

***M.A. IN CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND  
PEACE BUILDING (IV<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER)***

***SYLLABUS***

(JANUARY 2012 – JUNE 2012)



**Nelson Mandela Centre for  
Peace and Conflict Resolution  
Jamia Millia Islamia  
New Delhi - 1100 25**

## **MASTERS IN CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND PEACE-BUILDING**

From 2007, the Centre has introduced a two-year Master of Arts (MA) in Conflict Analysis and Peace-Building. The MA in Conflict Analysis and Peace-Building is a comprehensive course focusing on the policies, practices and tools required to contain, manage or resolve contemporary conflicts and prevent them from recurring.

Core aims of the Course are to equip students with the analytical and field skills to engage in peacemaking and peace-building on the ground, both at home and abroad; and to bring Indian traditions of conflict resolution into the mainstream of conflict analysis and peace studies.

### **Objectives of the Course:**

- To develop analytical methods that take into account the type of conflict, capabilities in the region, and the potential for escalation or resolution;
- To provide a thorough grounding in the areas, institutions and processes of peacemaking, collective security and peace-building today;
- To equip students with tools for solving conflicts, from conflict prevention and peace settlements to conflict transformation and post-conflict reconstruction.

**Duration:** Two Years (Intensive full-time)

### **Nature of the Course and Examination System:**

The Course is an MA Program with a Semester System. The MA course comprises of altogether sixteen papers spread over four semesters [four papers in each semester].

### **M.A. (Previous) – Papers**

#### **Semester I:**

##### ***Compulsory Papers:***

Paper 101	Conflict Analysis
Paper 102	State, Citizenship and Governance
Paper 103	Development and Security
Paper 104	Multilateral Institutions and Conflict Resolution

#### **Semester II:**

##### ***Compulsory Papers:***

Paper 105	Research Methodology and Field Work
Paper 106	Issues of Conflict and Peace in South Asia
Paper 107	Peacemaking
Paper 108	Colonialism, Modernity and Social Movements

## **M.A. (Final) – Papers**

### **Semester III:**

#### ***Compulsory Papers:***

Paper 109 Methodological Issues in Conflict Studies

Paper 110 Peace-Building

Paper 111 Indian Strategic Thought

#### ***Optional Papers:***

Paper 112 Religion, Violence and Peace

Paper 113 International Humanitarian Law

### **Semester IV:**

#### ***Optional Papers:***

Paper 114 World Order in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Paper 115 Media, Conflict and Peace

Paper 116 South Asia: Selected Case Studies

Paper 117 Humanitarian Protection

Paper 119 Nationalism, Multiculturalism and Minority Rights

Paper 120 Gender and Conflict

Paper 121 M.A. Thesis

## **RULES FOR ATTENDANCE, EVALUATION AND CONDUCT OF M.A. STUDENTS**

### **Attendance:**

Attendance in all the activities pertaining to the Masters course is compulsory including M.A. Thesis. Students will be required to attend at least 75 percent of the lectures, tutorials and other sessions to be eligible to appear for the examination.

### **Evaluation:**

Students in the M.A. course will be evaluated through internal assessment and end semester exams. The end semester exam in each paper will be of 75 marks. The internal assessment in each paper will be of 25 marks [this will comprise of a mid-semester exam of 10 marks, term paper for 10 marks and presentation/viva-voce for 5 marks].

As per the Jamia Millia Islamia's Ordinance XV Para 14 Annexure XV – B, a candidate is required to secure 40 per cent marks in aggregate of Theory and Internal Assessment of each paper to pass the M.A.

M.A. Thesis is to be treated as a paper. All rules and regulations that apply to the M.A. papers will also be applicable to the M.A. Thesis. Students who fail in the M.A. Thesis will have to re-write and submit it in the following session.

Students must submit the hard as well as soft copy of all assignments to the office by the given deadline. Late submission will lead to deduction in marks.

The Centre considers plagiarism a major violation of academic ethics. Students will be considered to have plagiarized if they write from sources without correct use of references

or if they cut and paste from the internet without acknowledging the sources. Plagiarism in assignments and dissertation will attract penalty. Plagiarized work will not be accepted and no second chance of submission will be given.

### **Conduct:**

- Students who come late to class will be marked absent.
- Mobile phones must be switched off before entering the class and the library.
- Going out of the class to receive calls is not allowed.
- Students must maintain silence in the library.
- Bags must be left on the shelf allotted for the same, before making use of the library. Students who do not adhere to this rule will be fined Rs. 100/-.
- Library books must be returned on time and in proper condition (students are advised to check books inside out before issuing them). Non-compliance will lead to penalty.
- Books can be issued from and returned to the library between 10:00 am – 1:00 pm and 2:00 – 5:00 pm from Monday to Thursday and between 10:00 am – 12:00 noon and 2:30 pm – 5:00 pm on Fridays.

