PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY  
School of Social Sciences & International Studies  
Department of Politics and International Studies

Students must secure minimum 72 credits for the award of the degree. 
Students are free to choose any course offered by other departments as soft core during a particular semester and advised to seek help of concerned faculty advisor to choose the soft core course.

Syllabus – MA Politics and International Relations (For 2014 Admission onwards)

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POIR 1401: POLITICAL THEORY

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

Course Rationale
This course seeks to introduce the students to major approaches in theorizing political life and to the major concepts in the discourse of politics. The course tries to make the students understand how the social and power relations are theorized by various theoretical projects. Political theories, being socio psychological structures; the major aim of the course would be to make the students understand and analyze the context of the emergence of the theoretical projects/structures. The politics of each such theoretical project would be critically evaluated.

Course Contents

1. Political Theory: Nature and Significance of Political Theory, Decline of Political Theory: Contemporary Debates
2. Classical, Behavioral and Post Behavioral Approaches
3. Systems, Structural-Functional and Marxist Approaches
4. The Nature of State: Liberal vs. Marxist view of State, Changing Nature of State in the Contemporary World.
6. Liberty, Equality and Justice: Contemporary Debates
7. Political power, Legitimacy and Authority; Political Obligation, Raj Dharma Civil Disobedience and Revolution
8. Liberalism, Communism, Democratic Socialism, Fascism, Anarchism and Nationalism
10. Recent Trends in Political Theory: Communitarianism, Orientalism, Feminism and Environmentalism

Reading List


Galeotti, Anna Elisabetta (1994) „A problem with theory: a rejoinder to Moruzzi“. *Political Theory*


Harvey, David, *Condition of Postmodernity*.


Tilly, Charles (1975) „Reflections on the history of European state-making”. In his *The Formation of National States in Western*

POIR 1402: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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

Course Rationale
This paper deals with practical aspects of International Relations. It provides insights into significant issues that are largely the legacies of the Cold War era. It also identifies some of the other new problem areas that need critical consideration in the study of current international relations. The basic objective of this course is to enable the students to graduate from the basics of the discipline to a higher level of critical analysis of the issues involved in the study and research in International Relations.

Course Contents

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

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

4. Regionalism: OAU, OAS, EU, SAARC, ASEAN

5. Elements of International Economic Relations: Trade, Movement of Capital and Labour, Role of International Financial Institutions

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

7. The UN: Multilateral Approach to International Peace and Order; Restructuring the UN.

8. Concepts of Justice in International Relations: Diplomacy as injustice, Scholarship as Instuice, Globalization, Human Insecurity and Justice.


**Reading List**


---------, The Dividing Discipline, Boston, Alien and Unwin, 1985.


Course Rationale
India’s foreign policy reflects the philosophy of India as a sovereign democratic nation and the self-image and role she conceives for herself in the global policies. The focus of this paper is the theoretical perspective of the role of compulsions, constraints and conditions, which actually has framed the country’s foreign policy for the past five decades. Since it was Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, who analysed these compulsions and constraints and accordingly laid the foundation of India’s foreign policy, his role and India’s conduct of external relations during his tenure as Prime Minister will be discussed as a backdrop to India’s foreign policy during the Post Nehru era in the next semester.

Course Contents
1. Foreign Policy: Meaning and Major Approaches to the Study of Foreign Policy
2. Principles and Objectives of India’s Foreign Policy
3. Domestic Determinants; Geography, History and Culture, Society and Political System
4. External Determinants: Global, Regional and Bilateral
5. Nehru’s World View
6. Conduct of India’s External Relations during the Nehru Era: the USA, the USSR, and China
7. Conduct of India’s External Relations during the Nehru Era: South Asian Neighbours
8. India and South East Asia and Pacific
9. India and Africa, West Asia and Central Asia
10. India, Latin America and Caribbean

Reading List
A. Appadorai, Domestic Roots of India’s Foreign Policy, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981.


---------, *Domestic Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi South Asian Publishers, 2002.

---------, *Domestic Environment in South Asia: Implications for India’s Security and Foreign Policy* (Pondicherry: Department of Political Science, Pondicherry University, 2004)


“India-Bangladesh Relations: A Perspective”, *India Quarterly*, vol. 56, nos. 3-4, July December 2000, pp. 15-34.


H. Kapur,, *India’s Foreign Policy: Shadow and Substance*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1976.


--------, (ed.) *India’s Foreign Policy in the 21st Century*, New Delhi, Foreign Policy Institute, 1999.


C. Parmeswaran, *Nehru’s Foreign Policy X-rayed*, New Delhi, Connaught Circus, 1948.


---------, (ed.) *India’s Foreign Policy: A Study in Continuity and Changes*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1980


N.V. Rajkumar, *The Background of India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, AICC, 1953.


POIR 1404: INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

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 illustrates the significance of peace and security in the present context by delineating different types of weapon systems of the world and the arms control and disarmament initiatives for establishing a new order for international peace and security.

Course Contents

2. Sources of Insecurity: State centric and Non-state centric
3. Deterrence and détente in International Politics.
4. Emergence of Global Peace and Security order before Second World War
5. Weapon Systems of the World: Conventional, Chemical, Biological and Nuclear
6. Security Challenges—Bipolar to Multi-polar World
7. Problems of Arms Race, Arms Control and Disarmament
8. India and World Peace
9. Comprehensive Security and Development: Approaches and Significance

Reading List


Moorthy, P, "Nuclear Arms Control at Sea" Strategic Analysis (New Delhi), Vol. XX. No. IV, August- September, 1990
__________ Challenges of the Twenty First Century (New Delhi: Concept Publishing House, 2010)


POIR 1405: POLITICAL THOUGHT

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

Course Rationale

The purpose of this course is to generate a political awareness among the students about the distinctive features of both Western and Indian political thought. Through this course, student is expected to learn to political theorising and political reflections and arguments by studying how it has been done by the masters of Western and Indian political ideas. Their texts will be examined in their context with a view to understand the nature of their political vision and political arguments. Besides, the course will highlight their assumptions about and prescription for human beings, society and politics.

A focal theme of this course is the Indian political, philosophical responses to western modernity and imperialism. The course will also focus on the continuity and dis-continuity between traditional Indian socio political ideas and modern Indian political ideas. Another focus will be on extent to which the modern Indian political thought is a rejection, derivative, imitation or innovative transformation of modern, Western political thought.

Course Contents

1. Plato and Aristotle
2. Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau
3. Jeremy Bentham and J. S. Mill
4. Hegel, Marx, Gramsci and Hannah Arendt
5. Dharmashastra and Arthashastra Traditions
6. Political Thought in Ramayan, Mahabharat, and Thiru-kural
7. Political Thought of Indian Renaissance: Ram Mohan Roy and Vivekanand
8. Socio-Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi
9. Socio-Political Thinking of Sri Aurobindo
10. Social Revolutionaries: Ambedkar and Periyar
Reading List


C. Drekmier, *Kingship and Community in Early India*, 1962.


A. Appadorai, *Indian Political Thinking through the Ages*, 1992

-------------, *Documents on Political Thought in Modern India*, 2 vols. 1970

POIR 1406: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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

Course Rationale

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

Course Contents

1. Introduction to International Relations Theory
   Meaning and Significance; Development of the Study of International Relations as a Discipline

2. Traditional vs Behavioural Approaches; Scientific Theories: Systems and Decision Making Theories.

3. Realist and Neo-Realist Approaches, Functional and Neo-Functional Approaches.

4. Idealist, liberal and Neo-Liberal Approaches and International Societal Approaches

5. Marxist and other Radical Approaches; Neo-Radical Approaches including Dependency Theory.

6. Post-Structuralist and Post-Modernist Approaches; Social Constructivism, Feminist and Environmental Approaches.


8. Foreign Policy: Meaning, goals (National Interest, Regime Interest) and Determinants.


10. The Concept of Non-Alignment: Bases, Role and Relevance.
Reading List


Obscurities Enshrined: The Balance of Power as an Analytical Concept, Ernst B. Haas from Beyond the Nation-State by Ernst B. Haas, Stanford University Press, 1964.

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

Theory of World politics: Structural Realism and Beyond, Robert O. Keohane from Political Science:


Perception and Misperception in International Politics, Robert Jervis, Princeton University Press, 1976


Conceptual Models and the Cuban Missile Crisis, Graham T. Allison, American Political Science Association, 1968.


E.H Carr, The Twenty Years Crisis, Macmillan, London.


Paul R. Motti & Mark V. Kauppi, International Relations Theory, Maxwell Macmillan Int. Editions, 1990


POIR 1407: India’s Foreign Policy: Continuity, Changes and Emerging Challenges

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 tailored to impart knowledge about continuity and changes in India’s foreign policy in the post-Nehru era. This exercise is necessary to know not only the elements of continuity and changes in India’s foreign policy, but also to know as what extent the makers of India’s foreign policy could serve national interest. The paper will also throw light on the emerging challenges confronting India and the world such as terrorism, the interdependent issues of human rights, women’s rights, environmental degradation, globalisation, regionalism, arms race, etc., and how the Indian leaders are meetings challenges posed by these issues.

Course Content:

1 Nehru’s Legacy and Post-Nehru Innovations in India’s Foreign Policy: Dealing with the Dilemma of Dependence, 1964-68

2 A Period of Transition, 1969-70: A Quest for Power and Self Reliance, 1971-1974; and Confronting the Crisis of Legitimacy, 1975-77

3 The Janata-Lokdal Interlude

4 Dealing with Unprecedented Challenges: Secessionism and Insurgency

5 Transformation of International Politics after the Cold War: Implications for India

6 Dealing with Major Powers-I: USA and European Union, Russia, China and Japan

7 Changing Contours of Policy towards the South and South-East Asian Neighbours

8 Foreign Policy during the Coalition Era

9 Economic Dimensions of Foreign Policy: International Trade and Investment, Multinational Corporation and Regional Cooperation.

10 India’s Approach to Major Global Issues and Institutions: Globalisation and WTO, The UN, Disarmament and Arms Race, Cross Border Terrorism and Human Rights, Environment.
Reading List

A. Appadorai, *Domestic Roots of India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981.


---------, *Domestic Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi South Asian Publishers, 2002.

---------, *Domestic Environment in South Asia: Implications for India’s Security and Foreign Policy* (Pondicherry: Department of Political Science, Pondicherry University, 2004)


---------, “India-Bangladesh Relations: A Perspective”, *India Quarterly*, vol. 56, nos. 3-4, July December 2000, pp. 15-34.


--------, (ed.) *India’s Foreign Policy in the 21st Century*, New Delhi, Foreign Policy Institute, 1999.


C. Parmeswaran, *Nehru’s Foreign Policy X-rayed*, New Delhi, Connaught Circus, 1948.


--------, (ed.) *India’s Foreign Policy: A Study in Continuity and Changes*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1980


N.V. Rajkumar, *The Background of India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, AICC, 1953.

