PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY

UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Institute of South Asia Regional Cooperation (UMISARC)

CENTRE FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

Syllabus
M.A. South Asian studies
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Preface

Thanks to initiatives of the Vice-chancellor, Professor J.A.K. Tareen, Pondicherry University is the first and the only University in India to have a Post-graduate Programme in South Asian Studies. When I joined as the Director of Madanjeet Singh Institute of South Asia Regional Co-operation (MISARC), which is now running the programme, I strongly felt the need of revamping the syllabus to provide a cutting edge knowledge of South Asian history, society, culture, economy, governance, politics, foreign policy, regional co-operation and contemporary issues affecting the region.

Fortunately, the Vice-chancellor agreed with my view and the Board of Studies was reconstituted with eminent experts from different parts of the country. After two days’ marathon discussion, the Board agreed on broad outline of a uniquely designed syllabus and authorized me to fill necessary details and prepare reading lists. I was able to do so with the help of my students, Mr. Parashmani Chandra and Project Fellow Dr. B.B. Biswas. I thank them and the Vice-chancellor for extending co-operation in this venture. If this will help students, my hard work will be rewarded.

Place: Puducherry

Date: May 4, 2010

(Professor Nalini Kant Jha)
Chairman and External Members of the Board of Studies

1. **Prof. N. K. Jha**
   - Chairman
   Director, MISARC
   Head, Centre for South Asian Studies
   Pondicherry University, Puducherry

2. **Prof. B.C. Upreti**
   - Member
   Professor & Director,
   Centre for South Asian Studies,
   University of Rajasthan,
   Jaipur, (Rajasthan)

3. **Prof. Tridib Chakraborti**
   - Member
   Department of International Studies,
   Jadavpur University
   Kolkata- 700032

4. **Prof. A.K. Pasha**
   - Member
   Director,
   Gulf Studies Programme,
   Centre for West Asian & African Studies,
   School of International Studies,
   Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)
   New Delhi- 110067
Course Structure

Semester-I

Compulsory Papers
1. SAST 401-Introduction to Political Ideas Page 06-08
2. SAST-402-Theories of International Relations Page 09-12
3. SAST-403-Colonialism and Nationalism in South Asia Page 13-14

Optional Papers
1. SAST-404-Understanding India Page 15-19
2. SAST-405-Peace and Conflict Resolution in South Asia Page 20-23
3. SAST-406-Developmental Challenges in South Asia Page 24-26

Semester-II

Compulsory Papers
1. SAST-411-Contemporary International Relations Page 27-30
2. SAST-412-Introduction to Society, Culture and Economy of South Asia Page 31-32
3. SAST-413-Research Methodology Page 33-35

Optional Papers
1. SAST-414-Understanding Pakistan and Afghanistan Page 36-38
3. SAST-416-Environmental Issues in South Asia Page 41-42

Semester-III

Compulsory Papers
1. SAST-421-Government and Politics in South Asia Page 43-45
2. SAST-422-Contemporary Issues in South Asia Page 46-48
3. SAST-423-South Asia in World Affairs  Page 49-52

Optional Papers

1. SAST-424-Understanding Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh  Page 53-57
2. SAST-425-Maritime Security in South Asia  Page 58-60
3. SAST-426-Civil Society and Human Rights in South Asia  Page 61-63

Semester-IV

Compulsory Papers

1. SAST-431-Regional Cooperation in South Asia  Page 64-66
2. SAST-432-Foreign Policies of South Asian Countries  Page 67-68
3. SAST-433-Dissertation  Page 69

Optional Papers

1. SAST-434-Understanding Sri Lanka and Maldives  Page 70-71
2. SAST-435-Major Domestic Challenges in South Asia  Page 72-75
3. SAST-436-South Asia and International Institutions  Page 76-78
INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL IDEAS
Compulsory Paper-1
Semester-I

Credits Allotted 4
Instruction Method Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration One semester
Contact Hours 4 per week

Course Rationale

The purpose of this course is to generate a political awareness among the students about the distinctive features of Western, Oriental and South Asian political ideas. Through this course, students are expected to learn political theory and political reflections and argumentations by studying the Western and South Asian political ideas.

The first five sections of the course are intended to make students understand South Asian political and philosophical responses to Western modernity and imperialism. Further, focus will be on extent to which the modern South Asian political thought is a rejection, derivative, imitation or innovative transformation of modern, Western political thought.

Another half of the course is designed to make students aware of modern Western political theory including contemporary theoretical debates.

Course Contents

4. Select South Asian Political Traditions I: Manu, Kautilya, Thiruvalluvar, Mahatma Gandhi, Maharshi Aurobindo.
7. Scientific Theory: System Theory, Structural Functionalism
8. Political Modernisation, Political Development and Dependency Theories.
10. Contemporary Theoretical Debates II: Multiculturalism and Decline of Political Theory.

Readings:


Grotius, Hugo, De jure belli ac pacis (On the Law of War and Peace), Prolegomena, (book 1 chapter 1, 1625).
Hobbes, Review and Conclusion, Leviathan (esp. chs. 11, 13-21, 29-30, 1651).
Judd, Dennis, Jawaharlal Nehru (Cardiff, Wales: University of Wales Press, 1993) pp 97.
M. P. Jain, Political Theory, Delhi: Authors Guild, 1989.


THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Compulsory Paper-2
Semester-I

Credits Allotted 4
Instruction Method Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration One semester
Contact Hours 4 per week

Course Rationale
This paper deals with different approaches and methods of studying international relations. It covers state centric, global centric as well as multi-centric world views. The intention of the course is to provide a solid background to students about theoretical aspects of international relations. The paper therefore covers traditional, modern and post-modern approaches of studying International Relations as well as its key concepts.

Course Contents
1. Development of the Study of International Relations as a Discipline
2. Traditional vs. Behavioural Approaches; Scientific Theories: Systems and Decision Making Theories.
3. Realist and Neo-Realistic Approaches, Functional and Neo-Functional Approaches
4. Idealist, Liberal and New-Liberal Approaches and World State Theory.
5. Marxist and other Radical Approaches; Neo Radical Approaches.
6. Post-Structuralist and Post-Modernist Approaches; Feminist Approaches and Environmental Approaches.
8. Foreign Policy: Meaning; Goals (National Interest, Regime Interest) and Determinants
10. The Concept of Non Alignment: Basses, Role and Relevance
Readings


Coplin, W. D., *Introduction to International Politics* (Chicago, Markham, 1971).


Jha, Nalini Kant, *Domestic Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 2002).


COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISM IN SOUTH ASIA

Compulsory Paper-3
Semester-I

Credits Allotted: 4
Instruction Method: Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method: Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration: One semester
Contact Hours: 4 per week

Course Rationale

The course deals with the history, culture and political economy of South Asia from the seventeenth century to the mid twentieth century. It deals with how the Western countries: the Dutch, English, French and Portuguese expanded their presence in the region. It examines the expansion and consolidation of British power in South Asia, British colonial policy and the early resistance to British rule. It familiarizes students with the economic impact of colonialism and provides them knowledge about diverse aspects of nationalism in South Asia. The course also covers developments such as the alienation of the Muslims leading to the partition of the Sub continent, road to independence of South Asian states and the aftermath.

Course Contents

1. Introduction to Colonialism and Imperialism with a special reference to South Asia.

2. The Importance of South Asia for Europe – The Portuguese, Dutch, English and French – Commercial Competition among the European Powers; The English East India Company’s Trade with India, Maldives and Sri Lanka

3. Instrument of Expansion: Conflicts and Settlements


5. Economical Impact of Colonialism: Agriculture, Industry, Education, Infrastructure and Development

6. Response and Resistance to Colonial World: Political, Social, Cultural, Administrative and Religious

7. The Genesis and Growth of Nationalism in South Asia


Readings


Credits Allotted: 3
Instruction Method: Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method: Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration: One semester
Contact Hours: 3 per week

Course Rationale

The objective of this paper is to provide basic knowledge about India from a multi-disciplinary perspective. Hence, this paper will cover basic features of Indian geography, history, culture, society, economy and structural and operational dimensions of Indian politics. The paper will also discuss implications of these aspects of India for its foreign policy.

Course Contents

1. Main Features of Indian Geography and its Implications for Foreign Policy
2. Distinguishing Features of Indian Philosophy and Culture
3. Colonialism and Nationalism in India
4. Changing Dimensions of the Societal Structure
5. Constitutional Structure
6. Operational Dynamics of Politics
7. Challenges of Economic Development
8. Continuity and Changes in Foreign Policy

Readings


Baxi, U. and Parekh, B. ed., *Crisis and Change in Contemporary India* (New Delhi, Sage, 1994).


Chadda, Maya, *Ethnicity, Security and Separatism in India* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997).

Chatterjee, Partha, eds., *States and Politics in India* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997).


Jha, Nalini Kant, *Domestic Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 2002)
Jha, Nalini Kant, *Internal Crisis and Indira Gandhi’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi/Patna, 1985).


Jha, Nalini Kant, “Indian President: Head of the State or Figurehead?” *Mainstream* (New Delhi), vol. 25, no. 44, July 18, 1987, pp. 29-32.


Upreti, B.C. et al. eds., *India’s Foreign Policy: Emerging Challenges and Paradigms* (Delhi: Kalinga, 2003).
The transformation of conflicts from colonial and imperial rivalries to the post-independence conflicts changed the dynamics of world politics. In this perspective, the study of conflicts at the inter-state and intra-state levels is essential for understanding the dynamics of international relations today. This course is designed to develop conceptual, theoretical and analytical skills in students to help them understand basic aspects of domestic, national, regional and conflicts and crises in South Asia. It introduces them to methodology for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in South Asia.

**Course Rationale**

**Course Contents**

1. Conflict: Concepts, Causes and Types
2. Roots, Nature and Dimensions of Conflicts in South Asia
3. Inter-state Conflicts and its Implications
4. Approaches to Peace and Conflict Resolution
5. Techniques of Conflict Resolution
6. Politics of Negotiations and Verifications
7. Select case studies I: Internal and External Dimensions of Conflict in and Over Kashmir
8. Selected Case Studies II: Domestic Conflict in Sri Lanka and Bhutan

**Readings**


Bajpai, P. Chari, P.R., Cheema Iqbal Pervaiz, Cohen, Stephen P., Ganguly Sumit, *Brasstacks and Beyond: Perception and Management of Crisis in South Asia* (New Delhi, Manohar, 1995).


Chari, P.R., Newer Sources of Insecurity: The Crisis of Governance in India, *RCSS Policy Studies* 3 (Colombo: Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, 32143).


DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES IN SOUTH ASIA

Optional Paper-3
Semester-I

Credits Allotted 3
Instruction Method Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term paper, seminars and book review
Course Duration One semester
Contact Hours 3 per week

Course Rationale

This course gives a historical and developmental perspective of processes of social change taking place in South Asia. It introduces the theoretical and conceptual models of social, economic and political development in South Asia. It also deals with globalization and its impact on the region.

Course Contents

1. Introduction: Concepts of Economic developments
2. Resource Base
4. Sectoral Developments: Agriculture, Industry and Human Resource
5. Foreign aid and Investments
6. Free Trade Areas: Bilateral and Regional
7. Emergence and Role of Service Sector
8. Globalization and its Implications

Readings


Upreti, B C; Peacock, Olive and Gopal Krishan, *Globalisation and South Asia: Responses and Alternatives* (Sumit Enterprises, 2008).


CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Compulsory Paper-I
Semester-II

Credits Allotted                    4
Instruction Method               Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method                Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration                   One semester
Contact Hours                    4 per week

Course Rationale

The primary focus of this course is to enable the students to gain not only some insights into significant issues that are largely the legacies of the Cold War era, but also to identify some of other new problem areas that need critical consideration in the study of current international relations. Keeping these in view, the units of this course are structured in a manner that in the preliminary part attention will be drawn to those unresolved problems that the world had to grapple for long. In the remaining part, an attempt is made to identify and examine the new problem areas that are treated as part of the study of IR. The course will thus enable the students to gain useful insights in the discipline of International Relations rather than merely cursorily study current international events. The basic objective of the teaching will be to enable the students to graduate from the basics of the discipline to a higher level of critical analysis of the issues involved in the study and research of International Relations.

Course Contents

1  Cold War: Origin, Evolution, Second Cold War; End of the Cold War and the Post-Cold War Issues

2  Globalization: Meaning and Core Features, Implications, International Relations Theory and Globalization

3  Non-State Actors in International Relations: Global Corporations and NGOs

4  Regional Groupings: OAU, OAS, EU, SAARC, ASEAN

5  Elements of International Economic Relations: Trade, Movement of Capital and Labour, FDI and Portfolio Investment, Monetary and Credit Factor, Role of International Financial Institutions.

6  International Inequalities: Widening Gap between Developing and Developed Countries, Process of Divergence leading to Conflict, Process of Convergence including demand for a NIEO, South-South Cooperation and the role of WTO

7  The UN: Multilateral Approach to International Peace and Order; Restructuring of the UN.
8 Concept of Justice in International Relations: Globalization, Human Security and Justice

9 Management of International Relations: Peace, Security, Arms Race and WMD, Proliferation of Small Arms and Drug-trafficking, Socio-Economic Development, Environmental and Ecological Problems, etc.


Readings
Coplin, W. D., Introduction to International Politics (Chicago: Markham, 1971).


Jha, Nalini Kant, *Domestic Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 2002).


INTRODUCTION TO SOCIETY, CULTURE AND ECONOMY OF SOUTH ASIA
Compulsory Paper-2
Semester-II

Credits Allotted 4
Instruction Method Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration One Semester
Contact Hours 4 per week

Course Rationale

The study of society and culture of South Asia is of vital significance to broadly understand and conceptualise the social problems. The cultural realms together with language diversity are a prominent hurdle to integrate the South Asian countries. A study of society and culture would spark in the students’ mind the need to accommodate differences. This paper attempts to broaden the understandings of students to enable them to come with solutions for problems.

The economic reform process in the age of globalization has imparted a sense of competition and collaborative attempts to survive as relevant economic entities. With China and India poised for an unprecedented growth in future, other countries of South Asia have to catch up by restructuring their economic development. This course underlines some of the areas where they have to contemplate and act upon. The course highlights the nuances of the immense economic potentials present in South Asia.

Course Contents

1. History and Geography
2. Society: Ethnic Diversities, Religions and Languages
3. Social Structure and the Process of Modernization
4. Gender Issues and Empowerment
5. Culture: South Asian Cultural Influences and its Impacts
6. Traditional Art Forms
7. Major Trends in Religious Traditions
8. Economic Resources
9. Developmental Process
10. Impact of Globalization and IT Revolution

Readings

Baviskar, Amita, In the Belly of the River (Oxford University Press, 2005).


Jha, Nalini Kant, *Domestic Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 2002).


Course Rationale

This paper is a basic introduction to the process and methods of empirical research for achieving scientific knowledge in Political Science. An attempt is made to relate Social Science research methods to other courses in syllabus of Political Science. The criticisms of different methods and schools are included. The two seminal works of method for Political Scientists those of Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn are also included along with other important aspects of research methods. The courses also focus on method of data collection, sample survey, preparation of bibliography and questionnaire, writing of a report, dissertation and thesis.

Course Contents

1. Scientific Study of Political Science
2. Behavioural Revolution in Political Science and its Critics
3. The Problem: The Essence of a Research Project
4. Developing and Reporting Explanations: Theory, Past Research, and the Literature Review
5. Hypotheses, Concepts and Variables
6. Units of Analysis: Selecting the Sample
7. Definition and Measurement
8. Tools and Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Questionnaire and Interview Methods
10. Report Writing and Thesis Writing

Readings


Warwick, D. P. and Bulmer, M. eds., *Social Research in Developing Countries: Surveys and Consciousness in the Third World* (Delhi: Research Press, 1993).
Credits Allotted: 3
Instruction Method: Lectures and seminars
Course Duration: One semester
Contact Hours: 3 per week

**Course Rationale**

The primary focus of this course is to highlight factors and forces that are influencing state and nation building processes in Pakistan and Afghanistan. As regards Pakistan, the course discusses with origins of Pakistan and political developments since 1947 to date. The role of religion, military and internal powers in shaping Pakistan’s public policy is also discussed. As regards Afghanistan, the course briefly deals with history, society and politics of the country including the rise of Taliban and its implications for the South Asian region.

