



Political Science

First cycle studies

Information about courses, syllabuses, readings, etc.

Spring semester 2013, first edition

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY

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Welcome to the Department of Political Science!

What is politics? Is man, as Aristotle argued, a political animal? What should the state do? And what happens if the state is about to crumble away? In what way does Sweden act in the EU – and what does Sweden mean for the EU? Who benefits from globalisation? Who is allowed to be a citizen? How are the climate changes to be handled politically? Whose security and what values are protected by the security policy? What is terrorism?

Political conversations take place everywhere – in the UN, in the Swedish parliament, at our on dinner tables, in the media. Whether it is about current politics or eternal philosophical dilemmas, issues concerning the governance of society and how our community should be organised are always of immediate interest and importance. Political Science focuses on these problems.

Political science is the scientific study of politics. The American political scientist Robert Dahl argues that political science is about studying power – power and power relations at different levels of society and in all possible forms. Another thought is that politics can be delimited to the authoritative distribution of values. Regardless of how the study object within political science is defined the subject is broad and includes several different specialisations, such as Swedish politics, International Relations, Political Theory, Public Administration and Comparative Politics – but also questions of development, gender and the EU.

The Department's aim is to work for **fresh ideas**, an environment of **high tolerance**, but without foregoing established scientific requirements such as clear argumentation, transparency, systematics and an awareness of problems of interpretation. We also attach great value to the pedagogical development and students' possibilities to influence their education. The ambition is **political scientific multiplicity**, combined with openness to different perspectives and methods.

Research at the Department

The Department's researchers are highly qualified both nationally and internationally in several research areas. In the spring of 2011 the research programme "Transnational Actors and Global Governance" was elected as a

leading research area at Stockholm University. A number of the Department's researchers are affiliated to the programme. European Politics, International Relations, Politics and Gender, Politics and Development, and Political Theory are examples of other research areas at the Department.

Undergraduate Studies

Undergraduate studies at the Department of Political Science consist of three levels taken in consecutive order: **Political Science I, II and III**. The outline of the courses on the different levels is identical to that of its Swedish language equivalent, the only difference being that teaching and examinations are in English. The courses are open to exchange students, free movers and other students who do not speak Swedish, but also to Swedish-speaking students. Some students consider it an extra merit to follow the courses in English. It may also be good training for studies abroad.

Each level comprises 30 credits, which correspond to one semester of full-time studies. If you choose political science as the main subject in a Degree of Bachelor, you normally take 90 credits of political science and then add other subjects up to 180 credits.

The aim of Political Science I is to present an overview of the political science discipline. At Political Science II and III you may choose a sub-discipline, either in your choice of special course or in your choice of essay work. Your choice in this respect may reflect either a concentration on some central themes in political science or a broadening of your perspective within the political science discipline. There is an emphasis on teaching how to conduct independent analysis of political phenomena.

The **Bachelor's Programme in Economics and Political Science** (Politices kandidat i nationalekonomi och statsvetenskap) is a three-year programme combining Economics and Political Science. It is not, however, possible to study this Programme in English.

Bachelor's Programme in Business Administration and Political Science is a new Programme for students interested in pursuing an international career in Management. The Programme combines the study of Business Administration with that of Political Science. You will gain knowledge of accounting, marketing, management and finance, as well as of the main political systems and theories in Political Science. The objective of the Programme is to prepare you for work in international business and organisations in the public sector, or in

non-governmental organisations. The language of instruction is English and the Programme is hosted by the School of Business and offered in collaboration with the Department of Political Science and the Centre for Academic English. More information about the programme can be found on www.fek.su.se/en/.

Master's Programme

The Master's Programme, which embraces 120 credits (two years of full-time studies), was offered for the first in the autumn of 2007. The language of instruction is primarily Swedish. The Programme offers a variety of courses and the opportunity of professional internship at different public authorities, companies and organisations. All specialisations lead to a Degree of Master of Political Science.

More information about the programme, application forms and application deadline can be found on our website www.statsvet.su.se.

International Master's Programme

From the autumn semester of 2009 we also offer an International Master's Programme in Political Science, a two-year programme where the language of instruction is English. This programme has a stress on broad courses that are employment preparatory and aim to increase the employability of the students. The first year of the programme presents a mix of compulsory and optional courses. The latter include a number of thematic courses representing eight sub-disciplines in Political Science. All thematic courses are also open for students not enrolled in the programme.

The independent research project (the master's thesis, 30 credits) is written during the third semester. The topic is freely chosen in consultation with a supervisor. During the fourth semester students may undertake a workplace internship, corresponding to 15, 22.5 or 30 credits, or a semester abroad as exchange students.

More information about the programme can be found on our website www.statsvet.su.se/English/Student/masters_programme.htm. If you have questions about the Master's Programme and cannot find the answers on our website, please send an e-mail to info.master@statsvet.su.se.

Studies Abroad

The Department co-operates with European universities within the Socrates networks (Erasmus) and with Nordic universities in the Nordplus network. You have to acquire a minimum of 60 university credits to be eligible for scholarships within these networks, including at least a completed Political Science I. Further, after completing the Political Science II, you are also eligible to apply for a scholarship for studies in developing countries within the Linnaeus-Palme exchange programme. There are thus good opportunities for doing some of your studies abroad. For more information, contact our Erasmus/Nordplus co-ordinators.

The Department is also part of a programme called Minor Field Studies (MFS), which is financed by Sida. Within this programme students at Political Science III and the master's programme may apply for scholarships for field work in a country in the developing world.

Ph.D. Programme

The Ph.D. programme comprises 240 credits (four years of full-time studies). The purpose of the programme is to provide researchers with the ability to independently plan and write scientific reports. Ph.D. students are offered deeper knowledge of Political Science and thorough training in research methods as well as insights into the problems of research in the field. The programme prepares students for such tasks in society where a comprehensive knowledge of political science is valuable, for example as researchers, teachers and experts.

Further information about the Ph.D. programme can be found on our website at www.statsvet.su.se/English/Student/graduate_studies.htm.

General Information

Address, Telephone Numbers etc.

Visiting Address

Stockholm University
Department of Political Science
Universitetsvägen 10 F (4th, 5th and 7th floors, and "Skogstorpet").
Underground station: Universitetet

Postal Address

Stockholm University
Department of Political Science
S-106 91 STOCKHOLM
Sweden

Telephone

The university switchboard number is 08-16 20 00. The room numbers and telephone extensions to individual staff members at the Department can be found on the website www.statsvet.su.se and on the directory on the notice board in building F, floor 7. Please note that the Student Office does not connect calls to individual teachers and professors; they have to be contacted either through the university switchboard or through their personal telephone extensions.

Telefax

The fax number of the Department is 08-15 25 29.

Website

<http://www.statsvet.su.se>

Room Numbers

Room numbers are based on codes which consist of one letter and three figures. The letter denotes the building, the first figure denotes the floor, and the last two figures denote the location of the room on that floor. Room F784 is thus located in building F, floor 7.

The Department's Executive Group

Head of Department

Professor Maritta Soininen

Room F771, tel. 08-16 26 41, e-mail: maritta.soininen@statsvet.su.se

Office hours by appointment.

Deputy Head of Department

Professor Ludvig Beckman

Room F736, tel. 08-16 26 31, e-mail: ludvig.beckman@statsvet.su.se

Office hours by appointment.

Director of First Cycle Studies

Senior Lecturer Maria Jansson

Room F793, tel. 08-16 26 26, e-mail: maria.jansson@statsvet.su.se

Office hours by appointment.

Deputy Director of First and Second Cycle Studies

Ghada Najem

Room F442, tel: 08-674 71 62, e-mail: ghada.najem@statsvet.su.se

Office hours by appointment.

Director of Second Cycle Studies

Senior Lecturer Alexandra Segerberg

Room F532, tel. 08-16 37 22, e-mail: alexandra.segerberg@statsvet.su.se

Office hours by appointment.

Director of Graduate Studies

Professor Kristina Boréus

Room F764, tel. 08-16 26 32, e-mail: kristina.boreus@statsvet.su.se

Office hours by appointment.

Chief Administrator

Principal Administrative Officer Jonas Nordstrand

Room F796, tel. 08-16 30 89, e-mail: jonas.nordstrand@statsvet.su.se

Office hours by appointment.

Study Information

Much of the information concerning courses and teaching will be distributed during the semester through the web-based learning and collaboration system **Mondo** (<https://mondo.su.se/portal>).

Messages posted on the Mondo sites are considered to have reached all students within three working days. You can check your exam results on the web at <http://minastudier.su.se>. You will also find a lot of useful information related to your studies on the Department's website, www.statsvet.su.se. In addition, the Department has a notice board located in building F, floor 4, where information about conferences, guest lectures, etc. is posted.

Study Periods

Spring semester 2013: 2013-01-21 – 2013-06-09 (may be prolonged)

Autumn semester 2013: 2013-09-02 – 2014-01-19

Student Affairs Office

The Student Affairs Office (room F472) provides information of a general character and issues study certificates.

Please note that certificates of a more elaborate character (i.e. other than LADOK transcripts) requires a turnaround time of 3–4 days. During the most hectic periods (e.g. start of semester, application deadlines, etc.) the turnaround time may be longer. In these periods we recommend you to send your request by e-mail to the Student Counselor (see next paragraph).

The Student Affairs Office hours (during the regular semester)

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 11.30–13.00.

Room F472

Telephone hours (during the regular semester)

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 11.30–13.00. Tel. 08-16 32 22

E-mail address: studentexpedition@statsvet.su.se

Student Counselor

The main tasks of the student counsellor are to provide information about studies, exams and teaching, as well as to issue transcripts and certificates.