POIR 1408: Internship  2 Credits (During Summer Vacation)
POIR 1409: Political Institutions and Practices in India

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

Course Rationale:
Studying political institutions is indispensable for an adequate understanding of democracies. While institutions are often studied as parts of the state apparatus, this course hopes to place them within the shared common space of democracy, which is created by the exchanges and interactions among institutions. The manner in which institutions are constituted and function in relation to each other, and in the context of the wider social and political processes, are therefore, crucial for making sense of the democratic practices of the state. While the focus in this course will be on contemporary institutional forms and practices, their historical underpinnings, will also be studied through an exploration of the debates that endure from the past.

Course Contents


2. Federalism: (i) Nature, (ii) Union State Relations, (iii) Inter-governmental Mechanism

3. Rule of Law, Rights and Accountability

4. The Union Executive--(i) Indian President: Head of State or a Figure Head? (ii) From Prime Ministerial to Chief Ministerial Form of Government?

5. The Union Legislature: Issues of Representation and Diversity; Functioning, Parliamentary Committees and Privileges

6. The Judiciary: Judicial Review, Judicial Independence, Judicial Activism and Judicial Accountability

7. Issues of Institutional Supremacy and the Debate on Basic Structure Doctrine

8. The Envisaged and Actual Role of State Governor

9. Amendment of the Constitution

Reading List


B.S. Baviskar and George Mathew (eds.), *Inclusion and Exclusion in Local Governance: Field Studies from Rural India*, New Delhi, Sage, 2009.


Lawrence Saez, *Federalism without a Centre: The Impact of Political and Economic Reforms on India’s Federal System*, Sage, New Delhi, 2002


Madhav Godbole, *The Judiciary and Governance in India*, Rupa, Delhi, 2008.


Upendra Baxi, *The Supreme Court in Indian Politics*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 1980.


POIR 1410: POLITICAL PROCESSES AND GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

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

Course Rationale

The social and economic processes that underlie the functioning of the political system in India are the focus of this paper. One needs to understand that the Indian constitution was intended to provide a framework for a modern, secular and democratic society and simultaneously perform the onerous task of bringing about development in a relatively impoverished and backward country. This hope and subsequent relative success and failure have to be analyzed in detail. It also needs to be examined the experience of the last six decades and the new challenges ahead in the context of globalization, liberalization and greater democratic expansion from below.

Course Contents

1. Socio-cultural and Philosophical Bases of Indian Politics
2. Continuity and Discontinuity between Pre- and Post-independent India
4. Politics of Caste and Language
5. Indian Secularism: Constitutional Vision and Reality
6. Electoral Behaviour and Changing Socio-economic Profile of Legislatures
7. Planning and Economic Development: Nehruvian and Gandhian Perspectives, Role of Planning and Public Sector, Economic Reform and Liberalization
8. Political Aspects of Agriculture Change
**Reading List**


Maya Chadda, Ethnicity, *Security and Separatism in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press,


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


C. Fuller, *Caste Today*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1996.


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


.........and R. Saxena (eds.), *Ideologies and Institutions in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, Deep
………. The Cohesive role of Sanskritization and other Essays, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1989.
P. Wallace (ed.), Region and Nation in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1985.
……….. The Indian Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics, New Delhi, Sage, 1999.
POIR 1411: COMPARATIVE POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

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

Course Rationale

This paper deals with the theoretical approaches to the study of Comparative Politics. The paper intends to highlight on variations in systematic characteristics and processes, to equip us with a sound grasp of methodology of comparison and to enable us to understand alternative theoretical models and explanations. It analyzes in a comparative way, a fundamental grasp over the various theories and explanations regarding political development in the Third World countries. The paper concentrates specifically on some of the major paradigms or world views, which have elicited different theories of development, underdevelopment in the study of Comparative Politics.

Course Contents

1. Comparative Method in the Study of Political System- Approaches; Political Sociology, Political Economy, and Structural Functionalism.
2. Constitution and Constitutionalism
3. Political Socialization and Political Culture
4. Political Participation and Social Mobilization
5. Classes and Political Elites
7. Political Development and Modernization
8. The American Government: President, Congress and Judiciary
10. Direct Democracy in Switzerland
Reading List


POIR 1412: MODERN DIPLOMACY

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

➢ To familiarize the students to understand and appreciate the issues connected with modern international relations
➢ To enable students to comprehend the scope and nature of diplomacy at work.
➢ To illustrate and evaluate the role of celebrated diplomats who dominated the European political scene.

Course Contents:

3. Concert of Europe - Castlereagh, Metternich and Canning- Aristocratic, Reactionary and Liberal Diplomacy.
4. Bismarck and the German Unification - Cavour and the Unification of Italy.
6. First World War and the Peace Treaty of Versailles (1919) -
7. Diplomacy during the Inter-War Period - League of Nations.
10. Contemporary Diplomacy – Public Diplomacy – role of ICTs in International Diplomacy
Reading List

