

**M.A. (POLITICS: INTERNATIONAL
AND AREA STUDIES)**

SYLLABUS

(M.A. & C.B.C.S. COURSES)



**ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA
NEW DELHI - 110025**

MA (POLITICS: INTERNATIONAL AND AREA) STUDIES
ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

Teaching Faculty (MA Programme, AIS)

Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy (*Director*)

Prof Ajay Darshan Behera

Prof Ghulam Mohamad Shah

Dr Mathew Joseph C.

Dr Mohammad Sohrab

Dr Mujib Alam

Dr Abuzar Khairi

Dr Sabiha Alam

Dr Shahid Tasleem

Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari

Dr Aliva Mishra

Ms Saheli Chattaraj

Dr Safia Mehdi

Structure of the MA Programme

The *MA Politics (International and Area Studies)* is a two-year or four-semester regular postgraduate programme. The admitted students have to clear 8 Compulsory Courses and similar number of Optional Courses over four semesters. The total number of core courses—compulsory and optional—to be taken by the students is 16. Together with the core courses, the students have to complete 4 CBCS/SEC (P.G. level) courses offered by any centre/department of Jamia Millia Islamia in four semesters. The total number of credits for the Master's degree is 80 (core courses- 64 credits, plus CBCS/SEC courses- 16 credits). Each course offered at the Academy is of 4 credits. Each course will be taught at least four hours a week. There would be an end-semester exam, mid-semester exam and internal assessment for each course. The end-semester examination would consist of 75 marks and internal assessment including mid-semester exam is of 25 marks. The following is the structure of courses that students have to opt for:

Semester	Number of courses students have to opt for			Total Credits	
	Compulsory	Optional	CBCS/SEC	Core courses (compulsory & optional)	CBCS/SEC
I	2	2	1	16	4
II	2	2	1	16	4
III	2	2	1	16	4
IV	2	2	1	16	4
Total	8	8	4	64	16

SYLLABUS

M.A. (Politics: International and Area Studies)

FIRST SEMESTER (July-December)

I. Compulsory Courses

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Theories of International Relations
<i>Prof Ajay Darshan Behera</i> | 8-10 |
| 2. Political Thought
<i>Dr Mujib Alam</i> | 11-13 |

II. Optional Courses (Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Introduction to Central Asian Studies
<i>Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy</i> | 14-15 |
| 2. Regional Geography of Central Asia
<i>Prof Ghulam Mohamad Shah</i> | 16-18 |
| 3. Public Diplomacy in World Politics
<i>Dr Mohammad Sohrab</i> | 19-20 |
| 4. Government and Politics in Central Asia
<i>Dr Abuzar Khairi</i> | 21-22 |
| 5. Environment and Development in Developing World
<i>Dr Sabiha Alam</i> | 23-24 |
| 6. Diaspora and International Relations
<i>Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari</i> | 25-26 |

SECOND SEMESTER (January-May)

I. Compulsory Courses

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Introduction to Area Studies
<i>Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy</i> | 28-29 |
| 2. Contemporary International Politics
<i>Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari</i> | 30-31 |

II. Optional Courses (Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Geopolitics and Geo-economics of Central Asia
<i>Prof Ghulam Mohamad Shah</i> | 32-34 |
| 2. Postcolonialism and International Relations
<i>Dr Mathew Joseph C.</i> | 35-37 |
| 3. Religion in World Politics | 38-39 |

<i>Dr Mohammad Sohrab</i>	
4. Foreign Policy Analysis	40-41
<i>Dr Mujib Alam</i>	
5. Foreign Policy of Central Asian States	42-43
<i>Dr Abuzar Khairi</i>	
6. International Environmental Governance	44-45
<i>Dr Sabiha Alam</i>	
7. Globalisation	46-47
<i>Dr. Safia Mehdi</i>	

THIRD SEMESTER (July-December)

I. Compulsory Courses

1. Political Geography and Geopolitics	49-51
<i>Prof Ghulam Mohamad Shah</i>	
2. International Political Economy	52-54
<i>Dr Safia Mehdi</i>	

II. Optional Courses (Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

1. Culture and International Studies	55-56
<i>Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy</i>	
2. The Concept of Security: Theoretical Approaches and Debates	57-59
<i>Prof Ajay Darshan Behera</i>	
3. State, Civil Society and New Social Movements in South Asia	60-62
<i>Dr Mathew Joseph C.</i>	
4. Identity Politics in West Asia and North Africa	63-64
<i>Dr Mohammad Sohrab</i>	
5. International Relations of West Asia and North Africa	65-66
<i>Dr Mujib Alam</i>	
6. Environment and International Relations	67-68
<i>Dr Sabiha Alam</i>	
7. Colonialism and Political Development in Africa	69-70
<i>Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari</i>	
8. Government and Politics in South Asia	71-72
<i>Dr Aliva Mishra</i>	

FOURTH SEMESTER (January-May)

I. Compulsory Courses

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Comparative Politics
<i>Dr Mohammad Sohrab</i> | 74-75 |
| 2. International Organisations and International Law
<i>Dr Mujib Alam and Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari</i> | 76-78 |

II. Optional Courses (Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

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|--|-------|
| 1. Introduction to Eurasian Studies
<i>Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy</i> | 79-80 |
| 2. India's Foreign Policy
<i>Prof Ajay Darshan Behera</i> | 81-83 |
| 3. Development Strategies of Central Asian States
<i>Prof Ghulam Mohamad Shah</i> | 84-86 |
| 4. South Asia in International Politics
<i>Dr Mathew Joseph C.</i> | 87-89 |
| 5. Research Methodology
<i>Dr Mohammad Sohrab</i> | 90-91 |
| 6. Turkey in Regional and Global Politics
<i>Dr Mujib Alam</i> | 92-93 |
| 7. Government and Politics in Caucasus
<i>Dr Abuzar Khairi</i> | 94-95 |
| 8. Africa and the World
<i>Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari</i> | 96-97 |
| 9. Peace and Conflict in South Asia
<i>Dr Aliva Mishra</i> | 98-99 |

CBCS Courses

(Academy of International Studies)

Semester I (July-December)

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|--|---------|
| 1. Introduction to West Asia and North Africa
<i>Dr Mohammad Sohrab</i> | 100-101 |
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2. Contemporary International Politics <i>Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari</i>	102-103
3. State and Society in China: 1911 – 1978 <i>Ms Saheli Chattaraj</i>	104-105
Semester II (January-May)	
1. Geo-Hazards and Natural Disaster Management <i>Prof Ghulam Mohamad Shah</i>	106-108
2. Multiculturalism in West Asia and North Africa <i>Dr Mohammad Sohrab</i>	109-110
Semester III (July-December)	
1. Elementary Chinese – I <i>Ms Saheli Chattaraj</i>	111
Semester IV (January-May)	
1. Colonialism and Political Developments in Africa <i>Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari</i>	112-113

SEMESTER - I

THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Compulsory Course)

Course In-Charge: **Prof Ajay Darshan Behera**

Introduction

This course is an introduction to International Relations theory. Theories provide interpretative frameworks for understanding what is happening in the world. These frameworks allow us to focus on factors essential in organising our thinking about international relations. Each theory makes a series of assumptions to make sense of the complexity of international politics. This course surveys both the mainstream and alternate approaches to the discipline, examining how these theories conceptualise ‘the international’ as a field of study. The diverse traditions of theoretical perspectives have been categorised under the positivist or the scientific approaches and the post-positivist and reflectivist approaches. These major theoretical traditions link up with each other and structure the discipline of International Relations. The course would also expose the students to approaches that think about International Relations theory differently. The course aims to enable students to assess the contributions and shortcomings of both mainstream and alternate International Relations theories. It hopes to inculcate in students skills and provide them the intellectual tools to develop the ability to examine international events and processes.

Unit I: Nature and Scope

- The Boundary Problem
- Evolution of the Discipline
- The Level of Analysis Problem
- Globalisation and International Relations Theory

Unit II: Positivist Theories

- Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism
- Realism and Neo-Realism
- Marxism and Neo-Marxism
- The English School

Unit III: Post-Positivist Theories

- Constructivism
- Critical Theory
- Post-Modernism
- Feminism

Unit IV: Thinking International Relations Theory Differently

- Post-Colonialism
- Subaltern Realism: IR Theory and the Third World
- Chinese Traditions in International Relations
- Indian Tradition and Kautilya's Realpolitique

READING LIST

Essential Readings

1. Chris Brown, *Understanding International Relations* (New York: St. Martin Press, 1997)
2. Fred Halliday, *Rethinking International Relations* (London: Macmillan: 1991)
3. Jennifer Sterling-Folker, *Making Sense of International Relations Theory* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006)
4. Hans Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations* (New Delhi: Kalyani, 1997)
5. John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001 and later editions)
6. Karen Mingst, *Essentials of International Relations* (New York: W.W. Norton Co., 2003)
7. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007)
8. Scott Burchill and Andrew Linklater (eds.), *Theories of International Relations* (New York: St Martin Press, 1996 and later editions)
9. Stephanie Lawson, *International Relations* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2003)
10. Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki and Steve Smith (eds.), *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007)

Suggested Readings

1. Cynthia Enloe, *Bananas, Beaches & Bases: Making Feminist Sense of International Politics* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1990)
2. David A. Baldwin (ed.), *Neo-Realism and Neo-Liberalism: The Contemporary Debate* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993)
3. E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years Crisis: 1919-1939* (London: Macmillan, 1981)
4. George Modelski, "Kautilya: Foreign Policy and International System in the Ancient Hindu World," *The American Political Science Review*, vol. 58, no. 2, September 1964, pp. 549-560
5. Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1995)
6. Herbert H. Gowen, "The Indian Machiavelli," *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 44, no. 2, 1929, pp. 173-192.
7. Ian Clark, *Globalisation and International Relations Theory* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999)
8. John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001 and later editions)
9. Justin Rosenberg, *The Empire of Civil Society: A Critique of the Realist Theory of International Relations* (London: Verso, 1994)
10. Ken Booth and Steve Smith (eds.), *International Relations Theory Today* (Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1995)
11. Kenneth Waltz, *Man, the State and War: A Theoretical Analysis* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959)
12. Kenneth Waltz, *Theory of International Politics* (London: Addison-Wesley Publishing, 1979)

13. Mohammed Ayoob, "Defining Security: A Subaltern Realist Perspective," in Keith Krause and Michael C. Williams (eds.), *Critical Security Studies: Concepts and Cases* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1997) pp. 121-146.
14. Mohammed Ayoob, "Subaltern Realism: International Relations Theory Meets the Third World," in Stephanie Neuman (ed.), *International Relations Theory and the Third World* (London: Macmillan, 1998), pp. 31-54.
15. Peter J. Katzenstein, Robert O. Keohane and Stephen D. Krasner (eds.), *Exploration and Contestation in the Study of World Politics* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1999)
16. Phil Williams, Donald M. Goldstein and Jay M. Shafritz (eds.), *Classic Readings of International Relations* (Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1999)
17. R. B. J Walker, *Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995)
18. Robert O. Keohane (ed.), *Neorealism and Its Critics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1986)
19. Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye, *Power and Interdependence* (HarperCollins Publishers, 1989)
20. Simon Bromley, Maureen Mackintosh, William Brown and Marc Wuyts (eds.), *Making the International: Economic Interdependence and Political Order* (London: Pluto Press, 2004)
21. Steve Smith, Ken Booth and Marysia Zalewski (eds.), *International Theory: Positivism and Beyond* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996)
22. Tim Dunne, Michael Cox and Ken Booth (eds.), *The Eighty Years Crisis: International Relations 1919-1999* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998)
23. V.R. Mehta, "Kautilya Arthashastra," in V.R. Mehta, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, (New Delhi: Manohar Publishers, 1999), pp. 80-102.
24. William Brown, Simon Bromley and Suma Athreya (eds.), *Ordering the International: History, Change and Transformation* (London: Pluto Press, 2004)

POLITICAL THOUGHT

(Compulsory Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mujib Alam**

Introduction

This course aims at providing students a broad-ranging but selected thematic introduction to the political thoughts of some prominent political thinkers covering from ancient Greek times to the contemporary period. Although political thoughts of a particular thinker are normally reflection on their own time and space, these thoughts have shaped our understanding of politics and society. The course reflects on the political thoughts of well-known philosophers and intellectuals which include Plato, Aristotle, Ibn Khaldun, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Immanuel Kant, Edmund Burke, Jeremy Bentham, J.S. Mill, Karl Marx, Alexis de Tocqueville, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Isaiah Berlin, John Rawls, Michael Foucault, and Jurgen Habermas. The core issues that the course intends to probe include: the role of human nature in determining social arrangements; the political significance of gender differences; the justification for the powers of the state; liberty, rights and justice; the tension between liberty and equality; debates on democracy and various political ideologies. Through this course, students—with or without prior background of political science—will be imparted both basics as well as advanced knowledge of the selected topics on politics while introducing political thoughts of a number of prominent political thinkers.

Course Content:

Unit I: Introduction, Human Nature, the Justification of the State

- Introduction: Defining and understanding politics; Political thought, political philosophy, political theory and political ideology.
- Human Nature (Aristotle, Ibn Khaldun, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Karl Marx)
- The Justification of the State— What is the State? (Max Webber); The Social Contract (Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau); Against the Social Contract / Utilitarianism (Jeremy Bentham); The Anarchist Response /Anarchism (Michael Bakunin); Civil Disobedience (Plato, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King)

Unit II: Liberty, Rights and Justice

- Liberty and Rights— Negative and Positive Liberty (Isaiah Berlin); Law and Morality (J.S. Mill); Toleration and Free Expression (John Locke); Virtue and Citizenship (Aristotle); Rights (Jeremy Bentham, Karl Marx); Punishment (J.S. Mill)
- Economic Justice— Private Property (John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Karl Marx); The Market (Adam Smith); Theories of Distributive Justice (Aristotle, Karl Marx, John Rawls)
- Justice between Groups— Peace and War (Immanuel Kant, Michael Walzer); Nationalism (Isaiah Berlin)

Unit III: Democracy and its Difficulties

- Against Democracy: Ruling as a skill / Philosopher King (Plato); Democratic Ideals: The General Will (Jean-Jacques Rousseau), Freedom and Equality (Immanuel Kant), The Democratic Citizen (J.S. Mill), Majority Rule (John Rawls)
- Bourgeois and Proletarian Democracy (Lenin); Dangers in Democracy: Rule of the People and Rule of Law (Aristotle), Tyranny of the Majority (Alexis de Tocqueville)
- Democracy and Bureaucracy: Bureaucratic Administration (Max Webber); Separation of Powers (Montesquieu)

Unit IV: Alternatives to Liberalism

- Conservatism (Edmund Burke); Communitarianism (Charles Taylor)
- Socialism/Marxism (Karl Marx); Legitimation Crisis (Jurgen Habermas)
- Post-Modernism (Michael Foucault)

Essential Readings

1. Arora, N.D. and S.S. Awasthy, *Political Theory and Political Thought*, New Delhi: Har-Anand Publ., 2007.
2. Boucher, D. and Paul Kelly (eds), *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2003.
3. Cohen, Mitchell and Nicole Fermon, *Princeton Readings in Political Thought: Essential Texts since Plato*, Princeton University Press, 1996.
4. Mukherjee, Subrata and Sushila Ramaswamy, *A History of Political Thoughts: Plato to Marx*, PHI Learning Publications, New Delhi, 2011, 2nd edition.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Amal Kumar, *Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx*, Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi & Co., 1988, 2nd edition.
6. Nelson, Brian R., *Western Political Thought: From Socrates to the Age of Ideology*, Waveland Press, 2015, 2nd edition.
7. Rosen, Michael, Jonathan Wolff and Catriona McKinnon (eds.) *Political Thought*, Oxford University Press, 1999.
8. Ryan, Alan, *On Politics: A History of Political Thoughts from Herodotus to the Present*, Allen Lane / Penguin, UK, 2012.
9. Wolff, Jonathan (ed), *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2006.
10. Wootton, David (ed), *Modern Political Thought: Readings from Machiavelli to Nietzsche*, Hackett Pub Co., Indianapolis and Cambridge, 1996.

Additional Readings

1. Baker, Hunter, *Political Thought: A Student's Guide*, Crossway, 2012.
2. Ball, Terence and Richard Bellamy (eds), *The Cambridge History of Twentieth-Century Political Thought*, Cambridge University Press, 2003.
3. Deutsch, Kenneth and Joe Forniery, *An Invitation to Political Thought*, Cengage Learning, 2008.

4. Miller, David (ed.), *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Political Thought*, Wiley, 1991.
5. Spellman, W.M., *A Short History of Western Political Thought*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2011.
6. Rosenthal, Frank (trans.), Ibn Khaldun's *The Muqaddimah: An Introduction to History*, Princeton University Press, 2015, abridged edition.
7. Brown, Judith, *Mahatma Gandhi and Civil Disobedience: The Mahatma in Indian Politics 1928-34*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1977.

INTRODUCTION TO CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES

(Optional Course)

(Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

Course In-Charge: **Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy**

Introduction

Central Asia has been the hub of civilisations for centuries. As part of the Silk Road, it has been at the crossroads of trade, of the spread of religions, ideas, art, craft and culture. It has been a region of nomadic and sedentary lifestyles, that has seen the spread of Arabic, Turkic and Persian influences and been part of several empires. Colonised by the Russians in the XIX century, it was also part of the Soviet Union. Five independent countries emerged after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The transition to market economy, desovietisation and the carving out of new political and ideological identities were part of the building of a new, independent statehood. Rich in energy resources, and strategically located in proximity to Afghanistan and West Asia, the Central Asian countries have become important players in world politics. The objective of this course would be to introduce students to this culturally rich and politically complex region, which is part of India's larger neighbourhood.

Unit I: History of the Central Asian Region till the XIX Century

- The premodern empires, the Silk Road
- The golden age of science, philosophy and culture (VIII to the XIII centuries).

Unit II: XIX Century

- Colonisation of the Central Asian region by Tsarist Russia
- Reform movements such as Jadidism
- The Great Game

Unit III: The Soviet Period

- National delimitation and the creation of the Central Asian Republics
- Political, economic, social and cultural developments in Central Asia through the XX century

Unit IV: The Post-Soviet Period

- Independence and transition
- The framing of the region through Mackinder's 'Heartland Theory' 'The New Silk Road' and 'The New Great Game'
- The importance of this region in world politics.

READING LIST

1. Ajay Patnaik and Tulsiram (eds.). *Post-Soviet States: Two Decades of Transition and Transformation*, Knowledge World Publishers, New Delhi, 2012
2. Ajay Patnaik. *Nations, Minorities and States in Central Asia*, Anamika, New Delhi, 2003
3. Adeeb Khalid. *The Politics of Muslim Cultural Reform: Jadidism in Central Asia*, University of California Press, 1998

5. Adeeb Khalid. *Islam after Communism: Religion and Politics in Central Asia*, University of California Press, 2007
6. Alexander Cooley. *Great Game, Local Rules: The New Great Power Contest in Central Asia*, Oxford University Press, 2014
7. Christopher Beckwith. *Empires of the Silk Road*, Princeton University Press, 2009
8. Frederick Starr. *Lost Enlightenment: Central Asia's Golden Age*, Princeton University Press, 2013
9. Hooman Peimani. *Conflict and Security in Central Asia and the Caucasus*, ABC Clio, USA, 2009
10. K Warikoo (ed.). *Central Asia and South Asia: Energy*, Motilal Books, New Delhi, 2011
11. K Warikoo and K Umarov (eds.). *Tajikistan in the 21st Century: Society, Politics and Economy*, Pentagon Press, New Delhi, 2015
12. Peter Golden. *Central Asia in World History*, Oxford University Press, 2011
13. Peter Hopkirk. *The Great Game*, J Murray, 1992
14. Rashmi Doraiswamy (ed.), *Energy Security: India, Central Asia and the Neighbourhood*, Manak, New Delhi
15. Rashmi Doraiswamy (ed.). *Cultural Histories of Central Asia*, Aakar, New Delhi, 2009
16. Rashmi Doraiswamy (ed.). *Perspectives on Multiculturalism: Pre-Soviet, Soviet and Post-Soviet Central Asia*, Manak, New Delhi
17. Sven Hedin. *The Silk Road* (Tr by F Lyons), Books Faith, 1995
18. Tom Everett-Heath (ed.). *Central Asia: Aspects of Transition*, Routledge Curzon, London, 2003

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL ASIA

Course In-Charge: **Prof G M Shah**

Introduction

The identity of an area as a region having internal homogeneity of characteristic feature(s) is an important tool of geographic analysis which dates back to the time Strabo who wrote pioneering treatises on regional geography in first century A.D. The geography does not speak but it is always there to shape the destiny of human communities, societies and civilizations through its varied locational, physical, climatic, hydrological, pedological and bio-geographic conditions.

The academic advantage of regional geography over the systematic geography is that it enables to make a synthetic analysis of inter-dependent and inter-related physical, economic, social and cultural factors of a given region. The inter-regional variations in physical, economic, social and cultural conditions help the students of regional geography to understand the logical association among inter-related variables to explain and interpret the spatial differentiation through cause and effect relationship.

The regional geography of Central Asia has its origin in the writings of Alexander Von Humboldt, Vidal de Lablache and Von Richthofen who have extensively travelled in the region during the 19th century. The contribution of contemporary geographers like George B. Cressy, Paul Lydolph and J.P. Cole to the regional geography of Central Asia is very significant. In order to better appreciate the geographic influences on history, economy, society, culture and polity of Central Asia as well as to understand the degree of anthropogenic impact in different areas of its vast and varied landscape it is very essential to study the regional geography of this ancient cradle of human civilization. The present course can go a long way in sharpening the understanding of the regional geographic imperatives of the evolution and development of human, economic, social, cultural and political characteristics of the Central Asian macro region.

The present course on *Regional Geography of Central Asia* has been structured into four units. The first unit is a theoretical one which deals with the basic concepts, approaches and methods of regional geography. The regionalization scheme of Central Asia is also an important component of this unit. The second units deals with the regional personality of mountain and river valley region. The third and fourth units are devoted to the study of the characteristic features of desert and semi-desert region; and steppe and wooded steppe regions respectively. The distinctive characteristics of each region have been listed in the present course to highlight the geographic association and combination of various physical, economic, social and cultural variables in different natural regions of Central Asian landscape. A detailed outline of the course is given as under:

Unit I: Concepts, Approaches and Methods of Regionalization

- Fundamental Concepts of Regional Geography: Definition of 'region', types of regions, hierarchy of regions and the concept of 'hinterland' in regional geography.
- Dichotomy of Approaches of Geographical Analysis: Systematic approach vs regional approach.

- Methods of Regionalization: Methods of delimitation of formal regions; methods of delineation of functional regions. Regionalization scheme of Central Asia.

Unit II: Characteristic Features of Mountain and River Valley Region

- Physical Characteristics: Mountain building activity in the geological past, formation of moraines and river valleys, mountain topography, glaciers, drainage, climate, loess formation along the foothills, undifferentiated mountain soils, alpine and sub-alpine flora and Central Asian highland fauna.
- Economic Characteristics: River valley irrigated agriculture, vegetable cultivation; cultivation of fruits and nuts; pastoralism, household industry, mountain transport and communication system, trade and service sector.
- Social Characteristics: Sparse population distribution, diverse ethnicity, diverse dialects and languages, influences of mountain ecosystem rituals and religion and tribal culture of felts and yurtas.