Office hours (during the regular semester)

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 11.00–12.00 hrs.
Room F460

Telephone hours (during the regular semester)

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 10.30–11.00 hrs. Tel. 08-16 30 02

E-mail address: studievagledare@statsvet.su.se

Internship co-ordinators

Internship co-ordinator for **basic level programmes:**

Monica Andersson, tel. 08-16 31 14, monica.andersson@statsvet.su.se

Internship co-ordinator for **advanced level programmes:**

Alexandra Segerberg, tel. 08-16 37 22, alexandra.segerberg@statsvet.su.se

Programme co-ordinators

Programme co-ordinator for **Bachelor's Programme in Economics and Political Science:**

Maria Jansson, tel. 08-16 26 26, maria.jansson@statsvet.su.se

Director of Studies, **advanced level:**

Alexandra Segerberg, tel. 08-16 37 22, alexandra.segerberg@statsvet.su.se

Erasmus/Nordplus Co-ordinators

Merrick Tabor, room F756, tel. 08-16 13 18, e-mail:

merrick.tabor@statsvet.su.se

Student Counselor, room F460, tel. 08-16 30 02, e-mail:

studievagledare@statsvet.su.se

Questions concerning exchange studies should be send to
exchange@statsvet.su.se

Services for Disabled Students

Stockholm University offers a number of different services for disabled students. For more information, please contact the University's co-ordinator.

Åsa Ferm, tel: 08-16 21 23, e-mail: studentstod@su.se.

“Service till studenter med funktionsnedsättning”, the A-building, 3rd floor.

It is most important that you contact the co-ordinator in good time before the start of the semester, especially for dyslectic students due to literature matters.

For information and support during the semester you are welcome to contact the Department's student counsellor: studievagledare@statsvet.su.se.

If you have been granted special examination support, contact the Department's examination administrator no later than three weeks before the exam, in order to make sure that the necessary measures can be taken. The examination administrator can be reached via e-mail: studentexpedition@statsvet.su.se.

The Department's Work for Gender Equality and Equal Treatment

The Department of Political Science has a committee for gender equality and equal treatment which consists of representatives of teachers, administrators, Ph.D. students, undergraduate students, and the Department's equality ombudsman. The committee's work embraces among other things the production and evaluation of the Department's equality plan and plan for equal treatment, as well as the working environment for the employees and the students.

The Department's plans for gender equality and equal treatment can be found on our website: http://www.statsvet.su.se/English/Student/student_guide.htm

Student Representation

All students have the right to influence their education. The influence may be realised in different ways – through actively participating in courses and programmes, through participating in course evaluations, through participating in a student association or through representation in different bodies.

Since the autumn semester of 2010 membership in the Stockholm University Student Union is no longer compulsory. The Political Science Student Council – SVÄR – is connected with the Stockholm University Student Union and is the body looking after the students' interests at the Department. It is important to note that SVÄR represents all students, not only those who are members of the student union.

Information about how to become a member of SVÄR is provided on the introduction day in the beginning of the semester. You are also welcome to contact the student council by e-mail or website (see below) if you have

questions or ideas. SVÄR aims at having as many courses and programmes represented as possible. The student council, in turn, chooses representatives to the Department Board. Student representatives are also included in different working groups at the Department, e.g. the committee for gender equality.

A link to the student council's website can be found at www.statsvet.su.se/English/Student/student_council.htm. You can also reach the student council at amnesradet@statsvet.su.se.

Applications and Enrolments

Applications

For all courses and programmes at the basic level the application should be filled in on the website **www.antagning.se**. Please note that students enrolled in programmes also should apply for the following semester through www.antagning.se. Regarding applications for the advanced level, please see below.

Political Science I, II and III

The final application date for the autumn semester April 15 and for the spring semester is October 15.

Eligibility requirements for Political Science II:

For students who **have** studied political science at Stockholm University: 22.5 out of 30 credits, Statsvetenskap I or Political Science I. For students who **have not** studied Political Science at Stockholm University: completion of Statsvetenskap I, 30 credits; or Political Science I, 30 credits; or Samhällskunskap I, 60 credits; or the equivalent.

Eligibility requirements for Political Science III:

Completion of Political Science I/Statsvetenskap I, Samhällskunskap I or Politik och förvaltning I, **and** Political Science II/ Statsvetenskap II, or Politik och förvaltning II, or the equivalent.

Bachelor's Programme in Economics and Political Science

The application deadline is April 15 for the autumn semester and October 15 for the spring semester. Please note that Swedish proficiency is a requirement for admission to the programme.

Bachelor's Programme in Political Science with Public Policy and Administration

There is one admission round per year, for the autumn. The application deadline is April 15. Please note that Swedish proficiency is a requirement for admission to the programme.

Bachelor's Programme in Business Administration and Political Science

There is one admission round per year, for the autumn. The application deadline is April 15. More information about the programme can be found on <http://www.fek.su.se/en/>.

Master's Programme

There is one admission round per year, for the autumn. More information about the programme and the application procedure can be found on our website www.statsvet.su.se/Student/masterutbildning.htm.

Most courses included the Master's Programme can also be taken as **separate courses** by students not enrolled in the programme. More information can be found on our website www.statsvet.su.se/English/Student/separate_courses.htm.

International Master's Programme

There is one admission round per year, for the autumn. The application deadline is January 15 for applicants outside the EU, and April 15 for applicants within the EU. More information can be found on our website www.statsvet.su.se/English/Student/masters_programme.htm.

Most courses included the programme can also be taken as separate courses by students not enrolled in the programme.

Enrolments

Information about enrolment will be posted on our website www.statsvet.su.se prior to the beginning of each semester.

It is compulsory for admitted students to be enrolled at the Department prior to commencing studies. Enrolment is made on-line at <http://minastudier.su.se>. Please see our website for more information.

From the autumn semester 2010 enrolment in the Student Union is no longer compulsory for students at Stockholm University (see <http://sus.su.se/en> for more information). Enrolment at the Department is, however, compulsory, both for participation in lectures and in examinations.

Classes

Right to Attend Classes

You only have the right to attend classes the semester of your initial admission and enrolment in a specific course. If you have not completed that course within that semester, you may only attend classes during subsequent semesters on the assumption that there are available admission places. However, under condition that you are enrolled as specified above, you can take an examination during subsequent semesters.

Course Literature

Course literature can be bought in Akademibokhandeln (among other book stores) and some Internet book stores, or borrowed at the library. Some titles can also be found in the form of e-books or e-journals in the university library.

Examinations

Examinations can be taken in different forms. For some courses, examination takes place wholly or partially in connection with classes, for example through special assignments which are presented and discussed at seminars. Examination can also be taken in the form of written examination in lecture hall, or as a take-home exam.

The Right to be examined

To take examinations, a student must be enrolled at the Department (in the appropriate course). These rules apply equally to examination in seminars and to written or oral examinations. A valid photo ID is also required at the time for examination.

If you have uncompleted course parts within a course from a previous semester, and just intend to take the examination, re-enrolment at the Student Office can be done at any time during the semester as long as it is done no later than seven days prior to the examination.

Course Examination

To make sure that you do not miss any information on the examination it is of utmost importance that you have access to the web-based collaboration system **Mondo** (<http://mondo.su.se/portal>) and that you keep yourself informed through it.

All students have to **sign up for written examinations** on-line at <http://minastudier.su.se>, for regular as well as re-take examinations.

More information can be found on our web site www.statsvet.su.se/English/Student/examination.htm. Students who have not signed up for an exam through Mina Studier will only be allowed to take the exam if there are available places. Seating for written exams will be announced through the Mondo.

For take-home examinations no sign-up is required.

Please note that the examination schedule is preliminary and there may be changes during the semester. Changes will be announced through Mondo. Announcements of changes are expected to have reached all students within three working days after the date of announcement.

If you have been granted special examination support by the Coordinator for students with disabilities, it is your responsibility to contact the Department's examination administrator no later than three weeks before the exam, in order to make sure that the necessary measures can be taken. E-mail: studentexpedition@statsvet.su.se.

Examination Results

Students who have activated their **student account** can check their results on the website <http://minastudier.su.se>, where more information about the student account is also provided.

Questions Regarding Written Examinations

Questions about written examinations, assessment principles and the like should be directed to the teacher within three weeks after the announcement of the examination results. Examinations that have not been picked up are stored for two years in the student office.

The examiner's decision cannot be appealed against. If you have objections, the reasons for these objections should be submitted in written form and with reference to the grading criteria. There is no formal deadline for submission of objections, but you are recommended to submit them as soon as possible. In order to avoid suspicion of plagiarism you are recommended to ask for a copy of the original examination and submit your objections without having collected the original.

Certificates for Courses

Students only receive certificates for completed levels on request. The Department also issues certificates on request for separate, completed courses that give credits.

Validity of Previous Examinations

Examinations on course parts have limited validity, since courses are being revised continuously. The main rule at Stockholm University is that students have the right to finish a course part within three semesters (even if the content has been changed) under the conditions valid at the time of the beginning of the course part (e.g. with respect to course literature). A completed examination on a course part (but unfinished course) is valid for five years. The course part "Independent Research Project" within Political Science III is valid for ten years.

Syllabus for SV100E, 30 credits

Political Science I

1. Swedish title

Statsvetenskap I

2. English title

Political Science I

3. Level of education

First cycle

4. University credits

30 credits

5. Subject

Political Science

6. Valid as per

Autumn semester 2012

7. Responsible department

Department of Political Science, Stockholm University

8. Official approval

The syllabus has been approved by the Head of the Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, 2007-10-25. Latest update 2012-03-13.

9. Requirements of previous knowledge and other conditions of admission to the course

In addition to the general requirements for admission to university studies, the specific knowledge requirements for admission to Political Science I are: Social Studies/Civics A and English B from a Swedish gymnasium with at least a "pass" grade, or the equivalent.

10. Course structure

The course consists of four course parts of 7.5 credits each:

1. Political Theory
2. Swedish Politics
3. Comparative Politics
4. International Politics

11. Course content

Political science is the study of politics. Political Science I provides a broad introduction to the subject. The aim of the teaching is to stimulate independent analyses and a problematising approach to political phenomena. The course will provide knowledge of essential political problems and concepts. It will deal with ideas, institutions and processes in the course parts political theory, Swedish politics and public administration, comparative politics, and international politics. The knowledge of politics will be put in a scientific context and discussed from different theoretical perspectives. The course will introduce tools for the students to use for independently interpreting, scrutinising and evaluating scientific results.

