This document is aimed at UCL MA/MSc students from outside the Department of Political Science who may wish to take one of our optional modules.

Registration is subject to availability and is on a first-come first-served basis. Please register for your chosen module/s on PORTICO. The Department will review availability on your chosen module and approve or reject on PORTICO accordingly.

Course Listings and Tutors are correct at time of publishing but may be subject to change at a later date.

Further information on all of our courses can be found on our website at:
https://www.ucl.ac.uk/spp/teaching/masters

The online postgraduate timetable for the Department of Political Science can be found at
https://cmis.adcom.ucl.ac.uk:4443/timetabling/deptTimet.do?firstReq=Y&deptId=POLSC_SHS&deptYear=G

Changes may be made to the timetable up until the end of the first week of teaching on 3rd October 2014.

MODULE REGISTRATION DEADLINE – 10TH OCTOBER 2014
Term One Courses

- PUBLG043 British Government and Politics
- PUBLG101 Comparative Political Economy
- PUBLGL08 Contemporary Political Philosophy
- PUBLG087 Global Public Policy
- PUBLG072 Globalisation
- PUBLG086 Leadership and Organisational Behaviour
- PUBLG012 Political Economy of Energy Policy
- PUBLG037 Public Ethics
- PUBLG009 Terrorism
- PUBLG054 The Political Economy of Development
- PUBLG075 The Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights
- PUBLG035 Theories of International Relations
TERM ONE COURSES OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PUBLG043 British Government and Politics (Term One)
Course Tutor: Professor Meg Russell (Department of Political Science)

This course looks at the structure of British government and the functioning of British politics in practice. It gives a broad overview of the main institutions and players in the British system, setting these within a comparative context. These include formal institutions and actors (e.g. electoral systems, parliament, cabinet) and less official forces (e.g. pressure groups and the media). The course will have a contemporary and practical flavour, using both academic sources and official documents to illustrate the role of different actors in policy development, and exploring key controversies.

Assessment: One 1000 word exercise (30%) and one 2000 word essay (70%)
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG101 Comparative Political Economy (Term One)
Course Tutor: Dr Jan-Emmanuel De Neve (Department of Political Science)

This course is designed to introduce students to the study of Comparative Political Economy (CPE). The course surveys topics and theories on the interplay of politics and economics across the advanced democracies. The goal of this course is twofold: (1) to gain a sense of the differences in economic policy and performance across countries and (2) to better understand the sources and consequences of this variation. The following topics central to understanding CPE will receive special attention: electoral and economic institutions, redistribution and the welfare state, political cleavages and behavior, and varieties of capitalism.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLGL08 Contemporary Political Philosophy I (Term One)
Course Tutor: Dr Avia Pasternak (Department of Political Science)

This course critically examines the ethical and philosophical questions surrounding the relationship between the individual and the political authority, with a particular focus on how these questions have been addressed by contemporary Anglo-American analytic political philosophers.

The course is divided into two parts:

I. Obligation and authority
It is commonly assumed that states (or at least some states) have the right to rule and their citizens have the obligation to obey the state’s commands. But what are the grounds of these rights and obligations? Is the state’s right to rule compatible with the autonomy of the individual? Do citizens ever have the right to engage in civil disobedience? And under what circumstances may groups within the state withdraw their loyalty and secede?

II. Democracy
In this day and age, it is commonly assumed that democracy is the only form of legitimate government. But why is this so? What exactly is democracy? What is so special about it? Why wouldn’t enlightened elite have more of a claim to legitimate authority than a poorly informed electorate?

Assessment: One 1000 word essay (40%) + One 2000 word essay (60%)
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG087 Global Public Policy (Term One)
Course Tutor: Dr Outi Keranen (Department of Political Science)

Fostering cooperation among state and non-state actors and across cultures and levels of development challenges the political imagination. What is more the number of states whose cooperation is essential continues to increase and nationalism endures. In this module we draw on theories of the policy process and international
relations and investigate some case examples to develop our understanding of how to rise to this challenge. Students will: develop an understanding of the rationale for global public policy, particularly the transnational dimension of problem-solving and governance; learn who the key actors are and how they influence the policy cycle; understand the ways in which the theoretical literature can help to interpret these developments; as well as apply these insights to different cases of contemporary global public policy.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay  
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG072 Globalisation (Term One)  
Course Tutor: Dr M. Rodwan Abouharb (Department of Political Science)

The purpose of this course is to examine three related questions. 1) What is globalisation? While the concept of globalisation is contested, this course aims to demystify both some of the language and hyperbole surrounding this concept and delineate the different types of globalisation processes taking place. 2) How is globalisation managed? Having established what globalisation is, the next part of the course will examine how international institutions have sought to manage this process. 3) What are the consequences of globalisation? The course will finally examine the consequences of globalisation across some different topical areas including: (i) the impact of multi national corporations in the developing and developed world, (ii) the impact of international financial institutions like the World Bank on economic development, the realization of economic and social rights, and the protection of human rights, (iii) the consequences of globalisation on migration, (iv) the consequences of globalisation on energy usage and climate change, (v) the consequences of globalisation on democracy, (vi) the historical legacies of earlier periods of globalisation.

