

SYLLABUS

(MPhil/PhD)
(International Studies)



ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA
NEW DELHI - 110025

SYLLABUS

M Phil-PhD (International Studies)

I. Compulsory Courses

1. Introduction to International Studies
Director, AIS
2. Research Methodology
Prof G. M. Shah and Dr Sabiha Alam

II. Optional Courses (choose two from the ones offered)

1. Cultural Studies
Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy
2. Media in the Third World
Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy
3. Migration
Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy
4. Multiculturalism
Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy
5. Societies in Transition (Focus on Central Asia)
Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy
6. Textual Readings on Central Asia
Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy
7. Ethnicity and Nationalism in Pakistan
Prof Ajay Darshan Behera
8. Introduction to Third World Studies
Prof Ajay Darshan Behera
9. Military and Politics in Pakistan
Prof Ajay Darshan Behera
10. Political Development and Foreign Policy of Pakistan
Prof Ajay Darshan Behera
11. Terrorism and Irregular Warfare
Prof Ajay Darshan Behera
12. Third World Security: Key Concepts and Changing Connotations
Prof Ajay Darshan Behera
13. Political Geography
Prof G. M. Shah
14. Rural Area Development in the Third World
Prof G. M. Shah
15. Government and Politics in South Asia
Dr Mathew Joseph C., Prof Ajay Darshan Behera

16. State and Civil Society in Pakistan
Dr Mathew Joseph C.
17. Conflicts and Conflict Resolution in West Asia
Dr Mohammad Sohrab
18. Democracy and Governance in South Asia
Dr Mohammad Sohrab
19. Society and Politics in West Asia
Dr Mohammad Sohrab
20. Foreign Policy of Contemporary Turkey
Dr Mujib Alam
21. Government and Politics in Turkey
Dr Mujib Alam
22. Society, Culture and Political Developments in Central Asia
Dr AbuzarKhairi
23. International Environmental Governance
Dr Sabiha Alam
24. Sustainable Development in South Asia
Dr Sabiha Alam
25. Africa and the New World Order
Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari
26. Colonialism and Political Developments in Africa
Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari
27. Intra-State Conflicts in South Asia
Dr Aliva Mishra

28. South Asia in World Affairs
Dr Aliva Mishra
29. Urbanizations in the Third World
Dr Safia Mehdi, Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy

Profile

The Academy of International Studies (formerly Academy of Third World Studies) is one of the foremost Area Studies Centres in India, engaged in research and teaching on contemporary international issues and themes from interdisciplinary perspectives. The focus areas of teaching and research, which include countries and sub-regions, cover South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, East Asia and Africa. The disciplinary focus of the Academy's academic activities encompasses political, economic, social and cultural dimensions of global/international affairs and issues, mainly of a contemporary nature. Thrust areas include the study of political and socio-economic processes; institutional structures; political, economic and socio-cultural changes and developments from an international and comparative framework.

The Academy offers M.A., M.Phil./Ph.D. programmes in International Studies and also offers language courses in Uzbek and Chinese.

The Academy's engagements include undertaking high quality research by faculty and research scholars; teaching; organizing talks/lectures, national and international conferences/seminars/ symposia/workshops; publishing and disseminating research works.

The Academy was established as the 'Academy of Third World Studies' in 1988, initially in Project-mode, under the initiative of the then Prime Minister, Shri. Rajiv Gandhi, to conduct inter-disciplinary research on social, political and economic issues pertaining to developing countries. In 1998 the Academy became a full-fledged area studies centre in the University after formal status was accorded by the University Grants Commission (UGC). Subsequently it was named after one of the co-founders of Jamia Millia Islamia, Maulana Mohamed Ali Jauhar. The Academy got its present name in 2011 and has acquired broader focus since then. The teaching and research at M.Phil/Ph.D level was started at the Academy since the 2007-08 academic session.

Within the Academy there are four UGC sanctioned programmes on Afghanistan Studies, Central Asian Studies, China Studies, and Pakistan Studies. The activities of the Academy are guided and supervised by a Committee of Studies, a Board of Management, the University Ordinances and the UGC guidelines. The Academy has also undertaken several important national and international projects.

The AIS has its own library and documentation centre, named after Dr. Abid Husain, another founding member of Jamia Millia Islamia. It has more than 25,000 books and journals. A large number of books have been gifted by the Devahuti Damodar Library, the family of Nikhil Chakarvarty, H.Y. Sharda Prasad, S. Shahid Mehdi and Barun Ray.

Faculty

Prof. Rashmi Doraiswamy
Professor & Offg. Director

Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera
Professor

Prof. G.M. Shah
Associate Professor

Dr. Mathew Joseph C
Associate Professor

Dr. Abuzar Khairi
Assistant Professor

Dr. Sabiha Alam
Assistant Professor

Dr. Shahid Tasleem
Assistant Professor

Dr. Mohd Sohrab
Assistant Professor

Dr. Mujib Alam
Assistant Professor

Dr. Bijay Ketan Pratihari
Assistant Professor

Dr. Aliva Mishra
Assistant Professor

Ms. Saheli Chattaraj
Assistant Professor

Dr. Safia Mehdi
Research Associate

Dr. Saifulah Saifi
Research Associate

Dr. Tarique Anwer
Research Associate

Dr. Shiraz Sheikh
Research Associate

Dr. Azhar Ali
Research Associate

COURSES OFFERED FOR M.PHIL/PHD PROGRAMMES

Compulsory Courses for the M. Phil/PhD. Programme

- i) Introduction to International Studies
- ii) Research Methodology

Optional Courses for the M. Phil/PhD. Programme (choose two among those offered)

1. Cultural Studies
2. Media in the Third World
3. Migration
4. Multiculturalism
5. Societies in Transition (Focus on Central Asia)
6. Textual Readings on Central Asia
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22. Society, Culture and Political Developments in Central Asia
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26. Colonialism and Political Developments in Africa
27. Intra-State Conflicts in South Asia
28. Urbanizations in the Third World

COMPULSORY COURSE
INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
Course In-Charge: Director, AIS

UNIT I: EVOLUTION OF WORLD ORDER

1. The Evolution of the State System (*Prof Ajay Darshan Behera*)

2. International History (*Dr AbuzarKhairi*)

This section will focus on international history, and the events after the Second World War. It will introduce debates and discussions about approaches to international relations as well as history itself.

- (i) First World War
- (ii) Second World War
- (iii) The Cold War
- (iv) Post-Cold war Period

3. Colonialism, Decolonisation, Nationalism, Nation State (*Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari*)

This section will discuss the concept of colonialism, its meaning and operation by various colonial powers. The end of the Second World War period saw the rise of nationalism in various colonies of the developing countries. One of the results of the nationalism was the starting of decolonisation processes and the emergence of newly independent states in the world.

- (i) Colonialism and its Impact
- (ii) Rise of Nationalism in colonies
- (iii) Decolonisation Process
- (iv) Emergence of Nationalism

4. Globalisation and Evolving World Order (*Dr Aliva Mishra*)

- (i) Background, Concept & Meaning
- (ii) Forces & Function
- (iii) Implications & Responses
- (iv) Rise of Trans-National Actors & Impact

UNIT II : THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PART I)

1. Approaches to International Relations (*Dr Mujib Alam*)

This section, besides providing an introduction to the broader debates and basic epistemological questions in the field of International Relations (IR), will give an in-depth analysis of two leading theoretical paradigms: Realism and Liberalism along with their variants.

- (i) Evolution of IR Theories: Great Debates
- (ii) Classical Realism and Neorealism/Structural Realism
- (iii) Idealism, Liberalism, Neoliberalism

2. Marxist Theory (*Prof G.M. Shah*)

Marxist theorists conceive world politics as the setting in which class conflicts are played out. As for order in world politics, Marxist theorists think of it primarily in economic rather than in military terms. The key feature of the international economy is the division of the world into core, semi-periphery, and periphery areas. Within the semi-periphery and periphery there exist cores which are tied into the capitalist world economy, while within even the core area there are peripheral economic areas. In all of this what matters is the

dominance of the power not of states but of international capitalism, and it is these forces that ultimately determine the main political patterns in world politics.

The present unit will assess the Marxist contribution to the study of International Relations. Having identified a number of core features common to Marxist approaches, the present unit discusses four strands within contemporary Marxism which make particularly significant contributions to our understanding of world politics: world system theory, Gramscianism, critical theory and New Marxism. The main themes covered in the present unit are given as under:

- (i) Marxist theories of international relations.
- (ii) Introduction: the continuing relevance of Marxism; the essential elements of Marxist theories of world politics. Base-Superstructure Model by Karl Marx; Monopoly Capitalism by Vladimir Lenin.
- (iii) Development of Latin American Dependency School of Marxism with special reference to the views of Raul Prebisch, Andre Gunder Frank and Henrique Fernando Cardoso.
- (iv) World-System Theory by Immanuel Wallerstein, recent developments in World System Theory with special reference to the views of Christopher Chase Dunn, and Janet Abu Lughod.
- (v) The Hegemony Theory by Antonio Gramsci; the neo-Gramscian (Italian) school of International Relations developed by Robert W. Cox, Mark Rupert and W.I. Robinson.
- (vi) New Marxism with special reference to 'Capitalism and Global Social Relations' by Justin Rosenberg and 'Social Property Relations' by Benno Teschke.

UNIT III: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PART II)

1. Critical Theory and IR (*Dr Mathew Joseph C*)

- (i) Impact of Critical Theory on IR
- (ii) Ideas of Frankfurt School theorists and Antonio Gramsci
- (iii) Emergence of Critical International Relations Theory
- (iv) Ideas of Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater

2. Postcolonialism and IR (*Dr Mathew Joseph C*)

- (i) Impact of Postcolonialism on IR
- (ii) Ideas of M. K. Gandhi, Frantz Fanon and Edward W. Said
- (iii) Postcolonial Critique of IR
- (iv) Major Themes and Thinkers

3. Social Constructivism and Postmodernism (*Dr Mohammad. Sohrab*)

The postmodern analysis of international relations is dominated by studies of traditionally marginalised sites, which focus on ideas of intangibility, disorder, un-governability, and terror. In postmodernism, the concept of self is abandoned. The individual becomes fragmented in a crowded, noisy world of endless data and competing ideas. The term postmodern is used rather loosely to refer to a number of theoretical approaches developed since the late 1960s. The more precise, less inclusive term post-structuralism is generally used to refer to a group of five French theorists whose major influence occurred in the 80s: Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault, Jacques Lacan, Julia Kristeva, and Roland Barthes. Postmodern theoretical influences have been so penetrative and persuasive that even the staunchest anti-postmodernists have often inculcated, inadvertently or not, aspects of that which they attack monolithically as "postmodern." This Praxis is the bedrock behind the pedagogical tactics for this theme in particular.

4. Feminism and International Relations (*Prof Rashmi Doraiswamy*)

The works of Cynthia Enloe, Christie Sylvester, Spike Peterson, Ann Tickner articulate the feminist perspective on IR. For feminism, the question of ‘who knows?’ is an important one. Feminist approaches gained momentum towards the end of the Cold War and the early period saw a focus on the role of women in IR. It developed to critique IP theory as a male dominated and masculinist discipline and pointed out that categories and concepts of IR are not gender neutral. Feminism examined the politics of identity, war, peace-building, world politics through the gender-sensitive lenses of race, ethnicity, class, nation. There are three main streams within feminist scholarship in IR: empirical feminism, analytical feminism, normative Feminism. The series of lectures will examine postcolonial feminism, Marxist feminism, postmodern feminism, etc. in their interrelationship with IR. Along with critical theories like postmodernism, etc, feminist theory has helped shift from interrelationship between states to transnational actors in global politics.

UNIT IV: CONCEPTS AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

1. Poverty, Development and Hunger (*Prof G.M. Shah*)

This section examines the orthodox mainstream understanding of poverty, development and hunger; and contrasts this with a critical alternative approach. The success of development orthodoxy in incorporating and thereby neutralizing the concerns of the critical alternative has been discussed in this unit. The last sub-section deals with an assessment of the likelihood of a globalization with a human face in the twenty-first century.

- (i) Introduction: Post-World II Development Discourse and the concepts and approaches developed under the framework of UN Development Decades.
- (ii) Mainstream and alternative conceptions of poverty; incidence, distribution and growth of poverty in the world.
- (iii) The orthodox concept of development, development gap between the developed and the developing world; the development achievements since 1945: orthodox and alternative evaluations; a critical alternative view of development, modification of orthodox approach to development, nexus between democracy, empowerment and development.
- (iv) The orthodox nature-focused explanation of global hunger given by Thomas Robert Malthus; the entitlement, society-focused explanation of global hunger given by Amartya Sen;
- (v) Nexus between globalization and global hunger; distribution and severity of global hunger; progressive humanization of globalization to eradicate global hunger.

2. Regionalism and Trade (*Dr Safia Mehdi*)

- (i) Course on regionalism and world trade
- (ii) Regionalism globalisation and the world economic order
- (iii) Case studies: EU BRICS AND ASEAN

3. Environment and International Relations (*Dr Sabiha Alam*)

- (i) Environmental Issues on the International Agenda
- (ii) International Environmental Governance.
- (iii) Sustainable Development
- (iv) The Climate Change Regime

4. The Concept of Security (*Prof Ajay Darshan Behera*)

Suggested Readings:

Unit I (1) The Evolution of the State System

1. Hedley Bull and Adam Watson (eds.), *The Expansion of International Society* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984)
2. Karen Mingst, *Essentials of International Relations* (New York: W.W. Norton Co., 2003)
3. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007)
4. Stephanie Lawson, *International Relations* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2003)
5. William Brown, Simon Bromley and Suma Athreye (eds.), *Ordering the International: History, Change and Transformation* (London: Pluto Press, 2004)

Unit I (2) International History

1. Best, A., Hanhimaki, J.M., Maiolo, J.A., and Schulze, K.E., *International History of the 20th century*, London: Routledge, 2008.
2. Carr, E.H., *The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations*, London: Macmillan (New Edition), 2016.
3. Sharp, Alan, *The Versailles Settlement: Peacekeeping in Paris*, London: Macmillan, 1991.
4. Dubabin, J.P.D., *The Cold War: The Great Power and their Allies*, London: Longman, 1994.
5. Lynch, Allen, *The Cold War is over: Again*, Boulder: West view Press, 1992.
6. Keylor, William, *The Twentieth Century World: An International History*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.
7. Young, J. and Kent, J. *International Relations since 1945: a global history* (2nd Edition) Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.

