1. REGULATIONS

1. Eligibility Criteria for admission to MA South Asia Programme:

   a) Candidates with an undergraduate degree from any recognized University/College are eligible.
   
   b) Candidates with a 50 percent of marks in the aggregate from any recognized University/College are eligible for seeking admission to this MA course.
   
   c) Candidates awaiting their results are also eligible to apply. Such candidates, however, must produce the mark sheet/degree certificate as the proof of fulfilling the prescribed eligibility criteria at the time of admission.

2. SAF SCHOLARSHIP

   The Centre proposes to accommodate at least one student from each SAARC country in every academic year for the MA in South Asia program under group scholarship funded by South Asia Foundation. The selection procedure/eligibility criterion for the scholarship is that the concerned government has to select one candidate and send the name to the Centre.

3. DURATION

   The course of study shall be for duration of **two academic years with four semesters**. The total number of days will be 200 working days inclusive of study tour and material/data collection in connection with the dissertation work and exclusive of admission and examination work.
SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES
PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY

M.A International Relations and South Asian Studies

I-SEMESTER

1. International Relations I       HC 4
2. Colonialism and Nationalism    HC 4
3. Regional Cooperation           HC 4
4. Contemporary Area Studies      HC 4
5. Human Rights and South Asia     SC 3

II-SEMESTER

1. International Relations II     HC 4
2. Foreign Policies of South Asian Countries    HC 4
3. Economic Development of South Asia  HC 4
4. South Asian Society and Culture SC 3
5. Government and Politics of South Asia HC 4

III-SEMESTER

1. Research Methodology            HC 4
2. Regional Cooperation in South Asia HC 4
3. SAARC                           HC 4
4. Contemporary Issues in South Asia HC 4
5. International Organizations     SC 3

IV-SEMESTER

1. Dissertation                    HC 4
2. Viva                            HC 2

Hard Core (HC) = 48
Soft Core (SC) =12
Soft Core = 12 (from other Departments)
International Relations, as a social science discipline devotes its attention to describing and analysing the structure and dynamics of International interactions. This course is designed to capture that essence.

Unit 1: Introduction to International Relations

Nature, Scope and Importance of International Relations
International Relations as a Social Science discipline
International Relations and its disciplines

Unit 2: Methodology of the Study

Methodology of International Relations
Level of analysis in International Relations

Unit 3: Evolution of International Relations

International Relations in the Greek Age
International Relations in the Roman Age
International Relations in the Medieval Age

Unit 4: Contemporary International Relations

International Relations in the Modern Age
International Relations since 1848

Unit 5: Structure in International Relations

State system in International Relations
Nationalism and International Relations
Imperialism and International Relations
Colonialism and International Relations

Unit 6: Neo paradigms in the structures of International Relations

Ideology and International Relations
Unipolarity, Bipolarity and Multipolarity
Unit 7: Dynamics of International Relations

National Interests
National Security
War

Unit 8: International Relations towards new horizons

Peace
Disarmament
NPT, CTBT and Peaceful use of atomic energy.

Unit 9: New International Economic Order

Development and Modernisation.

Unit 10: Goals / Means in International Relations

National Power
Balance of Power
Collective Security
Universalism
Globalisation

Suggested Readings:
Course Objectives

The course deals with the history, culture and political economy of South Asia from the seventeenth century to the mid twentieth century. It examines the expansion and consolidation of British power in South Asia, British colonial policy, the early resistance to British rule and the nature, causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857. It familiarizes the students with the economic impact of colonialism and provides them knowledge about the diverse aspects of Indian nationalism. The course will also cover developments such as the alienation of the Muslims leading to the partition of the subcontinent, the making of the Indian constitution, and the integration of princely states. It also touches the end of the British colonialism in Sri Lanka.

