

**АННОТАЦИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ****Б1.В.ДВ.04.02 «НКО в мировой политике (NGOs in International Politics)»**

индекс и наименование дисциплины в соответствии с учебным планом

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квалификация выпускника:	бакалавр
форма обучения:	очная

**Цель освоения дисциплины:**

Дисциплина формирует профессиональную компетенцию ПК–1, в области политической социологии НКО

**План дисциплины:****1 NGOs and global challenges**

In recent years, we have repeatedly witnessed global challenges: millions of people displaced as a result of conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa, who died as a result of famine in East Africa and the Sahel region, who suffered from devastating floods and droughts. Governments of various countries and the international community often could not find the right answers to solve such crisis situations. This was the impetus for the activation of the activities of international civil society-NGOs operating across state borders. How does an NGO help people in need and what has civil society contributed to solving serious crises?

**2 NGOs and humanitarian action**

There have always been customs and rules in the war, but the genesis of modern humanitarian missions is often associated with the Battle of Solferino between the allied Franco-Sardinian troops and the Austrian army in northern Italy in June 1859 – it was then that one of the first civilian NGOs was born to help the wounded. Since then, over the past 150 years, States have developed international rules to limit the consequences of armed conflicts for civilians. The Geneva and Hague Conventions are the main examples. They combine clear legal obligations and establish basic humanitarian principles. What are these principles? Which types of NGOs can be classified as humanitarian, which, on the contrary, should be considered as non-humanitarian, and why is it important to make this distinction?

**3 NGOs in war fields**

The fundamental humanitarian principles of neutrality and independence are at the heart of the daily work of humanitarian aid organizations on the ground. With their help, the foundations of trust and recognition from the host communities are laid, with their help, NGOs work in often difficult and unstable conditions of hostilities. However, in recent years, MNCOS have repeatedly highlighted the increased politicization of humanitarian assistance by some Governments, such as increased military involvement in the development and delivery of aid and infrastructure (the armed forces provide assistance on the ground as a strategy for their own protection and in order to win the "hearts and minds" of the local population). What have MNCOS learned over the past decades of combat operations, how do they cope with growing problems?

**4 NGOs and public opinion**

Thanks to public information campaigns, NGOs have managed to achieve significant success in achieving their goals: transforming the agenda of governments. The UN and its associated international organizations, governments, the international media and the academic community hold daily consultations with NGOs in order to incorporate their ideas, proposals and developments into their own policies. What are the media strategies of NGOs in the modern world? How successful have NGOs been as defenders of certain decisions and opponents of others?

**Формы текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации:**

опрос по изученным вне аудитории текстам (ТКУ), экзамен (ПА)

**Основная литература:**

Яшкова, Т.А. Сравнительная политология– Москва : Издательско-торговая корпорация «Дашков и К°», 2018 – Режим доступа: по подписке. – URL:

<http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=495841> – Библиогр. в кн. – ISBN 978-5-394-02408-5.