Unit I (3) Colonialism, Decolonisation, Nationalism, Nation State

1. B.C. Smith, *Understanding Third World Politics* (New York, Macmillan Press, 1996)
2. C.A. Bayly, *The Birth of the Modern World 1780-1914: Global Connections and Comparisons* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2004)
3. David Williams, *International Development and Global Politics : History, Theory and Practice* (New York: Routledge, 2012)
4. Ernest Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1983)

Unit I (4) Globalisation and Evolving World Order

1. Anthony D. King (1997), "Introduction: Spaces of Culture, Spaces of Knowledge" in Anthony D. King (ed.), *Culture, Globalisation and the World System: Contemporary Conditions for the Representation of Identity*, Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press
2. Benjamin Barber (1996), *Jihad vs. McWorld: How Globalisation and Tribalism are Reshaping the World* , New York: Ballantine
3. Byan, Mabee (2004), "Discourse of Empire: The US "Empire", Globalisation and International Relations", *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 8
4. Clark, Ian (1999), *Globalisation and International Theory* , Oxford: Oxford University Press
5. Cockburn, Patrick (2015), *The Rise of Islamic State: ISIS and the New Sunni Revolution*, London: Verso
6. Mittelman, James H. (2002), "Globalisation: An Ascendant Paradigm?", *International Studies Perspectives*, Vol. 3, No. 1
7. Goetschel, Laurent (200), "Globalisation and Security: The Challenge of Collective Action in a Politically Fragmented World", *Global Society*, Vol. 14, No. 2

8. Ragab, Iman (2015), *Behaviour Determinants of Violent Non-State Actors in the Middle East*, Strategic Series - Al-Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies, Cairo.
9. Saikal, Amin (2014) *Zone of Crisis: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq*, London: I.B. Tauris.
10. Valensi, Carmit (2015), "Non-State Actors: A Theoretical Limitation in a Changing Middle East", *Military and Strategic Affairs*, 7, No. 1

Unit II (1) Approaches to International Relations

1. Burchill, Scott et al. (2001) *Theories of International Relations*, 2nd edition, Basinstoke, Palgrave, pp. 29-103.
2. Dougherty, James E. and Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr. (2001) *Contending Theories of International Relations. A Comprehensive Survey*, 5th edition, New York, Addison, Wesley, Longman.
3. Dunne, Tim, Kurki, Milja & Smith, Steve (ed.) (2013) *International Relations Theories, Discipline and Diversity*, 3rd edition, Oxford, OUP, pp. 59-132.
4. Jackson, Robert & Sørensen, Georg (2013) *Introduction to International Relations. Theories and Approaches*, 4th edition, Oxford, OUP, pp.65-131.

Unit II (2) Marxist Theory / Unit IV (1) Poverty, Development and Hunger

1. Baylis, John, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (eds) (2017), *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, Seventh edition, Oxford, OUP, pp. 101-128.
2. Marx Karl and Engles, F., (1848), *The Communist Manifesto*, Bookmarks, London.
3. Morton, A., (2007), *Unraveling Gramsci: Hegemony and Passive Revolution in the Global Political Economy*; Pluto Press, London.
4. Taylor, P.J., (1985), *Political Geography: World-Economy, Nation-State and Locality*; Longman, London and New York.
5. Teschke, B., (2003), *The Myth of 1648: Geopolitics and Making of Modern International Relation*; Verso, London.
6. Wallerstein Immanuel, (1989), *The Modern World System*; Academic Press, San Diego, California.
7. Adams, N.B., (1993), *Worlds Apart: The North-South Divide and the International System*; Zed, London.
8. Dreze, J., Sen, A. and Hussain, A., (eds.) (1997), *The Political Economy of Hunger*; Clarendon Press, London.
9. Kieley, R., (1996), *The New Political Economy of Development: Globalization, Imperialism and Hegemony*; Lynne Rienner, Boulder Colombia..
10. Rapley, J., (1996); *Understanding Development*; Lynne Rienner, Boulder, Colombia.
11. Sen, A., (1981), *Poverty and Famines*; Clarendon Press, Oxford.
12. Thomas, C., (2000), *Global Governance, Development and Human Security*; Pluto Press, London.
13. Wiesmann, D., (2006), *Global Hunger Index 2006: A Basis of Cross-Country Comparisons*; International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC.

Unit III (1 & 2) Critical Theory and IR; Postcolonialism and IR

1. M. K. Gandhi, *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule* (Ahmedabad: Navjivan Publishing House, 1975).
2. Frantz Fanon, *The Wretched of the Earth* (London: Penguin Books, 1990).
3. Edward W. Said, *Orientalism: Western Conceptions of the Orient* (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2001).
4. Geetha Chowdhry and Sheila Nair (eds.), *Power, Postcolonialism and International Relations: Reading Race, Gender and Class* (London: Routledge, 2004).

5. Sanjay Seth (ed.), *Postcolonial Theory and International Relations: A Critical Introduction* (New York: Routledge, 2013).
6. Sucheta Mazumdar, Vasant Kaiwar and Thierry Labica (eds.), *From Orientalism to Postcolonialism: Asia, Europe and Lineages of Difference* (London: Routledge, 2009).
7. Rolf Wiggershaus, *The Frankfurt School: Its History, Theories and Political Significance* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1995).
8. Stephen Gill (ed.), *Gramsci, Historical Materialism and International Relations* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994).
9. Robert Cox with Timothy J. Sinclair, *Approaches to World Order* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996).
10. Andrew Linklater, *Critical Theory and World Politics: Citizenship, Sovereignty and Humanity* (New York: Routledge, 2007).
11. Scot Burchill and Andrew Linklater (eds.), *Theories of International Relations* (London: Palgrave, 2013).

Unit III (3) Social Constructivism and Postmodernism

1. Ashley and Walker, 'Reading Dissidence/Writing the Discipline: Crisis and the Question of Sovereignty in International Studies', *International Studies Quarterly*, vol. 34, 3 (1990)
2. Best, Steven, and Douglas Kellner. *Postmodern Theory: A Critical Introduction*. NY: Guilford Press, 1991.
3. Butler, Judith. *Gender Trouble*. NY: Routledge, 1990.
4. Connolly W., *IdentityDifference: Democratic Negotiations of Political Paradox* (Ithaca, 1991).
5. Derrida, Jacques. *A Derrida Reader*. NY: Columbia U P, 1991. Ed. by Peggy Kampuf.
6. Derian J. Der and Shapiro M. (eds.), *International Intertextual Relations: Postmodern Readings of World Politics* (Lexington, 1989)
7. Foucault M., 'What is Enlightenment?', in Paul Rabinow . (ed.), *The Foucault Reader* (New York, 1984).
8. Foucault, Michel. *The Foucault Reader*. NY: Pantheon, 1984. Ed. by Paul Rabinow.
9. Harvey, David. *The Condition of Postmodernity*. London: Blackwell, 1989.
10. Hart, Kevin. *Postmodernism: A Guide for Beginners* (Oneworld Publishers, 2004)
11. Jameson, Fredric. *Postmodernism, Or the Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism*. Durham, NC: Duke U P, 1992.
12. John Baylis and Steve Smith, *The Globalisation of World Politics*, 3rd ed, pp. 285–287.
13. Lyotard, Jean-Francois. *The Lyotard Reader*. London: Blackwell, 1989. Edited by Andrew Benjamin.
14. Nicholson, Linda, and Steven Seidman, eds. *Social Postmodernism: Beyond Identity Politics*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge U P, 1995.
15. Nietzsche F., *Twilight of the Idols* (New York, 1968)
16. R.B. J Walker, *Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory* (Cambridge University Press, 1992)
17. Sterling, Jennifer,-Folker and Rosemary E. Shinko. 2005. *Discourses of Power: Traversing the Realist-Postmodern Divide*. Millennium: Journal of International Studies 33 (1): 637 –
18. Sylvester C., *Feminist Theory and International Relations in a Postmodern Era* (Cambridge, 1994).
19. Weber C., *Simulating Sovereignty: Intervention, the State and Symbolic Exchange* (Cambridge, 1995).

Unit III (4) Feminism and International Relations

1. Ann J Tickner, *Gender in International Relations*, Columbia University Press, NY, 1992

2. Christine Sylvester, *Feminist Theory and International Relations*, Cambridge University Press, 1994
3. Cynthia Enloe, *Bananas, Beaches and Bases: Making Feminist Sense of International Politics*, University of California Press, 1987
4. Jean Bethke Elstain *Women and War*, University of Chicago Press, 1987
5. Laura J Shepard (ed.), *Gender Matters in International Politics: A Feminist Introduction to International Relations*, Routledge, NY, 2010

Unit IV (1) Poverty, Development and Hunger

Refer to Unit II (2)

Unit IV (2)

1. Fawcett, L & Hurrell A Eds *Regional Organisation And International Order*. Publishers Oxford University Press 2000
2. *The Politics Of Economic Regionalism* Kevin G. Cai Palgrave Macmillan London 2010
3. *International Trade: New Patterns Of Trade Production And Investment*, Nigel Grimwade Routledge 2000
4. *Wto & Developing Countries* S Bhandari Deep & Deep Publications 1998
5. *Behind The Scenes At WTO* Fatoumata Jawara And Aileen Kwa Zed Books 2004
6. *WTO And Its Development Obligation* Elimma C Ezeani 2011 Anthem Press

Unit IV (3) Environment and International Relations

1. *The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations*. John Baylis, Steve Smith, Patricia Owens. Oxford University Press. 2014.
2. *Environmental Governance*. J.P. Evans. Routledge Publications. 2012.
3. *The Environment and International Relations*. Kate O'Neill. Cambridge University Press. 2009.
4. *An Introduction to Sustainable Development*. Jennifer A. Elliot. Routledge Publications. 2013.
5. Alexander L. George and Andrew Bennett, 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. MIT Press.
6. Bhattacharjee Anol, 2012. *Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices*. Global Text Project, Scholars Commons.
7. Biber Sharlene Nagy Hesse, 2012. *Mixed Method Research, Merging Theory with Practice*. Guilford Publications, New York.
8. Bryman Alan, 2002. *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.
9. Gee J.P., 2005. *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis: Theory and Method* (Second Edition). Routledge Publications, 2005.
8. Halperin Sandra and Oliver Heath, 2012. *Political Research Methods and Skills*. Oxford University Press.
9. Krippendorff Klaus, 2004. *Content Analysis: An Introduction to its Methodology*. Sage Publication
10. Lamont Christopher, 2015. *Research Methods in International Relations*. Sage Publications.
11. Savigny Heather and Lee Marsden, 2011. *Doing Political Science and International Relations, Theories in Action*. Palgrave Macmillan
12. Sprinz Detlef F and Yael Wolinsky-Nahmias (editors) 2004. *Models, Numbers, and Cases: Methods for Studying International Relations*. University of Michigan Press.

Unit IV (4) The Concept of Security

1. Barry Buzan, *People, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post- Cold War Era*, 2nd ed. (Boulder: Lynne Rienner; 1991)

2. Christopher W. Hughes and Lai Yew Meng (eds.), *Security Studies: A Reader* (New York: Routledge, 2011)
3. Michael Sheehan, *International Security: An Analytical Survey* (New York: Lynne Rienner Publisher, 2006)
4. Mike Bourne, *Understanding Security* (Hampshire, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014)
5. Mohammed Ayooob, *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1995)
6. Paul D. Williams (ed.), *Security Studies: An Introduction* (New York: Routledge, 2008)
7. Robert Patman, *Security in a Post-Cold War World* (London: Macmillan Press Limited, 1999)
8. Ronnie Lipschutz (ed.), *On Security* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1995)

M. Phil/PhD.

COMPULSORY COURSE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course In-Charge: Prof G. M. Shah/Dr. Sabiha Alam

Introduction

The Research Methodology Course for M. Phil. Programme in International Studies has been devised to familiarize the Research Scholars with the important concepts, and techniques applicable to Social Science research in general and the International Studies in particular. Keeping in view the thrust of the Academy of International Studies on interdisciplinary research the present course has been devised to suit a broad spectrum of social science disciplines. The course has been structured in to four units and each unit is divided in to three sub-units. The broad objectives of this course are:

- (i) To introduce the research scholars to the field of research and make them informed about various concepts, approaches and methods of social science research;
 - (ii) To enhance their skills of authentic and accurate data collection, as well as the quantification and graphical representation of the available data and information;
- To introduce them to the methods of data analysis and data interpretation as well as to develop their skills of research communication in a professional manner.

Unit (I) Nature, Scope, Types and Methods of Social Science Research (Prof. G.M. Shah)

- Meaning, Definition, Significance, Objectives, Basic Assumptions and Challenges of Objectivity in Social Science Research with special reference to International Studies.
- Types of Research: Fundamental vs Applied Research; Descriptive vs Analytical Research; Quantitative vs Qualitative Research; Conceptual vs Empirical Research; Exploratory vs Formalized Research.
- Research Methods: Quantitative Method, Qualitative Method, Historical Method, Comparative Method, Case Study Method and Experimental Method.

Unit (II) Theories and Forms of Knowledge (Dr. Sabiha Alam)

- Forms of Knowledge: Theories, explanation and interpretation of the social world; the debate in research methodology; concepts of multidisciplinary and transdisciplinarity, mixed methods research.
- Textual Analysis: Content Analysis, qualitative and quantitative; Discourse Analysis: post-structuralism; critical discourse analysis, validity and reliability.
- Literature Review: Importance, Reading, Classifying, Summarizing and Argument Building.

Unit (III) Sources of Data, Methods of Collection, Data Analysis of Data and Data Interpretation (Prof. G.M. Shah)

- Different Sampling Methods and their Procedures, Advantages and disadvantages; observation Methods of Data Collection and their Advantages and Disadvantages;
- Use of Schedules, Questionnaires and Interview Guides in Collection of Primary Data; Documentary Sources of Primary and Secondary Data, Classification of Documents, Advantages and Disadvantages of Secondary Sources of Data.
- Tabulation of Data, Analysis of Data with special reference to Measures of Central Tendency, and Correlation Analysis, Tabulation and Interpretation of Data.

Unit (IV) Formulation of Research Proposal (Dr Sabiha Alam)

- The importance and structure of a term paper, ethics in research, the research proposal/synopsis; writing footnotes and citations.

Suggested Readings:

(Prof. G.M. Shah) (1-14)

1. Bhattacharjee Anol; (2011); *Social Science Research: Principles, Methods and Practices*, University of Florida, U.S.A.
2. Caltung, John; (1980); *Theory and Methods of Social Research*.
3. Dawson, Catherine; (2002); *Practical Research Methods*; UBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.
4. Durrant, G. Bissel; (2004); *A Typology of Research Methods Within Social Sciences*,
5. Kothari, C.R.; (2004); *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*; New Age International Publishers Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi.
6. Kumar, Ranjit; (2005) ; *Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*; (IInd Edition);Pearson Education, Singapore.
7. Mahmood, Aslam; (1992); *Statistical Methods in Geographical Studies*; Rajesh Publications, New Delhi.
8. Misra, R.P.; (1988); *Research Methodology: A Hand Book*; Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
9. Nicholas, Walliman; *Your Research Project*;(IInd Edition);Vistar Publications ,New Delhi.
10. Pierce, Roger; (2008); *Research Methods in Politics: A Practical Guide*; Sage Publications, New Delhi.
11. Sadhu, A.N, Singh Amarjit; (1980); *Research Methodology in Social Sciences*.
12. Saravanvale, P. (1991),; *Research Methodology*, 15,Thornhill Road,Allahabad.
13. Sharma, R.D.(1988);*Research Methods in Social Sciences*.
14. Somekh Bridget, Cathy Lewin (2004); *Research Methods in Social Sciences*; (Ist Edition); Sage Publications Ltd. New Delhi.

