

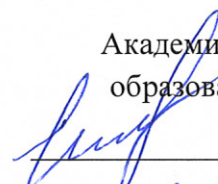
Санкт-Петербургский филиал федерального государственного
автономного образовательного учреждения высшего образования
«Национальный исследовательский университет «Высшая школа экономики»

Факультет Санкт-Петербургская школа социальных и гуманитарных наук
Национального исследовательского университета «Высшая школа экономики»

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Аннотации к рабочим программам дисциплин

СОГЛАСОВАНО:
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MODERN POLITICAL SCIENCE: INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Type of the course: Core

Prerequisites: The course is elaborated for magister students of the first year and is taught from the beginning of the first module. For that reason the course has no prerequisites as its main idea is to serve as an introduction and a base for subsequent courses.

ECTS workload: 3

Course Overview:

Generally, the course is about the theory and practice of comparative politics.

The first part (Block 1) covers the major concepts of political science, and comparative politics in particular. The students learn how to work with the major concepts like “power”, “authority”, “institutions”, “development”, “modernization”, “political regime”. They also learn how to methodologically correctly apply comparative method at different scales.

The second part (Block 2) covers the basic issues and political process at the Eurasian region in comparative perspective, in particular state and nation-building processes, institution-building, increasing state capacity, enhancing regional integration.

The teaching format is traditional and innovative at the same time. Students will learn through lectures and through class-led debate. Most of the intellectual work on this course will be done in the seminars, where students will discuss the assigned readings for the course and link them to major theories and policy dilemmas of comparative politics.

Theory and Methodology of Political Research

Type of the course: Obligatory

Prerequisites: -

ECTS workload: 6

Course Overview:

The goal of this course is to provide a brief introduction to the methodology of political science research. The course consists of two parts.

The first part offers an overview of the key quantitative methods used in contemporary political science. This part begins with the introduction to the basic principles of political inquiry. Then we consider the basic concepts of statistics and probability. We also discuss such topics as exploratory data analysis and data visualization, statistical hypothesis testing, linear regression models, and regression diagnostics. R programming language is used as a primary tool for data processing and statistical computations. Students are assumed to be familiar with high school math program, have basic computer literacy and be willing to work hard to learn the essentials of data analysis.

The purpose of the second part of the course is to present the fundamentals of qualitative social research, as well as to develop students’ skills of using qualitative methods in their own empirical research. Focus will be done on the possibilities of using qualitative methodology in political studies. As part of the course, students will learn what methodological and theoretical ideas compose the basis of qualitative research in the social sciences (and why qualitative researchers demonstrate such a passion for the study of everyday experience and meanings that

people have about their lives), what the research design is, which methods of data collection and analysis exist in this methodology (in-depth interviews, participant observation, focus groups, discourse analysis, grounded theory, and others). Students will learn how to plan, to organize and to implement qualitative research; how to collect qualitative interviews, to conduct participant observation and focus groups; how to analyze the qualitative data, including media texts and biographical documents. The research is the process starting with inventing the topic and preparing a research proposal, which includes the development of a research design, continuing with fieldwork and with the analysis of collected data, and ending with the writing of academic text.

Postcommunist politics and society

Type of the course: Core

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 6

Course Overview:

The course is designed to provide students with the necessary theoretical and empirical background for the study of the Postcommunist politics. It will cover a broad set of issues concerning Communism historical legacy; Postcommunist political institution-building and societal context of the Postcommunist political transformations.

Course is organized into four parts. They cover theory of totalitarianism and Leninist/Stalinist model of the historical development, current literature on democratization, regime change and regime performance (with a focus on hybrid patterns of contemporary authoritarianism), social and cultural conditions of the Postcommunist transformation, Postcommunist institutional politics and political economy of Postcommunism.

The course consists of interactive lectures and seminars comprised of diverse learning tools: literature discussion, student presentations (in small groups), and the individual written assignments (essays).

East Asia: Politics and Society

Type of the course: Core

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 6

Course Overview:

The course offers introduction into study of traditional institutional structure of East Asia societies. Special attention will be given to analysis of the institutional development of China – a key historical society in the region. Comparative historical analysis of China's institutional history will shed light on how to conceptualize societal tradition which is behind contemporary East (South-East) Asia.

The course will cover development of the basic economic institutions (commercial practices, financial and bank system, etc.); evolution of social and cultural institutions (education, class system and social mobility, family, special urbanization patterns, bureaucracy, religion in Chinese society, science and technology, etc.); China as a model for historical development in East Asia; Chinese communism; historical legacies and contemporary growth in China and East Asia.

Students will familiarize themselves both with classical texts and contemporary literature on the field.