12. Learning outcomes

After completing the course the student should be able to

Account for:

- * central political theories and ideologies, in oral as well as written form
- * the main outlines of Swedish political history, how the political system of today should be understood in a historical context, the principles of the Swedish constitution and how the relation politics–administration is reflected in Swedish politics
- * different theoretical perspectives of comparative politics and fundamental aspects of different political systems
- * the European integration process and the main outlines of the international political system’s institutional construction, historical development and contemporary alteration tendencies

Understand and exemplify:

- * central political theories and ideologies, and fundamental political-theoretical problems
- * central aspects of Swedish political culture
- * different theoretical perspectives of comparative politics and aspects of different political systems
- * central theoretical perspectives and concepts in the study of international politics

Apply and use:

- * fundamental political-theoretical concepts of phenomena, events and theories, both in a historical perspective and in contemporary politics
- * theoretical perspectives and central political science concepts, starting from historical and contemporary examples in Swedish politics

- * fundamental concepts, theoretical ideas and comparative methods on political systems as well as phenomena and events related to political systems
- * theoretical perspectives and concepts starting from historical and contemporary examples of international threats of conflict and efforts for peace

Value, compare and contrast:

- * central theoretical perspectives and concepts when studying political ideas, Swedish politics, analysis of different political systems and European and international politics

13. Teaching

The course is based on lectures and seminars. The seminars are compulsory.

14. Forms of examination

The types of examination vary depending on the course part. Three different types of examination are being used: sit-down exam, take home exam and assignments. Active participation during the seminars might also be accounted for in the grade. Further information regarding the examination will be given in the beginning of each course. For the grading, the course will employ a scale of seven steps, where A, B, C, D and E signify multiple degrees of pass, and F and Fx signify two degrees of fail. The grading criteria will be distributed at the beginning of the course.

15. Limitations

The amount of examinations is limited to five. On courses that are examined through a take home exam or independent project, it might be possible to complement the exam assignment if the grade is Fx and if information that complements are a possibility has been given for the specific course. The complement assignment shall, in these cases, be handed in within a week after the assignment has been given by the examiner. If complement is made for flaws in understanding, minor misunderstandings, minor errors or if the argument made by the student is in some way too limited, the grade E will be used. If a complement is made for smaller errors of formality, the grades A-E will be used. Complement is never used on a sit-down exam.

16. Regulations for transition

When the course is no longer offered or when its content has been significantly modified, the student has the right to be examined according to this syllabus once each semester during a period of three semesters.

17.Miscellaneous

This course corresponds to the Basic Level in Political Science in accordance with the study regulations of 1994 (SV1520).

The course cannot be part of a degree where any of the following courses are included: Statsvetenskap I (SVS100 and SV100S), Grundkurs i statsvetenskap (SV1160), Basic Level in Political Science (SV1520), Political Science I (SVE100), Samhällskunskap I (SV10SK), Grundkurs i samhällskunskap (SK1060 or SK1030), Introduktionskurs i svensk och internationell politik (SV1430, SVS143 and SV143S), Introduktionskurs i Politisk teori och komparativ politik (SV1440, SVS144 and SV144S), Statsvetenskap inom förvaltningslinjen (FH8110 or FH8280), Kompletteringskurs i internationell politik (SV1330) or Politik och förvaltning I (SV100F).

Description of Courses

Course Part 1: Political Theory, 7.5 credits

Course co-ordinator: Jouni Reinikainen

Description

The course offers an introduction to the study of political theory. The course is thematic, focusing on central concepts and problems from a contemporary as well as historical perspective. Influential and contrasting theories about democracy, freedom, justice, power, gender, multiculturalism and globalization are explained and discussed. The course emphasizes independent analysis and evaluation of theoretical texts and political theoretical arguments.

Learning outcomes

Upon completion of the course, students are expected to be able to:

- * Give an account of central contemporary and historical political theories both in oral and written form in a scientific way.
- * Understand and exemplify central political theories, problems and arguments as well as their basic premises.
- * Apply and use basic concepts in political theory to the understanding of contemporary and historical phenomena in politics.
- * Compare, contrast, evaluate and criticize important political theories and arguments.

- * Compose political theoretical texts independently discussing political-theoretical problems.

Readings

Farrelly, Colin (ed) (2004), *Contemporary Political Theory: A Reader*. Sage.

Lukes, Steven (2005), *Power. A Radical View*. 2nd edition. Palgrave.

McKinnon, Catriona (ed) (2008), *Issues in Political Theory*. Oxford University Press.

Further reading-material may be included (up to 100 pages), provided by the seminar-teacher

Course Part 2: Swedish Politics, 7.5 credits

Course co-ordinator: Lenita Freidenvall

Description

With the Swedish political system as a starting point the basis for the course will be an analysis of the distribution of formal and informal political power and how the constitutional ideals are implemented in reality in a Western democracy. The emphasis will be on institutions and structures such as the constitution, the electoral system, the government and the parliament, local and regional government, the political parties, the mass media, the interest groups, the idea of democracy and ways and means for citizens to participate in the decision making process. Furthermore, the relations between the EU institutions and the Swedish government will be highlighted.

Learning outcomes

By the end of the course students are expected to have achieved basic knowledge of important institutions and processes in the Swedish political/administrative system. More specifically, students are expected to be able to:

- * Describe basic perspectives and key concepts in the study of Swedish politics. They should also be able to describe the political system of Sweden, its historical development, main features and functions, and major challenges.
- * Apply basic perspectives and key concepts on the case of Sweden.

- * Compare and contrast various perspectives and key concepts and on basis of this analysis discuss and evaluate the political system of Sweden.

Readings

Bale, Time (2008), *European Politics. A comparative Introduction*. 2nd edition. Hampshire: Palgrave MacMillan.

Larsson, Torbjörn and Bäck, Henry (2008), *Governing and Governance in Sweden*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Lovenduski, Joni (2005), "Introduction: state feminism and the political representation of women", pp.1-19 in Lovenduski, Joni (ed.), *State Feminism and Political Representation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

McCormick John (2011), *European Union Politics*. Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan (NY litterateur, 384 s.)

Sainsbury, Diane (2005), "Party feminism, state feminism and women's representation in Sweden", pp.195-215 in Lovenduski, Joni (ed.), *State Feminism and Political Representation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Course Part 3, Comparative Politics, 7,5 credits

Course co-ordinator: Merrick Tabor

Description

The course part aims at providing an introduction to the field of comparative politics. Various theoretical perspectives and basic concepts within the field are taken up. The political systems of a number of countries - in relation to formal political institutions and informal aspects of the political order - are presented, discussed and compared. Issues of identity as well as the position of nation-states in a global context are also dealt with. The course part includes an introduction to comparative method and sources of knowledge about political systems.

Learning outcomes

Upon completion of the course part, students are expected to be able to:

- * provide accounts of various theoretical perspectives and basic concepts within the field of comparative politics;

- * provide accounts of the political systems of a number of countries.
- * apply theoretical perspectives and basic concepts within the field of comparative politics to phenomena and events related to the political systems of various countries;
- * compare and contrast the political systems of various countries with the help of relevant theoretical perspectives and concepts.
- * critically examine and evaluate arguments for and against different theoretical perspectives and different political systems or elements of political systems in a manner that is well supported and justified.

Readings

Lane, Ruth (1997), "Political Development, Its Rise, Decline, and Transformation" (excerpt), *The Art of Comparative Politics*, Allyn & Bacon, pp. 52-71.

Newton, Kenneth & van Deth, Jan W. (2010), *Foundations of Comparative Politics, Second Edition*, Cambridge University Press.

Sainsbury, Diane (1999), "Gender and Social-Democratic Welfare States" (excerpt), in Sainsbury, Diane (ed.), *Gender and Welfare State Regimes*, pp. 77-80.

Sainsbury, Diane (1999), "Gender, Policy Regimes, and Politics" (excerpt), in Sainsbury, Diane (ed.), *Gender and Welfare State Regimes*, pp. 245- 261.

Wallerstein, Immanuel (1991), "Class Conflict in the Capitalist World-Economy", in Balibar, Étienne & Wallerstein, Immanuel, *Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities*, Verso, pp. 115-124.

Wallerstein, Immanuel (1991), "The Ideological Tensions of Capitalism: Universalism versus Racism and Sexism", in Balibar, Étienne & Wallerstein, Immanuel, *Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities*, Verso, pp. 29-36.

Wallerstein, Immanuel (2004), "The Rise of the States-System: Sovereign Nation-States, Colonies, and the Nation-State System", in *World-Systems Analysis. An Introduction*, Duke University Press, pp. 42-59.

Additional material in a compendium or online may be included (max 100 pages).

A significant portion of the course material will be comprised of information on various websites.

Course Part 4: International Politics, 7.5 credits

Course co-ordinator: Idris Ahmedi

Description

The course part gives an introduction to the study of international politics, international conflicts and international cooperation as theoretical problems. Theoretical perspectives and concepts in the study of international politics are discussed, as well as perspectives on systems and actors in the analyses of international politics. The course part also deals with international conflicts and cooperation in world politics in the 20th century, in addition to issues of development and international political economy. Finally, subjects such as the EU as a global actor, the design and methods of international organizations, and the tendencies of change in the international system will be discussed.

Learning outcomes

Upon completion of the course the student is expected to be able to:

- * account for essential contemporary theoretical perspectives and concepts in the study of international politics, important aspects of the UN system, the EU as a global actor, efforts towards cooperation and development, and contemporary tendencies of change in the international system.
- * explain and exemplify theoretical development within the subject of international politics in relation to historical and contemporary examples of international threats of conflicts, cooperation problems and peace efforts.
- * apply essential theoretical perspectives and concepts in the study of international politics, with historical and contemporary examples as point of departure.
- * value, compare and contrast different theoretical perspectives and concepts in the study of European and international politics.
- * combine and relate different theoretical perspectives in a critical analysis of current problems in European and international politics.

Readings

Baylis, John, Smith, Steve & Owens, Patricia (2011), *The Globalization of World Politics. An Introduction to International Relations*. Fifth edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 500 pages (selected chapters)

Nye, Joseph S. & David A. Welch (2010), *Understanding Global Conflict and Cooperation. An Introduction to Theory and History*. Harlow: Pearson Education, 352 pages

Selection of articles for seminars.

