



**Department of International
Relations & Diplomacy
College of Political Science
Salahaddin-Erbil University**

Subject:

**International conflict and cooperation
third year Students**

Course Book - (3st year student)

Lecturer name:

Assist. Prof. Dr. (Shamal Husain Mustafa)

Academic year: 2024-2025

1-Course Name	Introduction conflict and cooperation
2-Lecturer in charge	
3-Department/ College	International Relation
4-Contact	E-Mail: shamal.mustafa @su.edu.krd Personal E-Mail: Mobile: 0750 4709992
5-Time(In hours) per week	Theory : 3 Practical :0
6-Office Hours	6
7- Course Code	PSIR2105
8- Teacher's academic profile	<p>- Bachelor's degree, College of Law and Political Science, Department of Political Science, salahadin University, in 2004.</p> <p>- Master's degree in international relation, college of law and Political Science, salahadin University, in 2008.</p> <p>- PHD degree in international relation, college of law and Political Science, salahadin University, in 2014.</p> <p>Member of academic staff in college political sciences since 2008.</p> <p>Published a number of research in academic journal .</p>
9- Course Overview:	
<p>This course is an introduction to the analysis of the causes and character of international conflict and cooperation. Theories of international relations are presented and then applied to contemporary and historical cases. The course begins with a foundational review of the different levels at which states interact and the primary theoretical paradigms in the field. It then addresses how states achieve cooperation in the face of international anarchy, a question that has attracted the attention of scholars since Thucydides. The course next addresses basic bargaining theory, which uses insights from economics to explore how bargaining breakdowns, commitment problems, and incomplete information can lead to war. Thereafter we examine three popular topics in contemporary international relations research: the roles that psychology, leaders, and domestic politics play in explaining international conflict and cooperation. We also explore the sources and effects of international institutions such as the United Nations and World Trade Organization. We spend a week studying terrorism, a problem of particular significance in the modern world. We also look at trade, foreign aid, international development, and climate change. We conclude with international law and an exploration of the future of international relations</p>	
10- Course Objective:	
<p>Our goals in this subject are for the student to know the existence of the relationships between states, in international relations..</p>	

This course introduces students to the major theoretical traditions in International Relations (IR). It uses these different theoretical approaches to shed light on historical and current events in world politics. The course aims to link theory and the 'real world' by providing students with different lenses for understanding and explaining questions related to war(s), nuclear weapons, terrorism, globalization and environmental challenges. The course begins by discussing some key theoretical approaches through which IR scholars analyse world politics, including realism, liberalism, Marxism, constructivism and feminism. These theoretical approaches differ across several dimensions. Some focus on the role of states, while others place more emphasis on non-state actors. Some look at structural features of international relations to understand events and processes, while others prefer to look at the behaviour of states to do so. Some argue that states' actions in the international system are driven by self-interest, while others maintain that norms and ideas shape behaviour. In discussing the different theoretical approaches, we will reflect on both their strengths and limitations. We will do so by asking how they can help us analyse important empirical issues in world politics.

The second half of the course will, therefore, focus on the following questions: Why do states go to war with one another? Why do some states maintain peace within their borders, while others have experienced long-lasting and bloody civil wars? What are the causes and consequences of nuclear proliferation? What is globalization, and what are its effects? How do state and non-state actors address global environmental challenges? By the end of the course, you should be familiar with the major theoretical approaches in the field, be able to demonstrate how these theories influence our explanations, be aware of their strengths and limitations and have some background knowledge of substantive questions in world politics.

Learning outcomes

The intended subject specific learning outcomes. On successfully completing the module students will be able to:

1. Understand and critically assess various definitions of conflict
2. Present a basic understanding of various approaches to the analysis of international conflict
3. Appreciate the diverse range of methods used to study international conflict and conflict resolution, in particular the scientific approach.
4. Understand the diverse views on conflict resolution
5. Critically analyse the strengths and weaknesses of different conflict resolution approaches
6. Apply knowledge gained in the module to cases of international conflict

11- Forms Of Teaching :

Using Datasu and PowerPoint blackboard, as well as the student's participation in the lectures by asking questions and inputs
Seminars submitted by students on topics related to the subject

12- Assessment scheme

-Commitment to attend lecture
-Daily exame
-The student's participation in the lectures through the required questions, inputs and reports

Final examination (60%)

13- Course Reading list and References:

Ramsbotham, O. H. Miall; & T. Woodhouse. (2016). Contemporary Conflict Resolution: The Prevention, Management and Transformation of Deadly Conflicts, Cambridge: Polity. (4th Edition).

Barash, D. and C. Webel. (2017). Peace and Conflict Studies, 4th ed., Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications.

Crocker, C. et al. (2007). Leashing the Dogs of War, Washington, D.C.: USIP Press.

Fisher, R., W.L. Ury, and B. Patton (1991). Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In, 2nd Edition. New York: Penguin Books. (or any other edition).

Bercovitch, J. and R. Jackson (2009). Conflict Resolution in the 21st century: Principles, Methods, and Approaches. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

K.R. Adams, "Attack and Conquer? International Anarchy and the Offense-Defence Deterrence Balance", *International Security*, vol. 28, no. 3 (2003-04)

Robert Axelrod and Robert Keohane, "Achieving Cooperation under Anarchy: Strategies and Institutions", in David Baldwin ed., *Neorealism and Neoliberalism: The Contemporary Debate*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993), pp-85-115

M. Ayoob, "The Security Problematic of the Third World States, *World Politics*, vol. 43, (1991)

John Baylis, *The Globalization of World Politics*, 4th ed.(New York: Oxford University Press, 2008)

Ken Booth and Tim Dunne, *Worlds in Collision: Terror and the Future of Global Order* (New

York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2002)

Chris Brown, *Understanding International Relations*, 3rd ed. (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007)

Charles Glaser, "Realists as Optimists: Cooperation as Self-Help", *International Security*, vol. 19, no. 3 (1994/95)

Ted Hopf, "The promise of constructivism in international relations theory", *International Security*, vol. 23, no.1 (1998)

Robert Jervis, "Cooperation under the Security Dilemma", *World Politics*, vol. 30, no. 2 (1978)

Robert Jervis, "Realism, Neoliberalism and Cooperation: Understanding the Debate", *International Security*, vol. 24, no. 1 (1991)

Robert Jervis, "Security Regimes", *International Organization*, vol. 36, no. 2 (1982)

14- The Topics	Lecture's Name
Week (1): Introduce my self, Explain why we study international conflict and cooperation	Assist . Prof. Dr. Shamal Husain Mustafa
Week (2, 3): Thinking about study of international conflict and cooperation, Definition of international conflict and cooperation	
Week (4, 5):, Different between conflict and cooperation international relations	
Week (6, 7): the causes of international conflict	
Week (8, 9): Classical Realist Theory in its Analysis of International Conflicts	
Week (10, 11): cooperation in international	

relations	
Definition, The need for cooperation in international relations	
Week (12, 13): cooperation in international relations theories	
Week (14, 15): cooperation in realism theory	
Week (16): cooperation in liberalism theory	
Week (17, 18) : cooperation in constructivism theory	
Week (19, 20): Kind of new cooperation,	
Hint: 1-Final Examinations and Cuisses depending on time board. 2-Questions, Exercises and problems are included at the end of each chapters (Solved problems at class and home works).	