Unit III: Characteristic Features of Desert and Semi-Desert Region

- Physical Characteristics: Aeolian depositional and erosional features of desert and semi-desert landscape, inland drainage network, Egyptian summers and Siberian winters of Central Asian deserts, desert soils, ephemeral vegetation and desert fauna of Central Asia.
- Economic Characteristics: Oasis agriculture, citrus fruit cultivation; pastoralism, transportation amidst of shifting sands, oil and gas fields; and trade and services in the Central Asian deserts and semi-deserts.
- Sparsely distributed population living in rural settlements; inter-ethnic segregation, diverse lingual distribution and tribal culture of Central Asian deserts and semi-deserts.

Unit IV: Characteristic Features of Steppe and Wooded Steppe Region

- Physical Characteristics: geological formation of steppe region, physiography of steppes, drainage network, chestnut and black soils, grasslands dotted with bushes and trees, and the steppe fauna of Central Asia.
- Economic Characteristics: Extensive agricultural farms of spring wheat, cultivation of fresh fruit, domination of pastoral activity, oil, gas and coal fields; modern road and railway networks connecting sparsely distributed small towns; trade and services.
- Social Characteristics: Moderately distributed population, sparsely distributed rural settlements and small towns; diverse ethnic communities, diverse languages and dialects and hierarchic of Kazakh jooz and multi-religious society.

READING LIST

1. Asian Development Bank, (2010); *Central Asia: Atlas of Natural Resources*; Published under (CACILM) Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management; Manila, Philippines.
2. Blij, de, H.J., Muller, Peter, O. and Nijman, Jan, (2010); *The World Today: Concepts and Regions in Geography*; <https://books.google.co.in/books?isbn=0470646381>
3. Berglee, R.,(2012); *World Regional Geography: People, Places and Globalization*; <https://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/BookDetail.aspx?bookId=78>

4. Bertholomew and Lewis, A.G.; (1983); *Times Atlas of the World*; Times Books, London.
5. Cole, J.P., (1977); *Geography of Soviet Union*; Butterworths, London.
6. Lewis, Robert,(2003);*Geographic Perspectives on Soviet Central Asia*; [https://books.google.co.in/books? isbn=1134903391](https://books.google.co.in/books?isbn=1134903391)
7. Lydolf, Paul E.; (1979); *Geography of USSR: Topical Analysis*; Most Valley Publishing Company.
8. Maksudov, A.H., (1964); *Basic Problems of Dry Land Farming in Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, Vols. 1 &II.
9. Prokhorov, A.M.,(ed.); *Great Soviet Encyclopedia*; Macmillan INC, New York,
10. Vol. 31.
11. Shah, G.M.,(2007); *Central Asia: Habitat, Society and Economy*; Academic Excellence, Delhi.
12. Theodore, Shabad,(ed.); (1997); *Post-Soviet Geography and Economy*.
13. West, Neil, E., (1983); *Ecosystems of the World: Temperate Deserts and Semi-Deserts*; Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company; New York, Vol.5.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN WORLD POLITICS

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

The idea of Public Diplomacy (PD) has gained traction in world politics over the decades. It is widely seen as the transparent means by which a sovereign country communicates with publics in other countries aimed at informing and influencing audiences overseas for the purpose of promoting the national interest and advancing its foreign policy cause and goals. This conventional view portrays the PD as an integral part of state-to-state diplomacy but certainly with difference of sui generis characteristics. Though the PD is being played out by the traditional state power but its value is primarily rooted in the software of the Soft power of each nation-state society. Thus it acquires new importance and rationale for further pursuing in the academic world. This uniqueness accords PD a cynosure place in the world of ideas and politics and gives enormous academic relevance. Public diplomacy does accord new roles and space for civil society institutions in the promotion of public to public relationship not as a supra state approach but as addition to the normal domains of the traditional diplomacy. Here the PD provides not only additional space of manoeuvrability but also strengthens the norms, values and efficacy of the traditional diplomacy.

This course is intended to develop a meticulous understanding of the PD in the conceptual and theoretical frameworks. Its history, its rationale, and how it relates to traditional diplomacy and other instruments of national power in pursuing and securing national interests are the guiding principles of framing this course module. Its frequent use in foreign policy arena for achieving certain objectives in the post cold war globalized world politics is one of the inspiring spirits behind the formulation of this course.

The development of the ICT and its revolutionary role in augmenting the efficacy of the PD has expanded the scope of the PD by bringing the media and cultural diplomacy as major sub areas of the PD. Therefore this course takes cognizance of the importance of the cultural and media diplomacy as integral parts of the PD.

Unit I: Introduction

- Definitional Aspects
- Taxonomy of Public Diplomacy
- The History and the Changing Nature of Public Diplomacy
- Public Diplomacy, Public Affairs and Propaganda

Unit II: Conceptual and Theoretical Formulation

- Theory of Public Diplomacy
- Difference between diplomacy and Public Diplomacy
- Hard power, Soft Power and Public Diplomacy
- Smart Power and Public Diplomacy

Unit III: Issues in Contemporary Public Diplomacy

- Globalization
- Cultural Imperialism

- Clash of Civilizations vs. Dialogue Among Civilizations
- Emerging New Regionalism based on Regional Cultural and Civilizational Consciousness

Unit IV: Tools of Public Diplomacy

- Media-Print as well as Electronic
- The international Civil Society Institutions
- The Social Media
- The Internet and Noopolitik

READING LIST

1. Melissen, Jan, (edit) *The New Public Diplomacy: Soft Power in International Relations*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2005.
2. Cull, Nicholas J., “Public Diplomacy: Taxonomies and Histories”, in Cowan, Geoffrey and Nicholas Cull, Eds., *Public Diplomacy in a Changing World*, in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 2008
3. Brown, John, “Public Diplomacy and Propaganda: Their Differences”, *Knol*, 2008
<http://knol.google.com/k/john-brown/public-diplomacy-and-propaganda-their/1xhips574mqk3/2#>
4. Cull, Nicholas J., “Public Diplomacy Before Gullion: Evolution of a Phrase”, USC Center on Public Diplomacy:
http://uscpublicdiplomacy.com/index.php/newsroom/pdblog_detail/060418_public_diplomcy_before_gullion_the_evolution_of_a_phrase/.
5. Gilboa, Eitan, “Searching for a Theory of Public Diplomacy”, Cowan, Geoffrey and Nicholas Cull, Eds., *Public Diplomacy in a Changing World*, in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 2008
6. Gregory, Bruce, “Public Diplomacy: Sunrise of an Academic Field”, in Cowan, Geoffrey and Nicholas Cull, Eds., *Public Diplomacy in a Changing World*, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 2008
7. Joseph Nye “Public Diplomacy and Soft Power” *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2008
8. Richard Arndt, *The First Resort of Kings: American Cultural Diplomacy in the Twentieth Century*, Potomac Books, 2005
9. David Caute, *The Dancer Defects: The Struggle for Cultural Supremacy during the Cold War*, Oxford University Press, 2003
10. Nigel Gould-Davies, ‘The Logic of Soviet Cultural Diplomacy’ *Diplomatic History*, Volume 27 Issue 2, April 2003
11. David Ronfeldt & John Arquilla “The Promise of Noopolitik” *First Monday* 12 n. 8-6 (1999/2007).
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12. Robert Entman – Theorizing Mediated Public Diplomacy: the U.S. Case, *The International Journal of Press/Politics* 13 (2008)
13. Shawn Powers and Eytan Gilboa “The Public Diplomacy of Al-Jazeera

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN CENTRAL ASIA

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Abuzar Khairi**

Introduction

This course provides an in-depth understanding of each of the five independent Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) during the programme in Area Studies. This course will discuss the key aspects of Soviet-era transformation and post-Soviet transition in Central Asia. It will also provide an introduction to the political processes in Central Asia. And course will enable the students to develop their understanding of the role of identity politics based on religion, language, clan and regional factor in the region. By developing a comprehensive understanding of the encounters between Soviet legacy and post-socialist transition, the course will enable the students to assess and engage in a comparison of the divergent trajectories of post-Soviet transition in the region.

Unit I: Introduction to Central Asia

- History of Central Asian region
- Demography of Central Asian region
- Political System of Central Asian region
- Central Asia in present world

Unit II: Emergence of Central Asia

- Soviet Modernity and Socialist Transformation
- Socialist construction and nation-building under Soviet rule
- Soviet collapse and emergence of newly independent Republics
- Ethnicity & Identity Politics

Unit III: Political Institutions in the Central Asian States

- Government Structures
- Political Institutions
- Democratic processes

Unit IV: Contemporary Issues

- Religion
- Gender
- Role of Civil Society, NGOs, and International organization in political discourse

READING LIST

1. Ahrens, Joachim and Herman W. Hoen, eds., *Institutional Reform in Central Asia: Politico-Economic Challenges*, London: Routledge. 2012.
2. Cooley, Alexander, *Great Games, Local Rules: The New Great Power Contest in Central Asia*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2012.
3. Cummings, Sally N., *Understanding Central Asia: Politics and Contested Transformations*, London: Routledge. 2012. and *Power in Central Asia Politics of*

- Spectacular*, London: Routledge, 2010.
4. Dawisha, Karen and Parrott, Bruce, eds., *Conflict, Challenge, and Change in Central Asia and Caucasus*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997.
 5. Dave, Bhawna, ed., *Politics of Modern Central Asia*, London: Routledge, 2010
 6. Heat, Tom Everett, ed., *Central Asia Aspects of Transition*, London: Routledge, 2003
 7. Schendel, Willem Van and Zurcher Erik J, ed., *Identity Politics in Central Asia and the Muslim world, Nationalism, Ethnicity And Labor In the Twentieth Century*, London: I.B Tauris, 2001
 8. Vassiliev, Alexei, ed., *Central Asia: Political and Economic Challenges in the Post Soviet Era*, London: Saqi Book, 2001.
 9. Wooden, Amanda E. and Christoph H. Stefes, eds., *The Politics of Transition in Central Asia and the Caucasus: Enduring Legacies and Emerging Challenges*, London: Routledge, 2012

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Sabiha Alam**

Introduction

Environment and Development is an interdisciplinary field of study seeking to provide students with essential knowledge within different social and natural science disciplines. Air pollution, climate change, tropical deforestation, biodiversity loss are some issues that the world is experiencing with rapid and unprecedented changes to its natural environment at local, regional, and global scales. At the same time, human societies and economies are undergoing profound changes, through the processes of globalization and urbanization. Economic development affects and is it affected by natural resource exploitation and management. The role of policy in influencing possible linkages between environment and development is extremely important. The course aims to provide students with a rigorous training in environmental and development policy management, theoretical understanding of sustainable development within a developing country context. It also seeks to integrate key concepts and perspectives from core science and social science disciplines.

Unit I: Introduction to Environmental Studies

- Concept of ecosystem
- Major ecosystems of the World
- The biogeochemical and hydrological cycles
- Resource base of developing countries

Unit II: Environment and Development

- Environmental thought; the environment-development debate
- Environment technology and society
- Environment-poverty linkages
- Rural and urban environments
- Gender issues
- Environmental economics

Unit III: Environmental Issues of the Developing World

- Climate change-science of climate change, impact, adaptation and mitigation
- Biodiversity: geographical distribution and evolution, management and conservation
- Climate change and biodiversity
- Sustainable development: Global commons and the developing world
- The concept, indicators, social and economic dimensions of sustainability
- Globalization environment and sustainable development

Unit IV: Environmental Governance

- International environmental politics
- Policies and institutions
- Environmental law and regimes
- Multinational corporations
- Civil society

- Environment and international relations

READING LIST

1. Ramchandra Guha.2014. *Environmentalism A Global History*. Penguin Books.
2. Jennifer A.Elliot.2013.*An Introduction to Sustainable Development*. Routledge
3. Anil Agarwal, Sunita Narain 1992.*Towards a Green World* .Centre for Science and Environment
4. World Commission on Environment and Development.1987.*Our Common Future*. Oxford University Press.
5. Ranjit Dwivedi.2011.*Environmental Movements in the Global South: Issues of Livelihood and Beyond*. International Sociology 16(1):11-31.
6. Rabindra N.Bhattacharya.2006.*Environmental Economics, An Indian Perspective*. Oxford India Press
7. William.M.Adams.2009.*Environment and Sustainability in a Developing World*.Earthscan Publications.
8. Jean-Frederic Morin, Amandine Orsini.2015.*Essential Concepts of Global Environmental Governance*.Earthscan Publications.
9. Kate O'Neill.2009.*The Environment and International Relations*.Cambridge University Press.

DIASPORA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari**

Introduction

Since the end of Cold War Diasporas has emerged as an important determinant in foreign policies and international relations. The transnational linkages of Diasporas have significant impact on foreign policies of home and host countries. The course intends to discuss the role and impact of Diasporas in international relations, on foreign policies of home and host countries and in international civil society.

Unit I: Diaspora as a Concept

- Definition of Diaspora
- Migration process in the global context
- Diaspora's rise in the respective host countries
- Diaspora as an influence in the global context

Unit II: Diaspora and International Relations

- Diaspora in World Affairs
- Diaspora as an instrument of foreign policy
- Diaspora as an asset
- Neo-liberalism and Diaspora

Unit III: Migration

- Transnationalism
- Transnational Migration
- Transnational Relations
- Diaspora and citizenship issues

Unit IV: Diaspora as an Asset

- Diasporas and transnational business network
- Diaspora as a driver for home and host countries
- Diasporas and lobby politics
- Diaspora and international civil society

READING LIST

1. Cohen, Robin, 1944- (2006) "*Diasporas: Changing meanings and limits of the concept*". In *Les diasporas dans le monde contemporain: un état des lieux. Hommes et sociétés*, edited by Berthomière, William and Chivallon, Christine, 39-48. Paris ; Pessac: Karthala
2. Knott, Kim and Seán McLoughlin. 2010. *Diasporas: Concepts, Intersections, Identities*. Zed Books
3. Milton J. Esma. 2009. *Diasporas in the Contemporary World*. Polity

4. Ragazzi, Francesco et al. (2012) Contributions to the Forum: Diaspora Politics and IR: Do We Need to Rethink the Theory? *International Political Sociology*, doi: 10.1111/j.1749-5687.2011.00152.
5. Robin Cohen. 2008. *Global Diasporas: An Introduction*. Routledge
6. Shain, Yossi and Aharon Barth. 2003. "Diasporas and International Relations Theory." *International Organization* 57: 449-479
7. Shain, Yossi. 2002. "The Role of Diasporas in Conflict Perpetuation or Resolution." *SAIS Review* 22 (2): 115–144.
8. Shain, Yossi. 2008. *Kinship and Diasporas in International Affairs*. University of Michigan Press
9. Sheffer, Gabriel, ed. 1986. *Modern Diasporas In International Politics*. St. Martin's Press
10. Sheffer, Gabriel. 2003. *Diaspora Politics: At Home Abroad*. Cambridge University Press
11. Tölölyan, Khachig. "Rethinking Diaspora(s): Stateless Power in the Transitional Moment." *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 5.1 (1996): 3–36.
12. Totoricagüena, Gloria Pilar. 2007. *Opportunity structures in diaspora relations: comparisons in contemporary multilevel politics of diaspora and transnational identity*. Center for Basque Studies, University of Nevada,
13. Varadarajan, Latha. 2010. *The Domestic Abroad: Diasporas in International Relations*. Oxford University Press, USA
14. Vertovec, Steven and Robin Cohen. 1999. *Migration, Diasporas, and Transnationalism*. Edward Elgar
15. Vertovec, Steven. 2009. *Transnationalism (Key Ideas)*. Routledge
16. Charles King and Neil J. Melvin. 1999. "Diaspora Politics Ethnic Linkages, Foreign Policy, and Security in Eurasia." *International Security* 24 (3): 108-138
17. Cohen, Robin. 2005. "New Roles for Diasporas in International Relations." *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 14 (1): 179-183
18. DeWind, Josh and Renata Segura. 2014. "Diaspora-Government Relations in Forging US Foreign Policies." In *Diaspora Lobbies and the US Government: Convergence and Divergence in Making Foreign Policy*, edited by Josh DeWind and Renata Segura, 3-28. NYU Press
19. Helmreich, Stefan. "Kinship, Nation, and Paul Gilroy's Concept of Diaspora." *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 2.2 (1992): 243-249.
20. Lacroix, Thomas. 2007. Diasporic Identity, Transnational Agency, and the Neoliberal Reconfiguration of Global Migration." *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 16 (3): 401-415
21. Larkin, Edward. 2006. "Diaspora and Empire: Toward a New Synthesis?" *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 15 (1):167-184

SEMESTER - II

INTRODUCTION TO AREA STUDIES

(Compulsory Course)

Course In-Charge: **Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy**

Introduction

Area Studies is the study of regions that may be national/geographical/cultural. It is interdisciplinary in nature and draws on the social sciences and humanities, including disciplines such as history, geography, history, political science, sociology, culture studies, literature, diaspora and migration studies.... Language competency in one or more languages of the area under study is also an important component. Area Studies as a discipline became widely institutionalized in the West in the post Second World War Cold War period, a period that also saw the struggles for freedom from colonisation and the independence of colonised countries in Asia and Africa. The need to know the Soviet Union, China as well as the newly independent countries of the developing world in terms of their politics and their historical, economic, social and cultural contexts, necessitated the establishment of various Area Studies centres. Much of the 'pre-history' of Area Studies is subsumed under 'Oriental Studies'. During the Cold War, Area Studies had a dual identity as an academic discipline, on the one hand, and as a handmaiden of intelligence services, on the other. In the post Cold War period, after the fall of socialism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and in the era of globalization, Area Studies has been more more oriented towards issues of democracy and development and transborder and transregional studies.

Unit I: History of Area Studies

- The history of the study of areas and regions prior to the Second World War
- The Cold War period.

Unit II: Debates within Area Studies

- The challenging of disciplinary boundaries
- The defining and redefining of 'areas'.

Unit II: The Post-Cold War Period

- The shifts in Area Studies after the fall of the socialist bloc in Eastern Europe and USSR
- The emergence of new areas of interest, such as Central Asia.

Unit IV: Globalisation and its Effects

- The rethinking of concepts of the 'nation', 'state', 'region' in a globalised world
- Transregional Area Studies.

READING LIST

Books

1. Amitav Acharya, Barry Buzan (eds.). *Non-Western International Relations Theory: Perspectives on and Beyond Asia*, Routledge, NY, 2010

2. A Vijapur, Rashmi Doraiswamy. *Globalisation and the Third World*, Manak, New Delhi, 2009
3. Boris Rumer, Stanislav Zhukov. *Central Asia: The Challenges of Independence*, Routledge, 1998
4. Charles King. *The Ghost of Freedom: A History of the Caucasus*, OUP, USA, 2009
5. David L. Szanton. *The Politics of Knowledge: Area Studies and the Disciplines*, University of California Press, 2004
6. Edward Said. *Orientalism*, Vintage, USA, 1979.
7. J Baylis, S Smith, P Owens. *The Globalisation of World Politics*, OUP, 2014
8. Miyoshi, Masao; Harootunian, Harry D. *Learning Places: The Afterlives of Area Studies*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press. 2002.
9. M S Rajan (ed.). *International and Area Studies in India*, Lancers Books, New Delhi, 1997
10. Ronald J. Terchek. *Theories of Democracy: A Reader*, Rowman and Littlefield, 2000
11. Saadia M. Pekkanen, John Ravenhill, Rosemary Foot (eds.). *The Oxford Handbook of the International Relations of Asia*, OUP, USA, 2014
12. Steven Rosefielde, Stefan Hedlund. *Russia Since 1980*, Cambridge University Press, 2009
13. Thomas Waal. *The Caucasus: An Introduction*, OUP, 2010
14. Tony Judt. *Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945*, Penguin, USA, 2005

Articles

1. Bruce Cumings (1997). "Boundary Displacement: Area Studies and International Studies during and after the Cold War," in *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 29
2. Hans Kuijper (2008). "Area Studies versus Disciplines: Towards an Interdisciplinary, Systemic Country Approach". *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences*, Vol. 3, Issue 7.
3. Hans Morgenthau. Area Studies and the Study of International Relations
4. Ivan Karp. Does Theory Travel Area Studies and Culture Studies, *Africa Today*, 44/3, 1997
5. Paul Jay. Locating Disciplinary Change: The After Lives of Area and International Studies in The Age of Globalisation, *American Literary History*, Vol 18, No 1, Spring 2006
6. Varun Sahni (2009). The Fallacies and Flaws of Area Studies in India in *International Studies*, No 26, 1 & 2, Sage Publications, New Delhi
7. Wolf Schäfer (2010). 'Reconfiguring Area Studies for the Global Age, *Globality Studies Journal*, No. 22. 31 December 2010.

CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

(Compulsory Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari**

Introduction

The course intends to provide a background and introduction to the contemporary international order through a study of its origin and evolution. The course would also discuss of significant milestones of its development. It would also include new and alternative narratives of factors influencing the international politics.

Unit I: Post- Second World War Period

- Colonialism in Africa
- Colonial Policies
- Rise of Nationalism in African countries and Decolonisation process
- Independence and its Problems

Unit II: Cold War Period (1945-1991)

- Non-aligned Movement
- Cold War, New Cold War
- End of Cold War
- World after Post-Cold War Period

Unit III: Post Cold War Period

- New International Economic Order (NIEO)
- International Financial Institutions Like IMF & World Bank
- Third World in IR
- Formation of WTO and its consequences

Unit IV: Contemporary Trends

- Globalisation and IR
- Global Terrorism
- Environment and IR
- Humanitarian Intervention

READING LIST

1. Anthony Vinci, *Armed Groups and The Balance of Power: The International Relations of Terrorists, Warlords and Insurgents* (London: Routledge, 2009)
2. B.C. Smith, *Understanding Third World Politics* (New York, Macmillan Press, 1996)
3. Barry Buzan, *Peoples, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in Post War Era* (Boulder, Lynne Rienner, 1991)
4. C.A. Bayly, *The Birth of the Modern World 1780-1914: Global Connections and Comparisons* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2004)
5. David Campbell, *Politics Without Sovereignty, Ethics and Narratives of the Gulf War* (Boulder, Lynne Rienner, 1993)

6. David Williams, *International Development and Global Politics : History, Theory and Practice* (New York: Routledge, 2012)
7. E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years' Crisis*(London: Macmillan, 1970)
8. Ernest Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1983)
9. G.H. Jansen, *Afro-Asia and Non-Alignment* (London: Faber & Faber, 1966)
10. Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics* (London: Macmillan, 1977)
11. Jagdish Bhagwati (eds.), *Economics and World Order* (New York: Macmillan 1972)
12. John Bayllis and Steve Smith (eds.) *The Globalisation of World Politics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999)
13. Kalus Knorr and Sidney Verb (eds.) *The International System*, (Princeton, Princeton University, 1969)
14. M.S. Rajan, *Post War Transformation of the Commonwealth* (Bombay: 1963)
15. Marcus F. Franda, *Launching into Cyberspace : Internet Development and Politics in Five World Regions* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2002)
16. Raymond Aron, *Peace and War: A Theory of International Studies* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1966)
17. Robert Gilpin, *War and Change in World Politics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981)
18. Rupert Emerson, *From Empire to Nations: The Raise of Self Assertion of Asian and African Peoples* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1960)
19. Susan Calvert and Peter Calvert, *Politics and Society in the Third World: An Introduction* (London: Prentice Hall, 1996)

GEOPOLITICS AND GEO-ECONOMICS OF CENTRAL ASIA

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Prof G M Shah**

Introduction

Geopolitics has a venerable tradition as an academic discipline going back to the late -19th century. As an applied field of study geopolitics has informed strategic thinking of great powers seeking territorial expansion or global influence. The Eurasian heartland, and especially its southern fringe comprising Central Asia, has continuously been at the centre of the interpretation of the whole world situation from a spatial perspective. The pioneering British geopolitical thinker H.J. Mackinder has referred to the Central Asian region as the ‘geographical pivot of world history’ in 1904. During the pre-Columbian era it was the physical terrain of the region which favoured the mobility of ruling dynasties to expand their influence far and wide. The location of Central Asia along the historical Silk Route did further enhance the region’s significance as an economic hub where from trade routes radiated in all directions. The commercial cotton cultivation, extensive wheat cultivation and the development of vast oil, gas and coal fields during the Soviet period increased the geo-economic significance of Central Asia for the rest of the world in general and the former Soviet Union in particular. The extensive exploration of hydrocarbon resources in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan during the post-independence era has increased the geo-economic importance of Central Asia for the large economies of the world in general and the Russia, China and E.U. in particular. The Central Asian countries like Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan which have comparatively little proven hydrocarbon resources have a huge potential for renewable hydro-electricity generation which makes them geo-economically far more important for their water and energy deficient immediate and extended neighbourhood.

