoms by the state. Such a perspective grounds security not on physical capabilities of the nation per se but on domestic peace and harmony.

The strength of the state to resist external threats is at least partly brought about by building legitimacy at home. This constitutes the soft side of state security. To guarantee human rights and set up a legal framework and institutional mechanisms to protect them strengthens national security by building a national consensus and the legitimacy of the state apparatus to carry out security operations. A working human rights regime, therefore, constitutes the prerequisite to national security: domestic peace based on a wide-ranging social consensus concerning the legitimacy of a political regime.

The relationship between human rights and security can also be explored from a security-centric point of view. It can be argued that demands for human rights are, in essence, generated from security concerns of individuals reflecting their search for physical and moral integrity. The idea of the inviolability of basic rights and freedoms aims at securing the individual as an independent moral agent. Human rights are protective of individuals; they



	<p>protect individuals from the threats directed at their physical existence, well-being, and dignity. The right to life protects the individual from threats directed against his or her physical presence, while the right to liberty secures the moral standing and autonomy of the individual. Thus, human rights can be reformulated by a reference to security concerns and objectives, not of the nation, but rather of the individual. This concept of human rights may liberate the notion of security from its national-collective bias. This, in a way, redefines concepts of both human rights and security; human rights, in contrast to the conventional understanding, are grounded not on moral or philosophical arguments but instead on practical and pragmatic concerns. As a result, they can also be conceived of as part of the search for security, not of the nation but of the individual, while that individual security is an indispensable part of national and international security.</p> <p>There thus exists a close link between individual security, put forward as a demand for human rights, and collective security, pursued by a representative government at the national level. It is impossible to reach the objective of national security in countries where systematic and persistent human rights violations take place, leading to the disintegration of the consent needed for domestic peace and security.</p>
<p><b>Human Rights Protection as the Concept Legitimizing the Use of Force. Key Contradictions between Human Right Protection and International Security Concepts. Human Rights Protection and the Territorial Integrity Norm</b></p>	<p><u>Key words:</u> <i>The Political Origins of the UNSC's Ability to Legitimize the Use of Force, The Territorial Integrity Norm, Human Rights - Promotion and Protection.</i></p> <p><u>Brief summary:</u> The recent (post-World War II) strict application of territorial integrity has given rise to a number of problems and, when faced with reality "on the ground", can be seen as too artificial a construct.</p> <p>Prince Hans-Adam II of Liechtenstein, speaking to the International Institute for Strategic Studies on 25 January 2001, argued for a more flexible approach to territorial integrity, in line with historical norms, saying, "Let us accept the fact that states have lifecycles similar to those of human beings who created them". Hardly any Member State of the United Nations has existed within its present borders for longer than five generations. The attempt to freeze human evolution has in the past been a futile responsibility and has probably brought about</p>

	<p>more violence, rather than if such a process had been controlled peacefully. Restrictions on self-determination threaten not only democracy itself but the state which seeks its legitimation in democracy."</p> <p>At the 2005 World Summit, the world's nations agreed on a "Responsibility to Protect", allowing a right for humanitarian intervention. It has been argued that this could create a flexible application of concepts of sovereignty and territorial integrity, easing the strict adherence and taking into account the de facto status of the territory and other factors present on a case by case basis. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1674, adopted by the United Nations Security Council on April 28, 2006, "Reaffirm[ed] the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity".</p>
<p><b>Principles and Theories of Human Rights. Interconnection between Human Rights Concept and International Security.</b></p>	<p><u>Key words:</u> <i>Evolution of the Concepts, Theories and Principles, Internationalisation of Human Rights, Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights, Modern Theories of International Human Rights</i></p> <p><u>Brief summary:</u> The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law. This principle, as first emphasized in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948, has been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions. The 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, for example, noted that it is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems.</p> <p>All States have ratified at least one, and 80% of States have ratified four or more, of the core human rights treaties, reflecting consent of States which creates legal obligations for them and giving concrete expression to universality. Some fundamental human rights norms enjoy universal protection by customary international law across all boundaries and civilizations.</p> <p>Human rights are inalienable. They should not be taken away, except in specific situations and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted if a person is found</p>

	<p>guilty of a crime by a court of law.</p>
<p><b>Human Security Norms and Principles. Human Rights Protection as Instrument for Foreign Policy Goals Implementation.</b></p>	<p><u>Key words:</u> <i>Human Security Norms: Theory v. Policy. Human Rights Origins and Impact. Human Rights and Cultural Relativism, Religion and Human Rights, Global Pluralism and Diversity</i></p> <p><u>Brief summary:</u> All human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates advancement of the others. Likewise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.</p> <p>Non-discrimination is a cross-cutting principle in international human rights law. The principle is present in all the major human rights treaties and provides the central theme of some of international human rights conventions such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The principle applies to everyone in relation to all human rights and freedoms and it prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, creed, language, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, ancestry, age, veteran status, disability, genetic information, military service, or other status. The principle of non-discrimination is complemented by the principle of equality, as stated in Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.”</p>
<p><b>Instruments of Human Rights and Covenants. International Humanitarian Law. International Human Rights Treaties as Key Element of International Security</b></p>	<p><u>Key words:</u> <i>International Human Rights Provisions, Regional Human Rights Provisions, National Human Rights Provisions, International Bill of Human Rights, Covenants on Human Rights, Human Rights Treaties, Human Rights under National Constitutions</i></p> <p><u>Brief summary:</u> International humanitarian law</p>

(IHL) is the law that regulates the conduct of armed conflict (jus in bello). It is that branch of international law which seeks to limit the effects of armed conflict by protecting persons who are not participating in hostilities, and by restricting and regulating the means and methods of warfare available to combatants. IHL is inspired by considerations of humanity and the mitigation of human suffering. "It comprises a set of rules, established by treaty or custom, that seeks to protect persons and property/objects that are (or may be) affected by armed conflict and limits the rights of parties to a conflict to use methods and means of warfare of their choice". It includes "the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Conventions, as well as subsequent treaties, case law, and customary international law." It defines the conduct and responsibilities of belligerent nations, neutral nations, and individuals engaged in warfare, in relation to each other and to protected persons, usually meaning non-combatants. It is designed to balance humanitarian concerns and military necessity, and subjects warfare to the rule of law by limiting its destructive effect and mitigating human suffering.

Serious violations of international humanitarian law are called war crimes. International humanitarian law, jus in bello, regulates the conduct of forces when engaged in war or armed conflict. It is distinct from jus ad bellum which regulates the conduct of engaging in war or armed conflict and includes crimes against peace and of war of aggression. Together the jus in bello and jus ad bellum comprise the two strands of the laws of war governing all aspects of international armed conflicts.

The human rights treaty bodies are committees of independent experts that monitor implementation of the core international human rights treaties. Each State party to a treaty has an obligation to take steps to ensure that everyone in the State can enjoy the rights set out in the treaty.

There are ten human rights treaty bodies composed of independent experts of recognized competence in human rights, who are nominated and elected for fixed renewable terms of four years by State parties

**Systems for Protection of Human Rights. International Protection and Promotion of**

**Key words:** *Introduction to Global Systems, The UN System, Assessing International*

<p><b>Human Rights and the Impact of this Process on International Security Stability.</b></p>	<p><i>Human Rights Reporting Systems, Regional Human Rights Regimes, The European System for Protection of Human Rights, The European Court of Human Rights</i></p> <p><u>Brief summary:</u> Human rights entail both rights and obligations. States assume obligations and duties under international law to respect, to protect and to fulfil human rights. The obligation to respect means that States must refrain from interfering with or curtailing the enjoyment of human rights. The obligation to protect requires States to protect individuals and groups against human rights abuses. The obligation to fulfil means that States must take positive action to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights. At the individual level, while we are entitled our human rights, we should also respect the human rights of others.</p>
<p><b>Human Security: Current Issues and Contemporary Application. Human Security and Activities of Human Rights Defenders in the Framework of International Security.</b></p>	<p><u>Key words:</u> <i>Achievements of human security. Problems with human security. Overcoming the problems of human security. Human Rights and the Theory of International Relations, The Morality of States, International Trusteeship and Decolonization.</i></p> <p><u>Brief summary:</u> Following the adoption of the declaration on human rights defenders in 1998, a number of initiatives were taken, both at the international and regional level, to increase the protection of defenders and contribute to the full implementation of the Declaration. In this context, the following mechanisms were established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mandate of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (2000)</li> <li>• The mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on human rights defenders (2004)</li> <li>• The Human Rights Defenders Unit of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (2001)</li> <li>• The European Union Guidelines on human rights defenders (2004)</li> </ul> <p>In 2008, the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, a joint programme of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), took the initiative to gather for</p>

	<p>the first time all the human rights defenders' institutional mandate-holders (created within the United Nations, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Council of Europe, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union) to find ways to enhance coordination and complementarities among themselves and with NGOs.</p> <p>In 2010, a single inter-mechanisms website was created, gathering all relevant public information on the activities of the different human rights defenders' protection mandate-holders aims at increasing the visibility of the documentation produced by the mechanisms – press releases, studies, reports, statements, etc., as well as of their actions (country visits, institutional events, trials observed).</p>
<p><b>Human Rights and Armed Conflict. Influence of Human Rights Doctrine on International Law. Rights-Based Approach to Peace-Building and Impact of this Concept on International Security</b></p>	<p><u>Key words:</u> <i>Peace-keeping and Peace building. Evolution of Universal Human Rights, Human Rights and Types of Armed Conflict, Human rights and the transition to peace ,Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Development of Covenants on Civil and Political Rights</i></p> <p><u>Brief summary:</u> The doctrine of human rights has been highly influential within international law, global and regional institutions. Actions by states and non-governmental organizations form a basis of public policy worldwide. The idea of human rights suggests that "if the public discourse of peacetime global society can be said to have a common moral language, it is that of human rights." The strong claims made by the doctrine of human rights continue to provoke considerable skepticism and debates about the content, nature and justifications of human rights to this day. The precise meaning of the term right is controversial and is the subject of continued philosophical debate; while there is consensus that human rights encompasses a wide variety of rights such as the right to a fair trial, protection against enslavement, prohibition of genocide, free speech, or a right to education, there is disagreement about which of these particular rights should be included within the general framework of human rights; some thinkers suggest that human rights should be a minimum requirement to avoid the worst-case abuses, while others see it as a higher standard.</p> <p>Many of the basic ideas that animated the human</p>

	<p>rights movement developed in the aftermath of the Second World War and the atrocities of The Holocaust, culminating in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. Ancient peoples did not have the same modern-day conception of universal human rights. The true forerunner of human rights discourse was the concept of natural rights which appeared as part of the medieval natural law tradition that became prominent during the Enlightenment with such philosophers as John Locke, Francis Hutcheson, and Jean-Jacques Burlamaqui, and which featured prominently in the political discourse of the American Revolution and the French Revolution. From this foundation, the modern human rights arguments emerged over the latter half of the twentieth century, possibly as a reaction to slavery, torture, genocide, and war crimes, as a realization of inherent human vulnerability and as being a precondition for the possibility of a just society.</p>
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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	International Conflict of New Generation and its Settlement
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Introduction and Overview	<b>A conflict phenomenon in the international relations.</b> Fundamental and applied aspects of international conflict studying.
The Essence and Typology of International Conflict.	Levels of disputed interaction: political and legal specificity of global, regional and interstate conflicts. Structure and dynamics of international conflict. International political crisis.
Global Issues and International Conflict	The basic global issues of the present (a problem of power resources, ecological and demographic issues, terrorism and drug business, a refugee problem, etc.) in context of international conflict.
Modern Ethnopolitical Conflicts and Their Solution.	Essence, main reasons and classification of ethnopolitical conflicts. The dynamics of ethnopolitical conflicts.
The Phenomenon of Separatism.	Territorial, political, economic, confessional and ethnocultural origins of separatism.
Confrontations and wars.	The armed violence, terror and war as a political conflict. World war as a multilevel conflict.
International conflict settlement.	<b>International conflict management:</b> mediation, conflict prevention, implementation of peace agreements, peace enforcement, humanitarian intervention, and refugee crisis management.
The role of international and regional organizations in conflict and crisis settlement.	The United Nations activities: preventive diplomacy initiatives, peacekeeping, peacemaking, peacebuilding.



Case Study: Territorial Disputes in International Relations.	Territorial disputes in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
Case Study: Modern Regional Conflicts.	Regional conflicts in the Middle East. Disputed potential of Southern and Eastern Asia. Regional and local conflicts in Africa.

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course Name</b>	International Organizations and Peace Process
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit points (72 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Basic theoretical learning concepts	The modern world, international relations and world politics: basic concepts, terminology and developments. The state and interstate organizations as actors of world political processes. International organizations in the system of legal, historical, political science. Methodology for the study of international organizations. The main theoretical approaches to the study of international organizations.
Interstate Unions of the Ancient World and Middle Ages	The experience of ancient China and India in the creation of alliances. Aetolian and Achaean unions in ancient Greece. The Peloponnesian Union, headed by Sparta (UP-UI centuries. To AD) Ancient Rome and treaties on trade and navigation. Medieval projects of unification of Europe. Ecumenical Councils (XIV-XV centuries). Medieval unions in the field of trade and navigation.
Westphalian System and Interstate New Unions	Westphalian system: characteristic of the era. Prerequisites, principles and features of the Westphalian system. Forms of interstate unions of the new time. Projects of a united Europe of the Enlightenment. G. Grotius and the development of science of international law. Theory of international organization. Trade unions and seafaring Christian organizations of the eternal world.
International organizations in the Vienna system of international relations	European unification projects at the turn of XVIII - XIX The Sacred Union of Monarchs 1815 General Administrative unions. Formation of aggressive blocks and use international unions and organizations in the fight for redistribution of the world in k. XIX - n. XX century. Peace Society in the nineteenth century. Hague Peace Conferences 1899 and 1907.

International organizations of the Versailles-Washington system of international relations.	The League of nations. Contribution to the collective security system between the two world wars. Pacifist motion. Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The main results of the League of Nations. Pan-Europeanism.
International organizations of the Yalta-Pots system international relations	The formation and evolution of the UN system. Historical conditions for the creation of the UN. The role of the anti-Hitler coalition in the creation of the UN. The main stages of the UN and their characteristics. Comparison of the main directions, principles and historical conditions UN activities. International evaluation of the UN and the reaction to it of politicians, states and nations. Decision making procedures in structures UN, contradictions and danger of violation. The modern world and the need for UN reform: different positions and approaches.
Regional international organizations	Pan-Europeanism of the twentieth century and the activities of the European Union. EEC in the context of globalization. The modern structure of the European Union. Main tasks of EU countries in the framework of the globalization process. EU and USA: problems and contradictions of relationships. EU enlargement and its development prospects. Development EU Constitution: the search for compromises and the objectivity of contradictory attitudes towards it by different EU member states. New trends and contradictions in the EU format after the "expansion to the East." Organizations of Asia, Africa and Latin America
Organizations of Northern Europe.	International economic organizations UN Economic and Social Council, GATT, WTO. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). International organizations in the field of transport and communications. RF participation in regional organizations