The aim of this course is to introduce you to this debate, and to encourage you to think critically the concepts of globalisation, for example is globalisation something old or new? To help you think critically about the hyperbole surrounding globalisation, is everything due to globalisation or does this depend upon issue and national context? To help you think about how globalisation is, managed, the advantages and disadvantages of the current system. Finally to help you understand the spillovers of globalisation in various issue areas.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay  
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG086 Leadership and Organisational Behaviour (Term One)  
Course Tutor: Dr Marc Esteve (Department of Political Science)

The proposed course goes beyond the analysis of leadership theories, and aims at developing the student’s leadership skills. This is a hands-on course where students learn about specific frameworks, models, and perspectives on effectively leading small, medium and large groups of employees in public, private and non-profit organisations. Students begin by covering introductory theories to leadership and then move into discovering which type of leaders are they. In particular, students face practical cases to learn how to implement different leadership approaches according to the strategic aim that they pursue, and how to lead within the different levels of the organisation's hierarchy. Furthermore, we focus on how to enhance the motivation of employees, and the effects that this can have on the organisational performance. By course end, students ought to have a broad comprehension and tools for leading organisations and groups of individuals successfully.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay  
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG012 Political Economy of Energy Policy (Term One)  
Course Tutor: Dr Slava Mikhaylov (Department of Political Science)

This course focuses on the intersection of politics and economics of energy policy. We examine theoretical and empirical aspects of regional and international markets for conventional and renewable energy resources. We also analyse how public policy affects energy markets and how energy interests may shape public policy. We discuss the issue of energy security and the relationship between natural resources and economic development. In this course we introduce and utilise tools of policy analysis to understand the main contemporary issues related to the energy sector.
The course aims to provide an introduction to recent developments in the energy sector and their implications for public policy. On completing the course students will be able to demonstrate a good understanding of, familiarity with, and critical evaluation of the most salient issues within the energy policy debate, and linkages to important public policy issues. Students will become familiar with key policy developments in main energy sectors (conventional and renewables). Students will be able to discuss developmental and security aspects of energy. This will give any student an advantage in gaining employment in public and private sectors that currently seek energy, environment, and climate change literate candidates to fill the growing ‘green’ section of the job market. Students will also develop other practical, transferrable skills, including project management, teamwork, and presentation skills.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay/research paper  
**Credit Value:** 15

### PUBLG037 Public Ethics (Term One)

**Course Tutors:** Dr John Filling *(Department of Political Science)*

This course explores the ethical responsibilities of politicians, public servants and citizens, and the advantages and drawbacks of the various ways of morally evaluating their behaviour and the policies they enact. Combining theory and practice through the analysis of concrete cases, the course addresses such issues as the use of violence, official secrecy, the limits of reasoning in the public forum, the role of paternalism in public policy, the distribution of heath care, the assessment of risk, public policy and inter-generational justice and the regulation of genetically modified crops. Students will reflect on such questions as the importance of process compared to outcomes, whether a good character is necessary or sufficient for taking ethical political decisions, the relevance of context to the moral criteria we apply and conclusions we draw, and the nature of public practical reasoning.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15

### PUBLG009 Terrorism (Term One)

**Course Tutor:** Dr Julian Wucherfpennig *(Department of Political Science)*

This course will familiarize students with historical and theoretical descriptions of the decision made by non-state actors to employ terrorist violence, the nature of specific threats faced globally (both historically and in a contemporary setting), and a brief overview of the range of options available to governments looking to counter this threat. Students will be asked to complete a comprehensive set of readings, to participate actively in seminar discussions, and to complete a long paper assignment. By term’s end, students will be equipped to answer at least the following questions: how can our theoretical understanding of the roots of terrorism improve our ability to counter the threat? What leads people to the point where they feel violence is the only option available to them to attempt to bring about some political change? Which factors are conducive to particular terrorist strategies and what kinds of tactics ought democratic societies anticipate will be employed in future terrorist attacks against their national interests? Finally, what kinds of actions are legitimate and successful as means of countering the threat of global terrorism?

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15

### PUBLG054 The Political Economy of Development (Term One)

**Course Tutor:** Dr Jonathan Kennedy *(Department of Political Science)*

The course Political Economy of Development deals with the empirical reality, theory, concepts, history, and current governance and policy problems of development, poverty, and inequality – including aid, financing and debt, trade, migration, and HIV/AIDS. The main objective of the course is to introduce students to a range of contemporary issues in international development. The course takes a critical approach to the processes of economic and human development, emphasizing the interaction of politics, economics, society and culture. Students are introduced to the different strands of development theory and the debates between these different strands. The course focuses upon the way these different theoretical approaches have shaped development
relations, processes, institutions, and policies; the trends and assessment of poverty, inequality and development; and the politics of how the developed industrialised world has interacted with the poorer ‘Global South’. Over the duration of the course, students will learn to critically apply different theoretical perspectives on development to a range of contemporary substantive issues that are relevant to international public policy. These issues include finance, trade, aid, migration, health, and civil war.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15

