INR 6337 – CLASS NUMBER 16481 – UF – SPRING 2019
SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
Meeting Time: Friday: Periods 2-4
Place: Conference Room AND 216 and (if need be) Mat 004

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Phone: (352) 273 2357
email: barfi@ufl.edu
Office hours: Wed 1:00-4:00pm; or by appointment.

DESCRIPTION

This course is designed as a focused/limited introductory survey to a variety of approaches and topics in the study of international security. The rationale for the course teaching strategy is rooted in a concern that it has become a “fact of life” in the study of international relations (IR) and international security (IS) that IR/IS courses would normally be expected to begin by spending a number of weeks “recycling” different brands or variations of realist, (neo-)liberal, and mainstream (thin) constructivist thinking, etc. This course does not follow such a path. Therefore, as a way of alerting students to these lingering issues as well as equipping them with effective tools which they will definitely find useful as future scholars dealing with IR/IS issues, this course focuses on the value-added of many bodies of literature in IR/IS and how they have transpired specifically in the scholarship about international security. Overall Security Studies as a discipline has evolved into a collection of approaches, most (if not all) of which are united by a profound dissatisfaction with so-called traditional security studies by constantly questioning the foundations upon which the dominant state-centrism and military-centrism of security is built and the lack of attention to a much broader definition of security. The course thus seeks to explicate key assumptions underpinning many of these approaches as well as explore just how and in what ways they challenge traditional security studies, and in what ways they compare and contrast with each other. The course does this using an issue-areas based strategy so that we simultaneously consider these issue-areas and how various theoretical approaches and schools of IR/IS theory investigate them.
REQUIREMENTS

• Students are required to “digest” thoroughly the weekly readings before coming to class and come prepared to fully discuss the readings in depth and share their insights with the rest of the class.
• Each student is required to make a number of power point presentations and lead the class discussions therewith.
• Students are required to write a research paper on a topic of international security of their choice using one (or more) of the approaches examined in the course. Please see details down below.
• All students will be presenting their respective research papers to the class at a date/time to be specified later.

GRADING POLICY

• Presentations: 40% of the final grade.
• Research paper: 50% of the final grade
• Presenting the research paper: 10% of the final grade

Note: Late papers will not be accepted except for document-justified reasons.

REQUIRED READINGS

1. Articles and book chapters posted on canvas (organized by themes and posted in a ‘Required’ folder per each week).
2. Note that there is a set of additional recommended readings for each week (posted in ‘Recommended’ folders). Students are highly encouraged to read at least some of these if only in a brief manner.

SPECIFICS ON THE RESEARCH PAPER

In order for the instructor to provide timely and useful guidance on the research paper, students will be required to turn in through canvas various brief intermediate papers throughout the semester.

Each student must:

1. Define a research question that interests him/her and that applies a security approach (broadly speaking) from the materials covered in this course. Submit the research question and an abstract. Date: Feb 1st
2. Submit a 2-3 page summary of the proposed research and expected results. **Date:** Feb 15\textsuperscript{th}

3. Submit a 6-8 page paper discussing the relevant literature to the research question (empirical as well as theoretical). **Date:** March 15\textsuperscript{th}

4. The final paper should be 15-20 pages long, including the bibliography. **Date:** April 19\textsuperscript{th}

**IMPORTANT NOTES:**

- The instructor reserves the right to change any part or aspect of this document should a need for doing so emerge at any point in time during the semester.

- All students are required to abide by UF standards of academic honesty laid out in the Student Honor Code, posted at [http://www.dso.ufl.edu/sccr/process/student-conduct-honor-code/](http://www.dso.ufl.edu/sccr/process/student-conduct-honor-code/)

**Important Dates:**

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<tr>
<th>Classes Begin</th>
<th>January 7\textsuperscript{th}</th>
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<tr>
<td>Official University Holidays - no classes</td>
<td>January 21\textsuperscript{st}: Martin Luther King Jr. Day</td>
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<td>March 2\textsuperscript{nd} – 9\textsuperscript{th}: Spring Break</td>
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<td>ISA 60th Annual Convention – Toronto, CA</td>
<td>March 27\textsuperscript{th} – 30\textsuperscript{th}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reading Days - no classes</td>
<td>April 25\textsuperscript{th} – 26\textsuperscript{th}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final Exams</td>
<td>April 27\textsuperscript{th} – May 3\textsuperscript{rd}</td>
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READING ASSIGNMENTS AND OUTLINE OF THE COURSE


Theme 3/ January 25: Logics of Might/Power, and Stories


Theme 4/ February 1: Terrorism – Phenomena, Discourses, Strategies, Policies, ...


Theme 5/ February 8: Security Institutions


Theme 6/ February 15: Ontological Security


**Theme 7/ February 22: Securitization**

**Theme 8/ March 1: Human Security**


**Spring Break March 2nd – 9th, 2019**

**Theme 9/ March 15: Logic of Nuclear (In)Security**


**Theme 10/ March 22: Peacekeeping, Peace Building and Intervention**


*Re-visioning International Studies: Innovation and Progress*

**ISA 60th Annual Convention**

**March 27th - 30th, 2019, Toronto, Ontario, Canada**

**Theme 11/ April 5: Cyber Security, Oil Security**


Theme 12/ April 12: Great Powers and Security

**Theme 13/ April 19: Globalization and Security**


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1Re-visioning International Studies: Innovation and Progress  
ISA 60th Annual Convention  
March 27th - 30th, 2019, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

International Studies scholarship has become increasingly interdisciplinary and multi-vocal. We no longer operate within one or two academic fields. Voices from around the world collectively or individually speak to pressing issues like conflict and inequality. We share an international focus, yet we adopt diverse approaches and methods. Categories of research are proliferating, which is a reflection of the exponentially increasing internal complexity of international studies. The mere number of sections, caucuses and regions under the International Studies Association umbrella exemplifies the range of our interests and contributions. Re-visioning International Studies, as a theme, recognizes and celebrates our diversity. While global challenges require a unified front, the daunting task is to find ways to communicate more effectively across theoretical and methodological boundaries.
Today, the local and international are closely linked. Levels of analysis are no longer clear-cut. Communication technologies facilitate the creation of new identities and the consolidation of existing ones. More information is available now than ever, but means for integration into knowledge lag behind. How are discoveries, expressed in theories and investigated through various methods, to be shared in comprehensible ways across subfields? Re-envisioning International Studies requires new strategies for communicating within and beyond academic and policy communities while we strive to develop rich theories and cutting edge methodologies. Innovation, if it is to be carried out with positive impact, requires concentration and time investment. Any discussion of innovation in international studies and re-envisioning of multidisciplinary endeavors raises questions of how we can dedicate sufficient time to keep ourselves informed about the rest of the scholarship.

Since its founding, the International Studies Association has promoted intellectual diversity as well as respect for theoretical and ideological expansiveness. Going forward, we need to move further toward genuine engagement and communication across disciplinary and methodological fault lines. We invite panel, paper and roundtable proposals that employ novel methodological and theoretical approaches towards addressing 21st century global questions and topics. We look forward to conversations about innovative approaches to international studies. In Re-envisioning International Studies, we encourage the exchange of ideas on new methods and theories and ideas about the best ways to encourage these dialogues across diverse approaches and methods to bring together our community. We welcome proposals that address the following questions:

- What kind of new methodological approaches do different disciplines, such as anthropology, sociology, philosophy, economics, and communication, contribute to the study of global dynamics? How can scholars protect the integrity of the disciplinary theories and methodologies, while increasing their applicability?
- How can we communicate our theories and findings beyond scholars who share our approaches and methods? How can we better integrate findings from other disciplines into our own scholarship?
- What is the future of various theories of international studies? How do we define theoretical progress and innovation in different thematic areas?
- How has the discipline of International Relations transformed with an increasingly multidisciplinary scholarship?
- How can technology be further utilized in communicating ideas across borders? How is it theorized in international studies? What kind of an epistemological impact does it have?
- With more information available than ever, how are discoveries, expressed in theories and investigated through methods, to be shared in mutually comprehensible ways?
- How do we re-envision International Studies and its thematic subfields? Are there more integrative and inclusive ontological and epistemological possibilities that do not compromise diversity?
- How is innovation tied to responsible scholarship? How can we increase access and diversity through new methods and theories?
- What are the challenges brought by innovation? Is innovation always desirable? Under which conditions, do innovation and progress become burdensome practices or problematic concepts?
- Where have we made progress in international studies and where do we need to make more progress? How can we use visual communication toward that end?