

REVISED SYLLABUS 2016



CENTRE FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY

605014

SAST 401 - Introduction to South Asian Studies (HC)

Credits Allotted	4
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Test, Term Paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Course Hours	4 per week

Course Rationale

The primary focus of the course is to enable the students to gain some insights on South Asian general geographical description to geo-politics. It familiarizes the students about the historical understanding of colonialism, imperialism and nationalism in South Asia. Further it helps to know about the society and culture which prevails in this South Asian region and its impacts on the World.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Making of Modern South Asia: From Social Geography to Geo-Politics

Unit 2: Colonialism, Imperialism and Nationalism in South Asia

Unit 3: Society and Culture in South Asia: Languages, Social Structure and Religion

Unit 4: Religion and Politics in South Asia

Unit 5: South Asian Cultural Influence and Impact on the World

Suggested Readings:

1. Parmanand&Saroj B. Khanna, *An Introduction to South Asia*, New Delhi: Pragati Publication, 1997.
2. D. J. M Tate, *The Making of Modern South-East Asia*, Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1977.
3. Ali Riaz, *Regionalism & Politics in South Asia*, New York: Routledge Publication, 2010.
4. Gopal Krishna, *Contribution to South Asian Studies*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1979.
5. R. N. Dhar, *Art and Architecture of South Asia Changes & Continuity*, New Delhi: Cyber Tech Publications, 2011.
6. Ramakant& B.C Upreti, *Nation Building in South Asia* , New Delhi: South Asian Publications, 1991.

7. Bose, Sugata & Ayesha Jalal, *Modern South Asia*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
8. Vinay Lal, *South Asian Cultural Studies: A Bibliography*, New Delhi: VedamBooks, 1996.
9. R.P.Sinha and Surya Dandekar, *South Asian Politics: Ideological and Institutions*, New Delhi, Kanishka, 1998.
10. Deepa M. Ollapally, *The Politics of Extremism in South Asia*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008.
11. Urmila Phadnis and Rajat Ganguly, *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia*, New Delhi: Sage, 2001.

SAST 402 - Contemporary Issues In Global Politics (HC)

Credits Allotted	4
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Test, Term Paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	4 per week

Course Rationale

The course is to sensitize students about the contemporary issues in global politics. Along with introducing the students to broad perspective of contemporary global issues and its principles and theories, the student will be equipped to critically analyse the issues related to environment, global governance, civil society, women, children, the indigenous and marginalised populations, migrants and the refugees. Theoretical ideas and abstract concepts that are linked with the national security policies of states will be introduced to the students which include current topics and debates about nuclear proliferation, terrorism, 9/11, the Iraq war, the rise of India and China, US security policy for the 21st century etc. The purpose of the paper is to enable the student to get acquainted with different aspects of major world events that happened since 1919 necessary for the in depth understanding of the discipline of IR in higher levels. This paper thus gives an overview of the world history in its larger context to study and analyse international relations since World War I.

Course Contents

Unit 1: From International to Global -Emerging conceptual, theoretical and methodological issues realist, liberal, constructivist and other alternative perspectives).

Unit 2: Security problematic in a globalizing world: global security community or beyond

Unit 3: Managing Global Order: global governance; Democratizing global society - global civil society.

Unit 4: Global Environmental Politics: Issues and Problematic-Politico-economic foundations of global politics: Neo-Liberal and Radical Perspectives.

Unit 5: Global Political Economy and the State - the State in the E-World- Role of the WTO; Global Politics: Trends, Challenges and Responses.

Suggested Readings:

Christian Reus-Smit and Duncan Snidal (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years Crisis: 1919-1939*, London: Macmillan, 1981.

Hans J. Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace* 6th ed., New York: Knopf, 1985.

- Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*, 3rd Ed., Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2002.
- John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.
- John Mearsheimer, *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*, London: W.W. Norton, 2001.
- Kanti Bajpai and Siddharth Mallavarapu (eds.), *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2005.
- Kanti Bajpai, "Obstacles to Good Work in Indian International Relations", *International Studies*, Vol. 46 (1&2), 2009, pp. 109-128.
- Kautilya, *Arthashastra*, New Delhi: Penguin Classics, 1993.
- Kenneth Waltz, *Man, State and the War*, London: Addison-Wesley Publishing, 1959.
- Kenneth Waltz, *Theory of International Politics*, London: Addison-Wesley Publishing, 1979.
- Martin Hollis and Steve Smith, *Explaining and Understanding International Relations*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991
- Navnita Chadha Behera, (ed.), *State, People and Security: The South Asian Context*, New Delhi: Har-Anand, 2002.
- Robert Cooper. 2004. *The Breaking of Nations: Order and Chaos in the Twenty-First Century*.
- Robert I. Rotberg (ed.). 2003. *State Failure and State Weakness in a Time of Terror*.
- Stephen Biddle. *Military Power: Explaining Victory and Defeat in Modern Battle* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2004).
- Thomas C. Schelling. *Arms and Influence* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966).

SAST-403- Peace and Conflict Studies: The South Asian Experience (HC)

Credits Allotted	4
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Test, Term Paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	4 per week

Course Rationale

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 Contents

Unit 1: Origin Development of Peace and Conflict Studies: Its evolution as an Academic Discipline

Unit 2: Approaches to Peace and Conflict Studies: Liberal, Marxist, Feminist and Gandian.

Unit 3: Concepts of Peace and Conflict: Peace Keeping, Peace Making, Peace Building, Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution, Conflict Management and Conflict Regulation. Types of Conflicts: Inter-State and Intra-State.

Unit 4: Peace Making Process: Role of State, NGOs, Institutions and Individuals.

Conflict Resolution/Mechanism: Negotiation, Arbitration, Mediation and Reconciliation

Unit 5: Case Studies in South Asia: India – Pakistan Conflict; Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka.

Select Readings:

Burton, W., John..**Conflict Resolution as a Political Philosophy. In Conflict Resolution Theory and Practice: Integration and Application** (Manchester and New York. Manchester University Press, 1993).

Deutsch, Morton. **Introduction to the Handbook of Conflict Resolution. In The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice.** (San Francisco. Jossey-Bass Publishers. 2000) Pages 2-9.