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**PUBLG075 The Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights (Term One)**  
**Course Tutor:** Dr Saladin Meckled-Garcia *(Department of Political Science)*

This module links important and troubling questions about how we interpret human rights in law and policy with the theoretical underpinnings for those rights. Theoretical disputes are shown to have important repercussions for human rights practice. Students will study the normative frameworks that have been offered for human rights in political theory and legal philosophy, different theories of rights as well as different theoretical criticisms of human rights. The module seeks to give students an understanding of the point and purpose of human rights standards, as opposed to other standards like social fairness. This in turn will help them develop a view about what can appropriately be called a human right, what cannot, and what limits these rights have. They will be encouraged to develop analytical and critical argument-building skills and engage in analysis and debate in preparation for writing an essay that sets out a clear argument.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15

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**PUBLG035 Theories of International Relations (Term One)**  
**Course Tutor:** Harry Bauer *(Department of Political Science)*

This module provides a graduate-level introduction to the main theoretical traditions in International Relations (IR). The module is designed to introduce students to the academic discipline of IR as a way of thinking theoretically about world politics, its patterns and events. What is international relations made up of? How do we know? How should we study it?

The module covers basic concepts in IR, such as anarchy, sovereignty, power, the state and the international system. It surveys both mainstream and critical approaches to the subject, including Realism and Liberalism (as well as their neo-variants), institutionalism, the English School, social constructivism, Marxism, critical theory and poststructural approaches. Students will be asked to reflect on the ways in which theories account of and/or shape world politics.

By the conclusion of the module, students should be familiar with the major theoretical debates in the field and be comfortable using IR concepts and theories to understand and explain events in international politics. Students should have acquired the skills to think analytically about patterns and behaviours that characterise international politics, and be able to situate current world events within a broader theoretical context. Students should have learned how to critically evaluate competing theories of IR using a combination of logic, empirical evidence and normative criteria, and be equipped to think about the co-constitutive relationship between theory and practice in international affairs.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15
Term Two Courses

- PUBLG039 Agenda Setting and Public Policy
- PUBLG082 Conflict Resolution and Post War Development
- PUBLGL09 Contemporary Political Philosophy II
- PUBLG085 Democracy and Accountability: Holding Power to Account
- PUBLG058 Democratic Political Institutions
- PUBLG033 Equality, Justice and Difference
- PUBLG066 Foreign Policy Analysis
- PUBLG068 Gendering the Study of Politics: Theory and Practice
- PUBLG081 Global Ethics
- PUBLG007 Global Justice and Human Rights in an International Order
- PUBLG065 Governing Divided Societies
- PUBLG002 Health Policy and Reform
- PUBLG106 Human Rights Accountability and World Politics
- PUBLG063 International Human Rights, Standards and Institutions
- PUBLG050 International Political Economy
- PUBLG110 International Trade Policy
- PUBLG048 Law and Regulation
- PUBLG013 Making Policy Work
- PUBLG041 Managing Organisational Change
- PUBLG008 Non-Profit and Voluntary Sector Policy and Management
- PUBLG057 Parliaments, Political Parties and Policy Making
- PUBLG016 Policy-Making and Regulation in Europe
- PUBLG040 Policy Implementation
- PUBLG001 Public Management: Theories and Innovations
- PUBLG080 Rebellion
- PUBLG030 Republicanism and Liberalism
- PUBLG084 Social Values and Public Policy: Health and Environment
- PUBLG026 The European Union, Globalisation and the State
- PUBLG020 The European Union in the World
- PUBLG089 War, Peace and Human Rights
TERM TWO COURSES OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PUBLG039 Agenda Setting and Public Policy (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Margarita Gelepithis (Department of Political Science)

Agenda Setting and Public Policy is about how political participants seek to influence the policy agenda. The course has as its main focus the agenda-setting role of the media and public opinion on public policy. Drawing on recent work in Public Policy, the course places special emphasis on the extent to which the internet and the use of social media has challenged decision-makers and affected the policymaking process. Topics to be covered are: agenda setting, power, the media, social media, public opinion and punctuated equilibrium. In addition, students will have the opportunity to work with data from the Policy Agendas Project.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG082 Conflict Resolution and Post War Development (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Kristin Bakke (Department of Political Science) and Melanie Garson (Department of Political Science)

This course focuses on why and how armed conflicts do (not) end, and the political, economic, social, and psychological challenges facing post-war societies. The course begins by discussing the obstacles inherent in the war-to-peace transition and the relationship between post-conflict development, transitional justice, social reconciliation, institution-building, and peace. Drawing on both theoretical and policy debates, the course then addresses questions such as: Why do some peace settlements last, while others do not? How the social-psychological dimensions of conflict affect conflict resolution? How can outside actors help bring conflicts to an end? What explains variation in the success of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs? What are the challenges facing refugees and returnees? How does conflict reconstruction work, and how do conflict reconciliation programs affect the post-war peace? In what ways does war-time rebel governance affect the post-war order? In answering these questions, the students are encouraged to develop good social science research skills.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay/research paper
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG09 Contemporary Political Philosophy II (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Emily McTernan (Department of Political Science)