(Dr. Sabiha Alam) (15-24)

15. Alexander L. George and Andrew Bennet, 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. MIT Press..
16. Bhattacharjee Anol, 2012. *Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices*. Global Text Project, Scholars Commons.
17. Biber Sharlene Nagy Hesse, 2012. *Mixed Method Research, Merging Theory with Practice*. Guilford Publications, New York.
18. Bryman Alan, 2002. *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.
19. Gee J.P., 2005. *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis: Theory and Method*(Second Edition)..Routledge Publications,2005.
20. Halperin Sandra and Oliver Heath, 2012. *Political Research Methods and Skills*. Oxford University Press.
21. Krippendorff Klaus, 2004. *Content Analysis: An Introduction to its Methodology*. Sage Publication
22. Lamont Christopher, 2015. *Research Methods in International Relations* .Sage Publications .
23. Savigny Heather and Lee Marsden, 2011. *Doing Political Science and International Relations, Theories in Action*. Palgrave Macmillan

24. Sprinz Detlef F and Yael Wolinsky-Nahmias (editors) 2004. *Models, Numbers, and Cases: Methods for Studying International Relations*. University of Michigan Press.

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

CULTURAL STUDIES

Course In-Charge: Prof. Rashmi Doraiswamy

Introduction

Cultural Studies focus on culture as practice, culture as a meaning-making enterprise for different social groups in a given society. It provides a sociological, historical and textual analysis of cultural artifacts. It draws on several methodologies to study cultural texts that include semiotics, psychoanalysis, deconstruction, postcolonial theory, Marxist theories of aesthetics and ideology, feminism and postmodernism.

This course will study popular and other cultural texts (with particular reference to literature, cinema and media) from the Third World.

Unit I: Methodologies

Unit II: Concepts of cultural formations: cultural series, popular culture, subculture, mass culture, etc

Units III: Culture Industries

Units IV: Ideology

Units V: Case-studies of specified cultural texts from the Third World

READING LIST

- *Culture, Society and the Media*, Michael Gurevitch & others (eds.), Routledge, 1982
- *Subculture: The Meaning of Style*, Dick Hebdige, Methuen & Co., 1979
- *Literary Theory: An Anthology*, Julie Rivkin, Michael Ryan (eds.), Blackwell, Oxford, 1999
- *The Location of Culture*, Homi Bhabha, Routledge
- *Lenin and Philosophy*, Louis Althusser, New Left Books, 1971
- *Rabelais and His World*, Mikhail Bakhtin, MIT Press, 1968
- *Illuminations*, Walter Benjamin, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1996
- *Television Culture*, John Fiske, Methuen & Co
- *The Order of Things*, Michel Foucault, Tavistock/Random, 1970
- *A Poetics of Postmodernism*, Linda Hutcheon, Routledge, 1988
- *Postmodernism or the Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism*, Frederic Jameson, Verso, 1991
- *The Culture Industry: Selected Essays on Culture*, Theodore Adorno, Routledge, 2002
- *Adorno on Popular Culture*, Robert Witkin, Routledge, 2002
- *Policing the Crisis*, Stuart Hall, et al, London, Macmillan, 1978
- *Inventing Popular Culture*, John Storey, Blackwell, 2003
- *A Field of Cultural Production*, Pierre Bourdieu, Polity, Cambridge, 1993
- *Culture and Society*, Raymond Williams, Hogarth, London, 1993
- *Culture and Imperialism*, Edward Said, Vintage, NY, 1993
- *Culture Studies*, L Grossberg, C Nelson, P A Trichler (eds.), Routledge, NY, 1992

- *Modernity and its Futures*, Stuart Hall, T McGrew (eds), Polity, Cambridge
- *Dialectic of Enlightenment*, Adorno and Horkheimer, Verso, London, 1979

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

MEDIA IN THE THIRD WORLD

Course In-Charge: Prof. Rashmi Doraiswamy

Introduction

Media has evolved over the last century to include not just the print media, but a large array of audio-visual, visual and now digital media. Its reach has been far and wide, giving it the apt name of 'mass communications'; it has been the chief constituent of the information age. The media has been viewed as communication tool but also as 'deception' (Adorno, Horkheimer), as an apparatus for hegemony, as a tool for manipulation by state as well as the people, as the mediator of the public sphere. Globalisation, too, has affected and been affected by the media. Multinational media corporations have changed the face of information, technology, production and dissemination. The developing world has had its own tryst with the media. The state has often been interventionist, interfering, censoring and has in turn, been subverted, questioned and subjected to scrutiny by the media. This course will examine the role of the media as mediator between the state and the public sphere in South and Central Asia. It will consist of the following units:

Unit I: Media, Ideology, Hegemony

This unit will focus on theories of ideology and hegemony (Adorno, Althusser, Gramsci, etc) and the culture industries' and the media's place in it.

Unit II: Media and the Public Sphere

The state, its policies, state-controlled and independent media and the media's role in the reproduction of the state and the public sphere.

Unit III: Approaches to Media Studies

Semiotic, reception and other theories with regard to media will be examined in this unit.

Unit IV: Globalisation and the Media

The rapidly changing media scene, digital media, new media; the contribution of the media in the creation of the 'global village'; processes of globalization and their impact on media-these are some of the issues that will be analysed in this unit.

READING LIST

- Garcia Canclini. *Hybrid Cultures: Strategies for Entering and Leaving Modernity*, University of Minneapolis Press, 1995
- T Guback, etc. *Transnational Communications and Cultural Industries*, UNESCO, 1986
- E Herman, R McChesney. *The Global Media: The New Missionaries of Global Capitalism*, Cassell, Washinton, 1997
- E McAnany, J Schnitman (eds.). *Communicatoinan Structure: Critical Styudies in Mass Media Research*, Praeger, NY, 1981

- T McPhail. *Electronic Colonialism*, Sage, CA, 1989
- J Tomlinson. *Cultural Imperialism*, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1991
- E Shohat, R Stam. *Unthinking Eurocentrism: Multiculturalism and the Media*, Routledge, NY, 1994
- A Mitra. *Television and Popular Culture in India*, Sage, New Delhi, 1993
- Oliver Boyd-Barret, Chris Newbold. *Approaches to Media*, Hodder Arnold, 2007
- Meenakshi Durham, Douglas Kellner. *Media and Cultural Studies*, Blackwell, 2006
- International Media Support Report. *Political Extremism, Terrorism and Media in Central Asia*, <http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1353%20CentralAsia%20GB.web.pdf>

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

MIGRATION

Course In-Charge: Prof. Rashmi Doraiswamy

Introduction

Migration has emerged as one of the most important issues in the contemporary world. According to the World Migration Report 2010, over 214 million people migrated in 2010. There are many pull and push factors for migration that include economic, political, social and cultural factors. The processes of migration have been categorized into international migration, regional migration, national migration and local migration. There are further categorisations of rural-urban and urban-rural migrations. Migrations can be forced or voluntary. Migrations are affected by large global process such as colonialism, globalization, etc. Diasporas are playing increasingly important roles in host and home countries as transnational communities. Migration affects the socio-cultural milieu in the host and home countries and across generations. The course would focus on migration in and from India and the Soviet/post-Soviet space as case studies.

Unit I: Theories of migration

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, Everett Lee's theory, neoclassical economic theory, segmented labour market theory, world systems theory, among other theories, would be discussed.

Unit II: Global migratory processes

In this unit, migration would be looked at historically, from antiquity to contemporary times. The causes and effects of major migrations will also be focussed upon.

Unit III: Diasporas

The formation of diasporas and the role of diasporic communities in the political, economic milieu of host and home countries.

Unit IV:

Socio-cultural impact of migration on host and home cultures, generational conflicts, gender issues, changing values, cultural productions and collaborations....

READING LIST

- Chinn, J., Kaiser, R. *Russians as the New Minority: Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Soviet Successor States*, Columbia, Westview Press, 1998
- Davide Pero, John Solomos (ed.). *Migrant Politics and Mobilisation: Exclusion, Engagements, Incorporation*, Routledge, 2010
- Erika Marat. 'Labor Migration in Central Asia: Implications of the Global Economic Crisis', Silk Route Paper, May 2009
- Faizal bin Yahya, Arunajeet Kaur. *The Migration of Indian Human Capital: The Ebb and Flow of Indian Professionals in Southeast Asia*, Routledge, 2010

- Felix B. Chang, Sunnie T. Rucker-Chang (eds.). *Chinese Migrants in Russia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe*, Routledge, 2011
- K. Koser and H. Lutz (eds). *The New Migration in Europe: Social Constructions and Social Realities*, Macmillan Press Ltd, London, 1998
- Marie-Benedicte Dembour, Tobias Kelly (eds.). *Are Human Rights for Migrants? Critical Reflections on the Status of Irregular Migrants in Europe and the United States*, Routledge, 2011
- Messina, Anthony M., and Gallya Mahav, *The Migration Reader: Exploring Politics and Policies*, New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited, 2006
- Nicole Constable. *Migrant Workers in Asia: Distant Divides, Intimate Connections*, Routledge, 2010
- Niklaus Steiner. *International Migration and Citizenship Today*, 2009, Routledge
- Paul Spickard. *Race and Immigration in the United States*, Routledge, 2010
- Pnina Werbner (ed.). *Diasporic Journeys, Ritual, and Normativity Among Asian Migrant Women*, Mark Johnson, Routledge, 2011
- Ryan, Louise, and Wendy Webster. *Gendering Migration: Masculinity, Femininity and Ethnicity in Post-War Britain*, Aldershot, Ashgate, 2008
- Sen, Amartya. *Development as Freedom*, New York: Random House, 1999
- Sharpe, P. (ed). *Women, Gender and Labour Migration: Historical and Global Perspectives*. London, Routledge
- Steven Vertovec, Susanne Wessendorf (eds.). *The Multiculturalism Backlash: European Discourses, Policies and Practices*, Routledge, 2009
- Tai-Chee Wong, Jonathan Rigg (eds.). *Asian Cities, Migrant Labor and Contested Spaces*, Routledge, 2010
- Youna Kim. *Diasporic Daughters*, Routledge, 2011

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

MULTICULTURALISM

Course In-Charge: Prof. Rashmi Doraiswamy

Introduction

The UGC has highlighted 'Multiculturalism' as one of the important research themes for Area Studies Centres. Multiculturalism has emerged as a major issue in regions where different ethnic, religious, racial, national groups coexist. In the post-Cold War era, in particular, where identity politics have emerged in a big way, multiculturalism as a fact of life and as government policy assumes great importance in allowing minority groups the space to engage in their cultural practices. Globalisation has also impacted on cultures and multiculturalism.

The course will focus on theories of multiculturalism and its relevance to Third World Countries.

Unit I: Definitions of multiculturalism

Unit II: Practice of multiculturalism: regional, national, inter-national; horizontally and vertically in cross-sections of society; gender, race, class and multiculturalism

Unit III: Government policies on multiculturalism

Unit IV: Critique of multiculturalism

Unit V: Case study of a few multicultural texts (with particular reference to literature, cinema and media)

READING LIST

- *Orientalism*, Edward Said, Pantheon Books, 1978
- *Mapping Ideology*, Slavoi Zizek, Verso, 1994
- *Distinction*, Pierre Bourdieu, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1984
- *Nation and Narration*, Homi Bhabha (ed.), Routledge, 1990
- *The Dialogical Imagination*, Mikhail Bakhtin, University of Texas Press, 1981
- *Rethinking Multiculturalism*, Lord Bhiku Parekh, Palgrave, 2002
- *The Multicultural Path: Issues of Diversity and Discrimination in Democracy*, Gurpreet Mahajan, Sage, 2002
- *Culture Troubles: Politics and the Interpretation of Meaning*, Patrick Chabal and Jean Pascal Daloz, Hurst and Co, London, 2006
- *The Interpretation of Cultures: Selected Essays*, Clifford Geertz, Basic Books, New York, 1973
- *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation*, A Appadurai, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1997.
- *The Postmodern Condition*, Jean-Francois Lyotard, Manchester University Press, 1984

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

SOCIETIES IN TRANSITION (FOCUS ON CENTRAL ASIA)

Course In-Charge: Prof. Rashmi Doraiswamy

Introduction

The post-Cold War era has seen the dismantling of several nation states, the redrawing of borders, territorial disputes, and switches in economic models. The transitions have been political and economic and have had repercussions in the social and cultural fields. Globalisation has played a significant role in activating transition in many societies. 9/11 has been the catalyst for regime changes in West Asia. Africa, Central Asia, West Asia, South Asia and East Asia have seen major changes in governmental policies and in political and economic systems in the past few decades. This course will examine the nature of transition in the regions mentioned above.

Unit I: Economic Transition

- Command/planned economy to market economy
- Liberalisation and globalization

Unit II: Political Transition (Externally induced/Internal)

- Regime change
- Socialism to capitalism
- New conflicts (emergence of religious, ethnic, territorial and other conflicts)

Unit III: Social Transition

- Women/Gender issues,
- Environment,
- Human Rights, etc.

Unit IV: Cultural Transition

- Change in government policies
- Change in cultural practices
- Post socialism, post colonialism

READING LIST

- Hedley Bull and Adam Watson (eds.), *The Expansion of the International Society* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1989)
- Richard Peet, *Theories of Development* (Rawat, 2005)
- Krishan Kumar, *From Post-Industrial to Post-Modern Society* (Rawat Publications, 2005)
- Ziauddin Sardar, *Postmodernism and the Other: The New Imperialism of Western Culture* (London: Pluto Press, 1998)
- Samir Amin, *Eurocentrism* (London: Zed Books, 1989)
- Homi K. Bhabha, *The Location of Culture* (London: Routledge, 2000)
- Ali A. Mazrui, *Cultural Forces in World Politics* (London: James Curry, 1990)

- Edward W. Said, *Orientalism* (New York: Vintage Books, 1979)
- Bill Ashcroft and others (eds.), *The Post-Colonial Studies Reader* (London: Routledge, 1999)
- Geeta Choudhry and Sheela Nair (eds.) *Power, Postcolonialism and International Relations: Reading Race, Gender and Class* (London: Routledge, 2003)
- C. Roe Goddard, Patrick Cronin and Kishore C. Dash, *International Political Economy: State-Market Relations in a Changing Global Order* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Press, 2003)
- Richard Stubbs and Geoffrey Underhill (eds.), *Political Economy and the Changing Global Order* (New York: St. martin's Press, 1994)
- John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001)
- David Held and Anthony McGrew (eds.), *The Global Transformations Reader: An Introduction to the Globalisation Debate* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2003)
- Frank Lechner and John Boli (eds.), *The Globalisation Reader* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2004)
- Joseph Stiglitz, *Globalisation and its Discontents* (New Delhi: Penguin, 2003)
- Samit Kar (ed.) *Globalisation: One World, Many Voices* (Rawat, 2005)
- Benjamin Barber, *Jihad vs. McWorld: How the Planet is Both Falling Apart and Coming Together and What this Means for Democracy* (New York: Times Books, 1995)
- Michel Chossudovsky *The Globalisation of Poverty: Impacts of IMF and World Bank Reforms* (Goa: The Other India Press, 1997)
- Jackie Smith and Hank Johnston (eds.), *Globalisation and Resistance: Transnational Dimension of Social Movements* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2002)
- Kumari Jayewardene, *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World* (London: Zed Books, 1986)

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

TEXTUAL READINGS ON CENTRAL ASIA

Course In-Charge: Prof. Rashmi Doraiswamy

Introduction

The aim of this course would be to introduce students to the Central Asian region, its history and culture, through the readings of philosophical, cultural, literary and cinematic texts. It would contextualise the theme in historical settings in the premodern and modern states of Central Asia. It would cover four periods historically: the medieval period, the XIX century, the Soviet and post-Soviet periods. Issues would be discussed in the light of theories of modernity/contramodernity/ postmodernity, colonialism/postcolonialism and socialism/postsocialism. The theme of networks and mobilities would include the movement of ideas, cultural imaginings, motifs and images across the Eurasian landmass.

