

*Federal state Autonomous educational institution of higher education "Peoples' Friendship
University of Russia"*

Faculty of Humanities and social Sciences

THE WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

**Name of discipline: «Political regionalistics: Russian and international
specificity»**

It is recommended for the direction of training/specialty

41.06.01 "Political Sciences and regional studies»

1.Aims and goals of the course:

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is aimed at forming professional competencies in postgraduate students in the field of comparative scientific research of regions as units of the territorial structure of national states and regions as supranational units of world politics. The program of this course is problematic and theoretical. Interest in regionalism is caused by regionalization processes that unfolded in the modern world. The context of contemporary regional studies is the tendencies of the globalization of social development, which include the political, economic and cultural spheres. This means that regionalization is an important factor in the formation of a global world and the transformation of all spheres of life of the global community. Therefore, in order to understand the essence of global processes and to forecast the development of a global world, it is necessary to take into account the regional processes. To analyze political regionalism, it is very important to distinguish between the globalization of the modern and post-modern era, the globalization after the end of the Cold War. Regionalization also touches upon the problems of the sovereignty of the state, human rights, regional political cultures. Regionalistics includes problems of specifics and trends in the settlement of contemporary regional conflicts. For the European society, the concept of the EU as a Europe of regions is of great importance. In a number of countries, the methodology of investigating the problems of regionalism is closely linked with federalism. This is largely true of Russian regionalism. It is very important for political scientists to study the influence of regional development on the process of democratization of specific societies, the study of electoral geography, regional elites.

Learning Outcomes

After taking the course of “Political regionalistics: Russian and international specificity” PhD students should

know:

- main approaches to regional studies
- different institutions, instruments and dimensions of regions
- importance of the political region as a concept of comparative political analysis (along with the national state).

be able to:

- analyze modern regionalization processes
- identify main problems in world regionalization processes
- distinguish regional subsystems of contemporary international relations

Scope of Use

The present syllabus establishes minimum requirements of PhD students' knowledge and skills and determines the content and methodologies of the course. The present syllabus is designed for the lectures teaching this course, their teaching assistants, and students of the post graduate's degree full-time program 41.06.01. "Political Science: Russian and Comparative Studies"

This syllabus meets the requirements of:

- Standards of RUDN University;
- Post graduates' program "Political Science and Regional Studies";
- University curriculum of the post graduates' program 41.06.01 "Political Science: Russian and Comparative Studies"

Course Goals

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following competencies:

- willingness to participate in the work of Russian and international research teams in solving scientific and scientific and educational problems;
- ability to independently carry out research activities in the relevant professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies.

The course aims at teaching students to be able to:

- know the basic concepts, as well as the key problems of modern regionalistics; the basic tendencies of interrelation and interdependence of processes of internationalization, globalization, regionalization of the modern world.
- analyze the actual problems of the regional dimension of the world and intra-national political process; with the help of modern information technologies to explore the importance of regions in modern integration processes.
- have the skills to identify and comprehensively comprehend new trends in regional processes, as well as to rethink previously known processes and trends, to apply creative theoretical knowledge to analyze specific problems of world politics.

Course Outline

This syllabus is the plan for the course however it is subject to modification at any time throughout the semester in respond to Post graduates' progress. Such changes will be announced during classes.

Table 1 shows the previous and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of the competencies of the discipline in accordance with the matrix of competencies of OP VO.

Таблица № 1

Previous and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of competencies

№ п/п	Code and name of competence	Previous disciplines	subsequent disciplines
Universal competencies			
1	UK-3	Philosophy, theory, history and methodology of political science	
General professional competences			
2	GPQ-3		Comparative politics

3. Requirements for the results of the discipline:

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following competencies:

UK-1 - ability to critically analyze and evaluate modern scientific achievements, generate new ideas in solving research and practical problems, including in interdisciplinary areas ;

UK-2 - ability to design and carry out complex researches, including interdisciplinary, on the basis of integral system scientific Outlook with use of knowledge in the field of history and philosophy of science;

UK-3 - readiness to participate in the work of Russian and international research teams to solve scientific and educational problems;

UK-4 - readiness to use modern methods and technologies of scientific communication in native and foreign languages.

OPK-1 - the ability to independently carry out research activities in the relevant professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies;

OPK-4 - readiness to organize the work of the research team in the field of political science, foreign regional studies and regional studies of Russia, international relations, Oriental and African studies, public policy and social Sciences.

As a result of the development of the discipline graduate students should:

- To know the basic concepts, as well as the key problems of modern regionalism; the main trends in the relationship and interdependence of the processes of internationalization, globalization, regionalization of the modern world.

- To be able to analyze political systems, political processes and political cultures, interaction and struggle of political forces in the East.

- Possess the skills to identify and comparative understanding of new trends in political processes in the East, as well as rethinking the previously known processes and trends, the creative application of theoretical knowledge to analyze specific problems of world politics.

4. The volume of disciplines and types of academic work

The total complexity of the discipline is 2 credits

The volume of disciplines and types of academic work

types of academic work	hours	semester		
		1		2
Classroom activities (total)	60			60
Including:				
lectures	30			30
seminars	30			30
Independent work (total)	12			12
<i>The implementation of independent work</i>				
Kind of interim attestation (test, exam)	exam			
Total labor intensity hours	72			72

5. Content of the discipline

5.1. The content of sections of discipline

Section 1.

Globalization and regionalization in the modern world

Section 2.

Regional conflicts in world politics.

Section 3.

Political region

Section 4.

Modern problems of the regional dimension of the political process in Russia.

6. Distribution of hours

№	Topic	Hours	Contact hours	Self study
1	Globalization and regionalization in the contemporary world	18	2	10
2	Regional conflicts in the world politics	18	2	10
3	Political region	18	4	20
4	Modern problems of the regional dimension of the political process in Russia	18	4	20
	Total	72 hours 2 ECTS	12	60

7. Methodical instructions for students

The implementation of the course involves practical exercises, group discussions, opposition, modern technologies of knowledge control. For the assessment of knowledge and intermediate certification of graduate students, a credit system for assessing knowledge is used.

From students it is required: attending classes, compulsory participation in attestation tests, conferences and round tables, fulfillment of all tasks of the lecturer of the discipline.

The completeness, quality and thoroughness of the issue is assessed in the process:

- work in practical classes (the ability to conduct a discussion, creativity, the ability to clearly and accurately formulate their thoughts in writing and verbally in the process of response, report or opposition);
- preparation for independent research and practical activities of a specialist - political scientist;
- performance of assignments, reports, speeches, presentations, written works;
- current and intermediate certifications.

Students need to read the main literature on the subject.

At the seminar classes on discipline, control activities are conducted to identify the knowledge, skills, competences and competences obtained. In the framework of independent work, students study the teaching and methodological support of the discipline, prepare homework, work on questions and tasks for self-study, search for and review scientific publications and electronic sources of information. Independent work should be systematic and supervised by the lecturer, be taken into account by the teacher for attestation.

To improve the qualitative level of mastering the discipline, the student should prepare for the lecture, as it is the leading form of organization of student training and implements functions that contribute to:

- the formation of the basic concepts of discipline,
- stimulating interest in discipline, the topics of its study,
- systematization and structuring of the whole body of knowledge in discipline,
- orientation in the scientific literature, revealing the problems of discipline.

Preparation for the lecture is as follows:

- carefully read the material of the previous lecture,
- learn the topic of the forthcoming lecture (according to the thematic plan, according to the lecturer's information),
- Check out the tutorial and tutorial material,
- try to understand the place of the topic under study in your professional training,
- write down the possible questions that you will ask the lecturer at the lecture.