Fisher, S. **Working with Conflict: Skills and Strategies for Action.** (London. Zed Book publications, 2000), pp.17-22

Gaya Best, Shedrack., **Introduction to peace and conflict studies in West Africa.** (Ibadan, Spectrum Books Limited, 2006). pp.61-72 and Chapter 6, pages 93-113

Jeong, Ho-Won., **Peace and Conflict Studies: An Introduction.** (London. Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2000). pp. 31-37

Lederach, Paul, John., **Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies** (Washington DC. United States Institute of Peace, 1997)

Mingst, Karen. **The United Nations in the 21st Century,** (Boulder. Westview Press 2007). pages 2-15

Ramsbotham, Oliver. Woodhouse, Tom and Miall, Hugh. (2005). **Contemporary Conflict Resolution, 2nd Edition.** Cambridge University Press. Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Thompson, L., **The Mind and Heart of the Negotiator,** 3rd ed. (NJ: Prentice Hall 2004)

Dan Smith, **The State of Middle East: An Atlas of Conflict and Resolution,** Brighton: Earthscan, 2006.

RanbirSamaddar and Helmut Reifeld,eds., **Peace as a Process: Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution in South Asia,** Delhi: Manohar, 2001

Barbara Stanford, **Peace Making: A Guide to Conflict Resolution for Individuals, Groups and Nations,** New York: Routledge, 2012.

SAST 404 - International Relations in South Asia (HC)

Credits Allotted	4
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Written Test, Term paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	4 per week

Course Rationale

The purpose of this course is to generate a basic understanding about international relations in general and on South Asia in particular. It covers debates on international relations as a discipline, further it focus on origin and development of international relations in Global Politics and South Asian region. Also security, political economy, identity politics- culture, ethnicity, media and national building in South Asia are discussed. The paper covers both International relations as a western discipline as well as South Asian discipline.

Unit 1: International Relations: Still Western Discipline?

Unit 2: Evolution of International Relations as a Discipline in Global Politics: International Relations in South Asian Region

Unit 3: Political Economy and Domestic Politics: Globalisation and Liberal Architecture

Unit 4: Identity Politics in South Asia and Images: Culture, Community and Media

Unit 5: Nation Building in South Asia: Ideas of territoriality and Modernity

Suggested Readings:

Navnita Chadha Behera, *International Relations in South Asia*, New Delhi: SAGE Publication, 2008.

M. Singh Sudhakar, *International Relations and World Politics*, New Delhi: Manglam Publication, 2009.

Urmila Phadnis&RajatGanguly, *Ethnicity and Nation-building in South Asia*, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2001.

Mukesh Kumar Kayathwal, *South Asia and Emerging Trends in International Relations*, Jaipur: Pointer Publisher, 1999.

Mahendra Kumar, *Theoretical Aspects in International Politics*, Agra: ShirlalAgarwala, 2000.

Roberts Jackson and George Sorenson, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.

Subrata K. Mitra and DietmarRothermund (eds.), *Legitimacy and Conflict in South Asia*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1997.

E. Sridhran, ed., *International Relations Theory and South Asia*, Oxford Press, New Delhi, vol.1 & 2, 2011.

SAST – 405 - Research Methodology (HC)

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

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. There is a need to teach the method of data collection, sample survey, preparation of bibliography and questionnaire, writing of a report, dissertation and thesis.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Developing and Reporting Explanations: Theory, Past Research, and the Literature Review

Unit 2: Hypotheses, Concepts, Variables, and Selecting the Sample

Unit 3: Tools and Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Questionnaire and Interview Methods

Unit 4: Qualitative methods of research: Ethical, dramaturgical, ethnographic, historiographic and content analysis.

Unit 5: Statistical Techniques of Data Analysis, Report Writing and Thesis Writing

Select Readings

Lawrence R Jones and Edward C Olson, *Political Science Research: A Hand Book of Scope and Method* (New York: HarperCollins, 1996)

Robert a Bernstein and James A Dyer, *An Introduction to Political Science Methods* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1992).

H.N. Blalock, *An Introduction to Social Research, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1970.*

- M.J. Brenner, J. Brown and D. Canter (eds.) *The Research Interview: Uses and Approaches*, London, Academic Press, 1985.
- A. Bryman, *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*, London, Unwin Hyman, 1988.
- M. Bulmer (ed.) *Sociological Research Methods: An Introduction*, London, Macmillan, 1984.
- R. Burgess, *In the Field: An Introduction to Field Research*, London, Allen and Unwin, 1984.
- T.L. Burton and G.L. Cherry, *Social Research Techniques*, London, Unwin Hyman, 1989.
- De D.A. Vaus, *Surveys in social Research*, 2nd, edn, London, Unwin Hyman, 1991.
- H. Eulau, *The Behavioural Persuasion in Politics*, New York, Random House, 1964.
- S.V. Evera, *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*, Ithaca, BNY, Cornell University Press, 1997.
- J. Galltung, *Theory and Methods of Social Research*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1987.
- W.J. Goode and P.K. Hatt, *Methods of Social Research* New York, McGraw Hill, 1952.
- K.R. Hoover, *The Elements of Social Scientific Thinking*, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1980.
- A.C. Isaak, *Scope and Methods of Political Science*, Homewood Illinois, Dorsey Press, 1985.
- J.B. Johnson and R.A. Joslyn *Political Science Research Methods*, Washington DC, CQ. Press, 1986.
- A. Kaplan *The Conduct of Inquiry*, Methodology for Behavioural Science
- D. Marsh and G. Stoker (ed.) *Theory and Methods in Political Science*, Basingstoke, Macmillan 1995.
- J. Palit (ed.) *Theories of explanation*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1973.
- H. J. Rubin, *Applied Social Research*, Columbus, North Illinois University Press, 1983.
- B. Smith, *Political Research Methods*, Boston, Houghton Milton, 1976.
- W.P. Shively, *The Craft of Political Research*, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1980.
- E.R. Tuffy, *Data Analysis for Political and Polity*, Englewood Cliffs NJ. Prentice Hall, 1974.
- D.P. Warwick and M. Bulmer (eds.) *Social Research in Developing Countries: Surveys and Consciousness in the Third World*, Delhi, Research Press, 1993.

SAST 406 - Non-Traditional Security Issues In South Asia (HC)

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

Course Rationale

This course gives an introduction about the concept of non-traditional security. It further explains various aspects of NTS and its components. The syllabus focuses on environmental, economical, organised crime and migration issues pertaining to South Asia.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Human Security: Concept, dimensions and discourses

Unit 2: Environmental Security – Concept, theories, types of environmental conflicts and security issues related to environment

Unit 3: Economic Security – Development policies, service sector issues, FDI and bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements

Unit 4: Organised crimes – drug and human trafficking, small arms proliferation; Terrorism and Naxelism

Unit 5: Migration: Illegal and forced migrations, IDP and Refugees

Select Readings:

Ben Wisner, Piers Blaikie, Terry Cannon, and Ian Davis, *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability, and Disasters* (London: Routledge, 1994).

Dennis Pirages and Teresa Manley DeGeest, *Ecological Security: An Evolutionary Perspective on Globalization* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield, 2004).

Human Security Centre (2005) *Human Security Report 2005: War and Peace in the 21st Century*. New York: Oxford University Press.

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) (1994) *Human Development Report 1994*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Hampson, F.O., Daudelin, J., Hay, J.B., Martin, T. and Reid, H. (2002) *Madness in the Multitude: Human Security and World Disorder*. Ottawa: Oxford University Press.

Mathews, J.T. (1989) 'Redefining security', *Foreign Affairs*, 68(2): 162–77.

Caballero-Anthony, M. and Cook, A. (eds) (2013) *Non-traditional Security in Asia: Issues, Challenges and Framework for Action*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Nye, Joseph S Jr and David A Welch. 2013. "Managing Conflict." In *Understanding Global Conflict and Cooperation: An Introduction to Theory and History*. New York: Pearson.

Williams, Phil. 2014. "Transnational Organized Crime and the State." In *The Emergence of Private Authority in Global Governance*. 1st edition, edited by Rodney Bruce Hall and Thomas J Biersteker. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The World Bank. 2013. "Shape of Violence Today." In *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*, 11th Edition, edited by Robert Art and Robert Jervis, New York: Pearson.

SAST 407 - Governance in South Asia (HC)

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

Course Rationale

This paper deals with the various conceptual aspects of governance. The contents of this paper further highlight the issues like civil society, elements of good governance like accountability, growth, political stability etc. This paper would give a broader understanding about the importance of governance in South Asia.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Origin, Nature and Characteristics of Governance

Unit 2: Political Institutions: Structure, Behaviour and Process

Unit 3: Accountability: State, Public and Private Sector, Transparency and Corruption

Unit 4: Political Stability: Domestic Politics, Judiciary and Decentralisation

Unit 5: Civil – Military Relationship

Select Readings:

Bevir M (2011) Governance as theory, practice, and dilemma. In: Bevir M (ed.) The Sage handbook of governance, Sage, London, pp 1–16

Brass P (2010) Introduction. In: Brass P (ed) Routledge handbook of South Asian politics: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. Routledge, New York, pp 1–24

Burki SJ (2010) Pakistan politics and its economy. In: Brass PR (ed) Routledge handbook of South Asian politics: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. Routledge, London, pp 83–97

Haque S (2001) Recent transition in governance in South Asia: contexts, dimensions, and implications. *Int J PublAdm* 24(12):1405–1436

Haque S (2003) Reinventing governance for performance in South Asia: impacts on citizenship rights. *Int J PublAdm* 26(8, 9):941–964

- Heginbotham SJ (1975) *Cultures in conflict: four faces of Indian bureaucracy* (South Asian Institute). Columbia University Press, New York
- Jahan R, Amundsen I (2012) *The parliament of Bangladesh: representation and accountability*. CPD-CMI working paper 2, center for policy dialogue, April, p 69
- Jain RB (2001) *Towards good governance: a half century of India's administrative development*. *Int J PublAdm* 24(12):1299–1334
- Jamil I (2007) *Administrative culture in Bangladesh*. A H Development Publishing House, Center for Development Governance, Dhaka
- Jamil I (2011) *Status of citizen's charter in urban governments: Bangladesh and Nepal compared*. In: Jamil I, Aminuzzaman S, Askvik S, SkHaque (eds) *Understanding governance and public policy in Bangladesh*. North South University, Dhaka, Bangladesh, pp 175–194
- Jamil I, Dhakal TN (2012) *Benefits and challenges of E-governance for service delivery in Nepal*. In: Singh A (ed) *Millennium development goals and community initiatives in the Asia Pacific*. Springer, New Delhi forthcoming
- Kochanek SA (2010) *Corruption and the criminalization of politics in South Asia*, in Brass PR (ed.) *Routledge handbook of South Asian politics: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal*. Routledge, London, pp 364–381
- Levi-Faur D (2012) *States making & market building for the global south: the developmental state vs. the regulatory state?* *Jerusalem papers in regulation & governance*, working paper no. 44, pp 1–32
- Myrdal G (1968) *The "Soft State" in underdeveloped countries*. *Law Rev (UCLA)* 15:1118–1134
- Painter M (2005) *Transforming the administrative state: reform in Hong Kong and the future of the developmental state*. *PublAdm Rev* 65(3):335–346
- Parnini SN (2006) *Civil society and good governance in Bangladesh*. *Asian J PolitSci* 14(2):189–211
- Pierre J, Peters BG (2000) *Governance politics and the state*. St. Martins press, inc, New York
- Rahman HZ, Robinson M (2006) *Governance and state effectiveness in Asia*. *IDS Bull* 37(3):130–149
- Rhodes RAW (1997) *Understanding governance: policy networks, governance, reflexivity and accountability*. Open University Press, Buckingham, UK
- Sarker AE (2006) *The political economy of decentralized governance: an assessment of rural local government reforms in Bangladesh*. *International Journal Public Administration*, 29:1285–1309

SAST 408 - Political Economy in South Asia

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

Course Rationale

This paper will provide an introduction to the politics of international economic relations in south Asian contexts. It will analyze the interplay between politics and economics in three broad areas: international trade, international finance, and economic development. A preface to core economic theories that explain the causes and consequences of international commerce, capital flows, and economic growth will be given to the students enables them to understand and analyse the international economic order in south Asia.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: Concepts – State, Power, Security, Culture and Religion
Unit 2: International Political Economy - Theoretical Debates and Critical Perspectives
Unit 3: Global Economic Governance - IMF, WB, WTO, Politics of International Trade, Finance and Labour, International Alignments (G-8, IBSA, BRICS and G-7)
Unit 4: Global Challenges and Movements- Global Social Movements and Global Justice
Unit 5: Liberal Regimes in South Asia - Political Economy and Developing Countries-PE in south Asia - SAFTA

Selected Readings

B. Hoekman, M. and Kostecki, M. M., (2008), *The Political Economy of the World Trading System* (Oxford: Oxford University Press)

C. Roe Goddard, Patric Cronin and Kishore C. Dash, eds., *International Political Economy: State-Market Relations in a Changing Global Order* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2003).

