



## UNSW Course Outline

# POLS5120 Global Politics: The Globalisation of World Politics - 2024

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## General Course Information

Course Code : POLS5120

Year : 2024

Term : Term 1

Teaching Period : T1

Is a multi-term course? : No

Faculty : Faculty of Arts, Design and Architecture

Academic Unit : School of Social Sciences

Delivery Mode : Multimodal

Delivery Format : Standard

Delivery Location : Kensington

Campus : Sydney

Study Level : Postgraduate

Units of Credit : 6

### Useful Links

[Handbook Class Timetable](#)

## Course Details & Outcomes

### Course Description

Examines different and competing perspectives on international relations; analyses the key

structures and processes of global politics and explores selected current issues. The course provides an examination of theoretical traditions in International Relations, and a survey of the historical evolution of the global system. It also examines the role of the nation-state, the nature of conflict in contemporary world politics, global governance, the global economy, the importance of identity in world politics, human rights, and globalization.

## Course Aims

To develop an understanding of the main theoretical approaches employed to explain global politics

To develop an understanding of the historical evolution of the global system

To identify and explain the behaviour of key actors in the international system

To assess the ways in which specific structures and processes, including globalisation, facilitate and constrain behaviour in global politics

To develop students' research skills, specifically their capacity for critical analysis

## Course Learning Outcomes

Course Learning Outcomes
CLO1 : Summarise and explain the main theoretical approaches in International Relations
CLO2 : Analyse the roles of major actors in global politics
CLO3 : Critically evaluate the key structures and processes of the global system
CLO4 : Evaluate the impact of globalisation on world politics

Course Learning Outcomes	Assessment Item
CLO1 : Summarise and explain the main theoretical approaches in International Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Annotated Bibliography</li></ul>
CLO2 : Analyse the roles of major actors in global politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Research Essay</li><li>• Annotated Bibliography</li></ul>
CLO3 : Critically evaluate the key structures and processes of the global system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Essay Plan</li><li>• Research Essay</li><li>• Annotated Bibliography</li></ul>
CLO4 : Evaluate the impact of globalisation on world politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Research Essay</li></ul>

# Learning and Teaching Technologies

Moodle - Learning Management System | Zoom

## Assessments

### Assessment Structure

Assessment Item	Weight	Relevant Dates
Essay Plan	15%	Start Date: Not Applicable Due Date: 03/03/2024 11:59 PM
Annotated Bibliography	35%	Start Date: Not Applicable Due Date: 31/03/2024 11:59 PM
Research Essay	50%	Due Date: 28/04/2024 11:59 PM

### Assessment Details

#### Essay Plan

##### Assessment Overview

An outline of the proposed essay's main question, rationale, and structure. 500 words.

Students will receive written feedback and a numerical grade within two weeks of completion.

##### Course Learning Outcomes

- CLO3 : Critically evaluate the key structures and processes of the global system

##### Assessment Length

500 WORDS

##### Assessment information

Essay Plan 15% 500 words 03 March

An outline of the proposed essay's main question (what you want to research?), rationale (why it is important/relevant?), and structure (how will you structure your paper?). The question must relate to one of the ten topics covered in this course (this should be clear) and should be open or critical in nature; i.e. it should provide scope for a critical analysis of the topic and associated issues under consideration, and the development of a cohesive and coherent argument. Think of this as an opportunity to research something you find interesting. If you are truly lost, talk to me ASAP. Format: 500 words (+ 10% tolerance; every 5% above or below will be penalized with a 3% grade deduction). Feedback: Students will receive written feedback and a numerical grade within one week of completion.

Make sure you provide:

- A clear statement of the course topic to which the proposed research question relates;
- The research question itself;
- A short paragraph outlining the main focus of the essay and the rationale for posing the stated essay question;
- A brief outline of the proposed essay's structure. This need not be too detailed and can be quite general; it should only provide a rough guide of the main issues to be considered or points to be made in the essay. I am looking for evidence that you have considered the question, and how best this might be approached in a way that allows you to construct and develop a structured and coherent argument;

Your assignment must be uploaded to TurnItIn on Moodle.

If required, a 3-day automatic Short Extension without documentation is available for this assessment. You can apply by accessing the Short Extension Student Portal on the [Special Consideration login page](#). This will be visible, and open for student applications, from 13 February 2024.

#### Assignment submission Turnitin type

This assignment is submitted through Turnitin and students do not see Turnitin similarity reports.

## **Annotated Bibliography**

#### Assessment Overview

1300 word plan and annotated bibliography to support the production of the research essay.

Students will receive written feedback and a numerical grade within two weeks of submission. The rubric will be available to students at the start of the course so that they can work towards specified standards.

#### Course Learning Outcomes

- CLO1 : Summarise and explain the main theoretical approaches in International Relations
- CLO2 : Analyse the roles of major actors in global politics
- CLO3 : Critically evaluate the key structures and processes of the global system

#### Assessment Length

1300 words

#### Assessment information

2. Annotated bibliography 35% 1,300 words 31 March

The aim of this part of the exercise is to encourage you to thinking about the theoretical foundations of your research paper and to begin engaging with the academic literature upon which you will draw in the construction of your core arguments when you write your research paper.

For this part of the assignment, you should research and identify AT LEAST four academic- peer reviewed journal articles that will inform your arguments in your research paper and create a bibliography of those sources. These sources should not be drawn from the Required reading list in the course outline. For further information on what constitutes a peer-reviewed journal article, see <http://subjectguides.library.unsw.edu.au/c.php?g=100219&p=649273>

You should then annotate the bibliography with a few lines about why you have chosen each source, what you hope to draw from it, how it fits with the rest of the literature with which you engage and so on.

Guidance on writing an annotated bibliography can be found on the UNSW Learning Centre website at <http://www.lc.unsw.edu.au/onlib/annotatedbib.html>.

Specifically, your annotated bibliography should:

- Provide the full bibliographic citation for each source discussed
- Demonstrate the quality and depth of reading that you have done

And for each text:

- Outline the main argument
- Identify any conclusions made by the author/s
- Critically analyse the strengths and limitations of the text
- Discuss the relevance or usefulness of the text for your research essay

Your assignment must be uploaded to TurnItIn on Moodle.

If required, a 3-day automatic Short Extension without documentation is available for this assessment. You can apply by accessing the Short Extension Student Portal on the [Special Consideration login page](#). This will be visible, and open for student applications, from 13 February 2024.