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course Name</b>	International Terrorism
<b>Credit Points</b>	2 credits (72 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
International terrorism: concept, essence, content.	History of terror and terrorism. Revolutionary terrorism. Right-wing terrorism. Political motivation of a terrorist act. Extremistic ideologies. Classification of terrorist activities.
International terrorism as a modern global problem.	International terrorism as a modern global geopolitical problem: methodology and ideology. Exacerbation of global problems at the turn of the XX and XXI centuries. Common features of international terrorism issues. Religious terrorism. Ethno-confessional roots of terrorism. Modern conflicts as a source of terrorism. Escalation of terrorism at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. September 11, 2001 events and their impact on international relations. International terrorist networks.
Terrorism diversification by goals.	Nationalistic terrorism. Religious terrorism. Ideological, social terrorism.
Terrorism aspects of international relations: legal and political aspects.	Reasons of disagreement in determination of "international terrorism". Approaches to determination of "international terrorism". National laws on combating terrorism. Determination of "international terrorism" according to international law.
State practices in combating international terrorism	National liberation movements. ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna). IRA (Irish Republican Army). Red Brigades. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. Muslim Brotherhood. Palestine Liberation Organization. Anti-terrorist coalition, anti-terrorist operation, international treaty. Main types of migration. Terrorist organizations in Europe and their impact on international practice of combatting international terrorism. Palestinian terrorism and its impact on international terrorism. Practices of combatting terrorist organizations in the Middle East and Asia.
Development of international cooperation in combatting terrorism at the global level.	UN Milestones for combatting international terrorism. NATO activities related to combatting international terrorism. G8 combatting international terrorism. FATF. Interpol. Issues related to cooperation among intelligence agencies in the combat against international terrorism. Regional trends in combating international terrorism. The problem of differentiation of terrorist activities. Main issues of combating WMD proliferation availability to terrorists. The problem of combining terrorism with international criminal

	networks.
Development of international cooperation in combating international terrorism at the regional level.	Characteristical features of international cooperation at the regional level. Counterterrorism cooperation in Europe. Anti-terrorist cooperation in the CIS space. Anti-terrorist cooperation within the framework of the SCO. Regional anti-terrorist cooperation within the framework of the LAS. Test questions. Problem of harmonization of national legislations in the context of regional cooperation in combating international terrorism.
Terrorism in the post-Soviet space: trends and threats. Counteracting experience.	Strategic focus of activities of international terrorist organizations. Representatives of terrorist organizations located in Afghanistan and Pakistan. "Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan" (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan). "Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami" (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan); Committee of Muslims of Asia; "Centre for Islamic Development" (Kyrgyzstan). "Acromids" is the religious Islamic movement in Uzbekistan. "Adolat Uushmasi" (Uzbekistan). "Islom Lashkarlari" (Uzbekistan). "Tovba" (Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan); "East Turkestan Movement".
Subjects of the Russian Federation directly involved in combating terrorism.	Federal Security Service. Ministry of Internal Affairs. Foreign Intelligence Service and other foreign intelligence agencies of the Russian Federation. Federal Security Service. Ministry of Defense.
Russian Federation policy in the field of international cooperation in combating international terrorism.	Terrorism as a national level issue. Experience of the Russian Federation in combating and preventing terrorism. Russia's role and contribution to cooperation in combating international terrorism. Russia's activities at the regional level. Initiatives of the Russian Federation related to combatting international terrorism. Russian Federation in the anti-terrorist coalition. Activities of the Russian Federation related to combatting terrorism in the CIS space. Partnership with the EU in combating international terrorism. Initiatives of Russia on non-admission of terrorists to WMD.

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Megatrends and Global Affairs
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 h.)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
<b>Significance of Globalization Era</b>	The sources of Globalization: global problems; complex world interdependency; significance of the multilateral international negotiations. The new context: 3 levels of globalization and new diplomacy. The new stage of World political-economy integration. Transition to a G-World.
<b>Megatrends and Problems of the International Development during the 1991-2012.</b>	Impact of the end of the Cold War on the world's development. The Post bipolar World and the USA. Joint Formal and Informal Approvals of Resolving Problems.
<b>Globalization and World Integration Process.</b>	Challenges of the Globalization. Changes of the international relations system. Changes of decision-making system in the World.
<b>New Regional Integration level.</b>	The SPACE: SCO / ShOS Shanghai Cooperation Organization & EurAsEC / ЕврАзЭС Euroasian Economic Community.

<b>Significance of the New International Communication and Transport Projects.</b>	The Space of International Transport Corridor «North-South». The logistic of international group BRICS.
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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Migrations and Global Security
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit point (72 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
SECTION I. Managing the global migration: theoretical and methodological foundations analysis	<i>Introductory lecture. Characteristics of the dynamics and extent of global migration processes</i>
SECTION II. Structural flows global migration	Economic migration in the modern world. Forced migration: refugees and close to him categories of migrants. International protection. Illegal migration. Intellectual migration and migration of highly qualified specialists: development trends, quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Educational migration in context globalization of education
SECTION III. International legal migration regulation streams	Illegal migration Intellectual migration and migration highly qualified specialists: developmental trends, quantitative and quality characteristics. Educational migration in context globalization of education. Migration systems. Universal international legal norms and principles and their implementation by international organizations
	Global Forum on Migration and Development Conceptual approaches, methods, tools and migration management mechanisms in modern world European migration system: migration regulation Regional and national characteristics cross-border traffic management RF in the global migration system. Migration policy



SECTION IV. Basic models migrant integration	<i>National integration programs Migrant-Ethnic and Islamophobic Adaptation of Migrants: Causes essence, ways to overcome</i>
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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	New Risks and Challenges in World Politics
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit points (72 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Megatrends and modern global problems.	The most important megatrends on the contemporary stage of international relations. Process of globalization and the problem of changing correlation of forces on the world arena. Concept and main trends of globalization. Extent of globalization in the world economic process of contemporary world. Democratization of the world political, economic, cultural and social spaces. Provision of global competability. Changes in functions and correlations of state forces. Transnationalization of political and economic life of the states. New sources of international instability and changes in its nature. Ethnic and religious basis of identity and its links with conflicts. Evolution of multinational states. The role of outer factors in regulation political problems of states. Correlation of material and nonmaterial factors of international relations. Risks of migrations and demography. Problems of leadership and order in the world policy and economy. Aggravation of ecological situation in the world. Financial crisis. Contradictions of new liberal development of globalization. Interdependency, safeguarding of economic security and stable development.
Deepening of International Division of Labor (IDL) and Risks Constrained.	Transition from specialization of different branches of industry to diversified specialization. Modern organization of IDL. New position of developing countries in IDL. Contemporary organization of IDL. Outsourcing as a new form of IDL among states.
The World Trade in the XXI century.	Growth and structural changes in the world trade. Correlation of interests of highly developed countries and developing countries. Inside oriented and outside oriented development: influence on positions of two groups of developing countries in the world trade. Development of the world trade and aggravation of inter dependency of national economies.
Spreading of	Forms of modern technological transmission. Use of license selling

<p>scientific Achievements and their Influence on Contemporary System of International Relations.</p>	<p>for expansion companies' foreign activities. Intensification of competition on the world technological market. Main trends in using license trade in the interests of foreign expansion of the large-scale corporations.</p>
<p>Increase in International Capital Flow and Contradictions Caused by it.</p>	<p>Reasons for increase of capital flow. Forms and new directions of capital flow. Problems of attraction and regulation of foreign investments. Growing reciprocal penetration to economies of highly developed states. New wave of confluences and adsorptions in the modern world and their reason. Policy evolution of developing countries concerning foreign capital. New traits of exporting capital to developing countries.</p> <p>Main forms of capital flow stimulation. Developed states' attitude to offshore zones.</p> <p>International capital flow as a factor of economic globalization growth.</p>
<p>Contradictory Trends in Development of the World Financial Market.</p>	<p>Globalization of credit resources flow. Credit contradictions of developing countries. World Financial Market on contemporary conditions. Main trends of stock exchange influence on internationalization of capital. World financial crises as a factor of new risks in international relations.</p> <p>Speculative capital flow, growth of economic instability and illegal operations.</p>
<p>Problems of the Formation of the Common World Currency</p>	<p>Contradictions of modern currency system. Euro as a regional currency. Possibilities of new regional currencies' emergence, forming the world currency and risks connected with it.</p>
<p>Changes in Labor Migration in the XXI century.</p>	<p>Modern trends and dynamics in international labor migration. Reasons for international labor migration under contemporary conditions. Reasons for migration growth. Influence of international labor migration on the world economy. Aggravation of social contradictions on the basis of labor migration. Contemporary condition of "brain drain".</p>
<p>TNC as the Most Important Actor of Global Economy.</p>	<p>The role of TNC in the world economy. Transition to global strategy. Strategies and risks for national companies, going out to the world markets. Main forms of TNCs activities on the world markets. Role of strategic unities.</p>
<p>Liberalization of Foreign Economic Policy and the Role of National</p>	<p>Reasons and contradictory consequences of foreign economic liberalization. Changing the role of national state under contemporary conditions. Western economists' appeal to deny national sovereignty. State possibilities in raising national compete ability. Instruments for state policy to protect interests of national business. The role of the</p>