The geopolitical and geo-economic significance of Central Asia for the major world powers in general and its powerful neighbours in particular has ushered in a new phase of competition for exerting influence if not overt control of the region. This new inter-national competition has been referred to as “New Great Game” in Central Asia reminding the 19th century Anglo-Russian competition for domination in the region what the Captin Arthur Connolly of East India Company had termed as the “Great Game” in 1839. Keeping in view the geo-strategic significance of Central Asia for its geopolitical and geo-economic importance for the major contemporary geopolitical players in the region such as U.S.A., China, Russia, E.U., Japan, Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia, India and Pakistan etc. it will be academically fruitful to devise a course on *Geopolitics and Geo-economics of Central Asia* for the benefit of post-graduate students interested in the field of Central Asian Studies.

The present course has been designed to discuss the roots of contemporary geopolitical thought centred round the Central Asian region, focusing on the British, German, American and Russian contributions. It also examines the practical manifestations of geopolitics in the region during World War I and the Cold War before moving to an analysis of contemporary Central Asia through the prism of great power competition if not rivalry involving China, Russia, the USA and other regional actors. The course has been structured into four units. The first unit pertains to the geographic, historical and economic importance of Central Asia. The second unit highlights the geostrategic significance of Central Asia in classical British, German, American and Russian geopolitical discourses. The third unit involves the contemporary geopolitical competition in Central Asia; and the fourth unit encompasses the contemporary geo-economic significance of the region for different players

involved in the “New Great Game” in Central Asia”. A detailed course outline is given as under.

Unit I: Introduction to Geopolitics and Geo-Economics of Central Asia:

- Introduction to the Geopolitics of Central Asia: Meaning, definition and types of geopolitics; centrality of Central Asian region in geographical and historical terms;
- Introduction to Geo-Economics of Central Asia: Geo-economic significance of Central Asia during the pre-Columbian and post-Columbian Eras.
- Geo-Economic Approach to the Study of Central Asian Geo-politics: The study of geopolitics from the world economy perspective with special reference to Central Asian region.

Unit II: Classical Geopolitics and Geo-Economics in Central Asia:

- Geopolitical and Geo-Economic Importance of Central Asia during the Pre-Columbian Era: H.J. Mackinder’s characterization of Central Asia as the “geographic pivot of history”; Caravan trade through Central Asia along the historical “Silk Route” during the pre-Columbian era.
- Geopolitical and Geo-economic Importance of Central Asia During the Colonial Period: Friedrich Ratzel’s “Lebensraum”; H.J. Mackinder’s “Heartland Theory”; Karl Haushofer’s “Geopolitik”; and French “Geopolitique”; Anglo-Russian “Great Game” in Central Asia and its implications for Caravan trade along the “Silk Route”.
- Geopolitical and Geo-Economic Importance of Central Asia During the Cold War Period: Cold War through the prism of geopolitics; geopolitical views of Kennan; Geopolitical centrality of Central Asia in Nicholous Spykman’s “Rimland Theory”; Sual B. Cohen’s “Shatterbelts” and Russian geopolitical discourse of Slavophiles ; the importance of the Southern Tier to the US geopolitical objectives; Soviet geo-economic interests in Central Asia and development of railways, oil and gas pipelines, coal fields, irrigation canals and “virgin lands campaign” in the region.

Unit III: Centrality of Central Asia in Contemporary Geopolitical Discourses:

- Re-Emergence of the Southern Tier in the US foreign policy; Containment of Russia, China and Iran in Central Asia; Russian geopolitical discourse of “Eurasianism”; Central Asia in the geo-strategic thinking of China.
- Competing visions of China, Turkey and Iran in Central Asia: “New Great Game” in Central Asia; latest trends and developments of cooperative security environment in Central Asia;
- Soft Power in Central Asia: Politics of aid, export of democracy, the role of supranational identity with special reference to Islam, Persian and Turkic language and culture.

Unit IV: Contemporary Geo-Economic Imperatives of Geopolitics in Central Asia:

- Alternative “New Silk Road” visions and the emergence of new road corridors, railway lines, oil pipeline, gas pipelines and hydropower transmission lines in Central Asia.
- Energy security, Foreign Direct Investment and competition among the foreign MNC’s for the development of hydrocarbon and hydropower resources of Central Asia.

- Foreign trade, food security, regional economic cooperation and the economic issues of Central Asian region.

READING LIST

1. Bassin, Mark and Konstantin E. Aksimov; (2006); “Mackinder and the Heartland Theory in Post-Soviet Geopolitical Discourse” in *Geopolitics*, Volume 11, No.1.
2. Cohen, Saul B.(2003); *Geopolitics of World Systems*; Rowman and Littlefield; Lanham.
3. Dixit, R.D., (2000); *Political Geography: The Spatiality of Politics*; Tata Macgraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Geoffrey Parker; (1998);*Geopolitics: Past, Present and Future*; London.
5. Extracts from *The Geopolitics Reader*; H.J. Mackinder, “The Geographical Pivot of History”; Haushofer, “Why Geopolitik ?”; Kennan, G. “The Sources of Soviet Conduct”, 78-81, “The Truman Doctrine”.
6. Glassner, Martin Ira and Chuk Fahrer (2004); *Political Geography*; John Wiley; Danvers, Massachusetts.
7. Kreutzmann Hermann; (2005); “The Significance of Geopolitical Issues for Development of Mountainous Areas of Central Asia”, in *Strategies for Development and Food Security*; Agha Khan Foundation, Invent and GTZ, Dushanbe, Tajikistan.
8. Laruelle, Marlene and Payrouse, Sabastien;(2015); *Globalizing Central Asia: Challenges of Economic Development*; <https://books.google.co.in/books?isbn=1317469631>
9. Malik, Hafeez ; (1994); *Central Asia: Its Strategic Importance and Future Prospects*; St. Martins Press, New York.
10. Spykman, N.J., *The Geography of Place*; Harcour Brace, New York.
11. Taylor, P.J. (1985); *Political Geography: World Economy, Nation-State and Locality*; Longman, London, New York.

POSTCOLONIALISM AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mathew Joseph C.**

Introduction

The course exposes students to an alternate view on International Relations. The existing literature on International Relations predominantly originated from the West and clearly exhibits Eurocentrism in many ways. The major epistemological foundations of the discipline of International Relations were evolved in the context of Colonialism. Even after decolonization the curriculum and pedagogical practices of International Relations continue in the same mode. Of late this has been questioned by scholars of International Relations largely of non-Western origin who are influenced by Postcolonialism and Postcolonial thinkers. Their writings have opened new ways to look into the workings of nation-states and international relations. This course is designed in a manner to equip the students to make sense of the changes which are taking place in the field of International Relations due to the emergence of Postcolonialism.

Unit I: Introduction

- The Pre-colonial World – Empires, Kingdoms and Principalities
- Linkages during the Pre-colonial period – Trade, Travel and Migration
- Colonialism: Evolution and Ideology
- Colonial Modernity and Anti-colonial nationalism

Unit II: Colonialism and its Critique

- Interrogating the Moral Foundations of Colonialism: M. K. Gandhi
- Racism, Subjugation and the Recovery of the Colonized Self: Frantz Fanon
- Pan-Africanism, Cultural Integration and Inclusive Socialism: Kwame Nkrumah
- Revolution, Violence and Decolonization: Ho Chi Minh

Unit III: Postcolonial Theory

- Questioning the Western Representations: Edward W. Said
- Representation, Resistance and Hybridity: Homi K. Bhabha
- Nationalist Thought and Subaltern Conciseness: Partha Chatterjee and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak
- Identity and Cosmopolitanism: Kwame Anthony Appiah

Unit IV: Postcolonialism and International Relations

- The Provinciality of IR
- Eurocentrism and/in IR
- Postcolonial Critique of IR: Major Themes
- Postcolonial Critique of IR: Major Thinkers

READING LIST

Essential Readings

1. Albert J. Paolini, *Navigating Modernity: Postcolonialism, Identity and International Relations* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1999).
2. Ania Loomba, *Colonialism/Postcolonialism* (London: Routledge, 2005).
3. Arif Dirlik, *Global Modernity: Modernity in the Age of Global Capitalism* (Boulder, CO: Paradigm, 2007).
4. Bill Ashcroft, Gareth Griffiths and Helen Tiffin (eds.), *The Post-Colonial Studies Reader* (London: Routledge, 2004).
5. Dipesh Chakrabarty, *Provincializing Europe* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000).
6. Edward W. Said, *Orientalism: Western Conceptions of the Orient* (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2001).
7. Frantz Fanon, *The Wretched of the Earth* (London: Penguin Books, 1990).
8. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, *A Critique of Postcolonial Reason: Toward a History of the Vanishing Present* (London: Harvard University Press, 1999).
9. Geetha Chowdhry and Sheila Nair (eds.), *Power, Postcolonialism and International Relations: Reading Race, Gender and Class* (London: Routledge, 2004).
10. Ho Chi Minh, *Selected Writings 1920-1969* (Honolulu: University Press of the Pacific, 2001).
11. Homi K. Bhabha, *The Location of Culture* (London: Routledge, 2004).
12. Kwame Anthony Appiah, *In My Father's House: Africa in the Philosophy of Culture* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991).
13. Kwame Nkrumah, *Neo-colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism* (Bedford: Panaf Books, 1974).
14. M. K. Gandhi, *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule* (Ahmedabad: Navjivan Publishing House, 1975).
15. Partha Chatterjee, *The Nation and Its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995).
16. Philip Darby, *The Fiction of Imperialism: Reading Between International Relations and Postcolonialism* (London: Cassel, 1998).
17. Samir Amin, *Eurocentrism, Modernity, Religion and Democracy: A Critique of Eurocentrism and Culturalism* (New Delhi: Aakar Books, 2012).
18. Sanjay Seth (ed.), *Postcolonial Theory and International Relations: A Critical Introduction* (New York: Routledge, 2013).
19. Shankaran Krishna, *Postcolonial Insecurities: India, Sri Lanka and the Question of Nationhood* (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1999).
20. Sucheta Mazumdar, Vasant Kaiwar and Thierry Labica (eds.), *From Orientalism to Postcolonialism: Asia, Europe and Lineages of Difference* (London: Routledge, 2009).

Suggested Readings

1. Arlene Tickner and Ole Waever (eds.), *Global Scholarship in International Relations: Worlding Beyond the West (Geo-cultural Epistemologies), Vol.1* (London: Routledge, March 2009).
2. Ashish Nandy, *Intimate Enemy: The Loss and Recovery of Self under Colonialism* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1983).
3. Frantz Fanon, *Black Skin, White Masks* (New York: Grove Books, 2008).

4. Itty Abraham, *How India Became Territorial: Foreign Policy, Diaspora and Geopolitics* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2014).
5. K.M. Panikkar, *Asia and Western Dominance* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1959).
6. Kanti Bajpai and Siddharth Mallavarapu (eds.), *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home* (Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan, 2009).
7. Kanti Bajpai and Siddharth Mallavarapu (eds.), *International Relations in India: Theorising the Region and Nation* (Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan, 2005).
8. Navnita Chaddha Behera (ed.), *International Relations in South Asia: Search for an Alternative Paradigm* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2008).
9. Partha Chatterjee, *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse* (London: Zed Press, 1993).
10. Philip Darby, *At the Edge of International Relations: Postcolonialism, Gender and Dependency* (London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2000).

RELIGION IN WORLD POLITICS

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

The subdued, implicit and behind the door role of religion in world politics is in the process of fast becoming explicit with great recognized potential to influence the dynamics of inter-states relationship. Its resurgent role is greatly affecting the language of today's global politics. It has greatly contributed in new identity politics throughout the world. It has acquired the centre stage position in the clash of civilizations thesis as well as in the idea of dialogue among civilizations narratives.

It does have huge potential to affect the entire gamut of world politics and major issues in international relations like inter-state war, ethnic conflict, civil war, terrorism, democracy, democratization and many other staples of international relations theory and practice. Religious consideration has been behind the politics of the framing of the transnational religious movements and the terrorist outfits. Role of religion as one of the motivating factors behind numerous religious movements of international implications and the involved duplicity of politics behind the framing and counter narratives are definitely posing existential threats to the world order and the peace at large. Religious dimensions of modern politics need debunking through critical analysis and rational construction. This is one of the major objectives of this study.

The resurgent political role of religion is a global phenomenon. West is not exception to this phenomenon. This fact exposes the tenuous character and easily susceptible nature of West's enlightened secular democracy more than the post-colonial societies of the global South. This development is puzzling because it either nullifies or questions the scientific predictions of modernization theorists and the dominant view of the "secularization thesis" which is/was being premised on the idea that religion would finally become redundant and irrelevant in international politics and therefore not a guiding or at least an influencing factor. The post cold war developments have produced the reality contrary to this dominant view.

The aim of this course structure is underscore the crucial role of religion in the post cold war global politics. It is accepted wisdom that religion is resurgent and matters, but exactly what this entails and precisely how religion matters in international politics is less understood. Another vital aim of this exercise is to explore the causes and consequences of what seems to be as a "God's Century".

Unit I: Introduction: An Overview

- Religion in the Political and Social Lives of Pre-Westphalian Social and Political Order
- The Evolution of the Westphalian State System and its Relationship with Religion
- The history of State Formation in the Post Colonial Societies of Afro-Asian and Latin American Countries and the Role of Religion
- Religion and the Perennial Question of National Identity

Unit II: Modernity, Religion and Socio-Political Order

- The Eurocentric Project of Modernity

- Modernity, Modernization and Modernism
- The Idea of Multiple Modernities and Secularities
- Varieties of Secularism and Secularization

Unit III: Religion and State-Society Relations

- Religion and the Social and Political Transformation
- Contestation Between Religion and Civil Society
- Religion and Multiplicity of Social and Political Conflicts
- Religion, Human Rights and the Universal Social Justice

Unit IV: Religion and the Question of National Identity

- Modernity and Democratization
- Democracy and Multiculturalism
- National and Transnational Social and Political Movements(International Civil Societies)
- Religious Fundamentalism-A Social and Political Constructivism

READING LIST

1. Robert Opello and Stephen Rosow, *The Nation-State and Global Order: A Historical Introduction to Contemporary Politics* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 004)
2. Fox, Jonathan (2012) *An Introduction to Religion and Politics: Theory and Practice*, London and New York: Routledge.
3. Rowe, Paul S. (2012) *Religion and Global Politics*, Don Mills, Ont.: Oxford University Press.
4. Elizabeth Shakman Hurd, *The Politics of Secularism in International Relations* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2008)
5. Bruce, Steve (2013) *Secularization: In Defence of an Unfashionable Theory*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
6. Toft, Monica Duffy, Daniel Philpott, and Timothy Samuel Shah (2011) *God's Century: Resurgent Religion and Global Politics*, New York: Norton.
7. Robert Wuthnow and Stephen Offutt (2008) *Transnational religious connections*, *Sociology of Religion* 69 (2): 209-232.
8. Mark Juergensmeyer (2008) *Transnational networks: global jihad*, in id., *Global Rebellion: Religious Challenges to the Secular State, from Christian Militias to Al Qaeda*, Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 193-211.
9. Mark Lilla (2007) *The Stillborn God: Religion, Politics, and the Modern West*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf
10. Timothy Samuel Shah and Daniel Philpott (2011) *The fall and rise of religion in international relations*, in Snyder, Jack (ed.) *Religion and International Relations Theory*, New York: Columbia University Press
11. Jonathan Fox (2012) *Secularization and secularism*, in id., *An Introduction to Religion and Politics: Theory and Practice*, London and New York: Routledge
12. Elizabeth Shakman Hurd (2008) *Varieties of secularism*, in id., *The Politics of Secularism in International Relations*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mujib Alam**

Introduction

This course aims to familiarize students with Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) – a well-defined and one of the major subfields of International Relations (IR) – which deals with the analyses of processes, outcomes and theories of foreign policy. The core of the course revolves around the examination of the question as to ‘why do states behave as they do in international system?’ The behavior of a state towards other country/countries in the international system is broadly defined as foreign policy. From this standpoint, the course explores the factors and constraints that shape a state’s foreign policy. The course has been designed by following ‘levels of analysis’ approach. The primary focus of the course is to analyse various theoretical and methodological approaches to foreign policy in general, besides providing due consideration to actor-specific focus of FPA.

Unit I: Introduction and Analytical Framework

- Meaning of foreign policy; introduction to foreign policy analysis (FPA)
- FPA as a field of study: A brief historical overview
- Introduction to analytical frameworks: Levels of analysis and units of analysis; Agent-structure debate; Actors and structures in foreign policy making process

Unit II: Systemic/Structural-Level Foreign Policy Analysis

- Rational actor theories of foreign policy: Realism and foreign policy; Liberalism and foreign policy
- International Norms and Foreign Policy (Constructivism)
- Transnational advocacy groups/MNCs/diasporas/other non-state actors and foreign policy

Unit III: State/Societal-Level Theories of Foreign Policy

- Organisational theory; Bureaucratic politics/Organisational processes model; Groupthink; Elite theory
- Government factors/domestic structure and foreign policy-making
- Media; Public opinion; Interest groups; National culture

Unit IV: Individual-Level Analysis and Case Studies

- Psychological theories; Personality and Leadership
- Foreign policy making in India
- Case studies from India’s foreign policy: India and the WTO (system level analysis); India-US Nuclear Deal (state/societal level analysis); India’s foreign policy under Narendra Modi (individual level analysis)

READING LIST

1. Steve Smith, Amelia Hadfield and Tim Dunne, *Foreign Policy: Theories, Actors, Cases*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012, 2nd edition.
2. Mark Webber and Michael Smith, *Foreign Policy in a Transformed World*, Routledge, 2013.
3. Valerie M. Hudson, *Foreign Policy Analysis: Classic and Contemporary Theory*, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2013, 2nd edition.
4. Laura Neack, J. Hey, and P. Heaney, *Foreign Policy Analysis: Continuity and Change in Its Second Generation*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1995.
5. Chris Alden and Amnon Aran, *Foreign Policy Analysis – New Approaches*, London: Routledge, 2012.
6. Marijke Breuning, *Foreign Policy Analysis: A Comparative Introduction*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007, 1st edition.
7. Derek Beach, *Analyzing Foreign Policy*, Palgrave & Macmillan, 2012.
8. Christopher Hill, *The Changing Politics of Foreign Policy*. Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2003.
9. Walter Carlsnaes, “The Agency-Structure Problem in Foreign Policy Analysis”, *International Studies Quarterly*, 36 (September 1992), pp. 245-70.
10. J. Bandyopadhyaya, *The Making of India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 2003, 3rd edition.

FOREIGN POLICY OF CENTRAL ASIAN STATES

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Abuzar Khairi**

Introduction

The emergence of newly independent states of Central Asia has created the importance of external players to the domestic politics of Central Asia. Foreign policies in the region generally aim to maintain balance among great powers and to ensure regime security. This course will provide in-depth knowledge of foreign policies of the countries in these regions. The course will enable the students to develop their understanding of the attractiveness of this region with reference to its richness in natural resources (e.g., oil and gas, gold, cotton, uranium, and other non-mineral resources). It evaluates the political processes, challenges, achievements specific to the regional countries, and also to explore the issues of international relations, governance, energy, security and conflict resolution in the region.

Unit I: Introduction to Foreign Policy Formulation

- General introduction to Foreign Policy
- Evolution of Foreign Policy of Central Asia
- Determinants of Foreign Policy
- Foreign Policy in post-Cold War period

Unit II: Central Asian states and Regional Powers

- CIS and China
- CIS and Turkey
- CIS and India

Unit III: Major Powers and Central Asian states

- CIS and USA
- CIS and Russia
- CIS and EU

Unit IV: Regional Organizations and CIS

- SCO
- Eurasian Union
- Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)

READING LIST

1. Berryman John, "Geopolitics and Russian Foreign Policy", *International Politics*, Vol.49, No.4, 2012.
2. Burbank, Jane and Frederick Cooper, *Empires in World History: Power and Politics of Difference*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2010
3. Cooley, Alexander, *Great Games, Local Rules: The New Great Power Contest in Central Asia*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2012.
4. Haslam, Jonathan, *Russia cold war: From the October Revolution to the Fall of the*

Wall, New Haven: Yale University Press, 2012

5. *ers and Regional Dynamics in Eurasia: The Return of the Great Game*, New York: Palgrave, 2010
6. Kanet, Roger E., *Russian Foreign Policy in the 21st Century*, Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2011
7. Zbigniew Brzezinski, *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and*
8. *Its Geostrategic Imperatives*, New York: Basic Books, 1997

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Sabiha Alam**

Introduction

The environment has become a major focal point of international cooperation and conflict. Responding to growing threats of environmental degradation, countries have signed over 700 international treaties designed to protect and manage the environment. They have developed elaborate tools and systems for observing and modelling of the international environment, translating this knowledge into policy instrument for governance. This course aims to provide an understanding of the processes and paradigms of international environmental governance. The fact that the boundaries of States rarely coincide with those of ecosystems or systems of human activity implies that effective governance of natural resources and environmental services requires international cooperation. The course aims to examine the concept and approaches to international environmental governance.

Unit I: Essential Concepts of Global Environmental Governance

- Interdependence between environmental problems and solutions
- The concept of sustainable development

Unit II: Global Environmental Politics, International Environmental Regimes

- History of environmental policy making from the 1970s
- Legal and political aspects of environmental treaty formulation
- North-South Politics and environmental cooperation
- NGO's, the corporate sector and environmental governance
- Science and policy of environmental diplomacy.

Unit III: Introduction to International Environmental Law

- International environmental negotiations-Climate change
- Biodiversity, Hazardous waste trade
- Techniques and procedures
- World Trade Organisation

Unit IV: International Economic Governance and the Environment

- International trade regime
- Managing conflict between environmental and economic regimes
- Environment and International Relations

READING LIST

1. Adil Najam, Mahaela Paqa and Nadaa Taiyab. 2006. Global Environmental Governance: A Reform Agenda. International Institute of Sustainable Development.
2. Bharat H. Desai. 2014. International Environmental Governance: Towards UNEP. Brill Oulive Book and Journal.

3. Cashore, B. 2002. Legitimacy and Privatization of Environmental Governance: How Non- State Market Driven Governance Systems Gain Rule Making Authority. *Governance* 15: 502- 529.
4. Clapp, J. 2005. Transnational corporations and global environmental governance. *Handbook of Global Environmental Politics*. P. Dauvergne (eds). Cheltenham, Edward Elgar: 284- 297.
5. Malgosia Fitznaurice. 2009. *Contemporary Issues in International Environmental Law*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
6. Nelson L. 2007. The Role of the United Nations: from Stockholm to Johannesburg. *Handbook of Globalization and Environment*. CRC Press: 155- 176.
7. Robert Falker. 2003. Private Environmental Governance and International Relations: Exploring the Links. *Global Environmental Politics* 3 (2): 72- 87.
8. Robert Falker. 2013. *The Handbook of Global Climate and Environmental Policy*. Wiley and Sons.
9. Saito Jensen, M. 2015. *Theories and Methods for the Study of Multilateral Environmental Governance*. Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia.
10. Sheila Aggarwal. 2011. *The Policy Process in International Environmental Governance*. Palgrave Macmillan.