**Course Contents**

1. Emergence of Pakistan & Political Developments in the Post-Colonial Era
2. Ethnicity and Nation Building in Pakistan
3. Role of Religion and Military in Pakistan
4. Pakistan in World Affairs
5. A Brief History of Afghanistan
6. Society and Culture of Afghanistan
7. Political Developments since 1979 and its Regional Implications
8. The Rise of Taliban

**Readings**

Burke, S.M., *Mainsprings of Indian and Pakistani Foreign Policies* (Minneapolis, 1974).


Rizvi, Hassan Askari, Pakistan’s Defence Policy, *Pakistan Horizon* (vol.36, no.1).


Singh, Sudhir Kumar, Ethnicity and Regional Aspirations in Pakistan, *Journal of Peace Studies* (May-June 2000) p. 44.


ENERGY SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA

Optional Paper-2
Semester-II

Credits Allotted 3
Instruction Method Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration One Semester
Contact Hours 3 per week

Course Rationale
The paper analyzes the existing energy situation in South Asian countries. Further it explores the problems and prospects of regional cooperation in the energy sector and mutual benefits accruing from such an effort. The paper also deals with the various countries’ proposals and initiatives of cooperative efforts to realize in the energy sector.

Course Contents
1. Concept and Types of Energy
2. Energy Resources and Endowments
3. Forms and Patterns of Utilization
5. Approaches to Energy Security
6. Energy and Environment
7. Energy: Conflict and Cooperation
8. External factors in South Asian quest for Energy Security

Readings:


ENvironmental Issues in South Asia
Optional Paper-3
Semester-II

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Course Rationale

This course deals with the basic understanding of environmental issues in South Asia which have become a cause for global concern. This is because of increasing implications of human-induced environmental degradation. The geographic location of South Asia, its climatic conditions and imperatives of rapid development have made this region highly vulnerable to environmental threats and global warming. The recent meeting of the Maldivian cabinet under sea water and the Nepalese cabinet at the Himalayan heights have showcased the gravity of environmental problems that haunt South Asia.

This course is intended to make students aware of these threats and the associated challenges and imperatives of balancing demands of economic development with environmental security.

Course Contents

1. Re-conceptualizing national security: environment as a major factor
2. Environmental pollution: nature, types and control measures
3. Environmental disasters: definitions, types, control measures
4. Sharing and managing of water resources; virtual water
5. Social issues and the environment in South Asia: sustainable development, development induced displacements, climate change and environmental ethics
6. Indian environmental movements and their influence in South Asia; the pivotal role of Gandhian philosophy
7. Population as a driver of resource depletion and pollution; limits to growth and its implications for South Asia in particular and the world in general.

Readings

Babar, Md, Environmental Changes and Natural Disasters (New India Publications, 2007).


GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA
Compulsory Paper-1
Semester-III

Credits Allotted                    4
Instruction Method               Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method               Written tests, term paper and book review.
Course Duration                    One semester
Contact Hours                       4 per week

Course Rationale

This course outlines the structures and processes of both governments and other political instrumentalities in South Asia.

Course Contents

1: Introduction
Constitutionalism in South Asia
Obstacles to Constitutionalism in South Asia
Evolution of South Asian Constitutions
Constitutions and Political developments in South Asia
Consociationalism.

2: Comparative Politics I
Important features of Indian Political System
Important features of Sri Lankan Political System
Important features of Nepal Political System
Important features of Afghanistan Political System
Important features of Bangladesh System

3: Comparative Politics II
Important features of Bhutan Political System
Important features of Maldives Political System
Important features of Pakistan Political System
Important features of Sri Lanka Political System

4: Topics of current interest in South Asia
Political Parties of South Asia
Pressure Groups in South Asia
Public opinion in South Asia
Mass Media and Political Communication in South Asia
Non-Western Political Process and Political Modernization in South Asia

5: Comparative Elections
Rights and Duties of South Asian Peoples
Suffrage and Representation in South Asia
Constituencies and Electoral Processes
Representation of Minorities
Election Commission and Electoral Processes
Electoral freedom and fairness

6: Legislative processes in South Asia
Legislatures and Legislative Processes
Legislatures and Social Change

7: Bureaucratic processes in South Asia
Executives of South Asia
Bureaucracies of South Asia
Bureaucracy and Development

8: Comparative Judiciary
Rule of Law and Administrative Law in South Asia
Independence of Judiciary in South Asia
Judiciary and Constitutional Development in South Asia
Judiciary and Citizen’s Rights in South Asia
Judicial behaviour in South Asia

9: Role of NGO’s and People’s Participation
Role of NGO’s in promoting people to people contact
NGO’s and Human Rights
NGO’s and Political Awareness
People’s Group and Movements

10: Mass Media
Role of Mass Media in promoting democratic values
Role of Public Opinion

Readings

Ahmed, Imtiaz; Dasgupta, Abhijit; Kerkhoff, Kathinka; Sinha, State, Society and Displaced People in South Asia (Bangladesh, The University Press Ltd., 2004).
Baral, Lok Raj, Nepal Problems of Governance (New Delhi, Konark publishers, 1993).
Breckenridge, Carol; Appadurai and Veer, Peter van der, eds., *Orientals and the Postcolonial Predicament: Perspectives on South Asia* (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1993).


Gellner, David N., *Resistance and the State Nepalese Experiences* (New Delhi, Social Science Press).


Jalal, Ayesha, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia* (New Delhi, 1995).


Muni, S.D, *Understanding South Asia* (New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1994).


Stern, Robert W., *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia Dominant Classes and Political Outcomes in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh* (London, Praeger, 2004).
CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN SOUTH ASIA
Compulsory Paper-2
Semester-III

Credits Allotted 4
Instruction Method Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration One semester
Contact Hours 4 per week

Course Rationale

This paper is designed to enable the students to understand the problems and challenges confronting the international community in general and South Asia in particular. The students should be able to comprehend the issue and nature of these problems. An attempt will also be made to illustrate and evaluate the actions of the international community to address these burning issues.

Course Contents

Social Issues in South Asia


2. Refugee Studies; Evolution of Refugee International Law since World War II, the UN and Refugee Law; History of Refugees in South Asia; Refugees in South Asia in 21st Century – Tibetan, Chakma, Sri Lankan, Afghan Refugees in India; Refugees and Economic Burdens; the Issues of Identity, Representation and Consciousness; Refugees and Socio- Cultural Disjunctions.

Terrorism in South Asia

3. The Origin of the Problem, Causes, Means Adopted by Terrorists in South Asia and governmental Responses.


5. International Efforts to Curb Terrorism: Anti Terrorist Legislation at the International level; UN and European Conventions against Terrorist Funding, SAARC Convention on Terrorism.

Economic Issues in South Asia

6. Poverty and Poverty Alleviation; Economic Disparity; Landless Labourers in Organized and Unorganized Sectors.
7: Rectifying the Regional Imbalances: Role of Education, Credit and Health in the Empowerment of Rural Areas; Challenges and Opportunities thrown by Globalization; Impact of Multinationals, WTO and International Financial Institutions in Promoting Development and Reducing Poverty

**Democratic Deficit in South Asia**


9. Opportunity for Efficacy: Representative Democracy; Participatory Democracy; Local Government; Role of NGOs and Other People Participation Programmes.

10. Minority Politics; Caste Politics; Role of Judiciary; Mass Media; Election Commission and Political Awareness.

**Readings**


Patil, V.T. and Trivedi, P.R., *Refugees and Human Rights* (New Delhi, Authors Press, 2000).


Raju, A. Subramanyam, ed., *Terrorism in South Asia: Views from India* (New Delhi, India Research Press, 2004).

Singh, Nagendra, *The Role and Record of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees* (New Delhi, Macmillan, 1984).
**SOUTH ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS**  
Compulsory Paper-3  
Semester-III

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**Course Rationale**

This course is designed to make students aware about the role of South Asia in international politics. The main thrust is to transcend distinction between the study of international relations and the study of domestic politics in the specific case of South Asia by focusing upon the global political system of which the states system and the national political systems are both part. As such this course focuses on the connections between the national, regional and international arenas as mediated through the institutions of state and government, particular cultural and ideological values, and particular desire and aspirations of peoples in this region. The course also throws light on the role of great powers in the region and India’s bilateral ties with its neighbours in the light of global and domestic milieu. Finally, course examines the links between South Asia and international economy in the era of globalisation and liberalisation as also on evolution, achievements and limitations of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

**Course Contents**

1. **Introduction**: South Asia as a Region; a Brief Profile of South Asian States; and Problems of Irredentism.
3. **Bilateral Relations in South Asia**: India and Pakistan; India and Bangladesh, India and Himalayan Kingdoms of Nepal and Bhutan, and India and Sri Lanka.
4. **The International Setting**: The United States and South Asia; the former Soviet Union/Russia and South Asia, the Non-aligned Movement and South Asia, the Commonwealth and South Asia, China and South Asia, and South Asia and the International Politics of the Muslim World
5. **Domestic Environment in South Asia**: Re-conceptualising National Security; Economic Change and Political Stability; State-Society Relations in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Maldives.
6. **South Asia in International Economy**: Transition and Imperatives of Reforms
7. **SAARC**: Evolution, Achievements and Limitations.
Readings


Banerji, Dipankar and G W. Kuck, eds., *South Asia and the War on Terrorism* (New Delhi, India Research Press, 2003).


Ganguly, Rajat and Macduff, Ian, *Ethnic Conflict and Secessionism in South and South East Asia* (New Delhi, Sage, 2003).


Jha, Nalini Kant, *Domestic Environment in South Asia: Implications for India's Security and Foreign Policy* (Pondicherry, Department of Political Science, Pondicherry University, 2004).

Jha, Nalini Kant, *Domestic Imperatives in India's Foreign Policy* (New Delhi, South Asian, 2002).

Jha, Nalini Kant, *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World* (New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 2000).

Jha, Nalini Kant, *Internal Crisis and Indira Gandhi's Foreign Policy* (New Delhi/Patna, Janki Prakashan, 1985).


Monique, Mekenkamp; Tongeren, Paul van and Veen, Hans van de, eds., *Searching for Peace in Central and South Asia* (Colorado, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2003).


