

Al-Farabi Kazakh National university

“APPROVED BY”

Vice Rector for Academic Affairs

Hikmetov A.K.

Protocol of the SMC No 6 from “22” June 2020 year

**PROGRAM
OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION ON SPECIALTY
FOR PHD DOCTORS APPLICATION FOR SPECIALTY
“8D031-REGIONAL STUDIES”**

Almaty 2020

The program is compiled in accordance with the State General Education Standard in the specialty “8D031 – Regional Studies”. The program is compiled by Doctor of History, prof. Makasheva K.N.

The program was considered at the meeting of the Chair of International Relations and World Economy

Protocol No 9 from “28” April 2020 year

Head of the Chair _____ Chukubayev E.S.

Approved at the meeting of the Method Bureau of the Faculty of International Relations

Protocol No 10 from “05” May _____ 2020 year

Chairman of the Method Bureau _____ Mashimbayeva G.A.

Approved on the meeting of the Academic Council

Protocol No 10 from “06” May _____ 2020 year

Chairman of the Academic Council

Dean of the Faculty _____ Aydarbayev S.Zh.

Scientific Secretary _____ Idrysheva Zh.K.

CONTENT

1. AIMS AND TASKS OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION ON SPECIALTY

The aim of exam is to determine the level of knowledge, skills and ability to express thoughts clearly and reasonably, and also to reveal analytical skills for the examiners on the specialty “Regional Studies”, necessary for PhD study and obtaining an academic degree “Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the field of regional studies”.

The form of the entrance examination is a combined written and oral examination. The examiners write down their answers to the exam ticket questions on the answer sheets, answer to the examination board verbally. In case of appeal, the basis for consideration is written notes in the answer sheet.

2. REQUIREMENTS TO THE LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION OF PERSONS ENTERING THE DOCTORAL PROGRAMME PHD.

Applicants should show good and in-depth knowledge of the main trends of internal and global development that determine the future of regional subsystems, regional aspects of contemporary international relations and contemporary problems in the context of the world historical process, as well as on topical problems of regions in the system of international relations and analysis of international and regional processes using the obtained theoretical knowledge and skills.

Taking into account the aims and tasks of studying this specialty, this program pays attention to identifying the abilities of applicants for PhD studying for a holistic understanding of regions in the system of international relations and contemporary regional problems.

People entering the Doctoral Programme on specialty “6D050500 – Regional Studies” should:

- demonstrate modern knowledge and ideas about the trends in the development of scientific research in the field of regional studies;
- have a fundamental scientific qualification;
- show knowledge of current theoretical issues of international regional studies and practical problems of regions in the international political context, the essence of topical problems of regional and global development;

should be able to:

- analyze the theoretical and factual material,
- critically analyze, evaluate and compare the new and complex processes of regional relations.
- to interpret and give a valid assessment to various scientific interpretations of regional events, phenomena and concepts in the national, interregional and global contexts.

should have skills of:

- scientific analysis of the forecasting of international and foreign policy situations;
- analytical scientific activity;
- scientific and critical thinking, the correct and logical formulation of their thoughts in oral and written form.

3. PREREQUISITES OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

- System history of international relations
- Integration processes in the world: a regional approach
- Regional organizations and security issues.

4. THE LIST OF EXAMINATION TOPICS

Discipline “**Actual problems of regions in the system of international relations:
theoretical and practical approaches**”

1. Structural and functional organization of the region and structural characteristics of the regions

Modern approaches to the role of international regions in the system of international relations. Regional dimensions of international relations. The term “international region”. Problems of typologization of regions. The main directions of the system approach in international relations. Methods of regional analysis. Cross-regional comparisons. Theories and concepts that consider international relations at the macro-regional, regional and sub-regional levels (geopolitical, sociological, political and geographical theories and concepts). Theory of a multipolar world order. Theory of “zones of vital interests”. Theory of world systems. Models of Kondratiev – Wallerstein. Theory of nonequilibrium development. Geo-economic theory North-South. The concept of polycentrism (geopolitical regions) and balance of geostrategic forces. Analysis of economic theories of international regional integration.