#### Assignment submission Turnitin type

This assignment is submitted through Turnitin and students can see Turnitin similarity reports.

# Research Essay

## Assessment Overview

2500 word research paper due at the end of semester. This is the final assessment for the course.

Students will receive written feedback and a numerical grade within two weeks of submission. The rubric will be available to students at the start of the course so that they can work towards specified standards.

## Course Learning Outcomes

- CLO2 : Analyse the roles of major actors in global politics
- CLO3 : Critically evaluate the key structures and processes of the global system
- CLO4 : Evaluate the impact of globalisation on world politics

## Assessment Length

between 2,000 (MIN) and 2,500 words (MAX)

## Assessment information

3. Research paper – 50% – 2,000 (min) to 2,500 (max) Words – 28 April

- word limit tolerance: 5% below minimum limit (=1,900 words) and 5% above maximum limit (=2,625 words)

Research papers should demonstrate that you have engaged with the themes and issues raised in the course and that you are able to construct a persuasive and well-evidenced argument in relation to one or more of these themes or issues.

You will be assessed on your ability to demonstrate research skills (the ability to provide accurate and detailed information about your chosen case study), on synthesis and persuasive argument (in bringing together ideas and data from several sources), on quality of presentation (including accurate referencing) and on the clarity of your writing. You will have to make reference to further readings. References to the core texts alone will not be sufficient to pass this assessment.

To write a good research paper:

- Explain in the introduction the context of the question, your basic argument and how the paper will proceed step by step (the structure).
- Signpost the structure throughout the paper, indicating the logical progression from

paragraph to paragraph and section to section (so linking sentences at the ends of paragraphs and sections are important).

- Provide persuasive analysis of evidence in support of your argument.
- Ground your argument in the theoretical debates of the discipline.

Your paper must be properly referenced and accompanied by a bibliography [this is not included in the word count]. If you are not sure about referencing conventions, please speak to me. The UNSW Learning Centre provides a range of resources to assist with referencing, available at [http://www\\_lc.unsw.edu.au/onlib/ref.html](http://www_lc.unsw.edu.au/onlib/ref.html).

Your assignment must be uploaded to TurnItIn on Moodle.

You are welcome to arrange a meeting with me to discuss your ideas, plan and draft. I will not, however, respond to requests for research assistance, i.e. 'I want to use 'X' as a case study, what should I read?', nor will I read full drafts of essays.

If required, a 3-day automatic Short Extension without documentation is available for this assessment. You can apply by accessing the Short Extension Student Portal on the [Special Consideration login page](#). This will be visible, and open for student applications, from 13 February 2024.

#### Assignment submission Turnitin type

This assignment is submitted through Turnitin and students can see Turnitin similarity reports.

## General Assessment Information

You are welcome to arrange a meeting with me to discuss your ideas, plan and draft. I will not, however, respond to requests for research assistance, i.e. 'I want to use 'X' as a case study, what should I read?', nor will I read full drafts of essays.

### PENALTIES THAT WILL BE APPLIED TO YOUR assessments:

- Work submitted after the stipulated deadline is subject to a deduction of 5% of the total possible marks for the task for each day or part thereof that the work is late
- You will lose marks if you do not use the Harvard (in-text) system of referencing for all assessments. See <https://student.unsw.edu.au/harvard-referencing>.
- You stand to lose between 5 and 20 marks for poor referencing and attribution of sources. There is A LOT of assistance available to you to help you learn about referencing, attribution and avoiding plagiarism. If you are not sure JUST ASK! See <https://student.unsw.edu.au/support-referencing-assignments>.
- If you do not submit written work through TurnItIn your work will not be marked.
- If you submit work for this course that you have already submitted for assessment in another

course at this University or any other institution, or if you copy material from another source and do not attribute that material to its original author, your work will be referred to the School Student Ethics Officer for an investigation into a possible charge of academic misconduct. See <https://student.unsw.edu.au/plagiarism>.

Please note that detailed feedback on the research essay will only be provided if you request it explicitly. Please make a note at the start of your assignment if you wish to receive detailed feedback- write "I request Feedback". Assignments without a note will only receive a completed rubric.

Essays will be returned electronically.

Assessments should be referenced in accordance with the School of Social Sciences Referencing Guide, available at <https://socialsciences.arts.unsw.edu.au/students/resources/policies-guidelines/>.

Rubric Essays are available on Moodle

#### Submission of assignments

All assessments must be submitted electronically only, through the relevant assessment TurnItIn portal in Moodle. There is no hard copy submission required. Please ensure that your name and student ID number are on every page of your submission. You are not required to attach a cover sheet to electronically submitted assessments. When you submit an assessment at UNSW, you are acknowledging that you have understood and abided by the University requirements in the preparation of that assessment item, in respect of student academic misconduct outlined in the Student Code Policy and Student Misconduct Procedures, both of which are available at: <https://student.unsw.edu.au/conduct>.

You are also declaring that the assessment item is your own work, except where acknowledged, and has not been submitted for academic credit previously in whole or in part.

In addition, you submit the assessment in the knowledge that:

the course convenor may provide a copy of the assignment to another staff for the purposes of assessment or evaluation; and a copy of this assessment item will be retained in the TurnItIn database and may be used in evaluations of originality.

To check you have submitted your assignment successfully you should click 'View digital receipt'

at the bottom left-hand corner of the 'My Submissions' screen. You should print or save the digital receipt for your records. Do not navigate away from the submission screen or close your laptop during upload.

It is your responsibility to keep a copy of your work in case of loss of an assignment. You are also responsible for checking that your submission is complete and accurate. For information about Special Consideration and Extensions and Late Submission of Work, please refer to the School's Policies and Guidelines available at <https://socialsciences.arts.unsw.edu.au/students/resources/policies-guidelines/>.

### Return of assignments

Electronic submissions will be returned via the TurnItIn portal on Moodle with electronic feedback within two weeks of submission.

### Feedback

UNSW provides support for students in using TurnItIn to receive feedback at <https://student.unsw.edu.au/how-use-turnitin-within-moodle>. Please access this page to learn how to retrieve grades and comments on your assignment.

## DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION

Essay Plan: 03 March (11:59PM)

Annotated Bibliography: 31 March (11:59PM)

Research Paper: 28 April (11:59PM)

### Grading Basis

Standard

# Course Schedule

Teaching Week/Module	Activity Type	Content
Week 1 : 12 February - 18 February	Seminar	<p>Week 1. Global politics: the basics  In this class, we will engage in a broad overview of what these terms (e.g. origin in academic literature, different interpretations, importance for 'real' life) and discuss who are key actors in studies of global politics. The main goal is to provide the basic foundations for the study of global politics, globalization and global governance – in theory and practice.</p> <p>Seminar Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the challenges of talking about global politics as opposed to international politics?</li> <li>• What separate domestic/international/global politics? In what ways the concepts of global and international 1) overlap and 2) are different from one another.</li> </ul> <p>Required Readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weiss, Thomas G, Wilkinson, Rorden and Unset (2014) Rethinking global governance? Complexity, authority, power, change. International Studies Quarterly, 58 (1), pp. 207-215.</li> <li>• Dingwerth, K. and Pattberg, P., 2006. Global governance as a perspective on world politics. Global Governance, 12, p.185.</li> </ul> <p>Required movie: Contagion</p>
Week 2 : 19 February - 25 February	Seminar	<p>Week 2. Understanding Global Politics 1: 'Traditional' IR Theory  The discipline of International Relations emerged as a university subject after the end of the First World War. In this seminar we will examine different theoretical traditions in International Relations theory and explore different approaches to understanding International Relations. We focus on realist, liberal and constructivist approaches. These contending perspectives on global politics provide different explanations of continuity and change in international relations.</p> <p>Seminar Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why do we need theory in order to understand global politics?</li> <li>2. Why are questions of ontology &amp; epistemology important to IR theory debates?</li> <li>3. How do realists, liberals, and constructivists differ in their approaches to global politics?</li> </ol> <p>Required Readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dunne, Tim, Hansen, Lene and Wight, Colin (2013) 'The End of International Relations Theory?', European Journal of International Relations 19(3): 405-25</li> <li>• Williams, M. C. (2013). In the beginning: The international relations enlightenment and the ends of international relations theory. European Journal of International Relations, 19(3), 647-665.</li> <li>• If you are 'new' to IR: Devetak, et al Chapters 1, 2 and 3 (pp.24-63)</li> <li>• If you are familiar with IR: Holsti, K. J. (1989). Mirror, Mirror on the wall, Which are the Fairest Theories of All? International Studies Quarterly, 33(3), 255-261.</li> </ul> <p>Recommended Readings:  Theories of World Politics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burchill, Scott (2009) "Introduction" in Theories of International Relations 4th Edition (Hampshire: Palgrave)</li> <li>• Holsti, K.J. (1989) "Mirror, Mirror on the Wall, Which Are the Fairest Theories of All?" International Studies Quarterly 33(3): 255-61</li> <li>• Lapid, Yosef (1989) "The Third Debate: On the Prospects of International Theory in a Post-Positivist Era" International Studies Quarterly 33(3): 235-54</li> <li>• Tickner, J. Ann and Andrei P. Tsygankov (2008) "Responsible Scholarship in International Relations: A Symposium" International Studies Review 10(4): 661-66</li> </ul> <p>Realism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devetak, Richard, Anthony Burke and Jim George (eds.) (2012) An Introduction to International Relations, 2nd Edition (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press): Chapter 2 (pp.35-47)</li> <li>• Forde, Steven (1995) "International Realism and the Science of Politics: Thucydides, Machiavelli, and Neorealism" International Studies Quarterly 39(2): 141-60</li> <li>• Jervis, Robert (1999) "Realism in the Study of World Politics" International Organization 52(4): 971–91</li> <li>• Lebow, Richard Ned (1994) "The Long Peace, the End of the Cold War, and the Failure of Realism" International Organization 48(2): 249-77</li> <li>• Legro, Jeffrey W. and Andrew Moravcsik (1999) "Is Anybody Still Realist?" International Security 24(2): 5-55</li> </ul> <p>Neo-realism (structural realism):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glaser, Charles (2003) "Structural Realism in a More Complex World" Review of International Studies 29(3): 403-14</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goddard, Stacie E. and Daniel H. Nexon (2005) "Paradigm Lost? Reassessing Theory of International Politics" <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> 11(1): 9-61</li> <li>• Mearsheimer, John (1990) "Back to the Future: Instability in Europe After the Cold War" <i>International Security</i> 15(1): 5-56</li> <li>• Waltz, Kenneth N. (2000) <i>Theory of International Politics</i> (New York: Random House)</li> <li>• Waltz, Kenneth N. (2000) "Structural Realism after the Cold War" <i>International Security</i> 25(1): 5-41</li> </ul> <p><b>Liberalism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devetak, Richard, Anthony Burke and Jim George (eds) (2012) <i>An Introduction to International Relations</i>, 2nd Edition (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press): Chapter 3 (pp.48-61)</li> <li>• Doyle, Michael (1986) "Liberalism and World Politics" <i>American Political Science Review</i> 80(4): 1151-69</li> <li>• Macmillan, John (2004) "Whose Democracy, Which Peace? Contextualizing the Democratic Peace" <i>International Politics</i> 41(4): 472-93</li> <li>• Moravcsik, Andrew (1997) "Taking Preferences Seriously: A Liberal Theory of International Politics" <i>International Organization</i> 51(4): 513-53</li> <li>• Richardson, James (1997) "Contending Liberalisms: Past and Present", <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> 3(1): 5-33</li> </ul> <p><b>Neo-Liberalism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goldstein, Judith et al. (2000) "Introduction: Legalization and World Politics" <i>International Organization</i> 54(3): 385-99</li> <li>• Jervis, Robert (1999) "Realism, Neoliberalism and Cooperation: Understanding the Debate" <i>International Security</i> 24(1): 42-63</li> <li>• Keohane, Robert O. and Lisa L. Martin (1995) "The Promise of Institutionalism Theory" <i>International Security</i> 20(1): 39-51</li> <li>• Nye, Joseph S. (1988) "Neorealism and Neoliberalism" <i>World Politics</i> 40(2): 235-51</li> </ul> <p><b>Constructivism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devetak, Richard, Anthony Burke and Jim George (eds.) (2012) <i>An Introduction to International Relations</i>, 2nd Edition (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press): Chapter 7 (pp.103-118)</li> <li>• Adler, Emmanuel (1997) "Seizing the Middle Ground: Constructivism in World Politics" <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> 3(3): 319-63</li> <li>• Finnemore, Martha and Kathryn Sikkink (1998) "International Norm Dynamics and Political Change" <i>International Organization</i> 52(4): 887-917</li> <li>• Hopf, Ted (1998) "The Promise of Constructivism in International Relations Theory" <i>International Security</i> 23(1): 171-200</li> <li>• Wendt, Alexander (1992) "Anarchy is What States Make of It: The Social Construction of Power Politics" <i>International Organization</i> 46(2): 391-425</li> <li>• Wendt, Alexander (1995) "Constructing International Politics" <i>International Security</i> 20(1):71-81</li> </ul>
Week 3 : 26 February - 3 March	Seminar	<p>Week 3. Understanding Global Politics 2: Critical Perspectives on Global Politics</p> <p>Last week we explored traditional theories of International Relations and the challenge presented to them by the so-called 'critical theories' that emerged during the Third Great Debate. In this seminar, we explore these critical theories in more detail. In particular, we will explore Marxism and Critical Theory, Feminism and Post-Structuralism. All three share an inherent post-positivism in their basic epistemological assumptions, but they differ markedly in their focus, their prescriptions and their challenge to the traditional IR theories.</p> <p><b>Seminar Questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do critical scholars of IR understand the concepts of 'power' and 'representation' and how do these understandings differ from more traditional interpretations?</li> <li>• What are the basic challenges that critical approaches to IR pose to traditional approaches?</li> <li>• Why is the study of gender important in international relations? What does it add to our understanding of IR?</li> </ul> <p><b>Required Readings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cohn, C. (1987). Sex and death in the rational world of defense intellectuals. <i>Signs: Journal of women in culture and society</i>, 12(4), 687-718.</li> <li>• If you are 'new' to IR: Devetak et al, Chapters 4, 5 and 6 (pp.64-105)</li> <li>• If you are familiar with IR: Price, Richard and Christian Reus-Smit (1998) "Dangerous Liaisons? Critical International Theory and Constructivism" <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> 4(3): 259-294</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommended Readings:</b></p> <p><b>Feminism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elstain, Jean Bethke (2009) "Woman, the State, and War" <i>International Relations</i> 23(2): pp.289–303</li> <li>• Hooper, Charlotte (2001) <i>Manly States: Masculinities, International Relations and Gender Politics</i> (New York: Columbia University Press)</li> <li>• Peterson, V. Spike, (1999) 'Sexing Political Identities/Nationalism as</li> </ul>