The course consists of interactive lectures and seminars comprised of diverse learning tools: literature discussion, student presentations (in small groups), and the individual written assignments.

At the end of course students will:

- Demonstrate a good knowledge of historical transformation and recent transformation of the East Asia societies – the assumptions, 'tools' and limitations.
- Critically evaluate and apply the core arguments of the related scholarship to political and policy situations.
- Demonstrate how similar processes may work in various historical settings.
- Provide a more effective rationale for the politics that we encounter.

Media in Contemporary Politics and Society

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: General social or political theory

ECTS workload: 6

Course Overview:

Media and other means of communication are more and more pervasive in our societies. Different spheres of society – from politics to healthcare to culture – are leaving more and more “digital traces” that are becoming available globally. The society has not yet found ways to cope with and make use of this abundance of channels of communication / information storage and the huge data they carry. However, this phenomenon is already influencing elections, mobilizing grassroots initiatives, and changing political regimes.

The goal of this course is to get acquainted with the latest findings in the sphere of media-political relations and to learn to analyze empirical evidence in this sphere.

The Political Economy of Post-Communist Transition

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 4

Course Overview:

This course explores the complex relations between political and economic transition in Russia and other post-communist countries in the last 40 years. In the 1980s, communist political leaders realized that the command system could no longer provide economic growth. Their response to this challenge was to launch economic reforms that in turn had a significant impact on the political system.

While in China economic opening and reform resulted in a period of prolonged economic growth, reforms in Russia led to a severe economic crisis with a 45% decrease in GDP between 1991 and 1998, before growth took off during the 2000s. Today, many post-communist countries stand again at a point where they have to re-think their underlying economic model. To understand where they are coming from, and where they might be headed, this course provides an in-depth discussion of the concept of economic growth in post-communist transition. What are the determinants of economic growth in both countries? What is the role played by politicians, economic advisors and business elites, the effect of shock therapy and gradualism, and the role of state institutions? How do privatization, corruption, the nature of state-business links and the availability of natural resources affect economic performance? After offering a short historical overview, we will discuss all of these topics in turn.

Russia's electoral politics: comparative perspective

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 5

Course Overview:

The course is designed to provide students with the necessary theoretical and empirical background for the study of the non-competitive elections. The Russian electoral field will be used as a case to demonstrate peculiarities of this institutional phenomenon.

The course will cover a broad set of issues concerning theories of non-competitive elections and contemporary authoritarian consolidation; contentious politics; Postcommunist political institution-building and societal context of the Russian electoral politics. A special attention will be given to the theory of electoral fraud and methods of the fraud detection and measurement (electoral forensics).

The course consists of interactive lectures and seminars comprised of diverse learning tools: literature discussion, student presentations (in small groups), and the individual written assignments.

At the end of course students will:

- Demonstrate a good knowledge of non-competitive elections in contemporary non-democracies – the assumptions, 'tools' and limitations.
- Critically evaluate and apply the core arguments of the related scholarship to political and policy situations.
- Demonstrate how similar processes may work in various historical settings.
- Provide a more effective rationale for the politics that we encounter.

Politics and Economics of International Energy

Type of the course: Elective, on-line

Prerequisites: No

ECTS workload: 3

Course Overview:

The course discusses global trends in energy consumption and production, various available scenarios for potential developments in the coming decades, the availability of oil reserves and the evolution of the oil industry. It then discusses natural gas and highlights the differences between oil and gas. It will also discuss renewable energy sources, nuclear energy and EU energy policy.

The course consists of seminars (4 hours) and self-directed studies (110 hours). The main teaching and learning methods include seminars and readings of assigned texts.

At the end of the course students will be:

- Able to build professional communication in Russian and (or) English on the profile of activities in a multicultural environment based on the use of various communication technologies.
- Able to develop proposals and recommendations for applied research and consulting
- Able to use current research results in political science and related disciplines, to develop applications of political science to solve practical problems of professional activity.

Computational Text Analysis

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: Students are assumed to be familiar with the traditional content analysis, and have basic knowledge of statistics. Some background knowledge in linguistics will be helpful, but is not critical. R programming environment will be used for practical exercises, so basic knowledge of R is desirable. Reading any introductory book/tutorial on R (and doing the exercises it suggests) is a viable option when no formal training in R is available.

ECTS workload: 3

Course Overview:

For political science research, written text provide essential data for studying ideology and political discourse, conflict, sentiment and political affiliation, among many other things. With a growing availability of larger collections of text in digital form it is tempting to scale the research up in terms of the population studied (e.g. “all social media users of a town”), time spans (e.g. “all of the Post-Soviet history”), and geographical scope (e.g. “all educational migration in Russia”). Computational methods for text analysis promise to aid at the scale where traditional content analysis is not feasible.