Syllabus for SV200E, 30 credits

Political Science II

1. Swedish title

Statsvetenskap II

2. English title

Political Science II

3. Level of education

First cycle

4. University credits

30 credits

5. Subject

Political Science

6. Valid as per

Autumn semester 2012

7. Responsible department

Department of Political Science, Stockholm University

8. Official approval

The syllabus has been approved by the Head of the Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, 2007-10-25. Latest update 2012-11-15.

9. Requirements of previous knowledge and other conditions of admission to the course

Statsvetenskap I, 30 credits; or Political Science I, 30 credits; or Samhällskunskap I, 60 credits; or the equivalent.

10. Course structure

The course consists of four course parts of 7.5 credits each:

1. The Study of Democracy
2. Special Course
3. Political Science Research: Methods and Process
4. Political Science Research: Independent Project

11. Course content

The course provides a wider and deeper knowledge of certain parts of the subject field studied within Political Science I; political science perspectives and approaches, methods and techniques; and ability to critically examine political phenomena. It also provides scope for an independent research project.

12. Learning outcomes

Knowledge and understanding

- * Account for different theoretical perspectives related to democratisation and the national state in the light of globalisation
- * Account for different theoretical perspectives related to the chosen research area
- * Account for essential political science perspectives, theoretical efforts and methods
- * Understand and exemplify problems and possibilities departing from the debate on globalisation related to the theme of democracy
- * Understand and give basic examples of the way in which different theories/perspectives may illustrate a political phenomenon within a chosen special area
- * Understand and exemplify what is characteristic of a research problem.

Skills and abilities

- * Apply and make use of different theoretical perspectives in the analysis of democratisation, and apply a critical argumentation around different theoretical perspectives of democracy
- * Make use of different theories/perspectives in order to elucidate a political phenomenon within a chosen special area
- * Apply a method/methods in a satisfying way in an independent research project
- * Apply the fundamentals of an academic style of writing.

Valuation and approach

- * Value and contrast theories and methods in an independent and critical way in both oral and written form
- * Value and critically study scientific works.

13. Teaching

The course is based on lectures and seminars. The seminars are compulsory.

14. Forms of examination

The types of examination vary within the course: sit-down exam, take home exam, assignments, and a minor independent research project. For the grading, the course will employ a scale of seven steps, where A, B, C, D and E signify multiple degrees of pass, and F and Fx signify two degrees of fail. The grading criteria will be distributed at the beginning of the course. On courses that are examined through a take home exam or independent project, it might be possible to complement the exam assignment if the grade is Fx and if information that complements are a possibility has been given for the specific course. The complement assignment shall, in these cases, be handed in within a week after the assignment has been given by the examiner. If complement is made for flaws in understanding, minor misunderstandings, minor errors or if the argument made by the student is in some way too limited, the grade E will be used. If a complement is made for smaller errors of formality, the grades A-E will be used. Complement is never used on a sit-down exam.

15. Limitations

The amount of examinations is limited to five.

16. Regulations for transition

When the course is no longer offered or when its content has been significantly modified, the student has the right to be examined according to this syllabus once each semester during a period of three semesters.

17. Miscellaneous

This course may not be counted as part of a degree in which Statsvetenskap II (SVS200 and SV200S), Political Science II (SVE200), the Intermediate Level in Political Science (SV2540), Fortsättningskurs i statsvetenskap (SV2040), the Intermediate Level in Social Science with specialisation in Political Science (SK2040 or SHU03C), or Politik och förvaltning II (SV200F) is included.

Description of Courses

Course Part 1: The Study of Democracy, 7.5 credits

Course co-ordinator: Ludvig Beckman

Description

The course introduces the study of democracy within various political science research fields. The course covers the analysis of the concept of democracy and the arguments for and against the democratic ideal. Moreover, the course presents the research problems and approaches employed in describing and explaining the institutions of democracy. This involves issues concerned with globalization and the representation of ethnicity and gender within political institutions. The overall purpose of the course is to offer an overview of topics related to the content, scope and causes of democracy in contemporary world politics and to provide analytical tools applicable to the study of democratic problems, theoretical as well as empirical.

Learning outcomes

After completing the course the student should be able to:

- * account for the concept of democracy, the content, scope and causes of democracy in relation to processes of globalization and the representation of ethnicity and gender;
- * understand and exemplify different arguments and hypothesis about the content, scope and causes of democracy;
- * evaluate, compare and analyze different arguments and hypothesis about the content, scope and causes of democracy.

Litterature

Books

Haerpfer, Christian W., Patrick Bernhagen, Ronald F. Inglehart och Christian Welzel (red.) (2009), *Democratization*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (456 p.).

Phillips, Anne (1995), *The Politics of Presence*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (209 p.).

Weale, Albert (2007), *Democracy*. London: Palgrave Macmillan (320 p.).

Articles

Mansbridge, Jane (1999), "Should Blacks Represent Blacks and Women Represent Women? A Contingent 'Yes'". *Journal of Politics* 61(3): 628-657.

Weldon, Laurel S. (2002), "Beyond Bodies: Institutional Sources of Representation for Women in Democratic Policymaking". *The Journal of Politics*, 64(4): 1153-1174.

Additional working material ca 100 p.

Course Part 2: Special Course, 7.5 credits

Description

Course part 2 consists of a specialization departing from a number of themes treated within Political Science I and further developed in the first course part of Political Science II. The student is to choose one of a number of different specializations.

Learning outcomes

See the specializations listed below.

Teaching and examination

All the specializations are organized as a series of seminars. The form of examination is one or several written assignments.

The following special courses are offered during the spring semester 2013:

Code	Course part	Teacher	Language
206	Media and Politics I	Alexa Robertson	English.*
219	International Relations	Idris Ahmedi	English.*
228	What are Human Rights?	Theresa Squatrito	English.*
234	Environmental Politics	Andreas Duit and Thomas Sommerer	English.*
237	Transnational Actors in International Organizations	Thomas Sommerer	English.*
238	State and Democratization in the Third World	Lars Lindström	English.*

* Students registered for Political Science III should write their papers in English. Students registered for the Swedish course (Statsvetenskap III) may write in either language.

206: Media and Politics I

OBS: All undervisning och litteratur är på engelska. Inlämningsuppgifter kan dock lämnas in på svenska.

Ansvarig lärare: Alexa Robertson

The course examines the relationship between media and political actors in national, European and global settings. Through independent reading, lectures, class discussions, group exercises and written assignments, students will be encouraged to question their unexamined assumptions and explore the ways in which the media impact on politics. Teaching and learning will involve work with both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include policy documents, interviews and media texts (print, broadcast and online). The secondary sources are comprised of the course literature (see below).

Learning outcomes

Upon completing the course, the student should:

- * show an ability to distinguish between primary and secondary sources, and compare the ways such different sorts of sources further knowledge about mediated politics;
- * be able to problematise popular (mis)conceptions about the way the news media work;
- * have gained experience in contrasting his or her own news values with those of students from other cultures, and with those of working journalists;
- * be able to compare and contrast the relation between political systems and media cultures in different European countries, verbally or in writing;
- * demonstrate knowledge of the role of the media in European integration;
- * have gained familiarity with central concepts in media studies that can be applied to empirical analyses in research settings;
- * have become acquainted with available material and suitable methods for conducting reports (utredningar) and/or studies of media power in a changing technological, economic and political landscape.

Readings

Hallin, Daniel C. and Paolo Mancini (2004), *Comparing Media Systems. Three Models of Media and Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (342 pages; selections will be used)

Long, Paul and Tim Wall (2009), *Media Studies. Texts, Production and Context*. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited. (400 pages)

Robertson, Alexa (2010), "Euromedia" in Thomas McPhail, ed. *Global Communication*. Third Edition. Malden MA, Oxford and Carlton Vic: Wiley/Blackwell. (30 pages)

Robertson, Alexa (2004 or 2010), *News Values in Practice. A Day in the SVT Newsroom*. Case available in the Media Room, F439 (and/or on DVD)

Rooke, Richard (2009), *European Media in the Digital Age. Analysis and Approaches*. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited. (260 pages)

Thussu, Daya Kishan (2009), *News as Entertainment. The Rise of Global Infotainment*. London and Thousand Oaks: Sage. (214 pages)

219: International Relations

Course co-ordinator: Idris Ahmedi

Description

This course addresses two specific problems of international conflict and cooperation: war and democracy. Why is there so much war in international politics while most people want peace? Why is there so little democracy in international relations while most people think of themselves as democrats? Would higher levels of democracy, within or beyond the nation-state, be a solution to the problem of international conflict? If so, can and should democracy be promoted and implemented even by military force? Or would a greater role of democracy in international politics decrease international and human security? To address these questions, the course draws upon and presupposes some basic familiarity with different theories in international relations, such as liberalism, realism, constructivism, and it analyses both normative and descriptive questions. Concepts covered in the course include, in addition to war and democracy, globalization, state-building, sovereignty, human rights, and security community. The aim of the course is to provide students with a repertoire of concepts and approaches for analyzing the problems of war and democracy in international relations.

Learning outcomes

After the course, students are expected to:

- * be able to develop theoretically and empirically informed answers to question of war and democracy in international relations;
- * be able to relate theories of war and democracy to issues and events in world politics;

- * be able to identify strengths and weaknesses in state-centric explanatory and normative theories of international relations;
- * have gained practice in oral and written presentation.

Readings

Books

Archibugi, D. (2008) *The Global Commonwealth of Citizens: Toward Cosmopolitan Democracy*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press

Dobbins, J., et al. (2003) *America's Role in Nation-Building. From Germany to Iraq*. Santa Monica: Rand. Selected Chapters (Available at http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/MR1753/index.html)

Dobbins, J., et al. (2005) *UN's Role in Nation-Building. From the Congo to Iraq*. Santa Monica: Rand. Chapters 10-13

(Available at http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG304.pdf)

+ *additional articles and book chapters*

(including Hansen, Lene, Gender, Nation, Rape: Bosnia and the Construction of Security in *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, Volume 3, Issue 1, 2001, Pages 55 - 75)

228: What are Human Rights? Perspectives and Conflicts

Ansvarig lärare: Theresa Squatrito

OBS! All undervisning, litteratur och examination är på engelska.