AJP Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1878-1918 (1954)
R.J.Sontag, European Diplomatic History, 1871-1932 (1933)
Herald Nicholson, Diplomacy (1939), The Congress of Vienna
Seton-Watson, Neither War nor Peace: The Struggle for Power in the Post War World (1960)
R.Albrecht & Carrie, A Diplomatic History of Europe since the Congress of Vienna
G.P.Gooch, Recent Revolutions in European Diplomacy
W.C.Langes, Diplomacy of Imperialism
Walter Lippman, States of Diplomacy
HMV Temperlay(ed). History of the Peace Conference of Paris (5 vols)
F.L.Schuman, Design for Power: The Struggle for the World
D.B.Fleming The Cold War and its Origin
E.H.Carr The World between the Two World Wars
Geoff &G.R.Berridge, Diplomacy: Theory and Practice
The Diplomat's Dictionary (1997)
Joseph S Nye, The Paradox of American Power: Why the World’s Only Superpower Can't Go it Alone
POIR 1413: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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


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.
POIR 1414: INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

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 has been framed to make students aware with the evolution and the development of international organizations 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 analyzed from the perspective of whether it has lived up to the expectations, hope and aspirations of its architects. In addition, the paper will throw light on the shift from political and security considerations to social, economic and humanitarian concerns following the end of the Cold War and UN's role in facilitating these changes.

Course Contents
1. The Meaning, Nature, and Evolution

2. Classification and Functions of International Organization


4. The United Nations: Structure, Powers and Functions

5. Judicial Organizations: PCIJ-ICJ-ICC-Regional Organizations Judicial Organs Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Enforcement Action

6. Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Enforcement action

7. Economic and Social Developmental Activities of the International Organizations

8. Legal Status of International Organizations


Reading List


A. L. Bennett, International Organizations; Principles and Issues, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice
Hall, 1977.


I. Claude, Swords into Ploughshares:The Problems and Progress of International Organization,


H. K. Jackobson, Networks of Interdependence: International Organizations and the-Global


1954.

L. B. Miller, World Order and Local Disorder: The United Nations and International Conflict,

Press, 1946.


**POIR 1415:** 
**Dissertation** 
**2 Credits**
Soft Core Papers/courses
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 system are both part. As such this course focuses on the connections between the national, regional and international areas as mediated through the institutions of state and government, particular cultural and ideological values, and particular desire and aspirations of peoples in this region,. The course also throws light on the role of great powers in the region and India's bilateral ties with its neighbours in the light of global and domestic milieu. Finally, course examines the links between south Asia and international economy in the era of globalization and liberalization as also on evolution, achievement and limitations of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Course Contents
1. Introductory: South Asia as a Region; a Brief Profile of South Asian States; and Problems of Irredentism.

2. Roots of Conflict in South Asia: Geography, History, Ideology, Social Structure, Politics, and External Intervention.

3. Bilateral Relations in South Asia: India and Pakistan; India and Bangladesh, India and Himalayan Kingdoms of Nepal and Bhutan, and India and Sri Lanka.

4. The International Setting: The United States and South Asia; the former Soviet Union/Russia and South Asia, the Non-Aligned Movement and South Asia, the Commonwealth and South Asia, China and South Asia, and South Asia and the International Politics of the Muslim World.

5. Domestic Environment in South Asia: Re-Conceptualizing National Security; Economic Change and Political Stability; State-Society Relations in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Maldives.

6. South Asia in International Economy : Transition and Imperatives of Reforms

7. SAARC: Evolution, Achievements and Limitations.

Reading List


……, *Domestic Environment in South Asia: Implications for India’s Security and Foreign Policy* (Pondicherry: Department of Politics, Pondicherry University, 2004).

……, *Domestic Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy* (Publishers, 2002) New Delhi


……, *Internal Crisis And Indira Gandhi’s Foreign Policy* (New Delhi/Patna: Janki Prakashan, 1985).


V.R Raghavan, ed., *Comprehensive Security in South Asia: Perspectives from the Region* (New Delhi: Delhi Policy Group, 2001)


J N Dixit, _Indian Foreign Policy and Its Neighbours_ (New Delhi: Gyan Publishers, 2001)


Willima j. Brands, _India, Pakistan and Great Powers_ (New York, 1972),


POIR 1417: Understanding and Combating Terrorism

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 intends to highlight the variations in terrorism in a systematized form. It fundamentally presents the causes, origins, types, nature, course and effects of terrorism and terrorists’ organizations worldwide, stressing the menace of such activities on humanity at large. It concentrates on finding suitable remedies to the human threat in a positive manner through academic understanding and learning.

1. Definition, The Roots and Causes of Terrorism
2. Nature of Terrorism
3. Types of Terrorism
4. Objectives of Terrorism
5. Means Adopted by Terrorists
6. Problems in Containing Terrorism.
7. Traditional Counter Terrorism Methods
8. Possible Positive Methods
**Reading List**


POIR1418: CENTRAL ASIA IN WORLD POLITICS

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

Course Rationale
This course aim is to give the better understanding of geopolitics in central Asian region especially after USSR disintegration that has created a vacuum for the international players. During the transition period new great game has started. Russia USA, China, EU and central Asian neighbors are having the interest in this region. Other objectives are to explore India Central Asia relations. In addition to introducing students to the politics of Central Asia, the course will prepare students for higher studies and explore more possibilities to work in this area. The paper will deal external dynamics of this region.

Course Contents

1. Geopolitics of Central Asia
2. Central Asia since independence
3. Central Asia and Russia
4. Central Asia and USA
5. Central Asia and China, European Union
6. Central Asia and its Neighbors (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey)
8. India - Central Asia Relations

Reading List

*Current Digest of Soviet Press (Ohio, USA), 1990-2004.*


Ramakrishna Pradhan, *Geopolitics of Central Asia: China-US Engagement,* (Freeman Preass:2010)


Akbarzadeh, Shahram. Uzbekistan and the United States: Authoritarianism, Islamism and Washington's


PhoolBadan, Dynamics of Political Development in Central Asia, 2001


INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

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
International law is usually defined as rules that govern the conduct of states in their relations with one another. It traces its origin and development to the contribution of Hugo Grotius. This paper studies the nature, content and the different aspects of International Law pertaining to legal principles of recognition, jurisdiction. Law of Sea, diplomatic immunities and privileges, treaty of obligation and crimes against humanity. The distinction between international law and what is termed as domestic jurisdiction of nation states needs to be explained and analyzed in order to understand the dynamics of international system and the relationship between nations.