This course focuses on recent debates over distributive justice within contemporary analytic political philosophy. In particular, the course will critically examine Rawls’ theory of justice, the debate between luck egalitarianism and its critics, and the contrast between theories of equality, priority and sufficiency.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG085 Democracy and Accountability: Holding Power to Account (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Professor Anthony Wright (Department of Political Science)

The course examines the variety of mechanisms and institutions which have been developed to scrutinize government and hold it to account. Each week will focus on a different area, with an invited speaker who is a practitioner in the area under discussion. The institutional focus will be linked to continuing discussion of the nature of scrutiny and accountability. The aims of the course are to:

• Enable students to think critically about the concepts of accountability and scrutiny.
• Introduce students to some of the main mechanisms and institutions that have been developed to hold government to account, primarily at the national level but also at the European and global levels.
PUBLG058 Democratic Political Institutions (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Sherrell Stroschein (Department of Political Science)

This course examines democratic institutions from both theoretical and empirical perspectives. Democracies throughout the globe are constituted of different rules for governing and representation, and the course will cover these different options as well as their advantages and disadvantages for particular contexts. The course first examines basic constitutional structures for the allocation of powers between executives and legislatures and the conduct of elections. Throughout the course, we evaluate the origins and maintenance of institutions in terms of two different theoretical views on human behavior: the economic and sociological perspectives. Other examples of institutions covered include federalism, devolution, and autonomy. The course then turns to various ways of incorporating citizen interests through representative structures, addressing parties and party systems as well as alternative forms of participation such as such as direct democracy, deliberative democracy, and corporatism. We also address the functioning of bureaucracies, accountability, corruption, and the role of judiciaries in politics. Finally, the course concludes with an examination of challenges to democracy arising from ethnic politics, local authoritarians, and imperatives of management.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG033 Equality, Justice and Difference (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr John Filling (Department of Political Science)

The module examines one of the most pressing political problems facing contemporary pluralist societies: how can we ensure that all individuals are treated equally, whilst respecting the fact that each individual is different? It approaches this question through a critical assessment of the literature on 'the politics of difference'. In recent decades, both traditional liberal policies (of toleration, pluralism, non-discrimination, and uniform legislation) and traditional liberal methods of justification (based on individualist, egalitarian, and contractarian assumptions) have been subject to radical critique, charged with ignoring the structural disadvantages suffered by members of minority groups. In their place, various forms of a 'politics of difference' have been proposed: these focus on various kinds of difference (including culture, religion, gender, class, and sexual-orientation); they identify various injustices (such as structural oppression and lack of recognition); and they propose various remedies (such as group representation and minority rights). This module asks whether justice and equality require the recognition of difference, or whether such recognition is a deviation from egalitarian justice. It asks how one may justify an inclusive and egalitarian conception of justice to citizens who have radically different needs, identities, and conceptions of the good life. The module examines responses to the claims of 'difference' from a range of political ideologies: liberalism, feminism, multiculturalism, and critical theory. It critically examines the recent work of various political theorists, such as Kwame Anthony Appiah, Brian Barry, Chandran Kukathas, Will Kymlicka, Susan Moller Okin, Anne Phillips, John Rawls, Charles Taylor, and Iris Marion Young. And it considers a series of concrete case studies, including affirmative action policies in the U.S., the Hijab controversy in French state schools, and language policy in Quebec.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG066 Foreign Policy Analysis (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Julian Wucherpfennig (Department of Political Science) and Dr Jonathan Monten (Department of Political Science)

How is foreign policy made? And who makes foreign policy? The course deals with the theory, concepts, history, and practice of Foreign Policy through a comparative lens. The class will prioritise the objective analysis of the processes by which foreign policy goals are established and policy tools are designed to help meet these goals. Much of our attention will focus upon identifying the actors that influence the foreign policy making process across various institutional structures, and the models that the literature identifies to capture this process theoretically and empirically. The course reviews the impact that government decision-makers, organisations, political parties,
private interests, social groups, and mass publics that have on foreign policy; reviewing the constraints, interactions and mechanisms through which policy is formulated and implemented. Having identified the key domestic actors in the foreign policy process cross-nationally, the class will focus upon detailing specific examples of foreign policy practices in the modern era: with close attention paid to economic, military, and multilateral options.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay
**Credit Value:** 15

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**PUBLG068 Gendering the Study of Politics: Theory and Practice (Term Two)**
**Course Tutor:** Dr Maki Kimura *(Department of Political Science)*