		<p>Heterosexism', International Feminist Journal of Politics 1(1): pp.34-65</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shepherd, Laura J. (2006) 'Veiled References: Constructions of Gender in the Bush Administration Discourse on the Attacks on Afghanistan Post-9/11' International Feminist Journal of Politics 8(1): pp.19-41</li> <li>• Shepherd, Laura J. (2010) "Sex or Gender? Bodies in World Politics and Why Gender Matters", in Gender Matters in Global Politics: A Feminist Introduction to International Relations (London: Routledge): pp.3-16</li> <li>• Steans, Jill (2006) Gender and International Relations: Issues, Debates and Future Directions 2nd Edition (Cambridge: Polity Press)</li> <li>• Youngs, Gillian (2004) "Feminist International Relations: a Contradiction in Terms? Or: How Women and Gender are Essential to Understanding the World 'We' Live In" International Affairs 80(1): pp.75-87</li> <li>• Zalewski, Marysia (1995) 'What is the Feminist Perspective on Bosnia?', International Affairs 71(2): pp.339-56</li> </ul> <p>Marxist and Critical Approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devetak, Richard, Anthony Burke and Jim George (eds.) (2012) An Introduction to International Relations, 2nd Edition (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press): Chapter 4 (pp.62-75)</li> <li>• Cox, Robert (1981) "Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory" Millennium 10(2): 126-55</li> <li>• Rupert, Mark (2003) "Globalising Common Sense: A Marxian-Gramscian (re-)vision of the politics of governance/resistance" Review of International Studies 29 (special issue): 181-98</li> <li>• Rengger, Nicholas and Ben Thirkell-White (2007) "Still Critical After All These Years? The Past, Present and Future of Critical Theory in International Relations" Review of International Studies 33 (special issue): 3-24</li> <li>Post-Structuralism</li> <li>• Der Derian, James and Shapiro, Michael (eds) (1989) International/ Intertextual Relations: Postmodern Readings of World Politics (Lexington: Lexington Books)</li> <li>• Der Derian, James (1990) 'The (S)pace of International Relations: Simulation, Surveillance and Speed', International Studies Quarterly 34(3): 295-310</li> <li>• Epstein, Charlotte (2013) 'Constructivism or the Eternal Return of Universals in International Relations. Why Returning to Language is Vital to Prolonging the Owl's Flight', European Journal of International Relations 19(3): pp.499-519</li> <li>• Hansen, Lene (2011) 'The Politics of Securitization and the Muhammad Cartoon Crisis: A post-Structuralist Perspective', Security Dialogue 42 (4-5): 357-69</li> <li>• Walker, R.B.J. (1993) Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory (Cambridge: Cambridge University)</li> </ul>
Week 4 : 4 March - 10 March	Seminar	<p>Week 4. The Evolution of the Global System</p> <p>Key features of contemporary global politics are the result of historical forces shaping the modern world. In this seminar we will explore the historical context that has shaped key structures and processes in the contemporary global system. The aim is to provide both an introduction to the evolution of world politics and also an understanding of the relationship between empirical and theoretical development.</p> <p>Seminar Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain why it is challenging to answer the question "when did globalization begin?". Based on the seminar and the readings, when did you think it began (and why)?</li> <li>• In what ways did 1) colonialism and 2) formation of the nation-state contribute to the origins of 'global governance'?</li> <li>• How did industrialism and early modern capitalism influence the development of the global system?</li> </ul> <p>Required Readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murphy, C.N., 2015. The last two centuries of global governance. Global Governance, 21(2), pp.189-196.</li> <li>• Wesseling, H.L., 2009. Globalization: A historical perspective. European Review, 17(3-4), pp.455-462.</li> <li>• If you are 'new' to IR: Devetak et al, Ch. 9 (pp140-154) &amp; 11 (pp 170-184)</li> <li>• If you are familiar with IR: Osiander, A. (2001). Sovereignty, international relations, and the Westphalian myth. International organization, 55(2), 251-287.</li> </ul> <p>Recommended Readings:</p> <p>The Evolution of the Inter-State System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armstrong, David (2008) "The Evolution of International Society" in John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (eds.) The Globalization of World Politics 4th edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press): 36-52.</li> <li>• Buzan, Barry, and Richard Little (2000) International Systems in World History: Remaking the Study of International Relations (Oxford: Oxford University Press).</li> <li>• Jackson, Robert (1999) "Sovereignty in World Politics: A Glance at the Conceptual and Historical Landscape" Political Studies 47(3): 431-56.</li> <li>• Sofer, Sasson (2009) "The Prominence of Historical Demarcations:</li> </ul>