Course Content

Unit 1 Introduction to Colonialism and Nationalism

Imperialism – Colonialism – Nationalism and Economic Nationalism – Idea of ‘Overseas Expansion’ –

Unit 2 The Advent of the Europeans in South Asia

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

Unit 3 Expansion and Consolidation of British Power


Unit 4 British Paramountcy

British relations with the Native Powers – Policy of Lapse -

Unit 5 Economic Impact of British Colonialism

Unit 6 Nationalism

Definition and Characteristics -

Unit 7: Response and Resistance to Colonial Rule


Unit 8: A Nation in the Making


Unit 9: Independence and Partition


Unit 10 Decolonisation

End of the British Colonialism in Sri Lanka

Suggested Readings:


The Paper is intended to make the students aware and enlightened about the Theoretico-conceptual and historical perspective of the Regional Cooperation with special reference to South Asia. It will have ten units for the Semester.

Course Content

**Unit 1:** Orientalism to Asian Regionalism: Anti-colonial –Nationalist Legacy

**Unit 2:** Afro-Asian unity and consolidation of anti-colonial movement. A Search of third-way in the cold-war divided World.

**Unit 3:** Concept, Approaches and Theories of Regional Cooperation: - Cultural uniformity and Economic necessity as factors in Regional cooperation.

**Unit 4:** Emergence of Regional Economic integration in culturally uniform regions: Historical Perspective

**Unit 5:** Regional cooperation in the post-cold war globalized World

**Unit 6:** Emerging Challenges and prospects of Regional cooperation in terms of greater human welfare and prosperity in different regions

**Unit 7:** South Asian Regional Identity: Composition, aspiration and Constraints

**Unit 8:** South Asia as a Region: Main Characteristics of the South Asian Region

**Unit 9:** Stimulators of South Asian Cooperation

**Unit 10:** Bilateral and Regional Cooperation: Areas of Supplementarities and Conflicts
Suggested Readings:
Sisir Gupta; *India and Regional Integration in Asia*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1964
Ayubur Rahman Bhuyan; *Economic Integration in South Asia: An Exploratory Study*, University of Dacca, Dacca, 1979
R.J. Langhammer et.al.; *Regional Integration among Developing Countries*, J & B. Mohr, Tubingen, 1990
Charles Oman; *Globalization and Rationalization: A Challenge for Developing Countries*, OECD Development Centre, Paris, 1994
Michael Brecher; *New States of Asia: A Political Analysis*, Oxford University Press, London, 1963
Naren Chitty; *Framing South Asian Transformation*, South Asian Publishers, Delhi, 1983
B.H. Farmer; *An Introduction to South Asia*, Methuen publishers, London, 1983
Bimal Prasad; *Regional Cooperation in South Asia*, Vikas Publishers, Delhi, 1989
Surjit Mansingh; *India’s Search for Power*, Sage Publishers, New Delhi, 1984
Partha Ghosh; *Conflict and Cooperation in South Asia*, Manohar Publishers, New Delhi, 1981
Llyod I Rudolf; *The Regional Imperatives*, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1980
S.P. Verma and K.P. Misra (eds); *Foreign Policy in South Asia*, Orient Longmans, New Delhi, 1969
Pran Chopra; *Future of South Asia*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 1986
M.S Agawani (ed.); *South Asia: Stability and Regional Cooperation*, CRRID, Chandigarh, 1983
Donald C. Hellman; *South Asia: The Politics of Poverty and Peace*, Lexington Books, Massachusetts, 1976
B.L.C. Johnson; *South Asia: Elective Studies of Essential Geography of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd, London, 1969
Philip Talbot; *South Asia and the World Today*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1950
M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

CONTEMPORARY AREA STUDIES
(Hard Core – Four Credits)

As one of the sub disciplines of International Relations, Area Studies integrates geographical spaces with human needs and issues. This course outlines the main argument of Area Studies in the furtherance of Knowledge.

Unit 1: Introduction to Area Studies

Nature, Scope and importance of Area Studies
Evolution of Area Studies
Area Studies and its relationship with other Social Sciences.