GLOBALIZATION

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr. Safia Mehdi**

Introduction

Globalisation is a contemporary phenomenon with historical roots. From the time of the European imperial regimes there has been growing interdependence between the metropolitan states and the ex-colonial nations. The interdependence between nations has various facts economic, trade financial ecosystems political, cultural, tourism and communication migration, sports and entertainment, religious and spiritual, strategic and military. In this context borders constructed by human beings are effective only upto a point. The present course proposes to introduce the various theories of globalisation and explain its evolution and growth with special reference to the Post Second World War and the Post Cold War periods upto the contemporary times. It would analyze the reasons why the growth of a money based market economy transfers the impact of its own developments to other countries. It would demonstrate that the role of single governments in being able to control the growth of globalization is limited by many factors. The nation states have to adopt a selective strategy of “opening up” to external investments by multinational companies and Foreign Institutional Investors. At the same time they have to provide protection to indigenous companies and the poor and lay down strict guidelines for keeping the environment free from pollution whether this arises from fuel emissions, the burning of coal or wood or the indiscriminate use of chemicals in the manufacture of various products. An approach of mutual cooperation in building regional barriers against the negative pressures of globalization checks by multilateral institutions would optimize gains from globalisation. When the strategy of adding to our economic products whether derived from bio diversity, health care systems or cheaper but well designed manufacturers eg textiles and jewellery this has added another new dimension to globalization.

Unit I: The Evolution of the Theory of Globalization

- From colonial globalization to aid and trade with peripheral countries;
- Theories proposed by Immanuel Wallerstein, Andre gunder and others;
- Globalisation as the spread of capitalism-theories proposed by Frieden and Bill Warren.

Unit II: Globalization and Politics in the Developing Countries

- The fall of the Soviet Union followed by a wave of Democratization in the developing countries;
- Development of resistance against western intervention and strategy of regime change often in the form of irrational Terrorism;
- Rise of people’s expectations for a decent living.

Unit III: Globalisation and Culture

- Growth of multiculturalism through impact of media, travel and migration;
- Synthesis of a new kind and the creation of multi-ethnic societies with global linkages.

Unit IV: Globalization and Economic Development in Developing Countries

- Greater movement of capital, technology, information;
- Growth of trade and manufacture;

- Skills and education as well as social and economics inequalities, diversification of ownership.

READING LIST

Essential Readings

1. Andrew Jones, *Globalisation: Key Thinkers*, Polity Press USA 2010.
2. Joseph Stiglitz, *Making Globalisation Work* Penguin England 2006.
3. Andre Gunder Frank, *Re Orient Global Economy in the Asian Age* Vistaar Publications, New Delhi , 1998.
4. John Naisbitt *Global Paradox*, Avon Books, NY 1994.
5. Basingstoke, *International Political Economy and Post Structural Politics*, Palgrave Macvillan 2006.
6. Kenneth Waltz, *Theory of International Politics*, Reading, U.K., 2009.
7. Rhilliams, *Culture and Materialism*, , London, Verso, 2005.
8. J. Tomlinson, *The Globalization of Culture*, Cambridge, Polity.
9. *Management Systems and Workers Participation in globalised economy*, Oxford Publishing House, Kolkata, 2007.
10. Ian Goldin, Kenneth Reinert, *Globalisation for Development* Palgrave MacMillan and IBRD Washington, 2006.

Suggested Readings

1. Rolph Gamory and William J Baumol MIT, USA 2000 *Global Trade and Conflicting National Interests*, The New International Economy Ed by Harry Makler, Alberto Martinelli and Neil Smelser SAGE Publications 1982.
2. *Development Theory in Transition* by Maginns Blomstorm & Bjorn Zed Book=London 1984.
3. Collins *The Miracle –The Epic Story of Asia’s Quest for Wealth –Michel Schuman Harper NY 2009.*
4. Arthur Swan *The Crash of 2008*, Shree Book Centre, Mumbai, 2009.
5. M. Rogers *Diffusion of Innovations* Everett, Free Press, NY, 1995.
6. IP Khosla, *The Politics and Economics of Regionalism*, Konarak Publishers, New Delhi, 2014.
7. CP Bhambhri, *Nation State and Democracy Shipra Globalisation India, ND 2005.*
8. *Globalisation and Third World Trade Unions*, Madhyan Publisher New Delhi, 1995
9. Roy R Anderson, Robert F Seibert, Jon G Wagner, eds *Politics and Change in the Middle East, Sources of Conflict and Accommodation* Prentice Hall New Jersey 1990.

SEMESTER - III

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOPOLITICS

(Compulsory Course)

Course In-Charge: **Prof G M Shah**

Introduction

Political Geography deals with the study of relationship between geographical factors and political entities. Only where man's organization of space and historical and cultural influence upon geographical patterns are related to political organizations are we in the realm of political geography. Geopolitics is one of the important sub-disciplines of political geography which deals with the analysis of the geographic influences on power relationships in international relations. Geopolitics is concerned with the spatial requirements of a state, while political geography examines only its spatial conditions.

To determine how political organizations are influenced by and adjusted to physiographic conditions and how the influence of politics on geography and landscape give rise to spatial patterns of human organization is the aim of the political geography. The study of geopolitics is very crucial to the understanding of the behaviour of political entities in general and the great powers in particular in relation to the core and rising semi-periphery to dominate the periphery.

The present course on *Political Geography and Geopolitics* has been designed to help the post-graduation level students in developing a thorough understanding of the spatiality of intra-national and national politics as well as international relations in the framework of world systems approach to the political geography and geopolitics. The course has been structured in to four broad units and each unit has been divided into three sub-units. The first unit deals with the nature, scope and development of political geography as a distinct sub-field of geography discipline. The second unit deals with the fundamental concepts and theories of geopolitics which give it the recognition of a sub-discipline of political geography sharing close relationship with international relations. The third unit deals with the geography of imperialism, decolonization and post-colonial world to understand the contemporary world from the prism of historical political economy processes that have shaped it since the emergence of present world economy. The fourth unit deals with territory, state, nation and locality in political geography to familiarize the students with spatial structure of political entities at national and regional levels. The course can go a long way in enabling the students to develop the understanding of political phenomenon through the interface of local experience, national ideology and world reality. A detailed outline of the course is given as under:

Unit I: Nature, Scope and Development of Political Geography

- Introduction to the Political Geography: Meaning, definition, subject matter, sub-fields of political geography and its relationship with other social sciences.
- History and Development of Political Geography: Contribution of Aristotle, Strabo, Ibn Khaldun, Jean Bodin, Charles Baron de Montesquieu, Karl Ritter and Friedrich Ratzel to the field of political geography.
- Approaches to the Study of Political Geography: Organismic Approach, Chorological Approach, Spatial-Behavioural Approach and World Systems Approach.

Unit II: Fundamental Concepts and Theories of Geopolitics

- Introduction to Geopolitics: Meaning, definition and types of geopolitics; influences of social Darwinism and colonialism on the origin and development of classical geopolitics.
- Theories of Geopolitics: Geopolitical ideas of Rudolph Jellen, Heartland Theory by H.J. Mackinder; German Geopolitik of Karl Haushofer; Rimland Theory by Nicholas J. Spykman; Sea Power Theory by Alfred Thayer Mahan; Air Power Supremacy by Alexander Seversky; Unified Field Theory by Stephen B. Jones and Multi-Polar World Model by Sual B. Cohen.
- Contemporary Geopolitical Discourses: Critical Geopolitics by John Agnew, Gearoid Toal, Simon Dalby and Klaus Dodds; The Theory of Clash of Civilizations by Samuel P. Huntington; The Grand Chessboard by Zbigniew Brzezinski; End of History by Francis Fukuyama; and War and Peace in the Twenty First Century by Thomas Barnett.

Unit III: Geography of Imperialism, Decolonization and Post-Colonial World

- Formal and Informal Imperialism: Cycles of formal imperialism, geography of formal imperialism, economics of formal imperialism; trade policy, world economy and the mechanism of unequal exchange under informal imperialism.
- Theories of Imperialism: Liberal theories of imperialism; Marxist theories of imperialism; and World Systems interpretation of imperialism.
- Decolonization and Post-Colonial World: Decolonization in the periphery of Old World; the bipolar World Order and the global implications of Cold War; the formation of regional cooperation organizations; the geopolitical and socio-economic impact of the disintegration of the communist bloc and the interventions of capitalist core in the global periphery.

Unit IV: Territory, State, Nation and Locality in Political Geography

- Territory and Territoriality: Territorial structure of sovereign states with special reference to core areas, capital cities, frontiers and boundaries; territorial behaviour, functions and strategies of territoriality.
- Concepts and Theories of State, Nation and Nationalism: Hartshorn's Theory of Territorial Integration; The Pluralistic Theory of State, Marxist Theories of State, the State in the world economy; the doctrine of nationalism, nationalism in practice and Nairn's Theory of nationalism.
- Political Ecology of Localities: Ecological Theory- the hidden political dimension; ecology as spatial structure; political socialization in place; the ideology and locality; place and protest; the Political Location Theory; locational conflicts and the politics of boundaries.

READING LIST

1. Agnew, J. (2003); *Geopolitics: Re-visioning World Politics*; 2nd edition, Routledge, London.
2. Brzezinski, Zbigniew; (1997); *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geo-strategic Imperatives*, Basic Books.

3. Cohen, Saul B. (2003); *Geopolitics of World System*; Rowman and Littlefield; Lanham.
4. Dikshit, R.D. (2000); *Political Geography: The Spatiality of Politics*; Tata Macgraw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Dodds, K. and D. Atkinson (eds.); (2000); *Geopolitical Traditions: A Century of Geopolitical Thought*; Routledge, London
6. Francis Fukuyama, (1995);“The End of History”, in Toal; Dalby and Routledge (eds.); *The Geopolitics Reader*; pp. 114-124.
7. Glassner, Martin Ira and Chuck Fahrer (2004); *Political Geography*, John Wiley; Danvers, Massachusetts.
8. Gray, Colins, S. and Sloan, Geoffrey (eds.); (1999); *Geopolitics, Geography and Strategy*; Frank Cass, London.
9. Extracts from *The Geopolitics Reader*; H.J. Mackinder, “ The Geographical Pivot of History”; Haushofer, “Why Geopolitik?”; Kennan, G., “The Sources of Soviet Conduct, 78-81. “The Truman Doctrine”.
10. Jones, Michael, Rhys Jones and Michael Woods (2004); *An Introduction to Political Geography: Space, Place and Politics*; Routledge, London.
11. Samuel, P. Huntington, “The Clash of Civilizations”, in Toal ; Dalby; Routledge (eds.)*The Geopolitics Reader*; pp. 159-169.
12. Spykman, N.J. *The Geography of Place*; Harcour Brace, New York.
13. Taylor, P.J. (1985); *Political Geography: World Economy, Nation-State and Locality*; Longman, London, New York.
14. Thomas P.M. Barnett, (2004); *The Pentagon’s New Map: War and Peace in the Twenty-First Century*; Penguin, London
15. Tuathail, Gearoid O and Dalby, Simon (eds.); (1998); *Rethinking Geopolitics*, Routledge, London.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Compulsory Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mujib Alam and Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari**

Introduction

This course introduces International Organization and International Law—two closely interlinked, yet distinctive fields of study—which constitute major components of International Studies. It aims at providing students an in-depth knowledge of international organisations (IOs) and international laws which are essential for understanding international relations. The focus of the first two sections is to familiarise students with the structure, function and processes mainly of international governmental organizations which are more formal and play major roles in efforts for international cooperation and global governance. Despite these, the role and effectiveness of IOs vary extensively – across organizations, issues, regions, and over time. A central aim of the course is to comprehend these differences and their implications for the solution of transnational challenges. The first part of the course dwells upon international governmental organizations – having worldwide membership (the UN system) and some organizations which have membership at regional levels (regional organizations/ROs) – as well as a few international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). The last two sections provide in-depth introduction to origin, development, sources and nature of International Law. They also intend to familiarise students with different theoretical approaches to International Law and several core concepts essential for comprehensive understanding of International Law and global governance.

Unit I: Introduction to IOs and Understanding the UN System

- International Organisations (IOs): definitions/meaning, types, characteristics and brief sketch of their evolution; League of Nations: achievements and failures; Collective security
- IOs and IR theory: Realist, liberal/institutionalist and constructivist theoretical approaches
- Introduction to the United Nations (UN) system; Issues of global governance and, role and significance of the principal UN organs with regard to peace & security; human rights; development
- Role and significance of major UN programmes, specialised UN agencies and other world bodies: UNICEF; UNEP; UNHCR; UNESCO; WHO; IAEA

Unit II: International/Regional Cooperation and Global Governance

- Global political economy and global governance: Role and importance of World Bank (IBRD); IMF; GATT/WTO
- Regional Organisations and regional cooperation: SAARC; ASEAN; GCC; African Union
- Global Civil Society and INGOs: Red Cross; Human Rights Watch; Green Peace
- UN reform: structural and ideational aspects; India and the UN

Unit III: The Nature and Development of International Law

- Origin, and evolution of International Law
- Sources of International Law
- International Law and Municipal Law

- Theoretical approaches to International Law

Unit IV: Concepts in International Law

- State
- Recognition
- Sovereignty
- International Law for Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

READING LIST

Essential Readings

1. Archer, Clive, *International Organizations: Key Concepts in International Politics*, vol.1, Routledge, 2015, 4th edition.
2. Armstrong, David (ed.), *Routledge Handbook of International Law*, Routledge, New York, 2009
3. Aust, Anthony. *Handbook of International Law*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2005.
4. Barkin, J.S., *International Organizations: Theories and Institutions*, New York, 2006.
5. Bennett, A. LeRoy and James K. Oliver. *International Organizations: Principles and Issues*, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 2002, 7th edition.
6. Brownlie, Ian. *Principles of Public International Law*. New York: Oxford University Press, 5th ed., 1998.
7. Chimni, B.S. *International Law and World Order: A Critique of Contemporary Approaches*. New Delhi: Sage, 1993.
8. Daws, Sam and Natalie Samarasinghe (eds), *The United Nations*, 8 volume set, Sage Publications, London, 2015.
9. Janis, Mark W. *An Introduction to International Law*. New York: Aspen, 3rd ed., 1999.
10. Karns, Margaret P. and Karen A. Mingst, *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*, Lynner Rienner Publishers, 2010.

Suggested Readings

1. Armstrong, David, Lorna Lloyd and John Redmond, *International Organisation in World Politics*, Basingstoke, UK, Palgrave Macmillan, 2005, 3rd edition.
2. Bartelson, Jens. *A Genealogy of Sovereignty*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1995.
3. Biermann, Frank, *International Organizations in Global Environmental Governance*, Taylor & Francis, 2009.
4. Boczek, Boleslaw Adam. *International Law: A Dictionary*. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 2005
5. Bothe, Michael, Peter Macalister-Smith and Thomas Kurzidem, eds. *National Implementation of International Humanitarian Law*. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1990.
6. Brownlie, Ian, ed. *Basic Documents in International Law*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 5th ed., 2002.
7. Buchanan, Allen. *Justice, Legitimacy, and Self-Determination: Moral Foundations for International Law*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.

8. Byers, Michael, ed. *The Role of Law in International Politics: Essays in International Relations and International Law*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.
 9. Crawford, James R. *The Creation of States in International Law*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2nd ed., 2006.
 10. D'Amato, Anthony A. *International Law Sources*. Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff, 2004.
 11. Damrosch, Lori Fisler and David J. Scheffer, eds. *Law and Force in the New International Order*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1991.
 12. Diehl, Paul F. (ed.), *Politics of Global Governance: International Organisations in an Independent World*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2005, 3rd edition.
 13. Fox, James R. *Dictionary of International and Comparative Law*. Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana Publ., 3rd ed., 2003.
 14. Gayim, Eyassu. *The Principle of Self-Determination*. Oslo: Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, 1990.
 15. Goldsmith, Jack L. and Eric A. Posner. *The Limits of International Law*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.
 16. Gray, Christine. *International Law and the Use of Force*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.
 17. Greenwood, Christopher. *Humanitarian Intervention: Law and Policy*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2001.
 18. Higgins, Rosalyn. *Problems and Process: International Law and How We Use It*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.
 19. Hoffman, Stanley. *The Ethics and Politics of Humanitarian Intervention*. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press, 1996.
 20. Iriye, Akira, *Global Community: The Role of International Organizations in the Making of the Contemporary World*, University of California Press, 2002.
 21. Jordan, Robert S. and Werner J. Feld, *International Organizations: A Comparative Approach to the Management of Cooperation*, Greenwood Publishing Group, 2001.
 22. Kelsen, Hans. *Principles of International Law*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 2nd ed., 1966.
 23. Krasner, Stephen D., ed. *Problematic Sovereignty: Contested Rules and Political Possibilities*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2001.
 24. MacKenzie, David Clark, *A World Beyond Borders: An Introduction to the History of International Organisations*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 2010.
 25. Pease, Kelly-Kate S., *International Organizations: Perspectives on Governance in the Twenty-first Century*, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2008.
 26. Reinaida, Bob, *Routledge History of International Organisation: From 1815 to the Present*, London & New York: Routledge, 2009.
 27. Reus-Smit. Christian, ed. *The Politics of International Law*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
 28. Taylor, Paul, *International Organization in the Age of Globalization*, Continuum International Publishing Group, 2005.
 29. Tesón, Fernando R. *A Philosophy of International Law*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1998.
- Ziring, Lawrence, Robert E. Riggs and Jack C. Plano, *The United Nations, International Organization and World Politics*, Thomson, Wadsworth, 2005, 4th edition.

CULTURE AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

(Optional Course)

(Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

Course In-Charge: **Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy**

Introduction

The aim of this course is to understand the relationship between culture and international studies. The many definitions of culture will be discussed, as also the 'cultural turn' within International Studies. 'Culture' will be discussed in the historical contexts of the premodern, modern and postmodern ages. The Marxist concept of 'hegemony', propounded by Gramsci, and the liberal concept of 'soft power', proposed by Joseph Nye, will be analysed in the context of the Cold War and post Cold War periods. Social identities and their 'production' will also be focused upon, in relation to cultural formations. Theories of Orientalism and Postcoloniality will also be touched upon. The construction of space, region, nation, the global, the international, the diasporic, the exilic through culture will be analysed. Culture and its hierarchies, as well as subalternity will also be discussed.

Unit I: Definitions of Culture

- Disciplines and their definitions of culture
- Premodern, modern and postmodern culture

Unit II: Culture in relation to International Studies

- The market and the state and their relation to culture
- Culture under capitalism and socialism
- Orientalism
- Postcoloniality
- Other theories (Huntington, Fukuyama)

Unit III: Hegemony and Soft Power

- Gramsci
- Nye

Unit IV: Space, Culture and International Studies

- Identity formations
- Space, culture and constructions of Inside/Outside
- Hierarchies of culture

READING LIST

Books

1. B Ashcroft, G Griffiths, H Tiffin. *The Postcolonial Studies Reader*, Routledge, New York, 1995
2. B S Chimni, Siddharth Mallavarapu (eds.). *International Relations: Perspectives for the Global South*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012
3. David Forgacs (ed.). *The Gramsci Reader*, New York University Press, NY, 2000
4. Edward Said. *Orientalism*, Penguin, India, 2001

5. Francis Fukuyama. *The End of History and the Last Man*, Free Press, NY, 1992
6. John Tomlinson. *Globalisation and Culture*, Polity Press and Blackwell Publishers, UK, 1999
7. J Macgregor Wise. *Cultural Globalisation*, Blackwell Publishing, Australia, 2008
8. J Paul Barker. *The Clash of Civilisations. Twenty Years On*, <http://www.e-ir.info/wp-content/uploads/Clash-of-Civilizations-E-IR.pdf>
9. Joseph Nye. *Soft Power*, Public Affairs, USA, 2005
10. Kanti Bajpai, Siddharth Mallavarapu. *International Relations in India: Theorising the Region and Nation*, Volume 2, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2005
11. Michael Mazarr. *Culture in International Relations*, Washington Quarterly, Vol 19, Issue 2, 1996
12. Perry Anderson. *The Origins of Postmodernity*, Verso, UK, 1998
13. Raymond Williams. *Culture and Society 1780-1950*, Columbia University Press, 1983
14. Raymond Williams. *Keywords*, Oxford University Press, USA, 1985
15. Samuel Huntington. *The Clash of Civilisations and the Remaking of World Order*, <http://stetson.edu/artsci/political-science/media/clash.pdf>
16. Simon During. *The Cultural Studies Reader*, Routledge, 2007
17. T Oakes, P Price. *The Cultural Geography Reader*, Routledge, USA, 2008

Articles

1. Bhupinder Brar. 'Theorising Transitions: Post-Coloniality, Post-Socialism and the Coming Age of Globalisation' in *Interpreting Globalisation: Perspectives in International Relations*,
2. RajenHarshe. *Culture, Identity and International Relations*, EPW, Vol 41, No 37, Sept 16-22, 2006

THE CONCEPT OF SECURITY: THEORETICAL APPROACHES AND DEBATES

(Optional Course)

(Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

Course In-Charge: **Prof Ajay Darshan Behera**

Introduction

Traditional security studies were overwhelmed with the problem of force in international politics. Therefore, military-focused, state-centrism was at the heart of traditional security studies. Beginning with the Cold War period, security studies have evolved and are subject to debates as a result of the transformation in international politics. This course, following a discussion of traditional understandings of security, discusses various other contemporary attempts which are broader in purpose and scholarly treatment than were Cold War period security studies. The objective of the course is to understand the conceptions of security in its historicity and the underlying debates. The course also critically analyses the changing connotations of security and evaluates the assumptions and theories that underpin alternative conceptualisations of security as reflected through recent debates – like the most appropriate ‘referent object’ for security, ‘broadening’ security beyond military issues, and the concept of ‘securitisation.’ The differences and common ground between these approaches is highlighted through a consideration of key debates in contemporary security studies. Finally, the course re-examines security conceptions in the light of globalisation.

