REVISED SYLLABUS 2016

CENTRE FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES
PONDICHERY 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:

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:


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 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:


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


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

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 focuses 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:
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


A. Kaplan *The Conduct of Inquiry*, Methodology for Behavioural Science


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).


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 highlights the issues like civil society, elements of good governance like accountability, growth, political stability etc. This paper would give a broader understanding about importance of governance in South Asia.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Origin, Nature and Characteristics of Governance

Unit 2: Political Institutes: 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:


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


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)

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 theory of Foreign Policy as well as 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:


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 & ASEN

Select Readings


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


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


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


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

Credits Allotted  
Instruction Method  
Evaluation Method  
Course Duration  
Contact Hours  

4  
Lectures and Seminars  
Test, Term Paper & Book Review  
One Semester  
4 per week

Course Rationale

This course deals about the policies ad 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:


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


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:


Mahajan, D and D Sharma, Energy, climate, and security inter-linkages: Leveraging the region,’ AEI Newsletter, 10, January 2011.


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:


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


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


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


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.


Jan R Hakemulder (Edt), **Mass Media** Anmol Publications, Delhi, 1998.

Carol Fleming (Edt), **An Introduction to Journalism**, Vistar Publications, Delhi, 2006.


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:


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


**SAST-417-International Organisation (SC)**

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**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


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


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


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

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**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:**


### SAST-419-Theories of International Relations (SC)

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**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:**


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:


