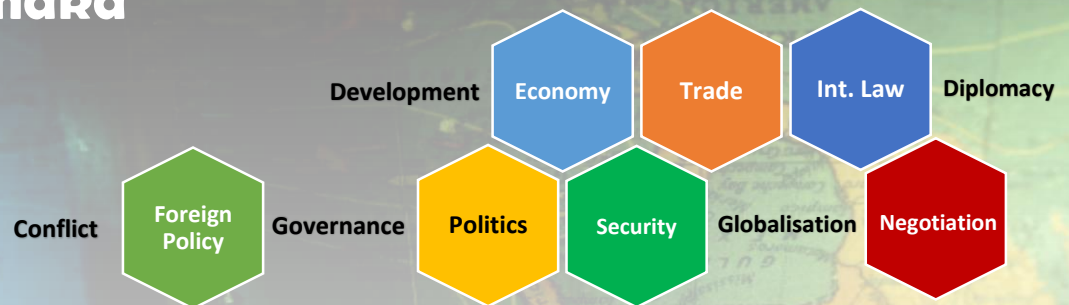




Professional Masters in International Relations (PMIR) Prospectus-2016

Department of International Relations
University of Dhaka



Professional Masters in International Relations (PMIR)
Prospectus-2016



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University of Dhaka

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MESSAGE FROM THE DEPARTMENT CHAIR



Greetings and welcome to the Department of International Relations at the University of Dhaka. This department has seven decades of glorious history of promoting and developing the study of International Relations as an academic discipline. After its founding in 1947, the Department has progressively risen in eminence and continues to foster teaching and research contributing to scholarly discourse and debate.

The Department offers vibrant undergraduate and graduate programmes. We strive to expand our academic mission and with this goal the Professional Masters in International Relations (PMIR) programme has been launched. This degree-awarding programme is geared to working professionals who intend to gain knowledge and skills in the field of International Relations. Now the department is well positioned to respond to the demand of International Relations knowledge and training, and in so doing we are happy and proud to provide a link between the academy and professional world.

In keeping with student-centric vision, the Department provides a supportive academic setting where students can thrive and meet their full potentials. Our highly qualified and dedicated faculty members with expertise in a wide span of areas provide outstanding mentoring and engaging experiences to students. Intimate and informal student-faculty interactions and collaborations are a hallmark of our Department. With the enrolment of first batch of students in the PMIR programme, we have seen growth in our student population which would foster a rich intellectual environment in our Department and build a relationship of collaboration and mutual recognition.

We hope the engagement of newly admitted PMIR students will be productive and beneficial.

Best regards,

Professor Ehsanul Haque

Chairman

Department of International Relations

University of Dhaka

MESSAGE FROM THE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

It gives me immense pleasure to launch the Professional Masters in International Relations (PMIR) Programme under the Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka.

Over the years, the discipline of International Relations has evolved to hold a unique position in the higher education in Bangladesh and beyond. The Department of International Relations at the University of Dhaka, first of its kind in South Asia, is widely known for providing quality education as well as carrying out groundbreaking research in the areas of security, foreign policy, governance, development, gender, and environment. The pursuit of knowledge in a highly competitive environment is the benchmark of academic endeavour of the department.



I welcome the initiative to publish a prospectus for prospective students to the PMIR programme. In this context, I emphasize as the Department looks forward promote itself as one of the premier international studies programmes worldwide, the introduction of this particular would help materializing the goal. I strongly believe that the programme will contribute to achieving a three-pronged approach to our vision: connect, nurture, and grow. It is so important for us to grow and thrive together through global knowledge and skills in the arena of international relations, where Bangladesh would gradually contribute as one of the key actors.

I wish all the success for the PMIR programme.

With best wishes,

Professor Dr. Delwar Hossain

Director

Professional Masters in International Relations Programme

Department of International Relations

University of Dhaka

INTRODUCTION

The Department of International Relations is one of the premier and top ranked centres of academic excellence and research at the University of Dhaka, imparting knowledge in the discipline of International Relations (IR). The Department was established in July 1947 when the subcontinent was still a part of the union of territories under the erstwhile British Commonwealth and Empire. That conferred it a unique distinction and status of being the first academic department in the South Asian region to offer the subject of IR and in that it lays a claim to pioneer and promote IR teaching and research in the subcontinent.