Unit I: The Concept of Security

- Traditional/Realist and Neorealist Conceptions
- Liberalism
- Post-Positivist Conceptions
- Post-Cold War and Post 9/11: The Crisis in Security Studies

Unit II: Theoretical Approaches

- Structural Realism
- Social Constructivism
- Critical Security Studies
- Feminist Conceptions

Unit III: The Changing Connotation of Security

- The Level of Analysis Problem
- Copenhagen School and the Securitisation Model
- Deepening and Broadening the Security Debates
- Human Security and the Debate on Security Referent

Unit IV: Globalisation and Security

- The Changing World Order
- Globalisation, Development and Security
- Neoliberalism and Security
- Intervention and the Challenges to Sovereignty in the Post-Cold War Period

READING LIST

Essential Reading

1. Alan Collins (ed.), *Contemporary Security Studies* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010)
2. Barry Buzan, Ole Weaver and Jaap de Wilde (eds.), *Security: A New Framework for Analysis* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1998)
3. Barry Buzan, *People, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post- Cold War Era*, 2nd ed. (Boulder: Lynne Reinner; 1991)
4. Brian L. Job, (ed.), *The (In)Security Dilemma: National Security of Third World States*, (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1992)
5. Caroline Thomas, *In Search of Security: The Third World in International Relations* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1987).
6. Keith Krause, and Michael C. William (eds.) *Critical Security Studies*, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1997)
7. Michael Sheehan, *International Security: An Analytical Survey* (New York: Lynne Rienner Publisher, 2006)
8. Mohammed Ayoob, *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1995)
9. Robert Patman, *Security in a Post-Cold War World* (London: Macmillan Press Limited, 1999)
10. Ronnie Lipschutz (ed.), *On Security* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1995)

Suggested Readings

1. Anthony F. Lang (ed.), *Just Intervention* (Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2003)
2. Barry Buzan and Ole Waever, (ed.), *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security* , Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2004
3. Christopher Bertram (ed.), *Third World Conflict and International Security* (London: Macmillan Press Ltd., 1982)
4. Edward E. Azar and Chung-in Moon, (eds.), *National Security in the Third World: The Management of Internal and External Threats*, (College Park: Centre for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland, 1988)
5. Edward A. Kolodziej, *Security and International Relations* (New York: Cambridge, 2005)
6. ICISS, *The Responsibility to Protect*, Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (Ottawa, December 2001)
7. Joel S. Migdal, *Strong Societies and Weak States: State-Social Relations and State Capabilities in the Third World* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1988)
8. Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Globalisation and Its Discontents* (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2002)
9. Ken Booth (ed.), *Critical Security Studies and World Politics* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2005)
10. Ken Booth, (ed.), *Statecraft and Security: The Cold War and Beyond* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998)
11. Ken Booth and Tim Dunne (eds.) *Worlds in Collision: Terror and the Future of Global Order* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2002)
12. Lloyd Pettiford and Melissa Curley, *Changing Security Agendas and the Third World* (London: Pinter, 1999)

13. Michael E. Brown, (ed.), *Ethnic Conflict and International Security* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1993)
14. Michael E. Brown (ed.), *Grave New World: Security Challenges in the 21st century* (Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2003)
15. Michael T. Klare and Daniel C. Thomas (eds.), *World Security: Trends and Challenges at Century's End* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991)
16. Muthiah Alagappa (ed.), *Asian Security Practice: Material and Ideational Influence* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1998)
17. Richard Wyn Jones, *Security, Strategy and Critical Theory* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1999)
18. Robert J. Art and Kenneth N. Waltz (eds.), *The Use of Force: Military Power and International Politics* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2004)
19. Robert Patman, (ed.), *Globalisation and Conflict: National Security in a 'New' Strategic Era* (New York: Routledge, 2006)
20. Roger Carey and Trevor C. Solomon, (eds.), *International Security in the Modern World*, (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992).
21. Sean M. Lynn-Jones and Steven E. Miller (eds.), *Global Dangers: Changing Dimensions of International Security* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1995)
22. Stephanie G. Neuman and Robert Harkavy (eds.) *Changing Security Agendas and the Third World* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1979)
23. Stuart Croft and Terry Terriff, (eds.), *Critical Reflections on Security and Change* (London: Frank Cass, 2000)

STATE, CIVIL SOCIETY AND NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH ASIA

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mathew Joseph C.**

Introduction

This course intends to introduce theories of State, Civil Society and New Social Movements in general and South Asia in particular. The importance of civil society as a notion and as an entity increased manifold in the context of the spread of Neo-liberalism and Globalization. The general tendency is to assume that the institution of State is increasingly losing its significance in the contemporary times of Globalization. However, in the Post-colonial world the coercive apparatus of the State is getting strengthened and it is withdrawing from other areas and leaving those spaces for civil society organizations and NGOs. This historical juncture witnesses the emergence of New Social Movements all over the world. The New Social Movements are fundamentally different from the existing or old social movements in very many ways. The emergence of New Social Movements and vibrant civil societies has resulted in expanding the meaning and process of democratization. They question both the authoritarian tendencies of the State and the 'un-civil elements in the civil societies. The linkages between State and Civil Society assume significance in this context. The course is divided into four units dealing with State, Civil Society and New Social Movements in both theoretical and empirical terms.

Unit I: State

- Theories of State
- Typology of States
- State and Social Classes
- State and Nation-building in South Asia

Unit II: Civil Society

- Conceptions of Civil Society
- Civil Society – State Linkages
- Neo-liberalism and the Rise of Civil Society
- Civil Societies in South Asia

Unit III: New Social Movements

- Social Movements: Old and New
- New Social Movements: Issues and Concerns
- New Social Movements: Structure and Praxis
- NGOs and Social Activism

Unit IV: New Social Movements in South Asia

- Environmental and Anti-Nuclear Movements
- Feminist Movements
- Subaltern Movements
- Human Rights Movements

READING LIST

Essential Readings

1. A.C. Sinha, *Bhutan: Ethnic Identity and National Dilemma* (New Delhi: Reliance Publishing House, 1991).
2. Amita Shastri and A.J. Wilson (eds.), *The Post – Colonial States of South Asia: Democracy, Identity, Development and Security* (London: Routledge Curzon, 2013).
3. Anita M. Weiss and S. Zulfiqar Gilani (eds.), *Power and Civil Society in Pakistan* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001).
4. Ayesha Jalal, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia* (New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1995).
5. Carolyn M. Elliot (ed.), *Civil Society and Democracy: A Reader* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003).
6. David Held, *Political Theory and the Modern State: Essays on State, Power and Democracy* (New Delhi: Maya Polity, 1998).
7. David Lewis, *Bangladesh: Politics, Economy and Civil Society* (Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 2011).
8. Gail Omvedt, *Dalit Visions: The Anti-cast Movement and the Construction of Indian Identity* (New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2006).
9. Ghanshyam Shah (ed.), *Social Movements and the State* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2002).
10. Iftikhar H. Malik, *State and Civil Society in Pakistan: Politics of Authority, Ideology and Ethnicity* (London: Macmillan Press Ltd., 1997).
11. Neera Chandhoke, *State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1995).
12. Quintin Hoare and Geoffrey Nowell Smith (eds. and translated), *Selections from the Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci* (Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan, 2010).
13. Ramachandra Guha, *The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000).
14. Ravinder Kaur, *Religion, Violence and Political Mobilization in South Asia* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2005).
15. Rita Manchanda (ed.), *States in Conflict with their Minorities: Challenges to Minority Rights in South Asia* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2010).
16. Robert D. Crews and Amin Tarzi, *The Taliban and the Crisis of Afghanistan* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).
17. S. D. Muni, *Maoist Insurgency in Nepal: The Challenge and the Response* (New Delhi: Rupa Publishing Company, 2003).
18. Sudipta Kaviraj and Sunil Khilnani (eds.), *Civil Society: History and Possibilities* (New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 2008).
19. Tom Brass, *New Farmers' Movements in India* (London: Routledge, 1995).
20. Ujjwal Kumar Singh (ed.), *Human Rights and Peace: Ideas, Laws, Institutions and Movements* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2009).

Suggested Readings

1. Amita Baviskar, *In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995).
2. Christophe Jaffrelot, *India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Low Castes in North Indian States* (New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2003).

3. Eva-Maria Hardtmann, *The Dalit Movement in India: Local Practices, Global Connections* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2010).
4. Gail Omvedt, *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and Socialist Tradition in India* (London: M.E. Sharpe Inc., 1993).
5. Ishtiaq Ahmed, *State, Nation and Ethnicity in Contemporary South Asia* (London: Pinter, 1998).
6. Janet M. Conway, *Identity, Place, Knowledge: Social Movements Contesting Globalization* (New Delhi: Aakar Books, 2007).
7. Khawar Mumtaz and Farida Shaheed, *Women of Pakistan: Two Steps Forward, One Step Back?* (Lahore: Vanguard Books (Pvt.) Ltd., 1987).
8. Paul R. Brass (ed.), *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal* (London: Routledge, 2010).
9. Ponna Wignaraja (ed.), *New Social Movements in the South: Empowering the People* (New Delhi: Vistar Publications, 1993).
10. Saadia Toor, *The State of Islam: Culture and Cold War Politics in Pakistan* (London: Pluto Press, 2011).

IDENTITY POLITICS IN WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

West Asia and North Africa (WANA) is not a monolithic sub-region in wider sense. Elements of convergence and divergence have been operating through multiple layers involving cooperation and confrontation on matters subjects to time and situation. This reality debunks the monolithic ideas of the WANA as being propounded by the Orientalists. This reality functions in deterministic way in defining the politics and the politics of identity in the region.

This region has been the victim of long irredentist behaviour of the European (Western) powers. The uninterrupted foreign interventions have also played in creating new grounds for politics with implications on identity.

The intra region dynamics of change has always been controversial and sometimes full with warring elements. This has also played factor in deciding the contours of the identity politics in the region.

The history of state formation and the dynamics of the formation of various social and economic classes have always been at the core of the identity politics in the region.

The preceding decades have witnessed the dramatic rise of religious assertion in political matters with huge implications on the entire gamut of other aspects of society and politics.

Last but not the least, this region is the most vital and integral part of the global system or order because of its unique geostrategic, geo-economic and geopolitical groundings. Therefore, this part has never been immune to the change taking place outside of its traditional thinking boundaries.

This course has been designed to facilitate the higher academic pursuit in the field of the politics of identity in the context of WANA region by applying the modern conceptual-theoretical frame of critical analysis with the hope that this would produce more tenable literature on the subject matter.

Unit I: Introduction

- Definitional Frameworks of Politics and Identity
- Theoretical and Conceptual Frameworks of the Politics of Identity
- Changing Meaning and Contours of Identity in Modern World.
- Place of Identity in Modern Politics: An Over View

Unit II: Linkage between Politics and Identity

- Political Anthropology and the Politics of Identity
- Politicisation of Identity or the Politics of Identification: A Theoretical Approach
- Globalisation and the Rise of Politics of Identity at the Sub-Regional Levels
- Changing Global Order and the Pressing Issues in the Politics of Identity

Unit III: Politics and Identity in West Asia and North Africa

- Colonialism, Nationalism and the beginning of new politics and Identity Formation
- Arab Nationalism, Iranian Nationalism and Turkish Nationalism and the Meta Narratives on Islam and Nationalism and the Perennial Question of National Identity
- History and the Dynamics of Modern State Formation and the Identity Question
- The Project of Zionism, Creation of Israel and the Beginning of New Politics for New Identity

Unit IV: New West Asia and North Africa

- The Politics of Islamism and the Formation of Religious–Political Identity
- Lingering of the Question of Palestine and the Geopolitics of the Politics of Identity
- Arab Uprising and the New Direction in the Politics of Identity
- New Demographic Landscapes, New Ethno-Sectarian and Gender Politics of Identity.

READING LIST

1. Michael G. Schatzberg, *Political Legitimacy in Middle Africa: Father, Family, Food* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2001).
2. Dale F. Eickelman and James Piscatori, *Muslim Politics*, new ed. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003).
3. Jonathan Spencer, "Post-colonialism and the Political Imagination," *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* 3, no. 1 (March 1997)
4. David D. Laitin, *Hegemony and Culture: Politics and Religious Change among the Yoruba* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986)
5. Lynch, Marc. *The Arab Uprising: The Unfinished Revolutions of the New Middle East*. New York: PublicAffairs, 2012.
6. Owen, Roger. *State, Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East*. 3rd ed. London: Routledge, 2004
7. Brumberg, Daniel. "Democratization in the Arab World? The Trap of Liberalized
8. Bellin, Eva. "The Robustness of Authoritarianism in the Middle East: Exceptionalism in Comparative Perspective." *Comparative Politics* 36, no. 2 (January 2004):
9. Cook, Steven A. *Ruling But Not Governing: The Military and Political Development in Egypt, Algeria, and Turkey*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007.
10. Bayat, Asef. *Making Islam Democratic: Social Movements and the Post-Islamist Turn*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2007.
11. Wickham, Carrie Rosefsky. *Mobilizing Islam: Religion, Activism, and Political Change in Egypt*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2002.
12. Bayat, Asef. *Life as Politics: How Ordinary People Change the Middle East*.
13. Halliday, Fred (1993) 'Orientalism and its Critics,' *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 20(2),
14. Lebovic, James and William Thompson (2006) 'An Illusionary or Elusive Relationship? The Arab Israeli Conflict and Repression in the Middle East,' *Journal of Politics* 68(3),
15. Fuller, Graham (2002) 'The Future of Political Islam,' *Foreign Affairs* 81(2), pp. 4860.
16. Kepel, Gilles and Anthony Roberts (2006) *Jihad: The train of political Islam*. London: I.B. Tauris.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mujib Alam**

Introduction

This course provides an in-depth introduction to historical as well as contemporary international relations of West Asian and North African states. The region, called by many as 'Middle East', is characterised as a unique sub-system of the larger international system due to its historical and socio-cultural antecedents. The course is designed at exploring mainly the political, economic and cultural relationships between and among states of the region as well as their interactions with external powers having implications for the region. The period of exploration spans from World War I to the present times and the aspects of analysis include conflict/war, efforts at peace and conflict resolution, incidence of cooperation in the form of alliance and regional integration, inter-state relations based on natural resources (especially oil), identity and religion. Besides, the course explores the role and involvement of selected external and regional players that shape and characterise the international relations of the region.

Unit I: Introduction and Historical Overview

- A general introduction to the region; explanation of geographical terminologies relevant for the region like Middle East, Levant, Mashriq, Maghrib, Anatolia, and MENA/WANA; people and their contemporary sociological makeup; The study of WANA region as an international sub-system
- The Ottoman and Qajar Empires and their interactions with Western powers during the 20th century; World War I, western colonial policy in the region and the international agreements; disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, the Mandate system and emergence of the modern state system in the WANA region
- An overview of inter-state relations in the region post-World War II (during the Cold War and post-Cold War periods)

Unit II: Themes and Issues in International Relations of the Region-I

- The Arab-Israeli conflict and aspects of peace-making efforts
- Other major conflicts and wars in the region: Three Gulf Wars and inter-state relations in the region (Iran-Iraq War; Second Gulf War; 2003 Iraq War)
- The 'Arab Spring' and its effects on the international relations of regional states

Unit III: Themes and Issues in International Relations of the Region-II

- Regional and international dimensions of oil politics
- Islam, identity and inter-state relations of the region
- Regionalism, regional organizations, alliances and intra-regional cooperation

Unit IV: Actors in International Relations of the Region

- External powers (United States, Russia, Europe & China) in the region: Their involvement in regional affairs and interactions with regional countries
- Interactions between/among major regional players (Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia & Egypt)

- India and West Asia: nature and aspects of contemporary relations, especially with the GCC countries

READING LIST

1. Louise Fawcett (ed.), *International Relations of the Middle East*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2013, 3rd edition.
2. Fred Halliday, *The Middle East in International Relations: Power, Politics and Ideology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2005.
3. Mehran Kamrava, *International Politics of the Persian Gulf*, Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, 2011.
4. William L. Cleveland and Martin Bunton, *A History of the Contemporary Middle East*, Westview, Boulder, CO, 2009.
5. Raymond Hinnebusch, *The International Relations of the Middle East*, Manchester University Press, Manchester & New York, 2003.
6. Carl Brown (ed.), *The Diplomacy of the Middle East: The International Relations of Regional and Outside Powers*, I.B. Tauris, New York, 2001.
7. Raymond Hinnebusch and Anoushiravan Ehteshami (eds.), *The Foreign Policies of the Middle East States*, Lynne Rienner Pub., Boulder, CO, 2001.
8. F. Gregory Gause, III, *The International Relations of the Persian Gulf*, Cambridge University Press, 2009.
9. Nonneman G. (ed.), *Analyzing Middle East Foreign Policies*, Routledge, 2005.
10. Milton-Edwards, Beverly, *Contemporary Politics in the Middle East*, Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 2006, 2nd edition.

ENVIRONMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Sabiha Alam**

Introduction

Environmental issues have become a fundamental element of the international political agenda due to their relationship with economy, natural resources and human security. This course is important from both the perspective of environmental studies and international relations. The course aims to equip the students of International and Area Studies with an understanding of the functioning of governments, international institutions, corporations and society address global environmental problems (including climate change, biodiversity loss, trade in hazardous waste, ozone depletion). It attempts to introduce the theories of international relations to address global environmental problems.

Unit I: International Environmental Problems

- Globalization of Environmental Concerns and Political Action
- Global commons issues, transboundary environmental problems
- Local cumulative problems (national) problems
- Environmental change and human security

Unit II: Actors in International Environmental Politics

- Nation States and North-South divide
- State led Environmental governance
- Non- State Environmental governance

Unit III: Environmental Treaty Regimes

- Study of Climate Change
- Biodiversity and Hazardous Waste Trade Regime their effectiveness and role in environmental protection and sustainability.

Unit IV: International Relations and Environmental Politics

- Contributions of the environment to International Relations Theory
- Political economy
- Globalization and Political Ecology
- Trans-national Movements linking environment and social justice

READING LIST

1. Anderson, Steiner, Geir Homeland (eds).2012. International Environmental Agreements. Routledge, New York.
2. Barret Scot. 2003. Environment and Statecraft: the strategy of environmental treaty making: Oxford Univ. Press.
3. Edith Brown Weiss and Harold K. Jacobson. 1998. Engaging Countries: Strengthening Compliance with International Environmental Accords. Cambridge Press.

4. Jean- Frederic Morin and Amandive Orsini. 2015. Essential Concepts of Global Environmental governance. Earthscan Publications.
5. Jennifer A. Elliot. 2013. An Introduction to Sustainable Development. Routledge Publication.
6. John Baylis, Steve Smith, Patricia Owens. 2011. The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations. Oxford Univ. Press.
7. Lynn M. Wagner. 2013. “A Forty Year Search For a Single Negotiating Text: Rio+20 as a Post- Agreement Negotiation”. *International Negotiation* 18 (3): 333- 366.
8. Pamela S. Chasele, David L. Dawine, Janet Welsh Brown. 2006. Global Environmental Politics. Westview Press.
9. Regina Axelrod, David Leonard Downie and Norman J. Vig. 2005 (ed) *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law and Policy*. Earthscan Publication.
10. World Commission on Environment and Development. 1987. *Our Common Future*. Oxford Univ. Press.

COLONIALISM AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari**

Introduction

African countries are the latest in the block to get independence in the 1960s. Unlike in Asia the national movement in Africa was very short and in some countries it was non-existent. Independence has brought its own problems. New problems like national integration, ethnic strife, problems of governance, political corruption, and economic underdevelopment, social unrests surfaced. The African leaders thought that independence would solve these problems by bringing a new political and economic order. But the euphoria did not last long. The dreams of economic development, national self-reliance and African unity remained elusive. African countries became increasingly impoverished and more dependent on foreign aid than ever before. Therefore Africa is the classic case of lack of governance.

Unit I: Colonialism and its Impact

- Colonialism and Africa
- Scramble for Africa
- Various colonial policies and its Impact on Africa
- Colonial Legacies

Unit II: African Nationalism and National Movements

- Evolution of African nationalism after World War II
- Nationalist Movements in major African countries
- Decolonisation Processes
- Political and economic Problems at the time of Independence

Unit III: Problems of Independence

- Political, & Economic situation in African Countries at the time of Independence
- Problems of Integration & Nation- building
- Social Change
- Economic Underdevelopment

Unit IV: Democratic Development in Africa

- Growth of Political Parties in African countries
- Multi-party democracy in Africa
- One-party rule in Africa
- Democratic Movements in Africa (second phase)

Unit V: Military Rule in Africa

- Military as an institution in Africa
- Military as an alternate model in Africa
- Military coups in Africa
- Impact of Military coups in African Polity

READING LIST

1. Mahamood Mamdani, "Citizen and Subjects: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of late Colonialism", Princeton University press, 1996
2. -----, "When victims become killer: Colonialism, Nationalism, and Genocide in Rwanda", Princeton University Press, 2001
3. William Zartman, "Collapsed States: The disintegration and Restoration of Legitimate authority", Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 1995
4. W. Rodney, "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa", TPH, Dar-es-Salaam, 1991.
5. Basil Davidson, "The Black man's Burden: Africa and the curse of the nation state", Times Books, New York.
6. Thomas Hodgkin, "Nationalism in Colonialism Africa", Frederick Muller, London, 1956
7. Basil Davidson, "The search for Africa: History, Culture, Politics", Random House, New York, 1994
8. Ali A Mazrui, (ed.), "Africa since 1935", University of California Press, Berkeley, 1999
9. John Iiiff, "Africans: The History of a Continent", Cambridge University Press, New York, 1995
10. John D Hargreaves, "Decolonisations in Africa", Longman, London, 1996
11. John D Fage & William Tordoff, "A History of Africa", Routledge, New York, 2001
12. David Birmingham, "The Decolonisation of Africa", Ohio University Press, 1995
13. Basil Davidson, "Modern Africa: A social and Political History, Longman, New York, 1994
14. David N Abdulai, "African Renaissance: Challenges solutions and the Road Ahead", Asean Academic, London, 2001
15. Samir Amin, "Imperialism and Unequal Development", Sussex, 1977
16. J. S. Coleman & Roseberg, "Political parties and national Integration in Tropical Africa", Berkley, California, UCP, 1964
17. Anirudha Gupta, Government and Politics in Africa, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1974
18. A. R. Zolberg, "Creating Political Order": The Party –States of West Africa, Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966
19. D. Austin, "Politics in Ghana", Oxford University Press, London, 1964
20. C. G. Rosberg, Jr (ed), "Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa", University of California Press, Berkeley, 1964
21. R. B. Collier, "Regimes in Tropical Africa: Changing Forms of Supremacy.1945-75", University of California Press, Berkeley, 198

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Aliva Mishra**

Introduction

Comprising 8 states and one fifth of the humanity, South Asia is one of the world's complex regions. All the states except Afghanistan have had shared colonial past, which has greatly influenced the post-independence developments creating almost identical challenges to state-making and nation-building process. In the decade following the end of the Cold War, the region has seen a wave of democratic transition though marked by chaos and violence including religious terrorism. Apart from providing a brief historical context to understand the problematic process of state formation in the region, this course aims at acquainting the students with the dynamics of political change unfolding in the post-Cold War decades.

Unit I: Introducing South Asia

- Regional Profile & Peculiarities
- Historical Background
- Emergence of Modern State System
- Typology of Regime

Unit II: Post-Independence Political Structure & Processes

- Obstacles to Constitutionalism in Pakistan, Sri Lanka & Nepal
- Unitary Form of Government and Ethno-nationalist Challenge
- Party System in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan & Maldives
- Military in Politics in Pakistan & Bangladesh

Unit III: Political Developments since the End of Cold War

- Democratic Transition in Pakistan, Bangladesh & Nepal
- Post-Conflict Reconstruction Challenges in Sri Lanka & Afghanistan
- Religious Fundamentalism & Terrorism in Pakistan, Bangladesh & Afghanistan
- People's Movement in Nepal, Bhutan & Maldives

Unit IV: Civil Society & Mass Media

- NGOs & Human Rights Groups in Democratic transition & Consolidation
- Role of NGOs in Economic Development
- Mass Media in Shaping Public Opinion
- State & Civil Society Relations

READING LIST

1. Ayesha Jalal, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia*, New Delhi, 1995.
2. J.C.Johari, *Governments and Politics of South Asia*, New Delhi, Sterling, 1991
3. S.K.Mitra and Dietmer Rothermund (eds.), *Legitimacy and Conflict in South Asia*, Delhi, Manohar, 1998.
4. R.P.Sinha and Surya Dandekar, *South Asian Politics: Ideological and Institutions*, New Delhi, Kanishka, 1998.

5. P.C.Mathur (ed.), *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Jaipur, Printwell, 1985.
6. Carol Appadurai Breckenridge and Peter van der Veer (eds.), *Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament: Perspectives on South Asia*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1993.
7. Craig Baxter, *Government and Politics in South Asia*, London, Westview Press, 1998.
8. Douglas Allen (ed.), *Religion and Political Conflict in South Asia: India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka*, Praeger/Greenwood, 1992.