### **Award of Grades**

#### **Letter Grades and Grade Points**

- Students will be awarded letter grades on 10-Points Scale for each course on the basis of their performance in that course. The procedure for award of grades is as follows:
- All evaluations will be done in marks.
- The marks obtained by a student in the End Semester Examination and Internal Assessment in a theory/ laboratory course/ Field work/ Industrial Training/ Teaching Practice/ Project, as the case may be, will be added together. These combined marks would be converted to a 100-Point Scale. The rounding off (if required) will be done to the nearest integer.
- Letter grades will now be awarded for each course as per the following table:

Grade	Range of Marks (M)#	Grade Point (G)
A+	$M \geq 90$	10
A	$80 \leq M < 90$	9
B+	$70 \leq M < 80$	8
B	$60 \leq M < 70$	7
C+	$50 \leq M < 60$	6
C	$40 \leq M < 50$	5
F	$M < 40$	0

# M: marks obtained by a student on the 100-point scale

## **Division**

Division will be awarded in the following manner [with maximum **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)** of 10 as base]

CGPA $\geq$ 8.5	I Division with Distinction
6.5 $\leq$ CGPA < 8.5	I Division
5.5 $\leq$ CGPA < 6.5	II Division
5.0 $\leq$ CGPA < 5.5	Pass without Division

## **PAPER – 114: WORLD ORDER IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

The world order is undergoing profound changes marked by unexpected turns. The optimism and certainties that followed the end of the Cold War have given way to fear of economic crisis and new conflicts. New issues dominate the global political and security agenda – globalization, terrorism, climate change, world financial crisis, demographic decline in Europe, Russia and Japan, popular upheavals in the Arab world, failing states, the spread of democracy, and the rise of new powers.

Change is inherent in an era marked by information revolution, mobile finance capital, rapid spread of ideas, and power shift. What kind of new order is emerging however is not certain. The Twentieth century world political structure was successively reconfigured as a result of two World Wars, Depression, creation of the United Nations, the end of colonialism and the Cold War, collapse of state socialism, the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and the spread of capitalism and democracy. The 21<sup>st</sup> century in its first decade has witnessed further transformation of world politics and institutions. While the US and its allies –Europe and Japan – remain the dominant core of the existing liberal capitalist order they face serious economic difficulty. Meanwhile, strong growth of China, India, Brazil and other rapidly modernising states is transforming the global distribution of power. The emerging powers – increasingly integrated into the global system – themselves face deep social and political tensions as a result of rapid domestic change and the impact of global forces. China's assertive nationalism as its power grows and the discontent that grip several Islamic states are two key uncertainties. Governance, security, welfare and public policy making are deeply affected by the complex global processes underway and demand comprehensive understanding.

The Course will examine the nature of the changes underway in the world order, the long-term trends, and the emerging challenges to governance, peace and stability. It will introduce to the students the debates that best capture the nature and direction of the political and social changes. The aim is to foster a better understanding of the world political order as it transforms through the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### **Course Outline:**

- I. Changing Nature of Power
- II. Globalisation and Its Consequences
- III. Ideology
- IV. Environmental and Resource Conflicts
- V. Changing face of Warfare
- VI. Global Governance and Challenges for Public Policy

## **Readings:**

### **I. Changing Nature of Power**

1. Robert W Cox (1987), *Production, Power and World Order*, New York: Columbia University Press
2. Joseph Nye (2011), *The Future of Power*, Public Affairs
3. Hedley Bull (2002), *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn., Basingstoke: Palgrave
4. Aaron L Friedberg (2011), *The Contest for Supremacy: China, America and the Struggle for Mastery in Asia*, W W Norton
5. Charles A Kupchan (2002), *The end of the American Era: US Foreign Policy and the Geopolitics of the Twenty-first century*, Vintage
6. Fareed Zakaria (2011, updated edition), *The Post-American World*, WW Norton
7. Kishore Mahbubani (2008), *The New Asian Hemisphere: The Irresistible Shift of Global Power to the East*, New York: Basic Books.
8. John Mearsheimer (2001), *The Tragedy of Great Power Relations*
9. Paul A Kennedy (1989), *The Rise and Fall of Great Powers*, Vintage
10. Robert D Kaplan (2011), *Monsoon: Indian Ocean and The Future of American Power*, Random House

### **II. Globalisation and Its Consequences**

1. Thomas L Friedman (2006) (ed.), *The World is Flat: A Brief history of the Twenty-first Century*
2. Joseph Stiglitz (2006), *Making Globalization Work*, London: Allen Lane, Penguin
3. Amartya Sen (1999), *Development as Freedom*, Oxford University Press
4. Aronowitz, Stanley, Gautney, Heather, and Barrow, Clyde W. (2003), *Implicating empire: globalization and resistance in the 21st century world*
5. Edward Said (2001), *Power, Politics and Culture*, New York: Pantheon Books

### **III. Ideology**

1. Ken Booth and Tim Dunne, (2002) (eds.), *World in Collision: Terror and the Future of Global Order*, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan
2. Francis Fukuyama (1989), "The End of History?", *The National Interest*, Summer
3. Amartya Kumar Sen, (1999), "Democracy as a Universal Value", *Journal of Democracy*, Volume 10, Number 3, July 1999, pp. 3-17
4. Samuel P Huntington (1993), "The Clash of Civilizations?", *Foreign Affairs*, Summer

#### **IV. Environmental and Resource Conflicts**

1. Michael T Clare (2002), *Resource Wars: The New Landscape of Global Conflict*, Owl Books
2. J. Homer Dixon (1994), "Environmental Scarcities and Violent Conflict", *International Security*, vol.19, no. 1 (Summer), pp 5-40

#### **V. Changing face of Warfare**

1. Mark Duffield (2001), *Global Governance and the New Wars: The Merging of Development and Security*, London: Zed Books
2. Martin van Creveld (1991), *The Transformation of War*, New York: Free Press
3. Jeremy Black (2004), *War and New Disorder in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, New York: Continuum
4. William Walker (2004), *Weapons of Mass Destruction and International Order*, *Adelphi Paper 370*, London: IISS
5. David C Rapoport, "The Four Waves of Modern Terrorism," *Terrorism*, Vol. IV, pp.3-30

#### **VI. Global Governance and Challenges for Public Policy**

1. Francis Fukuyama (2004), *State Building: Governance and World Order in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Cornell University Press
2. John Haffner, Tomas Class Iklet, et al (2009), *Japan's Open Future: An Agenda For Global Citizenship*, Anthem Press
3. Ahmed Rashid (2008), *Descent Into Chaos, The United States and the Failure of Nation Building in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia*, New York: Viking Penguin
4. Russet, Bruce and John R. Oneal (2001), *Triangulating Peace: Democracy, Interdependence, and International Organisation*, New York: Norton
5. Robert D. Kaplan (1994), "The Coming Anarchy," *Atlantic Monthly*, February

## **PAPER – 116: SOUTH ASIA: SELECTED CASE STUDIES**

The present paper introduces students to area studies. Having been introduced to thematic issues of conflicts in South Asia earlier in the programme, the present paper will give the students an opportunity to look into country specific conflicts. Since it is not possible to deal with all conflicts in all the countries of South Asia, the paper will focus on some major ones.

- I. India: Jammu & Kashmir; North-East
- II. Pakistan: Sectarian Violence; Talibanization
- III. Bangladesh: Religious Radicalism; Chittagong Hill Tracts
- IV. Sri Lanka: Tamil-Sinhala Conflict, Peace Accords, Military Solutions
- V. Nepal & Bhutan: Jan Andolan I & II; Transition to Democracy
- VI. Afghanistan: Cold War Theatre, Rise of Taliban, Bonn and Post-Bonn Process

### **Readings:**

#### **I. India: Jammu & Kashmir; North-East**

1. Zutshi, Chitralekha (2003) Languages of Belonging: Islam, Regional Identity, and the Making of Kashmir, Permanent Black.
  - a. The Politics of Identity: Religious Community, Region and nation in Kashmiri Discourse (Chapter 5) pp. 210-258
  - b. Kashmiri Vision of Nationalism and Regionalism (Chapter 6) pp. 259-322.
2. Dasgupta C. (2002) War and Diplomacy in Kashmir 1947-48, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
3. Cohen, Stephen Philip (2004) The Idea of Pakistan, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Behra Navnita Chadha (2000) State, Identity and Violence: Jammu & Kashmir and Laddakh, Manohar Publications, New Delhi
5. Ganguly, Sumit (2003) The Kashmir Question: Retrospect and Prospect, Franc Cass and Company Ltd.
6. Kumar, Radha (2005) Making Peace with Partition, Penguin Books, New Delhi.
7. Nayar, V. K. (2005) Crossing the Frontiers of Conflict in the North-East and Jammu & Kashmir: from Real Politik to Ideal Politik, Shipra Publications, New Delhi.
8. Phukon, Girin (2003) Ethnicisation of Politics in North-East India, South Asian Publishers.
9. Barbora, Sanjay (2002) "Ethnic Politics and Land Use: Genesis of Conflict in India's North-East, *Economic and Political Weekly*, March 30, 2002, pp. 1285- 1292.
10. Fernandes, Walter (1999) "Conflict in North-East: A Historical Perspective", *Economic and Political Weekly*, December 18, 1999, pp. 3579-3582.
11. Das, Samir Kumar (2003) Ethnicity, Nation and Security: Essays on North-Eastern India, South Asian Publishers.