The curriculum of the Department combines a blend of courses in the diverse areas of International Relations. These include, inter alia, security studies, diplomacy, foreign policy, international law, international political economy, globalisation, regional and international institutions, development and governance, globalisation, international migration, human rights, global environmental politics, and an array of area and country studies, concentrating on South Asia, Southeast Asia, Africa, Europe, and North and South America. Understandings of these issues are constantly updated in congruent with the latest developments in global affairs and shifting theoretical paradigms.

The Department's degree-awarding programmes include Bachelor of Social Sciences (Honours), Master of Social Sciences (MSS), Master of Philosophy (MPhil), Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). For the last one and a half decade, the Department has been offering Post-Graduate Diploma in International Relations (PGDIR) for graduates from different academic and professional backgrounds who seek to earn additional graduate credentials. This has been a part of the Department's endeavour to go beyond the regular degree programmes in order to respond to growing demands of IR knowledge from non-IR graduates and professionals. The newly-launched Professional Masters in International Relations (PMIR) programme is gearing up as a broader addition to this endeavour.

ABOUT THE PMIR PROGRAMME

The context and rationale behind introducing the PMIR programme is obvious. The world has been changing rapidly and drastically in recent decades. The end of the World War II and the resultant global changes including the Cold War, détente, post-Cold War transformations, post-9/11 realities and scientific and technological advancements have reinforced the study of International Relations than ever before. Moreover, the onset of the age of globalisation with its accompanying forces and influences has had its ramifications for international relations.

Such dynamics in international relations are increasingly becoming important for professionals. Professional environments in a globalising world can hardly be isolated from the circumstances in which external phenomena are becoming more and more critical to internal spheres, and internal developments are highly prone to becoming externalised. This has resulted in a rising and strong demand for IR education among professionals. Against this backdrop, the PMIR programme is attuned to global changes and knowledge towards their understanding. The programme curriculum is designed to train professionals with specialised knowledge and critical thinking skills in IR so that they can use the acquired knowledge to the best advantage of their professional requirements and interests.

The Department of International Relations has a vibrant academic staff; the scholarship of most of them is recognised beyond Bangladesh; and some of them regularly contribute to public discussions and debates on national and international issues. The PMIR programme will benefit professionals who are working or wish to work in sectors like civil service, armed forces, foreign missions, local and international financial institutions, multinational corporations, non-governmental organisations, law, media, and think tanks. Upon completion of the programme, the students will have a solid understanding of the dynamics of international relations in a globalising world and the new knowledge will contribute to their professional capacity building and managerial skills.

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

- The PMIR programme shall be of eighteen-month duration. However, a student must complete the degree within three years of his/her enrolment in the programme.

Table 1: Programme Structure

Semester	Courses	Credits (4 credits/course)	Marks
Semester I	PMIR 101: Introduction to International Relations PMIR102: Modern Global History and Contemporary Issues PMIR 103: International Law and Organizations PMIR 104: Foreign Policy of Bangladesh	4 x 4 = 16	100 x 4 = 400
Semester II	PMIR 105: Theories of International Relations PMIR 106: Global Development, Trade and Governance PMIR 107: International Security PMIR 108: Research Methodology	4 x 4 = 16	100 x 4 = 400
Semester III	PMIR 109: South Asian Affairs PMIR 110: International Diplomacy	4 x 2 = 8	100 x 2 = 200
	Research/Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	48	1200

- The programme shall split into three semesters. Each semester shall be of 19 weeks, of which:
 - 15 weeks shall be for class teaching (including mid-term examinations and class presentations);
 - 2 weeks break for preparation for semester final examinations;
 - 2 weeks for holding the semester final examinations.

- As shown in Table-1, the programme shall include 12 course units for a total of 1200 marks. These total 1200 marks shall be translated into 48 credit hours, with 4 credits per course. Each full unit course shall be of 100 marks and half unit course shall be of 50 marks.
- The total credit hours shall be evaluated on the basis of 1200 total marks, of which 1000 marks shall be for 10 taught course units, 100 marks for research/dissertation module, and 100 marks for written comprehensive test and viva voce (50 marks for comprehensive test and 50 marks for viva voce).
- The duration of each class shall be 3 hours with an interval of 10 minutes.

PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATION

- The programme is administered by a five-member Coordination Committee including the Chairman of the Department and Director of the programme. The Committee shall have the discretion to take decisions time to time to run the programme.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

- Admission seekers must have a Bachelor's degree in any discipline from any recognised university with at least 2nd class or a CGPA of 2.5 (on a 4.0 scale)/ 3.0 (on a 5.0 scale) in their academic careers. Prescribed application forms must be completed and submitted within a set deadline. The programme coordination committee shall have the discretion to decide the modus operandi of selecting students for admission which may include written examinations, oral tests, and professional experiences. Applicants, who have successfully completed Post-Graduate Diploma in International Relations (PGDIR) offered by the Department with a CGPA of at least 3.0, may be eligible for direct admission into the programme. Applicants, who have minimum three years of professional experiences in recognised and registered organisations, will be awarded 5-marks during the assessment of admission test.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- The PMIR programme is self-financed. Students of the programme shall be individually liable to the following structure of fees:
 - Registration fees : BDT 10,000 (ten thousand only) once
 - Course fees : BDT 30,000 (thirty thousand only) for each semester
 - Total fees : BDT 100,000 (one hundred thousand only).
- Students can pay the total fees (BDT 100,000) all at once or in two installments of BDT 55,000 and BDT 45,000 respectively. The first installment is payable at the time of enrolment and the second installment is payable at the beginning of the Second Semester.

WITHDRAWAL

- A student may withdraw from the programme within two weeks of the commencement of classes of the First Semester. This will automatically cause the termination of his/her enrolment. In such cases, students shall be refunded 50% of the course fees. Registration fees shall not be refunded. No refund shall be made for the withdrawal from the programme if application for withdrawal is received after two weeks of the commencement of the classes of the first semester. Application for withdrawal from the programme should be submitted to:

The Director
Programme Coordination
Professional Masters in International Relations
Department of International Relations
University of Dhaka.

ASSESSMENT AND GRADING

- As shown in Table 2, students' performance in a course shall be assessed on the basis of (1) an overall assessment of student's performance in Mid-Semester Examination; (2) Semester Final Examination; (3) term paper (individual); (4) case presentation/group discussion and (5) class attendance.

Table 2: Assessment Structure

Forms of assessment	Distribution of marks
Semester Final Examination	50%
Mid-Semester Examination	20%
Term paper	15%
Case presentation/group discussion	10%
Class attendance	5%
Total	100%

- For each course, the marks for the semester final examination, mid-semester examination, term paper, case presentation/group discussion, and class attendance shall be totalled and converted into letter-grades following a 4-point grading scale. The grading structure is as follows:

Table 3: Grading Structure

Marks Range (%)	Letter Grade	Explanation	Grade Points
80 and above	A+	Excellent	4.00
75 to less than 80	A		3.75
70 to less than 75	A-		3.50
65 to less than 70	B+	Very Good	3.25
60 to less than 65	B		3.00
55 to less than 60	B-		2.75
50 to less than 55	C+	Good	2.50
45 to less than 50	C		2.25
40 to less than 45	D	Passing	2.00
Below 40	F	Failing	0.0
-----	I	----	Incomplete
-----	W	----	Withdrawn

- Marks for class attendance (5%), which shall be a part of the total marks (100%) for each taught course, shall be computed according to the following percentage of the total number of classes attended by a student:

Table 4: Class Attendance Evaluation

Attendance Range			Marks
90%	and above		5.0
85%	to less than	90%	4.5
80%	to less than	85%	4.0
75%	to less than	80%	3.5
70%	to less than	75%	3.0
65%	to less than	70%	2.5
60%	to less than	65%	2.0
55%	to less than	60%	1.5
50%	to less than	55%	1.0
45%	to less than	50%	0.5
	Less than	45%	0.0

RETAKING A COURSE AND WITHDRAWAL FROM A SEMESTER

- Retaking of a course is required for a student earning “F” or “I” grade in a course. “F” grade is indicative of the failure of the student to earn any credit point. “I” grade is indicative of a situation in which a student, for non-academic reasons beyond his control, is unable to sit for the Semester Final Examination.
- Students earning “F” or “I” grade in a course shall be required to improve the grade by retaking the course in the corresponding semester of the subsequent batch. A student earning “B” grade or worse in a course may also elect to improve the grade by retaking the course in the same manner.
- Students shall be allowed to retake a course only once. In order to retake a course, the student must apply at least four weeks before the commencement of the particular semester. Any application for retaking a course shall automatically lead to the cancellation of his/her earlier grade in the concerned course.

