

ГОУ ВПО РОССИЙСКО-АРМЯНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Составлен в соответствии с государственными требованиями к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки выпускников по направлению Международные отношения и Положением «Об УМКД РАУ».

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Директор института:
Калашян М.А.



Институт: Права и Политики

Кафедра: Мировой политики и международных отношений

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УЧЕБНАЯ ПРОГРАММА

Дисциплина: Б1.В.ДВ.01.13 Hybrid Threats in Globalizing World

Магистерская программа: Международные отношения и дипломатия

Направление: 41.04.05 Международные отношения

Форма обучения: очная

ЕРЕВАН

1. Annotation

The course addresses one of the fundamental issues in international relations – the issue of war and peace. In this context the course introduces the main concepts and discourse around the phenomena of war and its types, particularly focusing on hybrid warfare and hybrid threats. It presents the main categorization of hybrid warfare, such as informational and electronic warfare, psychological operation, cyber warfare, and so on. Finally, the course explores the concept of “critical thinking” and applies to the analysis of contemporary hybrid warfare.

2. The level of knowledge required from the students

The students have to have advanced knowledge in international relations and international security.

3. Objectives

The main objective of this course is to introduce to the students the role and place of hybrid warfare in modern wars. Given the development of new technologies, hybrid warfare becomes more and more significant and widely spread form of international confrontation. From this point of view, the course aims to teach students to analyze, understand, apply and confront hybrid warfare in contemporary international politics.

4. Course outcomes

- ***Knowledge***

the phenomenon of war and peace, as well as the role and importance of hybrid warfare in modern wars. At the same time, the students should learn the main categories of hybrid warfare, threats, risks, and dangers, as well as theoretical basis and methods of analysis for the understanding of hybrid warfare.

- ***Application***

to analyze specific cases from the perspective of application of hybrid warfare components.

- ***Skills***

set of theoretical and practical skills for data collection and analysis, implementation of analytical research, as well as drafting of simulation scenarios for hybrid operations.

5. The intensity of the discipline and types of educational work according to the curriculum

Виды учебной работы	Всего, в акад. Часах	Распределение по семестрам					
		1 сем	2 сем	— — се м	— сем.	— сем	— — сем .
1	3	4	5	6	7	10	11
1.Общая трудоемкость изучения дисциплины по семестрам , в т. ч.:	108	108					

1.1. Аудиторные занятия, в т. ч.:	36	36					
1.1.1. Лекции	18	18					
1.1.2. Практические занятия, в т. ч.							
1.1.2.1. Обсуждение прикладных проектов							
1.1.2.2. Кейсы							
1.1.2.3. Деловые игры, тренинги							
1.1.2.4. Контрольные работы	4	4					
1.1.3. Семинары	18	18					
1.1.4. Лабораторные работы							
1.1.5. Другие виды аудиторных занятий							
1.2. Самостоятельная работа, в т. ч.:	72	72					
1.2.1. Контактные							
1.2.2. Бесконтактные							
1.2.3. Подготовка к экзаменам							
1.2.4. Другие виды самостоятельной работы, в т.ч. (можно указать)							
1.2.4.1. Письменные домашние задания							
1.2.4.2. Курсовые работы							
1.2.4.3. Эссе и рефераты							
1.3. Консультации							
1.4. Другие методы и формы занятий **							
Итоговый контроль (Экзамен, зачет, диф. зачет/указать)	Зачет	Зачет					