The course provides an overview of key topics in politics and gender. In weeks one and two, the history of feminism and main feminism and gender theories (including those on sexuality, intersectionality, masculinity, and subjectivity) are explored. The rest of the first part of the course looks at the impact of gender on ‘political’ activities and the concepts and practices of citizenship. It considers what constitutes ‘political’ activities, whether the gender of our political representatives matters, how we might ensure that political institutions are gender balanced and how to develop gender sensitive public policies. The second part of the course has a more international focus considering: the concept of security, transnational migration; the impact of gender in armed conflict; women, sexuality and human rights; and the importance of gender in international development. We will look at the role of civil society as well as gender ‘policy machinery’, such as specialist government departments and quangos concerned with gender and equality, at both the national and international level in promoting gender equality. Various case studies are used to examine the ways that gender is constructed by and constructs political practices. As women are often the underrepresented sex in a variety of political processes, we will therefore often discuss the issue of women's equality. However, throughout the course we will seek to focus on ‘gender’ rather than on ‘women’ and explore how various differences such as gender, class, ethnicity, nationality and sexuality intersect to create inequalities. Different materials (newspaper articles, radio programmes, films etc.) will be used in the course to facilitate discussion on current issues in gender and politics.

**Assessment:** One 1000 word essay (30%) and one 2000 word essay (70%)
**Credit Value:** 15

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**PUBLG081 Global Ethics (Term Two)**
**Course Tutor:** Dr Avia Pasternak *(Department of Political Science)*

This course critically examines some of the most pressing ethical questions (questions concerning what we ought morally to do) arising in the contemporary international arena. Focusing on recent debates in global justice and political theory, the course introduces students to a range of views on the scope of moral duties that exist between states and individuals at the global level, and critically examines key normative challenges that arise from the global political interaction between states, international governmental organisations, NGOS and other key players.

The course is divided into three parts:

I) **Approaches to global justice:** examining key perspectives on the nature and scope of global justice (cosmopolitanism, statism, realism, utilitarianism)
II) **Legitimacy and representation:** examining normative challenges concerning the structure and function of international agents like IGOs and NGOs.
III) **Ethics and Global Governance:** examining ethical challenges that arise within various global governance regimes: immigration, climate change, international trade and the international use of force.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay
**Credit Value:** 15
PUBLG007 Global Justice and Human Rights in an International Order (Term Two)

Course Tutor: Dr Saladin Meckled-Garcia (Department of Political Science)

According to what ethical principles should international institutions be organised? Are international institutions, like the WTO, violating the rights of the poor across the world? Are we in affluent countries responsible for violating the rights of the poor? Is poverty itself a human rights violation? What is development and how does it relate to human rights? Should international law be reformed to address global inequality? This module addresses international and global justice standards by looking at specific accounts of justice and rights and applying these to institutional questions of international significance. The module covers theoretical approaches and conceptual frameworks such as cosmopolitanism, statism and self-determination, in order develop answers to these questions. Students are encouraged to take up positions and defend them in debate in preparation for writing an essay that sets out a clear argument.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG065 Governing Divided Societies (Term Two)

Course Tutor: Dr Sherrill Stroschein (Department of Political Science)

This course addresses options in the design of governing institutions for societies that are divided along lines of ethnicity, religion, language, or culture. It will cover both states with historic minorities and states that have experienced waves of immigration. The course will address issues of citizenship and membership in a community, as well as notions of group versus individual rights. It will also cover options for various democratic designs, including institutional systems and electoral structures intended to minimize conflict between identity groups. Case studies are introduced as examples throughout the course. The course emphasizes ongoing governance questions in diverse polities, rather than civil wars, peace agreements or international intervention – other courses address these areas.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG002 Health Policy and Reform (Term Two)

Course Tutor: Professor Albert Weale (Department of Political Science)

This course provides a comparative examination of health policy together with a study of policy reforms in the organisation and financing of health care. It enables students to analyse and evaluate different kinds of health systems and the likely health, financial and political effects of current reform proposals. The main aims of the course are:

- To enable students to describe and analyse health systems in terms of their basic financial, organisational characteristics.
- To evaluate the effects of commonly advocated reforms on the health status of populations.
- To identify the principal political issues likely to affect health systems reform in the future.

Assessment: One 2 hour unseen written examination
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG106 Human Rights Accountability and World Politics (Term Two)

Course Tutor: Professor Neil Mitchell (Department of Political Science)

In this module students will develop an understanding of political violence, the human rights regime and the role of international institutions, states, and non-state actors. The lectures and readings will introduce students to major theoretical frameworks for understanding state use of repression and compliance with human rights obligations using both historical and comparative approaches to the topic. We will examine what social science can contribute to our understanding of human rights and the role of international institutions, states, and non-state actors. The module will explore the role of political and economic conditions such as regime type, conflict,
economic development in the protection or violation of human rights, the motivations for political violence and application of the principal-agent model to the topic. Finally, it will examine questions of intervention and the development of accountability mechanisms in the effort to protect human rights.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG063 International Human Rights, Standards and Institutions (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Par Engstrom (Institute of Americas) and Dr Thomas Pegram (Department of Political Science)

This course aims to advance critical understanding of international human rights standards and institutions in contemporary world politics. It aims to build on students’ ability to analyse and evaluate international human rights standards and institutions with regard to their conceptual and institutional structures. The course starts with an introduction to the modern international human rights regime. It is then divided into two parts. The first part provides an overview of international human rights standards through an exploration of the content of civil, social, political, economic, cultural rights as well as standards for special groups, such as women, children and the disabled and human rights duties of non-state actors. The second part focuses on international human rights institutions including their role, evolution and future. It deals with UN human rights treaty mechanisms, the Universal Periodic Review and the Human Rights Council, and regional human rights mechanisms, in particular human rights courts. The cross-cutting theme of the course is the analysis of the effectiveness, implementation and legitimacy of international human rights standards and institutions.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG050 International Political Economy (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Michael Plouffe (Department of Political Science) and Dr Lauge Poulsen (Department of Political Science)

This course introduces students to the study of international political economy (IPE). The boundaries of the discipline have grown substantially over recent decades and now include a wide variety of topics—the politics of trade, international monetary policies, international migration, the political economy of energy, and international investment protection to name just a few. In this class students will be introduced to the principal perspectives on each of these issues. We will discuss and critically assess recent theories and evidence on which political and economic forces enable and constrain global economic relations.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG110 International Trade Policy (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Michael Plouffe (Department of Political Science)

The causes and consequences of trade liberalization are both subjects of lengthy debates. Under what conditions is free trade possible? And, under what conditions is it desirable? This course explores the various answers that scholars have provided to these questions. We assess the sources of political demands for trade-policy outcomes as well as the consequences of these policy choices.

The course is divided into two parts. The first portion focuses on the factors that shape trade-preference formation and policy outcomes. We investigate whether formal institutions (and the rules they establish to govern markets) successfully promote trade, and alternative methods of foreign-market access. The second section shifts to the implications that open trade holds for a variety of policy domains. Is liberalization welfare-enhancing? Or are critics of globalisation right to be sceptical?

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15
PUBLG048 Law and Regulation (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Colin Provost (Department of Political Science)

In this course, we will be examining the political, economic, social and legal issues surrounding the enactment, implementation and enforcement of regulatory policy. We will begin by discussing various justifications for regulation, with particular focus on the market failure framework. We will then look at how regulatory authority is delegated and at various styles of regulatory enforcement, including command-and-control, the use of economic incentives, cooperation and voluntary enforcement. We will also look at the regulation of transnational business and at how international standards are negotiated. Finally, we will examine regulatory reforms, such as privatization and regulatory impact analysis, in the developed and developing world.

Questions we will address in this class include:
- How much influence do businesses have over the creation and implementation of regulations?
- What is the thinking behind cap and trade programs like the E.U. Emissions Trading System? Do such programs work?
- What effect does international trade have on domestic and international regulatory standards?
- Why do some businesses join voluntary regulatory organisations? How effective are such organisations?
- What role does regulation play in the privatization of state-owned enterprises?
- Why have we witnessed so many regulatory crises of late? What explains the occurrences of the Great Recession, the B.P. oil spill, the Eurozone crisis, and other crises of regulatory policy?

By the end of the course, you will have an understanding of the forces that shape the creation and implementation of regulatory policy. You will have knowledge of a wide variety of regulatory tools, such as command and control regulations, management-based regulations, as well as tools of incentive-based regulation, such as taxes and cap and trade. You will be able to understand regulatory processes at domestic and international levels, and will have an understanding of the tools necessary to evaluate regulations as well.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG013 Making Policy Work (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Margarita Gelepithis (Department of Political Science)

Policy-makers face day-to-day choices about how to achieve their objectives. They need to know about how to use the resources under their command to get the best results. This course is about how best policy-makers can use these tools of government and what evidence there is about what works most effectively. Methods of evaluating policy effectiveness are covered, with a focus on the use of experiments, such as randomized controlled trials. Different tools of government, like regulation and finance, are considered. There is a focus on practical examples, such as policies on the use of illegal drugs, local economic development and performance management. The final part of the course examines behavioral economics or the ‘nudge’ policy agenda, which is currently often used by governments across the world to improve public policy.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG041 Managing Organisational Change (Term Two)*
Course Tutor: Dr Marc Esteve (Department of Political Science)

Managing organisational change is a hands-on course where students learn about specific frameworks, models, and perspectives on effectively managing change in public, private and non-profit organisations. Students begin by covering introductory theories to organisational change and then move into the key concepts of how change occurs within an organisation. In particular, students face practical cases to learn how to overcome resistance to change and how to lead change within the different levels of the organisation's hierarchy. Furthermore, we focus on the motivation to reform public sector organisations, and the effects that such reforms can have on policy implementation. By course end, students ought to have a broad comprehension and tools for changing organisations successfully.
PUBLG008 Non-profit and Voluntary Sector Policy and Management (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Sarabajaya Kumar (Department of Political Science)

In recent years there has been growing political and theoretical focus upon the contribution of non-profit and voluntary sector organisations within modern market-based democracies. Increasingly governments look to non-profit organisations, charities, cooperatives or social enterprises to provide remedies to social problems; at the same time voluntary organisations within civil society seek to regulate and to change the behaviours of governments and of the market. The shifting economic and policy environment caused by the 2007 financial crisis and subsequent austerity programmes has created further challenges for the societal role and sustainability of voluntary organisations.