Preparation for Seminars:

- carefully read the plan for the seminar: first with the main questions, then with questions for discussion, assessing the scope of the assignment for yourself;
- read the summary of the lecture on the topic of the seminar, noting the material necessary to study the questions posed;
- Read the recommended basic and additional literature on the topic, new publications in periodicals;
- Pay special attention to the basic concepts of the topic, the possession of which contributes to the effective development of discipline;
- prepare abstracts or mini-notes that can be used for public speaking in class.

The work program of the discipline in terms of goals, a list of knowledge, skills, terms and training questions can be used by you as a guide in the organization of training.

Exam preparation. The exam must be prepared purposefully, regularly, systematically and from the first days of training in this discipline. At the very beginning of the study of the discipline, the student gets acquainted with the program on discipline, the list of knowledge and skills that the student should possess, control activities, textbooks, teaching aids on the discipline under study, electronic resources.

Systematic implementation of the academic work at lectures, seminars and classes will successfully master the discipline and create a good base for passing the exam.

From the students are required to attend classes, perform the tasks of the lecturer of the discipline, get acquainted with the recommended literature and prepare the essay. (The choice of the topic of the abstract is carried out in agreement with the scientific adviser). Post-graduate students prepare reports taking into account the profile of the disciplines, which will be realized by them in the process of practice. The results of assignments for independent work are assessed on the basis of a score-rating evaluation. When assessing a student, the quality of work in the classroom is assessed (the ability to conduct a scientific discussion, the ability to clearly and effectively formulate one's thoughts), the level of preparation for an independent research activity of a specialist, and the quality of assignments (presentations, reports, analytical notes, etc.).

Students need to read the main literature on the subject.

8. Results, marks, scores and criteria

Grade	Score	Mark	Definition
A	95 - 100	Excellent	outstanding performance with only minor errors
B	86 - 94	Very good	above the average standard but with some errors
C	69 - 85	Good	generally sound work with a number of notable errors
D	61 - 68	Sufficiently	fair but with significant shortcomings
E	51 - 60	Mediocrely	performance meets the minimum criteria
FX	31 - 50	Bad	Fail – some more work required before the credit can be awarded
F	0 - 30	Very bad	Fail – considerable further work is required

Positive marks are: A, B, C, D, E. Credits can be accepted.

During the term there are current and final attestation.

9. Material and technical support of discipline:

- classrooms for theoretical (lecture, seminar) studies, equipped with specialized educational furniture, technical means, visual AIDS, literature:

Lecture room

Characteristic of equipment:

Projection screen: Lumien on electric drive.

Projector: InFocus LP640.

Monitor: Hitachi Starboard.

Computer: CPU Intel Celeron 2.8 Hz, 512MB RAM, Ati 3D rage, DVD-ROM, HDD 80 GB.

Sound equipment: 4 speakers (ceiling) Dynacord, microphone-loop SAMSON ST5, base for microphone SAMSON SR55, amplifier sound PA-AMPLIFIER MUP 12.5

Access to the Internet.

Software product:

Operating system: Windows Vista, XP.

Microsoft Office.

-Scientific library with a reading room.

When using electronic publications, the University provides each student with a workplace in a computer class with Internet access in accordance with the scope of the discipline during self-training. Student access to Internet networks is quantitatively equal to one output per ten students.

10. Information support of discipline:

(a) software

use only licensed, installed in the ore. Microsoft Office software package.

b) a database, directory and search engine:

Database, directory and search engine:

1.The website of the library RUDN – Mode of access: <http://lib.rudn.ru/> - with desktop computers
PFUR

University library ONLINE – Access mode: <http://www.biblioclub.ru/>

1. LexisNexis. – Mode of access: <http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/lnacademic/>?

2. Book collection of the SPRINGER publishing house. – Mode of access:
www.springerlink.com

3. Bulletin RUDN – Mode of access: <http://www.elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>

4. Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO) – Access mode: <http://www.ciaonet.org/>

