INTL 313 / ECIR 313

Introduction to Global Political Economy

Spring 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Professor Ziya Öniş</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor Office</td>
<td>CASE 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zonis@ku.edu.tr">zonis@ku.edu.tr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecture Time</td>
<td>Tuesday and Thursday, 11.00-12.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecture Place</td>
<td>ENG-120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor Office Hour</td>
<td>Monday, 14.00-16.00; and by appointment</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Tim Dorlach</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA Email</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA Office</td>
<td>CASE 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA Office Hour</td>
<td>Thursday, 13.30-14.30; and by appointment</td>
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DESCRIPTION

This course examines the interaction between various institutions and actors that make up the field we call international political economy, and which in turn affect distributions of wealth and power on various levels. It is designed for students who are particularly interested in the interactions between states, markets, firms, NGOs, and not-for-profit organizations at the local, national, regional, and supranational levels. Most of our focus will be on how the world is structured and how power is distributed and exercised with special reference to trade, production, finance, and knowledge.

We will begin with a critical analysis of the major theoretical approaches to international trade and investment. In this analysis we will include the classical approaches such as mercantilism, liberalism, historical structuralism as well as recent debates emerging from postmodernism, feminism, and environmentalism. Building on this foundation we will examine the nature and effects of international “structures” of trade, production, finance, and knowledge, also paying critical attention to their appearances, power circulations, and what /who is occasionally absent from them. In the third section, we will focus on contemporary struggles among (and within) advanced industrial states over markets and protectionism. Among the issues of importance are conflicts over regional integration and competitiveness in Europe North America and East Asia including the challenges posed by rising powers from the “South”. Finally, we will explore North-South relations, by critically examining concepts and issues such as development and global governance.

Throughout the course our goal will be to appraise explanatory frameworks that can be applied to a diverse set of political issues. Students will be expected to critically assess theories of international trade; write intelligently about struggles between actors over power and resources; and connect current events to material discussed in the course. By the end of the course you will have gained a comprehensive overview of the major concepts, methods, and trends in international political economy.
REQUIREMENTS

1. *Attendance and participation:* Regular attendance is a must if you are serious about your work and the grade you will receive. I expect everyone to be in class on time.

2. *Readings:* You are expected to have completed the readings before the first lecture of each week because lectures largely engage with the readings and move beyond them.

3. *Grading:* There will be a midterm and a final exam. These will assess your understanding of and engagement with the material studied. The exams will cover the readings and the lectures.

You will also be expected to write a term paper of 3000 words on a question determined jointly with me. The question will have to be related to the issues we are covering and the themes we are exploring.

You are expected to submit a one-page outline of the term paper. Late submission of the paper outline or the final paper will be subject to penalty of one point per day.

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<tr>
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<th>Weight</th>
<th>Tentative (due) date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midterm exam</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27 March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper outline</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1 April 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research paper</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15 May 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final exam</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attendance and participation</td>
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TEXTS


The other readings are available to students in the Online E-Reserve Collection of the Suna Kıraç Library. Library web site ➔ Catalog ➔ Reserves by course ➔ Course code: INTL 313. Some journal articles are also accessible online through the library website.

Additional required readings will be announced and distributed during the semester.

A useful, additional background text in Turkish is Fikret Şenses, Ziya Öniş and Caner Bakır’s *Küresel Kriz ve Yeni Ekonomik Düzen* (İstanbul: İletişim, 2013). This book will be available at Pandora.
**SCHEDULE**

*Introduction: What is international political economy?*

Balaam & Dillman, Ch. 1


Optional reading in Turkish:


*Liberalism and Neoliberalism*

Balaam & Dillman, Ch.2

*Mercantilism and Realism*

Balaam & Dillman, Ch. 3

*Historical Structuralism and Marxism*

Balaam & Dillman, Ch.4


*Alternative Approaches*

Balaam & Dillman, Ch. 5


*Trade, Technology and Knowledge Structure*

Balaam and Dillman, Ch. 6, 10


**The Global Production and Transnational Corporations**

Balaam and Dillman, Ch. 16


**New Regionalism in Comparative Perspective: NAFTA, the European Union and Asia Pacific Regionalism**

Balaam & Dillman, Ch. 12


**The Rise of BRICs: The Challenge of the Global “South”**

Balaam & Dillman, Ch. 13


Optional background reading in Turkish:

International Monetary System and Financial Crisis

Balaam and Dillman, Ch. 7, 8


Challenges for Global Governance: Development, Democracy and Environment

Balaam and Dillman, Ch. 11, 14, 15, 17, 19


COURSE POLICIES

1. Make-Up Exams: Students who miss an exam and wish to write a make-up must contact the professor within 24 hours after the exam and must provide proper documentation for a reasonable excuse (e.g. a doctor’s note) before the make-up. There will be only one make-up per exam. Students who miss both the regular exam and the make-up will receive an exam mark of “0”.

2. Classroom Conduct: Students must attend lectures on time, and remain in the classroom until the end of the lecture, except during emergencies or with prior permission of the instructor. Students are expected to behave as mature and self-aware individuals in the classroom. Disruptive behaviour such as engaging in side conversations, using cell phones and other electronic devices, sleeping, working on personal activities or assignments of other courses, interrupting the professor or other students will result in the significant reduction of the attendance and participation grade.

3. Academic Honesty: Honesty and trust are important to us all as individuals. Students and faculty adhere to the following principles of academic integrity at Koç University.

   (i) Individual accountability for all individual work, written or oral. Copying from others or providing answers or information, written or oral, to others is cheating.

   (ii) Providing proper acknowledgment of original author. Copying from another student’s paper or from another text without written acknowledgment is plagiarism. Recycling a paper written for another class also falls under this category.

   (iii) Study or project group activity is effective and authorized teamwork. Unauthorized help from another person or having someone else to write one’s paper or assignment is collusion.

Cheating, plagiarism, and collusion are serious offences resulting in an “F” as your course grade and disciplinary action.

Koç University

Statement on Academic Honesty

with Emphasis on Plagiarism

Koç University expects all its students to perform course-related activities in accordance with the rules set forth in the Student Code of Conduct (http://vpaa.ku.edu.tr/academic/studentcode-of-conduct). Actions considered as academic dishonesty at Koç University include but are not limited to cheating, plagiarism, collusion, and impersonating. This statement’s goal is to draw attention to cheating and plagiarism related actions deemed unacceptable within the context of Student Code of Conduct:

All individual assignments must be completed by the student himself/herself, and all team assignments must be completed by the members of the team, without the aid of other individuals. If a team member does not contribute to the written documents or participate in
the activities of the team, his/her name should not appear on the work submitted for evaluation.

Plagiarism is defined as ‘borrowing or using someone else’s written statements or ideas without giving written acknowledgement to the author’. Students are encouraged to conduct research beyond the course material, but they must not use any documents prepared by current or previous students, or notes prepared by instructors at Koç University or other universities without properly citing the source. Furthermore, students are expected to adhere to the Classroom Code of Conduct (http://vpaa.ku.edu.tr/academic/classroom-code-of-conduct) and to refrain from all forms of unacceptable behavior during lectures. Failure to adhere to expected behavior may result in disciplinary action.

There are two kinds of plagiarism: intentional and accidental. Intentional plagiarism (Example: Using a classmate’s homework as one’s own because the student does not want to spend time working on that homework) is considered intellectual theft, and there is no need to emphasize the wrongfulness of this act. Accidental plagiarism, on the other hand, may be considered as a ‘more acceptable’ form of plagiarism by some students, which is certainly not how it is perceived by the University administration and faculty. The student is responsible from properly citing a source if he/she is making use of another person’s work. For an example on accidental plagiarism, please refer to the document titled “An Example on Accidental Plagiarism”.

If you are unsure whether the action you will take would be a violation of Koç University’s Student Code of Conduct, please consult with your instructor before taking that action.

An Example on Accidental Plagiarism

This example is taken from a document prepared by the City University of New York. The following text is taken from Elaine Tyler May’s ‘Myths and Realities of the American Family’:

“Because women's wages often continue to reflect the fiction that men earn the family wage, single mothers rarely earn enough to support themselves and their children adequately. And because work is still organized around the assumption that mothers stay home with children, even though few mothers can afford to do so, child-care facilities in the United States remain woefully inadequate.”

Below, there is an excerpt from a student’s homework, who made use of May’s original text:

“As Elaine Tyler May points out, “women's wages often continue to reflect the fiction that men earn the family wage” (588). Thus many single mothers cannot support themselves and their children adequately. Furthermore, since work is based on the assumption that mothers stay home with children, facilities for day care in this country are still “woefully inadequate.” (May 589)”.

You may think that there is no plagiarism here since the student is citing the original author. However, this is an instance of accidental plagiarism. Although the student cites May and uses quotation marks occasionally, the rest of the sentences, more specifically the following section: “Thus many single mothers cannot support themselves and their children adequately. Furthermore, since work is based on the assumption that mothers stay home with children,
facilities for day care in this country are still “woefully inadequate.” (May 589)” almost exactly duplicates May’s original language. So, in order to avoid plagiarism, the student either had to use quotation marks for the rest of the sentences as well, or he/she had to paraphrase May’s ideas by using not only his/her own words, but his/her own original ideas as well. You should keep in mind that accidental plagiarism often occurs when the student does not really understand the original text but still tries to make use of it. Understanding the original text and understanding why you agree or disagree with the ideas proposed in that text is crucial both for avoiding plagiarism and for your intellectual development.

Reference(s):