Unit I: Premodern/Medieval Period

- Introduction to Central Asia as the Hub of Cultures: Historical Overview.
- The Silk Route: An Overview. Susan Whitfield's *Life on the Silk Road*.
- The Aspiration to the Modern in Premodern Times: Central Asian Thinkers (Al Farabi, Ibn Sina/Avicenna, Al Beruni, Rudaki, Musa-al-Khwarazmi, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Ulugbeg, Maktimguli and others).
- Central Asia and India: Historical Ties. Mir Amman's *Bagh-o-Bahar* (literary text)

Unit II: XIX Century

- Cultural Interactions between Russia and Central Asia: Modernising Movements - Jadidism.
- Sadriddin Aini (*Childhood*), Abai Kunanbai and others (literary texts).

Unit III: The Soviet Period

- The Russian Factor in Central Asian Culture and Soviet Identity: Chingiz Aitmatov's Stories (literary text) / other texts by Aitmatov in English translation
- Migrations in Central Asia - An Overview. Andrei Volos' Hurrabad (Literary Text); *Little Angel, Make Me Happy* by Uman Saparov (cinematic text)/Other film or literary texts

Unit IV: Post-Soviet Central Asia

- The problematic of the nation, the global and the local – New films /literary texts from Central Asia

READING LIST

- Abdulrahim Vijapur, Rashmi Doraiswamy (eds.). *Globalisation and the Third World*, Manak, New Delhi, 2009.
- Adeeb Khalid. *Islam after Communism: Religion and Politics in Central Asia*, Univ of California Press, LA, 2007.

- Ajay Patnaik. *Nations, Minorities and States in Central Asia*, MAKAIS and Anamika, New Delhi, 2003.
- Anatoly M. Khazanov and Andre Wink (eds.). *Nomads in the Sedentary World*, Curzon Press, Surrey, 2001.
- Aruna Vasudev, Latika Padgaonkar, Rashmi Doraiswamy. *Being and Becoming: The Cinemas of Asia*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2002
- Beate Eschment – Hans Harder (eds.). *Looking at the Coloniser: Cross-Cultural Perceptions in Central Asia and the Caucasus, Bengal, and Related Areas*, Ergon Verlag, Germany, 2004.
- Bruce Mazlish, Akira Iriye (eds.). *The Global History Reader*, Routledge, New York, 2005.
- Graham Smith. *The Post-Soviet States: Mapping the Politics of Transition*, Arnold, London, 1999.
- Graham Smith and Others. *Nation-Building in the Post-Soviet Borderland*, Univ of Cambridge, UK, 1998.
- Gulnara Abikeeva. *The Heart of the World: Films From Central Asia*, Complex Printers, Alma Aty, 2003.
- Jerome Binde (ed.). *The Future of Values: 21st Century talks*, UNESCO Publishing, Paris, 2004.
- John Tomlinson, *Globalisation and Culture*, Polity Press, Cambridge, 1999.
- Joseph P. Mozur. *The Parables from the Past: The Prose Fiction of Chingiz Aitmatov*, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1995.
- Julie Rivkin and Michael Ryan (eds.). *Literary Theory: An Anthology*, Blackwell, Massachusetts, 1999.
- Kalpana Sahni. 'From the Aiil to the Cosmos: Interview with Chingiz Aitmatov', *Journal of Arts and Ideas*, January – June, 1987.
- Kalpana Sahni. *Crucifying the Orient: Russian Orientalism and the Colonization of Caucasus and Central Asia*, White Orchid Press, Bangkok, 1997.
- Rashmi Doraiswamy. *The Post-Soviet Condition: Chingiz Aitmatov in the '90s*, Aakar Books, New Delhi, 2005.
- Rashmi Doraiswamy (ed.). *Cultural Histories of Central Asia*, Aakar Books, New Delhi, 2008.
- Rashmi Doraiswamy. 'Soul in Flight: Interview with Bakhtiar Khudoinazarov', *Cinemaya* 46, 1999.
- Samir Dasgupta (ed.). *Cultures in Conflict: Who are We? Who are the Others?*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2004.
- Scott C. Levi. *India and Central Asia: Commerce and Culture (1500-1800)*
- Simon During (ed.). *Cultural Studies Reader*, Routledge, London, 2001.
- Surendra Gopal. *India and Central Asia*, Shipra, New Delhi, 2001.
- Svat Soucek. *A History of Inner Asia*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000.
- Tom Everett-Heath (ed.). *Central Asia: Aspects of Transition*, Rutledge Curzon, London 2003.

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

ETHNICITY AND NATIONALISM IN PAKISTAN

Course In-Charge: Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera

Introduction

The primary objective of this course is to introduce the students to various ethnic groups in Pakistan and ethno-national movements associated with these groups. The course will focus on the ethnic challenge to Pakistani nationalism and how this has been tackled by the Pakistani leadership beginning with the Pakistan Movement. The first unit will deal with historical aspects and the impact of religion and language on ethnicity. The second unit will focus on Pakhtoon nationalism, which posed a serious threat to Pakistan in its formative years. The third unit will analyse the various dimensions of Baloch nationalism, which represents the most potent ethnic challenge to the Pakistani state. The fourth unit will highlight the intricacies of intertwined Sindhi and Mohajir nationalisms. The last unit will deal with minor ethnic groups in Pakistan as well as POK and the impact of radicalisation and sectarianism on ethnicity and nationalism.

Unit I: Ethnicity in Pakistan

- Ethnicity and the Pakistan Movement
- Ethnic Groups in Pakistan
- Language and Ethnicity
- Religion and Ethnicity

Unit II: Pakhtoon Nationalism

- Pakhtoon Challenge to Pakistani Nationalism
- State Response to Pakhtoon Nationalism
- Rise of Taliban and Pakhtoon Nationalism
- Pakhtoon Nationalism in the Regional and Global context

Unit III: Baloch Nationalism

- Baloch Identity: Imagined Ethnicity?
- Baloch and the Emergence of Pakistan
- Causes of Baloch Disenchantment
- Baloch Insurgency, State Response and the Great Game

Unit IV: Sindhi and Mohajir Nationalism

- Partition, Migration and Sindhi Marginalisation
- Allienation, Deprivation and the Rise of Jeeye Sindh Movement
- Consolidation of Mohajir Identity and the Rise of MQM
- Contestation and Convergence between Sindhi and Mohajir Nationalism

Unit V: Interplay of the Spread of Nationalism and Radicalism

- Other Ethnic Movements: Seraiki and Hazaras
- Ethnicity and Nationalism in POK

- Sectarianism and Ethnicity
- Radicalisation of Society and its Impact on Nationalism.

Evaluation

The evaluation for the course will consist of a term paper of approximately 20 pages and an end-semester examination.

READING LIST

Unit I

- Christophe Jaffrelot, *Pakistan Nationalism without a Nation*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors, 2002.
- Tariq Rahman. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
- Feroz Ahmed, *Ethnicity and Politics in Pakistan*, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
- Mary Anne Weaver, *Pakistan in the Shadow of Jihad and Afghanistan*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2002.
- Tahir Amin, *Ethno-National Movements of Pakistan: Domestic and International Factors*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies, 1988.
- Swara Rajagopalan, *State and Nation in South Asia*. New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited, 2006.
- Gyanendra Pandey and Yunus Samad, *Fault Lines of Nationhood*. New Delhi: Roli Books Pvt Ltd, 2007.
- Owen Bennett Jones, *Pakistan: Eye of the Storm*. New Delhi : Penguin Books India, 2002.
- Hassan Gardezi and Jamil Rashid (eds.), *Pakistan: The Unstable State*. Lahore: Vanguard Books Ltd., 1983.
- Hasan-Askari Rizvi, *Military, State and Society in Pakistan*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd, 2000.
- Khaled Ahmed, *Pakistan: Behind the Ideological Mask*, Lahore: Vanguard Books Pvt Ltd , 2004.
- Jaswant Singh, *Jinnah: India – Partition – Independence*. New Delhi: Rupa & Co, 2009.
- Khaled Ahmed, *Pakistan: The State in Crisis*. Lahore: Vanguard Books (Pvt) Ltd, 2002.
- Douglas Allen (ed.), *Religion and Political Conflict in South Asia: India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
- Shahid Javed Burki, *Pakistan: Fifty Years of Nationhood*. Lahore: Vanguard Books (Pvt. Ltd.), 2004.
- Stephen Philip Cohen, *The Idea of Pakistan*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
- M. Asghar Khan (ed.), *Islam, Politics and the State: The Pakistan Experience*. New Delhi: Selectbook, 1986.
- Rounaq Jahan, *Pakistan: Failure in National Integration*. Dhaka: University Press limited, 1994.
- Adeel Khan, *Politics of Identity – Ethnic Nationalism and the State in Pakistan*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2005.

- Anand K Verma, *Reassessing Pakistan*. New Delhi: Lancer Publishers & Distributors, 2001.
- Wali Khan, *Facts are Facts: The Untold Story of India's Partition*. Peshawar: Bacha Khan Trust, 2006.
- Urmila Phadnis, "Ethnic Movements in Pakistan", in Pandav Nayak (ed.), *Pakistan: Society and Politics – South Asian Studies Series, 6*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers Pvt Ltd, 1984.
- Khalid B. Sayeed, *Pakistan: The Formative Phase: 1857-1948*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2004.
- Selig Harrison et al (eds.), *India and Pakistan: The First Fifty Years*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
- Akbar S. Ahmad, *Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity*. London: Routledge Publishers, 1997.
- Safdar Mahmood, *Pakistan: Political Roots and Development 1947-1999*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- Stephen Philip Cohen, "The Nation and the State of Pakistan," *Washington Quarterly* (Washington DC), vol.25, no.3, Summer 2002.
- Hussain Haqqani, "The Role of Islam in Pakistan's Future" in *The Washington Quarterly*, vol. 28, no. 1, Winter 2004 - 05.
- Christophe Jaffrelot (ed.), *A History of Pakistan and its Origins*. London: Anthem Press, 2002.
- Iftikhar H. Malik, *State and Civil Society in Pakistan: Politics of Authority, Ideology and Ethnicity*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd., 1997.
- D.L. Sheth, "State, Nation and Ethnicity: Experience of Third World Countries", *Economic and Political Weekly* (Mumbai), vol. 24, no. 12, 25 March 1989.
- Shahid Javed Burki, *Pakistan: Fifty Years of Nationhood*. Boulder: Westview, 1999.
- Mohammad Abdul Qadeer, *Pakistan: Social and Cultural Transformation in a Muslim Nation*. New York: Routledge, 2006.

Unit II

- Olaf Caroe, *The Pathans: 550 B.C.-A.D. 1957*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1983.
- Owen Bennett Jones. *Pakistan Eye of the Storm*. New Delhi : Penguin Books India, 2002.
- Tahir Amin, *Ethno-National Movements of Pakistan: Domestic and International Factors*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies, 1988.
- Smruti S Pattanaik, "Pakistan's North West Frontier: Under a New Name", *Strategic Analysis* Vol. XXII No 5,
- Feroz Ahmed, *Ethnicity and Politics in Pakistan*, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
- *Whither Pakistan? Growing Instability and Implications for India*. New Delhi: Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, 2010.
- Tariq Rahman. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
- Stephen Philip Cohen, *The Idea of Pakistan*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

INTRODUCTION TO THIRD WORLD STUDIES

Course In-Charge: Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera

Introduction

The aim of the course is to make students develop an awareness of how Third World studies can be related to broader conceptual concerns in the field of international relations. The course provides critical introduction to the key theoretical issues that have dominated the debates on Third World studies. It introduces to the students the theoretical approaches to the study of politics, society, economy and culture of Third World countries. The scope of the course encapsulates the diverse experiences of the Third World from colonialism to neo-colonialism to globalisation. The course also reviews the transitions in international politics since the end of the Cold War and the usefulness and continuing relevance of the term “Third World.” Finally, the course encourages the development of analytical skills that can question the mainstream discourse on international relations.

Unit I: What is the Third World?

- The Idea of the Third World
 - Colonisation
 - Post-Colonialism
 - The “End of History” and the end of the Third World
- The Crisis of the Third World
 - Poverty and Basic Needs
 - Neo-Colonialism and Sovereignty
 - Third World Insecurity
- Globalisation and Power Shifts in the World Order
- Relevance of the Concept of the Third World

Unit II: Theoretical Approaches to the study of the Third World

- Orientalism, Culture and the Construction of the Third World
- Modernization Theory and the Third World
- Marxism, Nationalism and the Third World
- Theories of Underdevelopment: World System and Dependency

Unit III: Politics of the Third World States

- The Challenges of Nation-Building
 - State-Building
 - Authority and Legitimacy
 - Political Participation
- Military Intervention in Politics
 - Civil-Military Relations
- Types of Regimes - Asia, Africa and Latin America
- Ideologies and their Impact on Social and Political Change.
 - Socialism
 - Neoliberalism

Unit IV: The Third World in International Politics

- The Cultural Context
- Concept of Modernity: Competing Cultures
- Third World Conflicts and Intervention
- Foreign Policy Behaviour (Non-alignment)
- Globalisation and the Challenges to Sovereignty

Evaluation

The evaluation for the course will consist of a term paper of approximately 20 pages and an end-semester examination.

READING LIST

- B. C Smith, *Understanding Third World Politics* (Macmillan Press, 1996)
- Lee Kuan Yew, *From Third World to First: The Singapore Story 1965-2000* (New York: Harper Collins, 2000)
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- December Green and Laura Luehrmann, *Comparative Politics of the Third World* (New Delhi: Viva Books, 2004)
- Stephanie Neuman (ed.), *International Relations Theory and the Third World* (London: Macmillan, 1998)
- Devendra Thakur, *Political Economy of the Third World Countries* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications, 1987)
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- Irving Louis Horowitz, *Three Worlds of Development: The Theory and Practice of International Stratification* (New York: OUP, 1966)
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- John Foran, *Taking Power: On the Origins of Third World Revolutions* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005)
- Pranab Bardhan, *Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay: Assessing the Economic Rise of China and India* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2011)
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- Lloyd Pettiford and Melissa Curley, *Changing Security Agendas and the Third World* (London: Pinter, 1999)
- Mark T. Berger, "After the Third World? History, Destiny and the Fate of Third Worldism," *Third World Quarterly*, vol.25, no.1, 2004.
- Keith Krause, "Theorising Security, State Formation and the 'Third World' in the Post-Cold War World," *Review of International Studies*, vol.24, no.1, 1998.

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

MILITARY AND POLITICS IN PAKISTAN

Course In-Charge: Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera

Introduction

The primary objective of this course is to understand the role of military's involvement in politics in Pakistan, and then highlight the implications, in terms of social structure, internal security, external relations and economy. The first unit will analyze the evolution and consolidation of the military in Pakistan's politics in a historical perspective, while the second unit will focus on the economic interactions of the military, and their impact on society and economy. The third unit will focus on the role of military and its policies vis-à-vis social fragmentation, Islamization and sectarian violence. The fourth unit will introduce to students Pakistan's security threat perceptions and the strategic doctrines pursued by the military.

Unit I: Military and Politics

- An Introduction to Military and Politics: Select Case Studies
- Origins of Pakistan and Pakistan Army from 1947-48 War to 1953 Riots
- Military and Politics under Gen. Ayub, Gen. Zia and Gen. Musharraf
- Military and Political Stability in Pakistan Today

Unit II: Military and Economy

- Military Regimes and Pakistan's Economy: Policies and Strategies
- Impact of Military's Policies on Pakistan's Economy
- The Mil-Bus in Pakistan
- Defence Budgets and Pakistan's Economy

Unit III: Military and Society

- The Social Base of the Military
- The Use of Military and Military's Strategies, and Social Fragmentation
- Military and Islamization
- Military's Policies and Sectarian Fault lines

Unit IV: Military, Security and Strategic Doctrines

- Military and Security Threat Perceptions
- Military and Foreign Policy
- Military, Nuclear Weapons and Strategic Doctrines
- Military's Policies and Strategies towards India and J&K

Evaluation

The evaluation for the course will consist of a term paper of approximately 20 pages and an end-semester examination.

READING LIST

- Hassan Gardezi and Jamil Rashid (eds.), *Pakistan: The Roots of Dictatorship* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1983).
- Hassan Gardezi and Jamil Rashid (eds.), *Pakistan: The Unstable State* (Lahore: Vanguard Books Ltd., 1983).
- Douglas Allen (ed.), *Religion and Political Conflict in South Asia: India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993).
- Shahid Javed Burki, *Pakistan: Fifty Years of Nationhood* (Lahore: Vanguard Books (Pvt. Ltd.), 2004).
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- Zahid Hussain, *Frontline Pakistan: The Struggle with Militant Islam* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2007)
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- Hasan Askari Rizvi, *The Military and Politics in Pakistan: 1947-86* (Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1986)
- Saeed Shafqat, *Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1997)
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- Ishrat Husain, *Pakistan: The Economy of an Elitist State* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999)
- Husain Haqqani, *Pakistan: Between Mosque and Military* (Lahore: Vanguard Books, 2005)
- Selig Harrison et al (eds.), *India and Pakistan: The First Fifty Years* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999)
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- Robert G. Wirsing, *Pakistan's Security under Zia, 1977-1988: The Policy Imperatives of Peripheral Asian States* (1991)
- Alistair Lamb, *Kashmir: A Disputed Legacy 1846-1990* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1992)
- Ashok Kapur, *Pakistan's Nuclear Development* (London: Croom Helm, 1987)
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- Shuja Nawaz, *Crossed Swords: Pakistan, Its Army and the Wars Within* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2008)
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- Ehsan Ahrari, *Jihadi Groups, Nuclear Pakistan, and the New Great Game* (Carlisle: Strategic Studies Institute, 2001)

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN

Course In-Charge: Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera

Introduction

The objectives of the course are to introduce students to the society, politics, economy, security and foreign policy of Pakistan. Students will be encouraged to develop conceptual frameworks to understand some of the key issues confronting Pakistan. The four units of the course focus on ideology, politics, security and foreign policy. Beginning with the Pakistan movement, the course focuses on the role of ideology in state formation, the dilemmas and challenges facing the evolution of political institutions, the role of the military in politics and the problems of democratisation. Further, it focuses on the process of Islamisation and its impact on Pakistani political culture, the factors that have contributed towards ethnic and religious strife. What are Pakistan's threat perceptions and security needs? Its foreign policy objectives and the way the ruling establishment has gone about achieving them.

Unit I: Islam, Ideology and Society

- The Pakistan Movement, Partition and the New State
- The Role of Islam as Ideology in the making of Pakistan
- The Separation of East Pakistan and the Crisis of Identity
- Islamic Reassertion and the Civil Society

Unit II: Political Development and Political Institutions

- Constitution-making and the Difficulties with Democracy
- National Integration, Regionalism and Language Issues
- Military Intervention in Politics
- Major Issues of Political Economy

Unit III: Conceptions of Security and Challenges

- Security Threat perceptions
- The India-Pakistan Wars and the Low-intensity Conflict in Kashmir
- The Quest for Nuclear Security
- The War on Terrorism

Unit IV: Foreign Policy Objectives and Strategies

- Foreign Policy Objectives
- Pakistan's Relations with the Major Powers and the Muslim World
- India-Pakistan Relations
- Post 9/11 Challenges to Foreign Policy

Evaluation

The evaluation for the course will consist of a term paper of approximately 20 pages and an end-semester examination.

READING LIST

Unit I

- Craig Baxter, Yogendra Malik, Charles Kennedy and Robert Oberst, *Government and Politics in South Asia* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1993)
- Christophe Jaffrelot (ed.), *A History of Pakistan and its Origins* (London: Anthem Press, 2002)
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- Ali Banuazizi and Myron Weiner (eds.), *The State, Religion and Ethnic Politics: Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan* (Lahore: Vanguard Books, 1987)
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- Anita M. Weiss and S. Zulfiqar Gilani (eds.), *Power and Civil Society in Pakistan* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003)
- Seyyed Vali Reza Nasr, *The Vanguard of the Islamic Revolution: The Jama'at Islami of Pakistan* (London: I.B. Tauris Publishers, 1994)
- Seyyed Vali Reza Nasr, *Islamic Leviathan: Islam and the Making of State Power* (New York: OUP, 2001)

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- Craig Baxter, Yogendra Malik, Charles Kennedy and Robert Oberst, *Government and Politics in South Asia* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1993)
- Safdar Mahmood, *Pakistan: Political Roots and Development 1947-1999* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2000)
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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

TERRORISM AND IRREGULAR WARFARE

Course In-Charge: Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera

Introduction

Terrorism and political violence have remained an important aspect of political reality of the Third World states and societies. After the end of the Cold War it has now become one of the biggest security challenges to the developed world. This course aims to provide a historical and theoretical understanding of the role of force in politics. It would grapple with the moral problems in defining terrorism and examine the ways in which political violence has manifested. It would examine the theory and practice of irregular warfare. It would analyse the theoretical explanations for the reasons for violence and terrorism. Finally it would examine the impact of terrorism on state, civil society and economy and the ways in which states and civil society have responded to the phenomena of terrorism and irregular warfare.

Unit I: The Problematic of Defining Terrorism

- Defining Terrorism
- Understanding the role of force in International Politics
- The Changing Nature of Warfare

Unit II: Examining Key Concepts of Irregular Warfare

- Revolution
- Insurgency
- Guerrilla Warfare
- Terrorism
- Transnational Terrorism

Unit III: The Theory and Practice of Irregular Warfare

- Subverting the System
- Time, Space, Legitimacy and Support

Unit IV: Explaining Terrorism and Political Violence

- State and Development
- The Revolution of Rising Expectations
- Mobilising Ideologies
- Instrumentalities

Unit IV: Impact of Terrorism

- State
- Civil Society
- Economy

Unit VI: Responding to Terrorism

- Global Measures

- Regional Measure
- Domestic Measures

Evaluation

The evaluation for the course will consist of a term paper of approximately 20 pages and an end-semester examination.

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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

THIRD WORLD SECURITY: KEY CONCEPTS AND CHANGING CONNOTATIONS

Course In-Charge: Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera

Introduction

The objective of the course is to understand the importance of the concept of security in relation to the Third World. The course assesses the assumptions, theories and practices that have defined post World War II 'traditional security studies'. It focuses on the key concepts defining the Third World security predicament and analyses the debates therein. The course also critically analyses the changing paradigms on security and evaluates the assumptions and theories that underpin alternative conceptualisations of security as reflected through recent debates in the area of security studies, like the most appropriate 'referent object' for security, 'broadening' security beyond military issues, 'securitisation', and the purpose and audience of security studies. Finally, it re-examines Third World security in the light of the changing paradigms on security

Unit I: What is Security?

- Traditional/Realist and Neorealist Conceptions
- Post-Positivist Conceptions
- Historical Experiences: Decolonisation and the Cold War
- Post-Cold War and Post 9/11: The Crisis in Security Studies

Unit II: The Third World Security Predicament

- Perspectives and Nature of Post-Colonial Conflicts
- Manifestations of Political Violence
- The Challenges of State-Building
- Intervention and the Challenges to Sovereignty in the Cold War Period.

Unit III: The Changing Connotation of Security

- The Level of Analysis Problem
- Security and Development
- The Challenges from Critical Security Studies
- Towards a Broader Conception of Security

Unit IV: Globalisation and Third World Security

- The Changing World Order
- Global Integration and Internal Fragmentation
- Neoliberalism and Security
- Intervention and the Challenges to Sovereignty in the Post-Cold War Period.

Evaluation

The evaluation for the course will consist of a term paper of approximately 20 pages and an end-semester examination.

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- Anthony F. Lang (ed.), *Just Intervention* (Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2003)
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- Brian White, Richard Little and Michael Smith (eds.), *Issues in World Politics* (Hampshire: Palgrave, 2001)
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- Mark Juergensmeyer, *The New Cold War: Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993)
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- Michael E. Brown, (ed.), *Ethnic Conflict and International Security* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1993)
- Michael E. Brown (ed.), *Grave New World: Security Challenges in the 21st century* (Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2003)
- Michael T. Klare and Daniel C. Thomas (eds.), *World Security: Trends and Challenges at Century's End* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991)
- Michael Sheehan, *International Security: An Analytical Survey* (New York: Lynne Rienner Publisher, 2006)
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M. Phil/Ph.D.
OPTIONAL COURSE
POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY
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 influences upon geographical patterns are related to political organizations are we in the realm of Political Geography. In contrast to the natural regions of Physical Geography, the area units of Political Geography are those of states and nations. To determine how these organizations are influenced by and adjusted to physiographical conditions and how these factors affect international relations is the aim of Political Geography.

The study of present course on Political Geography can go a long way in developing a comprehensive understanding of the evolution, development and the dynamics of change of political organizations and institutions in the World. Keeping in view the relevance of Political Geography to the understanding of the contemporary political issues and problems, the subject is being taught in most of the universities in Europe and North America.

The persons with a research degree in Political Geography have job opportunities in teaching and research institutions, institutes of defense and strategic studies, institutes of international affairs, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations where the knowledge of international studies is required. The persons with a research degree in Political Geography can prove very effective as government functionaries in the departments dealing with geo-strategic planning, foreign policy, general public administration, development administration and conflict management.

Course Outline:

The present course on Political Geography has been designed to familiarize the research scholars with the fundamental concepts, models, theories, approaches, schools of thought and the research methodology of the subject. The course also includes the study of geographical attributes of national and international politics. The study of extending boundaries of Political Geography like Electoral Geography, Administrative Geography, Geography of War and Peace and Military Geography etc. has also been included in the present course.

Unit I: Nature, Scope and Development of Political Geography

- Nature and scope of Political Geography, its sub-fields and relationship with other social sciences.
- Development of Political Geography: concepts of Aristotle, Ibn Khaldun, Mackinder, Spykman, De Seversky and Sual Cohen.
- Major schools of thought: the organismic, chorological, spatial-behavioural, political economy and place perspective.
- Approaches to the study of Political Geography: the morphological, functional and world systems approach.
- The historical concepts of geopolitics, contemporary geopolitics and the critical geopolitics in Political Geography.

Unit II: Geographical Dimension of State, Nation and Nation State

- The concepts of state, nation, nation-state and nation-building in Political Geography
- The location, shape, size, core areas and capital city of a state.
- The frontiers, boundaries, buffer zones and problems of land locked states.
- The territorial sea and maritime boundaries.
- The unitary, federal and regional state.

Unit III: The Changing Political Organization of Space

- The concepts of colonialism, decolonization and neo-colonialism in Political Geography.
- Globalization and the crisis of the territorial state.
- The concept of supra-nationalism, shift from state to regional and continental blocs.
- The politics of religion, language and ethnicity.
- The politics of energy, land, transport, migration and food security.

Unit IV: Geography of World Politics

- The post1945 transition of world order and the rise and transformation of cold war.
- The post- cold war global scene in the uni-polar world.
- The multi-polar world and the geo-strategic regions of the world given by S.B.Cohen.
- The regime of liberalization, privatisation and globalization and the economic and ecological politics between the developed and the developing world.
- Emergence of intergovernmental global, continental and regional organizations with special reference to UN, NAM, NATO, EU, SCO, OIC , ECO, GCC, ASEAN, SAARC and UCAS.

READING LIST

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- Taylor, P.J. and House, J.; (1984); *Political Geography: Recent Advances and Future Direction*; Crom Helm, Kent.
- Taylor, P.J.; (1985); *Political Geography: World Economy, Nation-State and Locality*; Longman, London and New York.
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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT IN THE THIRD WORLD

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

Introduction

The social significance of the course on 'Rural Area Development in the Third World' can hardly be overemphasized, as nearly 80 percent population of the Third World still lives in rural areas. Keeping in view the failure of sectoral programmes in transforming the rural hinterland, the development theoreticians, and development planners and policy makers have shifted their emphasis from sectoral development planning to integrated area development planning for the holistic and integrated development of the rural areas.

The main objectives of the present course are: (i) to familiarize the research scholars with the basic concepts, theories, approaches and methods of rural area development; (ii) to study the characteristic features of rural areas like dependence on agriculture, lack of infrastructure for industrial development, high population pressure, unemployment and underemployment, poverty and low standard of living etc.;(iii)to study the common issues of the rural areas of the Third World such as agricultural and industrial underdevelopment, lack of capital, input and output markets and skilled labour for increase in agricultural and industrial production and productivity and the inadequacy of socio-economic facilities for the vertical upliftment of rural people;(vi) to study the current planning strategies for rural area development such as regional planning, micro-level planning, multi-level planning, agro-climatic regional planning and planning for watershed development; and (v). to study the institutional arrangements and challenges and prospects of rural area development in the age of liberalization, privatization and globalization.

The course on 'Rural Area Development in the Third World' has been structured on the basis of the current theory and practice of rural area development in the developing world. The persons with specialization in 'Rural Area Development in the Third World' can have ample employment opportunities in teaching and research institutions, in planning and policy making organizations, and in consultancy agencies. They can prove successful in their career in government departments dealing with development administration which include among others the department of agriculture, rural development, industries and human resource development.

Unit I: Concepts, Theories and Approaches of Rural Area Development

- The concept of 'Rural Area Development', significance of area approach to rural development, history of rural area development with special reference to Third World.
- Models and theories applicable to rural area development: Isolated State by Von Thunen, Central Place Theory by Walter Christaller, Growth Pole/ Growth Centre Theory by F. Perroux, Hirshman and Boudeville and Core-Periphery Model by John Friedman
- Approaches to rural area development: multi-dimensional approach and integrated approach.

Unit II: Methods and Techniques of Rural Areas

- Methods and techniques for analysis of slope, land capability classification and variability of rainfall.
- Methods and techniques for analysis of spatial-interaction input-output analysis and land use analysis.
- Methods and techniques for analysis of population, settlements and regional imbalances in the levels of development in rural areas.

Unit III: Characteristic Features of Rural Areas in the Third World

- Over-dependence on agriculture, heavy pressure of population, lack of infrastructure and capital industrial development, inadequate socio-economic facilities for the satisfaction of basic human needs, illiterate and unskilled labour force, high rate of unemployment and underemployment, wide spread poverty and low standard of life in the Third World.
- Underdevelopment and backwardness of rural areas with special reference to hill area, desert areas, drought prone areas, flood prone areas, dry farming areas and tribal areas of the Third World with special reference to Asia.
- Constraints in the path of modernization and development of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, inland fisheries, forest resource, rural industries, and service sector in the Third World with special reference to South Asia and Central Asia.

Unit IV: Planning for Rural Area Development in the Third World

- Planning strategies for rural area development: regional planning, multi-level planning, micro-level planning, service centre planning, agro-climatic regional planning and watershed development planning.
- Institutional arrangements for rural area development: decentralization of planning and development administration, community participation in rural area development, cooperative movement, transfer of appropriate technology, mobilization of financial resources, education and training for rural transformation and the role of international agencies in rural transformation in the Third World.
- Challenges and opportunities of rural area development: rural area development and the LPG regime, brain drain, environmental degradation in ecologically fragile regions and irrigated areas, and remedial measures for holistic, organic and sustainable rural area development in the Third World.

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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA

Course In-Charge: Dr. Mathew Joseph C., Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera

Introduction

The course is intended to familiarize the students and make them understand the politics, state structures, governments and institutions and political economy of the South Asia Region/Area. The complexities of the nature of politics in the South Asia Region/Area is traced to the historical experience of colonialism, the resistance to it in the form of anti-colonial nationalism and later post-colonial nation and state-building processes. The articulation of the idea of South Asia as a region/area from within and without form the background of the course through which students will be introduced to the intertwining of power, hierarchy of spaces and the politics of region/area formation. The course is designed to provide a comparative perspective and bring out the commonalities and differences in the political and economic processes.

Unit I: Imagining and Constructing South Asia

- Areas/Regions in International Politics
- Imagining South Asia
- Colonialism, Nationalism and Post-colonialism
- Typology of States in South Asia

Unit II: Governments and Political Parties in South Asia

- Presidential form of Governments
- Parliamentary form of Governments
- Federal and Unitary forms of Governments
- Political Parties and Party System

Unit III: Politics and Political Processes in South Asia

- Ethnicity, Regionalism and Problems of Nation-building
- Politics of Identity and New Social Movements
- Authoritarianism and Problems of Democratization
- Multi-culturalism and Primordial Politics

Unit IV: Political Economy of Development in South Asia

- Modernization and Development
- Planning, Liberalization and Economic Transition
- Neo-liberalism, Civil Society and Governance
- Globalization and South Asian Economies

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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN PAKISTAN

Course In-Charge: Dr. Mathew Joseph C.

Introduction

This course is intended to make the students understand the linkages between the institution of State and Civil society in general and particularly in the specific context of Pakistan. The conventional wisdom of treating the institution of State and Civil Society as mutually exclusive is questioned widely in contemporary times. The nature of Civil Societies in developed and developing world is radically different. In the context of the wave of democratization in the last quarter of the previous century made it amply clear that a vibrant Civil Society is a pre-requisite of a democratic State. The course is divided into theoretical and empirical sections. It specifically deals with various civil society actors in Pakistan and their complex relations with the Pakistan state.

Unit I:

- Theories of State
- State, Nation and Nation-state
- Conceptions of Civil Society
- Linkages between State and Civil Society

Unit II:

- Pakistan: Origins and Ideology
- Pakistan: Society and Polity
- Social Classes in Pakistan
- Nature and Structure of Pakistan State

Unit III:

- Civil Society in Pakistan
- Components of Pakistan Civil Society
- Military and Civil Society
- Political Parties and Civil Society

Unit IV:

- New Social Movements in Pakistan
- Ethno-nationalism and Pakistan Civil Society
- Islamists and Pakistan Civil Society
- NGOs, Media and Pakistan Civil Society

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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

CONFLICTS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN WEST ASIA

Course In-Charge: Dr. Mohammad Sohrab

Introduction

There are plethora of conflicts and conflict situation in West Asia. These are rooted in historical developments, economic factors, religious factors and socio-political complexity. These have huge implications regionally and globally. This necessitates the imperative of critical understanding and analysis of the region from the conflict and conflict resolution perspectives. West Asia is a very complex in terms of societal realities, historical experiences, political experiments and the history and patterns of interactions with foreign countries including the encounter with European colonialism. Numerous implications have made the existing complex social and political scenarios very complex. West Asia is also the birth place of three monotheistic religions like Judaism, Christianity and Islam. This makes the existing socio-political reality further complex. Geography and social geography of West Asia are at the core of the complexity. Finally the region as a whole has been used as the laboratory for experimenting all kinds of political cum ideological ideas and the military equipments by the colonial-imperial powers for sustaining their hegemonic domination over the region for many decades. Foreigners have always tried to function like cartographer rather than simply colonial imperial powers as generally in case of other Afro-Asian countries. This is continuing reality; no more history in case of the region. This has been proving catastrophic for the region and for the others too. Keeping this reality as the guiding tools, this paper has been structurally devised for critical study of West Asia from the conflict and conflict resolution perspectives.

Unit I: Introduction

- Meaning, nature and typology of conflict
- Theories and approaches to the study of conflicts
- Theories and approaches of conflict management and conflict resolution
- Case studies: Apartheid in South Africa, Irish question, King Abdul Aziz and the resolution of territorial disputes

Unit II: Conflict of interests: sources, nature and extent

- Territorial conflict: intra and inter states conflict and disputes
- Control of government: state-society relation as source of conflict
- Conflicts over resources: energy security/oil diplomacy, hydro politics
- National identity and ethnic conflicts

Unit III: Conflict of ideas: sources, nature and dimension

- Ideological conflicts, religion and political conflicts
- Zionism and the occupation of Palestine
- Ethno-sectarian conflicts
- Gender perspectives on conflicts and conflicts resolution

Unit IV: Strategic situation and prospects for conflict resolution

- Foreign powers interventions and the production of conflict
- Palestine-Israel conflict, conflicts in Iraq, Cyprus question, Kurdish issue
- History of conflict resolution in West Asia
- Role of international bodies like the U.N and other bodies

READING LIST

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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH ASIA

Course In-Charge: Dr. Mohammed Sohrab

Introduction

To equip students with the analytical skills to understand and appreciate the close linkages between contemporary developments in India and her neighbours in South Asia. The focus of the Course will be on India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal. Relevant issues in other members of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), namely Afghanistan, Bhutan and Maldives would also be taken up.

At present the AIS does not have a course covering comparative contemporary developments in South Asia.

This is a unique moment when after many decades democratically elected regimes hold power in all South Asian countries. Many of these democracies have been fought for and won at considerable cost. Each country has had unique experiences in this regard. The common factor is the widespread popular support for democracy as a representative form of government with popular participation.

Free and fair elections are a necessary but by no means sufficient condition for preserving democratic values and ensuring that its benefits reach all members of society. Strengthening the role of and the checks and balances between institutions representing the legislature, the judiciary, the executive and the media is vital to garner the full benefits of democracy through good governance.

This course will prepare students for further research as well as for jobs with government (including through the UPSC examination) and the corporate sector.

Unit I: Defining the Parameters

- What are the main constituents of democracy and good governance in South Asia? The hallmark of a democratic society is accountability and transparency. This alone can ensure good governance. Why have the experiences in this regard been so diverse in different parts of South Asia? How did undemocratic forces gain paramouncy in some countries of South Asia?

Unit II: Political Issues and Nation-Building in South Asia

- What are the main constituents of nation-building in South Asia? How and why has the role of the military evolved so differently in various countries of South Asia? Finding the right balance in the military-civilian relationship in keeping with the democratic aspirations of the people is the major challenge facing Pakistan and several other countries of South Asia.
- The role of religion in politics in South Asia will also be discussed. Linked to the growing role of religion in the public domain are the problems of fundamentalism and terrorism as they have evolved across South Asia. Countering the terrorism and ethnicity-based violence that threatens stability, security and prosperity in most South Asian countries requires a comprehensive

yet sensitive approach. Does a deficit of democracy create favourable conditions for the rise of terrorism and fundamentalism?

Unit III: Economic and Social Issues

- The impact of democracy and good governance on economic development and equitable rights will be analysed. This will include a comparative analysis of the experience of South Asian nations, where increasing disparities between the rich and the poor has weakened the ability of these countries to emerge from debilitating poverty. What is the link between democracy, development and the much-needed improvements in societal indicators such as literacy, access to education, access to health services, maternal and child welfare, among others.
- The Constitutions in South Asian countries formally provide for gender equality. De jure, equality exists. De facto, however, there are serious limitations to substantive gender equality throughout South Asia, in almost every sphere of activity. This is discriminatory against women and the girl child. It deprives them of equal participation in the economic and social development of the nation, it denies them equal access to education, healthcare and allied benefits. In the end, this substantially weakens democracy and governance throughout South Asia.
- The Role of the Media in South Asia. The strong and fearless media has played a crucial and indispensable role not just during the struggle for independence from colonial rule throughout South Asia, but equally in the decades that followed. In recent years the media, both print and electronic, have often had to compromise their independence in the face of pressures from the ruling establishment on the (largely) corporate ownership. Can there be a media serving the public interest rather than corporate interests?

Unit IV: Regional Issues. Two very different issues will be examined in this unit.

- The Role of Regional Cooperation in South Asia: SAARC and BIMSTEC - partial successes or disappointing failures? Regional cooperation is an inescapable necessity for the countries of South Asia to individually and collectively attain their full potential, particularly in the areas of economic and social development. Does the success of regional cooperation require a democratic environment?
- The Role of Non-Regional Players in South Asia. During the decades of the Cold War and after, the perceived interests of non-regional players in the affairs of South Asia has at many crucial moments impinged on events in individual countries, most often with adverse consequences for democracy and governance in these nations. Have the non-regional players helped or harmed the popular support for democracy in South Asia?

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 - ix) Sri Lanka’s Eastern Province: Land, Development, Conflict, Asia Report N°159, 15 October 2008
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 - xii) Nepal’s Election: A Peaceful Revolution?, Asia Report N°155, 3 July 2008
 - xiii) Nepal’s New Political Landscape, Asia Report N°156, 3 July 2008
 - xiv) Restoring Democracy in Bangladesh, Asia Report N°151, 28 April 2008
 - xv) Nepal’s Election and Beyond, Asia Report N°149, 2 April 2008
- Ali Riaz “Islamist Militancy in Bangladesh: A Complex Web”, published by Routledge, 2008

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- Sanjoy Hazarika, “Rites of Passage: Border crossings, Imagined Homelands, India’s East and Bangladesh”, Penguin, 2000
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 - i) Progress of Women in South Asia 2007 by Ms Ratna Sudarshan and her team at the India Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST)
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 - iii) Progress of South Asian Women 2005 by Ms Ratna Sudarshan
- Aziz Ahmad “Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment” Oxford University Press, India, 1999
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- Rajiv Sikri “Challenge & Strategy: Rethinking India’s Foreign Policy” Sage, India, 2009
- Craig Baxter “Government and Politics in South Asia” Boulder: Westview Press, 1987
- Ramachandra Guha “India after Gandhi” Picador India, 2007
- Arvind Panagariya “India: The Emerging Giant” Oxford University Press, 2008
- Ayesha Siddiqi “Military Inc.: Inside Pakistan’s Military Economy”, Pluto Press, 2007
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- Farzana Shaikh “Making Sense of Pakistan”, Hurst (UK), 2009
- William B Milam “Bangladesh and Pakistan: Flirting with Failure in South Asia”, Foundation Books (India), 2009
- Taj ul-Islam Hashmi “Women and Islam in Bangladesh: Beyond Subjection and Tyranny”, Macmillan, 2000
- Farooq Sobhan (Ed) “Countering Terrorism in Bangladesh”, Bangladesh Enterprise Institute and The University Press Limited (Dhaka), 2008
- Professor Mushirul Hasan “Legacy of a Divided Nation: Indian Muslims Since Independence”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997
- Raghavendra Jha (ed) “Economic Growth, Economic Performance and Welfare in South Asia”, Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2005
- NN Vohra (ed) “Culture, Democracy and Development in South Asia” Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 2001

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

SOCIETY AND POLITICS IN WEST ASIA

Course In-Charge: Dr. Mohammad Sohrab

Introduction

The geographical and political connotation of West Asia is inclusive. It covers regional entities: North Africa, Levant, Turkey and the Arab-Persian Gulf regions. West Asia exhibits both the phenomenon of similarities and differences in terms of geography, language, history, culture, ethnicity, political system, economy, identity...etc. These realities do have implications on the fundamental contours of relationship between society and politics. A single narrative and perspective cannot critically depict the reality of the region. Therefore, the sole objective of the paper is to have critical understanding on multiple narratives and perspectives on the relationship between society and politics of the West Asian region. The paper also takes into account the patterns and nature of the encounter of this region with the outside powers and the implications on the entire gamut of its socio-political systems and the identity politics.

Unit I: Social and Political Systems

- An overview of social and political systems
- Legacy of Western colonialism and imperialism (Francophone countries, Italian colonies and British colonies or mandates)
- Zionism and the settler Jewish colonialism in Palestine and its implications

Unit II: Social and Political Movements

- Islamic Movements: Wahhabi movement, Salafi movement of Egypt, The Ikhwan movement, Iranian revolution of 1979, FIS movement in Algeri
- Nationalist Movements: Pan-Islamism, Pan-Arab nationalism, Sanusi movement, Palestinian nationalism, Turkish nationalism, Iranian nationalism, ethnic nationalism, ethnic exclusive vs. civil inclusive nationalism.
- Dynamics of nation-state formation and the question of national identity

Unit III: Religion and Politics

- Multiple narratives and perspectives on religion and politics
- Social roots of religious assertion in politics
- Religion and the question of national identity

Unit IV: Ethno-Sectarian Movements

- Kurdish movement
- Rising sectarianism and its dynamism
- Hezbollah religious and political identity

Unit V: Social Demography and Politics

- Arab Spring Movement
- Sociological analysis of cultural accommodation of social change

- Perspectives on gender issues

READING LIST

- Fahd al-Semmari (ed), A History of the Arabian Peninsula, I. B. Tauri, 2010
- Mohammad Ayoob and Hasan Kosebalaban(edts), Religion and Politics in Saudi Arabia: Wahhabism and the State, Lynne Reinner Publishers,
- Lapidus, Ira M.A, A History of Islamic Societies (New York)
- Ayubi, Nazih N., Political Islam: Religion and Politics in the Arab World (London and New York: Routledge 1998).
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- Deborah J. Gerner (edt), Understanding the Cotemporary Middle East (Lynne Printer Publishers, London, 2000
- Rita Sakr, ‘Anticipating ‘the 2011 Arab Uprisings: Revolutionary Literature and Political Geographies, Palgrave macmillan, 2013
- Peter Mandaville, *Islam and Politics*, Routledge, 2014
- Peter Beyer, *Religion in the Context of Globalization: Essays on Concept, Form, and Political Implications*, Routledge, 2013
- Jeffrey Haynes, *Religion, Politics and International Relations*, Selected Essays, Routledge, 2011

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

FOREIGN POLICY OF CONTEMPORARY TURKEY

Course In-Charge: Dr. Mujib Alam

Introduction

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 policy and external relations. This course, hence, analyses the major contours, trends and issues of Turkish foreign policy in historical, thematic as well as conceptual framework. It covers foreign policy/relations of Turkey mainly of the post-cold war period, though ample reference will be made since establishment as a republic in 1923. The course aims to provide information concerning political/diplomatic relations, alliance and treaty between Turkey and other countries/groupings as well as Turkey's strategy of external relations/foreign policy. While dealing with Turkey's relations with individual country or region or international/regional organizations, it examines internal and external factors influencing the country's foreign policy. The course aims at acquainting students the evolution of Turkey's foreign policy in a changing milieu of domestic, regional and international politics, and the country's foreign policy behaviour throughout the existence of modern Turkey.

Unit I: Introduction and Pre-1990 Settings and Issues

- An Introduction to Turkey and its present geographical and regional setting.
- Historical Background to Turkish foreign policy: Post-WWI developments; Treaty of Sevres; Turkish national liberation movement & Lausanne Treaty; and Turkey's emergence as a member of comity of nations;
- Determinants of Turkish foreign policy: Geo-political, strategic, historical, economic and ideological (change and continuity); An Overview of General Trends and Major Issues in Turkish Foreign Policy (1923 to 1990).

Unit II: Turkey and the West

- NATO and Turkey's post-Cold War security issues; Balkan region and Turkey in the 1990s; Membership issue in the EU
- Turkish-Greek Relations; Cyprus problem;
- Turkish-American Relations

Unit III: Turkey and other Regions/Countries

- Turkey and West Asia: Turkey-Israel; Palestinian issue; Turkey and its West Asian neighbors (Syria, Iraq and Iran); Turkey-Arab world
- Turkey and Central Asia & Caucasus; Geopolitics of the Caspian Basin and Energy Politics; Turkey and Russia; Turkey-Armenian issue
- Turkey and South Asia (India, Pakistan, Afghanistan); Turkey and Africa

Unit IV: Review and Theoretical Discussion

- IR Theories and Analysis of Turkish Foreign Policy
- Contemporary Turkish Foreign Policy: Three-level of analysis

- Review and Discussion: Turkish Foreign Policy in the 21st Century; Strategic Depth doctrine- multidimensionality vs neo-Ottomanism debate (visualizing future scenario)

READING LIST

- Aras, Damla, *Determinants of the Turkish Foreign Policy in the Middle East and Turkey's Relations with Iran, Iraq and Syria* (University of Manchester, 2002).
- Aydın, Mustafa (ed.), *Turkey: At the Threshold of the 21st Century* (Ankara: International Relations Foundations, 1998).
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- Bal, Idris, *Turkey's Relations with the West and the Turkic Republics: The Rise and Fall of the 'Turkish Model'* (Ashgate, 2000).
- Bal, Idris, *Turkish Foreign Policy in Post Cold War Era* (Universal-Publishers, 2004).
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- Canan, Fuat, *The Impact of Europeanization on Turkish Foreign Policy* (VDM Verlag, 2009).
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- Ismael, Tareq Y. and Mustafa Aydın, *Turkey's Foreign Policy in the 21st century: A Changing Role in World Politics* (Ashgate Publishing, Ltd., 2003).
- Karpat, Kemal H. (ed.), *Turkish Foreign Policy: Recent Developments* (Madison, 1996).
- Laciner, Sedat, *From Kemalism to Ozalism the Ideological Evolution of Turkish Foreign Policy* (University of London, 2001).
- Lapidot-Fr, Anat, *Decoding Turkish Foreign Policy: Turkish Foreign Policy in the Third Republic* (Taylor and Francis, 2009).
- Larrabee, F.S. and Ian O. Lesser, *Turkish Foreign Policy in an Age of Uncertainty* (Rand Corporaion, 2003).
- Makovasky, Alan and Sabri Sayri, *Turkey's New World: Changing Dynamics in Turkish Foreign Policy* (Washington Institute for Near East Policy, 2000).
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- Martin, Lenore G. and Dimitris Keridis, *The Future of Turkish Foreign Policy* (MIT Press, 2004).
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- Özcan, Mesut, *Harmonizing Foreign Policy: Turkey, the EU and the Middle East* (Ashgate Publishing, Ltd., 2008).

- Robins, Philip, *Suits and Uniforms: Turkish Foreign Policy since the Cold War* (C. Hurst & Co. Publishers, 2003).
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- Vali, Ference A., *Bridge Across the Bosphorus: The Foreign Policy of Turkey* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1971).
- Yilmaz, Bahri, *Challenges to Turkey: The New Role of Turkey in International Politics since the Dissolution of the Soviet Union* (New York: St. Martins Press, 1996).

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN TURKEY

Course In-Charge: Dr. Mujib Alam

Introduction

This course examines the government and politics of modern Turkey and analyses state-society relations, which are shaped by politics. It deals with politics surrounding various issues, ideologies, institutions and interests thematically keeping in view the country's politico-historical developments. The aim of the course is to introduce students major themes of politics, political system & political processes of one of the important states of the West Asian region, i.e. Turkey.

Unit I: Introduction and Historical Background

- Overview of the Turkish Political System; Nature of the Turkish state
- Political Development and Process of Modernization during late Ottoman Period
- Turkish War of liberation and establishment of Turkey as a State and Republic

Unit II: Turkish Politics under One-Party Rule (1923-1950)

- Reforms of Ataturk; their character and opposition to the reforms; secularization of state and politics
- Opposition to one-party rule (rule of the RPP) and experiment with opposition parties/groups
- Ataturk's party (Republican People's Party) in power: its principles and programmes; identification of party and government functionaries; democratization movement and fragmentation of the party; introduction of multi-party system.

Unit III: Turkey under Multi-Party System (1950 to 1983)

- Party System and Political Parties; Election and Electoral Behaviour; ideological elements in political life and polarization of society; coalition politics;
- Religion and Politics; Secularism: Theory and Practice; Islamic revivalism
- Military and Politics; coups of 1960, 1971 and 1980; military-rule of 1960-61 and 1980-83.

Unit IV: The Third Republic (post-1983 period)

- Party System and Political Parties; Election, Electoral Behaviour and Democratization
- Religion and Politics; Secularism and Islamism
- State, nationalism and citizenship: politics based on ethnicity (Kurdish Issue)
- Military and Politics; Civil-military relations

READING LIST

- Ahmad, Feroz, *The Making of Modern Turkey* (London: Routledge, 1993).
- Aknur, Muge (ed.), *Democratic Consolidation in Turkey* (Florida: Universal-Publishers, 2012).

- Arslan, Ali, *Turkish Political Elites: Sociological Analysis of Turkish Politics and Politicians* (LAP Lambert Acad. Publ., 2011).
- Asutay, Mehmet, *Economics and Politics in Turkey* (Taylor and Francis, 2009).
- Berkes, Niyazi, *The Development of Secularism in Turkey* (Montreal: McGill University Press, 1964).
- Çarkoğlu, Ali and William Hale (eds), *The Politics of Modern Turkey*, vols 1, 2 & 4 (London & New York: Routledge, 2008).
- Carkoglu, Ali and Barry Rubin (eds), *Religion and politics in Turkey* (Routledge Chapman & Hall, 2009).
- Casier, Marlies and Joost Jongerden (eds), *Nationalisms and Politics in Turkey: Political Islam, Kemalism and the Kurdish Issue* (New York: Routledge, 2011).
- Gocek, Fatma Muge, *The Transformation of Turkey: Redefining State and Society from the Ottoman Empire to the Modern Era* (New York: I.B.Tauris, 2011).
- Gunter, Michael M., *The Kurds and the Future of Turkey* (London: Macmillan, 1997).
- Hale, William, *Turkish Politics and the Military* (London: Routledge, 1994).
- Heper, Metin and Landau, Jacob M. (eds), *Political Parties and Democracy in Turkey* (London: I.B. Tauris, 1991).
- Heper, Metin and Sabri Sayri (eds), *The Routledge Handbook of Modern Turkey* (New York: Routledge, 2012).
- Howe, Marvine, *Turkey Today: A Nation Divided Over Islam's Revival* (London and Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2000).
- Ince, Basak, *Citizenship and Identity in Turkey: From Atatürk's Republic to the Present Day* (London: I.B.Tauris, 2012).
- Kadioglu, Ayse and E. Fuat Keyman (eds), *Symbiotic Antagonisms: Competing Nationalisms in Turkey* (Utah: Utah University Press, 2011).
- Kavakci, Merve et al. (eds), *Headscarf Politics in Turkey: A Postcolonial Reading* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2010).
- Kalaycıoğlu, Ersin, *Turkish Dynamics: Bridge Across Troubled Lands* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).
- Karpat, Kemal H. (ed.), *Ottoman Past and Today's Turkey* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 2000).
- Kuru, Ahmet T. and Alfred C. Stepan (eds), *Democracy, Islam, and secularism in Turkey* (Columbia University Press, 2012).
- Lewis, Bernard, *The Emergence of Modern Turkey* (London: Oxford University Press, 1961).
- Long, David E., et al, *The government and politics of the Middle East and North Africa* (Westview Press, 2007), chapter on Turkey.
- Mardin, Şerif, *Religion, Society and Modernity in Turkey* (New York: Syracuse University Press, 2006).
- Massicard, Elise and Nicole F. Watts (eds), *Negotiating Political Power in Turkey: Breaking Up the Party* (New York: Routledge, 2012).
- Özbudun, Ergun and Ömer Faruk Gençkaya, *Democratization and the politics of constitution-making in Turkey* (Central European University Press, 2009).
- Ozbudun, Ergun, *Contemporary Turkish Politics: Challenges to Democratic Consolidation* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2000).
- Özyürek, Esra, *Nostalgia for the modern: state secularism and everyday politics in Turkey* (Duke University Press, 2006).
- Rubin, Barry and Metin Heper, *Political Parties in Turkey* (London: Frank Cass, 2002).
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- Usul, Ali Resul, *Democracy in Turkey: The Impact of EU Political Conditionality* (New York: Routledge, 2011).
- Yavuz, M. Hakan, *Secularism and Muslim Democracy in Turkey* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009).
- Zurcher, Erik J., *Turkey: A Modern History* (London: I. B. Tauris, 1993).

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

SOCIETY, CULTURE AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA

Course In-Charge: Dr. Abuzar Khairi

Introduction

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) became an independent region for Area Studies Research Programme. The region has a unique geo-strategic location, which stretches from Khorasan to Gobi desert with mixed population of various ethnic, racial, religious and national groups. These regions are engaged in the uncertain process of reaching a new identity and reshaping political, social and economic legacies in the context of changing world.

The main thrust of this course is to develop different perspectives on Central Asian Regions. Its geo-strategic location and the strategic endowment have huge potentials to make it one of the centres of the world politics. The objectives of the course design are to provide socio-historical, political and cultural aspects of this region.

Unit I:

Social and Political History of Central Asia (Pre-Czarist, Czarist Communist/ Soviet and Independent Era)

Unit II:

Demographic Structure: Social, Ethnic, Linguistic and Religious composition of the population of Central Asia.

Unit III:

Nation States: Evolving, Polity, Democratization, Debates on National Identity and Developmental Issues.

Unit IV:

Emerging Regional, Social and Political Order in Central Asia and the World

READING LIST

- Adams, Laura, *The Spectacular State: Culture and National Identity in Uzbekistan*, Durham: Duke University Press, 2010.
- Aitpaeva, Gulnara, ed., *Mazar Worship in Kyrgyzstan: Rituals and Practitioners in Talas*, Bishkek: Aigine Cultural Research Center, 2007.
- Akbarzadeh, Shahram, *Uzbekistan and the United States: Authoritarianism, Islamism and Washington's New Security Agenda*, United Kingdom: Zed Books, 2005.
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- Brower, Daniel and Edward Lazzarini, eds. *Russia's Orient: Imperial Borderlands and Peoples, 1700-1917*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1997.
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- DeWeese, D. *Islamization and Native Religion in the Golden Horde*. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, 1994.
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- Olcott, Martha Brill. *The Kazakhs*. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1995.
- Rashid, Ahmed. *Jihad: The Rise of Militant Islam in Central Asia*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2002.
- Rashid, Ahmed. *Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil, and Fundamentalism in Central Asia*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001.
- Vassiliev, Alexei. *Central Asia: Political and Economic Challenges in the Post-Soviet Era*. London: Saqi Books, 2001.

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Course In-Charge: Dr. Sabiha Alam

Introduction

To effectively protect and preserve the natural environment, environmental institutions, at all levels of governance, must better reflect the link between environmental problems and the underlying economic and social issues that most likely led to them. In this respect, all aspects of the debate over institutional reform is influenced by the recognition that, in an increasingly globalised economy, international environmental institutions must be able to address key social and economic issues that may not be included in their primary mandate. The development of strong and clear complementarities and compatibilities between different international regimes and bodies of international law will both help to create, and reflect, a balance between the three pillars (economic, social, and environmental) of sustainable development.

Over five hundred environment related international agreements and institutions are in place aimed at responding to environmental problems ranging from climate change to persistent organic pollutants.

The manner in which these environmental institutions have been established has, to a large extent, been ad hoc, diffused, and somewhat chaotic. This is mostly because the creation of the institutions of environmental governance has paralleled the essentially random emergence of environmental issues onto national and international political agendas. Lack of coherence within the international environmental governance system can also be attributed to the complexities of the issues involved, and the inherently demanding nature of the international treaty making process.