- A student shall not be allowed to retake a course after graduation. In order to retake a course, the concerned student must apply to withhold his/her graduation.
- Requisite fees shall be applicable for a student seeking to retake a course for improving his/her “F” or “I” grade. The same fees shall apply to a student electing to improve “B” grade or worse in a course. The Programme Coordination Committee shall have the discretion to determine the amount of the fees for retaking a course.
- A student may elect withdrawal (W) from a semester for a definite period of time. Withdrawal shall be subject to approval by the Programme Coordination Committee. This will keep previous semester grades intact. Application for withdrawal from a semester must be submitted within two weeks of the commencement of classes of the particular semester.
- Students, who shall require retaking a course in order to improve “F” or “I” grade, and also those who shall elect to withdraw from a semester for a definite period of time, must consider the consequence of the three-year bar to complete the programme.
- Application for retaking a course or withdrawal from a semester should be submitted to the Director of the Programme Coordination Committee.

AWARDING OF THE DEGREE

- Upon the completion of the degree requirements, the University of Dhaka shall award the degree of Professional Master in International Relations to the candidate. For the Degree to be awarded, a student must earn a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 2.25. Any student having “F” or “I” grade in any course shall be disqualified for the Degree.

SYLLABUS OF THE PMIR PROGRAMME

SEMESTER - I

PMIR 101: Introduction to International Relations

Introduction, importance, definition and nature
Evolution of IR as an academic discipline through paradigm
Scope of IR and changing dynamics
Knowing the State and its evolution
Current challenges for the Westphalian order
Understanding non-state actors (NSAs) and their emergence and background
Major cases of NSAs: International Organisations, TNCs and Global Civil Society
Understanding power and national power in IR
Case Studies of power through state and non-state actors
Balance of power and collective security
Realism and Neo-realism
Neo-liberalism
Constructivism
Marxist Perspective of IR
Critical theory in IR
Gender and International Relations
Levels of Analysis
Game Theory
Geopolitics and geo-economics
Diplomacy and foreign policy
The Traditionalist approach
The Behavioralist approach to IR
A comparison of approaches to the study of IR
Globalisation and its relevance in contemporary IR
Future of IR as a discipline

PMIR 102: Modern Global History and Contemporary Issues

World War II
Cold War: Origins, Causes, Impact
Decolonisation: South Asia
Decolonisation: Middle East
Decolonisation: Africa
East Europe: End of cold war
East Asia
Problems and Prospects in the post-cold war era
Poverty, Development, and Hunger
Global Trade and Finance
Gender Issues
Environmental Issues
Human Rights
Nationalism
Arms Control, Disarmament and Nuclear Proliferation
Culture in World Affairs
Humanitarian Intervention
Terrorism and Globalisation
Communications and Internet Revolution

PMIR 103: International Law and Organisations

Part A: International Law

Nature and function—Concept, evolution and sources
Relation between International Law and Municipal Law
Responsibility (including responsibility regarding aliens)
Laws of the International River
Laws of the Sea
International protection of Human Rights

Peaceful Settlements of International Disputes

Laws of War, Laws of Neutrality

Diplomacy

Functions and Immunities of Diplomats

Part B: International Organisations

Conceptual Aspects: Western and non-western perspective of international institutions

The United Nations Systems: Background, Process and the structure of the UN

The United Nations Systems: UN Role in Global Peace and Security

The United Nations Systems: Restructuring of the UN

International Financial Institutions: Role of the International Economic Relations:

Selected Case Studies

International Monetary Fund

International Financial Institutions: Role of the International Economic Relations

World Bank

International Economic Integration and Regionalism

Selected case Studies

Organisation of Islamic Countries

PMIR 104: Foreign Policy of Bangladesh

Politics in Pre-Independence Era

Bangladesh's War of Independence:

Role of India, US China and the former Soviet Union

Foreign Policy of Bangladesh: Objectives, Challenges and Opportunities, Decision-Making Process

National Security of Bangladesh: Military and Non-Military Aspects

Bangladesh's Dependence on Aid and Foreign Policy Autonomy

Bangladesh's Relations with India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan

Bangladesh's Relations with the United States, Russia, and the European Union

Bangladesh's Relations with China, and Japan

Bangladesh's Relations with Muslim countries
Multilateral Relations: Objectives and Rationale
Bangladesh and the UN, Bangladesh and the UN Peacekeeping Operations
Bangladesh and Regional/Sub-Regional Cooperation in South Asia
Future Challenges, Opportunities and Directions of Bangladesh's global relations

SEMESTER - II

PMIR 105: Theories of International Relations

Making Sense of International Relations Theory: Definition, Functions and Classifications
A Retrospective of International Relations Theory: Antiquity, Middle Ages & Modern Era
Epistemologies, Ontologies and Methodologies
Idealism and War as the Key Problem in International Relations
The First Great Debate: A Realist Critique of Idealism
Classical Realism and the Cold War
The Second Great Debate: The Clash between Traditional and Behavioral Approaches to International Relations
The Renaissance of Neorealism at the turn of 1970s and 80s
The Liberal Approaches
Historical Materialism and World System Theory Approaches
Social Constructivism: Role of Norms, Culture, and Identity in International Relations
Critical School, Postmodernism and Feminism
The English School
Theorizing Globalization and Interdependence
The Information Revolution and Non-state Actors
Future Order?

PMIR 106: Global Development, Trade and Governance

What is development? Neo-Classical Economics and Modernisation and Growth

Dependency approach of development

Critical theories and *Development as Freedom* Approach

Linkage between development and governance: concept and applicability

Training on Project Development & Management

International Trade Theory

UNCTAD and New International Economic Order

North-South Dialogue and South-South Cooperation

Institutions for Global Economic Governance: World Bank; IMF; WTO

What is global governance? Factors of governance

Idea of governance and influence of international donors

State, sovereignty and governance

Global environmental governance

International non-state governance: Civil society, NGOs and citizens' networks

Regionalism and Regionalisation

Future Directions

PMIR 107: International Security

Terminological Debate in International Security

Scope and Components

International Systemic Perceptions of Global security: Historical Perspectives of Deterrence since the post-World War II; Cold War and Post-Cold War Developments.

Contemporary applicability of Nuclear Deterrence

Insurgency: Typology and Strategy: Contemporary Cases.

International terrorism: Definition; Technology related Strategies; post-Cold War and Contemporary security implications

Arms Transfers and Small Arms Proliferation issues

Security alliances and Coalitions

Arms Control and Disarmament: Developments in Recent Years.

Nuclear Proliferation issues

Environment and International security

South Asia: Nuclear Arms Race and Indo-Pak CBMs

Middle East and Central Asian Security Issues

East Asian Issues on Security-related Developments

PMIR 108: Research Methodology

Qualitative Methods

Overview of Our Understanding of Research Process

What is Research? What are the different types of research we know about?

The Meaning of Methodology

How to design and conduct qualitative interviews and interpret data

Observation and Participation

Using Observation and Participation as techniques for collecting data

Focus Groups

What is Focus group discussion and how to conduct one?

Participatory Methods and tools

Content Analysis

Ethics in the Field

What are the ethical issues and dilemmas when conducting and interpreting and writing up research?

What are case studies, how to use this and why use this methods

What makes a good qualitative research proposal?

Quantitative Methods

Various Methods of Data Collection-Survey-Questionnaire, etc.

Recording and Summarising Data-Different types of average-standardised scores

The logic of statistical inference-probability

The Binomial models an error and B error

SEMESTER - III

PMIR 109: South Asian Affairs

Introducing the region; defining the region; external actors; geopolitical significance of the region
Political History of the Sub-continent: Partition and its Aftermath
IR Theory and Post-colonialism: History from the South
Role of Religion in South Asian politics
Traditional Issues I: Nuclearisation and Terrorism
Traditional Issues II: Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal
Traditional Issues III: Ethnic Issues: CHT, North-East India and the Tamil Conflict
Non-Traditional Issues: Women's Empowerment in South Asia/Environmental issues/Disaster management
Regional Institutions: SAARC, BIMSTEC
Foreign Policy of India
Foreign Policy of Pakistan
Foreign Policy of Bangladesh

PMIR 110: International Diplomacy

Definition, concepts and terminologies
Nature, scope, functions
Evolution of diplomacy: From Ancient to Modern Diplomacy
Modern and Contemporary Diplomacy, New and old diplomacy
Typology, Track-I, Track-II diplomacy
Popular/public diplomacy, environmental diplomacy, economic diplomacy
Diplomacy in Practice
Institutions and rules
Diplomatic immunities and privileges, Vienna Convention
Diplomatic Mission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Diplomatic negotiations: process, patterns and skills

Non-state diplomacy

Background and conceptualisation of non-state diplomacy

Major actors in non-state diplomacy: IGOs, MNCs and NGOs

Cases of International Diplomacy

South Asia: The Kashmir Issue, the Nuclear Issue, Cricket Diplomacy

The Middle East: The Palestinians, Iran

East Asia: The North Korea problem, the territorial dispute, ASEAN Plus Three, the Six Party-Talks

The Atlantic relations, NATO, US-Russia relations

Diplomacy of Bangladesh

Conceptual framework?

Institutional setting, Diplomatic mission, MOFA

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4. **Dr. Abdul Mannan**
Coordinating Member
5. **Mr. Sheikh Shams Morsalin**
Coordinating Member