## **II. Pakistan: Sectarian Violence; Talibanization**

1. Sisson, Richard and Leo E. Rose (1990) *War and Secession: Pakistan, India and the Creation of Bangladesh*, University of California Press.
2. Ahmed, Akbar S. (1982) "Order and Conflict in Muslim Society: A case Study from Pakistan, *Middle East Journal*, vol. 36, no. 2 (Spring 1982), pp. 184- 204.
3. Viewpoints: The Islamization of Pakistan, 1979- 2009, Viewpoints Special Edition, The Middle East Institute, Washington, DC
4. Stern, Jessica (2000) "Pakistan's Jihad Culture", *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 79, no. 6, Nov/Dec 2000, pp. 115- 126.

## **III. Bangladesh: Religious Radicalism; Chittagong Hill Tracts**

1. Ahmed, Emajuddin and D. R. J. A. Nazneen (1990) "Islam in Bangladesh: Revivalism or Power Politics?" *Asian Survey*, vol. 30, no. 8, August 1990, pp. 795-808.
2. Pattanaik, Smruti S. (2009) "Ascendency of the Religious Right in Bangladesh Politics: A Study of Jamaat-e-Islami", *Strategic Analysis*, vol.33, no. 2, pp. 273- 286.
3. Pandey, Pranab Kumar and Ishtiaq Jamil (2009) "Conflicts in Chittagong Hills Tracts of Bangladesh: An Unimplemented Accord and Continued Violence", *Asian Survey*, vol. 49, no. 6, Nov/Dec 2009, pp. 1052- 1070.
4. Ahsan, Syed Aziz-al and Bhumitra Chakma (1989) "Problems of National Integration in Bangladesh: The Chittagong Hill Tracts", *Asian Survey*, vol. 29, no.10, Oct 1989, pp. 959- 970.

## **IV. Sri Lanka: Tamil-Sinhala Conflict, Peace Accords, Military Solutions**

1. Liyanangamage, Amardasa (2008) *Society, State and Religion*, Social Scientists Association, Colombo.
2. Liyanage, Sumanasiri, P. Sahadevan & Anisha Kinra (2009) *Intra- State Conflicts and Inter State Relations: Perspectives on India- Sri Lanka Relations*, South Asia Peace Institute, Colombo.
3. Bandarage, Asoka (2009) *The Separatist Conflict in Sri Lanka: Terrorism, Ethnicity and Political Economy*, Vijitha Yapa Publications, Colombo.
4. Liyanage, Sumanasiri (2008) *One Step at a Time: Reflections on the Peace Process in Sri Lanka 2001- 2005*, South Asia Peace Institute, Colombo.

## **V. Nepal & Bhutan: Jan Andolan I & II; Transition to Democracy**

1. Muni, S. D. (2002) "The Maoist Challenge in Nepal", *Aakrosh*, vol. 5, no. 14, pp. 44- 59.
2. Bhattarai, Baburam (2002) "Triangular Balance of Forces", *Economic and Political Weekly*, November, pp. 4606- 4610.

3. Murthy, Padmaja (2003) "Understanding Nepal's Maoist Demands: Revisiting Events of 1990", *Strategic Analysis*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 1- 17.
4. Sahgal, Arun (2006) "Nepal: The Continuing Imbroglio", *Strategic Analysis*, vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 230-240.
5. Nayak, Nihar (2007) "The Maoist Movement in Nepal and its Tactical Digressions: A Study of Revolutionary Phases, and Future Implications" *Strategic Analysis*, vol. 31, no. 6, pp. 915- 942.
6. Baral, Lok Rak (2001) "Nepal in 2000: Discourse of Democratic Consolidation", *Asian Survey*, vol. 41, no.1, pp. 138- 142.
7. Mathew, Joseph C. (1996) "Political Economy and Ethnic Conflict in Bhutan" in Ramakant R. And R. C. Mishra (eds.) *Bhutan: Society and Polity*, Indus publication Company, New Delhi, pp. 116-133.
8. Mathew, Joseph C. (2007) "Political Transition in Bhutan", *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 41, no. 14, pp. 1311-1313.
9. Giri, B. R. (2004) "Bhutan: Ethnic Policies in Dragon Kingdom", *Asian Affairs*, vol. Xxv, no. iii, Routledge, London, pp.353- 364.
10. Hutt, Michael (1996) "Ethnic Nationalism, Refugees and Bhutan", *Journal of Refugee Studies*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 397- 420.
11. Mathew, Joseph C. (2006) "Struggle for Democracy in South Asia: Case of Bhutan", in Kulawant Kaur and Baljit S. Mann (eds.) *South Asia: Dynamics of Politics, Economy and Security*, Knowledge World, New Delhi, pp. 67- 78.