This course focuses on the concept, development and institutionalization of human rights through international politics. The central aim of the course is to introduce human rights by exploring theoretical questions and empirical case studies. We will pose theoretical questions related to the universality and scope of the human rights concept as well as analyze human rights by engaging various perspectives on where, how and through what actors human rights are realized. Empirically, we will look at developments in various regions in the world, as well as issues including war crimes, genocide, torture, environmental rights, labor rights, children rights and others.

Learning outcomes

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- * give an account of the central theoretical debates regarding human rights;
- * understand the historical development and institutionalization of human rights in international politics;
- * compare and contrasts judicial approaches to human rights and how various actors contribute to the violation and protection of human rights;
- * write an empirical analysis that applies the theoretical debates on the idea and realization of human rights to a particular case study;
- * understand the complexity of the application of human rights and relate this complexity to particular human rights issues and regions.

Readings

Note: There is one main textbook for the course. All other readings are available electronically via the university library (marked with an *) or on the Web.

Main text:

Forsythe, David. (2012). *Human Rights in International Relations*, 3rd edition. (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press). Chp. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8.

Electronically available texts:

- * "What are Human Rights" UN Office of High Commissioner of Human Rights, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/WhatareHumanRights.aspx>
- * **Shestack, Jerome.** 1998. "The Philosophic Foundations of Human Rights" *Human Rights Quarterly* 20(2): 201- 234.
- * **Preis, Ann-Belinda.** 1996. "Human Rights as Cultural Practice: An Anthropological Critique" *Human Rights quarterly* 18(2): 286-315.
- * **Langlois, Anthony.** 2003. "Human rights without democracy? A critique of the separationist thesis" *Human Rights Quarterly* 25 (4): 990 -1019.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Pages/Language.aspx?LangID=eng>

- * **Hilary Charlesworth.** 2005. "Not Waving but Drowning: Gender Mainstreaming and Human Rights in the United Nations" *Harvard Human Rights Journal* 18 (Spring).
- * **Kelly, Tobias.** 2009. "The UN Committee Against Torture: Human Rights Monitoring and the Legal Recognition of Cruelty" *Human Rights Quarterly* 31 (3):777-800.
- * **James H. Lebovic and Erik Voeten.** 2009. "The Cost of Shame: International Organizations and Foreign Aid in the Punishing of Human Rights Violators" *Journal of Peace Research* 46 (1): 79-97.

- * **Hafner-Burton, Emilie.** 2005. "Trading Human Rights: How Preferential Trade Agreements Influence Government Repression" *International Organization* 59 (3):593-629.
- * **Greenhill, Brian.** 2010. "The Company You Keep: International Socialization and the Diffusion of Human Rights Norms" *International Studies Quarterly* 54 (1): 127-145.
- * **Avdeyeva Olga.** 2007. "When do states comply with international treaties? Policies on violence against women in post-communist countries" *International Studies Quarterly* 51(4): 877-900.
- * **Rodman, Kenneth** 2008. "Darfur and the Limits of Legal Deterrence" *Human Rights Quarterly* 30(3): 529-560.
- * **Olsen, Tricia D., Payne, Leigh A. and Reiter, Andrew G.** 2010. "The Justice Balance: When Transitional Justice Improves Human Rights and Democracy" *Human Rights Quarterly* 32 (4): 980-1007.
- * **Fiss, Owen.** 2009. "Within Reach of the State: Prosecuting Atrocities in Africa" *Human Rights Quarterly* 31 (1): 59-69.
- * **Greer, Steven** 2008. "What's Wrong with the European Convention on Human Rights?" *Human Rights Quarterly* 30(3):680-702.
- * **Bell, Daniel and Joseph Carens.** 2004. "The ethical dilemmas of international human rights and humanitarian NGOs: Reflections on a dialogue between practitioners and theorists" *Human Rights Quarterly* (26)2: 300-329.
- * **Breen, Claire.** 2003. "The role of NGOs in the formation of and compliance with the optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on involvement of children in armed conflict" *Human Rights Quarterly* (25)2: 453-481.
- * **Frynas, Jędrzej George and Scott Pegg** (eds). 2003. Ch 4 and 8. *Transnational corporations and human rights.* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan): 79-98, 162-187.
- * **Kim, Dong-Hun and Peter Trumbore.** 2010. "Transnational mergers and acquisitions: The impact of FDI on human rights, 1981-2006" *Journal of Peace Research* 47 (6):723 -734.
- * **Reus Smit, Christian.** 2001. "Human rights and the social construction of sovereignty" *Review of International Studies* 27(4):519 -538.
- * **Weinert, Matthew.** 2007. "Bridging the Human Rights---Sovereignty Divide: Theoretical Foundations of a Democratic Sovereignty" *Human Rights Review*/ 8 (2): 5-32.

234: Environmental Politics

Course co-ordinator: Andreas Duit and Thomas Sommerer

Description

Problems like air pollution or poor water quality, decreasing biodiversity and climate change have provoked the establishment of a broad range of institutions and policies around the globe, from the local to the international level. However, why are some countries better at protecting their environments than others? How do environmental policies spread among countries? How can jointly used environmental resources be managed in a sustainable fashion? What is the role of international cooperation and individual citizens in protecting the global environment? The aim of the course is to give an introduction to the foundations and variety of contemporary research on environmental politics. The course will examine basic concepts and different traditions in this field of research. It combines theoretical and empirical contributions on environmental politics and policy from a comparative and international perspective. The course literature contains classical texts as well as recent advances in the study of environmental politics. Topics to be addressed include the theory of ecological modernization, the discussion on regulatory 'races to the bottom', explanations why some states act as environmental pioneers, the measurement of environmental performance and the influence of social movements and green interest groups.

Learning outcomes

After the course, students are expected to:

- * have gained a critical understanding of key concepts in environmental politics;
- * be able to give an overview of mayor issues and debates in environmental politics;
- * be able to identify key findings and results from empirical studies in environmental politics;
- * have gained an understanding of common methods and analytical models in environmental politics.

Readings

Barry, J. and R. Eckersley (2005), "An Introduction To Reinstating the State". In J. Barry and R. Eckersley (eds.) *The State and the Global Ecological Crisis*. Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, ix-xxv.**

Bäckstrand, K. (2004) "Scientisation vs. civic expertise in environmental governance: Eco-feminist, ecomodern and post-modern responses". *Environmental Politics*, 13(4), pp.695-714.*

Dobson, A. (2007), "Environmental citizenship: towards sustainable development." *Sustainable Development* 15(5): 276-285.*

Durant, R. F., D. J. Fiorino, O'Leary, Rosemary "Introduction" in Durant, R. F., D. J. Fiorino, O'Leary, Rosemary., Eds. (2004). *Environmental Governance Reconsidered. Challenges, Choices, and Opportunities*. Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, p. 1-27***

Hardin, G. (1968), *Tragedy of Commons*. *Science* 162(3859): 1243-1248.*

Holzinger, K., C. Knill, and T. Sommerer. (2008), "Environmental Policy Convergence? The Impact of International Harmonization, Transnational Communication and Regulatory Competition". *International Organization* 62: 553-587.*

Jänicke, M. (2005), "Trend-setters in environmental policy: the character and role of pioneer countries". In: *European Environment* 15. 2. 129-142.*

Knill, Christoph, Marc Debus and Stephan Heichel (2010), "Do parties matter in internationalized policy areas? The impact of political parties on environmental policy outputs in 18 OECD countries 1970-2000." *European Journal of Political Research*, forthcoming 2010.*

Meadowcroft, J. (2005), "From Welfare State to Ecostate". In J. Barry and R. Eckersley (eds.) *The State and the Global Ecological Crisis*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press: 3-24.***

Meadowcroft, J. (2011), "Comparing environmental performance" in Duit, A (ed.) *Mapping the Politics of Ecology: Environmental Politics and Policy in a Comparative Perspective*. Cambridge: MIT Press.**

Meadows, Donella (1972), *The Limits of Growth. A Report for The Club of Rome's Project on the Predicament of Mankind*, (excerpts, approx. 15 p).**

Mol, A.P.J. and Sonnenfeld, D.A. (2000), "Ecological modernization around the world: An introduction". *Environmental Politics*, 9(1), 1-17*

Ostrom, E. (1990), *Governing the commons: the evolution of institutions for collective action*. Cambridge; New York, Cambridge UP, 1-45. 182-192.***

Poguntke, T. (2002), "Green Parties in National Governments: From Protest to Acquiescence?" *Environmental Politics* 11(1): 133-145.*

Schreurs, M. (2003), "The institutionalization of environmental movements". In: *Environmental Politics in Japan, Germany, and the United States*, 60-91.***

Scruggs, L. (1999), "Institutions and Environmental Performance in Seventeen Western Democracies". *British Journal of Political Science*, 29(01), 1-31.*

Vogel, D. (1997), "Trading Up and Governing Across: Transnational Governance and Environmental Protection". *Journal of European Public Policy* 4: 556-571.*

*e-article accessible through www.sub.su.se

**approx. < 15 pages/15% of publ.

***e-book available online.

Additional literature may be added (approx. 100 pages).

237: Transnational Actors and International Organizations

Ansvarig lärare: Thomas Sommerer

OBS: All undervisning och litteratur är på engelska. Inlämningsuppgifter kan dock lämnas in på svenska.

This course is about the role of transnational actors, such as NGOs, social movements and business groups, in international politics. The course introduces the concept of transnational actors, and relates it to the study of international organizations and global governance. Transnational actors function as service providers, watchdogs and advocacy groups, but also as a democratic opposition and the voice of a global civil society. Aspects of cooperation and conflict of transnational actors with intergovernmental organizations will be discussed on the basis of empirical studies on different issue areas, like developmental aid, environmental protection, human rights and trade politics.

Learning outcomes

After completing this course, the student should be able to:

- * Identify, define and recognize relevant concepts and theories on transnational actors and their role in global governance,
- * relate, compare and critically analyze and different functions and roles of transnational actors in global governance,
- * apply concepts from the study of transnational actors to empirical cases of participation, cooperation and conflict of these actors with international organizations,
- * identify and use suitable empirical material for the study of transnational actors and international organizations,
- * have gained practice in oral and written presentation.