2. Regional studies and regionalistics

Regionalistics as a field of knowledge and sphere of human activity. Correlation of regionalistics and regional studies. Regional studies disciplines, their functions and significance in solving the problems of the modern world community. Economic, ethno-cultural, historical-political, landscape-ecological, military-political directions of regional studies: objects, tasks, methodological base and methods of research.

Complex, problematic, geostructural, regional geography paradigms. Theoretical and methodological foundations of problematic and ecology-economic approaches to regional studies. Theoretical and methodological bases of the regional studies approach to the development of regional development strategies and spatial planning.

3. New trends of the modern world and regional problems of international relations. Peripheral zones in the system of international relations and their activation

Regionalization and regionalism. Regionalization as an objective process of modern international relations. Features of the process of regionalization. Evolution of the region and regional macroprocesses.

Regionalism. “Integral”/ “associative” regionalism and dissociative regionalism. “Open Regionalism” and “Closed Regionalism”. The influence of transformational macroprocesses occurring in the regional subsystems of IR on their place and role in the world political and economic spheres, as well as on the geopolitical framework of the regions.

Political and economic components of regional relations. The main characteristics of the “specific weight of the region” (economic, financial-currency, social, political, scientific, cultural).

Regional policy.

Formation of a new world order on the basis of real polycentricity. Hegemons and leaders in international relations. Strengthening the polarization of the world geopolitical and geo-economic space. Regional geostrategic and geo-economic triangles. Regions and complexes of regional and bilateral relations. Central and peripheral subsystems of international relations. Civilizations and regional subsystems.

East – West: conflict or interaction. Dichotomies: center – periphery. West – East, North – South. Macro-regional groupings. Regional groupings – military-political and economic associations (blocs) of countries.

New spatial configuration of the world economy. Formation of three world poles (macroregions) of economic and technological development – North American (NAFTA), Western European (EU) and Asia-Pacific.

Features of formation of ideology of regions. Four types of macro-regionalism: Atlantic (Western), European, American and Eastern.

4. Regions and regional subsystems in the system of international relations

The system of international relations and regional subsystems. Types of international systems. Regions and regional subsystems, criteria for their classification. Regional structures and problem of structured regional relations. Structure and basic elements of complex regional characteristics.

The place of the region in the system of international relations, its economic, geopolitical, civilizational characteristics.

5. The place and role of the subsystem of the Asia-Pacific Region and East Asia in the modern IR

Principles and rules of interaction of the APR states. The activation of the role of China and Japan in international relations in the Asia-Pacific region (APR) at the beginning of the 21st century. New approaches by the US administration regarding the regional problems of the APR.

East Asia in the new geopolitical realities of the beginning of the XXI century. Factor of energy security in the geopolitics of the region.

Level of autonomy and interdependence of intra-regional centers of power (China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia).

6. IR subsystem in South Asia and the Middle East: basic characteristics, development factors, participants.

The role of the Middle Eastern region in the modern world geopolitical configuration. The role of the regional organization – the Baghdad Pact (CENTO) – in the regional subsystem of relations.

The dominant role of the Republic of India in the regional subsystem of international relations. The antagonism of India and Pakistan as one of the structure-forming elements of the subsystem.

Geostrategic importance of Iran. Iran's influence on political processes in the region. Nuclear program of Iran. "Reset" of US-Iranian relations.

7. The Middle East subsystem of international relations. Foreign Policy in the Middle East

The place and role of the Middle Eastern subsystem in contemporary international relations. The influence of the oil factor on the nature of the relationship of the Middle East with the outside world.

Sub-regional subsystem of the countries of the Persian Gulf. Features of the Arab world and the formation of the idea of "Arab unity". The Council of Cooperation of the Arab States of the Persian Gulf (GCC). Socio-political features, goals, role and prospects of the GCC. The Union of the Arab Maghreb (AMU) as a subregional political and economic association. General position of the AMU on the most important regional problems.

"Arab spring". The position of regional organizations and individual countries regarding the "Arab spring". Value of the external factor in the development of events.