Unit 2: Approaches to Area Studies

Classical Approaches to Area Studies
Behavioural Approaches to Area Studies
Post Behavioural Approaches to Area Studies.
Comparative Methodology

Unit 3: Comparative Sociology

Demographic Attributes
Social Structure, Women, Children, Aged, Refugees and Migrants
Religion

Unit 4: Emerging Issues in Comparative Sociology

Identity, Ethnicity and Representation
Multiculturalism
Socio- Cultural change.

Unit 5: Comparative Politics

Constitutionalism.
Political Development
Political Modernisation
Political Communication
Democratization
Unit 6: Emerging Issues in Comparative Politics

Role of the Military and force
Role of Power politics among Nations
Role of Money in influencing policies across borders

Unit 7: Comparative Economics

Theory of Development
Science, Technology and Education
Health
Trade, Aid and Investment
Measures of Development.

Unit 8: Comparative Culture

5.1. Family, kinship and cultural patterns
5.2. Cultural similarities and differences
5.3. Cultural chance and cultural lag.
5.4. Cultural Modernisation and diffusion
5.5. Cultural Revolution.

Text

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOUTH ASIA

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

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. Concept of Human Rights: Historical Development

2. Human Rights: Western and Eastern Perspectives – Concept of cultural specificity -

3. The Internationalization of Human Rights


5. Regional Organisations and the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights – the European Union, the African Union and the Organisation of American States.

6. South Asian Human Rights Scenario

7. National Human Rights Commissions in South Asia -

8. Role of NGOs in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in South Asia

Readings


Semester II

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS II
(Hard Core – Four Credits)

Contemporary International Relations Theory is rich in offering a variety of approaches to the Study of International Relations. This course provides a preliminary debate about them.

**Unit 1: Classical Approaches**

- Historical Approach
- Philosophical / Ethical Approach
- Analytical Approach
- Comparative Approach

**Unit 2: 20th Century Approaches**

- Idealism
- Realism
- Neo- Idealism
- Neo- Realism
- Marxism
- Neo- Marxism

**Unit 3: Behavioural Approach**

- Behaviouralism in International Relations
- Behaviouralism and contemporary research in International Relations
- Other developments in Behavioural approach

**Unit 4: Theories of International Relations**

- System Theory / Input – Output Theory
- Game Theory
- Decision Making Theory
- Communication Theory.

**Unit 5: Post Behaviouralism Approaches**

- Hermeneutics
- Phenomenology
- Constructivism
Unit 6: Emerging Theories in International Relations

Critical Theory
Feminist Theory
Post Modernism

Unit 7: Contemporary Theorists I

Hans Gadamer
Edmund Husserl
Martha Finnemore

Unit 8: Contemporary Theorists II

Richard Cox
Nicholas Onuf
James Der Derian

Reading:

The paper on Foreign Policies of South Asian countries provides a comprehensive framework to understand the diplomatic relationship between South Asian countries. The student is expected to understand the discipline’s comprehensive framework and the emerging dynamics.

1. Introduction to Foreign Policy – Determinants, elements and types
2. South Asian Foreign Policy characteristics
3. Foreign Policy of India I - Origin of Indian foreign policy principles and objectives, Foreign policy decision making, relation with world powers, India’s perspectives on global issues of disarmament, environment and globalisation
4. Foreign Policy of India II – Non alignment, Panchsheel, SAARC, Commonwealth, ASEAN, GCC, post cold war and recent trends
5. Foreign Policy of Pakistan – Military Alliances and pacts, Indo-Pak relations, relations with other South Asian countries, with the Islamic world
6. Foreign Policy of Sri Lanka – development of foreign policy, Indo-Srilanka relations, regionalism, relations with world powers and other regions, ethnic conflict and foreign policy
7. Foreign Policy of Bangladesh – Creation of Bangladesh and relation with India, Islamic influence, relation with the west
8. Foreign policies of Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan
9. Foreign Policy of South Asian countries – prospects
10. Inter-regional conflicts and subsequent relations
   a. Kashmir
   b. Rann of Kutch
   c. Farakka
   d. Ethnic conflicts
Suggested Readings


Course Rationale:
South Asia was the region which served as a locomotive of growth during the middle ages. The entry of British colonial enterprise in the region stifled the growth process and after independence the region has been trying to regain its past glory amidst political chaos, ethnic strife and communal conflicts. The belated 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, the 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 intends to highlight the nuances of the immense economic potentials present in South Asia.

