As citizens of an interconnected world, we face a myriad of transnational problems such as Ebola, AIDS/HIV and other communicable diseases, WMDs, terrorism, human rights abuse, environmental pollution, and Third World poverty. Other problems which require collective action on account of their transboundary character include illegal trafficking in humans, arms and drugs, civil wars, genocide and natural disasters, to name but a few. As demonstrated by the Rwandan genocide or civil wars in Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, intrastate conflicts are not only serious threats to the sovereignty of weak states but also global peace and security.

**V550-Global Governance in the 21st Century** is designed to familiarize students with the processes by which governments, international organizations, NGOs and other non-state actors join hands to find solutions to these problems. Among other themes the course will focus on the historical evolution of global governance, theoretical and institutional foundations of global governance, the role of states, intergovernmental organizations, international laws and regimes, NGOs, and other non-state actors in global governance. Among other things, the following themes will be addressed in class discussions:

- Evolution of the global system as the operational environment of international organizations and other multilateral arrangements
- The concept of governance, theoretical and historical foundations of global governance and application of IR theories to specific functional or problem areas.
- The role of nation-states as sovereign actors and their relationship to non-states actors in the context of global governance
- The origins, characteristics and functions of intergovernmental
organizations, non-governmental organizations, international law, international regimes, and other multilateral institutions and norms involved in global governance.

- Trans-boundary issues such as the AIDS/HIV pandemic, international trade, poverty, human rights, the internet, global warming, international security, terrorism, globalization and similar problems which call for increased role for international organizations and collective problem solving at regional and global levels.

The online version of Global Governance is designed for self-driven/motivated students capable of working independently while participating in group activities. Therefore, it is critical that each participant make out time to cover the readings, review the instructor's lecture notes, videos, participate in online discussions as well as complete written assignments in the course of the semester. Introductory lectures will be given at the beginning of each module and, as needed, at other times. Please, note that the instructor will monitor and participate in each discussion sessions. Students are encouraged to take full advantage of the discussion sessions to ask questions while enriching each other’s learning experience through their participation in the discussion sessions.

REQUIRED TEXT: The following text is required reading for the course and can be purchased at the book stores:


RECOMMENDED TEXTS:


Students are encouraged to read articles in major periodicals such as *The Washington Post, The New York Times, US News and World Report, Foreign Policy, Foreign Affairs, International Organization, Newsweek* as well as publications by NGOs such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, Greenpeace, Jubilee International, etc. These and similar publications are very useful in keeping abreast of international issues that may be relevant to topics discussed in class.

**STATEMENT ON ACADEMIC DISHONESTY**

Plagiarism is the practice of using the work of other people (including fellow students) without giving proper credit to the original sources of the ideas, words, sentences, paragraphs, entire articles, music, or pictures. Plagiarism is a form of cheating and is considered by the University as a serious offense. Proven cases of plagiarism are subject to severe punishment. When a student is suspected of plagiarism, he/she will be informed of the charge. Such a student has the right to respond to the allegations. Procedures outlined in the IU “Student Rights and Responsibilities” statement will be followed if a student is charged with plagiarism. Students have the right to appeal any charge to the Academic Affairs Committee. For additional information on academic dishonesty, see IU SPEA’s website. For a useful discussion on plagiarism, see “Avoiding Plagiarism” at: [http://sja.ucdavis.edu/avoid.htm](http://sja.ucdavis.edu/avoid.htm).

**COURSE REQUIREMENTS**

**Class Participation:** Students are required to participate actively in their own learning and that of their colleagues by reading all the assigned materials,
maintaining regular class attendance, and taking part in class discussions. Discussion topics will be posted at appropriate intervals, with specifications on time frame allowed for students to post their contributions, ask questions and/or post their reactions to other students’ contribution, etc. Each discussion session will last between one to three weeks, depending on the nature of the topic. The discussion sessions will be carefully monitored by the instructor to maintain focus and direction. \( (20\text{ percent}) \)

**Global Affairs Journal:** Each student is required to keep a journal in the course of the semester as part of his/her participation in the discussion sessions. There will be three (3) journal entries for each discussion topic, which will add up to a total of twenty-four (24) entries for eight (8) discussion topics. Students are encouraged to use the Internet to locate articles related to the discussion topics. Online versions of the periodicals mentioned above are highly recommended \( (20\text{ percent}) \).