D Kapur, J Lewis & R Webb, *The World Bank: Its First Half Century*, Vol 1 and 2, Brookings (1997);

David McGrew & Anthony Held (eds.) Second Edition (2003), *The Global Transformations Reader* (Cambridge: Polity Press)

David N. Balaam and Michael Veseth, *Introduction to International Political Economy* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2001).

Diana Tussie, *The Less Developed Countries and the World Trading System: A Challenge to the GATT*, St Martin's Press (1987).

George Crane and Abba Amawi, *The Theoretical Evolution of International Political Economy* (Oxford: OUP, 1997).

Graham Bannock, R.E. Baxter, and Evan Davis, *The Penguin Dictionary of Economics*, Eighth edition (New York)

Robert Gilpin, *The Political Economy of International Relations* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987)

Robert L Rothstein, *The Weak in the World of the Strong: The Developing Countries in the International System*, Columbia University Press (1977);

Robert O'Brian and Williams, Marc, Second Edition (2007), *Global Political Economy* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan)

Stephan Haggard, *Developing Nations and the Politics of Global Integration*, Brookings (1995);

Stephen Krasner, *Structural Conflict: The Third World Against Global Liberalism* (University of California press, 1985)

Thomas Oatley, *International Political Economy: Interests and Institutions in the Global Economy*, Fifth Edition (New York: Pearson Longman, 2012).

SAST - 409 - Diplomacy and Foreign Policy (HC)

Credits Allotted	4
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Test, Term Paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	4 per week

Course Rationale

This paper provides an outline of a comprehensive framework to understand the Foreign Policy in general. The objective of the paper is to understand the basic and fundamental ideas like; principles, objectives, types, and benefits of Foreign Policy. Also the factors which help to determine the foreign policy of any country are also discussed. This paper not only helps to understand the theory of Foreign Policy as well as the practice part of international relations as nothing but Diplomacy.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Foreign Policy: Meaning, Definition, Concept, Nature and Types

Unit 2: Objectives, Principles and Benefits of Foreign Policy

Unit 3: Determinants of Foreign Policy-Internal and External Factors

Unit 4: Foreign Policy Making: Challenges and Opportunities

Unit 5: Diplomacy: Theory and Practice, Espionage and Intelligence

Suggested Readings:

V. N. Khanna, *Foreign Policy of India*, Chennai: Vikas Publication House, 2010.

J.N. Dixit, *Across Borders: Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Picus Publishers, 1998.

SumitGanguly, *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*, New Delhi: Oxford, 2011.

Henry Kissinger, *Diplomacy*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994.

G. R Berridge, *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*, London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010.

Chris Alden & Amnon Aran, *Foreign Policy Analysis: New Approaches*, London: Routledge, 2011.

Rajiv & Sikri, *Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: SAGE Publication, 2013.

J. Bandhopadhyaya, *The Making Of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1970.

S. Muni, 'Problem Areas in India's Neighbourhood Policy', in *South Asian Survey*, Vol. 10 (2), 2003.

Suryanarayan, V. (ed.), *South and Southeast Asia in the 1990s: Indian and American Perspectives*, Delhi: Konark, 1992.

Mansingh, Surjeet, *India's Search for Power: Indira Gandhi's Foreign Policy, 1966-1982*, New Delhi Sage, 1984.

Gujral, I.K., *A Foreign Policy for India*, External publicity division, MEA, Government of India, Delhi, 1998.

G. R Berridge, *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*, London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

SAST-410- Regional Cooperation in South Asia (HC)

Credits Allotted	4
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Test, Term Paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	4 per week

Course Rationale

This course has been designed to make students aware with 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 governments, 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

Unit 1: Theoretical Approaches to Regional Cooperation

Unit 2: SAARC: Origin, Evolution, Objectives and Institutional Features

Unit 3: SAARC and its Members – I India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan

Unit 4: SAARC and its Members – II Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives

Unit 5: Prospects and Opportunities Ahead: Possible Lessons from the European Union & ASEAN

Select Readings

Emmers, Ralf and Amitav Acharya, *Studying Non-Traditional Security in Asia: Trends and issues*, Marshall Cavendish, Singapore, 2006

Gujral, I K (2007), *SAARC 2015: Expanding Horizons and Forging Cooperation in a Resurgent Asia*, New Delhi: Fredrich Ebert Stiftung.

Hussain, Akmal (2010), „The Challenges and Drivers of Regionalism in South Asia: The India Pakistan Peace Process“, in RafiqDossani, Daniel Sneider and VikramSood (eds.) *Does*

South Asia Exist? Prospects of Regional Integration, Stanford University, Shorenstein APARC, August 2010.

Kabir, Mohammad Humayun ed., Small States and Regional Stability in South Asia, The University Press Ltd, Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Dhaka, 2005

Khan, Abdur Rob, ed., Globalization and Non-traditional Security in South Asia, Dhaka, Academic Book Publishers Ltd, 2001

Muni S.D., ed., Responding to Terrorism in South Asia, Monohar, Regional Center for Strategic Studies, Colombo, 2006

Osmany, Mufleh R. ed. Security in the Twenty First Century, A Bangladesh Perspective, Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Academic Press, Dhaka 2003

Rahman Aatur, Democratization in South Asia: Problems and Prospects, Bangladesh Political Science Review, Dhaka University, 2005

Rahman, Aatur, ed., Japan –SAARC Cooperation, Japan Study Center, University of Dhaka, 2005 Rahman, Aatur, Leadership and Democratization: A Cross-Regional Perspective, UN Leadership Academy, Amman, Jordan, 2002

Rahman, S.M., SAARC in the New Millennium, Islamabad, Friends, 2001.

Sobhan, Farooq ed., Strengthening Cooperation and Security in South Asia Post 9 /11, Bangladesh Enterprise Institute, The University Press Ltd, 2004

SAST-411- Major Powers and South Asia (HC)

Credits Allotted	4
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Test, Term Paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	4 per week

Course Rationale

This course deals about the policies and interests of various major powers of the world towards South Asian countries.

Course Contents

Unit 1: United States and South Asia: Past, Present & Future

Unit 2: China's Relations with South Asian Countries

Unit 3: USSR/Russia and South Asia: Past, Present & Future

Unit 4: Japan's Relations with South Asian Countries

Unit 5: European Union and South Asian Countries

Select Readings:

Berlin, Donald I. 2006. India in the Indian Ocean. Naval War College Review. Vol. 59, No.2, p.58.

Bhattacharya, Abanti. 2005. Revising China's "Peaceful Rise": Implications for India. East Asia, Vol.22, No.4. pp.59-80.

Buzan, Barry. 1991. People, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in Post-Cold War Era, 2nd edition. London Harvester Wheatsheaf, p.219-220.

Buzan, Barry. and Waever, Ole. 2003. Regions and Powers. Cambridge University Press.

Buzan, Barry. 2003. Security Architecture in Asia: the Interplay of Regional and Global Levels. The Pacific Review, Vol. 16, No.2, pp.143-173.

Dormandy, Xenia. 2007. Resolve India-Pakistan tensions. The Boston Globe, Published: February 16.

Gilani, Tariq. 2006. US-Pakistan Relations: The Way Forward. Parameters: US Army War College, Vol. 36, Issue 4, p84-102.

Kolodziej, Edward A. 2005. Security and International Relations. Cambridge University Press.

Kriesberg, Paul. 1989. The United States, South Asia and American Interests. Journal of International Affairs.

Lake, David A. and Morgan, Patric M. (eds.). 1997. Regional Orders. Building Security in a New World. Pennsylvania State University Press.

Panda, Snehalata. 2003. Sino Indian Relations in a New Perspective. Strategic Analysis, Vol.27, No.1, Jan-Mar.

Rajagopalan, Rajesh. 1999. Neorealist Theory and the India–Pakistan Conflict II. Strategic Analysis, A Monthly Journal of the IDS, Vol. 22, No. 10.

Shaikh, Nermeen. 2006. US Policy in South Asia: Under Secretary Burns. Asia Society .November, New York.

Singh, Bhartendu Kumar. 2006. Sino-Indian Relations, Recent Developments. IPCS Special Report.

SAST-412- Dissertation (HC)

Credits Allotted	8
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Test, Term Paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	8 per week

Topics to be selected by the candidates in consultation with the proposed supervisor and the Centre Head.

SAST-413-Energy Cooperation and Security Issues in South Asia (SC)

Credits Allotted	3
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Written tests, term papers, seminars 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

Unit 1: Concept and Types of Energy (Renewable and Non-Renewable)

Unit 2: Approaches to Energy Security

Unit 3: Energy and Environment & Sustainable Development

Unit 4: Case Studies: IPI and TAPI

Unit 5: Case Study: SARI

Suggested Readings:

Andreas, K., Regional Disparities in Electrification of India: Do Geographical Factors Matter, CEPE Working Paper (No.51, Zurich, Centre for Energy Policy and Economics, 2006).

Barnes, D. And Floor, W., Rural Energy in Developing Countries: A Challenge for Economic Development, Annual Review of Energy and the Environment (No.21, 1996) pp.497-530.

Chari, P.R., Gupta Sonika, Human Security in South Asia: Energy, Gender, Migration and Globalization (New Delhi, Social Science Press, 2003).

Deutch, M. John and Lauvergeon Anne, Prawiraatnadj Widhyawan, Energy Security and Climate Change: A Report to the Trilateral Commission (Washington DC, Trilateral Commission, 2007).

- Islam, M. Nusrul, Energy Security Issues of Bangladesh, Engineering News (1st Issue, Engineers Institution of Bangladesh, 36557).
- Kemmler, A. And Spreng, D., Energy Indicators for Tracking Sustainability in Developing Countries, Energy Policy (vol.35, no.4, 2007) pp2466-2480.
- Kraenner, Sascha-Muller, Energy Security: Remaking the World (UK, Earthscan, 2008). Lall, Marie, The Geopolitics of Energy in South Asia (Singapore, ISEAS, 2009).
- Lama, P. Mahendra, Economic Reforms and the Energy Sector in South Asia: Scope for Cross-Border Power Trade, South Asian Survey (vol.7, no.1, January-June 2000).
- Mahajan, D, Identity, Nation and the Region: Trends and Concerns in South Asia.' CT Working Paper IX. New Delhi: Women in Security Conflict Management and Peace (2007)..
- Mahajan, D and D Sharma, Energy, climate, and security inter-linkages: Leveraging the region,' AEI Newsletter, 10, January 2011.
- McMillan, Joseph, Energy Security in South Asia: Can Interdependence Breed Stability? (National Defence University, 2008).
- Moran, Daniel and Russel A. James, ed., Energy Security and Global Politics: The Militarization of Resource Management (New York, Routledge, 2009).
- Naik, V. Anant, Ghosh Sajal and Raghuraman V., Energy Security Issues and India (see www.acus.org/energy, Jul 2003).
- Noronha, Logia and SudarshanAnant, ed., India's Energy Security (London, Routledge, 2009).
- Parikh, J.K., Biswas, H and Karmarkar, S., Cooking with Bio-fuels: Risk Factors Affecting Health Impact on Rural Women, Economic and Political Weekly (2003) pp.2681-2692.
- Planning Commission, Integrated Energy Policy: Report of the Expert Committee, (New Delhi, Government of India, 2006).
- Raju, A.Subramanyam, Energy Cooperation in South Asia, Energy Security and the Indian Ocean (Dennis Rumely and Sanjay Chaturvedi, eds., New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 2005) pp. 190-203.
- Ramani, K.V. and Heijndermans, E., Energy, Poverty and Gender: A Synthesis (Washington DC, The World Bank, 2003).

Raza, H. A, Transmission Operation Issues for Cross-Border Energy Trade for Pakistan. USAID-SARI/Energy Regional Workshop on Transmission Operations For Cross Border Energy Trade, Thimphu, Bhutan, August 28-30, 2012.