		<p>Westphalia and the New World Order" 20(1): 1–19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suzuki, Shogo (2005) "Japan's Socialisation into Janus-Faced European International Society" European Journal of International Relations 11(1): 137-16.</li> <li>• Watson, Adam (1992) <i>The Evolution of International Society</i> (London: Routledge): 135-277.</li> </ul> <p>Sovereignty and the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biersteker, Thomas J. and Cynthia Weber (eds.) (1996) <i>State Sovereignty as Social Construct</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).</li> <li>• Krasner, Stephen D. (1999) <i>Sovereignty: Organized Hypocrisy</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press).</li> <li>• Lake, David (2003) "The New Sovereignty in International Relations" <i>International Studies Review</i> 5(3): 303-324.</li> <li>• Stirk, P. (2012) 'The Westphalian Model and Sovereign Equality', <i>Review of International Studies</i> 38(3): 641-60.</li> <li>• Thomson, Janice (1995) "State Sovereignty in International Relations: Bridging the Gap Between Theory and Empirical Research" <i>International Studies Quarterly</i> 39(2): 213- 233.</li> <li>• Zacher, Mark (2001) "The Territorial Integrity Norm" <i>International Organization</i> 55(2): 215-250.</li> </ul>
Week 5 : 11 March - 17 March	Seminar	<p>Week 5. WW2 &amp; The Cold War</p> <p>In this seminar we explore the development of international relations since 1945. We will examine the principal developments in world politics through the lens of the Cold War. The Cold War dominated international politics between 1945 and 1990 and its end has also ushered in major structural change. Indeed, several scholars have suggested that the end of the Cold War has ushered in the 'End of History' or a 'New World Order'. These claims will be assessed in the seminar.</p> <p>Seminar Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How did the Cold War shape international/global relations in the second half of the 20th century?</li> <li>• Almost 30 years after the end of the Cold War, what lessons can be taken from reading Fukuyama's "the End of History"?</li> <li>• Do you think it's problematic to view the Cold War as a war between the US and the USSR? What events might be obscured when focusing only on great power politics?</li> </ul> <p>Required Readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schlesinger, A. (1967). Origins of the Cold War. <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, 46(1), 22-52.</li> <li>• Fukuyama, Francis (1992) <i>The End of History and the Last Man</i> (New York: Penguin) pp.xi-xxiii (available via Moodle and the Library Website)</li> <li>• Allison, Graham. (2018). The Myth of the Liberal Order - From Historical Accident to Conventional Wisdom. <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, 97(4), 124-133</li> </ul> <p>Recommended movie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good-bye Lenin! (2003)</li> </ul> <p>Recommended movie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr Strangelove (1964)</li> </ul> <p>Recommended Readings:</p> <p>The Cold War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clark, I. (2001) <i>The Post-Cold War Order: The Spoils of Peace</i> (Oxford: Oxford University Press)</li> <li>• Cox, Michael (2008) "From the Cold War to the War on Terror" in John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (eds.) <i>The Globalization of World Politics</i> 4th edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press): 70-87</li> <li>• Kegley, Charles W. (1993) "The Neoliberal Moment in International Studies? Realist Myths and the New International Realities" <i>International Studies Quarterly</i> 37(2): 131-46</li> <li>• Keylor, William (2006) <i>The Twentieth Century World and Beyond</i> 5th edition (New York: Oxford University Press): 233-61</li> <li>• Woods, Ngaire (ed.) (1996) <i>Explaining International Relations since 1945</i> (Oxford: Oxford University Press): 81-196</li> </ul> <p>The End of the Cold War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freedman, L. (1991/92) 'Order and Disorder in the New World' <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, 71(1): 21-37</li> <li>• Fukuyama, Francis (1992) <i>The End of History and the Last Man</i> (New York: Penguin)</li> <li>• Roberts, A. (1991) "A New Age in International Relations?" <i>International Affairs</i> 67(3): 509-25</li> <li>• Sorensen, G. (1998) "IR theory after the Cold War" <i>Review of International Studies</i> 24(5): 83-100</li> </ul>
Week 6 : 18 March - 24 March	Seminar	<p>Week 6. Decolonisation and the Emergence of the Global South</p> <p>Decolonisation is a historical event that had a major, albeit somewhat under-recognised, role in shaping contemporary international society. The existence today of an international society that spans the globe is in large part the product of European colonialism and subsequent processes of</p>