State.	government in maintenance scientific and technical level of growth. Policy of industrial and developing countries in national compete ability.
Risks in Integration Process.	Reasons for regional integration and its' role in contemporary economy. Peculiarities of West European integration and its' contradictions. Differences in basic principles and purposes of integration in developed and developing countries. Integration in North America. Economic integration in developing countries.
The role of Integrative Organizations in the Modern World.	Purposes of integrative organizations. Contemporary stage of development in international relations. UN organizational system and its' opportunities. WTO and liberalization of the world trade. Contradictions in international trade negotiations. Risks of changing for the worse positions of developing countries on the world market. The role of IMF, WB and other international financial organizations in international currency system and transition of credit resources. International organizations on conditions of globalization. The role of OECD in the world economy. Discussions around the "world government". Problematical character of establishing the "world government".
Aggravation of Compete Struggle for Markets.	Peculiarities of competition under global conditions. Levels of compete ability. Strategy of compete struggle on the world markets. The role of competition on internal markets for success in competition on the world market. The importance of formation clusters in a country for strengthening its' position on the world markets. The role of the government in competition under global conditions.
Risks Linked with Dynamics of Economic Development.	Economic dynamics in developed countries. Influence of globalization on force correlation in developed and developing countries. Risks of emergence of new cyclic crisis in USA, Western Europe and Japan. Reasons for quicker growth in developing countries and their differentiation. Possibilities for smoothing levels of development of developing and developed countries.
Social Risks in Contemporary World.	Deepening differences in incomes. Aggravation in national and regional contradictions. Protest state of public mind directed at neo liberal model of development and globalization. Reasons for aggravating ecological problems of the contemporary period. Risk of international criminality growth. National problems of globalization. Inter confessional problems. International problems of trade-unions. Leading anti-global purposes.

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***Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences***

**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Non-state Participants of International Relations and World Politics
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit points (72 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Introduction	Introduction to the Course: The Goals, Intentions and Purposes of IGO's Terms and Definitions
Non-state actors in global affairs	Global Governance and the Role of Non-State Actors
What are transnational NGOs?	NGOs, civil society and accountability Agents, Fields, and Networks
Studying transnationalism and advocacy groups	Advocacy Networks in International Politics
Non-State Actors, Domestic Structures and International Institutions	Types of non-state actors Greenpeace Bureau International des Medecines sans frontieres Association for the Taxation of Financial Transactions for the Aid of Citizens Centro Interuniversitario de Desarrollo Centre for International Research on Economic Tendency Surveys
Multinational corporations.	Multinational Corporations and Transnational Capital Public-Private Partnerships as a Tools of Transnational Governance Transnational Corporate Networks The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
Transnational Social Movements	Informal Networks, Multinational Corporations, Labor, and the Anti-Globalization Movement Public Opinion, and other Non-State Actors Transnational Environmental Politics
NGOs and Transnational Advocacy Networks	Global Civil Society, Democracy, Accountability and Non-State Actors
Violent Non-State Actors	Violent transnational networks Transnational Organized Crime Mercenaries & Private Armies When State and Nation Do Not Coincide: Ethnic Groups and Conflicts

Non-state Responses to Violence and Insecurity	the Press ICC, conflict diamonds, landmines, debt relief: agenda-setting power of NGOs
Nations and Secessionist Groups	Religious Groups as Transnational Political Actors
Social Media	Cultural and Social Factors in Development

**Developer:**

Associate Professor of the Department of Theory and History of International Relations  
S.A.Bokeriya

**Head of the Department**, Associate Professor,  
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D.A. Degterev

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*Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences*

**ANNOTATION OF TEACHING DISCIPLINE**

**Educational program**

**Global Security and Development Cooperation**

<b>Course name</b>	Political Stability, International Conflicts and State Failure
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit points (72 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Conflict ontology	The ontology of conflicts, their causes and functions.
Introduction to conflictology	Theoretical and applied fundamentals of conflictology. The object and subject of conflictology. The concept and essence of the conflict. The main tasks of conflictology as a science.
Sociology of conflict (social conflicts)	The social nature of the conflict. Organizational and managerial, socio-psychological and personal causes of conflicts. The emergence of the conflict and the stages of its development.
Political conflicts	Conflicts and power. Political stability and conflicts. The role and place of conflicts in political relations. The concept and essence of a political conflict.
International conflicts in the system of international relations	The structure of the conflict. Typology of international conflicts.
Economic conflicts	Typology and causes of economic conflicts.
Military conflict as a special form of political conflict	Violence in political interactions. Mechanisms to limit violence in political conflicts.
Conflict Prevention and Resolution Strategy	Open and closed forms of conflict. Conflict prevention strategy. Conflict avoidance strategy. Political conflict prevention strategy.

**A developer:**

Associate Professor of the Department of Comparative Politics  
V.G. Ivanov

Head of the Department  
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M.M. Mchedlova

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Professional Ethics in International Relations
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit points (72 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
ETHICS AS PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCE.	<i>Ethics. Moral. Types of ethics. Main schools of ethical knowledge.</i>
ETHICS AS PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCE.	<i>Structure of moral. Categories of moral.</i>
CONCEPT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.	<i>Structure of professional ethics. Applied ethics and professional ethics.</i>
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS.	<i>Administrative ethics. Public service as profession. Moral standards in Public service</i>
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS.	<i>Professional culture of the public service.</i>
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS.	<i>Ethical code of public servants. Ethics Committee.</i>

**Developer:**

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**Head of the Department of Ethics**



**V.A. Tsvyk**



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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Quantitative Analysis of Situational Models in World Policy
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Introduction to the course. Definition of the situational analysis – methodology and prognostic mechanisms	Unlike natural sciences, International Relations are of a humanitarian origin, which means researchers here have to use a specific set of methodological mechanisms for its study. One of the ways to tackle the issue of bias and lack of precision is conducting a situational analysis, which incorporates parts of many other methodological practices. This type of analysis has its own framework, rules, necessary steps and structure that allow us to fully understand any type of contemporary events in the world arena.
Basics of conducting a situational analysis. Specific steps in conducting a situational analysis on the example of a joint case-study introduced by the lecturer.	Analysis of situational models is a multidisciplinary approach that was originally introduced to the sphere of International Relations from economic sciences. To be more precise, such a practice came from the marketing analysis and thus still has certain traits usual for economic research methods. It is important to analyze and compare the original approach that came from marketing and the current version we use for foreign affairs issues. Outlining the difference in methodology of conducting such an analysis can show student the general difference between these respective fields and help understand the peculiarities they are to encounter in the current sphere of application. In order to gain a better understanding of the framework of situational analysis the lecturer is to present several case-studies on the topics well-known to students. This will allow students to evaluate the results from conducting such an analysis and better understand its structure.
Preparation of the situational analysis scenario. Creation and presentation of various types of situational	The main step in conducting every situational analysis is to present a situational scenario. Such a scenario is presented in a specific form that satisfies the requirements for further situational analysis. Students are given topics from the contemporary issue