Raghavan, V. R., *Comprehensive Security in South Asia: Perspectives from the Region* (New Delhi, Delhi Policy Group, 2002).


Course Rationale

This paper focuses on understanding Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. It focuses on transition from colonialism to independence in all the above countries. This paper focuses on society, culture, religion and political developments and foreign policies of the countries.

Course Contents

1. Emergence of Bangladesh as a Nation-State
2. Society and Economy of Bangladesh
3. Political Development and Foreign Relations of Bangladesh
4. State and Society in Nepal
5. Nepal’s Politics: From Monarchy to Democracy
6. External Relationship of Nepal
7. Society and Culture in Bhutan
8. Political Development and External Relations of Bhutan

Readings


Guhathakurta, Meghna, Contemporary Feminist Perspectives (Dhaka: UPL, 1997).


Hossain, Hameeda and Cole P. DODGE, From Crisis to Development: Coping with Disasters in Bangladesh (Dhaka: UPL, 1992).

Huq, Muhammad Shamsul, Bangladesh in International Politics: The Dilemmas of the Weak States (Dhaka: UPL, 1993).


Kabir, M.G., Issues and Challenges Facing Bangladesh Foreign Policy (Dhaka: BIISS), 1989


Kalam, Abul, Bangladesh in the New Millennium: A University of Dhaka Study (Dhaka: UPL, 2004).


Karim, Mohd Aminul, Contemporary Security Issues in the Asia-Pacific and Bangladesh (Dhaka: APPL, 2006).


Khan, Mizan R and Mohammad Humayun Kabir, Civil Society and Democracy in Bangladesh (Dhaka: Academic, 2002).

Khan, Mohammad Mhabbat, Bangladesh Studies: Politics Administration Rural Development and Foreign Policy (Dhaka: City Press, 1985).


Panday, Nischal N. and Dahal Dev Raj, *Nepal’s Maoist Movement and Implications for India* (New Delhi: Monohar, 2008)


MARITIME SECURITY AND SOUTH ASIA
Optional Paper-2
Semester-III

Credits Allotted 3
Instruction Method Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration One semester
Contact Hours 3 per week

Course Rationale
The objective of this course is to impart knowledge and create awareness on the importance and significance of Maritime Security issues in the context of South Asian Security. It also throws light on the historical maritime linkages and geo-strategic importance of the South Asian coastal states. It further discusses the various issues: border issues, EEZ, maritime threats and cooperation among the coastal states to enhance their trade and shipping.

Course Contents

1. Introduction: Concept of Maritime Security; Strategic Thinkers: Alfred Mahan & K.M.Panicker
2. Maritime History of South Asia
3. Maritime border disputes: India and Pakistan; India and Bangladesh; and India and Sri Lanka
4. Threats to South Asian Maritime Security: Traditional security threats: Safeguarding EEZ, territorial waters and islands; Non-traditional security threats: fishermen problems; piracy; maritime terrorism, drug trafficking, gun running; illegal migration; maritime pollution.
5. Indian Ocean: Zone of Peace & Regional Groupings: Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IORARC); Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMST-EC); Naval Cooperation.
6. Maritime Strategy: India’s maritime interests; Pakistan’s maritime interests; Bangladeshi maritime interests; Sri Lanka’s maritime interests
7. Maritime Gateways: Connecting the important ports in South Asia & enhancing trade and shipping
8. Maritime Security in South Asia through Cooperation: CBMs

Readings:


Holmes, R. James; Winner, C. Andrew and Yoshihara, Toshi, *Indian Naval Strategy in the 21st Century* (Routledge, 2009).


CIVIL SOCIETY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH ASIA
Optional Paper-VIII
Semester-III

Credits Allotted 3
Instruction Method Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term paper and book review
Course Duration One semester
Contact Hours 3 per week

Course Rationale

Human Rights have acquired a new significance since the end of Second World War in shaping the relations between countries. The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights has given these rights a new meaning and significance. Since then, there has been concerted effort to protect and guarantee these rights at international and regional levels. The paper is about the problems of world community in giving effect to these rights in light of different social, economic and cultural backgrounds of the individual counties, with special reference to South Asia. It highlights the recent South Asian perspective to the understanding of Human Rights.

Course Contents

1. Origin, nature and dynamics of civil society
2. Structure of civil society in South Asia
3. Role and challenges of civil society
4. Human Rights: Western, Non-western and Marxian perspectives
5. Universal declaration of Human Rights, SAARC, other conventions and protocols
6. Facets of human rights violation in South Asia
7. Measures of Human Rights protection: Role of the state
8. Measures of Human Rights protection: Role of international institutions, regional organizations and NGO’s

Readings

Ackerman, Bruce, Social Justice in the Liberal State (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1980).


REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH ASIA
Compulsory Paper-1
Semester-IV

Credits Allotted: 4
Instruction Method: Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method: Written Tests, term Paper and Book review.
Course Duration: One semester
Contact Hours: 4 per week

Course Rationale
This paper is intended to make the students aware about the theoretical approaches to regional cooperation with special reference to South Asia. In the light of these theoretical and historical perspectives, students will be introduced to the evolution, objectives, features, limitations and prospects of SAARC. The role of various members of SAARC towards this grouping will also be discussed.