6. Distribution of weights by control forms

	Вес формы текущего контроля в результирующей оценке текущего контроля			Вес формы промежуточного контроля и результирующей оценки текущего контроля в итоговой оценке промежуточного контроля			Вес итоговых оценок промежуточных контролей в результирующей оценке промежуточного контроля	Вес оценки результирующей оценки промежуточных контролей и оценки итогового контроля в результирующей оценке итогового контроля
	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3		
Вид учебной работы/контроля								
Контрольная работа				0,4		0,4		
Тест								
Курсовая работа								
Лабораторные работы								
Письменные домашние задания								
Эссе								
<i>Устный опрос</i>	1	1	1					
<i>Другие формы (добавить)</i>								
<i>Другие формы (добавить)</i>								
Вес результирующей оценки текущего контроля в итоговых оценках промежуточных контролей				0,6	1	0,6		
Вес итоговой оценки 1-го промежуточного контроля в результирующей оценке промежуточных контролей							0,3	
Вес итоговой оценки 2-го промежуточного контроля в результирующей оценке промежуточных контролей							0,3	
Вес итоговой оценки 3-го промежуточного контроля в							0,4	

результатирующей оценке промежуточных контролей т.д.								
Вес результирующей оценки промежуточных контролей в результатирующей оценке итогового контроля								0,6
Зачет (оценка итогового контроля)								0,4
	$\Sigma = 1$	$\Sigma = 1$	$\Sigma = 1$	$\Sigma = 1$	$\Sigma = 1$	$\Sigma = 1$	$\Sigma = 1$	$\Sigma = 1$

7. Course content:

7.1. Thematic plan and intensity of auditory studies (Modules, discipline sections and types of classes) according to the curriculum

Sections and topics of the discipline	Total academic hours	Lectures, academic hours	Practical lessons, academic hours	Seminars, academic hours	Laboratory work, academic hours	Other activities (tests)
1	3=4+5+6+7+8	4	5	6	7	8
Wars and armed conflicts	2	2				
Introduction to the concept of hybrid threats/wars	6	4		4		
Categorization of hybrid threats/wars	8	4		4		
Threats, risks and dangers	8	4		4		
Globalization	8	4		2		2
Securitization and Desecuritization	4	2		2		
Soft power/public diplomacy and its policy implications	8	4		4		
Media, conspiracies, fake news, post-truth world, propaganda, disinformation, manipulations, conspiracies and misinformation	4	2		2		
Critical thinking	8	4		4		
ИТОГО	72	36		34		2

7.2. Содержание разделов и тем дисциплины:

The course comprises 9 lectures with theoretical focus and 9 project-oriented assignments, exercises, seminars.

Lecture 1: Wars and armed conflicts

It covers the following issues:

- What is war? How scholars define the war?
- How different schools of political thought (realism, constructivism, liberalism, Marxism, etc.) see the concept of war?
- What are the main causes of war/armed conflicts?
- Is the modern globalizing world a more peaceful or more dangerous place?
- Types of wars
- Levels of wars
- Conventional/classic/symmetric/linear wars vs hybrid/asymmetric/nonlinear/non-conventional wars.

Lecture 2: Introduction to the concept of hybrid threats/wars

It covers the following issues:

- What are hybrid threats/wars?
- What does the concept of hybrid threats/wars refers to?
- What concepts of hybrid threats/wars are explored in the theory of international relations?
- How various schools of political thought consider hybrid threats/wars?
- Different perceptions and definitions of hybrid threats in Western and Russian schools of International relations.

Lecture 3: Categorization of hybrid threats/wars

It covers the following issues:

- Information and electronic warfare in the field of communications;
- Psychological warfare against human consciousness;
- Hacker war to defeat computer networks;
- Cyberwar/cyberattacks to harm a specific individual/specific system and even states;
- Economic war of blocking information flows of banks, companies, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the enemy country;
- Simulation war in virtual computer reality;
- Terrorist war as a way to achieve maximum public reaction.
- Ecological/pandemic warfare
- Food security

Lecture 4: Threats, risks and dangers

It covers the following issues:

- Concepts of dangers, risks and threats.
- The concept of danger is characterized by the absence of both agency and intentionality. Typical examples of danger may be cataclysms, infectious diseases, earthquakes, weather-related phenomena, and so on.
- The concept of risk is characterized by the presence of agency and positive intentionality. Risk may in fact be defined as the outcome of positively oriented human decisions, deliberate choices between alternative courses of action.
- The concept of threat, marked like risk by the presence of agency but unlike it by negative intentionality. As in the case of danger and risk, the outcomes in the case of threat can be (actually or potentially) harmful: the distinctive element is the fact that in the case of threat any harm is intentionally produced.