<p>scenarios based on the contemporary issues. Conducted by students.</p>	<p>in the international relations in order to compose a viable situational scenario. The topics for the scenario are either proposed by the lecturer or picked out by students with the lecturer's consent. Topics must be familiar to the students, the task does not involve further analysis but rather has to help develop necessary skills and practices for the construction and then further presentations of these scenarios. Scenarios presented by students have to be evaluated both by the lecturer and fellow students with further recommendations and comments on its structure.</p>
<p>Expert group organization, different analysis methods and the ethical aspect. Ethical issues and the basic steps in setting up an expert group for situational analysis. Introducing different analysis methods to the analysis of situational models.</p>	<p>The main principle of conducting an analysis of situational models in world policy is the participation of an expert group, which allows to include a wider variety of opinions. There are certain rules to organizing a valid expert group for the analysis. One of the important issues is to get a wide variety of specializations and proficiencies represented in the group in order to ensure different views on the same issue. It is essential for the expert group to be based on the interdisciplinary principle with 1\3 being represented by the specialists in the field of current analysis; another 1\3 having an adjacent specialization and the rest being represented by the specialists on the certain specific sub-problems that are incorporated in the analyzed issue. Students are to learn the basics of organizing such an expert group, the basic ethical minimum and ways to effectively set out the groups framework.</p>
<p>Drawing a conclusion, publishing of the results. Issues and peculiarities of drawing a conclusion and composing a final document on the basis of the situational analysis.</p>	<p>The end game of every situational analysis is to draw a certain conclusion and form a general position in order to carry out precise prognosis on the topic. It is customary for the secretariat of the analysis to collect, evaluate and summarize the feedback from the expert committee. Students are to practice the role of the secretariat in conducting these activities and forming a final document on a certain case-study. This will allow them to understand the basics of evaluating the expert opinions they might receive on various issues and be more effective in comparing and contemplating ideologically different positions. Moreover, this give necessary practice and understanding of the interdisciplinary approach in action, since most of the experts have specializations from different fields of study.</p>

**Developer:**

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Regional Subsystems of International Relations in the XXI century
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Section 1. Theory and methodology of the analysis of international relations at the regional level.	Topic 1. Theoretical and methodological problems of the analysis of international relations. The concept - Region Micro regions, cross-border region, the macro-region, sub- region. Regional order: structure, the regional hegemon, proto hegemon, regional orders. The evolution of the modern world system of international relations. Regionalization after World War II, after the 1960s. After the dissolution of the USSR. The historical specificity of formation of regional sub-systems in Europe, in America, in Latin America, in Asia, in Africa.
Section 2. Regional organizations.	Topic 2. Typology of regional organizations; classification of regional organizations.
Section 3. The European subsystem of international relations.	Topic 3. Western Europe as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Eastern Europe, as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.
Section 4. Eurasian sub-system of international relations.	Topic 4. CIS and integration associations in the post-Soviet space. Integration associations outside the CIS. Russia in the integration process of the creation of the Eurasian sub-system of international relations.
Section 5. The American sub-system of international relations.	Topic 5. North America as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Latin America as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. The countries of Central

	America and the Caribbean as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.
Section 6. Asian sub-system of international relations.	Topic 6. North-East Asia as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. South-East Asia as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. South Asia as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Central Asia as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Middle and the Middle East as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.
Section 7. The African sub-system of international relations.	Topic 7. North Africa as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. West Africa as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Sub-Saharan Africa as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. North-East Africa as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. East Africa as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. South Africa as a regional subsystem of international relations; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.
Section 8. International intergovernmental organizations and the international subsystem.	Topic 8. International intergovernmental organizations: kinds; forms of their activities.
Section 9. Non-governmental organizations in international subsystem.	Topic 9. Non-governmental organizations: types and forms of their activity.
Section 10. Globalization and regionalization in the long term.	Topic 10. The process of globalization and regionalization in the case of the creation: Transatlantic trade and investment partnership between the US and the European Union; Trans-Pacific Partnership (TTP)

**Developer:**

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Scientific and research work in semester
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 h.)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Introduction to the discipline	The value and importance of science and scientific research. Organization of research in Russia. Academic degrees and titles. Training of scientific personnel in Russia.
Scientific research	Scientific knowledge, its substance and main features. Types and forms of science. Science as a complex multidimensional and multilevel phenomenon, an object of special scientific study. Characteristics and content of the research work stages. The language of science. Methodological rules for the introduction and use of terms in scientific research.
Scientific research methodology	The concepts of the method and methodology of scientific research. Existing levels of knowledge in research methodology. The substance of the theoretical and empirical methods. The substance of general scientific methods and knowledge. The content and role of specific methods of knowledge.
Preparatory phase of the research	Methodological requirements for the title and the aim of scientific work. Justification of the relevance of the study. Methodological requirements for the content of scientific work. The choice of method (methodology) of the study. Description of the research process. Discussion of the research results. Scientific results testing. General research planning
Data search methods for international relations	The main sources of scientific information. Organization of reference and information activities. Catalogs, card indexes and archives.

	<p>Universal Decimal Classification (UDC). Library Bibliographic Classification (BBK). Bibliographic indexes. The search sequence of documentary sources. State rubricator of scientific and technical information (SRNTI). Internet resources and their use. Types of publications and preparation for publication.</p>
<p>Development of the research paper, design and general requirements</p>	<p>The composition of a scientific work. Rubrication of the scientific text. Narrative and descriptive texts. Procedures for dividing materials into chapters and paragraphs. The language and style of scientific text. References and citation. The use of numerical values in the scientific text. Acceptable abbreviations of words in the text. Tabular form of the material organization. Graphic presentation method and illustrative material. References and background materials. Requirements for the original printed manuscript. Preparation of illustrative material. Requirements for the research work report. Master's degree thesis defense</p>
<p>Methods of preparing reports and presentations</p>	<p>Features of the report as a type of scientific work. The art of oral presentation of the material. Presentation of the material, its types and capabilities. General principles of presentations designing. Determining the required number of slides. Content and presentation of the slides.</p>
<p>Methodology for the grant applications preparation.</p>	<p>Scientific programs as a direction to identify the most promising topics and young researchers. Main reforms in education, science and culture. Scientific funds, their characteristics. Foreign and domestic funds supporting scientific projects. Examination of scientific projects. Application rules. Types of grants. Justification of a research project. Technology control of the project. Estimated financial calculations of the research cost. Registration of applications. Management of research projects. Planning, formulation of tasks for the performers, decision-making in crisis situations control. Analysis of situations, and results during the grant project implementation.</p>

**Developer:**

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Russian Language (for Foreign Students)
<b>Credit points</b>	6 credit points (216 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Phonetics	Alphabet. The ratio of sounds and letters. Vowels and consonants. Hard and soft, voice and voiceless consonants. Word, syllable. Stress and rhythm. Rules of pronunciation. Syntagmatic articulation. The main types of intonation designs.
Lexics	The lexical minimum of the elementary level is 1000 lexical units providing communication within the thematic and intentional minimums. The basic composition of the active elementary dictionary level serves the domestic, educational and socio-cultural spheres of communication.
Word formation and morphology	The practical development of grammatical phenomena that present difficulties in learning the Russian language: prepositional and case management, species-time relations. Working out grammatical constructions in coherent speech and writing.
Syntax	Types of simple sentences. The concept of the subject and the predicate in the sentence. Ways of expression of the subject (logical and grammatical) and predicate. Ways of expressing logical-semantic relations in a sentence. Types of complex sentences. Direct and indirect speech. Order of words in a sentence.