5. A universal database of East View. – Mode of access: <http://online.ebiblioteka.ru/>

6. Full-text collection of Russian scientific journals. eLibrary.ru – Mode to access:
<http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp?>

7. Electronic library of the Publishing house "Grebennikov". Grebennikon. – Regime of
access: <http://grebennikon.ru/>

8. International portal of electronic Newspapers of social and political subjects. Library
PressDisplay – access Mode: <http://library.pressdisplay.com>

9. Reference books - industry and country databases. Polpred.com ahhh! – Access mode:
<http://www.polpred.com/>

10. On-line access to magazines. Information database on all branches of science and electronic
delivery of documents. SwetsWise. – Mode of access: <https://www.swetswise.com>

11. University of Chicago Press Journals: American Journal of Education. Com-parative
Education Review. – Mode of access:
<http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/action/showJournals?type=byAlphabet>

12. Books of publishing house "Alpina publisherz". Actual business literature. – Regime of access: http://www.alpinabook.ru/books/online_biblioteka.php
13. Electronic library of literature on the history of Russia BIBLIOPHIKA – Access mode: <http://www.bibliophika.ru/>
14. Electronic library of dissertations of RSL – Mode of access: <http://diss.rsl.ru/>
15. Search engines : Yandex (yandex.ru), Google (google.ru)
16. Institute of Economics, RAS, Department of international economic and political studies. <http://www.imepi-eurasia.ru/kalendar>;
17. Information civilization of the 21st century. <http://info21.ru>;
18. Historical and political forum. <http://politicum.4adm.ru>;
19. Politics and Power. Category of CIS. <http://fanatpolitiki.ru>;
20. Federation Council Committee for the Commonwealth of Independent States. <http://www.sngcom.ru/publication>;
21. The Internet portal of the CIS. <http://www.e-cis.info>;
22. MFSGS. Interstate Fund for humanitarian cooperation of the CIS member States. <http://www.mfsgs-sng.org>. Библиотеки

- <http://www.gpntb.ru/> - State public scientific and technical library of Russia.
- <http://www.nlr.ru/> - Russian national library.
- <http://rsl.ru/> - Russian state library.
- <http://www.gpntb.ru/> - State public scientific and technical library of Russia.
- <http://elibrary.ru/> – Scientific electronic library.
- <http://lib.obninsk.org/>– you Can search for e-books in various areas
- <http://www.iph.ras.ru/> –Library of the Institute of philosophy.
- <http://www.lib.ru/> – e-library of Maxim Moshkova.
- <http://www.shpl.ru/> – Historical library.
- <http://www.gumer.info> – electronic library "Gumer". Sections Philosophy. Political science.

Sites of scientific journals

- <http://www.politstudies.ru> – journal "Political studies»
- <http://ecsocman.hse.ru/ons/> - academic interdisciplinary journal "Social Sciences and modernity".
- <http://www.isras.ru/socis.htm> - the magazine "Sociological studies".

- <http://www.isras.ru/authority.html> - "the Power".
- <http://uftp.ru/> - journal "Problems of management theory and practice".
- <http://pressa.ru/izdanie/21986> - electronic versions of printed publications.
- <http://socgum-zhurnal.ru> journal "Socio-humanitarian knowledge".
- www.polisportal.ru – Internet portal of the magazine "Polis".
- <http://vestnik.uapa.ru/> magazine "management Issues".
- <http://vphil.ru/> - journal "Questions of philosophy".
- <http://www.imemo.ru/jour/meimo> - journal "World economy and international relations»
- <https://www.comparativepolitics.org/jour> - journal "Comparative politics»

11. Educational-methodical and information support of discipline:

Teaching and learning materials

All materials are available via RUDN University Electronic Library resources or in the Internet. For the convenience of the students if it is possible materials are presented both in English and in Russian. The Power point presentation is also available in RUDN University's MOOC system.