The goal of the course is to provide basic understanding on how to properly use collections of texts as quantitative evidence, and to make this knowledge practical. During the course we will cover basic word statistics, various exploratory methods, supervised and unsupervised modeling of text phenomena.

Social Networks Analysis

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: -

ECTS workload: 3

Course Overview:

The course will explore main conceptual, theoretical and methodological approaches related to Social Network Analysis (SNA). Part of the course will be practical training in SNA research methods and techniques.

Intended Learning Outcomes:

- Understanding basic concepts of social network analysis
- Understanding how networks can contribute to the explanation of specific social, political, economic and cultural phenomena
- Mastering basic skills of working with SNA software Gephi, Pajek, R packages
- Acquaintance with bibliographic network analysis software VosViewer, CitNetExplorer

Postcommunist civil society: comparative perspective

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 3

Course Overview:

This course is designed to provide students with the necessary theoretical and empirical background for the study of the Post-Communist civil society. It will cover a broad set of issues including: conceptual discussion of the civil society theories; civil society and democracy, democratization and development; concept and practices of “illiberal” civil society; the political implications of contemporary social movements; and the evolution of civil space in major segments of the Post-Communist world.

At the end of course students will:

- Demonstrate a good knowledge of contemporary “civil sphere” transformations – the assumptions, 'tools' and limitations.
- Critically evaluate and apply the core arguments of the civil society scholarship to political and policy situations.
- Demonstrate how similar processes may work in various historical settings.
- Provide a more effective rationale for the politics that we encounter.

Russia's Identity in World Politics: from “Global South” to “Global Nomads”

Type of the course: elective

Prerequisites: English B2

ECTS workload: 4

Course Overview:

In this course we approach the sociocultural premises of Russian foreign policy, which often remain implicit yet invite direct inquiry. The idea of the course is a comparative analysis of Russia's Identity in World Politics through perspectives of different schools of International Relations. The main focus of the course goes on the role Russian political actors play in the construction of “Global South - North” relationships while others turn into “Global Nomads” like transnational migrants, “third culture kids” and transnational intellectuals. Exploring phenomena of political securitization, deconstruction of political images of the “enemy”, collective guilt and moral debt that the West owes to “Global South”, we discuss the terms under which regional conflicts could be negotiation within the supranational institutions (like UNESCO) and turned for the good of a planetary development.

The course is based on the interactive principle and qualitative research methods; the students are encouraged to participate in the discussions over the key problems that national and transnational actors face within Russian and world politics in the era of globalization. The assessment of the course includes a creative research portfolio and its oral presentation in the class.

Students will target the following learning objectives:

- Examine the core literature necessary for understanding of societal and political developments
- Know key concepts and approaches in global and transnational relations

Gain necessary skills for academic discussion, reading, and writing also doing research design

Historical, Political and Economic integration of BRICS

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: Knowledge of the basic configuration of international relation, awareness on the main social and political theories of IR etc.

ECTS workload: 4

Course Overview:

The course is devoted to the introduction of the students to the processes of political, economic and social integration of the BRICS countries. As such the course includes short introduction to the histories of Brazil, China, India and South Africa as well as in-depth analysis of the main integration policies on the BRICS level. The analysis is based upon declarations of the BRICS summits and ministerial meetings as well as other policy documents. As such, the course offers insight to the current processes of the formation of one of the most widely discussed international grouping, one of the BRICS countries.

At the end of course students will:

- Demonstrate a good knowledge of BRICS intergration – the assumptions, 'tools' and imitations.
- Critically evaluate and apply the core arguments of the civil society scholarship to political and policy situations in various communication settings.
- Demonstrate how similar processes may work in various historical settings.
- Provide a more effective rationale for the politics that we encounter.

Nationalism in Soviet and post-Soviet Russia

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 4

Course Overview:

This course explores various issues of nationalism in Soviet and post-Soviet Russia/Eurasia from the emergence of the Soviet Union up to recent developments. The objective of the course is to provide a broad understanding of the importance of nationalism in Soviet and Russian political history.

Students will familiarize themselves with the Soviet and post-Soviet nationalities policies as well as with ethnic problems and conflicts in the USSR/ Eurasia. Students will be also able to analyze the logic of decision-making in the Soviet nationalities policy and realize political potential and prospects of nationalism in present Eurasia. The course will enable students to evaluate policies, problems and conflicts both from normative and non-normative (pragmatic) perspectives.

The course consists of three parts: the first part presents theoretical introduction to nationalism, the second part covers the Soviet period and the third part focuses on the post-Soviet nationalism. Among the topics covered are the emergence of the USSR, policy of 'positive discrimination', Stalin's 'Great power Russian nationalism', ethnic reasons of the collapse of the USSR, ethnic mobilization in the late Soviet period, conflict in Chechnya, radical Russian nationalism and many others.

Russia in World Politics

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: The learning of this discipline is based on previous courses taught at the bachelor level and during the MA program's 1st year: "Political Science", "Fundamentals of Public Policy", "Political Management and Public Policy".

ECTS workload: 4

Course Overview:

The main course goals are (1) to examine major drivers of Russia's foreign policy in the post-Cold War era and (2) to describe the key functional and regional dimensions of Moscow's international course.

More specifically, the course will examine:

- Russian foreign policy schools.

- Russian national security doctrines and threat perceptions.
- Russian foreign policy decision-making system.
- Regional dimensions of Russia's foreign policy.
- Functional dimensions of Russia's international course.

This course represents a combination of classical lecturing and class-room discussions/seminars. The latter are expected to help students to go more into details while discussing the compulsory readings with the fellow students and the lecturer in a more interactive way.

The case-method of instruction will be an integral part of the course. Using specific issues, this system helps students to analyze real events and to combine their knowledge of political theory with practice. *Comparative method* aimed at examining similarities and dissimilarities between, for instance, different Russian foreign policy schools or between various geographic and functional dimensions of Russia's international strategies.

This course will also use a *historical approach* to demonstrate both the continuity and striking difference between the Soviet and post-Soviet Russian foreign policies.

Interactive teaching methods such as classroom simulations, gaming, policy workshops, and computer generated technology (especially Internet) will also contribute to the practical preparation given to the students.

CONFLICT IN RUSSIA – EU RELATIONS

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 4

Course Overview:

By studying this course students will learn to reflect in a critical way on the Russia-EU relations. The course content will cover all dimensions of relations between Russia and the European Union – political, economic and cultural.

The primary aim of the course is to form a complete understanding of approaches to studying relations between two major powers in Europe and to test them by using different examples from Russia-EU current relations.

At the end of the course, students will:

Understand fundamental terminology;

Understand institutional systems of Russia and the EU and be able to compare them;

Understand decision-making processes in foreign policy in Russia and the EU and be able to compare them;

Be able to discuss various policies and dimensions in this dyadic relations.

The lectures are supported by Power Point presentations, which are then made available to the students. Seminars follow an interactive format that includes discussions of key readings, debates, group presentations, etc.

Russia in Arctic region

Type of the course: Mandatory

Prerequisites: n/a

ECTS workload: 4

Course Overview:

The course is to explore theoretical and historical framework related to a concept of the Arctic region. It offers interdisciplinary study of the region which will include investigation of geographical, environmental, economic, cultural and political aspects of its history and contemporary development. Special attention will be given to Russia's involvement into the region and Arctic's standing in global affairs.

The course will be organized into two parts. The first one will cover economic, environmental, cultural and political history of the Arctic. It will explore colonial expansion in the region and resulted structure of the international cooperation and competition, environmental and global security issues, and issues related to the history and contemporary development of indigenous population.

The second part will focus on international relations in the region and Russia's standing in the Arctic. It will explore regional structure of international organizations as well as Russia's Arctic policies (at both federal and local levels). Special attention will be paid to Russia's Arctic energy and security strategies and its ways to manage indigenous population affairs.

Moral Foundations of Politics

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 2

Course Overview:

This course explores the question when do governments deserve our allegiance, and when should they be denied it? It starts with a survey of the major political theories of the Enlightenment: Utilitarianism, Marxism, and the social contract tradition. In each case, we begin with a look at classical formulations, locating them in historical context, but then shift to the contemporary debates as they relate to politics today. Next, we turn to the rejection of Enlightenment political thinking, again exploring both classical and contemporary formulations. The last part of the course deals with the nature of, and justifications for, democratic politics, and their relations to Enlightenment and Anti-Enlightenment political thinking. In addition to exploring theoretical differences among the various authors discussed, considerable attention is devoted to the practical implications of their competing arguments. To this end, we discuss a variety of concrete problems, including debates about economic inequality, affirmative action and the distribution of health care, the limits of state power in the regulation of speech and religion, and difficulties raised by the emerging threat of global environmental decay.

Public Policy Challenges of the 21st Century

Type of the course: Elective, on-line

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 2

Course Overview:

This course introduces class participants to the political significance and societal consequences of challenges facing policymakers. It is designed to help participants develop skills to analyze policy proposals and advocate for their preferred options for issues on the public policy agenda ahead. The class assumes basic knowledge about governing institutions and democratic processes, while recommending supplemental materials for further study to complement reading

links provided. The course focuses on future policy challenges, while examining the broad historical context in which policies are adopted and implemented. As the course evaluates how issues are advanced by private sector interests, non-governmental organizations, and government policymakers, it examines how groups become effective policy advocates. Particular attention is paid to how winning coalitions are formed and how issue framing shapes the outcome of policy campaigns.

The Emergence of the Modern Middle East - Part I

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 2

Course Overview:

This course reviews the emergence of the modern Middle East from the fall of the Ottoman Empire, at the end of the First World War to the present. We will discuss the Ottoman legacy in the region and the Western imperial impact on the creation of the Arab state system. The course will review the rise and retreat of Arab nationalism, the problems of internal cohesion of the Arab states, issues of religion and state, and the evolution of Islamist politics. We will also focus on the evolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its impact on the region and will conclude with an in depth analysis of the “Arab Spring” by placing these contemporary revolutionary events in their historical context.

The course consists of seminars (4 hours) and self-directed studies (72 hours). The main teaching and learning methods include seminars and readings of assigned texts.

The Emergence of the Modern Middle East - Part II

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 2

Course Overview:

This course reviews the developments in the Middle East from the early 20th century to the present. It will discuss the rise and retreat of Arab nationalism, the problems of internal cohesion of the Arab states, issues of religion and state, and the evolution of Islamist politics. It will also focus on the evolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its impact on the region and will conclude with an in depth analysis of the “Arab Spring” by placing these contemporary revolutionary events in their historical context.

The course consists of seminars (4 hours) and self-directed studies (72 hours). The main teaching and learning methods include seminars and readings of assigned texts.

Geopolitics of Europe

Type of the course: Elective

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 2

Course Overview:

This course offers a dynamic program on tensions and issues within the European Union, as well as its interactions with the rest of the world. Through maps, iconography, videos, computer graphics and role playing, the course renders the main geopolitical issues appropriate to Europe

while focusing on its representations around the world. Definitely multi-disciplinary, this course offers the learners a real tool box built up through a combination of History, Geopolitics, Economics, Political science, Geography and Law.

The course consists of seminars (4 hours) and self-directed studies (72 hours). The main teaching and learning methods include seminars and readings of assigned texts.

Research Seminar “Eurasian Political Studies”

Type of the course: Core

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 12

Course Overview:

This course provides students with basic knowledge on the most important aspects of scientific inquiry within the social sciences including various approaches to scientific knowledge, research strategies, methods and techniques.

Students will be introduced to the whole research cycle starting from the formulation of hypotheses and research questions, study design, choice of appropriate instruments and measurements, sampling and data collection. The course discusses trade-offs associated with various research designs, contending research methods and how these methods cope with the trade-offs.

During theory-oriented sessions and practical seminars students will answer step-by-step various questions about how to design their own study. Students will be required to introduce their own research design by applying knowledge acquired throughout the course

The course consists of interactive seminars comprised of diverse learning tools: literature discussion, student presentations (in small groups), and the individual written assignments.

Research Seminar: Energy Policy of Eurasia

Type of the course: Core

Prerequisites: None

ECTS workload: 4

Course Overview:

Energy is one of the major factors in the architecture of country strategies, national power, and in determining the shape of the international system. As both concerns about oil supply and pressures to reduce carbon emissions intensify, countries are grappling to situate their energy policies in the broader context of their grand strategies. This course will examine the intersection between international security, climate change, and global energy issues and regulation. It looks at new technologies and innovations – such as those making the extraction of shale gas and tight oil economical – and how they are changing patterns of trade and demanding new forms of regulatory practices at domestic, international, and transnational levels. While we will focus on Eurasia, we will also consider other regions.

The course consists of interactive seminars comprised of diverse learning tools: literature discussion, student presentations (in small groups), and the individual written assignments.

At the end of course students will:

- Demonstrate a good knowledge of contemporary issues of the global energy policy and apply them in their own study following the guidelines of professional ethics;
- Demonstrate ability to analyze and verify information, and, if necessary synthesize missing data from the available sources
- Demonstrate abilities to organize research activities and professional

analytical investigations;

- Demonstrate ability to prepare analytical materials (reports, presentations, research notes, etc);
- Demonstrate how similar processes may work in various historical
- Provide a more effective rationale for the politics that we encounter;
- Demonstrate abilities of efficient interpersonal and intercultural communication,
- Demonstrate ability to express own opinion, use English language for professional communication