**Response Papers:** Students will be given one week at a time to write four critical essays on issues related to the course material. A detailed written instruction/prompt will be provided for each essay assignment. \( (60\text{ percent}) \)

**GRADING SCALE:**

\[
\begin{align*}
97-100 &= \text{A+} & 87-89 &= \text{B+} & 77-79 &= \text{C+} & 67-69 &= \text{D+} & 0-59 &= \text{F} \\
94-96 &= \text{A} & 84-83 &= \text{B} & 74-76 &= \text{C} & 64-66 &= \text{D} \\
90-93 &= \text{A-} & 80-83 &= \text{B-} & 70-73 &= \text{C-} & 60-63 &= \text{D-}
\end{align*}
\]

**SCHEDULE OF CLASS ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEKS 1-3: AUGUST 21-SEPTEMBER 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MODULE ONE</strong> – The Challenges of Global Governance; Evolving Pieces of Global Governance; Theoretical Foundations of Global Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overview</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>What is Global Governance?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-Cold War globalization, interdependence, transnationalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview of the actors in Global Governance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overview of the main institutional pieces/foundation of global governance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Overview of the theoretical foundation of global governance
The Politics and Effectiveness of Global Governance
Theoretical Foundations of Global Governance
Key concepts: globalization, interdependence, multilateral diplomacy, unilateralism, transnationalism, international cooperation, power, Eurocentric international system, colonialism, imperialism, dependency, hegemony.

Unit #1 - The Challenges of Global Governance
Readings: Karns & Mingst, Chapter 1
Lecture Note: V500-01
Videos
Globalization Easily Explained
Rethinking Global Governance
Globalization I The Upside: Crash Course World History #41

Recommended Readings - Weiss & Wilkinson
Craig Murphy, The Emergence of Global Governance
Charlotte Ku, The Evolution of International Law

Unit #2 - Theoretical Foundation of Global Governance
Readings - Karns & Mingst, Chapter 2
Lecture Note: V500-02
Video: The Four Horsemen

DISCUSSION SESSION #1: Friday, September 1 – Friday, September 8
The world is like a giant tree. We are able to see different parts of the tree if we change our position relative to the location of the tree. To what extent have the theories helped you to better understand the world or different facets of global governance? Which of the theories is/are most helpful and why?

Recommended Readings - Weiss & Wilkinson
Jason Charrette & Jennifer Sterling-Folker, Realism
Christer Jonson, Classical Liberal Internationalism
David Forsythe, Neoliberal Institutionalism
Henning Tamm & Duncan Snidal, Rational Choice and Principal-Agent Theory
Rodney Bruce Hall, Constructivism
Robert Cox, Critical Theory

Unit #3 - Evolving Pieces of Global Governance
Readings: Karns & Mingst, Chapter 3
Lecture Note: V500-03

DISCUSSION SESSION #2: Monday, September 11- Monday, September 18
According to Karns and Mingst, although globalization has the positive effect of bringing us together, it also has a tendency to polarize us. The discussion session will focus on the integrative and disintegrative aspects of globalization. Also, while keeping in mind concepts
such as transnationalism and interdependence, you should reflect on the role of an important international institution such as the International Court of Justice or ICJ. How effective is the ICJ? How can we improve its effectiveness?

Writing Assignment (for Module 1)
(To Be Posted)

WEEKS 4-6: SEPTEMBER 11-29
MODULE TWO – The UN as Centerpiece of Global Governance; Regional Organizations; Non-State Actors

Overview
Introduction to Non-state actors - NGOs, Networks, and Social Movements
World War II, American international leadership and creation of the United Nations
History of the United Nations as premier international organization, major UN organs
Types and purposes and role of regional organizations in global governance
Types and purposes and role of non-state actors in global governance
Types of Networks and their role of in global governance
Types of Social Movements and their role in global governance

Unit#1 - The United Nations and Global Governance
Readings: Karns & Mingst, Chapter 4
Lecture Note: V500-04
Videos
How Powerful is the UN?
How Does the United Nations Work?
Here’s how you get a job at the UN
http://webtv.un.org/live/ (optional)
What is United Nations and What Does It Do?