		<p>decolonisation in which the colonies gained their independence and became sovereign states. The granting of independence to the colonies subsequently led to the emergence of the 'Third World' or the 'Global South'. Many of the effects of colonialism and decolonisation are therefore still felt today in the context of issues relating to international development, economic inequalities between states and the phenomena of so-called failed states. In exploring this topic, we will also consider both the English School concept of an 'international society' and post-colonial approaches to global politics and their claim that the discipline of IR, like international society itself, retains an inherent Eurocentrism.</p> <p><b>Seminar Questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How significant was decolonisation in the evolution of international society?</li> <li>• What is the legacy of European colonialism? Is it still significant for international society today?</li> <li>• What does postcolonial theory add to our analyses of global politics? Why is it important?</li> </ul> <p><b>Required Readings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seth, Sanjay (2011) "Postcolonial Theory and the Critique of International Relations", <i>Millennium</i>, 40(1): 167-83.</li> <li>• Halabi, Yakub (2004) "The Expansion of Global Governance into the Third World: Altruism, Realism or Constructivism?" <i>International Studies Review</i> 6(1): 21-48</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommended movie:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Last King of Scotland (2006)</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommended Readings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anghie, Antony (2006) "The Evolution of International Law: Colonial and Postcolonial Realities" <i>Third World Quarterly</i> 27(5): 739-53</li> <li>• Bain, William (2003) <i>Between Anarchy and Society: Trusteeship and the Obligations of Power</i> (Oxford: Oxford University Press) – ebook available from the UNSW library website.</li> <li>• Bowden, Brett (2005) "The Colonial Origins of International Law: European Expansion and the Classical Standard of Civilization", <i>Journal of the History of International Law</i> 7(1): 1-23</li> <li>• Brooks, Rosa Ehrenreich (2005) "Failed States, or the State as Failure?" <i>The University of Chicago Law Review</i> 72(4): 1159-96</li> <li>• Bull, Hedley (1977) <i>The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics</i> (New York: Columbia University Press)</li> <li>• Bull, Hedley and Adam Watson (eds) (1984) <i>The Expansion of International Society</i> (Oxford: Clarendon Press)</li> <li>• Gong, G.W (1984) The 'Standard of 'Civilization' in International Society (Oxford: Clarendon Press)</li> <li>• Jackson, Robert (1990) <i>Quasi-States: Sovereignty, International Relations and the Third World</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)</li> <li>• Keal, Paul (2003) <i>European Conquest and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: The Moral Backwardness of International Society</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)</li> <li>• Keene, Edward (2002) <i>Beyond the Anarchical Society: Grotius, Colonialism and Order in World Politics</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)</li> <li>• Paris, Roland (2003) "Peacekeeping and the Constraints of Global Culture" <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> 9(3): 441-73</li> <li>• Philpott, Daniel (2001) <i>Revolutions in Sovereignty: How Ideas Shaped the Modern World</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press): chapter 8</li> <li>• Philpott, D. (2001) "Liberalism, Power, and Authority in International Relations: On the Origins of Colonial Independence and Internationally Sanctioned Intervention" <i>Security Studies</i> 11(2):117-63</li> </ul>
Week 7 : 25 March - 31 March	Seminar	<p>Week 7. International Law &amp; Global Governance</p> <p>This week we will explore International Law in greater depth, particularly as it relates to global governance. The theme of global environmental politics will be used to illustrate the topic.</p> <p><b>Seminar Questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are some of the key strengths and weaknesses of international law in addressing 'problems without passports'?</li> <li>• In your own words, 1) how would you define Global Governance, and 2) what are some of the main challenges to working with this concept?</li> <li>• Explain in what ways the concepts of global and international 1) overlap and 2) are different from one another.</li> </ul> <p><b>Required Reading:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weiss, Thomas G, Wilkinson, Rorden and Unset (2014) Rethinking global governance? Complexity, authority, power, change. <i>International Studies Quarterly</i>, 58 (1), pp. 207-215.</li> <li>• Patrick, S., 2014. The Unruled World: The Case for Good Enough Global Governance. <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, 93(1), p.58-73.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you are 'new' to IR: Devetak et al, Chapter 18 (pp. 266-279)</li> <li>• If you are familiar with IR:</li> </ul>
Week 8 : 1 April - 7 April	Seminar	<p><b>Week 8. Global Environmental Politics</b>  Nature does not acknowledge legal or political boundaries. Therefore, environmental issues are one of the most important areas where global coordination is necessary. Climate change, air pollution, freshwater availability, as well as the impact of population growth and consumption patterns are just some of the challenges requiring multilevel policies and solutions.</p> <p><b>Seminar Questions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regarding the Clapp &amp; Dauvergne reading, which worldview do you find the most compelling/convincing in dealing with global environmental problems? Why?</li> <li>2. What are the environmental, ecological, and human costs of climate change? (How) can global systems of governance address these issues?</li> </ol> <p><b>Required Readings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clapp, J. and Dauvergne, P., 2011. <i>Paths to a green world: The political economy of the global environment</i>. MIT press. Chapters 1 (pp. 1-18) and 8 (pp. 227-249)</li> <li>• White, G. (2019). "Climate Refugees"—A Useful Concept? <i>Global Environmental Politics</i> 19(4), pp. 133-138</li> </ul>
Week 9 : 8 April - 14 April	Seminar	<p><b>Week 9. The Global Economy</b>  Within contemporary international life economic issues are central. The aim of this seminar is to identify the principal features of the global economy, different theoretical approaches within the discipline of International Political Economy, and the contending approaches to understanding the relationship between international politics and international economics.</p> <p><b>Seminar Questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To what extent are global economic institutions indispensable pieces of global governance?</li> <li>• Which voices have been and/or remain left out of debates on global economy? What kinds of impact can this have on policymaking?</li> <li>• What are some of the global implications of contemporary financial crises? How do these crises effect diverse actors (e.g. states, organizations, individuals, communities) in different ways?</li> </ul> <p><b>Required Readings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ikenberry, G. J. (2018). <i>The end of liberal international order?</i>. International Affairs, 94(1), 7-23.</li> <li>• Cooper, A.F. and Thakur, R., 2018. The BRICS in the evolving architecture of global governance. In <i>International Organization and Global Governance</i> (pp. 283-298). Routledge.</li> <li>• If you are 'new' to IR: Devetak et al, chapters 25 &amp; 26 (pp. 371-398)</li> <li>• If you are familiar with IR: Cohen, Benjamin J. (2007) 'The Transatlantic Divide: Why are American and British IPE so Different?' <i>Review of International Political Economy</i> 14(2): 197-219</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommended Readings:</b></p> <p><b>Approaches to IPE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higgott, Richard and Matthew Watson (2008) 'All at Sea in a Barbed Wire Canoe: Professor Cohen's Transatlantic Voyage in IPE' <i>Review of International Political Economy</i> 15(1): 1-17</li> <li>• Hobson, John M. (2013) 'Part 1 - Revealing the Eurocentric Foundations of IPE: A Critical Historiography of the Discipline from the Classical to the Modern Era', <i>Review of International Political Economy</i> 20(5): 1024-54</li> <li>• Hobson, John M. (2013) 'Part 2 – Reconstructing the Non-Eurocentric Foundations of IPE: From Eurocentric 'Open Economy Politics' to Inter-Civilizational Political Economy', <i>Review of International Political Economy</i> 20(5): 1055-81</li> <li>• Krasner, Stephen D (1994) 'International Political Economy: Abiding Discord' <i>Review of International Political Economy</i> 1(1): 13-19.</li> <li>• Ravenhill, John (2008) "The Study of Global Political Economy" in John Ravenhill (ed.) <i>Global Political Economy</i> 2nd edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press): pp.3-26.</li> <li>• Strange, Susan (1995) 'Political Economy and International Relations', pp.154-174 in K. Booth and S. Smith (eds) <i>International Relations Theory Today</i> (Cambridge: Polity)</li> <li>• Underhill, Geoffrey (2000) "State, Market and Global Political Economy: Genealogy of an (Inter-?) Discipline" <i>International Affairs</i> 76(4): 805-824.</li> <li>• Watson, Matthew (2008) "Theoretical Traditions in Global Political Economy" in John Ravenhill (ed.) <i>Global Political Economy</i> 2nd edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press): 27-66.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Political Foundations of the Global Economy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beeson, Mark and Stephen Bell (2009) "The G-20 and International Economic Governance: Hegemony, Collectivism, or Both?" <i>Global Governance</i> 15(1): 67-86</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germain, Randall (2010) Global Politics and Financial Governance (New York: Palgrave)</li> <li>• Gilpin, Robert (2001) Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order (Princeton: Princeton University Press)</li> <li>• Jones, B. G. (2013) 'Slavery, finance and international political economy: Postcolonial reflections', pp.49-69 in S. Seth (ed) Postcolonial Theory and International Relations (London: Routledge)</li> <li>• Ruggie, John Gerard (1982) "International Regimes, Transactions, and Change: Embedded Liberalism in the Postwar Economic Order" International Organization 36(2): 379-415</li> <li>• Segal, Aaron (1990) "Managing the World Economy" International Political Science Review 11(3): 361-369</li> <li>• Subacchi, Paola (2008) "New Power Centres and New Power Brokers: Are They Shaping A New Economic Order?" International Affairs 84(3): 485–498</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.imf.org">www.imf.org</a>, <a href="http://www.worldbank.org">www.worldbank.org</a>, <a href="http://www.wto.org">www.wto.org</a></li> </ul>
Week 10 : 15 April - 21 April	Seminar	<p>Week 10. Global politics: trends &amp; challenges  This final class will discuss a basic question: Where are we heading? What are the main challenges? What are the main instruments to deal with our current issues?</p> <p>Seminar Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the global challenges that lay ahead? How are they related to and affected by globalisation?</li> <li>• How can global politics tackle the world's major challenges? How can it make it worse?</li> </ul> <p>Required Reading: none. Final Essay is due at the end of the week.</p>