Course Contents

1. Theoretical Approaches to Regional Organisations.
2. South Asian Regional Identity: Compositions, Aspirations and Constraints.
3. Stimulators of South Asian
4. SAARC: Origin, Evolution, Objectives and Institutional Features
5. SAARC and Its Members – I
   India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan
6. SAARC and Its members – II
   Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives
7. SAARC and Allied Interests:
   The Bay of Bengal Community
   BIMSTEC
   ASEAN
8. Assessing SAARC – I
   Economic Cooperation
   Confidence Building Measures
9. Assessing SAARC – II
   Cooperation in the Field of Science, Technology and other Non-Political Spheres
10. Prospects and Opportunities Ahead; Possible Lessons from the European Union
Readings


FOREIGN POLICIES OF SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES
Compulsory Paper-2
Semester-IV

Credits Allotted 4
Instruction Method Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term papers and book review.
Course Duration One semester
Contact Hours 4 per week

Course Rationale

This paper provides an outline of the foreign policies of all the SAARC countries. The objective is to introduce factors and forces that guide and mould the foreign policies of the South Asian countries. In the light of these determinants students will also be enlightened about the continuity and major changes in foreign policies of these countries.

Course Contents

1. Foreign Policy: Determinants and Goals
2. India’s Foreign Policy – I: Determinants and objectives
3. India’s Foreign Policy – II: Continuity and Changes
4. Foreign Policy of Afghanistan
5. Foreign Policy of Pakistan
6. Foreign Policy of Bangladesh
7. Foreign Policy of Nepal
8. Foreign Policy of Bhutan
9. Foreign Policy of Sri Lanka
10. Foreign Policy Maldives

Readings:


Burke, S.M., Pakistan’s Foreign Policy (Fairlawn NJ, Oxford University Press, 1973).

Dubey, Muchkund et al., eds., South Asian Growth Quadrangle: Framework for Multifaceted Cooperation (Delhi, Macmillan, 1999).
Jha, Nalini Kant, *Domestic Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 2002)

Jha, Nalini Kant, *Internal Crisis and Indira Gandhi’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi/Patna, 1985).


Topics to be selected by the candidates in consultation with the proposed supervisor and the institute director.
Credits Allotted: 3
Instruction Method: Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method: Written tests, term papers and book review
Course Duration: One semester
Contact Hours: 3 per week

Course Rationale

This paper deals with understanding Sri Lanka and the Maldives. It focuses on transition from colonialism to independence in both the islands. This paper also focuses on society, culture, religion and political developments and foreign policies of both the countries.

Course Contents

1. Sri Lanka: Colonialism to Nation-State
2. Society, Culture and Religion of Sri Lanka
3. Constitutional and Political Development Sri Lanka
4. Economic Developments in Sri Lanka
5. Ethnic-conflict in Sri Lanka
6. Foreign Policy of Sri Lanka
7. Society and Economy of Maldives
8. Political Development and Foreign Policy of Maldives

Readings


Kodikara, Shelton U., *Foreign Policy of Sri Lanka: A Third World Perspective* (Delhi, Chanakya Publishers, 1982).


## MAJOR DOMESTIC CHALLENGES IN SOUTH ASIA
Optional Paper-2
Semester-IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credits Allotted</th>
<th>3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instruction Method</td>
<td>Lectures and seminars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation Method</td>
<td>Written tests, term papers and book review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Duration</td>
<td>One semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Hours</td>
<td>3 per week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Course Rationale

The paper is designed to discuss major internal problems especially ethnic conflicts and political challenges confronting South Asian countries. In this context the course discusses problems of state and nation building. Further, the course discusses the Implications of these challenges for inter-state relations in South Asia.

### Course Contents

1. Roots of Domestic Discord
2. India: Politics of Caste, Language, Regionalism, Religion and Gender
3. Pakistan: Challenges of Nation Building, Democracy and Terrorism
4. Afghanistan: Pashtuns Vs Tajiks, Shias Vs Sunni, Taliban and Al-Qaeda
7. Sri Lanka: Ethnicity, National Building and Challenges of Post LTTE Reconstruction; Maldives: Problems of Democratic Transition, Religious Revivalism and Climate Change
8. Implications of Domestic Turbulence for South Asian Peace and Security

### Readings


Jha, Nalini Kant ed., *Pangs of Transition: South Asia between Hope and Turmoil* (New Delhi: Shipra, forthcoming)
Jha, Nalini Kant, *Domestic Environment in South Asia: Implications for India’s Foreign Policy and Security* (Depart. of Political Science, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 2004)


Jha, Nalini Kant, *Domestic Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 2002)


Jha, Nalini Kant, *Internal Crisis and Indira Gandhi’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi/Patna, 1985).


Jha, Nalini Kant, Dynamics of India’s Security and Foreign Policy: Responding to Challenges of South Asian Domestic Milieu,” *India Quarterly*, vol.61, no. 4, October-December 2005, pp.1-32.


Jha, Nalini Kant, “Foreign Policy and Nation Building: The Case of India’s Policy of Non-alignment,” in Dilip H. Mohite and Amit Dholakia, eds., *India and the Emerging Powers*.


Jha, Nalini Kant, “Internal Dynamics in South Asia: Challenges and Opportunities for India’s Foreign Policy,” Shibasis Chatterjee, at al eds., India’s Foreign Policy in 21st Century (New Delhi: Pearson Books, 2009), pp.246-65;


Jha, Nalini Kant, “Pakistan at Crossroads: What does it mean for India?” South Asia Politics (New Delhi), vol.6, no.8, December 2007, pp.39-41.