DISCUSSION SESSION#3: Wednesday, September 20 – Wednesday, September 27
The United Nations was established as a replacement for the defunct League of Nations. Has the UN been able to fulfill the founders’ dream of making up for the weaknesses of the League especially with regard to collective security? What do you see as the strengths and weaknesses/challenges of the UN at the new millennium?

Recommended Readings - Weiss & Wilkinson
Leon Gordenker, The UN System
M.J. Peterson, The UN General Assembly

Unit#2 - Regional Organizations and Global Governance
Readings - Karns & Mingst, Chapter 5
Lecture Note: V500-05
DISCUSSION SESSION#4: Wednesday, October 4 – Wednesday, October 11
What do you see as the most significant achievements of the European Union as a regional institution? With regard to the other regional institutions discussed in this segment, how would you explain the achievement gap between them and the EU? In other words, why is the rest of the world lagging far behind Europe in terms of regional cooperation on economic, social and security issues?

Recommended Readings - Weiss & Wilkinson
Monica Herz, *Regional Governance*
Ben Rosamond, *The European Union*
Andre F. Cooper & Ramesh *Thakur, The BRICS in the Global Economic Geography*
Ian Taylor, *The Global South*
Jonathan Strand, The Regional Development Banks and Global Governance

*Unit#3-Non-State Actors and Global Governance (non-state actors, networks & social movements)*
Readings - Karns & Mingst, Chapter 6
Lecture Note: V500-06

Recommended Readings - Weiss & Wilkinson
Timothy Sinclair, *Credit Rating Agencies*
James McGain, *Think Tanks and Global Policy Networks*
Michael Moran, *Global Philanthropy*
Peter Hoffman, *Private Military and Security Companies*
Frank Madsen, *Transnational Criminal Networks*

**Writing Assignment (for Module 2)**
(To Be Posted)

**WEEKS 7-9: OCTOBER 2-20**
**MODULE THREE: The Role State Actors in Global Governance; The Search for Peace and Security**

**Overview**
Introduction to Non-state actors - NGOs, Networks, and Social Movements
World War II, American international leadership and creation of the United Nations
History of the United Nations as premier international organization, major UN organs
Types and purposes and role of regional organizations in global governance
Types and purposes and role of non-state actors in global governance
Types of Networks and their role of in global governance
### Types of Social Movements and their role in global governance

**Unit#1-The Role State Actors in Global Governance**  
Readings - Karns & Mingst, Chapters 7  
Lecture Note: V500-07

DISCUSSION SESSION# 5: Saturday October 15 to Saturday, October 22  
Terrorist networks such as al Qaeda and ISIS engage in violent extremism to advance their cause. To a large extent this has served as a unifying factor in a global community that is otherwise divided by gross inequality of power and material resources. Some commentators believe that it will take more than guns and drones to win the global war on terror because of growing inequalities between and within countries. As a student in this class, please share your thought on this matter and suggest solutions.

**Unit#2-The Search for Peace and Security**  
Readings - Karns & Mingst, Chapter 8  
Lecture Note: V500-08

Videos:  
[UN Peacekeeping: Challenges from the field today and tomorrow](#)  
[War in Central African Republic](#)

DISCUSSION SESSION #6: Monday, October 23 – Monday, October 30  
In 2011, the UN Security reached a decision to authorize military intervention in Libya on humanitarian basis. On the other hand, the Council has failed to take a similar action in response to a bloody civil war and flagrant human rights abuses in Syria. Should the global community continue to rely on the Security Council to promote international security in a post-9/11 world or is it time to come up with a different arrangement?