#### **VI. Afghanistan: Cold War Theatre, Rise of Taliban, Bonn and Post-Bonn Process**

1. Bowker, Mike (2007) *Russia, America and the Islamic World*, Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2007
  - a. Chapter 3, 'The Soviet War in Afghanistan, pp. 27- 37
  - b. Chapter 7, 9/11 and the War on Terrorism, pp. 83- 94
2. Chin, Warren (2007) 'Fourth Generation Warfare in Afghanistan' in Terry Terriff, Aaron Karp and Regina Karp (eds.) *Global Insurgency and the Future of Armed Conflict: Debating Fourth Generation Warfare*, Routledge, pp. 132- 146.
3. Crews, Robert D. And Amin Tarzi (2008) (eds.) *The Taliban and the Crisis of Afghanistan*, Harvard University Press.
4. Jaspal, Zafar Nawaz (2008) 'Conflict Management Mechanism in Afghanistan' in Moonis Ahmar (ed.) *Conflict Management Mechanism and the Challenge of Peace*, Department of International Relations, University of Karachi, pp. 103- 113.

## **PAPER – 117: HUMANITARIAN PROTECTION**

This paper will provide students with an understanding of the legal framework for humanitarian protection. It will dwell on the principles of humanitarian action under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in order to lay down the parameters of humanitarian protection. The paper focuses on practical aspects of humanitarian protection and discusses the roles and responsibilities of actors. The paper identifies the legal and operational challenges to humanitarian protection activities. Within the framework of civilian protection, the paper looks at special categories such as refugees and internally displaced persons.

### **Course Outline:**

- I. Parameters of humanitarian protection under International Humanitarian Law.
- II. Roles and responsibilities of states, international organizations, NGOs and the ICRC in protection.
- III. Legal and operational challenges facing protection activities.
- IV. Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons.

### **Readings:**

- I. **Parameters of Humanitarian Protection under International Humanitarian Law (IHL)**
  1. International Committee of the Red Cross, "Improving Compliance with International Humanitarian Law," *Informal High-Level Expert Meeting On Current Challenges to International Humanitarian Law*, June, 2004. Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research at Harvard University, available at: <http://www.ihlresearch.org/ihl/pdfs/icrc.pdf> [accessed 04 January 2012]
  1. Kate Mackintosh, "The Principles of Humanitarian Action in International Humanitarian Law – Study 4 -The Politics of Principle: the Principles of Humanitarian Action in Practice," HPG Report 5, Overseas Development Institute, March 2000, available at: <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/249.pdf> [accessed 04 January 2012]
  2. Hans-Joachim Heintze, "On the relationship between human rights law protection and international humanitarian law," *International Review of the Red Cross*, December 2004, available at: [http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/692EUA/\\$File/irrc\\_856\\_Heintze.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/692EUA/$File/irrc_856_Heintze.pdf) [accessed 04 January 2012]
  3. Larry Minear, "The Humanitarian Enterprise Dilemmas and Discoveries," Kumarian Press, Bloomfield, CT, 2002.
  4. Betrand Ramcharan, "The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law," *Occasional Paper Series*, Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research at Harvard University, Spring 2005. Available at:

## II. Roles and Responsibilities of States, International Organizations, NGOs and the ICRC in Protection

1. "The Responsibility to Protect," Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, December 2001.
2. "Humanitarian Actors - Humanitarian Debate: Law, policy, action," *International Review of the Red Cross* No. 89, Number 865, March 2007.
3. Marc Dubois, "Civilian Protection and Humanitarian Advocacy: Strategies and (False?) Dilemmas," *Humanitarian Exchange Magazine*, Issue 39, June 2008.
4. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN), "Special Report: Civilian Protection in Armed Conflict," April 2003.
5. OCHA Aide Memoire for the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, Policy and Study Series, 2009, available at: [http://www.humansecuritygateway.com/documents/OCHA\\_AideMemoire\\_ConsiderationOfIssuesPertainingToProtectionOfCiviliansInArmedConflict.pdf](http://www.humansecuritygateway.com/documents/OCHA_AideMemoire_ConsiderationOfIssuesPertainingToProtectionOfCiviliansInArmedConflict.pdf) [accessed 04 January 2012]
6. UN Secretary-General's Bulletin, "Observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law", United Nations, August 6, 1999.
7. OCHA, Compilation of UN Resolutions on Humanitarian Assistance, Policy and Study Series, 2009, available at: [ochaonline.un.org/OchaLinkClick.aspx?link=ocha&docId](http://ochaonline.un.org/OchaLinkClick.aspx?link=ocha&docId) [accessed 04 January 2012]
8. Larry Minear and Hazel Smith, Eds. "Humanitarian Diplomacy: Practitioners and their Craft," UN University Press, Tokyo, 2007.

## III. Legal and Operational Challenges facing Protection Activities

1. "Ending Impunity and Maintaining Humanitarian Access: Dilemmas in Law and Practice," *Expert Seminar: Humanitarian Law and Policy Forum*, Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research at Harvard University, November 21, 2008.
2. Yoram Dinstein, "The Right to Humanitarian Assistance," *Naval War College Review*, Autumn 2000, available at: [http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_m0JIW/is\\_4\\_53/ai\\_75098727/](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0JIW/is_4_53/ai_75098727/) [accessed 04 January 2012]
3. HPCR, "Is there a right to humanitarian access? A review of the debate," *Expert Seminar: Humanitarian Law and Policy Forum*, Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research at Harvard University, October 2008.
4. Ruth Abril Stoffels, "Legal Regulation of Humanitarian Assistance in Armed Conflict: Achievements and Gaps," *International Review of the Red Cross* Vol. 86, No.855, September, 2004, available at: [http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/66DCUX/\\$File/irrc\\_855\\_Stoffels.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/66DCUX/$File/irrc_855_Stoffels.pdf) [accessed 04 January 2012]

#### IV. Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

1. Bertrand G.Ramcharan, Ed., "Human Rights Protection in the Field," Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2006.
2. W.R. Smyser, "The Humanitarian Conscience, Caring for Others in the Age of Terror," Palgrave, Macmillan, 2003.
3. UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *Agenda for Protection*, October 2003, Third edition, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4714a1bf2.html> [accessed 04 January 2012]
4. UNHCR, Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-in/tehis/vtx/refworld/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?docid=4790cbc02> [accessed 04 January 2012]

## **PAPER – 119: NATIONALISM, MULTICULTURALISM AND MINORITY RIGHTS**

Most nationalisms, whether religious, linguistic or ethnic, seek to conjure a state for the nationals so defined, thus giving birth to the doctrine of 'nation-state'. However, in recent years, the doctrine of nation-state has increasingly come to be interrogated as a hegemonic idea by minority rights activists and theorists of multi-culturalism and pluralism. This paper examines the relationship between individuals, cultural communities and states in the modern age and the issues emerging thereof. It hopes to equip students with the conceptual kit critical to comprehend identity mobilizations, ethnic strifes, nationality movements, minority group aspirations as also the emerging concerns of minorities within minorities.

### **Course Outline:**

- I. Nations and Nationalism: Theories and Concepts, The Emergence of Nation-states and the Principle of Self-Determination
- II. Multiculturalism, Pluralism and the Politics of Recognition
- III. Minority Identities and Rights, Individual Rights vs Group Rights, Evolution of Minority Rights in India, Policies of Affirmative Action and the Question of Minorities within Minorities.

### **Readings:**

#### **I. Nations and Nationalism: Theories and Concepts, The Emergence of Nation-states and the Principle of Self-Determination**

1. Anderson, Benedict (1983), *Imagined Communities*, London; Verso
2. Gellner, Ernest (2006 reprint), *Nations and Nationalism*, London; Blackwell Publishing House
3. Smith, Anthony (1987), *The Ethnic Origins of Nations*
4. Tilly, Charles (1975), *The Formation of National-States in Western Europe*
5. Hobsbawm, Eric (1992, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition), *Nations and Nationalisms since 1780*
6. Oommen, TK, (1997), *Citizenship, Ethnicity and Nationality: Reconciling competing Identities*, Cambridge; Polity Press

#### **II. Multiculturalism, Pluralism and the Politics of Recognition**

1. Parekh, Bhiku (2000), *Rethinking Multi-culturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory*, Harvard University Press
2. Goldberg, David T (1994), *Multiculturalism: A Critical Reader*, Wiley-Blackwell

3. Balibar, Etienne and Immanuel Wallerstein (1991), *Nation, Race and Class*, London; Verso
4. Ahmed, Imtiaz, Partha Ghosh and Helmut Reifeld (2000) (eds.), *Pluralism and Equality: Values in Indian Society and Politics*, Delhi; Sage Publications
5. Brubaker, Roger (1992), *Citizenship and Nationhood in France and Germany*
6. Gutmann, Amy, Charles Taylor et. al (1994) (ed.), *Multiculturalism and the Politics of Recognition*, Princeton University Press
7. Fraser, Nancy (1995), "From Redistribution to Recognition? Dilemmas of Justice in a 'Post-Socialist' Age", *New Left Review*, July/August, pp. 67-93

III. **Minority Identities and Rights, Individual Rights vs Group Rights, Evolution of Minority Rights in India, Policies of Affirmative Action and the Question of Minorities within Minorities**

1. Wirth, L (1945), "The Problem of Minority Groups", in Ralph Linton (ed.), *The Science of Man in the World Crisis*. New York: Columbia University Press
2. Laponce, J.A (1960), *Protection of Minority Groups*, University of California press
3. Kymlicka, Will (1995), *Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights*
4. Sheth, D.L. and Gurpreet Mahajan (1999), *Minority Identities and the Nation-State*, Delhi; Oxford University Press
5. Ansari, Iqbal (1996) (ed.), *Readings on Minorities: Perspectives and Document*, New Delhi; I.O.S.
6. Massey, James (2003), *Minorities and Religious Freedom in a Democracy*, Delhi: Manohar
7. Jha, Shefali (2003), 'Rights versus Representation: Defending Minority Interests in the Constituent Assembly', *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 38 (16), April 19-25, pp. 1579-83
8. Eisenberg, A. and Jeff Spinner-Halev (2005) (eds.), *Minorities within Minorities: Equality, Rights and Diversity*, Cambridge University Press
9. Report of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee (Sachar Committee) (2006)
10. Fazal, Tanweer (2010), 'Between Identity and Equity: An Agenda for Affirmative Action for Muslims', in Gurpreet Mahajan and Surinder S. Jodhka (eds), *Religion, Community and Development: Changing Contours of Politics and Policy in India*, Delhi; Routledge

## **PAPER – 120: GENDER, CONFLICT AND PEACE-BUILDING**

Women are uniquely affected by conflict, violence and war. The present paper explores the interface between gender and conflict on the one hand and between gender and peace-building on the other by looking at cases from within South Asia and elsewhere. It specifically focuses on the multiple identities that women have in situations of conflict and peace viz. victims, perpetrators and peacebuilders. In violent conflict situations, women's bodies become the marker for expression of hatred and revenge. Women can also be perpetrators and active participants in conflicts in the form of combatants and suicide bombers. As actors in peace-building, women can be facilitators for conflict resolution and reconciliation.

### **Course Outline:**

- I. Gender: Conceptions, Notions and Multiple Identities in Conflict Situations
- II. Gender and impact of armed conflict & violence
- III. Gender and active participation in conflict
- IV. Gender and actors in peace-building

### **Reading List:**

1. Farah Faizal & Swarna Rajagopalan (eds.) (2005); *Women, Security, South Asia: A Clearing in the Thicket*; New Delhi: Sage Publications
2. Ava Darshan Shrestha & Rita Thapa (eds.) (2007); *The Impact of Armed Conflicts on Women in South Asia*; New Delhi: Manohar & Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Colombo
3. Rita Manchanda (ed.) (2001); *Women War and Peace in South Asia: Beyond Victimhood to Agency*; New Delhi: Sage Publications
4. Susie Jacobs, Ruth Jacobson & Jennifer Marchbank (eds.) (2000); *States of Conflict: Gender, Violence & Resistance*; London: Zed Books
5. Radhika Coomaraswamy & Dilrukshi Fonseka (eds.) (2004); *Peace Work: Women, Armed Conflict & Negotiation*; New Delhi: Women Unlimited
6. Caroline O N Moser & Fiona C Clark (eds.) (2001); *Victims, Perpetrators or Actors? Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence*; New Delhi: Kali for Women
7. Camille Pampell Conaway & Anjalina Sen (2005); *Beyond Conflict Prevention: How Women Prevent Violence and Build Sustainable Peace*; Global Action to Prevent War & Women's International League for Peace & Freedom
8. Inger Skjelsbaek & Dam Smith (eds.) (2001); *Gender, Peace and Conflict*; Oslo: International Peace Research Institute & New Delhi: Sage Publications
9. Cynthia Cockburn (1998); *The Space between Us: Negotiating Gender and National Identities in Conflict*; London: Zed Books
10. V Spike Peterson & Anne Sisson Runyan (1999); *Global Gender Issues*; Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press

## **PAPER – 121: M.A. THESIS**

### **Guidelines**

- Students should choose a theme - the theme should be relevant to the field of peace and conflict and should possibly be an area of expertise of one of the faculty members.
- Once the theme is decided, the student should work on a research proposal.