This course aims to provide students with the necessary analytical tools to understand how the non-profit and voluntary sector functions in developed economies, drawing in particular upon literature and research from the UK, other European countries and the United States. It seeks to explore not simply the theoretical function and contribution of such organisations, but also the practical challenges of management, governance and accountability. Students are encouraged, where appropriate, to ground their learning in their own experiences.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG057 Parliaments, Political Parties and Policy Making (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Professor Meg Russell (Department of Political Science)

This course explores the role and functions of legislatures and the parties that dominate them, in the modern state. Taking a comparative approach, illustrated with numerous case studies of different countries, it asks which factors matter to the role of parliaments/legislatures today.

Does it, for example, matter that just 21% of the world's legislators are women? Why do some parliaments have two chambers rather than one? How do parties choose the people who make up the majority of parliamentarians? What influence does party discipline have on the functioning of modern parliaments, and does the dominance of parties in the legislative process exclude citizens? What factors influence parliaments' strength with respect to their core functions of scrutiny, law making and representation, and how much of a policy difference do they make?

By taking a joint focus on parliaments and political parties the course gives an insight into some of the most important functions of both, and of how public policy is made.

Assessment: One 1000 word essay (30%) and one 2000 word essay (70%)
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG016 Policy-Making and Regulation in Europe (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Adriana Bunea (Department of Political Science)

This course develops students' knowledge of how policy-making takes place and policies are made in the European Union (EU). The course introduces principal theories of EU policymaking relating to the main stages of the policy process: agenda-setting, decision-making and policy implementation. The course discusses the theoretical claims and observable implications of these theories with respect to EU institutions, policymaking processes and policy outputs, and critically evaluates them from the perspective of empirical evidence provided by political science and public policy research. Different theoretical
perspectives and most recent empirical research are used throughout the course to analyse a number of substantive policy areas.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15

### PUBLG040 Policy Implementation (Term Two)*  
**Course Tutor:** Dr Marc Esteve *(Department of Political Science)*

This course provides students with perspective on how policies are put into practice after being passed by legislative or executive bodies. Students begin by learning about broad, basic theories of top-down and bottom-up government, as well as the role of organisational design on the implementation of public policies. Additionally, we look at policy implementation from a comparative perspective and analyse how it is influenced by different types of presidential and parliamentary systems. From there, we examine a number of case studies in key policy areas and investigate how policy implementation is influenced by a number of factors, such as overlapping and conflicting pieces of legislation, goal coherence in agencies, agency collaboration, the presence of performance targets, the ability to observe agency outputs and outcomes, relationships with private contractors, changes in agency managers and changes in agency organisation.

*This module is intended for students that have at least three years of relevant working experience in any public policy domain. Please contact the course tutor Dr Marc Esteve (marc.esteve@ucl.ac.uk) before 7th October 2014 to discuss your suitability.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15

### PUBLG001 Public Management: Theories and Innovations (Term Two)  
**Course Tutor:** Dr Colin Provost *(Department of Political Science)*

In this course, we will examine the role of public bureaucracies in the policy making process, with a strong focus on reforms within and across public agencies, reforms collectively known as the “New Public Management”. We will begin with a look at some of the basic questions of public administration, such as, why do public bureaucracies exist, how have they evolved over time and why does their organisational structure matter for making public policy. From there, we will examine how bureaucratic agencies are constructed by politicians, as well as how politicians interact with bureaucrats, and how these interactions matter for public policy outcomes. Finally, we will analyse numerous reforms that have been implemented in public agencies across the world—reforms, such as privatization, contracting, e-government and performance measurement.

Some of the questions we explore in this class include:
- How does public sector organisation affect public policy outcomes?
- Why are some agencies highly independent and autonomous while others are tightly controlled?
- Does performance-related pay work for public sector employees?
- Under what circumstances do governments contract out public services to the private sector? Is contracting cost-effective?
- How reliable are indicators that measure public sector performance?
- Under what circumstances do agencies successfully work together to implement policy?

By the end of this module, students should be able to understand why and how public agencies are designed and constructed as they are; why and how politicians and bureaucrats interact as they do, and how this affects public policy; and why and how New Public Management reforms have been implemented and what it means for policy outputs and outcomes.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15
PUBLG080 Rebellion (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr M. Rodwan Abouharb (Department of Political Science)

This course will examine a variety of alternative theoretical explanations for how civil conflict. The course begins with an overview of the disciplines knowledge about the determinants of civil conflict. The course then proceeds by introducing the student to the different theoretical explanations for civil conflict and the empirical research that has been undertaken to test these different theories. In particular:
1) Examine the development of the literature and the variety of alternative theoretical explanations for why people rebel against their state.
2) Also examine the importance of international factors that impact the likelihood of civil conflict.
3) Examine the consequences of civil wars for civilians.
The course critically reviews the impact that politics plays on the advent, continuation, and consequences of civil conflict. Students are invited to reflect upon the state of the discipline and areas of fruitful future research.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay/research paper
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG030 Republicanism and Liberalism (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr John Filling (Department of Political Science)