## Attendance Requirements

### Attendance requirements

The School of Social Sciences guidelines on attendance are available at <https://socialsciences.arts.unsw.edu.au/students/resources/policies-guidelines/>.

The School of Social Sciences expects that students will attend and participate actively in 100% of learning and teaching activities (henceforth 'classes', to include lectures, tutorials, seminars, labs, online activities and so on).

If you attend less than 80% of classes, you may be refused final assessment. This means that if you do not attend at least 80% of possible classes your final assignment or exam may receive a mark of zero. You are responsible for keeping track of your attendance and contacting your course convenor immediately if you are concerned about your attendance record and its impact on your ability to complete your course successfully.

For the purpose of attendance monitoring, the final assessment for this course is the research essay worth 50% of your overall grade for this course. This is the assessment item that will be graded at zero if you do not meet the attendance requirement for this course.

For this course, attendance is calculated as shown in the table below:

Learning activity Monitoring mechanism Minimum attendance requirement Seminar A role is taken in class/online completion of set task 8 out of 10

If you arrive more than 15 minutes late, or leave class with more than 15 minutes remaining, you may be recorded as absent. If such a penalty is imposed, you will be advised in writing within 24 hours. Attempts to falsify attendance records will be treated as student misconduct under the Student Misconduct Procedure.

## Course Resources

### Prescribed Resources

#### Reading and resources

The Reading Guide for each topic below is divided into two sections – Required Reading and Recommended Reading:

All required readings are available through Leganto.

If you have limited (or no) familiarity with the discipline of International Relations, you are recommended to purchase this book: Devetak, Richard, Anthony Burke and Jim George (eds.) An Introduction to International Relations, 3rd Edition (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017). Other editions - as well as other introductory books to International Relations - are also welcome.

It is a requirement that you complete at the minimum the 'Required Reading' i.e. the relevant chapters in the textbook plus (where indicated) the stipulated journal article each week before the seminar. In addition to the 'Required Reading' a number of further sources are listed under 'Recommended Reading'.

These readings are merely indicative of the wide range of sources available. The idea behind such a reading list is to encourage you to read beyond the compulsory sources. Ideally you will be able to read extensively on the various topics, so as to set what you read in a broader perspective. The included required and recommended readings provide useful material that students can use in preparing for their assignments. However, in preparing for the seminar discussions and in writing essays you are free to use sources from outside the Reading List.

In addition to the "Required Reading" there are a number of texts that provide coverage of most of the topics analysed in the course. Useful introductory texts include:

- Art, Robert J. and Robert Jervis (eds.) (2014) International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues 12th ed.(New York: Pearson Longman).
- Baylis, John, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (eds.) (2016) The Globalization of World Politics 7th edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
- Frieden, Jeffry A., David A. Lake and Kenneth A. Schultz (2018) World Politics: Interests, Interactions, Institutions, 4th ed. (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company).
- Jackson, Robert and Georg Sørensen (2018) Introduction to International Relations 7th edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press).

Students may also find the following websites and journals useful:

Websites Journals Amnesty International – [www.amnesty.org](http://www.amnesty.org) Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade global issues website – [www.dfat.gov.au/globalissues](http://www.dfat.gov.au/globalissues) United Nations – [www.un.org](http://www.un.org) The Brookings Institute – [www.brookings.edu](http://www.brookings.edu) Council on Foreign Relations – [www.cfr.org](http://www.cfr.org) Global Policy Forum – [www.globalpolicy.org](http://www.globalpolicy.org) Human Rights Watch – [www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org) Lowy Institute for International Policy – [www.lowyinstitute.org](http://www.lowyinstitute.org) Australian Strategic Policy Institute – [www.aspi.org](http://www.aspi.org) European Journal of International Relations Review of International Studies Foreign Affairs International Studies Quarterly International Relations International Politics Global Governance Australian Journal of International Affairs Millennium International Organization International Security New Political Economy

The library runs the ELISE tutorial on-line, which familiarizes students with academic writing, research and using information responsibly. It can be located at <http://elise.library.unsw.edu.au/home/welcome.html>.