Course Content:
1. General Introduction: South Asia in Historical Perspectives.
2. Basic economic structures and specific political features of South Asian countries.
3. Nature and content of economic policies pursued by South Asian countries.
4. Agriculture: A fundamental but neglected sector for long
5. Relative performance of manufacturing and services sectors in South Asia.
7. Role of trade and capital flows in economic development of South Asia.
8. Exchange rate management and conduct of monetary policy.
9. Constraints and compulsions for regional economic cooperation among South Asian countries.

Reading List:


Semester II

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

SOUTH ASIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE
(Soft Core – Three Credits)

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 student’s mind the need to accommodate the differences. This paper is an attempt to broaden the understandings of students to enable them to come with solutions for problems.

Unit 1.

Physical and Human Geography of South Asia – Geology, Landforms, Climate, Settlement, Population, Historical Geography, Resources – South Asia civilization – Races – Ethnicity and Identity.

Unit 2.

Cultural realm of South Asia – Various aspects of Cultural landscapes including religious diversities, linguistic mosaic. Social structure - caste system.

Unit 3.


Unit 4.

Languages of South Asia – Problems of Communication – The Social Geography of South Asia – Images of South Asia through Literature.

Unit 5.

Literature in South Asia – Novels, Short stories, Poems, Mode of Narratives with issues of History and Politics.

Unit 6.

Arts and Material Culture of South Asia – Sculpture, Performing Arts, Painting, Architecture, Folklore, Folk arts.
Unit 7.

Media and Society in South Asia – Orientalism – Modernity, Diaspora – Life and Gender

Unit 8.

Religions of South Asia – Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism.

Readings:

Semester II

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF SOUTH ASIA
(Hard Core – Four Credits)

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

Unit 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.

Unit 2: Comparative Politics I

Important features of Indian Political System
Important features of Srilankan Political System
Important features of Nepal Political System
Important features of Afghanistan Political System
Important features of Bangladesh System

Unit 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 SriLanka Political System

Unit 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
Unit 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

Unit 6: Legislative processes in South Asia

Legislatures and Legislative Processes
Legislatures and Social Change

Unit 7: Bureaucratic processes in South Asia

Executives of South Asia
Bureaucracies of South Asia
Bureaucracy and Development

Unit 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

Unit 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

Unit 10: Mass Media

Role of Mass Media in promoting democratic values
Role of Public Opinion
Suggested Readings:

Semester III

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(Hard Core – Four Credits)

This Paper is a basic introduction to the process and method of empirical Research for achieving scientific knowledge in Political Science. An attempt is made to relate Social science research methods to the sees in Syllabus of Political Science. The criticisms of different methods and schools are included. The two seminal works of method for political scientists that of Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn is 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 Content:

1. Nature of Social Science Research
2. Research Design – Hermeneutics
3. Scientific Study of Social Science
4. Basic Assumptions- Critics
5. Popper’s Method
6. Kuhn’s Method
8. Tools and Techniques of Data Collection- Observation, Questionnaire and Interviews.
9. Data Processing and analysis- statistical techniques of data analysis-use of Computer.
Readings:

Course Contents:

1. Basis of Trade- Views of mercantilists, Adam Smith, Ricardo, H. O. Theorem and alternative views.
2. Experience of Insular versus open economic strategies- comparative study of trade strategy (policy) of SAARC countries and East Asian countries.
3. Regionalism versus multilateralism- Free trade area, custom union, common market and economic and monetary union.
4. Lessons from European Union and other blocs (MERCOSUR).
5. Challenges and opportunities of SAARC- Factors responsible for its non-emergence as an effective regional block.
6. Economic and political constraints on SAARC: How to make SAARC work?
7. SAARC and ASEAN
8. SAARC, EU and NAFTA

Reading list:


Institutionalization of Cooperation has manifold benefits to saving and channelisation of human endeavours. This course analyses the aim, evolution and direction of SAARC as an enabling regional institution for South Asia.