Readings

Archibugi, Daniele Mathias Koenig-Archibugi and Raffaele Marchetti (2011), "Mapping global democracy." Archibugi, Daniele Mathias Koenig-Archibugi and Raffaele Marchetti (eds.) *Global democracy : normative and empirical perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 1-21. (21/296).

Betsill, Michele and Elisabeth Corell (2001), "A Comparative Look at NGO Influence in International Environmental Negotiations: Desertification and Climate Change". *Global Environmental Politics*, 1(4), p. 86- 107. (21)

Bouwen, Pieter (2002), "Corporate Lobbying in the European Union: The Logic of Access," *Journal of European Public Policy* 9(3), p. 365-390. (25)

Charnovitz, Steve (2000), "Opening the WTO to Nongovernmental Interests," *Fordham International Law Journal* 24 (1-2): p. 173-216.

Clark, A, Friedman, E. and Hochstetler, K. (1998), "The sovereign limits of global civil society: a comparison of NGO participation in UN world conferences on the environment, human rights, and women." *World Politics* 51(1), p. 1-35. (35)

Della Porta, Donatella and Sidney Tarrow (2005) "Transnational processes and Social Activism: An Introduction", in Donatella della Porta and Sidney Tarrow (eds.) *Transnational Protest and Global Activism*. Boulder CO: Rowman& Littlefield: p. 1-12. (12/289)

Dür, Andreas (2008), "Interest Groups in the European Union: How Powerful Are They?", *West European Politics* 31 (6), p. 1212-1230. (18).

Friedman, Elisabeth Jay (2003), "Gendering the agenda: the impact of the transnational women's rights movement at the UN conferences of the 1990s", *Women's Studies International Forum* 26 (4), p. 313-331. (28)

Gornitzka, Åse and Ulf Sverdrup (2011), "Access of Experts: Information and EU Decision-making", *West European Politics*, 34(1), p. 48-70. (22)

Gulbrandsen, Lars and Steinar Andresen (2004), "NGO Influence in the Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol: Compliance, Flexibility Mechanisms, and Sinks. *Global Environmental Politics* 4(4), 54-75. (21)

Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations (2004), *We the Peoples. Civil Society the United Nations and Global Governance*. A/58/817 (83)

Raustiala, Kal (1997), "States, NGOs, and International Environmental Institutions," *International Studies Quarterly*, 41(4), p. 719-40. (21)

- Raustiala, Kal** (2004), "Police Patrols & Fire Alarms in the NAAEC," *Loyola of Los Angeles International and Comparative Law Review*, 26(3) p. 389-413. (24)
- Risse, Thomas** (2002), "Transnational Actors and World Politics," in Walter Carlsnaes, Thomas Risse and Beth A. Simmons (eds.) *Handbook of International Relations* London: Sage, p. 255-274. (19/571)
- Rittberger Volker and Zangl, Bernhard** (2006), "International Organizations as Political Systems". In Rittberger Volker and Zangl, Bernhard, *International Organization: Polity, Politics and Policies*, Basingstoke: Palgrave, p. 63-77. (15/246)
- Saurugger, Sabine** (2008), "Interest Groups and Democracy in the European Union", *West European Politics* 31(6), p.1274-1291. (17)
- Scholte, Jan Aart** (2008), *Civil society and IMF accountability*. Working Paper. University of Warwick. Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation, Coventry. (41)
- Steffek, Jens, Claudia Kissling, and Patrizia Nanz** (2008), "Emergent patterns of civil society participation in global and European governance." In Steffek, Jens, Claudia Kissling and Patrizia Nanz (eds.) *Civil Society Participation in European and Global Governance: A Cure for the Democratic Deficit?* Basingstoke: Palgrave, p. 1-29. (29/244)
- Tallberg, Jonas and Uhlin, Anders** (2011), "Civil Society and Global Democracy: An Assessment", in Daniele Archibugi, Mathias Koenig-Archibugi, and Raffaele Marchetti (eds.), *Global Democracy: Normative and Empirical Perspectives*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 210-232 (22/296).
- Tallberg, Jonas, Sommerer, Thomas, Squatrito, Theresa and Christer Jönsson** (2012), "*Opening Up. The Access of Transnational Actors to International Organisations*". Paper prepared for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, New Orleans, August 30 - September 2, 2012. (45)
- Van den Bossche, Pieter** (2008), "NGO Involvement in the WTO: A Comparative Perspective." *Journal of International Economic Law*, 11(4), p. 717-749. (32)
- Willetts, Peter** (2000), "From 'Consultative Arrangements' to 'Partnership': The Changing Status of NGOs in Diplomacy at the UN," *Global Governance*, 6(2) p. 191-212. (21)

238: State and Democratization in the Third World

Ansvarig lärare: Lars Lindström

OBS: All undervisning och litteratur är på engelska. Inlämningsuppgifter kan dock lämnas in på svenska.

This course highlights questions concerning the political conditions for Economic and Social Development. Focus is mainly on the third world, but also on a broader comparative perspective, with focus on state and nation building in a context of Globalization and Liberalization. The concept of Development will be analyzed through a theoretical and historical perspective, with emphasis on its relation to Economics and Politics. Economic and Political Development is discussed, particularly in relations to Democratization, by theories and further empiric studies concerning societies different conditions for, and experience by, Democracy. Further, the possibilities and willingness by States to affect both Economic and Political Development, and the roll that different political identities, such as class, gender, religion and ethnicity, has in these processes, are discussed.

Learning outcomes

After completing this course, the student should be able to:

- * identify and account for different perspectives on Development and Democratization, how these are connected, and the role of the state in these processes in the third world;
- * compare and evaluate different theories within Social Science and their relevance for making analyzes of the relation between Development and Democratization, and the role of the State;
- * identify similarities and differences between, in the Literature occurring, cases concerning Development and Democratization in the third world;
- * present, both oral and in writing, independent analysis related to the relations that are discussed within the course.

Readings

Grugel, Jean (2002), *Democratization. A Critical Introduction*. Palgrave.

Huber, Evelyne, Dietrich Rueschemeyer & John D. Stephens (1997), "The Paradoxes of Contemporary Democracy. Formal, Participatory and Social Dimensions." *Comparative Politics, Vol. 29, no. 3*, s. 323-342.

Harriss, John, Kristian Stokke & Olle Törnquist (red.) (2004), *Politicising democracy: the new local politics and democratisation*. Palgrave.

Leftwich, Adrian (2005), "Democracy and Development: Is there institutional incompatibility?" *Democratization*, Vol. 12, No. 5, s. 686-703.

Mkandawire, Thandika (2001), "Thinking about Developmental States in Africa," *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, vol. 25, no. 3, s. 289-313.

White, Gordon (2006), "Towards a Democratic Developmental State", *IDS Bulletin* Vol. 37, No. 4, s. 60-70.

Törnquist, Olle (1998), *Politics and development: a critical introduction*. SAGE.

Waylen, Georgina (2007), *Engendering Transitions. Women's Mobilization, Institutions and Gender Outcomes*. Oxford University Press.

World Bank (1997), *The State in a Changing World. World Development Report 1997: Summary*. Oxford University Press. 20 s.

World Bank (2002), *Building Institutions for Markets. Building Institutions: Complement, Innovate, Connect, and Compete. World Development Report 2002*. Oxford University Press, 12 s.

Course Part 3: Political Science Research: Methods and Process, 7.5 credits

Course co-ordinator: Thomas Sommerer

Description

This course part is an introduction to methodological aspects of the scientific study of politics. The course part provides an introduction to philosophy of science, essential social science perspectives and basic knowledge of methods for collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data applied in political science. The course part is also an introduction to the research process - formulation of research problem, research design, collection of material, analysis, and conclusion. The aim of the course part is to create opportunities for a critical study of social science research, as well as a methodological foundation for independent research projects.

Learning outcomes

Upon completion of the course, the student is expected to be able to:

- * provide accounts for the different parts of the research process and the way in which different parts of the research project are connected to methodological considerations;

- * describe essential aspects of quantitative and qualitative research methods in a political science context, and provide accounts for and compare different perspectives and concepts within political science methodology;
- * apply different perspectives and concepts within political science methodology, and be able to apply different social science methods in elementary exercises;
- * present and justify critical arguments in relation to different perspectives and concepts within political science methodology;
- * present and justify independent ideas and arguments in relation to different perspectives and concepts within political science methodology.

Readings

Book

Bryman, Alan (2008), *Social Research Methods*. Oxford: OUP

Compendium:

George, Alexander L. och Andrew Bennett (2005), "Case Studies and Theory Development" Chapter 1 in *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge: MIT Press. (p. 3-36)

Moses, Jonathon W. och Torbjørn L. Knutsen (2007), "The Comparative Method" Chapter 5 in *Ways of Knowing: Competing Methodologies in Social and Political Research*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (p. 94- 115)

Stoker, Gerry & Marsh David (2002), "Introduction" I *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. Second edition. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (15 p)

E-resources:

Dryzek, John S (2009), "Democratization as Deliberative Capacity Building", *Comparative Political Studies* 42(11), 1379-1402

Garcia-Blanco, Iñaki (2009), "The discursive construction of democracy in the Spanish press", *Media, Culture & Society*, 31, 841-855

Lipset, Seymour M. (1959), "Some Social Requisites of Democracy: Economic Development and Political Legitimacy", *American Political Science Review*, 53(1), 69-105

McMillan, Alistair (2008), "Deviant Democratization in India", *Democratization*, 15(4), 733-749

Munck, Gerardo L. och Jay Verkuilen (2002), "Conceptualizing and Measuring Democracy: Evaluating Alternative Indices" in *Comparative Political Studies* 35(5)

Törnquist, Olle (2006), "Assessing Democracy from Below: A Framework and Indonesian Pilot Study" *Democratization*, 13(2), 227-255

Waylen, Georgina (2010), "Gendering Politics and Policy in Transitions to Democracy: Chile and South Africa", *Policy & Politics* 38(3) 337-352

Course Part 4: Political Science Research: Independent Project, 7,5 credits

Course co-ordinator: Katharina Tollin

Description

This course part gives practice in formulating a research project, and in planning, conducting and presenting an elementary scientific study. The course part provides instructions and practical exercise in research design, formulation of research problem, collection of material, handling of sources, construction and application of tools of analysis, and writing a research paper. The paper contains an analysis of a political science problem. A connection to course part 3 is encouraged. The relation to previous research may be facilitated by applying the knowledge acquired in the special course chosen (course part 2).