SEMESTER - IV

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

(Compulsory Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

The course introduces students to various concepts critical to the study of comparative politics. It discusses various theoretical approaches necessary for comparative analyses of the dynamics of political developments in different political systems. It also highlights the evolution of comparative politics as an academic discipline and the utility of comparative politics.

Unit I: Introduction to Comparative Politics

- Theoretical Approaches to Comparative Politics
- Evolution and Development of Comparative Politics
- Methods for Comparison
- Strategies of Comparison

Unit II: Institution of State and Process of State Formation

- Theories of State and Origin of State
- Challenges of State Building
- Nationalism and Nation Building
- Political Violence and Process of State Formation

Unit III: Types of Regimes

- Parliamentary and Presidential Systems
- Federal and Unitary System
- Political Regimes: Democracy, Authoritarianism, Totalitarianism and Socialist State
- Imperialism, Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism

Unit IV: Ideology and Political Processes

- Linkages between Ideology and Politics
- Parties and Party System
- Civil-Military Relations
- Interest Groups and Political Articulation

READING LIST

Essential Readings

1. Arend Lijphart, "Comparative Politics and the Comparative Method", *The American Political Science Review*, September 1971 (Vol. 65, No. 3), pp. 682-693.
2. G. Bingham Powell, Russell J. Dalton and Kaare Strom, *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, 11th Edition, Pearson Education, 2014.
3. Gabriel A. Almond, "Comparative Political Systems", *The Journal of Politics*, August 1956 (Vol 18, No.3), pp. 391-409.

4. Gabriel.A. Almond and J.S. Coleman (eds), *The Politics of the Developing Areas*, Princeton University Press: Princeton NJ, 1960.
5. James A. Bill and Robert L. Hardgrave Jr, *Comparative Politics: The Quest for Theory*, Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co.: Columbus, 1973.
6. Patrick O’Neil, *Essentials of Comparative Politics*, Norton: New York, 2012.
7. Stephen Krasner, “Approaches to the State: Alternative Conceptions and Historical Dynamics,” *Comparative Politics* January 1984 (Vol. 16, No. 2), pp. 223-46.
8. Sydney Verba, “Some Dilemma in Comparative Research”, *World Politics*, October 1967 (Vol. 20, No.1), pp. 111-127.
9. Tuong Vu, “Studying the State through State Formation”, *World Politics*, January 2010 (Vol. 62, No.1), pp 148 – 175.
10. Vivien Schmidt, “Discursive Institutionalism: The Explanatory Power of Ideas and Discourse,” *Annual Review of Political Science*, June 2008 (Vol. 11), pp. 303-326.

Suggested Readings

1. A. Bebler and J. Seroka (eds.), *Contemporary Political Systems: Classifications and Typologies*, Lynne Reinner Publishers: Boulder Colorado, 1990.
2. Barbara Geddes, "What Do We Know About Democratization After Twenty Years?" *Annual Review of Political Science*, 1999 (Vol. 2), pp. 115–44.
3. D. A. Rustow, “Transitions to Democracy: Toward a Dynamic Model,” *Comparative Politics*, April 1970 (Vol. 2, No. 3), pp. 337-363.
4. George Tsebelis, (1995). “Decision Making in Political Systems: Veto Players in Presidentialism, Parliamentarism, Multicameralism and Multipartyism.” *British Journal of Political Science*, July 1995 (Vol. 25, No.3), pp. 289-325.
5. Giovanni Sartori, “Concept Misformation in Comparative Politics,” *American Political Science Review*, December 1970 (Vol. 64), pp. 1033-1053.
6. J.P Nettl, “The State as a Conceptual Variable.” *World Politics*, July 1968 (Vol.20, No.4), pp. 559-592.
7. Jack Synder, “Civil-Military Relations and the Cult of the Offensive, 1914 and 1984”, *International Security*, Summer 1984 (Vol.9, No.1), pp.108-146.
8. John Huber, "The Vote of Confidence in Parliamentary Democracies," *American Political Science Review*, June 1996 (Vol. 90, No. 2), pp. 269-282.
9. John M. Carey, John M. 2007. “Competing Principals, Political Institutions, and Party Unity in Legislative Voting”, *American Journal of Political Science*, 2007 (Vol.51, No. 1), pp. 92-107.
10. Michael Coppedge, “Thickening Thin Concepts and Theories: Combining Large N and Small in Comparative Politics,” *Comparative Politics*, July 1999 (Vol. 31, No. 4), pp. 465-476.
11. Patrick O’Neil, Karl Fields, and Don Share, *Cases in Comparative Politics*, Norton, New York, 2012.
12. Peter C. Ordeshook and Olga V Shvetsova, "Ethnic Heterogeneity, District Magnitude, and the Number of Parties" *American Journal of Political Science*, February 1994 (Vol. 38, No. 1), pp. 100-123.
13. R. H. Chilcote, *Comparative Politics: An Introduction to Theories, Concepts and Ideas*, Westview Press Inc: Boulder, 1998.
14. Shawn Treier and Simon Jackman, "Democracy as a Latent Variable”, *American Journal of Political Science*, 2008 (Vol. 52, No. 1), pp. 201–217.
15. Valerie Bunce, “Rethinking Recent Democratization: Lessons from the Post-communist Experience, *World Politics*, January 2003 (Vol.55, No.2), pp. 167-192.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

(Compulsory Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Safia Mehdi**

UNIT I: Introduction to International Political Economy

- What is International Political Economy?
- Relationship between States and Markets
- Post World War II Economic Institutions (The Bretton Wood Institutions)
- Politics of International Trade,

UNIT II: Theoretical Approaches

- Mercantilism
- Economic Liberalism
- Dependency Theory
- Modern World Systems Theory

UNIT III: The Developing World in the International Political Economy

- The Development debate
- North-South Divide
- Neo-colonialism and Role of MNCs
- The political economy of Sustainable urbanisation

UNIT IV: The Consequences of Globalisation

- Rise of Neo-Liberalism
- Globalisation Inequality and Development
- New forms of Global Power and Resistance (WEF vs. WSF)
- The Rise of Asian Economies

Reading List

1. Alison M.S. Watson, *An Introduction to International Political Economy* (Chennai: Viva Continuum, 2007)
2. Andre Gunder Frank Axel Hulse Meyer (ed.), *International Political Economy: A Reader* (Ontario: Oxford University Press, 2010)
3. C. Roe Goddard, Patrick Cronin and Kishore C. Dash (eds.), *International Political Economy: State-Market Relations in a Changing Global Order* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2003).
4. David Held and Anthony McGrew (eds.), *The Global Transformations Reader* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2003)
5. David Held, Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt and Jonathan Perraton, *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1999)
6. David N. Balaam and Michael Veseth, *Readings in International Political Economy* (New

- Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996)
7. Devesh Kapur, J. Lewis and R. Webb, *The World Bank: Its First Half Century*, Vol 1 and 2, (Washington D.C: Brookings, 1997)
 8. Diana Tussie, *The Less Developed Countries and the World Trading System: A Challenge to the GATT* (St Martin's Press 1987).
 9. Frank Lechner and John Boli (ed.), *The Globalisation Reader* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2014)
 10. George Crane and Abba Amawi, *The Theoretical Evolution of International Political Economy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997)
 11. Henrik Secher Marcussen and Jens Erik Torp, *The Internationalization of Capital: The Prospects for the Third World* (London: Zed Books, 1982)
 12. Immanuel Wallerstein, John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001 and later editions)
 13. John Ravenhill, *Global Political Economy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008)
 14. Karen Mingst, *Essentials of International Relations* (New York: W.W. Norton Co., 2003)
 15. Kendall W. Stiles and Tsuneo Akaba (eds.) *International Political Economy: A Reader* (New York: Harper Collins, 1991)
 16. Mark Berger and Heloise Weber, *Rethinking the Third World: International Development and World Politics* (Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014)
 17. Mark Rupert and M. Scott Solomon, *Globalisation and International Political Economy: The Politics of Alternative Futures* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2006)
 18. Mathew Watson, *Foundations of International Political Economy* (Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005)
 19. Miles Kahler (ed.), *The Politics of International Debt*, (Cornell University Press 1986)
 20. Miles Kahler (ed.), *Capital Flows and Financial Crises*, (Cornell University Press 1998)
 21. Mitchell A Seligson and John T. Passe-Smith (eds.), *Development and Under-Development: The Political Economy of Global Inequality* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2008)
 22. Richard Stubbs and Geoffrey R. D Underhill, *Political Economy and the Changing Global Order* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994)
 23. Robert Gilpin, *The Political Economy of International Relations* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987)
 24. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007)
 25. Robert L Rothstein, *The Weak in the World of the Strong: The Developing Countries in the International System* (Columbia University Press, 1977)
 26. Robert O'Brian and Marc Williams, *Global Political Economy: Evolution and Dynamics* (Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004)
 27. Samir Amin, *Delinking: Towards a Polycentric World* (London: Zed Books, 1990).
 28. Simon Bromley, Maureen Mackintosh, William Brown and Marc Wuyts (eds.), *Making the International: Economic Interdependence and Political Order* (London: Pluto Press, 2004)
 29. Stephan Haggard, *Developing Nations and the Politics of Global Integration* (Brookings, 1995)
 30. Stephen Krasner, *Structural Conflict: The Third World against Global Liberalism* (University of California Press, 1985)
 31. Susan Strange, *States and Markets: An Introduction to International Political Economy* (New York: Basil Blackwell, 1988)
 32. The Independent Commission on International Development Issues, *North-South: A Programme for Survival* (London: Pan Books, 1980).

33. Tyrone Ferguson, *The Third World and Decision Making in the International Monetary Fund: The Quest for Full and Effective Participation* (Pinter, 1988)
34. Vinod K. Aggarwal, *Debt Games: Strategic Interaction in International Debt Rescheduling* (Cambridge University Press, 1996).

INTRODUCTION TO EURASIAN STUDIES

(Optional Course)

(Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

Course In-Charge: **Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy**

Introduction

The objective of this course is to introduce Eurasia as a geographic, political and cultural entity. Politically, it encompasses the area of the former Soviet Union and the present CIS, but geographically, can be defined in several ways.

Eurasianism was a philosophy propounded by a group of émigré thinkers in the 1920s – P N Savitsky, Nikolai Trubetskoi and others. The Eurasianists believed that Russia was neither Asia nor Europe, but a mix of both.

Eurasianism is important today as an ideology of the post-Soviet period, proposed by President Nazarbayev and President Putin, both drawing on the theory propounded by émigré Eurasianists in the 1920s. The Eurasian Economic Community (EEC) is a reality and the Eurasian corridor proposes to connect Japan, China and India to Russia. The Eurasian Project involves two big organisations: BRICS and SCO. After the bipolarity of the Cold War period, and the unipolarity of the post -Cold War period, a multipolar construct was emerging with China and Russia as continental powers and Japan, US and South Korea as maritime powers. In this new architecture, the actors, unlike in the previous periods, are heavily interdependent on each other.

The concept of the Eurasian Union is now 20 years old. The idea began with the European Union in 1994. Nazarbayev wanted Eurasia to be like the EU. In March 1994, Nazarbayev proposed the Euro-Asian Union, to create stability and have unity in variety, with the values of East and West. In October 2011 in *Izvestiya*, President Putin wrote on the European Union and the Eurasian Union, proposing integration.

This course would look at the major theories of Eurasianism and the issues that ‘bind’ or ‘threaten’ the Eurasian space. Migration has emerged as one of the main problems of the post-Soviet space. Energy politics is another issue. The concept of borders and peripheries are also important in theorizing this vast space.

Unit I: Eurasia as an Entity

- The many definitions of what constitutes Eurasia
- The Eurasianists of the early XX century, its relation to the politics of the Soviet Union

Unit II: The Eurasian Union

- The resurrection of an idea by President Nazarbayev (Kazakhstan)
- President Putin (Russia) and Eurasianism
- The geopolitical realities that necessitated this ideology.

Unit III: The Integration Processes

- The Customs Union, the Eurasian Economic Community
- Energy politics, transport corridors
- Migration flows
- The borders of the Eurasian space
- Cultural processes
- The dynamics of politics between the Eurasian and European Unions, on the one hand, and the Eurasian Union and East Asian countries.

Unit IV: Regional Organisations

- Eurasia and organisations such as SCO and BRICS.

READING LIST

Books

1. Ajay Patnaik and Tulsiram(eds.). *Post-Soviet States: Two Decades of Transition and Transformation* edited by, Knowledge World Publishers, New Delhi, 2012
2. Anita Sengupta, Suchandana Chatterjee (eds.). *The State in Eurasia: Local and Global Arenas*, Knowledge World, New Delhi, 2013
3. Anita Sengupta, Suchandana Chatterjee. *Globalizing Geographies: Perspectives from Eurasia*, Knowledge World Publishers, New Delhi, 2015
4. Cynthia J. Buckley , Blair A. Ruble (eds.). *Migration, Homeland, and Belonging in Eurasia*, Woodrow Wilson Center Press with Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008
5. Dmitri V. Trenin. *The End of Eurasia: Russia on the Border Between Geopolitics and Globalization*, <http://jozefdarski.pl/uploads/zalacznik/7134/dmitritrenin-theendofeurasiarussiaontheborderbetweengeopoliticsandglobalization2002.pdf>
6. Jeffery Mankoff. *Russian Foreign Policy: The Return of Great Power Politics*, Rowman & Littlefield, 2011
7. Jose Cassiolato, Virginia Vitorino (eds.). *BRICS and Development Alternatives*, Anthem Press, 2009
8. Michael Fredholm (ed.). *The Shanghai Cooperation Organistaion and Eurasian Geopolitics*, Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, 2013
9. Mikhail Molchanov. *Eurasian Regionalisms and Russian Foreign Policy*, Ashfgate, 2015
10. Richard Sakwa. *The Crisis of Russian Democracy: The Dual State, Factionalism, and the Medvedev Succession*, Cambridge University Press, 2011
11. S V Sevastinov, Paul Richardson, Anton Kireev. *Borders and Transborder Processes in Eurasia*, <https://src-h.slav.hokudai.ac.jp/BorderStudies/Borders-in-Eurasia.pdf>
12. Stephen White *Understanding Russian Politics*, Cambridge University Press, 2011
13. Suchandana Chatterjee, Anita Sengupta (eds.). *Communities, Institutions and Transition in Post-1991 Eurasia*, , Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 2011
14. Suchandana Chatterjee, Anita Sengupta. *Asiatic Russia: Partnerships and Communities in Eurasia*, Shipra Publishers, Delhi, 2009
15. Suchandana Chatterjee (ed.). *Image of the Region in Eurasian Studies*, New Delhi: Knowledge World Publishers (a MAKAIAS publication), 2014
16. Tulsiram and Ajay Patnaik, (eds.). *Eurasian Politics: Ideas, Institutions and External Relations*, Knowledge World, Delhi, 2014

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Prof Ajay Darshan Behera**

Introduction

The objective of the course is to acquaint students with the outlines of India's foreign policy from a historical and contemporary perspective. The course builds on a critical analysis of Indian thinking and practice as a case of a developing country now a rising power, dealing with a complex external environment. With the end of the Cold War, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the collapse of the old economic order in India, the methods India had employed for four decades to engage the world have undergone revision. There have been some major transformations in India's foreign policy since the 1990s along with much continuity. The conceptual underpinnings guiding India's foreign policy since independence have seen some revision; there has been a weakening of its non-alignment and Third World solidarity. Even while being opposed to Western hegemony, anti-Westernism and the idealism of the past has been substantially diluted. In the last twenty years, its rise as an economic power and a nuclear weapons state has made it imperative to engage with the world more. This course examines the complex dynamics of India's rise, focusing on the major shifts in its foreign policy and its approach to some of the major issues in the post-Cold War world order.

Unit I: Foundations of India's Foreign Policy

- Basic Determinants: Geography, Economic Development, Political Traditions
- Ideational Influences: Civilizational, Historical and Cultural Influences
- Anti-imperialism and Third Worldism
- Lack of a Strategic Culture

Unit II: Principles and Conduct of Foreign Policy

- Liberal Internationalism
- Non-alignment and Nehruvian Consensus
- Post Nehru Era: Modified Structuralism
- India's Neighbourhood: Regional Hegemony

Unit III: New Directions after the Cold War

- Impact of New Economic Reforms on Foreign Policy
- Aspirations of a Rising Power
- From Non-alignment to Multi-alignment
- Adjusting to its Nuclear Status

Unit IV: India and the New World Order

- Addressing Climate Change
- India and International Financial Institutions
- Arms Control and Disarmament
- Role of force, Humanitarian Intervention and Terrorism

READING LIST

Essential Readings

1. A. Appadorai, *Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy 1947-1972* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1981)
2. A.P. Rana, *The Imperatives of Non Alignment: A Conceptual Study of India's Foreign Policy Strategy in Nehru Period* (New Delhi: Macmillan, 1976)
3. C. Raja Mohan, *Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Viking/Penguin, 2003)
4. David Malone, C. Raja Mohan, and Srinath Raghavan (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015)
5. Harsh V. Pant (ed.), *Indian Foreign Policy in a Unipolar World* (New Delhi: Routledge, 2009)
6. Jayantanuja. Bandopadhyaya, *The Making of India's Foreign Policy: Determinants, Institutions, Process and Personalities* (New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1984)
7. Rajen Harshe and K. M Seethi (eds.), *Engaging with the world: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2009)
8. Stephen P. Cohen, *India: Emerging Power* (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Press, 2001)
9. Sumit Ganguly (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012)
10. V. P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World* (New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1999)

Suggested Readings

1. A. Appadorai and M.S. Rajan, *India's Foreign Policy and Relations* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1985)
2. Alokesh Barua and Robert M. Stern (eds.), *The WTO and India: Issues and Negotiating Strategies* (New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2010)
3. Baldev Raj Nayar and T.V. Paul, *India in the World Order: Searching for Major-Power Status* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003)
4. David Malone, *Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2011)
5. David Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India's International Relations* (London: Routledge, 2011)
6. Dennis Kux, *India and the United States: Estranged Democracies, 1941-1991* (Washington, D.C: National Defence University Press, 1992)
7. George K. Tanham, *Indian Strategic Thought: An Interpretative Essay* (Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 1992)
8. Harish Kapur, *India's Foreign Policy, 1947-92: Shadows and Substance* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1994)
9. Harsh V. Pant, *Contemporary Debates in Indian Foreign and Security Policy: India Negotiates its Rise in the International System* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008)
10. J. N. Dixit, *India's Foreign Policy 1947-2003* (New Delhi: Picus, 2003)
11. Jakub Zajackowski, Jivanta Schottli and Manish Thapa (eds.), *India in the Contemporary World: Polity, Economy and International Relations* (New Delhi: Routledge, 2014)
12. Jawaharlal Nehru, *Discovery of India* (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2004)

13. *Glimpses of World History* (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2004)
14. Jaswant Singh, *Defending India* (New Delhi: Macmillan, 1999)
15. Jayanta Kukmar Ray, *India's Foreign Relations, 1947-2007* (New Delhi: Routledge, 2011)
16. K. P. Misra and K.R. Narayanan (eds.), *Non-alignment in Contemporary International Relations* (New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1981)
17. Kanti Bajpai, Amitabh Mattoo and George Tanham, *Securing India: Strategic Thought and Practice* (New Delhi: Manohar, 1996)
18. Lalit Mansingh, M. Venkatraman, Dilip Lahiri and J.N. Dixit, (eds.), *Indian Foreign Policy: Agenda for the 21st Century*, Volumes 1 and 2 (New Delhi: Konark Publishers, 1998)
19. M.S. Rajan, *Studies in India's Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: ABC Publishing House, 1993)
20. P.N. Haksar, *India's Foreign Policy and its Problems* (New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 1993)
21. Ramesh Thakur, *Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994)
22. S.D. Muni, *India's Foreign Policy: The Democracy Dimension* (New Delhi: Foundation Books, 2010)
23. Surjit Mansingh, *India's Search for Power: Indira Gandhi's Foreign Policy, 1966-1982* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1984)
24. Sanjaya Baru, *Strategic Consequences of India's Economic Performance* (New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2006)
25. Sunil Khilnani, Rajiv Kumar, Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Lt. Gen (Retd.) Prakash Menon, Nandan Nilekani, Srinath Raghavan, Shyam Saran, Siddharth Varadarajan, *Nonalignment 2.0: A Foreign and Strategic Policy for India in the Twenty-First Century* (2012)

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES OF CENTRAL ASIAN STATES

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Prof G M Shah**

Introduction

The concept of ‘development’ refers to ‘the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions’. This economic and social transformation can be achieved through three basic types of development strategies. These are: (a) incremental: slow but steady approach (without attempting a leap) in which an already conceived end result is aimed at; (b) evolutionary: slow but steady approach (without attempting a leap) in which there is no preconceived end result but each successive design or product is a refinement of the previous one; and (c) grand design: total transformation through a right-the first time approach. The development strategies adopted by the post-independence Central Asian States belong to one or the other among these three basic categories depending upon their peculiar natural, economic, social and political conditions.

The economy of Central Asian Republics was centrally planned during the Soviet era, and followed the development strategies determined in Moscow. Following the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991 the independent Central Asian States despite some similarities in economic structures, pursued different development strategies. The five Central Asian States Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were similar in their primary products, although natural resource base varied from country to country. The five countries gradually became more distinct from one another as their governments introduced national strategies for transition to market-based economies. Although the inherited political structures were identical, the national leaders adopted diverse economic strategies.

During the post-independence period the Central Asian States were politically and economically integrated with the world political and economic systems. A number of development policies informed by different development perspectives such as economic growth-led and technology driven development, export-based development, participatory development, gender-based development, stake holder- based development , sustainable development and market-oriented development were introduced and experimented in the region. The governmental and non-governmental international organizations and agencies took active part in rapid socio-economic and politico-administrative transformation in post- Soviet Central Asia. The multi-lateral, multi-level and multi-dimensional development strategies were formulated and implemented in the Central Asian States to build the physical infrastructure, combat desertification, arrest land degradation, ameliorate the climate change, conserve ecosystems, create livelihood opportunities, reduce poverty ,carry out industrial and agrarian reforms, generate inclusive economic growth, improve the status of human development and ensure good governance.

The present course on *Development Strategies of Central Asian States* has been structured in to four units. The first unit is an introductory one which deals with concepts, models, theories and approaches of development as well as the UN visions and goals of development. The second unit deals with the area development strategies of Central Asia States with special reference to eco-development, pastoral development and backward area development strategies of the region. The third unit highlights the sectoral development strategies of Central Asian States including natural resource conservation, economic development and

human resource development. The fourth unit deals with the settlement development strategies of Central Asian States with special emphasis on the development of physical, economic and social infrastructure in the settled areas of the region. A detailed course outline is given as under:

Unit I: Introduction to Development Strategy

- Concepts, Theories and Models of Development: Definition of ‘development’, ‘strategy’ and ‘development strategy’; theories of development- a critical evaluation; and W.W. Rostow’s model of ‘stages of economic development’ and John Friedman’s ‘core-periphery model’.
- Approaches to national development: multi-dimensional development approach; and integrated development approach.
- UN Development Decades: Post-1945 International Development Discourses; UN Millennium Development Goals of 2000-2015.

Unit II: Area Development Strategies of Central Asian States

- Eco-Development Strategies: Desert development strategy; and watershed development strategy.
- Pastoral Development Strategies: Forest area development strategy; and pasture area development strategy.
- Backward Area Development Strategy: Border area development strategy; mountain area development strategy and slum area development strategy.