Unit 1: Introduction

Nature, Scope and Importance of International Organizations.
Classification if International Organizations.
Regional Organizations.
Relationship between regional, national and International Organizations.

Unit 2: Evolution of SAARC

Origin of SAARC
Evolution and History of SAARC
Contemporary developments in SAARC

Unit 3: Features of SAARC

Aim and Objectives of SAARC
Structure and dynamics of SAARC
SAARC and allied Organizations.

Unit 4: SAARC and Its Members I

India and SAARC
Pakistan and SAARC
Bangladesh and SAARC
Sri Lanka and SAARC
Nepal and SAARC

Unit 5: SAARC and Its Members II

Afghanistan and SAARC – The Problem prespective
Bhutan and SAARC
The problems of integration of SAARC Countries
Opportunities ahead – Lessons from European Union
Unit 6: SAARC and Allies Interests

SAARC and Bay of Bengal Community (BBC)
SAARC and BIMST-EC
SAARC and BBIN
SAARC and Southeast Asia
SAARC and ASEAN

Unit 7: SAARC: An Assessment

SAARC and its Confidence Building Measures
SAARC and Non-Political Achievements
SAARC; Science, Technology and Education

Unit 8: Turning SAARC into reality

SAARC and its Failures
SAARC and its Future.

References:


T.N. Srinivasan (ed.), *Trade, Finance, and Investment in South Asia*, Social Science
This paper is designed to enable the students to understand the problems of international issues with special reference to the South Asian Region. They 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 curb this menace.

**Course Contents**

**Social Issues in South Asia**

**Unit 1:** Social Composition of South Asian Societies – Pluralism and Multiculturalism – Politics of Religion – Problems of religious minorities - Social Inequality – Caste, Class and Gender Issues – Dilemmas of affirmative action, Globalization and Social Exclusion.


**Terrorism in South Asia**

**Unit 3:** Origin, Problem, Causes, Means adopted by Terrorists in South Asia -

**Unit 4:** Case studies of terrorist and terrorism in Kashmir & Punjab, Maoist in Nepal – Terrorist organisations in Srilanka, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

**Unit 5:** International efforts to curb Terrorism: Anti Terrorist Legislation at the International level; UN and European Conventions against Terrorist funding.

**Economic Issues in South Asia**

**Unit 6:** Poverty – Poverty alleviation – economic disparity – Landless labourers – organized and unorganized sectors – private and public sectors

**Unit 7:** Rectifying the Regional imbalance – Role of education, credit and health in the empowerment of rural areas – challenges and opportunities thrown by globalization – Impact of Multinationals – Role of WTO and International Financial Institution in promoting Development and ending poverty
Democratic Deficit in South Asia


Unit 9: Opportunity for efficacy – Representative Democracy – Participatory Democracy – Local Government – Role of NGO’s and other People participation programmes.


Readings:


This paper studies the evolution and the 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. An in-depth study of the structure and functioning of the United Nations needs to be undertaken and analysed from the perspective of whether it has lived up to the expectations, hope and aspirations of its architects. In addition 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 to be analysed.

**Course Content:**

1. The Nature, Evolution and Functions of International Organisations
2. Classification of International Organizations – GATT, WTO, World Bank, IMF.
4. The League of Nations
5. The United Nations: Structure, Powers and Functions
6. Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Enforcement Action – The use of force
7. Economic and Social Development – Activities of the International Organizations
8. Legal Status of International Organizations
Readings:


