

- B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice
 M. Mitchel and R. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy.
 D. Nachmias, Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods.
 J. M. Shafritz (ed.), International Encyclopaedia of Public Policy and Administration.

SEMESTER –V

MPLS-MD- CC-6-5: World Politics Since 1945

Course Objectives:

1. To impart an in-depth understanding of the key political, economic, and social developments since the end of World War II, keeping in mind the non-Western world.
2. To analyze major international events, institutions, ideologies, globalization, and the emergence of new power configurations.
3. To examine the role of key actors such as nation-states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional blocs in shaping global governance and political trends.
4. To develop critical thinking and analytical skills for understanding and interpreting complex political phenomena and historical trends vis-à-vis contemporary global issue

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Describe key events and turning points in world politics from 1945 to the present.
2. Explain the ideological, economic and political foundations of Cold War and its aftermath.
3. Assess the impact of decolonization and the rise of the Third World/Global South in the international political arena.
4. Apply historical and theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary global political dynamics and challenges.

Module I:

1. Cold War and its evolution: Outline; Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism; Post-Cold War world: Overview. Globalization: Conceptions and perspectives.
2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).
3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- Overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module II:

4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.
5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.
6. UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on Secretary General). Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals).

Select Readings:

- P. Calvocoressi: World Politics since 1945 (latest edition).
 R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
 J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.
 G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
 S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
 K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
 J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics.
 L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
 M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
 Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
 J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
 Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
 N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
 D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
 G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
 Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
 B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
 Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.

রাধারমণচক্রবর্তীওসুকল্লাচক্রবর্তী: সমসাময়িকআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক
 পুরুষোত্তমভট্টাচার্যওঅনিন্দ্যজ্যোতিমজুমদার (সম্পা.): আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্কেররূপরেখা
 গৌতমবসু: আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক: তত্ত্বওবিবর্তন
 অনীকচট্টোপাধ্যায়: ঠাণ্ডাযুদ্ধেরপরআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক

PLS-MD- CC-7-5: Western Political Thought - I

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the students to the key political philosophers from ancient Greece to the 18th century Europe.
2. It explains the historical development and intellectual foundation of their views on key issues like state, society, and sovereignty.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able

1. To understand and analyze critically the arguments of the select political thinkers
2. To contextualize and evaluate the relevance of their thought in reference to contemporary political society.

Module I:

1. Greek Political Thought: Main features; Plato: Justice, Communism; Aristotle: State, Classifications of Constitutions.
2. Roman Political Thought: Theories of Law and Citizenship – Contributions of Roman thought.

3. Medieval Political Thought in Europe: Major features.

4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.

Module II:

5. J. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.

6. T. Hobbes: Founder of science of materialist politics; Human nature, State of Nature, State and sovereignty.

7. J. Locke: Founder of Liberalism; Views on natural rights, property, and consent.

8. J. J. Rousseau: Views on General Will, freedom, democracy, and sovereignty.

Select Readings:

A. J. Skoble and T. R. Machan: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections.

D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present

G. H. Sabine and T.I. Thorson: A History of Political Theory.

S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.

R.G. Gettell: History of Political Thought.

B. Barker: The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.

Q. Skinner: Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction.

A.K. Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx.

শোভনলালদত্তগুপ্ত(সম্পা.): পাশ্চাত্যরাষ্ট্রভাবনা

অমলকুমারমুখোপাধ্যায়: রাষ্ট্রদর্শনেরধারা

অমৃতভবন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: পাশ্চাত্যরাষ্ট্রচিন্তারইতিহাস

সুদীপ্তদে: গণরাজ্য (প্লেটোরRepublic-এরঅনুবাদ)

নির্মলকান্তিমজুমদার: (এয়ারিস্টটলেরPolitics-এরঅনুবাদ)

সুনীলবরণবিশ্বাস: ম্যাকিয়াভেলীর ThePrince-এরঅনুবাদ

SEMESTER –VI

PLS-MD-CC-8-6: Comparative Government and Politics -I

Course Objectives:

The idea behind the course is to introduce the students to:

1. The conceptual development of comparative government and politics, its genesis and contending approaches
2. To acquaint the student community with the basics of comparing political systems
3. To develop among them the understanding about comparison as a method in politics
4. Initiate them to develop critical knowledge about regimes, structures, functions and processes in politics

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students will be able to:

1. be theoretically equipped to explain and critically examine political events and political phenomena encountered
2. understand the rationale and dynamics of different political systems and the ideas and practices of democracy