Introduction to Global Political Economy
Fall 2016
INTL 313/ECIR313
Associate Professor Caner BAKIR

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Instructor:</th>
<th>Associate Professor Caner Bakir</th>
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<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
<td>TuTh:11.30-12.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venue:</td>
<td>CASE B24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office:</td>
<td>CASE 154</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Hours:</td>
<td>Wednesdays 11-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone:</td>
<td>(212) 338-1674</td>
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| Email:            | omumcuoglu15@ku.edu.tr           |
| Office:           | TBA                              |
| Office hours:     | TBA                              |

Online Access: http://libunix.ku.edu.tr/search~S9/?searchtype=r&searcharg=intl+313&sortdropdown=-&SORT=D&extended=0&SUBMIT=Search&searchlimits=&searchorigarg=rintl+313

Prerequisite: INTL. 203 or consent of the instructor

Course Description:

This course examines the interaction between various institutions and actors that affect who gets what and 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. Being late to class is inexcusable and will affect your grade. I expect everyone to be in class **on time**.

   You are encouraged to come to class with specific questions you may have about the readings or the lectures. Please remember that you are invited to **respectfully** and **analytically** question any arguments or opinions you read or hear in this course.

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.

   The primary texts for the course


   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.

   Other required readings are listed below and will be included in the reading package for the course. The additional readings are **not optional**: in a couple of the weeks you will find that lectures will be based solely on these readings and most of the time they will provide additional insight to the chapters so it is imperative that you read them.
There will be also a documentary followed by discussions: *Commanding Heights: The Battle for the World Economy* (based on a book by Daniel Yergin and Joseph Stanislaw, 3rd edition, 2002.)

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

You will be expected to write a term paper (12 pages-maximum; double-spaced) on a theme and question determined in conjunction with me. The question will have to be related to the issues we are covering and the themes we are exploring.

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<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midterm exam</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>17 November 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final exam</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>TBA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research paper</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>6 December 2016</td>
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<td>Class participation</td>
<td>10%</td>
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**Late submission of the research paper will be subject to penalty of 1 point per day.**


**Academic Integrity:**

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

1. Individual accountability for all individual work, written or oral. Copying from others or providing answers or information, written or oral, to others is cheating.
2. 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.
3. 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. Your assignments will be uploaded on [www.turnitin.com](http://www.turnitin.com). This program checks your work against a worldwide database of written work to detect problems of academic honesty.

It is crucial to give proper credit to the works of others. Whether intentional or not, improper use of materials can be considered a violation of academic honesty. Sources must be listed in a bibliography at the end of the paper. If you are unsure of when and how to use quotation marks or how to cite materials, you should use a guide to writing, visit the Writing Center, or see the instructor. Information on documentation styles is available here: [http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/index.html](http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/index.html). You can test your knowledge of plagiarism in the following websites: [http://www.lib.usm.edu/research/plag/plagiarismtutorial.php](http://www.lib.usm.edu/research/plag/plagiarismtutorial.php) and [http://www.turnitin.com/research_site/e_home.html](http://www.turnitin.com/research_site/e_home.html)
SEE APPENDIX FOR KU POLICY ON ACADEMIC HONESTY

Class schedule

PART I. PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Introductions: What is international political economy?
Balaam & Dillman, Ch. 1
*Bakir, 2013. Ch1 and ch.2


Liberalism and Neoliberalism
Balaam & Dillman, Ch.2

Mercantilism and Realism
Balaam & Dillman, Ch. 3

Historical Structuralism
Balaam & Dillman, Ch.4

Part II: Structures of International Political Economy

Technology and Knowledge Structure
Balaam & Dillman, Ch. 10
Susan Strange, States and Markets, 119-138.

International Monetary and Financial Structure

Balaam and Dillman, Ch. 7, 8


Jan Aart Scholte, “Global Trade and Finance” in Baylis & Smith, chap 27.

Susan Strange, *Mad Money*, pp. 1-42, 158-178


**Trade Structure**

Balaam and Dillman, Ch. 6 and Ch. 12


**The Global Production and Transnational Corporations**

Balaam and Dillman, Ch. 17


Alan Rugman & Simon Collision. *International Business*, 5th Edition

Financial Times / Pearson Education, 2009. Ch.2 and ch.3

**Developing Countries, Poverty, Global Governance, and Developmental Challenge**

Balaam and Dillman, Ch. 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20.


Caroline Thomas, “Poverty, Development and Hunger” in Baylis & Smith, chap 29.

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/student-code-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):

*Avoiding and Detecting Plagiarism: A Guide for Graduate Students and Faculty.*