1.Pochta Yu.M. Development of the Russian model of federalism: relationships of center and regions in 2007-2016 <http://journals.rudn.ru/political-science/article/view/13988/13237>

Электронный ресурс 20

2.Ana Paula Tostes. Regionalism and political representation in comparative perspective: the European Union and MERCOSUL // Contexto int. vol.35 no.2 Rio de Janeiro July/Dec. 2013

http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0102-85292013000200003 Электронный ресурс 20

3.Prasenjit Duara. Asia Redux: Conceptualizing a Region for Our Times // The Journal of Asian Studies, Vol. 69, No. 4 (NOVEMBER 2010), pp. 963-983 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40929275>

4.Regionalism. Annual Review of Political Science. Vol.13:1-535 (2010) //

<http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.polisci.13.050807.161356>

5.Regions and Regionalism in World Politics //

https://www.google.ru/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=7&ved=0ahUKEwifyqf2i5HUAhXiC5oKHbuGCAEQFghcMAY&url=http%3A%2F%2Ffbemoodle.emu.edu.tr%2Fpluginfile.php%2F37707%2Fmod_resource%2Fcontent%2F1%2FRegions_and_Regionalism_in_World_Politics.pptx&usq=AFQjCNEFJ4CduL_5CdRkwfyw5InxT8DoWA&sig2=x0DorO9k80WNeSiT1PNDCQ

6.Rafal Riedel.Regionalism in the context of a political system //

<file:///C:/Users/%D1%80%D0%BF%D1%80/Downloads/riedel.pdf>

7.Tanja A. Börzel and Soo Yeon Kim. The International Political Economy of Regionalism //

<http://politics.oxfordre.com/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.001.0001/acrefore-9780190228637-e-173?mediaType=Article>

8.Theorizing Regionalism: Cooperation, Integration, and Governance by Tanja A. Börzel //

file:///C:/Users/%D1%80%D0%BF%D1%80/Downloads/B%C3%B6rzel%20Cooperation_Integration_Governance%20EUSA.pdf

9.Alejandro Lorca. Regionalism's political implications in the Euromediterranean region //

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.40.7235&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

10.Jeremy Smith. A Region of Regions: The Historical Failure of Integration in the South Caucasus

// The South Caucasus beyond Borders, Boundaries and Division Lines Conflicts, Cooperation and Development /Edited by Mikko Palonkorpi. Turku, Finland, 2015.

11.Maurice Schiff and L. Alan Winters. Regional Integration and Development. Washington, DC:

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2003.

12. Knowledge control

1. ECTS – score-marks correspondence

Score	Marks	Marks ECTS
95 - 100	5+	A
86 - 94	5	B

69 - 85	4	C
61 - 68	3+	D
51 - 60	3	E
31 - 50	2+	FX
0 - 30	2	F
51 - 100	Passed	Passed

Students should submit all the works in pointed period. The score less than 51 is a negative result.

Themes of the abstracts

1. The main trends of globalization and regionalization in the modern world.
2. Regional subsystems of international relations.
3. The role and place of great powers in the regional subsystems of international relations.
4. The role of regional conflicts in contemporary world politics.
5. Importance of the political region as a concept of comparative political analysis (along with the national state).
6. Cross-regional dimension as an important complement to cross-national comparative political analysis.
7. Modern problems of the regional dimension of the political process in Russia.
8. The process of the formation of Russian regions (subjects of the federation) as political communities.
9. The main methodological approaches to the study of problems of regionalism and federalism,
10. Basic methodological approaches to the study of regional elites, regional political cultures.

Questions for intermediate attestation at the course:

1. Regionalization in modern global processes
2. Regional subsystems of international relations.

3. The role and place of great powers in the regional subsystems of international relations.
4. Regional conflicts as a factor of world politics.
5. Importance of the political region as a concept of comparative political analysis (along with the national state).
6. Cross-regional dimension of comparative political analysis.
7. Cross-national comparative political analysis
8. Modern problems of the regional dimension of the political process in Russia.
9. The process of the formation of Russian regions (subjects of the federation) as political communities.
10. Methodology of research on problems of regionalism and federalism
11. Methodology for the study of electoral geography, regional political processes and regimes
12. Methodology for the study of regional elites, regional political cultures.