Course Contents
1. The Origin and Development and Sources of International Law
2. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
3. Codification and Progressive Development of International Law
5. Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges and Sovereign Immunity
7. Crimes against Humanity and Provisions of International Law
8. The Limitations and Possibilities of International Law vs sovereignty of nation state

Reading List


.............. *Aggression and World order*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California, Press, 1958.


POIR 1420: CHINA IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

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

Course Rationale

➢ To enable the students to estimate the role of China in international politics and economics.
➢ To illustrate and evaluate the alternative concepts of democracy and human rights championed by China and its impacts on international politics.
➢ To facilitate the understanding of the students of the internal political and economic dynamics of China.
➢ To familiarise the students with the policies and mechanisms of China in achieving and sustaining economic growth.

Course Contents

1. China’s Role in international Politics: SWOT Analysis

2. Influence of History on Chinese Foreign Policy – Middle Kingdom Syndrome – Territorial disputes with the neighbours - One-China Policy – Taiwan, Tibet

3. China’s International Outlook - Three Key Concepts in the Analysis of Internal Debates on China’s Foreign Policy –


5. China’s Soft Power Potentials and Limitations.

6. Human Rights Factor in China’s Foreign Policy and Relations with the West – Case of China –EU Relations.

7. Wei qi – Case of India-China Relations

Reading List


Zhu Liqun, China’s Foreign Policy debates, CHAILLOT PAPERS 121, September 2010


Dominic Wilson and Roopa Purushothaman, Dreaming with BRICs: The Path to 2050, (Goldman Sachs, Global Economics Paper no. 99, October 1, 2003). 66

Bhawna Pokhama, India – China Relations: Dimensions and Perspectives, New Century Publications, New Delhi, 2009


Samuel S Kim, China and the World: Chinese Foreign Policy Faces the New Millennium 2009

Marc Lanteigne, Chinese Foreign Policy: An Introduction, Routledge 2009


China Turns to Multilateralism: Foreign Policy and Regional Security (Routledge Contemporary China), 2008


POIR 1421: POLITICS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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

Course Rationale
Social Movements are always responses to the Social and Economic disparities; they are organized response in the forms of protest against the organized forms of power –most often. The negation of the Meta narratives of power gives a little confusion regarding the Marxist understandings of power and politics. Postmodernism give a totally different picture of the social reality. The social movements of modernity were targeting single power center-most often the mode of production. The course aims at introducing different theoretical formulations regarding social movements to the students.


2. History of Social Movements,

3. The Intellectual Movements in Europe, the Enlightenment.

4. Movements against the Religious Authority.


6. The Late Capitalism and the Social Movements, The Decline of Trade Union Movements in UK and USA, The emergence of the Concept of —New Social Movementl.

7. Post Colonialism and Postmodernism, the Black and Dalit Movements, Women’s Movement


Reading List


Buechler, Steven M; New Social Movement Theories; The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 36, No. 3 (Summer, 1995) Blackwell Publishing.

Day, Richard JF; *Gramsci is Dead: Anarchist Currents in the Newest Social Movements*; Pluto Press; London; 2006.


Inglehart, Ronald; *Globalization and Postmodern Values*; The Washington Quarterly; Winter 2000; The Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.


Simon, Malpas; *The Postmodern*; Routledge; London; 2005.


*Western Democracies*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

POIR 1422: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: IDEAS AND ISSUES

Credits : 3
Instruction Method : Lectures, and seminars
Evaluation Method : Written Tests, Term Papers, seminars and book reviews.
Course duration : One Semester.
Contact Hours : 3 per week

Course Rationale

This Course is introduced the students to the elements of Public Administration. This would help them obtain a suitable conceptual perspective on Public Administration. In addition the course introduces to students to the growth of such institution devices as to meet the need of changing times.

1. Introduction - Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration – Approaches to the study of Principles of Public Administration – Public Administration and Political Science and other Social Sciences
2. Theories of Public Administration – Classical Perspectives – Beyond Classical Formulations – Wider Perspective - Problems of Theory Building in Public Administration
8. Integrity and Vigilance in Administration – Redressal of Citizen’s Grievances – People Participation – New Developments in Public Administration
Reading List

Holzer and Schwester (2011), Public Administration – An Introduction, PHI
Nicholas Henry (2013), Public Administration and Public Affairs, PHI
Felix A Nigro (1980), Modern Public Administration, New York and Row
Leonard D White (1983), Introduction to the Study of Public Administration, New Delhi:
Eurasia Publishing House (P) Ltd.,
S. Barker(1972.), Administrative Theory and Public Administration, Hutchinson University library, London,

Bhattacharya, Mohit (1998), New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar Publishers, New Delhi

M.P. Dharma and S.L Sadana(2008), Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Kitab

POIR 1423:  STATE POLITICS IN INDIA

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

India’s diversity, in terms of socio-economic, political and cultural systems provides unusual opportunity for study of the Indian Union-State systems comparatively,. This paper attempts to study the power of the Union and the autonomy of the states within the Indian federal system, which reflect and articulate well-defined regional identities. There is an increasing need to understand that despite the wide array of powers, with which the Union is armed by the Constitution, there has been a growing trend of assertion of autonomy on the part of the stats. The Union-State relationship in context of liberalization also needs to be focussed.

Course Contents

1. Theoretical Framework for the Study of State Politics: States as Units of Politics, Formation of States, Regional Identity Politics, New Demands from Sub-regions

2. Patterns of State Politics, Sub-State Politics in India- Problems of Regionalism and demand for statehood.

3. Socio-Economic Determinants of State Politics

4. Union-State Political and Economic Relationship:

Union-State and Inter-State Conflicts: President's Rule, Autonomy and Distribution of Resources, Issues of Inter-State Disputes—River Waters, Border- disputes.

5. Regional Political Parties and its linkages with National Parties and the Federal setup: Political Parties and Pressure Groups in State Politics in India.


Readings


-----, *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000


P. Chatterjee (ed.), *States and Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.


Iqbal Narain, *State Politics in India*.


Sanjib Barua, *India Against Itself: Assam, the Politics of Subnationalism*.

Sudha Pai ,*Handbook of Politics in Indian States: Region, Parties, and Economic Reforms 2013*. 
POIR 1424: NON-CONVENTIONAL SECURITY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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 Contents

1. The Idea of Non-Conventional Security
2. Culture, Identity and Security
3. Displacement, Migration and Security
4. Energy and Security
5. Human Security
6. Poverty, Development and Security
7. Media and Security
8. Civil Society and Security

Reading List


Nalinikant Jha “India’s National Security: perspective from south India”, a comprehensive security, New Delhi, 2002.

Edward Newmann and Albrecht Schnabul, Recovering from Civil Conflict (Free Press: New York, 2001)


Omprakash Mishra and Sucheta Ghosh (eds), *Terrorism and Low Intensity Conflict in South Asian Region* (Mittal Publishers: New Delhi, 2009)


POIR 1425: RESOURCE SCARCITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY: CHALLENGES TO ENERGY SECURITY

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

Course Rationale

The interaction between the human beings and the nature had a radical shift under the capitalist mode of production. The Social Theories that emerged as critical responses to the production system were most often concentrating on the labour capital contradictions and the environmental issues were marginalized to a greater extent. The course aims to make the students understand how the changes in the production system change the relation between humanity and nature and the contexts in which environmentalism emerged as an independent ideology.

Course Contents


2. Emergence of Plantations and its impact on Natural vegetation: The first Phase of Climate Change, The Industries and Pollution.

3. Changing concepts of Development and the Environment

4. The Politics of the North South Divide.

5. Globalization and the New Environmental issues.

6. The Global Warming and Climate Change.

7. Environmental Awareness and Movements in the West and the Third World.

8. Theorizing the Problem, Liberal, Marxist Gandhian and Eco Feminist Models.

Reading List
Enser, Andrew; *Nature Landscape and Alienation*; University of Westminster; London 2007

Dietz, Thomas; “Gender, Values, and Environmentalism”; *Social Science Quarterly*, vol. 83, Number 1, March 2002.
Gadgil, Madhav; “Conserving Biodiversity as If People Matter: A Case Study from India”, *Economics of Biodiversity Loss* (May, 1992), pp. 266-270

Buttel, F.H; *Ecological Modernization as Social Theory*; Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1450 Linden Drive, Madison 2000.


Chatterji, Angana; Maan Dam Protest; *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 37, no. 28 (Jul. 13-19, 2002), pp. 2838-2927.


Soper, Kate, “Feminism and Ecology: Realism and Rhetoric in the Discourses of Nature”, *Technology, & Human Values*, vol. 20, no. 3, Special Issue: Feminist and Constructivist Perspectives on New Technology (Summer, 1995), pp. 311-33.


POIR 1426: HUMAN RIGHTS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Credits Allotted : 3
Instruction Method : Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method : Written Test, Term Papers, Seminars and Book Review.
Course During : 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 counties. 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. The paper is about the problems of world community in giving effect to these rights in light of different social, economic and culture backgrounds of the individual countries. It highlights the recent East Asian perspective to the understating of human rights and the link often established between trade and human rights.

Course Contents

1. Human Rights: Concept, Philosophy and History
2. Human Rights: Eastern and Western Perspectives
3. Role of League of Nations and United Nations
4. Universal Declaration of Human Rights: First, Second and Third Generation of Rights, Covenants and Conventions
5. Human rights and Foreign Policy: Problems and Prospects

Reading List


……., —”Fifty Years of Human Rights Jurisprudence in India” in T S N Sastry, ed., Fifty Years of Indian Political System (New Delhi: A P H Publications, 2000).


M. Nowak, UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, CCPR commentary, Kehi am Rhein, N.P Engle, 1993.


POIR 1427: INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

Credits: 3
Instruction Method: Lectures, and seminars
Evaluation Method: Written Tests, Term Papers, seminars and book reviews.
Course duration: One Semester.
Contact Hours: 3 per week

Course Rationale
The purpose of this paper is to acquaint the students with the knowledge of administrative pattern in the Indian federal structure together with its historicity. The course details basic parameters of the Indian Administrative System and the emerging trends

1. Introduction- Historical Dimensions of Indian Administration: Ancient, Medieval, and Colonial – Administrative Legacies of Colonial Administration
2. Administrative Set up: Bureaucracy in India – All India Services and Central Services – Cadre Control Mechanisms – Training of Civil Servants and their Service and Conduct Rules, Debates over Bureaucratic Neutrality
3. Ministries and Departments – Ministry of Home, Finance, HRD, Ministry of personnel public grievances, Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat and the PMO
4. Union Planning Commission – NDC, The Election Commission of India, CVC, CBI, Comptroller and Auditor General of India,
5. State Administration and Union Territory Administration – Organization of Secretariat: Position of Chief Secretary, Functions and Structure of Departments, Directorates – Differential Administrative systems in Union Territories – Puducherry Union Territory Administration
6. District Administration – Magisterial Powers - Changing Role of District Collector – Development Activities and District Collector
7. Police Administration in India – Central Police Organization – Police Reforms
Reading List
Ramesh K Arora and Rajni Goyal, *Indian Public Administration*, Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi, 2013

E-References:
arc.gov.in
india.gov.in
POIR 1428: DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC ISSUES IN INDIA

Credits Allotted : 3
Instruction Method : Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method : Written Test, Term Papers, Seminars and Book Review.
Course During : One Semester
Contact Hours : 3 per week

Course Rationale

The course tries to provide the student with basic knowledge of certain concepts that are the base of understanding problems of security. The course on Strategic Studies focuses on the evolution of Strategic Studies and the concepts associated with problems of war and peace. The course also focuses on the geographic dimensions of strategy. It provides the backdrop in which strategic studies needs to be understood and the course on National Security focuses on India and its security policies.

1. Strategic Studies: Assumptions and Approaches

2. Concept and Evolution of Nuclear Deterrence, Early Debates & Current Relevance of Nuclear Weapons.

3. Survey of US Nuclear Strategy and Doctrines from 1945 to the present

4. Problems of India’s Security: Global, Regional and Local environment and its impact on Security thinking.

5. Higher Defence Organization in India: Cabinet Committee on Security, National Security Council, National Security Advisor; Strategic Policy, Group and national Security Advisory Board


8. International and Regional War: (i) First World War; (ii) Second World War; and (iii) Gulf War-definition; causes; strategy and tactics; evaluation.
Readings


Jha Nalini Kant et al, eds, *India’s Foreign Policy: Emerging Challenges* (New Delhi 2002)


Ministry of Defence, Annual Reports

Defence Year Book (Annual from 1972 onwards)


Prasad Bimal (ed) *India’s Foreign Policy: Studies in Continuity and Change* (New Delhi: Vikas, 1979)

Haksar P.N. *India’s Foreign Policy and its Problems* (Delhi: Atlantic, 1993)


Vijay Khare, *Dr. B.R Ambedkar and India’s National Security* (New Delhi: Kilaso, 2005)

POIR 1429: PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

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

Course Rationale

This course introduces peace and conflict resolution studies to the students to enable them to learn the concepts as well as techniques of conflict resolution.

Course Contents

1. Peace and Conflict Resolution: Concepts & History
2. Traditional and Modern Approaches of Peace and Conflict Resolution
4. Eminent Thinkers and their Methods of Conflict Resolution— M.K.Gandhi to Johan Galtung
5. Gandhian Peace in the present context –Social, Political and Economic
6. Conflict Analysis, Conflict Mapping and Sustainable Reconciliation
8. Peace Building and Peace Keeping Approaches in the Context to Globalization

Reading List:


Hampson, F. Malone, d. (2002), From Reaction to Conflict Prevention: Opportunities for the UN System


LEDERACH, J. P. (1997), Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies, Washington, USIP.


http://www.crinfo.org/

Auto biography of Mahatma Gandhi
POIR 1430: GLOBAL SOUTH IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Credits Allotted : 3
Instruction Method : Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method : Written Test, Term Papers, Seminars and Book Review.
Course During : One Semester
Contact Hours : 3 per week

COURSE RATIONALE:

This paper offers to study the development strategies and the security dilemmas facing the countries of the global south caught amidst the modernization syndrome. This paper also analyzes historical antecedents, different developmental models and examines their success and failures in the context of the actual performance of the countries of global south during the last 6 decades. The complexity of North-South dependency and the challenges that have emerged as a result of the forces of globalization and liberalization will also be explained and analyzed.

Course Content:

1. The Global South: A Conceptual Delineation
2. Global South: Security Dilemmas and Disarmament Prospects
3. Global South: The Development Strategies and their Evaluative Analysis
4. “Complex Dependency” of North-South Relationship - from New International Economic Order--NIEO to WTO.
5. The NIC’s- End of the Third World Thesis
6. Problems of the Global South Solidarity: Group of 77
7. Nonalignment in the Post Cold War Era

Readings:


POIR 1431: RESURGENCE OF AFRICA: SOCIETY, POLITY AND ECONOMY

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

Course Rationale
The main purpose of this course is to enable students to know about socio-economic and political developments in major African counties in the post-colonial era. This will provide basic knowledge about history, economy, society, and politics of select African counties to those students, who have not studied about Africa earlier. The paper also covers foreign policy of some of the significant African counties.

Course Contents
1. Introductory: Geography and People History till the 18th Century.
2. Exploration of Africa in the 19th Century and Coming of the Europeans
3. Scramble for Africa and European Colonization of the Continent: British Colonial Empire, French Colonies, Italian, German and Belgian Possessions.
4. Rise and Growth Of Anti Colonial Struggles in Africa.
5. Racism, Apartheid and Anti-Racist Struggles in South Africa
6. Neo-Colonialisation and Dependent Development in Africa.
7. Economic, Social and Political Problems faced by Africa
8. Foreign Polices Of Select African Countries: Egypt, Algeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Nigeria.

