

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & ORGANIZATIONS SINCE 1945

<b>Semester: VII</b>	
<b>Programme: POLITICAL SCIENCE</b>	
<b>Course: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS &amp; ORGANIZATIONS SINCE 1945</b>	
<b>Paper code: B4PS230721T</b>	<b>Credits: 4</b>
<b>Hours/week: 4</b>	
<b>Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC: MINOR</b>	
<b>Theory / Practical / Composite: THEORY</b>	
<b>No of Modules: TWO</b>	
<b>Course Overview:</b>	
<p>This course introduces students to the foundational concepts, theories, and institutions that define the field of International Relations in the post-1945 era. Focusing on the evolution of international politics since the end of World War II, it covers major theoretical approaches such as Realism, Liberalism, and World Systems theory, alongside key concepts including balance of power, national interest, diplomacy, propaganda, and war.</p> <p>Through an in-depth study of significant historical periods—such as the Cold War, the process of Nonalignment, and changes in the global order following the post-Cold War era—students will examine how global power structures have shaped contemporary international relations. The course also explores the origins, purposes, and workings of major international organizations such as the United Nations, and analyzes the foreign policies and strategic roles of leading states including the United States, China, and India in a rapidly changing world.</p> <p>Emphasizing critical engagement with both theoretical frameworks and empirical developments, this course equips students with the analytical tools required to interpret and assess complex international phenomena. By preparing students for advanced study and research, the course enables a nuanced understanding of global governance, peacekeeping, human rights, and the dynamics of international cooperation and conflict.</p>	
<b>Course Outcome:</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Remember:</b> foundational concepts, leading theories, and key international institutions—such as the United Nations, World Bank, and IMF—within both historical and contemporary contexts.</li> <li><b>2. Understand:</b> how major global events—including the Cold War, Nonalignment movement, and the rise of new global actors have shaped the evolution of international politics and influenced the structure of the world order since 1945.</li> <li><b>3. Apply:</b> core theoretical frameworks to interpret real-world instances of diplomacy, power politics, crisis management, and foreign policy decisions among states and within international organizations.</li> <li><b>4. Analyse:</b> historical developments and key policy shifts in international relations since 1945, distinguishing how states, organizations, and non-state actors have adapted strategies in response to major global and regional changes.</li> </ol>	

5. **Evaluate:** the strengths and limitations of various international relations theories and methodological approaches, applying them to analyze complex international issues, debates, and the effectiveness of international organizations.
6. **Create:** comparative or thematic projects that synthesize theoretical insights and historical case studies to address contemporary challenges in international relations, including conflict resolution, issues of global governance, human rights, and foreign policy analysis.

**Prerequisites:** *Basic knowledge about any prior course*

### **SYLLABUS**

<b>UNIT/Module</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>HOURS or NUMBER OF CLASSES</b>	<b>CO Mapping</b>	<b>COGNITIVE LEVEL</b>
<b>I</b>	1. Cold War and Post-Cold War International Order	<b>26</b>	<b>CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6</b>	<b>K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6</b>
	2. Globalization: Political, Economic, Cultural Dimensions			
	3. Select Issues in Contemporary International Relations: Climate Change, Migration, Terrorism			
<b>II</b>	1. The United Nations: Origin and Major Organs (General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat & ICJ)	<b>26</b>	<b>CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6</b>	<b>K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6</b>
	2. The UN in Action: Collective Security, Peace Keeping, Human Rights			
	3. Regional Organisations: EU, ASEAN, SCO			

### **Text Books**

1. Heywood, A. Global Politics. Palgrave Macmillan. 2011.
2. Heywood, A. Politics. Palgrave Macmillan. 2013.
3. Baylis, J., Owens, P., Smith, S. The Globalization of World Politics. Oxford University Press. 2014.

### **Suggested readings**

1. Calvocoressi, P. World Politics Since 1945. Routledge. 2013.
2. Blanton, Shannon L., Kegley, Charles K.W., World Politics: Trends and Transformations, Wadsworth Publishing, 2016.

**Evaluation:** CIA: (mid-semester exam 20 + 5 assignment) + 5 Attendance = 30

**END SEMESTER: 35+35 = 70**

**Paper Structure for Theory Semester Exam Module:** Short questions: 10 out of 15 of 2marks each (10x2=20)

Essay Type: 1 out of 3 of 15 marks each (1X15= 15)

(35 marks per module)

35+35 (Module I + Module II= 70) (70+30 CIA=100)

### Course outcomes (COs) and Cognitive Level Mapping

COs	CO Description	Cognitive levels
CO1	<b>Remember:</b> foundational concepts, leading theories (Realism, Liberalism, World Systems), and key international institutions—such as the United Nations, World Bank, and IMF—within both historical and contemporary contexts.	<b>K1</b>
CO2	<b>Understand:</b> how major global events—including the Cold War, Nonalignment movement, and the rise of new global actors (United Nations, USA, China, India)—have shaped the evolution of international politics and influenced the structure of the world order since 1945.	<b>K2</b>
CO3	<b>Apply:</b> core theoretical frameworks to interpret real-world instances of diplomacy, power politics, crisis management, and foreign policy decisions among states and within international organizations.	<b>K3</b>
CO4	<b>Analyze:</b> historical developments and key policy shifts in international relations since 1945, distinguishing how states, organizations, and non-state actors have adapted strategies in response to major global and regional changes.	<b>K4</b>
CO5	<b>Evaluate:</b> the strengths and limitations of various international relations theories and methodological approaches, applying them to analyze complex international issues, debates, and the effectiveness of international organizations.	<b>K5</b>
CO6	<b>Create:</b> comparative or thematic projects that synthesize theoretical insights and historical case studies to address contemporary challenges in international relations, including conflict resolution, issues of global governance, human rights, and foreign policy analysis.	<b>K6</b>