Wesley, Michael, Energy Security in Asia (London, Routledge, 2007).

SAST-414-Maritime Security in South Asia (SC)

Credits Allotted	3
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Written tests, term papers, seminars 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

Unit 1: Introduction: Concept of Maritime Security; Strategic Thinkers: Alfred Mahan & K.M. Panicker

Unit 2: Maritime History of South Asia

Unit 3: Maritime border disputes: India and Pakistan; India and Bangladesh; and India and Sri Lanka

Unit 4: Maritime Security threats: Safeguarding EEZ, territorial waters and islands, fishermen problems; piracy; maritime terrorism, drug trafficking, gun running; illegal migration; maritime pollution.

Unit 5: Regional Groupings: Indian Ocean Rim-Association (IORA); Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMST-EC)

Suggested Readings:

Gupta, Alok Kumar, "Other Territorial Disputes with Pakistan: Rann of Kutch and Sir Creek," Conflict and Peacemaking in South Asia (Sahadevan P, ed., New Delhi, Lancers Books, 2001) pp.272-295.

Gupta, Charu & Mukul Sharma, "Blurred Borders: Coastal Conflicts between India and Pakistan", Economic & Political Weekly (vol.39, no.27, Jul 2004) pp.3005-3012.

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

Jayasinghe, W.T., *Kachchativu and the Maritime Boundary of Sri Lanka* (Colombo: A Stamford Lake Publications, 2003).

Khurana, S Gurpreet, *Maritime Forces in Pursuit of National Security: Policy Imperatives for India* (New Delhi, Shipra Publications, 2008).

Nordquist, H. Myron, *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982: A Commentary* (University of Virginia: Center for Oceans Law and Policy, 1985).

Panikkar, K.M., *India and the Indian Ocean* (Bombay, George Allen Unwin, 1945).

Pendharkar, Rajesh, *The Lahore Declaration and beyond: Maritime Confidence-Building Measures in South Asia* (Occasional paper no.51, Washington D.C, The Henry L Stimson Centre, February 2003).

Raghavan, V R and Prabhakar W Lawrence, ed., *Maritime Security in the Indian Ocean Region: Critical Issues in Debate* (New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co., 2008).

Raja Menon, K., "Maritime Confidence Building in South Asia," *Maritime Confidence Building in Regions of Tension* (J.R.Jummola (ed), Report n.21, Washington D.C, The Henry L.Stimson, 1996).

Rajen, Gaurav, *Cooperative Environmental Monitoring in the Coastal Regions of India and Pakistan* (see <http://www.cmc.sandia.gov/links/cmc-papers/sand-98-0505-11/sand-98-0505-11.html>).

Raju, A.Subramanyam, "Maritime Cooperation in South Asia," *Reconstructing South Asia: An Agenda*, (A.Subramanyam Raju, ed., New Delhi, Gyan Publishing House, 2007) pp.151-173.

Raju, A.Subramanyam, *Sethusamudram Ship Canal Project: Environmental Issues, Disaster Management and Sustainable Development in India* (Rajesh Anand, N.C.Jena&Sudhir Singh, eds., New Delhi, Pentagon Press, 2009) pp.78-87.

Raju, A.Subramanyam, "Maritime Issues between India and Sri Lanka," *India-Sri Lanka Partnership in the 21st Century* (A.Subramanyam Raju, ed., New Delhi, Kapaz Publishers, 2007) pp.157-171.

Raju, A.Subramanyam, "Maritime Confidence Building Measures between India and Pakistan," *Pakistan Journal of International Studies* (vol.1, no.1, Karachi, 2009) pp.111-135.

Raju, A.Subramanyam, "The (In) Security of Fishermen in South Asia," Fisheries Exploitation in the Indian Ocean: Threats and Opportunities (Dennis Rumely& Sanjay Chaturvedi, eds., Singapore, ISEAS, 2009) pp.163-176.

Raju, A.Subramanyam, "India's Security in the Palk Bay Straits, Security Dimensions of Peninsular India" (GopaljiMalviya, ed., Chennai, Centre for Security Analysis, 2005) pp.63-79.

Raju, A.Subramanyam&S.Keethaponcalan, Maritime Cooperation between India and Sri Lanka (New Delhi, Manohar Publishers, 2006).

Roy-Chaudhury, Rahul, India's Maritime Security (New Delhi, Knowledge World in assoc. with Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, 2000).

Singh, Jasjit, Maritime security (New Delhi, Institute for Defence Studies). Singh, K.R., Maritime Security for India: New Challenges and Response (New Delhi: New Century Publications, 2008).

Vevekanandan,V., "Crossing Maritime Borders: The Problem and Solution in the Indo-Sri Lankan Context," Forging Unity: Coastal Communities and the Indian Ocean's Future, (K.G.Kumar, ed., Chennai, International Collective in Support of Fish workers, 2003).

Webb, Graham Gerard Ong, Piracy, Maritime Terrorism and Securing the Malacca Straits (Singapore, ISEAS, 2006).

SAST-415-Media and Communication in South Asia (SC)

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

Course Rationale

The aim of the course is to introduce students to the basic concept and issues in the study of the relationship between mass media and politics in south Asia. This course provides a theoretical and empirical overview of the role played by information, communication, and media within the politics of the south Asian states. The overarching question that will guide this course is the most important question in media politics today: under what conditions do the media increase the power of the masses and under what conditions do the media merely strengthen in south Asia. Students will gain an independent and critical command of the essential questions in media politics in south Asia. They will learn to engage with historical texts, theoretical texts, contemporary academic research, as well as cutting-edge contemporary discussions of media politics on the internet. In other words, students will acquire the theoretical tools required of any global citizen who would seek to produce new knowledge in the state-of-the-art of media politics.

Course Content

Unit 1: Theories of press and Regulation of press in South Asia.

a) Theories of the press, authoritarian theory, liberal theory, communist theory, social responsibility theory.

Unit 2: Political Communication in South Asia

a) Political participation, definition and meaning, factors influencing political participation

b) Political modernization, dimensions of modernization, modernization and social change, role of mass media in shaping political modernization

c) Political communication, types of communication, mass media

Unit 3: Constitutional foundation of the press in South Asia, limitation on the freedom of press in South Asian states, law of defamation, contempt of court, official secrecy, right to information, censorship.