- The use of force and the anarchic environment.

Lecture 5: Globalization

It covers the following issues:

- What is globalization? Pros and cons.
- Globalization vs civilization. Clash of civilizations or global interests?
- Difference between globalization and “mundialization.”
- How different is the Russian concept of globalization?
- Anti-globalization and alter-globalization

Lecture 6: Securitization and Desecuritization

It covers the following issues:

- National Security. Concepts of security
- The Copenhagen school
- What is securitization and desecuritization?
- How the political discourse/speech act affects the process of securitization and desecuritization?

Lecture 7: Soft power/public diplomacy and its policy implications

It covers the following issues:

- What is the concept of soft power? What is public diplomacy? Where do those concepts come from?
- As the use of military force to resolve disputes between nations becomes less plausible in most regions of the world, the struggle for influence intensifies. Among the consequences has been the rise to global fame of the concept of ‘soft power’, in theory a means to turn a country’s attributes and achievements into a lever for gaining advantage in international power games of all sorts.
- Should scholars examine the concept of soft power separately or as a part/attribute/additional leverage of hard power?
- Are those global concepts or inherent only to democratic states?

Lecture 8: Media, conspiracies, fake news, post-truth world, propaganda, disinformation, manipulations, conspiracies and misinformation

It covers the following issues:

- The political dimension of fake news
- Fake News and Cyber Propaganda: The Use and Abuse of Social Media
- What countermeasures should governments undertake to minimize threats?

Lecture 9: Critical thinking

It covers the following issues:

- Defining Critical thinking.
- Why it is important to use critical thinking in theory of international relations and war/security studies?
- How to apply Critical thinking in academic/research field?

Preliminary questions for the exam:

- What is war? How scholars define the war?
- How different schools of political thought (realism, constructivism, liberalism, Marxism, etc.) see the concept of war?
- What are the main causes of war/armed conflicts?
- Is the modern globalizing world a more peaceful or more dangerous place?
- Types of wars
- Levels of wars
- Conventional/classic/symmetric/linear wars vs hybrid/asymmetric/nonlinear/non-conventional wars.
- What are hybrid threats/wars?
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- Food security
- Concepts of dangers, risks and threats.
- The concept of danger is characterized by the absence of both agency and intentionality. Typical examples of danger may be cataclysms, infectious diseases, earthquakes, weather-related phenomena, and so on.
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- The use of force and the anarchic environment.
- What is globalization? Pros and cons.
- Globalization vs civilization. Clash of civilizations or global interests?
- Difference between globalization and “mundialization.”
- How different is the Russian concept of globalization?
- Anti-globalization and alter-globalization
- National Security. Concepts of security
- The Copenhagen school
- What is securitization and desecuritization?
- How the political discourse/speech act affects the process of securitization and desecuritization?
- What is the concept of soft power? What is public diplomacy? Where do those concepts come from?
- As the use of military force to resolve disputes between nations becomes less plausible in most regions of the world, the struggle for influence intensifies. Among the consequences has been

the rise to global fame of the concept of 'soft power', in theory a means to turn a country's attributes and achievements into a lever for gaining advantage in international power games of all sorts.

- Should scholars examine the concept of soft power separately or as a part/attribute/additional leverage of hard power?
- Are those global concepts or inherent only to democratic states?
- Introduce the political dimension of fake news
- Address Fake News and Cyber Propaganda: The Use and Abuse of Social Media
- What countermeasures should governments undertake to minimize threats?
- Defining Critical thinking.
- Why it is important to use critical thinking in theory of international relations and war/security studies?
- How to apply Critical thinking in academic/research field?

Readings:

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