Unit III: Sectoral Development Strategies of Central Asian States

- Natural Resource Development Strategies: soil conservation strategy; moisture conservation strategy
- Economic Development Strategies: Agricultural development strategy; horticultural development strategy, livestock development strategy; industrial development strategy; tourism development strategy and the strategy for development of allied sectors.
- Human Resource Development Strategies: skill development strategy; poverty reduction strategy; employment generation strategy; women empowerment strategy; and child development strategy.

Unit IV: Settlement Development Strategies of Central Asian States

- Physical Infrastructural Development Strategies: strategies for development of roads, railways, electricity, tap water and sewerage facilities.
- Economic Infrastructural Development Strategies: strategies for the development of irrigation canals, market complexes, financial institutions, work places and hotels and restaurants.
- Social Infrastructural Development Strategies: strategies for development of health centres, educational institutions, information and entertainment facilities and cultural centres.

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3. *Central Asia After Two Decades of Independence*; citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.446.1210.
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5. Madminov, A.A.; (1982); “Ways of Increasing Productivity of Mountain Pastures and Grasslands in Tajikistan” in, *Problems of Mountain Development*; Frunze.
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7. Misra, R.P.,(ed.); (1991); *Rural Development: Capitalist and Socialist Paths*; Vol.I, Concept Publishing Company; New Delhi.
8. Raeva Damira; (2005); “ Development of Rural Regions of Kyrgyzstan Through Investments into Community Based Tourism” in, *Strategies for Development and Food Security in Mountainous Areas of Central Asia*”, Invent, Aga Khan Foundation and GTZ, Dushanbe, Tajikistan.
9. Richards, Pomfret, (2001); “Economic Development Strategies in Central Asia Since 1991”; *Asian Studies Review*; Vol.25, Issue 2;onlinelibrary.wiley.com
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11. The UN and Development Strategies; [www.unhistory.org/briefing/7UN Dev.strategies.pdf](http://www.unhistory.org/briefing/7UNDev.strategies.pdf)
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13. United Nations Millennium Development Goals; www.un.org.millenniumgoals
14. Walker, B.H.,(ed.);(1991);*Management of Semi-Arid Ecosystems*; Elsevier, Amsterdam.

SOUTH ASIA IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mathew Joseph C.**

Introduction

This course intends to introduce students to how South Asia as a region figured in the arena of International Politics. According to conventional wisdom, nation-states are considered to be the bedrock of international politics. Now regions are also considered to be significant players in politics at the international level. South Asia as a region was conceived outside the region and it has undergone many changes over a period of time. Being the most populous region in the world, South Asia occupies an important place in International Politics. The internecine rivalry between India and Pakistan – two nuclear armed neighbouring states and internal fault lines within the countries in the region in terms ethnicity, language and religious divide make this region volatile and vulnerable to instability. Big Power rivalry during the Cold War and their interventionist policy in the region only accentuated regional conflicts. The situation is no better in the Post-Cold War context also. The International Politics within the region is tremendously influenced by the International Politics outside the region. The course is divided into four units covering both the Cold War and Post-Cold War periods and also discusses the contemporary period in which strategic realignments are taking place.

Unit I: Introduction

- Nation-states, Regions and International Politics
- Colonialism and South Asia
- Conceptualizations of South Asia as a region
- State and Society in South Asia

Unit II: Cold War and South Asia

- Big power rivalry in South Asia
- Non – alignment: Ideology and Practice
- Ethnicity, Nationalism and Revolutionary Movements
- China as a factor in South Asia

Unit III: Post–Cold War Scenario and South Asia

- Globalization and its impact on South Asia
- Post–Cold War Strategic Realignments
- Enduring Conflicts and Regional Instability
- South Asia and the New World Order

Unit IV: Contemporary South Asia

- Post–colonial predicament of South Asia
- Perspectives on Changing Power Structure in South Asia
- Indian Ocean as a theatre of Conflict
- Regional and Sub-regional Cooperation in South Asia

READING LIST

Essential Readings

1. Achin Vanaik, *India in a Changing World* (Hyderabad: Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd., 1995).
2. Amita Shastri and A. J. Wilson (eds.), *The Post – Colonial States of South Asia: Democracy, Identity, Development and Security* (Richmond: Curzon Press, 2001).
3. Baldev Raj Nayar and T. V. Paul, *India in the World Order: Searching for Major-Power Status* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003).
4. Baldev Raj Nayar, *Globalization and Nationalism* (New Delhi: Sage, 2001).
5. Barry Buzan, *The United States and the Great Powers: World Politics in the Twenty-First Century* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2004).
6. Bhumitra Chakma (ed.), *South Asia in Transition: Democracy, Political Economy and Security* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014).
7. David Brewster, *India's Ocean: The Story of India's Bid for Regional Leadership* (London: Routledge, 2014).
8. Denis Rumley and Sanjay Chaturvedi (eds.), *Geopolitical Orientations, Regionalism and Security in the Indian Ocean* (New York: Routledge, 2004).
9. Devin T. Hagerty (ed.), *South Asia in World Politics* (New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2005).
10. Graham P. Chapman, *The Geopolitics of South Asia* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2003).
11. Itty Abraham, *South Asian Cultures of the Bomb: Atomic Publics and the State in India and Pakistan* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2009).
12. Lawrence Saez, *The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): An Emerging Collaboration Architecture* (London: Routledge, 2011).
13. Linda Racioppi, *Soviet Policy towards South Asia since 1970* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994).
14. Michael Mann, *South Asia's History: Thematic Perspectives* (London: Routledge, 2015).
15. Mohammad Ayoob, *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict and the International System* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1995).
16. Natasha Miskovic, Harald Fischer-Tine and Nada Boskovska (eds.), *The Non-Aligned Movement and the Cold War: Delhi-Bandung-Belgrade* (London: Routledge, 2014).
17. Paul M. McGarr, *The Cold War in South Asia: Britain, the United States and the Indian Subcontinent, 1945-1965* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013).
18. Shahid Javed Burki, *South Asia in the New World Order: The Role of Regional Cooperation* (London: Routledge, 2011).
19. Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal, *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004).
20. Urmila Phadnis and Rajat Ganguly, *Ethnicity and Nation – building in South Asia* (New Delhi: Sage, 2001).

Suggested Readings

1. A.P. Rana, *The Imperatives of Nonalignment* (Delhi: The Macmillan Company of India Ltd., 1976).
2. Ashok Kapur, *India and the South Asian Strategic Triangle* (London: Routledge, 2011).
3. C. Raja Mohan, *Crossing the Rubicon* (New Delhi: Viking, 2003).

4. Eric Gonsalves and Nancy Jetly (eds.), *The Dynamics of South Asia: Regional Cooperation and SAARC* (New Delhi: Sage, 1999).
5. Kishore C. Dash, *Regionalism in South Asia: Negotiating Cooperation, Institutional Structures* (London: Routledge, 2008).
6. Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Lloyd (eds.), *Making US Foreign Policy Toward South Asia* (New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2008).
7. Praful Bidwai and Achin Vanaik, *South Asia on a Short Fuse* (Delhi; Oxford University Press, 2002).
8. Rasul B. Rais, *The Indian Ocean and the Super Powers* (New Delhi: Vistaar Publishers, 1987).
9. S. D. Muni and Tan Tai Yong (eds.), *A Resurgent China: South Asian Perspectives* (New Delhi: Routledge, 2012).
10. Srinath Raghavan, *War and Peace in Modern India: A Strategic History of the Nehru Years* (Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2010).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr. Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

Politics (International & Areas Studies) course is of interdisciplinary nature. As is explicit from the title itself, M.A. Politics has two major tracks: International and Areas studies. Both tracks promote the development of analytical research and writing skills that are necessary for critically reflection on contemporary international issues, political behaviour, identity politics and institutions.

The students are supposed to study and acquire understanding not only about the complexities of world politics and relations, but also to develop understanding of specific anthropology, cultures, societies, economies, history, environment, gender, and languages, in order to confront the challenges of our increasingly globalized world. Taking cognizance of this fact and necessity, the course of the research methodology has been designed. The objective of this course is to satisfy the basic parameters for pursuing research in international and area studies.

Unit I: Theories and Importance of International and Area Studies

- Fundamental parameters of International and Area Studies
- Methodological approaches: Political Economy, Social, Cultural and Environmental perspectives to International and Area studies
- Domestic politics, Regionalism and foreign policy: Interface and Decision Making Dynamics
- Ideology: International and Area studies research

Unit II: Methodological Approaches

- Functionalist Approach
- Marxist Approach
- Environmentalist Approach
- Feminist Approach

Unit III: Definition and Scope of Social Science Research

- Methods in social research.
- Definitions of research, Functions of research, objectives and significance
- Limitations of social science research; Importance of theories and facts in research
- Research Ethics and the Question of Objectivity in Social Science Research

Unit IV: Research Methods/Techniques

- Descriptive, Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods
- Identification and Description of a Research Problem and Writing a Research Proposal
- Research Question, Types and Formulation of Hypothesis, Sources of Information and techniques of Data Collection and Classification, Sampling: its types, Importance, Characteristics and Criteria

- Importance and Approaches to Ethnographic Research, Research Design and Case Studies in Area Studies

READING LIST

1. Seale, Clive (2008) (ed.) *Social Research Methods: A Reader*, London & NY.
2. Elliot, Anthony (2010), *Contemporary Social Theory: An Introduction*.
3. Tarling, Roger (2008), *Managing Social Research: A Practical Guide*, London & NY, Routledge.
4. Bryman, Alan (2012): *Social Research Methods*, 4th ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Babbie, Earl (2010): *The Practice of Social Research*, 12th ed., Belmont: Wadsworth
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8. Kunnath, G.J. 2013. Anthropology’s Ethical Dilemmas: Reflections from the Maoist Fields of India. *Current Anthropology*, 54 (6)
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11. Jonh Gerring (2004) ‘What is a Case Study and What is it Good For? *American Political Science Review*, 98 (2) (May): 341-354.
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13. Nagel, Ernest (1979): *The Structure of Science: Problems in the Logic of Scientific Explanation*, Indianapolis, Hackett Publishing.
14. Weber, Max & Edward Shils (1949): *The Methodology of the Social Sciences*, New York, Free Press.
15. Mathukutty M. Monippally & Badrinarayan Shankar Pawar (2010), *Academin Wrting: A Guide for Management Students and Researchers*, RESPONSE, Business Books, SAGE New Delhi
16. Peter Sutch and Juanita elias (2010), *The Basics International Relations*, Routledge, New York

TURKEY IN REGIONAL AND GLOBAL POLITICS

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mujib Alam**

Introduction

This course explores and analyses the role of Turkey in various regions and selected world affairs in the post-Cold War international settings. The course has been designed by taking into account a broader framework of analysis of the role of a 'Regional Power' or 'Middle Power' in the international system. Turkey, an emerging power and a multi-regional player of the 21st century, is an important case study for the students of international studies especially for examining its foreign, security and international economic policy. It investigates in depth the background and consequences of Turkey's involvement and role in various regions such as West Asia, Central Asia, the Caucasus, Europe, the Balkans, Africa and South Asia; regional organisations like NATO, OSCE, BSEC, Blackseafor, Economic Cooperation Organisation, OIC and D-8; its involvement in G-20, role in issues like nuclear non-proliferation, counter-terrorism and fight against human trafficking, and role in humanitarian aid and assistance. Though the course covers foreign policy/relations of Turkey mainly of the post-Cold War period, ample references will be made to post-World War II period.

Unit I: Introduction

- Introduction to contemporary Turkey: people, polity and economy; geographical and regional settings
- Contemporary Turkish foreign policy and an overview of general trends and major issues in Turkish foreign policy post-World War II
- The concept of middle power (realist and liberal perspectives); Assessment of Turkey as a regional/multi-regional power

Unit II: Turkey and the Different Regions

- Turkey and West Asia: Security issues with Turkey's West Asian neighbors (Syria, Iraq and Iran); Palestinian issue and Turkey-Israel; Turkey's trade and economic relations with the GCC countries; Turkey's involvement in democratisation process in the region
- Turkey and Central Asia & the Caucasus: The post-Cold War developments in the region and Turkey's position; Geopolitics of the Caspian basin and Turkey's role in energy politics; Inter-state regional conflicts and Turkey
- Turkey and Europe: EU membership issue; Balkan conflicts and Turkey; Cyprus problem and Turkish-Greek relations
- Turkey and South Asia (India, Pakistan, Afghanistan); Turkey and Africa

Unit III: Turkey's Role in Regional Organisations

- NATO and Turkey's post-Cold War security issues; OSCE
- Turkey's role in BSEC, Blackseafor; Economic Cooperation Organisation
- OIC; D-8

Unit IV: Turkey in World Affairs

- Turkey and G-20

- Turkey's Role in humanitarian aid and assistance
- Issues of nuclear proliferation, terrorism; trafficking in human beings

READING LIST

1. William Hale, *Turkish Foreign Policy, 1774-2000*, Abingdon, Oxon, Routledge, 2013, 3rd edition.
2. Barry Rubin and Kemal Kirisci, *Turkey in World Politics: An Emerging Multiregional Power*, Boulder, CO, Lynne Rienner Pub., 2001.
3. Mujib Alam (ed.), *Perspectives on Turkey's Multi-regional Role in the 21st Century*, Delhi, Knowledge World, 2015.
4. Mesut Özcan, *Harmonizing Foreign Policy: Turkey, the EU and the Middle East*, Ashgate Publishing, Ltd., 2008.
5. Idris Bal (ed.), *Turkish Foreign Policy in Post Cold War Era*, Universal-Publishers, 2004.
6. Nasuh Uslu, *Turkish Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Period*, Nova Publishers, 2003.
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8. Baskın Oran and Mustafa Aydın (eds), *Turkish Foreign Policy 1919-2006: Facts and Analyses with Documents*, University of Utah Press, 2008.
9. Aaron Stein, *Turkey's New Foreign Policy: Davutoglu, the AKP and the Pursuit of Regional Order*, Routledge,
10. Tareq Y. Ismael and Mustafa Aydın, *Turkey's Foreign Policy in the 21st century: A Changing Role in World Politics*, Ashgate Publishing, Ltd., 2003.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN CAUCASUS

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Abuzar Khairi**

Introduction

This course provides an in-depth understanding of each of the three independent Caucasus countries (Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia). This course will discuss the key aspects of Soviet-era transformation and post-Soviet transition in the Caucasus region. It will also provide an introduction to the political processes in the Caucasus region.

Unit I: Introduction to the Caucasus Region

- History & Culture of the Caucasus region
- Population of the region
- Political System of the Caucasus region
- Caucasus in the modern world

Unit II: Emergence of the Caucasus Region

- Caucasus during the Soviet times
- Role of Soviet in the nation-building process
- Soviet collapse and emergence of Caucasus region
- Ethnicity & Identity Politics

Unit III: Political Institutions in the Caucasus Region

- Nature and Type of Political Systems
- Structure and Processes of Politics
- Political Parties and Pressure Groups

Unit IV: Contemporary Issues & Challenges

- Religion and Politics
- Ethnic violence
- Role of International organization in political discourse

READING LIST

1. Anna Zelkina, 'Islam and Politics in the North Caucasus' *Religion, State and Society*, Vol. 21, No. I, 1993.
2. Piemani, Hooman, '*FieldTransition, Bleak Future? War and Instability in Central Asia and*
3. *Caucasus*, London: Green wood Publisher, 2002.
4. Dawisha, Karen and Parrott, Bruce, eds., *Conflict, Challenge, and Change in Central Asia and*
5. *Caucasus*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997
6. Gammer, Moshe, *Ethno-Nationalism, Islam and the State in the Caucasus: Post Soviet Disorder*, New York: Routledge, 2008

7. Wooden, Amanda E. and Christoph H. Stefes, eds., *The Politics of Transition in Central Asia and the Caucasus: Enduring Legacies and Emerging Challenges*, London: Routledge, 2012

AFRICA AND THE WORLD

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari**

Introduction

The focus of the course is to study Africa and the world. In the Cold War Period the relationships among the nation states were different. The international system was dominated by block systems. The end of Cold War had changed that scenario. The disintegration of Soviet Union had further closed a policy option for many Third World states. Now USA became the most dominating power in the world. The New World Order has been defined USA as the most dominating power of the world with regional powers dominating various regions. In the present scenario the new world order is also affecting Africa in many ways. One view is that Africa is marginalized in the world politics as other areas like Eastern Europe is attracting greater attentions. As a result there will be less focus towards Africa by world powers. Many of the problems faced by Africa may remain unsolved.

Unit I: The New World Order

- The world in the post Cold War period.
- Features of the new world order
- Changing nature of state relations
- How it is affecting Africa?

Unit II: Major Extra Regional Powers & Africa

- USA & Africa
- EU & Africa
- China & Africa
- India & Africa

Unit III: The Formulations of African Foreign Policy

- Determinants of Foreign Policy of African Countries
- Changing context of African Foreign Policies
- African Foreign Policy issues in the Post Cold War period
- Foreign Policy issues of Underdeveloped States

Unit IV: Fragile States and new Patterns of Conflicts

- Concept of Fragile State in IR
- Conflicts in Africa
- State failure in Africa: Causes and Consequences
- The crisis in Somalia

READING LIST

1. William Zartman, "Collapsed States: The disintegration and Restoration of Legitimate authority", Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 1995
2. Basil Davidson, "The Black man's Burden: Africa and the curse of the nation state", Times Books, New York.

3. Basil Davidson, "The search for Africa: History, Culture, Politics", Random House, New York, 1994
4. Ali A Mazrui, (ed.), "Africa since 1935", University of California Press, Berkeley, 1999
5. John Iiiff, "Africans: The History of a Continent", Cambridge University Press, New York, 1995
6. Basil Davidson, "Modern Africa: A social and Political History, Longman, New York, 1994
7. Jakki Cilliers, "The African Standby Force: an update Progress", ISS Occasional Paper, no. 160, 2008
8. John Ghazvinian, "Untappedthe Scramble for Africa's Oil", Orlando, Harcourt, 2007
9. Fareed Zakaria, " The Post-American World", London, Allen Lane, 2008
10., "The Future of American Power: how America can survive the Rise of the Rest", *Foreign Affairs*, No.87(3), May/June 2008
11. Peter J Schraeder, "United states Foreign Policy Towards Africa: Incrementalism, Crisis, Change" Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1994
12. Ian Clark, *Globalisation and International Relations*, Millennium Press, Buckingham, 1991
13. Fred Halliday, *Rethinking International Relations*, Macmillan, London, 1991
14. John Baylis and Steve Smith (ed.) *The Globalisation of World Politics*, OUP, Oxford, 2001
15. Joseph Nye, *Understanding International Conflicts: An Introduction to Theory and History*, Longman, New York, 2003
16. Mohammed Ayoob, *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the Internatioanl System*, Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 1995
17. Nicole Ball, *Security and Economy in the Third World*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1988
18. Stephen Wright, "The Changing Context of African Foreign Policies" in Stephen Wright (ed.), *African Foreign Policies*, Boulder, Westview Press, 1990
19. William Zartman, "Inter-African Negotiations and Reforming Political Order" in John Herbeson and Donald Rothchild (eds.) *Africa in World Politics: Reforming Political Order*, Fourth Edition, Boulder, Westview Press 2008
20. Paul Williams, "State Failure in Africa: Causes, Consequences and Responses" in *Europa World Plus*, London, Taylor and Francis
21. Stephan John Stedman and Terrence Lyons, "Conflict in Africa", in E. Gyimah-Boadi (ed.) *Democratic Reform in Africa: The Quality of Progress*, Boulder. Lynne Rienner, 2004

PEACE AND CONFLICT IN SOUTH ASIA

(Optional Course)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Aliva Mishra**

Introduction

Conflicts differ in nature, cause and the actors involved, based on which they can be broadly divided into three categories. While the religious/sectarian variety is related to group/community identity, in the ethno-territorial category territory represents a major source of group survival and hence, the struggle for autonomy or independence. Lastly, the anti-systemic conflicts are the product of people's movement for change in the nature of polity (from monarchical to democracy, for instance). Apart from an enduring rivalry between India and Pakistan that dominates the South Asian politics, the region is home to decade-old conflicts, some are violent and others, latent containing the seeds of future violence. Given the complex nature of inter-and intra-state conflicts in South Asia, the proposed course has been designed to disentangle causes of conflict formation involving different levels and actors. Based on the inter-disciplinary approach, this course aims at providing theoretical understanding of the conflict causation, conflict process and methods of conflict-management/resolution.

Unit I: Conflict Analysis

- Conflict Structure and Actors
- Stages of Conflict Expansion
- Typology of Conflict
- Sources & Causes of Conflict

Unit II: Conflicts in South Asia

- Introducing the Region
- Inter-state Conflicts: Territorial and Dispersal of People in more than one state
- Intra-State Conflicts: Identity-related, Sectarian/Communal & Anti-Systemic
- Conflict Causation: Colonial legacy, Political Character of Nation-State, Socio-economic Inequalities, Identity Politics and Role of External Actors

Unit III: Conflict Consequences

- Regional Level: Competitive Security and Militarization
- Bilateral Level: Failure of Cooperative Initiatives
- Domestic Level: Systemic Instability and Vulnerability
- Popular Level: Mutual Mistrust and Limited Interconnectedness

Unit IV: Case Studies

- Inter-state Conflict: India-Pakistan
- Religious/Sectarian: Pakistan and Bangladesh
- Ethno-territorial: Sri Lanka and Post-Taliban Afghanistan
- Anti-systemic Conflicts: *Jan Andolan* in Nepal & Transition to Democracy in Bhutan.

READING LIST

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2. Mitchell, C.R.(1981), *The Structure of International Conflict*, London: Macmillan.
3. Azar, Edward E. (1990), *The Management of Protracted Social Conflict: Theory and Cases*, Aldershot: Dartmouth Publishing Company Ltd.
4. Ayoob, Muhammed (1996), "State-Making, State-Breaking and State Failure: Explaining the Roots of Third World' Insecurity", in Lucvan De Goor, Kumar Rupesinghe and Paul Sciarone, eds., *Between Development and Destruction: An Enquiry into the Causes of Conflict in Post-Colonial States*, New York: St. Martin's Press.
5. Chandran, Subha D. and P. R. Chari, eds. (2013), *Armed Conflict in South Asia 2012: Uneasy Stasis and Fragile Peace*, New Delhi: Routledge
6. Cordell, Karl and Stefan Wolff (2010), *Ethnic Conflict: Causes-Consequences-Responses*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
7. Gellner, David N, "Nepal and Bhutan in 2006: A Year of Revolution", *Asian Survey*, Vol. XLVII, No. 1, January/February, 2007.
8. Fischer, Alexander and Clemens Spiess eds. (2014), *State and Society in South Asia: Themes of Assertion and Recognition*, New Delhi: Samsikriti.
9. Mishra, Aliva (2012) "Islamic Fundamentalism in South Asia: A Comparative Study of Pakistan and Bangladesh", *India Quarterly*, Vol. 68, no. 3, pp. 283 -296.
10. Crews, Robert D. And Amin Tarzi, eds. (2008), *The Taliban and the Crisis of Afghanistan*, Harvard University Press.
11. Roy, Arpita Basu and V. K. Mishra (2011), *Reconstruction of Afghanistan*, New Delhi: Shipra Publishers.
12. Jaffrelot, Christopher, ed. (2002), *Pakistan: Nationalism without a Nation?*, London: Zed Books.
13. Khan, Adeel (2005), *Politics of Identity: Ethnic Nationalism and the State in Pakistan*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.
14. Siddiqi, Farhan Hanif (2012), *The Politics of Ethnicity in Pakistan*, London: Routledge.
15. Islam, Taj ul (1994), "Islam in Bangladesh Politics" , in Hussin Mutalib and Taj ul Hashmi, eds *Islam Muslim and the modern state*, New York : St Martin's press, pp.124 -136.
16. Bandarage, Asoka (2009), *The Separatist Conflict in Sri Lanka: Terrorism, Ethnicity and Political Economy*, Vijitha Yapa Publications, Colombo.
17. DeVotta, Neil (2009), "Sri Lanka at Sixty: A Legacy of Ethnocentrism and Degeneration", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.44, no. 5, 31 January- 6 February, pp. 46 -53.
18. Gellner, David N. (2007), "Democracy in Nepal: Four Models", *Seminar*, No. 576, pp. 50 -56.