Unit 4: The Press Councils in South Asia: Nature, Composition, Objectives and Functioning

Unit 5: New media and South Asian society

- a, Webmedia, internet, blogs, community networks, citizen journalism,
- b, Internet as new media, role of individual as political actor-role of SAFMA.

References

Steven G.Jones, **Cyber Society 2.0: Revisiting Computed Mediated Communication and Community**, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2006. Delhi, 2002.

DurgaBasu, **Law of the Press**, Wardwa Sales Corporation, New Delhi, 2002.

Keval J. Kumar, **Miscommunication in India**, Jaico Publishing house Delhi.1989.

ArivndSighal& Everett M. Rogers **India's Information Revolution**, Sage publications, Delhi,1989.

Everett M. Rogers, **Diffusion in Innovation**, Sage publications, Delhi, 1992.

Lucian Pye, **Communications for Political Development**, Free PRESS, New York, 1978.

Janet Wasko (Edt), **Democratic Communication in Information Age**, Garamond Press, Torent,1992.

William H.Dutton (Edt), **The Politics of Information and Communication Policy**, Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1996.

Karl Deutsch, **The Nerves Of The Government –“Communication Models and Decision System”**, Free Press, New York, 1963.

Jan R Hakemulder {Edt}, **Mass Media** Anmol Publications, Delhi, 1998.

Carol Fleming {Edt} ,**An Introduction to Journalism**, Vistar Publications, Delhi, 2006.

Mcquail, D. **Mass Communications Theory**, Sage Publications, London, 1994.

Ward .K, **Mass Communication and Modern World**. London, Macmillian, 1989.

D.S. Mehta, **Mass Communications and Journalism in India**, Allied Publishers, Mumbai, 1999

Parthasarathi, R, **Journalism in India from the Earliest Times to the Present**; Sterling Publications, Delhi, 2001.

SAST-416-Human Rights and South Asia (SC)

Credits Allotted	3
Instruction Method	Lectures and Semester
Evaluation Method	Test, Term Paper and Bok Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Duration	3 per week

Course Rationale

Human Rights have gained a new significance since the end of Second World War in shaping the relations between countries. This paper gives a basic understanding about the concept and importance of Human Rights. The significance for these rights is strengthened during the birth of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To further strengthen the human rights other international conventions and protocols are also added in this global community. Further to uphold the human rights in south Asian region, Human Rights commissions are incorporated. Sri Lanka and Bangladesh are taken as a case study in this paper.

Course Contents

1. Concept and Importance of Human Rights.
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Other Conventions and Protocols
3. Organised Violence and Human Rights
4. Human Rights Commission in South Asia
5. Truth and Reconciliation: Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

Suggested Readings:

G. Alfredsson, et, al., (ed) *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A Commentary*, Oslo, Scandinavian University Press, 1992.

P. Thornberry, *International Law and the Rights of Minorities*, Oxford: the Clarendon Press, 1991.

K. P. Saksena (ed) *Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence*, Delhi: Gyan, 1999.

I. Brownlie (ed.), *Basic Documents on Human Rights*, 2nd edition, Oxford: The Clarendon Press 1981.

Alston Philip, *The United Nations and Human Rights-A Critical Appraisal*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1995.

Baxi, Upendra (ed.), *The Right to be Human*, Delhi, Lancer, 1987

Desai, A R. (ed), *Violations of Democratic Rights in India*, Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1986
Promad Kumar Mishra, *Human Rights in South Asia*, New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications, 2004.
Rajindra Sachar, *Human Rights: Perspectives and Challenges*, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2012.

Vinod Sharma, *Human Rights Violation: A Global Phenomenon*, New Delhi: Aph Publishing Corporation, 2002.

SAST-417-International Organisation (SC)

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

Course Rationale

This paper provides an overview of the organizational features of international political system. Providing a theoretical orientation on how international organisations are established the paper explores the role of norms and institutions in international relations. Organisations such as the League of Nations, the United Nations, and NATO; human rights regimes; international intervention and peacekeeping mechanisms; international justice and the International Criminal Court; environmental regimes; international trade regimes and the World Trade Organization; the World Bank; and the International Monetary Fund are covered to provide students with fare knowledge of how the world works in an era of complex interdependence and globalisation.

Course Contents

Unit I: The Meaning, Nature, Classification, Evolution and Functions of International Organization.

Unit II: Major International Organisations before 1945; The United Nations – Origin, Structure, Powers and Functions; Specialised agencies of the UN; UN Peace Keeping.

Unit 3: United Nations in the Post Cold War Era: Relevance of UN; Reformation and Restructuring of the UN and Revision of UN Charter; Expansion of Security Council and India's claim for Permanent membership in the Council.

Unit 4: - International Economic Organizations- Evolution of International Economic Order: Bretton Woods, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO)

Unit 5: Regional Organizations - European Union; Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); Non-Governmental Organizations .

Selected Readings

Daniel R Brower, (2005) *The World Since 1945: A Brief History*, Pearson Prentice Hall

David Lake, *Entangling Relations: American Foreign Policy in its Century*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1999.

Downs, George W. 2000. Constructing Elective Environmental Regimes." *Annual Review of Political Science* 3:25-42.

Gilligan, Michael and Stephen John Stedman. 2003. Where Do the Peacekeepers Go?" *International Studies Review* 5:37-54.

Gilpin, Robert. 1981. *War and Change in World Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

John Ikenberry, *After Victory. Institutions, Strategic Restraint, and the Rebuilding of Order After Major Wars*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 2001.

Joseph Schwartzberg, *Revitalizing the United Nations: Reform Through Weighted Voting*. New York: Institute for Global Policy. 2004.

Lloyd Gruber, *Ruling the World: Power Politics and the Rise of Supranational Institutions*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 2000.

Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink, *Activists Beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics*, Cornell University Press. 1998

Lloyd Gruber, *Ruling the World: Power Politics and the Rise of Supranational Institutions*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 2000.

Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink, *Activists Beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics*, Cornell University Press. 1998
Posen, Barry R. 2006. "European Union Security and Defense Policy: Response to Unipolarity?" *Security Studies* 15, 2: 149-186.

Price, Richard M. 2003. Transnational Civil Society and Advocacy in World Politics." *World Politics* 55:579-606.

Sebastian Mallaby, *The World's Banker: A Story of Failed States, Financial Crises, and the Wealth and Poverty of Nations*. New York: Penguin Press. 2004.