Traditionally, political science and government studies have focused on the nation state and questions of public policy. Economics has principally concerned itself with patterns of *private* exchange in markets. And, sociology has addressed norms, values and *community* interactions. We will borrow from each of these academic traditions to offer an interdisciplinary perspective for thinking about environmental degradation and resource conservation. Empirical examples of governance arrangements from different parts of the developing world, different historical periods, and different ecological contexts (e.g. forestry, fisheries, agriculture, land use planning, urban air quality) will highlight opportunities and constraints to progress. The course also begins by examining the strengths and weaknesses of both a centralized and a decentralized approach to international environmental governance.

Unit I: Environment and Society

- Public Commons and International Politics of the Environment
- Globalization, Trade and Environment
- Environmentalism of the Poor and Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- Roots of Social Arrangements

Unit II: Politics of Sustainable Development

- Sustainable Development and the Precautionary Principle

- Political Economy of Environmental Governance
- The Role of Science

Unit III: Institutions and Governance

- Evolution in Environmental Governance
- Current State of International Environmental Governance System
- International Environmental Governance System Functions
- Organizations of Global Environmental Governance
- Institutional Framework and Analysis
- International Governance of Natural Resources (food and agriculture, biological diversity, forest-based natural resources, wetlands & water, energy resources, fisheries and wildlife)

Unit IV: Environmental Policy and Governance

- Environmental Policy Processes & Instruments
- National Environmental Policies and Governance Systems (cases of South)
- North American Policies on Environment and Natural Resources
- EU Policy on Environment and Natural Resources
- Regional Environmental Policies (South Asia, Southeast Asia, Africa, etc)
- Global Commons and International Environmental Policy

Unit V: Civil Society and Environmental Movements

- Civil Society Activism in Globalized World
- Ecological Conflicts and Civil Society
- Emergence of the Environmental Movement in Global South
- Environmental Movement and Cultural Politics in India
- Case of Selected Civil Society Organizations and Environmental Movements
- Global Environmental Justice.

READING LIST

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- Biermann, F. (2007). Global Environmental Governance. *Handbook of Globalization and the Environment*. K. V. Thai, D. Rahm and J. D. Cogburn. Boca Raton (eds.), CRC Press: 137-154.
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Some Internet Resources

- Fundamentally Green <http://www.barnsdle.demon.co.uk/pol/fundi.html>
- EnviroLink <http://www.envirolink.org>
- GreenNet Home Page <http://www.gn.apc.org>
- ECO: The Campaign for Political Ecology: <http://www.gn.apc.org/eco/index.html>
- United Nations Environment Program: <http://www.unep.org/>
- Red Pepper: <http://www.redpepper.org.uk/>
- Reuters 'World Environment News', Daily News Bulletin: <http://www.planetark.org>
- Electronic Green Journal: <http://www.lib.uidaho.edu:70/docs/egj.html>
- Red Pepper Magazine: <http://www.netlink.co.uk/users/editoria/>
- Environmental Newsletter E-Zine
<http://www.geocities.com/Eureka/Plaza/1697/newsletter.html>
- EcoSocialist Review: <http://www.dsaua.org/dsa/ESR/index.html>
- National Library for the Environment from CNIE: <http://www.cnie.org/nle/>
- International Society for Environmental Ethics: <http://www.cep.unt.edu/ISEE.html>
- Green Politics Newsletter: <http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/po/pol/green/march98.htm>
- New Internationalist: <http://www.oneworld.org/ni/>
- European Environment Agency <http://www.eea.dk>
- Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment
<http://www.uea.ac.uk/env/cserge/noframe.htm>
- Global Environmental Change Site: <http://www.sussex.sc.uk/Units/gec/>
- National Centre for Sustainability (US):
<http://www.islandnet.com/~ncfs/ncsf/homemenu.htm>
- Sustainable Development: <http://www.ulb.ac.be/ceese/sustul.htm>
- Systematic Work on Environmental Ethics: <http://www.cep.unt.edu/theo.html>
- Centre for Study of Social Movements (Canterbury)
<http://snipe.ukc.ac.uk/sociology/polsoc.html>
- US Global Change Research Program: <http://www.usgcrp.gov>
- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Network (BENE):
<http://straylight.tamu.edu/bene/bene.html>
- Centre for World Indigenous Studies: <http://www.halcyon.com/FWDP/cwisinfo.html>

- Friends of the Earth (UK): www.foe.co.uk
- Friends of the Earth Scotland: www.foe-scotland.org.uk
- Friends of the Earth Northern Ireland: http://www.foe.co.uk/northern_ireland/
- Friends of the Earth Ireland: <http://www.iol.ie/%7Efoeire/home.htm>
- Greenpeace (UK): www.greenpeace.org.uk
- World Wide Fund for Nature: www.panda.org
- Earth First!: <http://www.eco-action.org/ef/index.html>
- The Land is ours: <http://www.oneworld.org/tlio/>
- Gender & Urban Planning: <http://www-rcf.usc.edu/~harwood/fem&plan.htm>
- Women in Natural Resources: <http://www.ets.uidaho.edu/winr/index>
- Women & Environments: <http://www.web.net/~weed>
- Ecofeminism: <http://www2.infoseek.com/Titles?qt=ecofeminism>
- Women's Environmental Network: <http://www.wen.org.uk/>

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA

Course In-Charge: Dr. Sabiha Alam

Introduction

South Asia has witnessed a number of changes beginning from the 1990's which have affected the development discourse of this region. Globalization has posed new challenges to the society and the development trajectory. This course addresses these international and regional realities. Sustainable development in the most urgent need and a growing multidisciplinary discipline, which requires a critical analysis.

Unit I:

South Asian economy, society and the development discourse; South Asia in a globalized World; history of environmentalism.

Unit II:

Development issues in South Asia; theories of development; the development underdevelopment debate; Human development in South Asia; Rural development programmes, Technological development, industrialization, urbanization.

Unit III:

Challenge of Sustainable development; Concepts of sustainability; Factors governing sustainable development; Indicators; The economics of sustainability; Sustainable debate in South Asia.

Unit IV:

Social dimensions of the sustainability debate; participatory development; gender and development; role of the state and non-state components; indigenous people; global commons and South Asia; national cases and controversies

Unit V:

Global Environmental Governance and South Asia: United Nations, the UNEP and international environmental agreements and South Asia; SAA-RC and its potential in foreign regional cooperation; comparative study of environmental policies of South Asia and other regional blocks suggested

READING LIST

- Survival for A Small Planet-The Sustainable Development Agenda. Tom Bigg(ed). Earthscan Publications, India. 2007.
- Environmental Economics- Theory and Application. Katar Singh; Anil Shishodia Sage Publications, India. 2007.
- An Introduction To Sustainable Development. Peter, Rogers; Kazi F. Jalal John Boyd. Harvard University Glen Education Foundation. 2006

- Human Development In South Asia. Mahbubul Haque and Khatija Haque. Annual Reports. Oxford University Press Karachi, Pakistan. 1995 to 2007
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- Making Globalization Work-The Next Steps to Global Justice. Joseph Stiglitz. Penguin Books 2006
- Globalization and its Discontent, Joseph Stiglitz. Penguin Books
- Evidence for Hope- The Search for Sustainable Development. Nigel Cross(ed) Earthscan Publication UK and USA. 2003
- The Global Environment- Institutions, Law and Policy. Norman J. Vig; Regina Axelrod(eds).Earthscan Publications UK. and USA. 2006
- Environment Globalization-Five Propositions Adil Najam; David Runnals; Mark Halle. International Institute for Sustainable Development. 2006

M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

AFRICA AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Course In-Charge: Dr. Bijay Ketan Pratihari

Introduction

The focus of the course is to study Africa in the New World Order. In the Cold War Period the relationship among the nation states was 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 countries. USA became the most dominating power in the world in the post Cold War period. Emerging powers like China and India are trying to pay their part in the global politics. In the present scenario the new world order is also affecting African countries in many ways. The course is designed to discuss the role of the African countries in the New World Order.

Unit I: The New World Order

- World Order the Concept.
- World order in the Cold War period.
- World order in the Post-Cold War period.
- Africa and the New World Order.

Unit II: Africa and the World Power

- USA and Africa Relations
- Britain and Africa Relations
- China and Africa Relations
- India and Africa relations

Unit III: International Institutions & Africa

- International institutions and African Issues
- African Issues & UN
- Commonwealth & Africa
- NAM & Africa

Unit IV: Regional Organisation & Africa

- Necessity of regional organisation in Africa
- From OAU to African Union (AU)
- AU and Peace-keeping Operations
- AU and African Economic Development

READING LIST

- William Zartman, “Collapsed States: The disintegration and Restoration of Legitimate authority”, Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 1995
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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

COLONIALISM AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA

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

- Why Africa was colonised?
- Scramble for Africa
- Colonial Policies and Administration in Africa
- Colonial Legacies

Unit II: Origin and Evolution of African Nationalism

- Development of African Nationalism in the Post-war period
- Character of Nationalist Movement in Africa
- Nationalist Movement in Major African countries

Decolonisation Process Unit III: Problems of Independence

- Political, & Economic situation in African countries at the time of independence
- Problems of Integration & nation building
- Growth of Political Parties In Africa
- One-Party rule in Africa

Unit IV: Military Rule in Africa

- Military as an Institution in Africa
- Military as an Alternate model in Africa
- Military coups in Africa
- Its Impact of African Polity

READING LIST

- Mahamood Mamdani, "Citizen and Subjects: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of late Colonialism", Princeton University press, 1996
- -----, "When victims become killer: Colonialism, Nationalism, and Genocide in Rwanda", Princeton University Press, 2001
- William Zartman, "Collapsed States: The disintegration and Restoration of Legitimate authority", Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 1995
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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

INTRA-STATE CONFLICTS IN SOUTH ASIA

Course In-Charge: Dr. Aliva Mishra

Introduction

Conflict is a basic feature of all social systems, particularly of modern societies. The problems are not the conflicts, but the means with which parties involved in a conflict situation pursue their goals. When parties resort to coercive acts in pursuit of their disputed goals conflicts become violent. However, actions of the parties do not necessarily have to be violent to be counted as conflict behaviour. In other words, not all forms of conflicts are violent. The recent decline in the number of *armed conflicts* (defined in terms of ‘battle deaths’) globally does not necessarily mean that other forms of destructive conflicts have declined. Compared to the ideologically driven *interstate* and civil wars of the Cold War era, most of the post-Cold War conflicts are of *intra-state* in nature, origins of which lie in deep-seated issues pertaining to religious, ethnic/sectarian or cultural identity. When identity-related factors are combined with the perceived imbalance in the distribution of economic, political and social resources, many of such conflicts become complex, persistent, and intractable. The intra-state conflicts of the South Asian region are largely the result of inchoate nature of the nation-state, precarious legitimacy due to democracy deficit and fragility of civil societal institutions, uneasy inter-ethnic relations, economic dependence and intense insecurity owing to the increased penetration by the hegemonic powers.

Aims of the Course: Given the complex nature of 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, the said 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

Unit II: Conflicts in South Asia

- Regional Peculiarities of South Asia
- Intra-State Conflicts: Nature and Variety
- Conflict Causation: Colonial legacy, Political Character of Nation-State, Socio-economic Inequalities, Identity Politics and Role of External Actors

Unit III: Religious, Sectarian, Regional and Ethnic Conflicts

- Pakistan: Sunni-Shia Divide; Baloch, Sindi and Pashtun Regional Assertions
- Bangladesh: Religious vs. Secular Nationalism
- Sri Lanka: Tamil-Sinhala Conflict
- Afghanistan: Rise of Taliban

Unit IV: Anti-systemic/Political Conflicts

- Nepal: *Jan Andolan* (People's Movement) I and *Jan Andolan II*
- Bhutan: National Movement for Democracy
- Maldives: Popular Movement against the Gayoom Regime

READING LIST

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M.Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

SOUTH ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Course In-Charge: Dr. Aliva Mishra

Course Description

One of the world's most diverse and densely populated regions, South Asia occupies prominent place in post-World War global politics partly because of its conflict-proneness and partly, chronic instability due to the unresolved bilateral issues along with the introduction of nuclear weapons and involvement of competing global powers. While the region is Indo-centric, rivalry between India and Pakistan dominates regional politics. Despite being materially stronger, India remains vulnerable to asymmetrical challenges posed by relatively weaker rival. Besides, it is also region where conflicts within state have destabilizing regional effect and where strategy of 'proxy war' has led to a surge of terrorism with great debilitating potential across South Asia. This course will provide an overview of historical developments accounting for inter-state conflicts involving issues that range from border, resources, territory and interest in ethnically related populations to ideological alignments. It aims mainly at acquainting students with intra-regional dynamics, structural peculiarities, inter-state relations, hegemonic powers' penetration and above all, prospects of regional cooperation paving the way for regional security regime.

Unit-I: Introducing South Asia

- Historical background,
- Regional peculiarities,
- Power-balance
- Geo-political saliency

Unit-II: South Asia during the Cold War

- Cold War and Great Power Politics,
- Bandung Conference and role of Non-Aligned Movement in South Asia,
- The onset of détente and its Impact on South Asia
- New Cold war and Arc of Crisis

Unit III: South Asia in post-Cold War Period

- New ideological and strategic challenges
- Shift in US South Asian Policy
- Nuclear proliferation in South Asia
- The Kragil War and spread of terrorism

Unit IV: Conflict & Cooperation in South Asia

- Bilateral Conflict between India and Pakistan
- CBMs and Nuclear risk reduction measures
- Post-Taliban Afghanistan and Pakistan;
- Relevance of SAARC and SAFTA

READING LIST

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M. Phil/Ph.D.

OPTIONAL COURSE

URBANIZATIONS IN THE THIRD WORLD

Course In-Charge: Dr. Safia Mehdi, Prof. Rashmi Doraiswamy

Introduction

Urbanization is an integral part of development policies in the globalizing world. The Third World is witnessing increasing urbanization especially after the advent of globalization. The annual increase of population in the cities and metropolises is around twenty million people. This course focuses on the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability in cities in the current context of challenges posed by globalization. The course will provide an opportunity to students to examine issues like lack of infrastructure--water, transport, and housing, faced by policy makers and planners and those living in the cities. It will also provide an insight into the social and cultural tensions related to urban change.

Unit I: Introduction

- Definitions, Concepts and Theories
- History of Urbanization
- Patterns of Urbanization
- Evolution of Cities in the Context of Globalization

Unit II: The Political Economy of Urbanization

- Urban Economy in the Third World
- The Challenge of Development and Resource Allocation
- The Problem of Rural Migration and Growth of Urban Slums
- Urban Economy in the Developing World
- Urban Poverty

Unit III: The Consequences of Urbanization

- Land–use Planning and the issues
- Infrastructure and Economic Problems
- The Fallouts of Urbanization ON Health, Environment, Housing and Transport

Unit IV: Social and Cultural Problems

- Globalization and Cultural Change
- Alienation and Urbanisation
- Social Relations and Sub-Cultures
- Social Mobility and Social Inequity
- The Role of Space and Place

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