Reading List
James Barber, South African Foreign Policy, 1945-70.
Eric Bouw, TheCase for South Africa.
Samir Amin, New –Colonialism in West Africa.


K.N Krumah, *Africa Must Unite*.
POIR 1432: FOREIGN POLICY OF THE US

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

Course Rationale
The United States of America emerged as a global power after the Second World War. After the cold war, it is the sole surviving superpower. Due to its reach of power and influence, the US foreign policy affects each and every corner of the globe. It is therefore very much relevant and interesting to study the American foreign policy. The present paper is intended to do this exercise by examining the factor that guide US foreign policy as also to trace the evolution of American foreign policy in a historical perspective. It also includes significant case studies to enable the students to have an in-depth knowledge of US foreign policy.

Course Contents
1. Nature, Goals and Determinates of American Foreign Policy.

2. Foreign Policy Decision Making in the US: The Role of the President, the Congress, the Department of State, Interest Group and the Mass Media.

3. The United States and the Post War Europe: Impact of the Second World War on US-Europe Relations; Soviet Moves in Eastern Europe, Crisis in Berlin, the German Question and Civil Wars in Greece and Turkey.

4. American Response to Soviet Challenges; The Truman Doctrine, Creation of NATO and Beginning of the Cold War.

5. The cold War Years: The Beginning and Growth of Arms Race; the Cuban Missile Crisis; the Process of Disarmament; the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, SALT-I and SALT-II, Soviet Entry into Afghanistan and the Beginning of the Second Cold War.

6. US and Post War Challenges in Asia: The Two Chinas, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and the West Asian Crisis.


Reading list


Arthur J. Schlessiger Jr. *One Thousand Days; President Kennedy in the White House*.

Charles L. Mee. *Meeting at the Potsdam*.


George C. Herring, *America’s Longest War*.

Hedrick K. Smith, *The Power Game*

Henry Kissinger, *White House Years*,

……., *Years of Upheaval*.

Hugh Thomas, *Armed Truce, Beginning of the Cold War*.


Leslie Lipset, *Origin of the Cold War*.

Norman Graebner, *Cold War Diplomacy*.


Edward Freidman, *America’s Asia*.

POIR 1433: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND GLOBAL POLITICS

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
For the first time in history, an international organization (WTO) with vast a mandate has been established to regulate international trade, whose membership covers more than 90% of the world trade. Its creation marked the biggest reform in international trade since the Second World War. It is forum for negotiations, bringing together developed and developing nations on a common platform. It is the only forum where the developing and least developed countries have a say in a unipolar world dominated by the United States of America. The politics of economic relationship between the developed and developing world will be presented in a structured manner that will equip the students to go for further research in international political economy particularly on WTO related issues.

Course Contents

1. Theoretical understandings of international economic organizations: Mercantilism to Laissez-faire.


4. Level playing politics and Ministerial Meetings politics: developed vs. developing world, alliances and counter alliances. Issues of trade: tariffs vs. non-tariff barriers, goods, services, agriculture, intellectual property rights.

5. NGOs and Civil Society in international political economy

6. Structural Adjustment Programme- political and economic scenario of third world and developing world.

7. DSM and developing countries- with reference to India.

8. Institutional reforms of WTO, future of multilateral trading system, the fate of developing countries in global politics.

Reading List
Annual reports of WTO


Peter Lloyd, *When should new areas of rules be added to the WTO?*, World Trade Review (2005), 4: 2, 275–293.


Jagdish Bhagwati, *Regionalism versus Multilateralism*, JAGDISH BHAGWATI is Arthur Lehman Professor of Economics and Professor of Political Science at Columbia University. This is an abbreviated version of the paper presented to a World Bank Conference on April 2 & 3, 1992 in Washington DC.

Jeffrey J. Schott, *Trading Blocs and the World Trading System*, Jeffrey J. Schott is a Research Fellow at the Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC, USA. This article is a substantially revised version of a paper originally given at a conference in Hamburg in November 1989.


Krugger, *Global Trade Prospects for the Developing Countries*, ANNE 0. KRUGGER is Arts and Sciences Professor of Economics at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA.


POIR 1434: FOREIGN POLICY OF MAJOR POWERS

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 a theoretical framework to the policies that major powers follow in world affairs. The paper provides a background to the problems of global governance and factors affecting them. The paper takes a detailed view of foreign policy pursued by the Permanent Five (P-5) countries as well as other nations like Germany and Japan, which due to their unique placement in world influence the global political, security and strategic affairs. This paper provides a complete overview of the foreign policies of major powers and helps in understanding and predicting the stance of the major powers of the world in contemporary politics and future.

Course Contents

1. Foreign Policy - Definition and Determinants

2. Foreign Policy of the US - Unilateralism - Unipolar World Order -

3. Foreign Policy of Canada - US factor - Quebec Factor.

4. Foreign Policy of Britain - Special Relationship with the US - Reluctant Role in the European Union.

5. Foreign Policy of France - la francophonie - EU as Multiplier of French Interest - Atlanticism Vs Europeanism.

6. Foreign Policy of USSR/Russia - Cold War as well as Post-Cold War developments - Energy Factor.

7. Foreign Policy of China - Rising Super Power - Energy Security

8. Foreign Policy of Japan - Special Relationship with the US - Sino-Japanese Rivalry - Cheque diplomacy.

Reading List