**Developer:**

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and Intercultural Communication

N.V. Shchennikova

**Head of the Department** of Russian Language  
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V.P. Sinyachkin



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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Security challenges in Africa
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Chapter 1.	A global and regional reduction in conflict and its impact on peace keeping in Africa. The Africa Action Plan – Promoting Peace & Security. International aspects of conflict situations in Africa. The Conflict Prevention Pool.
	African Peace and Security Architecture.
	Supporting the African Peace and Security Architecture. The African Union Role. Peace and Security Council. Common African Peace and Security Agenda. African Stand-by Force. AFRICOM.
	Sub-regional Security. Sub-regional mechanisms for conflict management. ECOWAS. SADC. IGAD.
Chapter 2.	Engagement with Civil Society on Peace and Security. Organic Agriculture and Food security in Africa.
	New threats (terrorism, narcotics trafficking, maritime safety and security).
	International Security and African regional security: perspectives from South Africa. Frame work for defining South Africa's security. Regional security agenda. Internal and external threats. Responsibility to Protect doctrine (R2P, 2005). New challenges for BRICS.
	South Africa and BRICS security vision. New challenges for BRICS.
	West and Central Africa security problems. Conflict regions and international migration challenge.
	East Africa security problems. Conflict regions and international migration challenge.
	International Security and African regional security: cyclical violent conflict and post conflict reconstruction.
	US and conflicts in Africa. Oil and politics . Evolution of African policy. Principles and directions of the foreign policy of the United States at the present stage . Africa and the challenges of peacekeeping in Africa. Conflicts in North Africa.

Chapter 3.	The role of natural resource exploitation in fuelling conflict across Africa. Perspectives and problems.
	Conflicts and Conflict Diamonds. Kimberley Process in action.
	African Peace Support operations. Providing more effective peace-building support to societies emerging from or seeking to prevent armed conflicts. New threats (terrorism, narcotics trafficking, maritime safety and security). Security Sector Reform Agenda.
	Globalization and Africa. The spread of global terrorism. New ideas for more safer Africa.
	Mapping the future Africa: priorities for conflict resolution.
	Conclusion The main conclusions of the training course. Return expectations.

**Developer:**

Professor of the Department of History and Theory of International Relations

Dr. Sc. (History)

V. I. Yurtaev

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Security Challenges in Asian-Pacific Region
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit point (72 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
China's foreign policy	China's 'Great Power Diplomacy' in Xi Jinping's 'new era' of International Relations. China's foreign policy strategic narratives ('community of common destiny', 'new type of international relations'). The 'Belt and Road' Initiative.
China's role in APR	China's rise and its perception by Asian countries: 'China-opportunity' or 'China-threat'? China's neighbourhood (peripheral) diplomacy
US-factor in the APR	US-factor in the APR. Obama's 'pivot to Asia' and Trump's Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) strategy. US-China rivalry
Japan's role in the APR	US allies in Asia. US-Japan relations. Which is Japan's security role in Asia ?
India's rise	India's rise. Indo-Japan rapprochement
International organizations in the APR	The role of ASEAN community in Asia. International organisations in the APR (security issues) - ASEAN Regional Forum ARF), Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
Traditional (military) challenges. Islands disputes	Disputes in the South China Sea (militarization of the South China Sea, Spratly Islands dispute, Paracel Islands dispute). Dispute between China and Japan in the East China Sea (Senkaku/Diaoyudao Islands).
Border disputes	Sino-Indian border tensions. Indo-Pakistani dispute.
Non-proliferation in APR	Situation on the Korean Peninsula (North Korea's missile and nuclear program).
Non-traditional challenges in APR	Illegal migration, terrorism, transnational crimes, etc.

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Security Challenges in Latin America
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Introduction to course	The definition of the global security. The basic distinctions between the global security and the national security. The purposes and principles of the global security and its regional perspective.
Traditional approaches to the study of security	The conventional understanding of global security. The obsolescence of the traditional understanding of security. The comparison and difference between the realist, liberal and Marxist approaches to security. Structural realism after the Cold war.
Constructivist perspectives, securitization	The comparison and the main distinctions between constructivism and Marxism. Post-Copenhagen security studies. The dangers of securitization. The possibility of desecuritization of international relations. Individual and society dimensions of global security.
Critical security studies in Latin America.	The definition of the Critical security studies. The postcolonial moment in security studies. Poststructuralist conceptualization of security. The "War on Terrorism" and its impact on the critical security studies. The convergence of national and human security.
Human security in the countries of Latin America.	The advantages and disadvantages of the concept of human security. The conceptual and practical compatibility of human security and state-centred security.
Regions and security in the region of Latin America.	The role and relevance of various regional institutions. The future alternative architectures for regional security.
International organizations and regional Latin American security	The role of international organizations in global security and international relations. The evolution of international organizations.

Migration and security in Latin America	The international migration and National security. The securitization of the issue of migration. The legal foundation of the regulation of migratory movement.
Asymmetrical threats and security (terrorism in Latin America)	The definition, role and relevance of asymmetrical threats in global security. The response of the international community and the state to asymmetrical threats. Globalization and international terrorism. Possible solutions to ethnic civil wars. Global insurgency and the future of armed conflict.
Asymmetrical threats and security (insurgency, ethnic civil wars in Latin America).	The evolution insurgency, ethnic civil wars. Possible solutions to ethnic civil wars. Global insurgency and the future of armed conflict

**Developer:**

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course Name</b>	Security Challenges in Russia
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Theoretical and methodological fundamentals of national security.	Security concept, essence and content. Security levels. Forms of security enforcement. Areas of security enforcement. National interests as the basis of the national security system. Concept and types of threats to national security
National security system: elements and mechanisms	Statutory and regulatory framework for national security enforcement. Political and administrative framework for national security enforcement. Organizational framework for national security. National security resources.
National security strategies.	Strategy of favorable environment formation. Containment, intimidation, coercion and pre-emptive strategies. Crisis response strategy. Strategy for disorganization of a potential threat source. Basics of strategic national security planning.
Main elements of the Russia's national security state enforcement system.	Social and political background for the formation of and conditions for the implementation of the conceptual framework of the constitutional legal enforcement of the national security in the Russian Federation. Concept of the national security of the Russian Federation. Current state of legal, political and administrative enforcement of the national security of the Russian Federation. Head of state institute, its place and role in national security enforcement. Role of legislative authorities and the Government of the Russian Federation in the national security enforcement.
General description of the forces and means of the Russia's national security enforcement.	Defense and military construction national security enforcement. Role of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, security agencies, foreign intelligence and security agencies in the Russia's national security enforcement. Role of courts and law enforcement agencies in the Russia's national security enforcement. Role of investigative authorities in the Russia's national security enforcement. Civic institutions and their role in the national security enforcement.
Economic, energy and food security enforcement in the Russian Federation.	Concept and essence of economic security in the modern context. Main threats to the economic interests of the Russian Federation. Legal and organizational framework for

	economic, energy and food security in the Russian Federation. State strategic and food reserves. The role of investigative authorities in economic, energy and food security enforcement in the Russian Federation.
Russia's technological, transport and ecological security enforcement.	Main threats to Russia's and global environmental security. Concept of ecological catastrophe. Legal and organizational framework for environmental security enforcement in the Russian Federation. Main threats to Russia's and global technological security. Concept of technogenic catastrophe. Legal and organizational framework for technological security enforcement in the Russian Federation. Transport security. Legal and organizational framework for road traffic security enforcement in the Russian Federation. Role of investigative authorities in technological, transport and environmental security enforcement in the Russian Federation.
Enforcement of anti-drug security and national health security in Russia.	Demographic crisis as a threat to the national security of the Russian Federation. National health elements. Psychological well-being and psychological security. Sanitary and epidemiological security in the Russian Federation. System of drug addiction and alcoholism prevention and drug addicts rehabilitation. Legal and organizational framework for the Russia's and global drug control system.
Cultural identity, cross-national and information security enforcement in the Russian Federation.	Modern approaches to elaboration of the concept of a "nation". Nation, nationality, ethnos. Fundamentals of cultural identity of the Russian nation. Language security. Main threats to cross-national and inter-confessional relations in the Russian Federation: nationalism, extremism, fundamentalism and loss of cultural identity. The main factors influencing migration security. Illegal migration as a threat to the national security of the Russian Federation. The concept and essence of information security in the modern context. New information-technological and information-psychological threats to Individuals, Society, and the State. Threats in cyberspace. Spiritual security: issues of preservation of the spiritual potential of the Russian Federation. Role of investigative authorities in enforcement of security of the cultural identity, cross-national relations and information security.