### **The research proposal:**

- A research proposal should be submitted by January 31, 2012. Please keep the deadline in mind as the proposal will be evaluated. The proposal should not be more than 10 pages (A4 size) long - Arial 12 point, Double-spaced with single space after each paragraph. It should comprise of these sections:
  1. Introduction (Problem to be investigated and Rationale – lay out your theme and describe the reasons for choosing the theme)
  2. Objectives
  3. Hypothesis
  4. Research questions
  5. Methodology
  6. Time Plan
  7. Significance of the study

### **Dissertation specifications:**

- The dissertation should be of 20,000 words of research work plus at least 10 pages of bibliography (A 4 size pages).
- All pages to be numbered (numbering will start from introduction page and not before that).
- Font – Times New Roman, 12 point, 1.5 spaced
- Single space after each paragraph
- The dissertation should be divided into chapters – 5 chapters including introduction and conclusion.
- The cover page (should be hard bound and covered with cellophane sheet) - theme of dissertation on top centre, in the middle or lower down names of supervisor (left side) and student (right side – Submitted by); the lowest part of the cover page should have the name of the centre and the university.
- The first page after the hard bound cover will be a repeat of the cover page.
- The second page should show the chapter scheme along with the page numbers. The page after will be the introduction page.
- Footnotes are a must. Please follow the style mentioned below for the footnotes and the bibliography.

When referencing a source for the first time, provide all the information to enable the reader to locate the source.

For books, use the following format:

- Author (first name first or initial and then surname)
- if edited then (ed.) followed by a comma
- title of the book in italics followed by a comma (use minimum capitalisation for publication titles)
- publishers name followed by a comma
- place of publication followed by a comma
- year followed by a comma
- page number
- end with a full stop.

For book articles, use the following format:

- Author of the article (first name first or initial and then surname) followed by a comma
- title of the article (use minimal capitalisation for titles) between single quotation marks followed by a comma
- in (in case of book article but not if it is a journal article)
- name of the author of the book – first name first or initial and then surname
  - then (ed.) for edited volumes
  - name of book in italics followed by a comma
  - publishers name followed by a comma
  - place of publication followed by a comma
  - year followed by a comma
  - Page number
  - end with a full stop.

For journal articles, use the following format:

- Author of the article (first name first or initial and then surname) followed by a comma
- title of the article (use minimal capitalisation for titles) between single quotation marks followed by a comma
- name of journal in italics followed by a comma
- volume no. (Vol. 3) followed by a comma
- number (No. 2) followed by a comma
- Fall/ August (month) followed by year, followed by a comma
- Page number
- end with a full stop.

Give exact page numbers if the reference is a direct quotation, a paraphrase, an idea, or is otherwise directly drawn from the source. When referencing a single page, use 'p.' and for a range of pages use 'pp.' for example: p. 7 or pp. 20-29.

If there are more than three authors, include the name of the first author and then replace the others with *et al (and others)*.

In the footnote, use *Ibid.* (same as last entry) instead of including full details if the source being referred to is exactly the same as the preceding reference e.g. <sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 26.

In the footnote, use *Op. cit.* (as previously cited) instead of the full details if the source being referred to has already been given somewhere in the list. When using *op. cit.* the author's name should be provided to make the source clear e.g. Doyle, *Op. cit.*, p. 147.

### **Evaluation process:**

- Total marks – 100 [Division of marks: 10 marks – proposal, 25 marks – viva-voce, and 65 marks – thesis].
- One Seminar Presentation to be made in the first week of April 2012. The Seminar Presentation should be of 20 minutes plus 10 minutes of discussion / comments / questions / clarifications etc. (Total 30 minutes)
- All Seminar Presentations will be notified a week earlier.
- Dissertation to be submitted not later than April 20, 2012. Students who submit their dissertation late will be penalized for the same.
- Students must report periodically to their supervisors on the progress of their dissertation. Between the months of February and last week of March 2012, students must have shown all their chapters to their supervisors and sought their feedback on the same.