**Recommended Readings** - Weiss & Wilkinson  
*Paul Williams & Alex Bellamy, UN Security Council and Peace Operations*  
*Rob Jenkins, Post-conflict Peacebuilding*  
*Waheguru Pal Singh Sidhu, Weapons of Mass Destruction*  
*Peter Romaniuk, From “Global War” to Global Governance: Counterterrorism Cooperation in World Politics*  
*Simon Chesterman, Humanitarian Intervention and R2P*

**Writing Assignment (for Module 3)**  
(To Be Posted)

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**WEEKS 10-11: OCTOBER 23-NOVEMBER 3**  
**MODULE FOUR – Promotion of Human Development and Economic Well-Being; Protecting Human Rights**

**Overview**  
Evolution of the global economy -- World War II, American hegemony and the birth of the liberal global economy
Governance of global finance and trade, the Bretton Woods institutions – IRBD, IMF, GATT/WTO and major economic forums – G-8, G-20, OECD
The liberal global economy, global inequality/Third World dependency, global poverty, and the imperative of human development
The roots of human rights and human rights norms
States as human rights protectors and abusers
Human rights governance
The challenge of globalizing human rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit#1-Promotion of Human Development and Economic Well-Being</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Readings-Karns &amp; Mingst, Chapters 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecture Note: V500-09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Videos
- The Hidden Reason for Poverty
- Stealing Africa - Why Poverty?
- Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About the IMF in Under 5 Minutes
- World Bank President Jim Yong Kim: The VICE News Interview
- How do the WTO, World Bank, and IMF Work?
- Learning From Failure
- The Foreign Aid Paradox
- Obama on what most Americans get wrong about foreign aid

DISCUSSION SESSION #7: Sunday, November 5-Sunday, November 12
Is Third World poverty a transnational problem? Why should the developed countries of Western Europe and North America help in the effort to eradicate extreme poverty in the Global South? Is it fair to expect these countries to use their tax payers’ money to combat poverty abroad?

Recommended Readings - Weiss & Wilkinson
- Bessma Momani, Global Financial Governance
- Bernard Hoekman, Global Trade Governance
- Katherine Marshall, Global Development Governance

Unit#2-Protecting Human Rights
Readings-Karns & Mingst, Chapters 10
Lecture Note: V500-10

Videos
- The Story of Human Rights
- Ban Ki-moon Interview: The Daily Show

Recommended Readings - Weiss & Wilkinson
- Julie Mertus, Human Rights in Global Governance
- Richard Goldstone, The Pursuit of International Justice
- Fen Osler Hampson & Mark Raymond, Human Security as a Global Public Good
WEEKS 12-13: NOVEMBER 6-17
MODULE FIVE – Protecting the Environment; The Dilemmas of Global Governance [2 weeks]

Overview
Relevance of environmental problems to security, economics, and human rights
Evolution of environmental governance and environmental institutions/regimes
Environmental governance in the global and regional contexts
Key challenges of environmental governance – implementation, compliance and effectiveness

Distinctive features of global governance
What global governance actors can and cannot do
Future Challenges

Unit#1-Protecting the Environment
Readings-Karns & Mingst, Chapters 11
Lecture Note: V500-11

Videos
The Road to the First United Nations Environment Assembly
Global Environmental Governance: Quest for Symphony
The State of the Climate - and what we might do about it
The Daily Show – Burn Noticed

DISCUSSION SESSION #8: Sunday, November 19- Sunday, November 26
At the dawn of the 21st century, human rights and environmental protection continue to be major weak spots in global governance. Who should take the blame? What should we do to leave behind a safer and more sustainable world for future generations?

Recommended Readings - Weiss & Wilkinson
Elizabeth R. DeSombre, Global Environmental Governance
Matthew J. Hoffmann, Climate Change
Khalid Koser, Refugees and Migration

Unit#2-Innovations in Global Governance in the 21st Century
Reading-Karns & Mingst, Chapters 12
Lecture Note: V500-12
WEEK 14: NOVEMBER 19-26: THANKSGIVING BREAK NO CLASS ACTIVITY

WEEKS 15-16: NOVEMBER 27-DECEMBER 8 – DISCUSSION SESSION # 9 (TBA)

WEEK 17: DECEMBER 11-15 FINALS WEEK: NO CLASS ACTIVITY