Topics to self study

1. The main trends of globalization and regionalization in the modern world.
2. Regional subsystems of international relations.
3. The role and place of great powers in the regional subsystems of international relations.
4. The role of regional conflicts in contemporary world politics.
5. Importance of the political region as a concept of comparative political analysis (along with the national state).
6. Cross-regional dimension as an important complement to cross-national comparative political analysis.
7. Modern problems of the regional dimension of the political process in Russia.
8. The process of the formation of Russian regions (subjects of the federation) as political communities.
9. The main methodological approaches to the study of problems of regionalism and federalism,
10. Basic methodological approaches to the study of regional elites, regional political cultures.

Questions for exam preparation

1. Regionalization in modern global processes
2. Regional subsystems of international relations.
3. The role and place of great powers in the regional subsystems of international relations.
4. Regional conflicts as a factor of world politics.
5. Importance of the political region as a concept of comparative political analysis (along with the national state).
6. Cross-regional dimension of comparative political analysis.
7. Cross-national comparative political analysis
8. Modern problems of the regional dimension of the political process in Russia.
9. The process of the formation of Russian regions (subjects of the federation) as political communities.
10. Methodology of research on problems of regionalism and federalism
11. Methodology for the study of electoral geography, regional political processes and regimes
12. Methodology for the study of regional elites, regional political cultures.

GLOSSARY

Region (in international relations) a limited number of states linked by a geographical relationship and by a degree of mutual interdependence

Regional integration. A process that leads to greater interdependence within a region. Regional integration may be market-driven or policy-led. Global integration refers to a similar process operating globally. Regional integration contributes to peace and security in the region and to the strengthening of the region's interaction with other regions of the world. The nation-

state system, which has been the predominant pattern of international relations since the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 is evolving towards a system in which regional groupings of states is becoming more important than sovereign states. There is a powerful perception that the idea of the state and its sovereignty has been made irrelevant by processes that are taking place at both the global and local level.

Regional interdependence. Regional political, economic interaction through trade, investment, finance, and other channels. The degree of regional interdependence affects the way a region's economies move together and how changes are transmitted among them.

Regional cooperation. Official activities that encourage regional integration and help to shape coordinated action and responses to developments that affect the region. These activities include intergovernmental dialogue, information exchanges, provision of regional public goods, and regional institution building.

Regionalism. History of the modern regionalism can be divided into three phases: 1) "imperial regionalism" of the 1920s - 1930s, 2) "closed regionalism", which appeared after the Second World War, and characteristic of the international system to the middle of 1970s, and 3) "open regionalism", the emergence of which began from the end of the 1980s and especially after the end of the Cold War. Latest two periods are usually referred to as periods of "old" and "new" regionalism.

Definition: A policy perspective that focuses on the importance of regional integration and promotes regional cooperation. Regionalism lies at an intermediate level between nationalism and globalism. In international relations, regionalism is the expression of a common sense of identity and purpose combined with the creation and implementation of institutions that express a particular identity and shape collective action within a geographical region. International regionalism is the formation of interstate associations or groupings on the basis of regions. The European Union can be classified as a result of regionalism. The idea that lies behind this increased regional identity is that as a region becomes more economically integrated, it will necessarily become politically integrated as well. The European example is especially valid in this light, as the European Union as a political body grew out of more than 40 years of economic integration within Europe. The precursor to the EU, the European Economic Community (EEC) was entirely an economic entity.

Regionalization. A process that promotes the formation of regions. Regionalization usually refers to market-led integration and is often used in contrast to globalization, to indicate a world with a stronger regional focus.

The program is designed in accordance with the requirements of the operating system in PFUR.

Developers:

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