Simmons, Beth A. 1998. Compliance with International Agreements." *Annual Review of Political Science* 1:75-93.

Simon Chesterman (ed.), Secretary or General? The UN Secretary-General in World Politics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

SAST-418-Inter-State Conflicts in South Asia (SC)

Credits Allotted	3
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Written Test, Term paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	3 per week

Course Rationale

The aim of this course is to make understand the origin of conflict among South Asian countries. It covers the nature of conflict emerged during colonial and post-colonial period. Various issues like security, political economy, identity politics- culture, ethnicity dimensional issues are discussed. The paper covers purely interstate conflicts of South Asian countries and a bit of external factors.

1. States in South Asia: Colonial State in South Asia; Post-Colonial State in South Asia; Historical and Political Background
2. Political, Social Institutions and Legal Institutions
3. Inter State Conflicts in South Asia: Border Disputes, Ethnicity, Religion, Refugees
4. Case Study-I: India and Pakistan-Kashmir Dispute
5. Case Study-II: Tamil Issue between India and Sri Lanka; Nepalese in Bhutan; Chakmas in Bangladesh

Selected Reading:

Kudaisya, Gyanesh and Yong, Tan Tai (ed) 2008, *Partition and Post-Colonial South Asia: A Reader*, Rutledge Publication.

Shastri, Amita and Wilson, A. Jeyaratnam (ed) 2001, *The Post-Colonial States of South Asia*, Palgrave Macmillan Publication.

Oberst, Robert C. and Malik, Yogendra K (ed) 2013, *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Westview Press.

Chester, Lucy P 2013, *Borders and conflict in South Asia: The Radcliffe boundary commission and the partition of Punjab*, Manchester University Press.

Datta, Monika Barthwal 2012, *Understanding Security Practices in South Asia*, Rutledge Publication.

PR Chari, Hasan Askari Rizvi, Rashid Ahmed Khan and D. Suba Chandran (ed) 2009, *The Kashmir Dispute: Making Borders Irrelevant*, Samskriti, New Delhi

Raju, Subramanyam. 2001. *Third-generation Indian perceptions of the Kashmir issue*. Regional Centre for Strategic Studies.

SAST-419-Theories of International Relations (SC)

Credits Allotted	3
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Course Rationale	Written Test, Term Paper and Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	3 per week

Course Rationale

This paper deals with the major debates which exist on Idealism and Realism to understand international relations in a better ways. Also the traditional and scientific methods of international relations are dealt in this paper. It covers broad outlook on realism, liberalism and constructivism. This paper further focused on Marxian to post-Marxian approach in international relations theory.

Course Contents:

1. Major Debates: Idealism Vs Realism, Science Vs Tradition, Inter paradigm Debate, Post-Positive Debate
2. Realism and Neo Realism Theory: Definition and relevance in International Relations
3. Liberalism and Neo Liberalism Theory: Definition and relevance in International Relations
4. Constructivism Theory: Definition and relevance in International Relations
5. Marxism and Post Marxian Approach: Definition and relevance in International Relations

Suggested Readings:

Robert Jackson and George Sorenson, *Introduction to International Relations, Theoretical Approaches*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.

Bandyopadhyaya, Jayantanuja, *A General Theory of International Relations*, Kolkatta: Allied Publishers, 1993.

Goldstein, J.S, *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2003.

Mahendra Kumar, *Theoretical Aspects in International Politics*, Agra: ShirlalAgarwala, 2000.

Daniel S. Papp, *Contemporary International Relations*, Toronto: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1991.

C. Kegley (ed.), *Controversies in International Relations Theory: Realism and the Neoliberal Challenge*, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1995.

C. Brown, *International Relations Theory: New Normative Approaches*, Hemel Hempstead, Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1992.

M. Frost, *Ethics in International Relations: A Constitutive Theory*, Cambridge, University of Cambridge Press, 1996.

Linklater, *Beyond Realism and Marxism*, London, Macmillan, 1990.

Scott Burchill, *Theories of International Relations*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

Navnita Chadha Behera, *International Relations in South Asia: Search for an Alternative Paradigm*, New Delhi, Sage, 2008.

SAST-420-Regional and Sub Regional Cooperation in World Politics (SC)

Credits Allotted	3
Instruction Method	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	Written Test, Term paper & Book Review
Course Duration	One Semester
Contact Hours	3 per week

Course Rationale

This course aims to discuss about the importance regional and sub regional level understanding in world politics. It covers the nature of grouping at various levels and their dynamics based on various interests of individual members of groups. Comparing the existing major regional groups with the newly emerging many sub regional groups in view of their objectives and interests. The paper covers the theoretical aspects and practical realities of the existence of regional and sub regional groupings.

1. Theoretical Approach to Regional /Sub Regional Organisations
2. Stimulators for Regional Cooperation
3. Case Study-I: EU; ASEAN, SAARC
4. Case Study-II: BIMSTEC, Ganga Mekong, BBIN
5. Case Study-III: BRICS, BCIM

Selected Reading:

- Muni, S.D. 1984, *Regional Cooperation in South Asia*: National Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Pevehouse, Jon C., 2005, *Democracy from Above: Regional Organizations and Democratization*, Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Pinder, John and Usherwood, Simon 2001, *The European Union: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press.
- Cini, Michelle 2003, *European Union Politics*, Oxford University Press.
- Verico, Kiki 2017, *The Future of the ASEAN Economic Integration*, Palgrave Macmillan Press.
- Narine, Shaun 2002, *Explaining ASEAN: Regionalism in Southeast Asia*, Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Muni, S.D 2010, *The Emerging Dimensions of SAARC*, Cambridge University Press India Pvt. Ltd
- Ahmed, Zahid Shahab 2013, *Regionalism and Regional Security in South Asia: The Role of SAARC*, Rutledge Publications.
- Kumar, Rajiv and Goyal, Omita 2016, *Thirty Years of SAARC: Society, Culture and Development*, Sage Publications.
- Nirmala Devi, T (ed) 2007, *India and Bay of Bengal community, the BIMSTEC experiment: Bangladesh-India-Myanmar-Sri Lanka-Thailand economic cooperation*, Gyan Publication House.
- Stuenkel, Oliver 2015, *The BRICS and the Future of Global Order*, Lexington Books.