This is an advanced module in political theory, examining two of the richest and most influential traditions in contemporary and historical political theory – republicanism and liberalism. It does so through a critical combination of two key approaches to the discipline: the history of political thought and normative political philosophy. It aims critically to assess the attempt by a number of contemporary political theorists and historians of political thought (such as Philip Pettit, J. G. A. Pocock, Michael Sandel, and Quentin Skinner), to retrieve the ‘lost language’ of republicanism – a language seemingly eclipsed by the triumph of liberal political thought from the eighteenth century onwards. Republican doctrine is articulated around certain central concepts – citizenship, virtue, equality, independence, mixed government, suspicion of commerce, and freedom from domination. Once the exclusive ideology of the male, property-owning citizen of independent city-states in the Renaissance, in modernity the republican ideal of ‘non-domination’ came to provide an egalitarian, socially progressive, patriotic, and democratic alternative to the liberalism of ‘non-interference’ championed by Hobbes, Bentham, Constant, and Berlin. Ever since, republicans have been engaged in a critical dialogue with liberalism, in ways that often parallel, but remain distinct from, socialist, feminist, and anarchist critiques. The module examines both historical figures (like Aristotle, Cicero, Machiavelli, Harrington, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Madison, Paine, and Tocqueville) and contemporary debates (about freedom, citizenship, democracy and capitalism), to investigate how earlier traditions of thought may be brought to bear on contemporary philosophical debates.

Assessment: One 3000 word essay
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG084 Social Values and Public Policy: Health and Environment (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Professor Albert Weale (Department of Political Science)

The module is concerned with the way in which questions of social values intersect with practical policy dilemmas in particular in health and environmental policies. It examines these topics by bringing together influential work on social values together with current policy dilemmas in the fields of health and the environment, including such matters as the limits of justifiable state interference in the unhealthy choices of individuals, the justice of priority setting in health care and the obligations of current citizens in respect of climate change.

Assessment: One 2500 word essay (80%) + oral presentation notes (20%)
Credit Value: 15

PUBLG026 The European Union, Globalisation and the State (Term Two)
Course Tutor: Dr Christine Reh (Department of Political Science)

This module asks why, how and with which consequences EU membership and economic globalisation are transforming the state. The teaching is designed to equip students with the empirical knowledge, theories and
comparative research skills necessary to explain and to evaluate why European and global pressures change (and challenge) established national institutions, politics, policies and democracies, and why different states change differently. The module introduces the concepts of Europeanisation, globalisation and statehood; familiarises students with the comparative method; and discusses different theoretical explanations for state transformation. We then analyse the impact of EU and global pressures on national institutions such as courts, governments and parliaments; on political parties and representation; and on national policies with a focus on the welfare state. The final sections look at Europeanisation beyond the EU’s borders, and ask whether EU membership and globalisation spell the end of national democracy. Throughout, we engage with current questions of EU and global governance, including austerity politics, the EU’s role in its neighbourhood, and governments’ accountability to their parliaments. In analysing these questions, the module puts a premium on the systematic use of comparative methodology and qualitative research design.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15

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**PUBLG020 The European Union in the World (Term Two)**  
**Course Tutor:** Dr Christine Reh (*Department of Political Science*)

This module analyses the European Union’s role in global politics. The teaching is designed to equip students with the knowledge, theories and analytical skills necessary to explain and critically assess the EU’s actorness, effectivenes and impact across the range of its foreign policies. The module first introduces the conceptual and normative debate about Europe’s global role; discusses the origins of the EU as a global actor; and familiarises students with the institutions, instruments and decision-making of EU foreign policy. We then analyse key issues of external governance, including trade, aid and development, crisis management and conflict resolution, as well as “soft” foreign policy questions such as climate change and the external dimension of internal security. The module concludes by looking at EU enlargement and Europe’s “near abroad”. In all sessions, the module puts a premium on applying theories of European integration and International Relations to current political developments, and to training policy-relevant skills. As part of the course, students simulate a crisis meeting of the EU’s Foreign Affairs Council and write a policy-brief.

**Assessment:** 2000 word essay (60%) and 1000 word policy-brief (40%)  
**Credit Value:** 15

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**PUBLG089 War, Peace and Human Rights (Term Two)**  
**Course Tutor:** Tom Dannenbaum (*Department of Political Science*)

This course introduces and examines the key themes at the juncture of war, peace and human rights. At its core is the interplay between these issues in the relevant domains of international law: the law on the use of force (the jus ad bellum), human rights law, humanitarian law (the jus in bello), and international criminal law. The themes in the course include, the prohibition of war in international relations, the exceptions to that prohibition, namely self defence and the debated doctrine of humanitarian intervention, the rules and principles on the conduct of hostilities related to the protection of combatants and civilians, principles and practice of UN action in the fields of peace-enforcement and peace-building, and the role of human rights concerns in these debates.

The topics will be discussed with reference to key texts in international law literature, existing institutional arrangements at the United Nations and contemporary cases.

**Assessment:** One 3000 word essay  
**Credit Value:** 15
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