You will benefit from becoming familiar with GoogleScholar (<http://scholar.google.com>) as a key search engine for academic publications and reports. You can set up the preferences to link to the UNSW Library even when you are not on campus. Go to Google Scholar> settings> library links, and enter 'University of New South Wales' in the box for "Library":

You can sign up for Table of Contents (TOC) Alerts from the homepages of relevant journals, to receive an email whenever new articles are published in that journal. Journal websites will often carry information on the most viewed and most cited articles; these are likely to be interesting and often influential contributions. Google Scholar will also point you to articles that have cited a particular article and hence will be related to the topic.

## Course Evaluation and Development

Student evaluative feedback is gathered periodically. Informal feedback and feedback specific to a particularly seminar topic will be welcomed and encouraged during the semester. Student

feedback is taken seriously and continual enhancements are made to learning and teaching activities on the basis of student feedback. For example, and as a direct result of student feedback, the submission times of assessments takes into consideration the needs of students who have full time employment.

## Staff Details

Position	Name	Email	Location	Phone	Availability	Equitable Learning Services Contact	Primary Contact
Convenor	Deborah Barros Leal Farias		Room 135 Morven Brown Building		By appointment	Yes	Yes

## Other Useful Information

### Academic Information

Due to evolving advice by NSW Health, students must check for updated information regarding online learning for all Arts, Design and Architecture courses this term (via Moodle or course information provided).

Please see: <https://www.unsw.edu.au/arts-design-architecture/student-life/resources-support/protocols-guidelines> for essential student information relating to:

- UNSW and Faculty policies and procedures;
- Student Support Services;
- Dean's List;
- review of results;
- credit transfer;
- cross-institutional study and exchange;
- examination information;
- enrolment information;
- Special Consideration in the event of illness or misadventure;
- student equity and disability;

And other essential academic information.

### Academic Honesty and Plagiarism

Plagiarism is using the words or ideas of others and presenting them as your own. It can take many forms, from deliberate cheating to accidentally copying from a source without acknowledgement.

UNSW groups plagiarism into the following categories:

- Copying: Using the same or very similar words to the original text or idea without acknowledging the source or using quotation marks. This includes copying materials, ideas or concepts from a book, article, report or other written document, presentation, composition, artwork, design, drawing, circuitry, computer program or software, website, internet, other electronic resource, or another person's assignment without appropriate acknowledgement.
- Inappropriate paraphrasing: Changing a few words and phrases while mostly retaining the original information, structure and/or progression of ideas of the original without acknowledgement. This also applies in presentations where someone paraphrases another's ideas or words without credit and to piecing together quotes and paraphrases into a new whole, without appropriate referencing.
- Collusion: Working with others but passing off the work as a person's individual work. Collusion also includes providing your work to another student for the purpose of them plagiarising, paying another person to perform an academic task, stealing or acquiring another person's academic work and copying it, offering to complete another person's work or seeking payment for completing academic work.
- Inappropriate citation: Citing sources which have not been read, without acknowledging the "secondary" source from which knowledge of them has been obtained.
- Duplication ("self-plagiarism"): Submitting your own work, in whole or in part, where it has previously been prepared or submitted for another assessment or course at UNSW or another university.

The UNSW Academic Skills support offers resources and individual consultations. Students are also reminded that careful time management is an important part of study. One of the identified causes of plagiarism is poor time management. Students should allow sufficient time for research, drafting and proper referencing of sources in preparing all assessment items. UNSW Library has the ELISE tool available to assist you with your study at UNSW. ELISE is designed to introduce new students to studying at UNSW, but it can also be a great refresher during your study.

Completing the ELISE tutorial and quiz will enable you to:

- analyse topics, plan responses and organise research for academic writing and other assessment tasks
- effectively and efficiently find appropriate information sources and evaluate relevance to your needs
- use and manage information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose
- better manage your time
- understand your rights and responsibilities as a student at UNSW
- be aware of plagiarism, copyright, UNSW Student Code of Conduct and Acceptable Use of UNSW ICT Resources Policy
- be aware of the standards of behaviour expected of everyone in the UNSW community

- locate services and information about UNSW and UNSW Library

## Use of AI for assessments

As AI applications continue to develop, and technology rapidly progresses around us, we remain committed to our values around academic integrity at UNSW. Where the use of AI tools, such as ChatGPT, has been permitted by your course convener, they must be properly credited and your submissions must be substantially your own work.

In cases where the use of AI has been prohibited, please respect this and be aware that where unauthorised use is detected, penalties will apply.

### Use of AI for assessments | UNSW Current Students

## Submission of Assessment Tasks

### Turnitin Submission

If you encounter a problem when attempting to submit your assignment through Turnitin, please telephone External Support on 9385 3331 or email them on [externalteltsupport@unsw.edu.au](mailto:externalteltsupport@unsw.edu.au)

Support hours are 8:00am – 10:00pm on weekdays and 9:00am – 5:00pm on weekends (365 days a year). If you are unable to submit your assignment due to a fault with Turnitin, you may apply for an extension, but you must retain your ticket number from External Support (along with any other relevant documents) to include as evidence to support your extension application. If you email External Support, you will automatically receive a ticket number, but if you telephone, you will need to specifically ask for one. Turnitin also provides updates on their system status on Twitter.

Generally, assessment tasks must be submitted electronically via either Turnitin or a Moodle assignment. In instances where this is not possible, alternative submission details will be stated on your course's Moodle site. For information on how to submit assignments online via Moodle: <https://student.unsw.edu.au/how-submit-assignment-moodle>

### Late Submission Penalty

UNSW has a standard late submission penalty of:

- 5% per calendar day,
- for all assessments where a penalty applies,

- capped at five calendar days (120 hours) from the assessment deadline, after which a student cannot submit an assessment, and
- no permitted variation.

Students are expected to manage their time to meet deadlines and to request [Special Consideration](#) as early as possible before the deadline. Support with [Time Management is available here](#).

## School Contact Information

### School of Social Sciences

**Location:** Room 159, Morven Brown Building (C20), Kensington campus

**Opening Hours:** Monday – Friday, 9am – 5pm (except public holidays)

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