Credits Allotted 3
Instruction Method Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method Written tests, term papers and book review
Course Duration One semester
Contact Hours 3 per week

Course Rationale

This paper studies the evolution and development of International Organisations from its inception till present times. It focuses on the problems that confront international organizations and constraints within, which they function. It makes an in-depth study of the structure and functioning of the United Nations and examines as to whether it has lived up to the expectations, hope and aspirations of its architects. In addition, the papers focuses on the shift from political and security considerations to social, economic and humanitarian concerns following the end of the Cold War and UN’s role in facilitating these needs.

Course Contents

1. The Nature, Evolution and Functions of International Organisations
3. The League of Nations
5. Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Enforcement Action: The Use of force
6. Economic and Social Development: Activities of the International Organizations
8. International Institutions: GATT, WTO, World Bank, IMF and ADB.

Readings


Kumar, S., *The United Nations At 50: An Indian View* (New Delhi, UBSPD, 1995).


* * *
General Regulation for Admission

The selection of candidates for admission to the P.G./M.Phil./Ph.D. programmes will be based on the marks obtained in the entrance examination only. The entrance examination will be of 2 hours duration.

• The NET/JRF qualified candidate with fellowships will be given direct admission to Ph.D. programmes. For further details refer the Pondicherry Information Boucher “Admission requirements for Ph.D. Programmes.”

• The minimum cut off mark for general candidates in respect of Ph.D. and M.Phil. admission shall be half of the average of the entrance examination marks scored by all the candidate in the respective subject. The minimum cut off mark for OBC/SC/ST/Physically challenged candidates will be 10% below the cut off marks of the general category candidates.

• For the purpose of working out the average, only ‘O’ and above will be taken into account, i.e. the negative marks, if any will not be counted for working out the average of the entrance examination.

• Mere appearance in the entrance examination does not entitle a candidate for admission to any course in this University and he/ she will be granted admission only if he/ she fulfils the eligibility criteria fixed for the courses. Even if a candidate is placed in the admission list based on his/ her performance in the entrance test but does not meet the eligibility criteria, he/ she will not be granted admission. Candidates are advised to take up the examination only if they satisfy the eligibility criteria. If the number of applications received is less than the prescribed intake, there will be no entrance test; admission will be granted based on the marks obtained in the qualifying examination.

• Admission granted will be cancelled at any time, if it is found that the information furnished by the candidate is false or incorrect or if, at a later stage, it is found that the candidate does not fulfill the eligibility criteria prescribed for the course.

• The University is not responsible for any postal delay or non-receipt of hall ticket/ select card/ admission intimation, etc.

• Only selected candidates will be informed of their selection. The list will also be hosted on the University website.

• The University reserves the right to increase / decrease the intake of any of the programmes.
Break up of Internal / External Marks

Internal - 40
Assignment - 10 marks  
Term test I - 15 marks  
Term test II - 15 marks

External - 60 marks

Total 100 marks

Fees Structure

Details of fees payable by the candidates selected for admission and remittance under various heads in the Indian Bank University Branch are as follows:

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<th>Post-graduate Programmes</th>
<th>In Rupees</th>
<th>Account No</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sl.No.</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tuition Fee:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>For Indian national (per credit &amp; p.s.)</td>
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<td>For Foreign national (p.s.)</td>
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<td>SAARC/Developing Countries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Non-SAARC countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Registration Fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Matriculation Fee</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Recognition Fee:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For degree from Indian universities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For degree from Foreign universities</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Identity Card Fee</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Students Welfare Fund (p.a.)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Physical Activities Fee (p.s.)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Sports Fee (p.a.)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Medical Examination Fee (p.a.)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Library Fund (p.s.)</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Laboratory Fee (p.s.) (if laboratory is used)</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Internet Fund (p.s.)</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Alumini Association Fund (to be paid during the final semester along with tuition fee)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sl.No.</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Ph.D. (All figures in Indian Rupees)</td>
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<td>Full-Time &amp; Part-Time Internal</td>
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<td>Internal &amp; Part-Time External</td>
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<td>Research Fee: (P.S)</td>
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<td>For Foreign national (p.s.):</td>
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<td>South-East Asian Countries &amp; Others</td>
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<td>Recognition Fee:</td>
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<td>For degrees from Indian universities</td>
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<td>Science Courses having laboratories(p.s.)</td>
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<td>Alumini Association Fund (to be paid before submission of thesis)</td>
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<td>Caution Deposit (Refundable):</td>
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<td>Laboratory (Science Courses)</td>
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<td>Group Medical Insurance (for full-time candidates only)</td>
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* For integrated students only.
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<th>Descriptions</th>
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<td>Last date for dropping courses</td>
<td>22.07.2011 (Friday)</td>
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<td>29.07.2011 (Friday)</td>
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<td>End of Classes</td>
<td>11.11.2011 (Friday)</td>
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<td>Commencement of Examinations</td>
<td>14.11.2011 (Monday)</td>
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<td>Completion of Examinations</td>
<td>25.11.2011 (Friday)</td>
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<td>Last date for declaration of provisional results</td>
<td>28.11.2011 (Monday)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COUNSELLING AND REGISTRATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.11.2011 to 30.11.2011</strong></td>
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Tentative Exam Schedule:
1st year & 2nd year – November 14th to November 25th 2011