8. European subsystem of international relations in the 21st century: basic parameters and processes

Expansion of the European Union: mechanisms, results and prospects. European Neighborhood Policy. Mediterranean policy of the EU. The EU and Latin America. The EU and China. Europe and Russia. The program "Eastern Partnership".

Foreign policy doctrine of the European Union. The mechanism for making foreign policy decisions in the EU. Foreign policy initiatives of the EU at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries.

9. Latin America in International Relations

International relations in Latin America in the 2000s: basic characteristics, development factors, participants. Specific interests of Latin American countries. The problems of cooperation and security (the Rio Group, the activities of the inter-American security system). The influence of historical ties on contemporary international relations in the context of globalization. Interests and the role of Spain in the relations of Latin America with the countries of the APR. Relations with the EU. The main stages of relations with the United States. Russia and Latin America. China and states of Latin America. Formation of the common trade, economic and investment space in the Western Hemisphere.

10. Africa in international relations

Africa as a regional subsystem of international relations. Problems of regressive development. The main characteristics of international relations in Africa in the 21st century. Formation of new regional centers of power.

The modern role of the African Union and sub-regional organizations. Relations of the African states with industrialized countries of the world. The causes and consequences of the weakening of the interest of industrially developed states to Africa. Inter-African relations at the present stage.

“Arab spring” in the Maghreb countries in the international political and regional contexts.

11. International relations in the post-Soviet space. Central Asia

Interaction of the CIS states in the field of defense and security: basic documents and their implementation. The phenomenon of “multi-format and multi-rate integration”. International legal mechanisms, world experience and post-Soviet realities.

Regional organizations in the post-Soviet space.

Central Asia as a subregional subsystem of international relations. Foreign policy priorities of the development of the states of Central Asia at the beginning of the XXI century. The role of external forces in Central Asia.

Inclusion of Central Asian countries in international, regional and subregional structures of economic, financial and military-political interaction. Perspective strategies for integrating the states of Central Asia into the world global space. The problem of the Caspian states, transport, alternative transport routes. World energy resources and future of the states of Central Asia.

12. Integration regional processes and their specificity. Subregionalization.

Factors of activation of the process of regional integration. Trends in regional integration. Principles of regional integration. Political benefits of regional integration. Possible negative consequences of integration.

Regional interstate integration unions. New forms of interstate regional integration in the context of globalization. Preferential protectionism and international (multimodal) transport corridors. Geo-economic strategy of the state. Transnationalization of the economy.

Specificity of integration processes in Southeast Asia. Political integration and security in Southeast Asia. The processes of economic integration in Southeast Asia. ASEAN in the APR and Southeast Asia.

Integration processes in the countries of the Maghreb at the end of the XX century - the beginning of the XXI century.

Integration processes in the Americas: NAFTA, MERCOSUR. Regional integration: OAS, LAES, LAI.

Integration processes in the CIS. Integration processes in Central Asia.

13. Security issues. Regional conflicts and their features at the present stage

National, regional and global security. Bilateral, multilateral, regional, special, global problems. Correlation between national, regional and global problems. Global, extra-regional and intra-regional challenges and threats. The growth of “new threats” and new manifestations of “old threats”. Difference in the structure of threats for highly developed and developing countries. The role of traditional and non-traditional actors in international relations in neutralizing “new threats”, the state, international organizations, TNCs, NGOs, etc. Forming regional security regimes.

USA, Europe and Atlantic security.

Strategic security of the APR. Evaluation of the relative potential of various security threats. Scenarios for the development of the situation in the Taiwan Strait. Situation on the Korean peninsula. Risks of proliferation of nuclear weapons. The activities of international terrorist organizations in the APR. The problem of sea piracy in the APR. Nuclear factor in South Asia.

The problem of Afghanistan: stages of the development of situation, impact on the neighboring states, possibility of a peaceful settlement. The problem of 2014.

The WMD Factor in the Near and Middle East.

The main security challenges in the Central Asian region (extremism, Islamic radicalism, drug trafficking, illegal migration, etc.).

Global and regional conflicts and crises. Regional territorial disputes and global security. Mechanisms for the emergence, development and settlement of conflict situations on ethnic grounds. The causes of interethnic contradictions in various regions of the world, the role of state, international, traditional institutions, as well as the institutions of civil society in the field of stimulating or resolving conflicts.

The importance of the ethnopolitical status of this or that people from the point of view of its conflict potential. Methods for determining the level of ethnic risk.

Conflict in Africa and the efforts of the international community in the field of peacemaking.

Conflicts of the post-Soviet space. The problem of conflict resolution. Peacemaking in the CIS.

Discipline “Regional security system of Central Asia: formation, development, prospects”

1. The process of globalization and the problem of security

General characteristics of globalization. The origins and main directions of globalization. Globalization as a historical process and periods of its development. Dynamics of the development of globalization. Forms and actors of globalization. Economic globalization. Growth of cross-border economic networks. Cultural globalization. Political globalization.

Strengthening of the interdependence between different levels of security. Expansion of the circle of actors in international relations affecting the state of security. The Millennium Summit of the United Nations on international security at the turn of the century. The ratio of military, political, economic, environmental security factors at the present stage. The emergence of non-traditional threats to security – international terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking, illegal arms trade.

2. Common security problems at the present stage

A concrete historical approach to the definition of “security”. Different levels of security - personal or individual, group, national, regional, universal, international, global. Correlation between the various aspects of security – “hard” and “soft”. The basic scientific schools for studying security problems. The approaches of realists, liberals, Marxists to this problem. Specificity of the global security context at the present stage. The changing global context of international relations at the present stage. The main interpretation of the vector of changes in

international relations: a unipolar world, a multipolar world. The impact of the globalization process on approaches to the problem of security. Strengthening of the interdependence between different levels of security.

3. Formation of the geopolitical region and its borders

Specificity of the global security context at the present stage. Threats to international and regional security. Prospects for the development of the situation in and around Afghanistan. History of the origin of the Afghan conflict and the role of the USSR. Traditional and non-traditional threats to regional security - ethno-national and territorial conflicts, religious extremism, drug business. The problem of refugees.

4. Goals and strategies of extra-regional actors on the state of regional security

Approaches of the states of the region to ensure regional security. The role of the UN in resolving regional conflicts and stabilizing the situation in the region. Modern challenges and regional and national security of the countries of Central Asia.

The ratio of military, political, economic, environmental security factors at the present stage. Humanitarian aspects of security.

The role of international structures in ensuring regional security in Central Asia.

5. Central Asia and problems of regional security

Changes in the policy of leading world powers at the present stage. General characteristic of approaches to regional security. The emergence of non-traditional threats to security - international terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking, illegal arms trade. The influence of regional "centers of power" on the state of regional security. Changes in the policy of the leading world powers at the present stage. Membership of Central Asian countries in regional organizations.

6. Goals and strategies of non-regional actors on the state of regional security

Priorities for the security of modern Central Asia in the light of transnational and cross-border threats. The main tendencies of cooperation of the states of Central Asia in the formation of regional security structures. The influence of external actors on the transformation of regional security system in Central Asia. Goals and strategies of the PRC in Central Asia. Goals and strategies of Russia in Central Asia. Role of the EU in Central Asia. The concept of Greater Central Asia.

7. Modern challenges and regional and national security of the countries of Central Asia

Prospective directions for strengthening the regional security system in modern Central Asia. Integration of regional and extra-regional security structures as a factor in countering global challenges and threats. Territorial inviolability. Integrity of the state. Security policies. External and internal threats. Migration in the context of security: a conceptual approach.

Discipline: Methodological bases of researches in regional studies

1. Modern regions as an object of study

Regions of the world as a special kind of social and political relations and as an subject and object of study. Regional aspects of modern international relations. Idea of the correlation between modern processes of globalization and diversification in international relations. Problems and difficulties in identifying the nature of international relations of the regions.

The concepts of "region", "regionalism", "regional subsystem of international relations" on the example of specific regions. Features of regional and sub-regional international systems: characteristics of different points of view.

Structure and environment of regions. The main components of the environment of the regions.

Evolution of the interconnection of international and intrasocial relations, the progressive permeability of the boundaries between them. The main types of regional integration processes at the present stage. Typology, structure, laws of the evolution of regional processes.

Basic domestic and foreign publications on the subject of the course.

2. Theories of international relations: concept, specificity, typology

Interpretation of international relations in the history of socio-political thought. Correlation of political theory and theory of international relations. Formation of the conceptual foundations of theoretical understanding of international relations. Classical direction. Traditional direction in political thought. Problems of international relations in political doctrines N. Machiavelli, T. Hobbs, E. Devattel, K. fon Clausewitz. Idealistic direction in political thought. Problems of international relations in the political doctrines of F. DeVittoria, G. Grotius, D. Locke, I. Kant and others. Morality and law as the main categories of international relations.

3. Liberalism and Neoliberalism

The main representatives of liberalism and neoliberalism. The role of states in international relations. Maximizing absolute benefits as a fundamental goal of states. Growth in the number and diversity of actors in the international arena. The role of international institutions as limits to the anarchy of international relations. The possibility and necessity of cooperation as the leading international process. International regimes as a mechanism for cooperation and interconnection. The economic dimension of the security dilemma. The growing interdependence of the world. Globalization. The importance of joint interests and values for the international community. Market mechanisms as a regulator of international relations. The increasing role of law, international institutions and ethical norms in the regulation of international relations.

4. Realism and neo-realism

The main representatives of realism and neo-realism. Anarchy of the international environment. The state as the only significant actor of international relations. Conflict of interactions between states. The role of national interests and national security. Security dilemma. The concept of “realistic strategy” of the behavior of states and their coalitions. Power and balance of power as the main regulator of international relations. The main motives of foreign policy of states and their blocs: security, profit, fame (prestige). Priority of state security. The idea of expansionism and imperialism. Determinative role of the international system and its structure in the behavior of states. Clarification of structural constraints. Criticism of the importance of moral principles and international law for international politics.

5. Marxism and Neo-Marxism

The main representatives of Marxism and neo-Marxism. The role and functions of states in the context of world capitalism. Class struggle as the driving force of world politics. The state as an instrument for realization of interests of the ruling class, including sphere of foreign policy. Types of international relations. Three directions in Marxist thought regarding the analysis of international relations. Consideration of international relations in the categories of historical materialism. E. Bernstein and his idea of significant independence of international relations from the economy. Structured model of the world capitalist economy of N. Bukharin. V.I. Lenin and his work “Imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism”.

The main representatives of neo-Marxism. Anarchy of international relations and role of superpowers. The concept of “world-system” (“world-economy”). The problem “North-South”. The struggle of “states (regions) – classes” as the main regulator of international relations. Determining role of the world economy.

6. Specificity of the study of international and regional situations and processes in the system of humanitarian knowledge

Modern political situations and processes in the national and international dimension. The methodology of political research as the basis of a scientific project. Fundamental and applied developments: definition and characteristics. Monodisciplinary and interdisciplinary tool for scientific research. The subject and specificity of (applied) studies of international political situations and processes. The concept of applied scientific knowledge in the field of internal and international politics. The transition from historical-descriptive to analytical-prognostic research. Studying of international and regional situations and processes from the position of the system approach.

7. Information support for research of regional processes

Information as a special resource of scientific activity. The processes of informatization in the historical dimension. Various types of information and information arrays in the field of humanitarian knowledge. Information support of applied political research. The problem of reliability of information. The role of information technology in providing applied political projects. Global computer information network INTERNET. Electronic resources: methods of searching and selecting information on the required problems.

8. Systematic approach to the study of regional processes

Ideas by L. Bertalanffy. The terms “system”, “element”, “external environment”, “internal environment” (context), “system structure”, “system function”. Stability of the system. The concept of an open system. Features of international relations as a system.

The main approaches to the study of international systems: traditional-historical, historical-sociological, heuristic, mixed, structural, functional. Typologies of international systems. Criteria for typologization. Typology of M. Kaplan. Laws and conditions for the transformation of international systems. Laws of the functioning of international systems. The role of the structure. Structural measurements of international systems by R. Aron. Structural characteristics of international systems by Zh. Derrienik. Laws of change in international systems.

9. International processes

The term “international processes”. Struggle, cooperation and negotiations as the main forms of politics. Correlation of the forms of politics in the modern world.

International conflicts and their peculiarity at the turn of the 21st century. Transition of international conflicts from global to regional and local levels. Reducing of the degree of conflict management. Erasing of the border between internal and international borders. Conflict definition. Causes of conflict: competition, incompatibility of actions, goals, perceptions. Typologies of conflicts. Stages and phases of conflicts. Ways of strengthening of conflict relations. Mechanism of conflict resolution.

International cooperation and the process of integration. Types of cooperation and integration. Theoretical basis of integration processes: functionalism, neofunctionalism, federalism. Regional features of cooperation and integration. International negotiations. Functions of negotiations. Models and approaches to the analysis of international negotiations. Growth in the number and importance of multilateral negotiations.

10. International order

The concept of “world order”. Problems of typology of systems of international relations. The main dimensions of international order: relations between the main actors of international relations; relations between strong and weak actors; functional dimension. Historical types of international systems. Problems of the methodology of the analysis of systems of international relations.

Evolution of international systems in historical retrospect. Westphalian system of international relations. Paris-Hubertburg system of international relations. The Vienna system of international relations. The system of forming blocks and unions. Versailles-Washington system of international relations. Yalta-Potsdam system of international relations.

11. The modern world order

Formation of a new system of international relations. The main characteristics of new world order: global democratic wave; formation of the common economic organism; new parameters of military security. Political-legal regime of modern international relations. New dimensions of “North-South” relations.

Global problems, causes of their occurrence and the impact on international relations. The problem of environment, natural and human resources. New challenges: transnationalization of crime, international terrorism, illicit traffic of narcotic drugs, crimes that infringe upon the personal rights of citizens. International organizations as mechanisms for regulating contemporary international relations.

12. Expert assessments in studies of international and regional processes

The role of expert opinions in internal and foreign policy practice. Advantages and disadvantages of applying the methodology of expert assessments. Types of expert assessments and directions of their use. Individual and collective examination. The procedure for carrying out the study on the basis of expert assessments. Terms of selection of experts and the rules of their work. Construction of a problem graph of the situation or process under study (goal tree). General idea of the methods of “Brainstorming” and “Delphi Method”. Requirements and procedures for the implementation of these methods. Situational analysis: the technique of its conduct. Preparation of the final document. Expert meeting as a special type of collective expertise in the field of political practice. Drawing up the final document.

13. SWOT Analysis

The concept of SWOT analysis as a method of factor analysis. Methods and rules for applying SWOT-analysis. Analysis of strong and weak factors in the development of the situation. Analysis of opportunities and threats to the development of the situation. Applicability of SWOT analysis to the study of international relations.

14. Discursive analysis

The concept of “discourse”. Three closely interrelated aspects of discourse. The purpose of discursive analysis, its effectiveness in the study of security issues. Working with open texts. Typology of texts. Discursive practice. Discursive formation, its components. Codes or structure of discursive formation. Significance of utterances. M.Fuko and his method of archeology as an effective method of investigating discursive formation. The term “securitization”. Terms of success of securitization. Components of securitization. Desecurization. Unpoliticized, politicized and securitized.

5. SCALE OF EVALUATION OF ANSWERS

Scale of grades

A	95-100%	Excellent
A -	90-94	
B+	85-89	Good
B	80-84	
B-	75-79	
C+	70-74	

C	65-69	
C-	60-64	Satisfactory
D+	55-59	
D	50-54	
F	0-49	Unsatisfactory

Final attestation for a comprehensive exam is conducted verbally according to the tickets. Each ticket contains three questions. Each answer is evaluated on a 100-point scale, the final score is displayed as the arithmetic mean of all points.

The answer is rated “A – excellent” (90-100%) if:

- complete analysis and explanation on all issues is given, conclusions are correctly drawn;
- doctoral student has systematized knowledge of the basics of strategic analysis of the theory of international relations, possesses skills of applying theories and studies of contemporary events in international relations, skills in applying techniques to study IR and processes in the field of applied analysis of international situations;
- is able to analyze the problems of regional integration on the basis of systematized knowledge, as well as the methodology of its analysis, and knows the basics of EU activities;
- is able to professionally analyze the strategic concepts of the United States, has skills of system analysis of the main challenges and threats to security in the context of international regional organizations;
- is able to conduct systematic geopolitical analysis of the current system of international relations;
- can analyze the concepts of Western researchers;
- possesses skills of theoretical analysis of geopolitical problems in Central Asia and identification of prospects and consequences for the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The answer is rated “B – good” (75-89%) if:

- full analysis and explanation on all issues are given, conclusions are correctly drawn, with no more than two insignificant errors in the explanations;
- is able to analyze problems of regional integration on the basis of systematized knowledge, as well as the methodology of its analysis, and knows the basics of EU activities.
- is able to professionally analyze the strategic concepts of the United States, has skills of system analysis of the main challenges and threats to security in the context of international regional organizations;
- is able to conduct systematic geopolitical analysis of the current system of international relations;
- can analyze the concepts of Western researchers;
- possesses skills of theoretical analysis of geopolitical problems in Central Asia and identification of prospects and consequences for the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The answer is evaluated as “C, D – satisfactory” (50-74%) if:

- there are significant errors in the systematic analysis, and the answer is not complete;
- is able to professionally analyze the strategic concepts of the United States, has skills of system analysis of the main challenges and threats to security in the context of international regional organizations;
- is able to conduct systematic geopolitical analysis of the current system of international relations;
- can analyze the concepts of Western researchers;
- possesses skills of theoretical analysis of geopolitical problems in Central Asia and identification of prospects and consequences for the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The answer is evaluated as “F – unsatisfactory” (0-49%) if:

- there are significant errors in the systematized analysis, there is no answer to the question posed.

6. LIST OF RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Main literature

- Гроций Г. О праве войны и мира. В 3-х тт. - М., 1994
- Декларация тысячелетия ООН. 55 сессия Генеральной ассамблеи ООН. – Нью-Йорк, 2000.
- Клаузевиц К. О войне. - М., 1996
- Маккиавелли Н. Государь. М., 1990
- Мировые войны XX века: В 4 кн. Документы и материалы/ РАН. ИВИ – М., 2002
- Моргентау Г. Политические отношения между нациями. Борьба за власть и мир // Социально-политический журнал, 1997, № 2.
- Назарбаев Н.А. На пороге XXI столетия. - Алматы, 1996.
- Организация Объединенных Наций. Сб. док. / Отв. ред. В.В. Вахрушев. - М., 1981.
- Сборник документов по международному праву /Под ред. К.К.Токаева, М.М. Атанова, Ж.У. Ибрашева.- Т.1, 2. - Алматы, 1998.
- Системная история международных отношений: в 4 т. 1918-1945 /Под ред. д.п.н., проф. А.Д. Богатурова. - М., 2000.
- Фукуяма Ф. Конец истории? // Вопросы философии. - 1990. - № 3
- Хантингтон С. Столкновение цивилизаций // Полис. - 1994. - № 1

Auxiliary literature

- Алексеев Т.А. Современные политические теории. - М., 2000.
- Антюхина-Московченко В.И., Злобин А.А., Хрусталева М.А. Основы теории международных отношений.-М.,1989.
- Арыстанбекова А.Х. Казахстан в ООН: история и перспективы. - Алматы, 2004.
- Арыстанбекова А.Х. Миротворческая деятельность ООН. - Алматы, 2005
- Арыстанбекова А.Х. Глобализация. – Алматы, 2007
- Бек У. Что такое глобализация? / Пер с нем. - М., 2001.
- Богатуров А.Д. Современные теории стабильности и международные отношения России в Восточной Азии в 1970-90-е годы. М.,1996.
- Василенко И.А. Политическая глобалистика. - М., 2000.
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