Learning outcomes

Upon completion of the course, the student is expected to be able to:

- * formulate a relevant research problem;
- * plan, conduct and account for a social science study within the frame of given conditions and scope criteria;
- * by means of social science methods identify, collect and analyze empirical material;
- * justify and problematise the student's own scientific work;
- * formulate the text in a clear way and in accordance with scientific practice;
- * critically study and constructively comment on scientific works.

Readings

Bryman, Alan (2008), *Social Research Methods*. Oxford: OUP.

Syllabus for SV300E, 30 Credits

Political Science III

1. Swedish title

Statsvetenskap III

2. English title

Political Science III

3. Level of education

First cycle

4. University credits

30 credits

5. Subject

Political Science

6. Valid as per

Autumn semester 2012

7. Responsible department

Department of Political Science, Stockholm University

8. Official approval

The syllabus has been approved by the Head of the Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, 2007-10-25. Latest update 2012-11-15.

9. Requirements of previous knowledge and other conditions of admission to the course

Statsvetenskap I, 30 credits; or Political Science I, 30 credits; or Samhällskunskap I, 60 credits; and Statsvetenskap II, 30 credits; or Political Science II, 30 credits; or the equivalent.

10. Course structure

The course consists of three course parts:

1. Methods in Political Science, 7.5 credits
2. Special Course, 7.5 credits
3. Seminar with Independent Research Project, 15 credits.

11. Course content

The course contains three parts: Methods in Political Science, 7,5 credits, one Special course 7,5 credits and Seminar with Independent Research Project, 15 credits. The course provides a deeper knowledge of some of the political science areas; orientation of different political science perspectives; knowledge of political science research problems and methods. In addition a choice is made between a number of different special areas aiming both at a specialisation and a relevant point of departure for the independent work. Within the frame of a political science investigation scientific methods and theories should be applied in order to elucidate empirical/theoretical problems within the subject area.

12. Learning outcomes

After completing the course the student should be able to

Account for:

- * central theories and perspectives, both in oral and written form, within different special areas of which the course consists
- * central problems within political science research
- * interactive, quantitative and text analysis methods in social science research.

Understand and exemplify:

- * how different theories/perspectives can elucidate political questions within different special areas
- * the significance of the connection between a problem and the choice of methods
- * possibilities and limitations of interactive, quantitative and text analysis methods
- * the different parts of the research process.

Apply and use:

- * relevant theories in an independent way
- * relevant methods within the frame of the independent work
- * an academic style of writing.

Value, compare and contrast:

- * theories and methods in an independent and critical way in both oral and written form.

13. Teaching

The teaching mainly consists of seminars. In the course part Methods in political science there are also lectures. The seminars are compulsory. The course part

Independent research project provides both individual and collective supervision. Guidelines for the students right to supervision is 12 hours/student. These hours will consist of both individual supervision and time for the teacher to read the writings that the student has handed in for the individual supervision.

14. Forms of examination

The types of examination vary within the course: sit-down exam, take home exam, assignments, and an independent research project. For the grading, the course will employ a scale of seven steps, where A, B, C, D and E signify multiple degrees of pass, and F and Fx signify two degrees of fail. The grading criteria will be distributed at the beginning of the course.

15. Limitations

The amount of examinations is limited to five. On courses that are examined through a take home exam or independent project, it might be possible to complement the exam assignment if the grade is Fx and if information that complements are a possibility has been given for the specific course. The complement assignment shall, in these cases, be handed in within a week after the assignment has been given by the examiner. If complement is made for flaws in understanding, minor misunderstandings, minor errors or if the argument made by the student is in some way too limited, the grade E will be used. If a complement is made for smaller errors of formality, the grades A-E will be used. Complement is never used on a sit-down exam.

16. Regulations for transition

When the course is no longer offered or when its content has been significantly modified, the student has the right to be examined according to this syllabus once each semester during a period of three semesters.

17. Miscellaneous

Selection for the course is done by the following principle

- * Academic credits 65 % for students who started studying Statsvetenskap II or Political Science II at Stockholm university the pervious semester,
- * Academic credits 35 % other applicants.

This course (SV300E) cannot be part of a degree where Statsvetenskap III (SVS300 and SV300S), Political Science III (SVE300), the Advanced Level in Political Science (SV3560) or Påbyggnadskurs i statsvetenskap (SV3060), is included.

Description of Courses

Course Part 1: Methods in Political Science, 7,5 credits

Course co-ordinator: Maria Jansson

Description

The course part aims at providing deeper knowledge of methodological issues in the political and social sciences. Special emphasis is placed on research designs and techniques of data gathering and analysis. Qualitative and quantitative approaches are covered. Issues of the relationship between philosophical and theoretical commitments and research methods, dependence of research results on the methods used and the socio-cultural situatedness of knowledge are also taken up. The course part includes both the critical scrutiny of political science research and the practical use of various methods.

Learning outcomes

Upon completion of the course part, students are expected to be able to:

- * provide accounts of more advanced perspectives and concepts in political science methodology and describe more advanced aspects of various research methods in political science contexts;
- * explain and exemplify more advanced perspectives and concepts in political science methodology and more advanced aspects of various research methods in political science contexts.
- * apply more advanced perspectives and concepts in political science methodology and use more advanced research methods in political science contexts;
- * compare and contrast more advanced perspectives and concepts in political science methodology and more advanced research methods in political science contexts.
- * critically examine and evaluate arguments for and against different perspectives in political science methodology and in relation to more advanced research methods in political science contexts in a manner that is well supported and justified.

Readings

della Porta, Donatella & Keating, Michael (eds.) (2008), *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences. A Pluralist Perspective*, Cambridge University Press.

Pollock, Phillip H., III (2011), *The Essentials of Political Analysis*, Fourth Edition, CQ Press.

Silverman, David (ed.) (2011), *Qualitative Research: Issues of Theory, Method and Practice*. Third Edition, Sage.

Additional material in a compendium or online may be included (max 100 pages).

Course Part 2: Special Course, 7,5 credits

Description

The course part Special Course contains a number of different specializations out of which the student is to choose one. The choice of specialization is connected to the course of subject field for the course part Independent research Project. For a more detailed description of the Special Course contents, please see the specializations listed below.

Learning outcomes

See the specializations listed below.

Teaching and examination

All the specializations are organized as a series of seminars. The form of examination is one or several written assignments.

The following special courses are offered during the spring semester 2013:

Code	Title	Teacher	Language
377	A New World Order? On Conflicts, Violence and the Significance of Re-establishing the Political	Merrick Tabor	English*)
379	Security and Strategy in International Relations	Idris Ahmedi	English *)
380	State, Civil Society and Democratization in the Third World	Lasse Lindström	English *)
384	International Political Economy	Magnus Reitberger	English *)

*) Students registered for Political Science III should write their papers in English. Students registered for the Swedish course ("Statsvetenskap III") may write in either language.

378: A New World Order?

Course co-ordinator: Merrick Tabor

Description

The course part deals with major perspectives on and descriptions of the contemporary world order as well as discussions of prospects for change. Central themes include relations of globalization and transnationalism, conceptions of empire and the capitalist world-system and the role of conflict, militarism, war and other forms of violence. Fundamental to these themes are understandings of the "political" and the "economic". A broad range of issues are problematized, in particular antagonisms entailed in universalism - particularism and aspects of "we-they": global - state, core - periphery, democracy - liberalism as well as notions of class, ethnicity and gender. Questions raised entail both how these antagonisms are to be understood and how they are related to each other. Counterforces in the form of democratic processes and political action are also discussed as they apply to various views on future world orders.

Learning outcomes

Upon completion of the course part, students are expected to be able to:

- * identify and provide accounts of major perspectives on the contemporary world order and how it can and should be changed;
- * discuss the implications of major perspectives on the contemporary world order for practical politics.
- * apply basic concepts and approaches reflected in major perspectives on the contemporary world order to current political phenomena and events;
- * compare and contrast major perspectives on the contemporary world order and how it can and should be changed.
- * critically examine and evaluate arguments for and against different perspectives on the contemporary world order in a manner that is well supported and justified;
- * critically examine and evaluate arguments for and against the prospects for and desirability of changes foreseen and/or advocated by different perspectives on the contemporary world order.

Readings

Appadurai, Arjun (2006), *Fear of Small Numbers: An Essay on the Geography of Anger*. Duke University Press.

Bauman, Zygmunt (2000), *Globalization: The Human Consequences*. Columbia University Press.

Eisenstein, Zillah (2007), *Sexual Decoys. Gender, Race and War in Imperial Democracy*. Zed Books.

Hardt, Michael & Negri, Antonio (2011), *Commonwealth*. Harvard University Press.

Wallerstein, Immanuel (2004), *World-Systems Analysis. An Introduction*. Duke University Press.

In addition to the required readings, each student should read approximately 150 pages from one of the following:

Balibar, Étienne & Wallerstein, Immanuel (1991), *Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities*. Verso.

Buruma, Ian & Margalit, Avishai (2004), *Occidentalism. The West in the Eyes of Its Enemies*. Penguin Press.

Eisenstein, Zillah (2004), *Against Empire. Feminisms, Racism and the West*, Zed Books.

Fanon, Frantz (2005), *The Wretched of the Earth*, Grove Press.

Hardt, Michael & Negri, Antonio (2001), *Empire*, Harvard University Press.

Hardt, Michael & Negri, Antonio (2005), *Multitude. War and Democracy in the Age of Empire*, Penguin Books.

Jacobs, Susie & Jacobson, Ruth & Marchbank, Jennifer (eds.) (2000), *States of Conflict: Gender, Violence and Resistance*. Zed Books.

Kaldor, Mary (2004), *Global Civil Society. An Answer to War*. Polity Press.

Kaldor, Mary (2004), *New and Old Wars. Organized Violence in a Global Era*, Second Edition, Stanford University Press.

Lomba, Ania (2005), *Colonialism/Postcolonialism*, Second Edition, Routledge.