**Developer:**

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Theory and History of International Relations  
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*Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences*

**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Security Challenges in the CIS
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit point (108 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Introduction to course.	The definition of the global security. The basic distinctions between the global security and the national security. The purposes and principles of the global security.
Traditional approaches to the study of security: realism and liberalism.	The conventional understanding of global security. The obsolescence of the traditional understanding of security. The comparison and difference between the realist, liberal and Marxist approaches to security. Structural realism after the Cold war.
Constructivist perspectives, securitization.	The comparison and the main distinctions between constructivism and Marxism. Post-Copenhagen security studies. The dangers of securitization. The possibility of desecuritization of international relations. Individual and society dimensions of global security.
Critical security studies.	The definition of the Critical security studies. The postcolonial moment in security studies. Poststructuralist conceptualization of security. The "War on Terrorism" and its impact on the critical security studies. The convergence of national and human security.
Human security.	The advantages and disadvantages of the concept of human security. The conceptual and practical compatibility of human security and state-centred security.
Regions and security.	The role and relevance of various regional institutions. The future alternative architectures for regional security.
International organizations and security.	The role of international organizations in global security and international relations. The evolution of international organizations.

Migration and security.	The international migration and National security. The securitization of the issue of migration. The legal foundation of the regulation of migratory movement.
Asymmetrical threats and security (terrorism)	The definition, role and relevance of asymmetrical threats in global security. The response of the international community and the state to asymmetrical threats. Globalization and international terrorism. Possible solutions to ethnic civil wars. Global insurgency and the future of armed conflict.
Asymmetrical threats and security (insurgency, ethnic civil wars).	The evolution insurgency, ethnic civil wars. Possible solutions to ethnic civil wars. Global insurgency and the future of armed conflict

**Developer:**

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Security Challenges in the Middle East
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit point (72 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Security factor in International Relations and World Politics	The concept of "power." "Hard" and "soft" power. The concept of "war", "peace", "security", "national security", "regional security", "international security". Military and political, economic, environmental, technological, informational and cultural security. The relationship of politics and security. The impact of globalization, democratization, scientific and technological revolution, nationalism and radicalism on the formation of a new global security system.
Security Problem in the Middle East	The role and place of the Middle East in world politics. The impact of global factors on the regional security. The main conflicts and contradictions in international relations in the Middle East. Arab states' attempts to create a regional security system (The Damascus Declaration, 1990). The problem of regional security after the events of September 11, 2001 in the USA.
Military and Political Realities in the Modern Middle East	The military potential of the Middle Eastern states and the balance of power in the region. The problem of military-political integration in the region. Peculiarities of the arms race. The problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and technology.
Conflicts and Crises in the Middle East and North Africa and their Impact on the Regional Security	The Logic of Violence, Conflict and War. Evolution of the Arab-Israeli dimension of security in the region. The Palestinian problem. The Lebanese crises. Overthrow of some Arab regimes as a result of social protests in 2011-2012. "Arab Spring" as new challenges and threats to the regional security.
The Problem of Security in the Persian Gulf	Armed conflicts in the Persian Gulf and their impact on the political situation in the region. Territorial disputes between the Arabian Peninsula countries. The invasion of the U.S. and their allies in Iraq (2003) and its consequences for the regional security. The Iranian factor.
The Problem of Security in the Region of Maghreb	The Western Sahara conflict and its impact on the international relations. Maghreb states' relations with the West in the military and political sphere. The "Islamic factor".
The Problem of Terrorism and Islamic Fundamentalism	The emergence of radical movements in Islam. The historical roots of political, economic and cultural opposition of Islamic and Christian worlds. Radicalization of some Islamic movements in the XX century. The position of "traditional" Islam and radical groups in the "Arab Spring." The

	problem of financing international Islamic terrorist groups.
Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East	Lack of adequate food self-sufficiency, and as a result dependence on the import of food items and changes in food prices. Developing food security strategies (attempts to address market instability and inflation, investment in domestic agricultural programs using innovative technologies, and potentially controversial initiatives to develop overseas agricultural investments).
External Factor and Security in the Middle East	Traditions of British, French, American and Russian (Soviet) policy in the Middle East. Geopolitical and geo-economic interests of the leading world states in the region. The problem of energy security for exporters and importers of the Middle Eastern oil and gas.

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Theories of International Relations
<b>Credit points</b>	3 credit points (108 h.)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Introduction to IR theory as a field	The introductory session provides an overview over the basic IR theories, which are being analysed as tools for understanding reality. The focus is mainly done on traditional theories, which present a familiar picture of international politics. Recent theoretical developments challenge the traditional basis and seek to reconstruct IR in a different way. This raises a question about what theories are for. The session also introduces the relationship between theory and practice.
Classical realism, neorealism, neo-classical realism in IR	The session's presents the key assumptions of realism, with special attention given to founding theorists. The main focus is on the evolution of realism (classical, offensive, defensive, neo-classical) and its impact on current international politics.
Realism: power and structure	Key focus is made on power, national interests, security, great powers, balance of power, anarchy and polarity. The session provides the characteristics of the current international system, explaining to what extent systemic factors determine state behavior.
Liberalism (idealism), neoliberalism, neo-classical liberalism in IR	The focus of the session is on the analysis of the core assumptions of liberal international thought and the evolution of liberal theories of IR. The session puts the research question about the possibilities of norms, rules and procedures in guiding state behaviour.
Liberal theories of integration, collective security and regimes	The session covers the main ideas of liberal IR theory through special concepts: collective security, democratic peace complex interdependence. The session addresses issues of

	cooperation and integration, in particular, the role of regimes in issue areas.
The first debate: realism vs. idealism. The classical origins of the debate. The neo-neo debate or synthesis: yesterday and today	The session discusses two debates in comparative way: Realism and Liberalism < NeoRealism-NeoLiberalism. The objective of this session is to establish in how far and in what ways these approaches differ and where they overlap.
Marxism and critical theory. Marxism after Marx: dependency theory and world-system theory	The session analyses the classical Marxism, which is largely silent about IR, and NeoMarxism, which has made important theoretical contributions about inequality, hegemony, imperialism. The session also examines the contribution of critical international theory, its contemporary relevance and the veracity of the critiques rendered against it.
Constructivism: culture, norms, and identity	The objective of this session is to explore the constructivist 'turn' in IR theory, as an alternative approach to traditional theories. A strong focus is done on the following set of issues: intersubjectivity, identity formation, the development of norms of interaction in their explanations for international outcomes.
Possibilities for inter-paradigmatic dialogue in IR	The session draws together different theoretical approaches and analyses to what extent they can accurately explain and predict core issues in international relations. There will be also analyzed an inter-paradigmatic debate that is still vigorously held among IR scholars today. Additional focus is done on the relevance of IR both in academic and policy-oriented terms.