INTRODUCTION TO WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

CBCS Course (MA)

Semester I (July-December)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

This course intends to introduce the West Asia and North Africa in terms of evolution of its political and social geography, cultural anthropology and the role of religion in shaping its civilizational foundation and cultural attributes. Another vital objective of this paper is to introduce the region in its own perspective(s).

West Asia and North Africa is endowed with strong elements for defining its organic unity in terms of common tribal social anthropology, language, ethnicity and common cosmology. The tragic irony is that despite this, the region is fragmented and has been undergoing implosion. This paper definitely intends to critically analyze the factors and historical and contemporary reasons for the contemporary conflict ridden scenarios.

West Asia and North Africa is at the crossroads connecting three continents and therefore acquires immense geostrategic significance in regional and world politics. This paper is also designed to shed light on the patterns of its relationship with outside world and the perennially working dynamics for defining and sustain the relationship.

Finally, this paper also supposes to highlight the salient features of the ongoing identity politics in the region which is at the core of regional and international politics today.

Unit I: West Asia and North Africa

- Historical Evolution
- Major Civilizations
- Cultural Anthropology
- Evolution of Religion

Unit II: Political History of West Asia and North Africa

- Imperial Period
- Colonial Period
- Post-Colonial History
- Modern State Systems

Unit III: Political Economy of West Asia and North Africa

- Fundamental Characteristics of the Political Economy
- Political Economy of the existing Politics
- Rentier Economy, Society and State
- Political Economy of Regional Cooperation

Unit IV: Society, Religion and Civilization

- Fundamental Characteristics of Modern Day Society
- Elements of Organic Social Unity and the Philosophy of Social Cosmology
- Societal Values, Religion and Identity
- Religion, Culture and Gender

READING LIST

1. Fahd al- Semmari (Edt), (2010), A History of the Arabian Peninsula, I.B. Tauris, London
2. Jorg Matthias Determann (2014): Historiography in Saudi Arabia: Globalization and the State in the Middle East, I.B. TAURIS, London
3. Michaele L. Browsers (2009): Political Ideology in the Arab World: Accommodation and Transformation, Cambridge University Press, London
4. Rodney Wilson (2015): Islam and Economic Policy, Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh
5. Charles Tripp (2006): Islam and the Moral Economy, Cambridge University Press, London
6. Jonathan Lyons (2014): Islam Through Western Eyes: From the Crusades to the War on Terrorism, Colombia University Press, New York
7. Tariq Ramadan (2012): Islam and the Arab Awakening, Oxford University Press, London
8. Edward Said (1978), Orientalism, Penguin Press, London
9. Madawi Al-Rasheed (2015): Muted Modernists: The Struggle Over Divine Politics in Saudi Arabia, Hurst & Company, London
10. Oliver Roy (2007) : The Politics of Chaos in the Middle East, Hurst & Company, London
11. Luke M. Herrington, Alasdairy Mackay & Jeffrey Haynes (edts) (2015), Nationa Under God: The Geopolitics of Faith in the Twenty-First Century, E- International Relations Publishing.

CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

CBCS Course (MA)
Semester I (July-December)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari**

Introduction

The course intends to provide a background and introduction to the contemporary international order through a study of its origin and evolution. The course would also discuss of significant milestones of its development. It would also include new and alternative narratives of factors influencing the international politics.

Unit I: Post-Second World War Period

- Colonialism and its Impact
- Rise of Nationalism in colonies
- Decolonisation Process
- Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

Unit II: Cold War Period

- Cold War and Bloc Politics
- New Cold War
- End of Cold War
- World after post-Cold War period

Unit III: Post Cold War Period

- Current World Order
- New International Economic Order (NIEO)
- Formation of WTO and its consequences
- Role and functions of International Financial institutions

Unit IV: Contemporary Issues

- Globalisation and IR
- Global Terrorism
- Environment and IR
- Humanitarian Intervention

READING LIST

1. Anthony Giddens, *The Consequences of Modernity* (London: Polity Press, 1991)
2. Anthony Vinci, *Armed Groups and The Balance of Power: The International Relations of Terrorists, Warlords and Insurgents* (London: Routledge, 2009)
3. B.C. Smith, *Understanding Third World Politics* (New York, Macmillan Press, 1996)
4. Barry Buzan, *Peoples, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in Post War Era* (Boulder, Lynne Rienner, 1991)
5. Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities* (London: Verso, 1983)
6. C.A. Bayly, *The Birth of the Modern World 1780-1914: Global Connections and Comparisons* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2004)

7. David Campbell, *Politics Without Sovereignty, Ethics and Narratives of the Gulf War* (Boulder, Lynne Rienner, 1993)
8. David Williams, *International Development and Global Politics : History, Theory and Practice* (New York: Routledge, 2012)
9. E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years' Crisis*(London: Macmillan, 1970)
10. Ernest Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1983)
11. G.H. Jansen, *Afro-Asia and Non-Alignment* (London: Faber & Faber, 1966)
12. Gabriela Kutting, *Environment, Society, and International Relations*, (Routledge, London, 2000)
13. Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics* (London: Macmillan, 1977)
14. John Vagler and Mark Imber (ed.), *Environment and International Relations: Theories and Processes*, (Routledge, London, 2005)
15. Jagdish Bhagwati (eds.), *Economics and World Order* (New York: Macmillan 1972)
16. James M Lutz and Brenda J. Lutz, *Global Terrorism*, 3rd Edition, (Routledge, Oxon, 2013)
17. J.L. Holzgrefe and Robert O. Keohane, *Humanitarian Intervention: Ethical, Legal, and Political Dilemmas*,(Cambridge University Press, UK, 2003)
18. John Bayllis and Steve Smith (eds.) *The Globalisation of World Politics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999)
19. Kalus Knorr and Sidney Verb (eds.) *The International System*, (Princeton, Princeton University, 1969)
20. Marcus F. Franda, *Launching into Cyberspace : Internet Development and Politics in Five World Regions* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2002)
21. Raymond Aron, *Peace and War: A Theory of International Studies* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1966)
22. Robert Gilpin, *War and Change in World Politics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981)
23. Rupert Emerson, *From Empire to Nations: The Raise of Self Assertion of Asian and African Peoples* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1960)
24. Susan Calvert and Peter Calvert, *Politics and Society in the Third World: An Introduction* (London: Prentice Hall, 1996)
25. Thomas G Weiss, *Humanitarian Intervention* , 2nd Edition,(Polity Press, UK, 2012)

STATE AND SOCIETY IN CHINA: 1911 - 1978

CBCS Course (MA)
Semester I (July-December)

Course In-Charge: **Ms Saheli Chattaraj**

Introduction

The Chinese State has continuously experienced a shift in regime power since the imperial period till the present day and along with the Chinese society has also undergone a series of changes which are no less significant. Therefore this course would introduce how the Chinese state and society has evolved and interacted over the course of time.

We start from the early period since the establishment of the Republic of China in 1911 till the post reform period (post 1978). The course shall be divided into three broad units which are as follows

Unit I:

- Introduction to China
- China in the Early Twentieth Century: the Quest for Modernity and Learning from the West
- Peasant Revolution and Social classes, pre 1949

Unit II:

- State Building and Regime Consolidation in China
- The Great Leap Forward, The Cultural Revolution
- Mao and his socialist vision

Unit III:

- Economic Reforms and the New Chinese Leadership
- Socialism with Chinese Characteristics
- State and Governance in post-reform China
- The Tiananmen Incident, 1989

Learning Outcomes

Understand the interrelation between the recent historical events in China and how they have shaped the contemporary Chinese society.

Gain a diverse knowledge about the contemporary State and Society in China.

Understand the social issues prevailing in China and conduct in-depth research on them.

Evaluation

End-semester examination, Student Presentations and Term Papers.

READING LIST

1. Dickson, Bruce J., (2007), "Integrating Wealth and Power in China: The Communist Party's Embrace of the Private Sector", *The China Quarterly*.

2. Goldman, Merle(ed.) (1988), *China's intellectuals and the State In Search of a New Relationship*, Harvard University Asia Centre.
3. Joseph, William A. (2010), *Politics in China: An Introduction*, New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Meisner, Maurice J. (1999), *Mao's China and After: A History of the People's Republic*, 3rd ed. New York, NY: Free Press.
5. Migdal, Joel S. (1988), *Strong Societies and Weak States: State-society Relations and State Capabilities in the Third World*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
6. Oi, Jean C., (1989), *Peasant and State in Contemporary China*, University of California Press.
7. Perry, Elizabeth and Wasserstrom, Jeffrey, (1992), *Popular Protest and Political Culture in Modern China: Learning from 1989*, Michigan:Westview Press.
8. Saich, Tony, (2001), *Governance and Politics in China*, New York: Palgrave.
9. Schwartz, Benjamin I., (1951), *Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao*, Harvard University Press.
10. Shue, Vivienne, (1988), *The Reach of the State Sketches of the Chinese Body Politic*, Stanford: Stanford University Press.
11. White, Gordon et al. (1996), *In Search of Civil Society: Market Reform and Social Change in Contemporary China*, Clarendon Press.
12. Wright, Teresa, (2010), *Accepting Authoritarianism: State-Society Relations in China's Reform Era*, Stanford University Press.

GEO-HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

CBCS Course (MA)

Semester II (January-May)

Course In-Charge: **Prof G M Shah**

Introduction

Disasters are as old as human history but the dramatic increase and the damage caused by them in the recent past have become a cause of national and international concern. Over the past decade, the number of natural and manmade disasters has climbed inexorably. From 1994 to 1998, reported disasters average was 428 per year but from 1999 to 2003, it went up to an average of 707 disaster events per year showing an increase of about 60 per cent over the previous years. The biggest rise was in countries of low human development, which suffered an increase of 142 per cent. Drought and famine have proved to be the deadliest disasters globally, followed by flood, technological disaster, earthquake, windstorm, extreme temperature and others. Global economic loss related to disaster events average around US \$880 billion per year. The scenario in India is no different from the global context. About 59 per cent of the land mass is susceptible to seismic hazard; 5 per cent of the total geographical area is prone to floods; 8 per cent of the total landmass is prone to cyclones; 70 per cent of the total cultivable area is vulnerable to drought. Apart from this the hilly regions are vulnerable to avalanches/ landslides/ hailstorms/ cloudbursts. It is therefore important that we are aware of how to cope with their effects.

The course on *Geo-Hazards and Disaster Management* is an academic endeavour to develop the understanding of the causes, distribution pattern, consequences and mitigation measures of various natural hazards at the international, national and intra-national levels. The course can go a long way in creating the knowledge based society conscious about the need for developing a harmonious man-milieu relationship to avoid the human-induced geo-hazards. The scientific understanding of the occurrence of natural hazards can help in bringing about attitudinal changes in the society towards the natural calamities to create a regime of disaster preparedness at the individual, community and national levels.

Structure of the Course

The present course has been structured into four units. The first unit is an introductory unit which deals with the fundamental concepts geo-hazards and disaster management; history of natural calamities and methods of natural disaster management. The second unit deals with the causes, distribution pattern and mitigation measures of geo-hazards having geological origin. The third unit deals with the causes, distribution and mitigation measures of geo-hazards related to hydrology and climate. The fourth unit deals with the causes, distribution pattern and management strategies of geo-ecological hazards which are related to the misuse and overuse of the natural renewable and non-renewable resources. A detailed account of the course outline is given as under:

Unit I: Introduction to Geo-Hazards and Natural Disaster Management

- Introduction to Geo-Hazards: Meaning, definition and origin of the concept; classification of geo-hazards; history of the occurrence, spatial distribution and consequences of major geo-hazards of the world.

- Introduction to Natural Disaster Management: Meaning, definition, history and strategies of natural disaster management at the international level.
- Introduction to Geo-Hazards and Natural Disaster Management in India: Major geo-hazards of India their history and distributional pattern; history and strategies of natural disaster management in India at intra-national and national levels.

Unit II: Geo-Hazards of Geological Origin

- Distribution, Causes, Consequences and Mitigation Measures: Earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions.
- Distribution, Causes, Consequences and Mitigation Measures: Landslides, dam bursts and mine fires.
- Distribution, Causes, Consequences and Mitigation Measures: Snow avalanches and sea erosion.

Unit III: Geo-Hazards of Hydrological and Climatic Origin

- Distribution, Causes, Consequences and Mitigation Measures: Tropical cyclones, tornadoes and hurricanes.
- Distribution, Causes, Consequences and Mitigation Measures: Floods, droughts and natural forest fires.
- Distribution, Causes, Consequences and Mitigation Measures: Hail storms, cloud bursts, heat waves and cold waves.

Unit IV: Geo-Hazards of Ecological and Anthropogenic Origin

- Distribution, Causes, Consequences and Mitigation Measures: Land degradation, desertification and deforestation.
- Distribution, Causes, Consequences and Mitigation Measure: Soil salinization, air pollution and water pollution.
- Distribution, Causes, Consequences and Mitigation Measures: Human and animal epidemics.

READING LIST

1. CBSE, (2006); *Natural Hazards and Disaster Management* (A Supplementary Text Book in Geography for Class XI), Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.
2. *Disasters and Their Management*; download.nos.org/333course E/12.pdf
3. Government of India; (2011); *Disaster Management in India*; Ministry of Home Affairs; www.undp.org/content/dam/india/management_in_india.pdf
4. <http://www.csre.iitb.ac.in/rn/resume/landslide/lsl.htm> (Landslide Information System - Center for Studies in Resource Engineering IIT Mumbai).
5. <http://landslides.usgs.gov> (USGS National Landslide Hazards Program ,NLHP)
6. <http://www.fema.gov/hazards/landslides/landslif.shtm> (Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA, USA is tasked with responding to, planning for, recovering from and mitigating against disasters).
7. <http://ilrg.gndci.pg.cnr.it/> The International Landslide Research Group (ILRG) is an informal group of individuals concerned about mass earth movement and interested in
8. Schramm, Don and Dries, Robert, (1986); *Natural Hazards: Causes and Effects*; Study Guide for Course Text for Disaster Management, University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA.

9. SRISTI, (2015); *Disaster Management Information System: A Global Initiative for Preparing Civil Society to Meet Emergency*; www.sristi.org/dmis/plan_manage
10. UNISDR, (2005); *Disaster Management in India*; www.unisdr.org/2005/mdgs/national-reports/India-report.pdf

MULTICULTURALISM IN WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

CBCS Course (MA)

Semester II (January to May)

Course In-Charge: **Dr Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

Multiculturalism as an idea and practice has never been alien to West Asia and North Africa [henceforth: WANA]. This reality is that the WANA, being the birth place of three greatest monotheistic religions-Judaism, Christianity and Islam, possesses enough rational and justified claims to be the sole repository of multiculturalism in terms of ideas and practice. The basic philosophy of multiculturalism is organically structured in the societal reality and cultural ethos of the region.

Due to diversity in religious practices and faith, societal differences, interface between many civilizational bases like the Babylonian, Nile...civilizations, WANA being at the crossroads for meeting peoples from different anthropological backgrounds, multiculturalism has been the bedrock of their social and cultural foundation of the collective life of the people therein.

This course is designed to study multiculturalism in the context of the WANA through their own perspective(s), rather than studying the WANA through the perspective of multiculturalism reflecting outsiders (read: West) viewpoints and perspectives. In this context, one can say that this course is a kind of cultural study of the WANA region in holistically by taking into account the historical, cultural and societal evolution of the region in its own way.

Unit I: Concept and Perspectives

- Conceptual-Theoretical Frameworks
- Perspectives on Multiculturalism
- Multiculturalism: Historical, Ethnic, and Legal terms
- Culture and Multiculturalism

Unit II: Religion, Cultural Pluralism and Multiculturalism

- Religious and Cultural Diversity
- Cultural Pluralism and Politics
- Multiculturalism and Identity
- Minorities Rights and Identity

Unit III: Religion, Politics and Multiculturalism

- Religion and Multiculturalism
- Politicization of Religion and Multiculturalism
- Religion, Identity Politics and Multiculturalism
- Religion, National Identity and Multiculturalism

Unit IV: Politics, Conflict and Multiculturalism

- Roots of Modern Day Conflict and Multiculturalism

- Social and Religious Diversity and Its Politicization—Implications for Multiculturalism
- Societal Imperatives and the Emerging Identity Politics
- Gender Question, Emerging New Public Space and Multiculturalism

READINGS LIST

1. Smith, Anthony D, the Ethnic Origins of Nation, Oxford: Basil Blackwell (1998).
2. Nationalism and Modernism; A Critical Survey of Recent Theories of Nations and Nationalism, (1986), London; Routledge
3. Barth, Fredrick: “Introduction”, in Fredrick Barth (ed), Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: The Social Organization of Cultural Difference, 1969, London: Allen and Unwin.
4. “Enduring and Emerging Crisis in the analysis of ethnicity”, In Hans Vermeulen and Cora Govers (eds), The Anthropology of ethnicity: ‘Ethnic Groups and Boundaries, 1994’ Amsterdam: Het Spinhuis.
5. Hannan, Michael: “The Dynamics of Ethnic Boundaries in Modern States”. In J. Meyer and M. Hannan (eds), National Development and the World System, 1979, Chicago, University of Chicago Press.
6. Hannan Michael: Ethnic Groups in Conflict, 1985, Berkeley, CA, University of California Press
7. Gerd Baumann and Andre Gingrich (eds), (2006), Grammars of Identity/Alterity: A Structural Approach, BERGHABN BOOKS, NEW YORK.
8. Edward Said, (1978) Orientalism, Penguin, London
9. CRAIG CALHOUN, MARK JUERGENSMEYER, AND JONATHAN VAN ANTWERPEN (EDS) (2011), RETHINKING SECULARISM, Oxford University Press
10. Charles Taylor (2007), A Secular Age, Harvard University Press
11. Charles Taylor (2006) MULTICULTURALISM, Harvard University Press

ELEMENTARY CHINESE 1

CBCS Course (MA)

Semester III (July- December)

Course In-Charge: **Ms Saheli Chattaraj**

Introduction

This is an Elementary Course in Chinese language. It is a one semester course designed for those who have no or very little knowledge of the Chinese language. The Course shall introduce the basic Chinese grammar with training in Chinese phonetics. The Course shall teach pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar fundamentals as the essential components of reading, writing and understanding elementary Chinese. Along with the preliminary teaching in reading and writing of the Chinese characters as well as listening, comprehension and speaking. The course shall also introduce basic knowledge on Chinese culture and history which is considered as an indispensable part of learning the Chinese language.

Evaluation

After the completion of the course students shall be evaluated on the basis of both a written and an oral examination. A student needs to attain 40 percentage marks in both the written and the oral exam in order to successfully qualify.

Course Outline

八月 August	1-5	Lesson1	How much
	8-12	Lesson2	Shopping
	15-19	Lesson2	
	22-26	Lesson3	Payment
	29-2	Lesson3	
九月 September	5-9	Lesson4	Making phone call and appointments
	12-16	Lesson4	
	19-23	Lesson5	Where is it
	26-30	Lesson5	
十月 October	3-7	Lesson6	Looking for a place to live
	10-14	Lesson6	
	17-21	Lesson7	Renting a place
	24-28	Lesson7	
十一月 November	31-4	Lesson8	How troublesome
	7-11	Lesson8	
	14-18	Lesson9	Making friends
	21-25	Lesson9	
	28-2	Lesson10	Mailing
十二月 December	5-9	Lesson11	What should we eat
	12-16	Lesson12	Dining at a restaurant

Recommended Course Text Book

1. Far East Everyday Chinese, Book 1, The Far East Book Co. Ltd., 2005

COLONIALISM AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA

CBCS Course (MA)

Semester IV (January-May)

Course In-Charge: **Dr. Bijay Ketan Pratihari**

Introduction

Independence of African countries has brought various problems. New problems like national integration, ethnic strife, problems of governance, political corruption, and economic underdevelopment, social unrests surfaced. The African leaders thought that independence would solve these problems by bringing a new political and economic order. But the euphoria did not last long. The dreams of economic development, national self-reliance and African unity remained elusive. This course is designed to look into various issues of colonialism, national movement, and problems of independence of newly independent African countries.

Unit I: Colonialism and its Impact

- Colonial Empire
- Scramble for Africa
- African resistance and reaction
- Various colonial policies and its impact on Africa
- Economic underdevelopment of Africa
- Colonial Legacies

Unit II: Origin and evolution of African Nationalism

- Evolution of African nationalism after II World War
- Nationalist movement in major African countries
- Achievement of independence

Unit III: Problems of Independence

- Political, & economic situation in African countries at the time of independence
- Problems of Integration & nation building
- Social Change
- Economic Underdevelopment

Unit IV: Democratic Development in Africa

- Party system in Africa
- One-party rule in Africa
- Democratic Movement in Africa (second phase)
- Evolution of democracy in Africa

Unit V: Military Rule in Africa

- Military as an institution in Africa
- Military as an alternate model in Africa

- Military coups in Africa

READING LIST

1. Mahamood Mamdani, "Citizen and Subjects: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of late Colonialism", Princeton University press, 1996
2. -----, "When victims become killer: Colonialism, Nationalism, and Genocide in Rwanda", Princeton University Press, 2001
3. William Zartman, "Collapsed States: The disintegration and Restoration of Legitimate authority", Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 1995
4. W. Rodney, "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa", TPH, Dar-es-Salaam, 1991.
5. Basil Davidson, "The Black man's Burden: Africa and the curse of the nation state", Times Books, New York.
6. Thomas Hodgkin, "Nationalism in Colonialism Africa", Frederick Muller, London, 1956
7. Basil Davidson, "The search for Africa: History, Culture, Politics", Random House, New York, 1994
8. Ali A Mazrui, (ed.), "Africa since 1935", University of California Press, Berkeley, 1999
9. John Iiiff, "Africans: The History of a Continent", Cambridge University Press, New York, 1995
10. John D Hargreaves, "Decolonisations in Africa", Longman, London, 1996
11. John D Fage & William Tordoff, "A History of Africa", Routledge, New York, 2001
12. David Birmingham, "The Decolonisation of Africa", Ohio University Press, 1995
13. Basil Davidson, "Modern Africa: A social and Political History, Longman, New York, 1994
14. David N Abdulai, "African Renaissance: Challenges solutions and the Road Ahead", Asean Academic, London, 2001
15. Samir Amin, "Imperialism and Unequal Development", Sussex, 1977
16. J. S. Coleman & Roseberg, "Political parties and national Integration in Tropical Africa", Berkley, California, UCP, 1964
17. Anirudha Gupta, Government and Politics in Africa, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1974
18. A. R. Zolberg, "Creating Political Order": The Party –States of West Africa, Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966
19. D. Austin, "Politics in Ghana", Oxford University Press, London, 1964
20. C. G. Rosberg, Jr (ed), "Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa", University of California Press, Berkeley, 1964
21. R. B. Collier, "Regimes in Tropical Africa: Changing Forms of Supremacy.1945-75", University of California Press, Berkeley, 1982.