Münckler, Herfried (2004), *The New Wars*. Polity Press.

Robinson, William I. (2004), *A Theory of Global Capitalism. Production, Class, and State in a Transnational World*. Johns Hopkins University Press.

Said, Edward W. (1979), *Orientalism*, Vintage Books.

Sen, Amartya (2007), *Identity and Violence. The Illusion of Destiny*, W. W. Norton.

Wallerstein, Immanuel (1995), *After Liberalism*. The New Press.

379: Security in International Relations

Course co-ordinator: Idris Ahmedi

Description

The aim of the course is to give a deeper understanding of security problems and security strategies and how security problems can be researched in the post-Cold War world. There are some basic questions in the course: "what is security", "what are the main security issues today", "who is to take care of security", "what are the security strategies", "who are the relevant actors", "who are the victims", "what is modern warfare", "what is the role of different instruments of violence today", "what are the security aspects and how have they changed in world history", and "to what extent are security issues local, regional or global"? These and similar questions are approached both from a traditional power perspective and from the perspective of the "Copenhagen school". The course literature provides more general starting points for discussions of security in the past, today and in the future. A part of this course deals with the Asia-Pacific regional security, which is an epicenter of global power shifts. Topics such as modern Asian warfare, the US military presence and alliance in the region, regional security cooperation are included.

Learning outcomes

After completion of the course, students are expected to be able to:

- * compare the meaning of security in the past, today and in the future with respect to the "object of security" and the changing threat perspectives;
- * identify and evaluate strategies among different categories of actors to increase their security;
- * understand how and why security is central to human relations;
- * evaluate and contrast security threats and distinguish them from other types of threats;
- * discuss in written and oral form issues pertaining to warfare in weak states and terrorism, today and in the future.

Readings

Crenshaw, Martha (2010), *Explaining Terrorism. Causes, processes and consequences*. Routledge.

Fund for peace (2008), *The failed states index*. www.fundforpeace.org

Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIC), *Annual Conflict Barometer*,

http://www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/pdf/ConflictBarometer_2008.pdf

Ross, Michael L. (2004), *How does natural resource wealth influence civil wars? Evidence from thirteen cases*, International Organization, Winter.

Rothberg, Robert I. (ed) (2004), *When States Fail: Causes and Consequences*. Princeton: Princeton University Press

Williams, Paul D. (ed) (2008), *Security Studies. An Introduction*. London and New York. Routledge

The Stockholm Journal of East Asian Studies, Center for Pacific Asia Studies (CPAS), *Stockholm University*, vol. 15 (2005), vol. 16 (2006,) and vol. 17 (2007). Available at the University Library (but not as out-of-library loan) or provided by the teacher.

About 100 pages of articles - to be added at the beginning of the course.

380: State, Civil Society and Democratization in the Third World

Course co-ordinator: Lars Lindström

Description

The course part aims at problematizing the relationship between the state, civil society and democratization, both theoretically and empirically, in a context of globalization. The point of departure is the contemporary academic debate on the role of civil society in democratization and development. Different perspectives are juxtaposed and discussed against a backdrop of what the organization looks like in different contexts in the third world, and whether movements in civil society support or contest democratization. The transnationalization of both state and civil society and its consequences for democracy and democratization is also addressed.

Learning outcomes

After completion of the course part, students are expected to be able to:

- * identify and different perspectives on the relationship between the state and civil society, and its links to democracy and democratization;

- * compare and evaluate the relevance of different social theories attempts at making sense of the role of civil society in processes of democratization;
- * identify similarities and differences between cases, as represented in the course literature, of the role of civil society in processes of democratization in the third world;
- * present, both orally and in writing, independent analyses of the relationships addressed on the course.

Readings

Amadiume, Ifi, (2000), *Daughters of the Goddess, Daughters of Imperialism. African Women Struggle for Culture, Power and Democracy*. London: Zed Books. (320 p.)

Amin, Samir, (2000), "Economic Globalism and Political Universalism: Conflicting Issues?" *Journal of World System Research, Vol. VI, No. 3*. p. 582-622. (40 p)

Biekart, Kees, (1999), *The Politics of Civil Society Building - European Private Aid Agencies and Democratic Transitions in Central America*. Chapter 1: "Mixing Poverty and Democracy - Democratic Transition, Civil Society and the International Context". Utrecht: International Books. p. 21-58. (37 p.)

Calvert, Peter and Peter J. Burnell (eds) (2004) *Civil Society in Democratization*. London: Routledge (256 p.)

Glasius, Marlies, Mary Kaldor and Helmut Anheier (eds) (2004) *Global Civil Society 2004/5*. London: Sage, 2005. London: Sage, 2004 (202 p.)

Brownlee, Jason, (2007). *Authoritarianism in an Age of Democratization*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Markoff, John, (1999), "Globalization and the Future of Democracy", *Journal of World System Research, Vol. V, No. 2 (35 p.)*. p. 277-309 (32 p)

Robinson, William (2001), "Social theory and globalization: The rise of a transnational state". *Theory and Society* 30(2): 157-200. (43 p.)

Weiss, Linda (1997) *Globalization and the Myth of the Powerless State*. *New Left Review* 225: 3-27. (24 p.)

384: International Political Economy

Course co-ordinator: Magnus Reitberger

Description

The course aims at exploring, problematising and analyzing arguments, controversies, policies and outcomes in international political economy. The course focuses on the interaction of economics and politics, of the market and the state, with special emphasis on how economical and political motives and

incentives interact with each other to produce policy outcomes in terms of conflict or co-operation. Specific phenomena studied include the politics of international trade and finance, the role of currencies, the functioning of international economic institutions, the importance of the international economic system for economic development, and the role played by multinational corporations and foreign direct investments (FDI).

Learning outcomes

After completion of the course part, students are expected to be able to:

- * identify and understand different models for analyzing the mechanisms behind international economic policy outcomes;
- * identify and understand the interaction between political and economical motives and incentives in the international economic system;
- * analyze economic co-operation and conflict at different levels of analysis (actor/state/system);
- * present independent analysis of international political-economic phenomena in oral as well as written form, based on analytical perspectives in the course;
- * compare and evaluate the merits and weaknesses of various scientific theories and arguments about the international political economy discussed in the course.

Readings

Oatley, Thomas H. (2011): *International Political Economy*, 5th international ed., Pearson Education.(432 p.)

Ravenhill, John ed. (2011): *Global Political Economy*. Oxford University Press.(532 p.)

Selection of articles (~40 p.)

Course Part 3: Independent Research Project, 15 credits

Description

The Independent Research Project within Political Science III consists of an investigation of a political science problem connected to the special course chosen by the student. The independent research project has the form of a research paper which is planned to take about two months of full-time studies. Every workshop is managed by a teacher from one of the so-called special

courses. The subject for the research paper is chosen in consultation with the supervisor/workshop teacher of the special course.

Learning outcomes

After completing the course the student should be able to:

- * formulate a political science research problem;
- * plan, conduct and in the form of a research paper present a social science study;
- * express themselves clearly in accordance with scientific practice;
- * carry through a relevant application of a social science method, as well as discuss advantages and disadvantages of different approaches;
- * collect empirical material in a broad sense and analyze the material from theoretical and normative perspectives;
- * critically examine scientific work and discuss merits and deficiencies.

Rules for Written Examinations at Stockholm University

English translation of the Swedish rules decided by the Vice-chancellor on 2010-05-26. For more information, see the Stockholm University website at: <http://www.su.se/english/about/rules-and-policies/rules-and-regulations/rules-for-written-exams-at-stockholm-university-1.179>

Rules for examinees

1. The examinee's responsibility for following the rules

The examinee shall follow the directions and orders of the invigilator and shall let the invigilator check his/her identity card and the material that the examinee has brought.

2. Verification of identity and signature

The examinee shall produce valid identification. The examinee shall write down his name and civic registration number (or when the exam is anonymous, other identification code) according to the invigilator's instructions.

3. Seating in the exam room

Seating lists shall always be available before an exam in an exam room. Everyone who has registered for the exam shall be included on this list and be able to easily find what seat he/she should take. Examinees who have not registered in advance are only allowed to participate in the exam if there is space, and their seating is then allocated by the invigilator.

4. Personal belongings

The examinee shall follow the invigilator's instructions about where bags and other personal belongings are to be located.

5. Means of assistance

Only such means of assistance that have been approved by the examiner in advance can be brought to the exam. As concerns means of assistance that can store, produce or transmit information, such as pocket calculators with possibilities of storing data, this requirement also concerns permission for information that is included in or can be transmitted by means of assistance. In particular, it should be emphasized that mobile phones can never be a permitted means of assistance.

6. Paper

The exam can only be written on paper distributed by the invigilator.

7. Prohibition against leaving the exam room in less than 30 minutes

An examinee who does not wish to complete the exam may leave the room after 30 minutes at the earliest. This means that an examinee who arrives more than 30 minutes after the exam has started can only participate in the written test under the condition that none of the examinees in the exam room has left the exam room.

8. Prohibition against examinees talking to people

Conversations between examinees or between an examinee and an outside person, for example by mobile phone, must not occur until everyone who has participated in the exam has handed in his/her exam to the invigilator. This prohibition applies both in the exam room and during possible smoking breaks and visits to the WC.

9. Breaks and visits to the WC

In case of an exam that lasts more than five hours a 30 minutes' break should be included. The invigilator shall provide information about what WCs can be used.

10. Handing in the exam

The examinee is not allowed to bring his exam outside the exam room but shall personally give it to the invigilator. Note that also a "blank" exam shall be handed in to the invigilator before the examinee leaves the exam room.

11. Obligation for a person who has behaved in a disturbing way to leave

An examinee who has behaved in a disturbing way shall leave at the invigilator's request.

12. Cheating

An examinee suspected of cheating should be allowed to continue with the exam so that other examinees are not disturbed, provided that the examinee hands over the forbidden means of assistance to the invigilator. Possible cheating is dealt with by the University Disciplinary Council after a report from the director/director of studies.

13. In case of fire alarm, bomb threat, etc.

In case of fire alarm, bomb threat, or similar situations the examinees should follow the directions and orders of the invigilators.