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course name</b>	Theory and Practice of Diplomacy
<b>Credit points</b>	2 credit points (72 hours)
<b>Course Summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
The concept of diplomacy and its role in IR. Diplomacy as a discipline and profession.	Diplomacy as a science, art, field of activity, Basic approaches to understanding diplomacy. Diplomatic profession: requisites, skills, protocol. International relations, foreign policy and diplomacy: links and goals. Place of diplomacy in the system of state foreign policy instruments.
Diplomacy: main historic phases. International system in the XXI century: challenges for diplomacy.	Diplomacy through the ages: from the beginnings until 1815, from 1815 to the present. The old diplomacy: basic assumptions. The evolution of diplomatic forms and methods. Institutions of diplomacy in the past and present. The new diplomacy: trends and challenges. New elements in diplomacy: interdependence, new actors, multilateral relations, diplomatic agenda expansion, communication revolution. Problems, challenges and emerging issues in contemporary diplomacy.
Diplomacy as an institution and instrument of foreign policy.	Tasks and functions of diplomacy. Content of diplomatic work, its main components. Place of diplomatic service in the system of state power. Main actors of the foreign policy process and diplomatic activity. Various ways and means of achieving goals and interests of states in IR (traditional diplomacy, military coercion, economic sanctions etc.). The primary importance of diplomacy in peacetime in foreign policy. International legal foundations of diplomatic activity: Vienna Conventions 1961 and 1963. Main sections and parameters.
The system of bodies of foreign relations of states.	Organization and activities of state bodies in external relations. Ministry of foreign affairs and embassies: role and functions. Classes and ranks

	of diplomats. Diplomatic corps. Diplomatic privileges and immunities. Concept, types and functions of consular offices. Diplomatic structures in the new environment. Universalization of diplomatic institutions and national traditions. Comparative analysis of the status of diplomatic services.
Modern diplomacy: trends in the development of diplomatic relations.	The changing context of IR and the growing importance of new forms of modern diplomacy: conference, top-level, network, specialized (energy, etc.). Coercive diplomacy: avoiding conflict versus going to war (case-study). The use of military force, conflict regulation, main security actors.
New directions of diplomacy: economic diplomacy and unofficial diplomacy.	Theory and practice of economic diplomacy. Actors and tasks of economic diplomacy. Multilateral economic diplomacy. Evolution of informal diplomacy. The concept and types of informal diplomacy: civil, popular, public diplomacy, NGO diplomacy, citizen diplomacy, multinational corporation diplomacy. Actors, agenda and methods. The interaction of official (track 1 diplomacy) and informal diplomacy (track 2 diplomacy).
Practical aspects of the implementation of diplomatic relations: protocol and etiquette.	Basis notions and rules of diplomatic protocol and etiquette.
Practical aspects of the implementation of diplomatic relations: negotiations.	Negotiations as the main method of modern diplomacy: concept, classification, functions. National negotiation styles: theory and practice. Agenda for modern international negotiation process. Issues of peace, security and conflict resolution, new threats and challenges.
Russia's diplomacy and foreign policy: interests, priorities, resources.	Russian diplomatic service: history and modernity. The existing system of state bodies of foreign relations in Russia. The evolution of Russia's foreign policy priorities since 1991: main stages and dynamics. Russia's foreign policy strategy: global and regional priorities, national interests. Foreign policy concept 2016. Challenges confronting the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the conduct of Russian diplomacy in the post-Cold War era.

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course Name</b>	World Politics
<b>Credit Points</b>	3 credit points (108 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Brief history of global policy development	Global political system: background. Characteristics of the Westphalian system, the Versailles-Washington system and the Yalta-Potsdam system. Milestones of the Cold War and its influence on the Yalta-Potsdam system. Essence of discussions on the main problems of the Post-Cold War world political development.
International politics in the context of social sciences.	Correlation between the subject areas of global politics and international relations. International studies. International politics and political science.
International politics as a science discipline.	Main science disciplines forming the world politics. The process of development of Russian international studies, its milestones and issues under discussion. World politics analysis levels, and existing approaches thereto. What is regarded as quantitative and qualitative methods, and why the conditionality of differences thereof?
Main processes of modern world politics.	Problems of the world globalization at the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century. Approaches to the globalization problem. Manifestations of globalization. Development of new technologies is a leading factor of the globalization process. Ambiguity and irregularity of globalization processes. Integration and democratization issues. Integration and disintegration processes in the modern world. Democratization and authoritarianism.
Theoretical model of the global political structure.	Realism and neorealism. Liberalism and neoliberalism.
World development trends at the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century.	Globalization as a leading world development trend. Approaches to globalization, discussions in Russia and abroad on globalization problems; globalization contradictions. Origins, prerequisites, driving forces and characteristics of globalization processes. Development of new technologies as a leading factor of such a process. Impact on the transformation of the international relations system. Russia in the globalization processes. Need for the Russia's active participation in the formation of global mechanisms of world economic administration.

Main problems and aspects of world politics.	Security and armament control issues in the modern world. Basic approaches to understanding security. Arms race and armament control. Arms procurement and arms trade. Problems of terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking.
Scenarios for the formation of a new world model.	Insight into formation of a "homogeneous" global political structure (Fukuyama's views and criticism thereof). Splitting of the world and chaos concept (S. Huntington, I. Wallerstein, V.L. Inozemtsev, et al). "Network" model of the world by J. Rosenau. Its merits and demerits. New challenges of the modern world in connection with the formation of a new global political structure.
Conflicts in the modern world.	Characteristical features of conflicts at the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century. Forms and methods of conflict control for the purposes of prevention and amicable settlement thereof.
Demographic and environmental problems.	Globalization of population and environmental issues. Demographic gap between North and South. The essence and causes of environmental problems in the modern world. Role of the UN and other international organizations in their solution. 1997 Kyoto Protocol and prospects of its implementation
Economic component of world politics.	Most important approaches to global political economy. Main problems of international political economy in the second half of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century.
Law and morality in world politics.	Legal component of world politics. Moral aspects of world politics.
Education as world politics factor.	Role and importance of education in the modern world. Education trends and policy. Integration of educational standards in Europe.
Foreign policy and diplomacy.	Development and adoption of foreign policy decisions. International cooperation: new role of the diplomacy and opportunities thereof
Global governance.	Approaches to understanding of global governance. Global governance challenges and prospects. Russia in global governance.
Russia in the modern global political process.	Russia in the modern global political process.

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**ANNOTATION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**Educational Program**

Global Security and Development Cooperation

<b>Course Name</b>	Development and the Environment
<b>Credit Points</b>	9 credit points (324 hours)
<b>Course summary</b>	
<b>Name of course's sections (topics)</b>	<b>Summary of the course's sections (topics):</b>
Introduction to the environment and development agenda	The concept and essence of 'environment' and 'development'. Highlighting and exploring existing global issues of concern to the global community. The impact of economic growth on environmental issues. Scientists' approaches.
International legal framework governing the environmental agenda.	International environmental law. Objects of international legal regulation. Study of major environmental declarations and conventions (Rio Declaration, 1992; Vienna Convention on the Ozone Layer; Kyoto Protocol 2005, etc.). Their mechanisms and current compliance
International environmental regimes	An account of state-led or international environmental regimes. States' cooperation on development and the environment. A discussion of the interaction between environmental and economic regimes.
Economic Growth and the Environment Sustainable Development	Economic growth influence the Environment. Study of current global initiatives. The role of ESCAP and SDG. The current situation. New risks and challenges triggered by the pandemic of COVID-19. The role of Green Economy, Sustainable Consumption and Production and Resource Efficiency for Sustainable Development. Environmental Economics and Climate Change. The interplay between environmental regimes and economic arrangements, especially the trade regime, the programs of the World Bank, and the international monetary system.
Environmental governance in special zones	Management of environmental issues in special areas. Existing controversies and programs for outer space. The Arctic and the environment.
Non-state actors involvement in strengthening development and the environment agenda	Analysis of the activities of international institutions. An assessment of the role of non-state actors and the emergence of non-state governance systems. Engaging the civil society. The influence of international movements on the promotion of the agenda in political circles.

Regional initiatives to solve environmental problems	Study the programmes of international intergovernmental regional organisations by region: Western and Eastern Europe, Middle East and North Africa, Asia-Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America.
Modern trends in mainstreaming environmental agenda	Case studies. Examples of international bilateral situations in which the environmental issue has played a significant role. Economic. Environmental issues in states' relations as a tool for rapprochement and conflict.

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