

Syllabus

M.A. & C.B.C.S. COURSES



Academy of International Studies

Jamia Millia Islamia

(A Central University by an Act of Parliament)

Maulana Mohammed Ali Johar Marg

Jamia Nagar, New Delhi - 110025

M.A.(POLITICS: INTERNATIONAL AND AREA STUDIES)
ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

Teaching Faculty (MA Programme, AIS)

Prof Ghulam Mohamad Shah(*Director*)

Prof Ajay Darshan Behera

Prof Mathew Joseph C.

Prof Abuzar Khairi

Prof Mohammad Sohrab

Prof Mujib Alam

Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari

Dr Aliva Mishra

Dr. Abhiruchi Ojha

Structure of the MA Programme

The *MA Politics (International and Area Studies)* is a two-year or four-semester regular postgraduate programme. The admitted students have to clear 8 Compulsory Courses and similar number of Optional Courses over four semesters. The total number of core courses—compulsory and optional—to be taken by the students is 16. Together with the core courses, the students have to complete 4 CBCS/SEC (P.G. level) courses offered by any centre/department of Jamia Millia Islamia in four semesters. The total number of credits for the Master's degree is 80 (core courses- 64 credits, plus CBCS/SEC courses- 16 credits). Each course offered at the Academy is of 4 credits. Each course will be taught at least four hours a week. There would be an end-semester exam, mid-semester exam and internal assessment for each course. The end-semester examination would consist of 75 marks and internal assessment including mid-semester exam is of 25 marks. The following is the structure of courses that students have to opt for:

Semester	Number of courses students have to opt for			Total credits	
	Compulsory	Optional	CBCS/ SEC	Core courses (compulsory & optional)	CBCS/ SEC
I	2	2	1	16	4
II	2	2	1	16	4
III	2	2	1	16	4
IV	2	2	1	16	4
Total	8	8	4	64	16

SYLLABUS

M.A. (Politics: International and Area Studies)

FIRST SEMESTER (July-December)

I. Compulsory Courses

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Theories of International Relations | 8-10 |
| <i>Prof Ajay Darshan Behera</i> | |
| 2. Political Thought | 11-13 |
| <i>Dr Abhiruchi Ojha</i> | |

II. Optional Courses (Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Regional Geography of Central Asia | 16-18 |
| <i>Prof Ghulam Mohamad Shah</i> | |
| 2. Public Diplomacy in World Politics | 19-20 |
| <i>Prof Mohammad Sohrab</i> | |
| 3. Government and Politics in Central Asia | 21-22 |
| <i>Prof Abuzar Khairi</i> | |
| 4. Diaspora and International Relations | 25-26 |
| <i>Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari</i> | |
| 5. Government and Politics in South Asia | |
| <i>Dr. Aliva Mishra</i> | |

THIRD SEMESTER (July-December)

I. Compulsory Courses

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Political Geography and Geopolitics | 50-52 |
| <i>Prof Ghulam Mohamad Shah</i> | |
| 1. International Political Economy | 53-55 |
| <i>Prof Mathew Joseph C.</i> | |

II. Optional Courses (Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. The Concept of Security: Theoretical Approaches and Debates (CoS) | 58-60 |
| <i>Prof Ajay Darshan Behera</i> | |
| 2. Identity Politics in West Asia and North Africa | 61-63 |
| <i>Prof Mohammad Sohrab</i> | |
| 3. International Relations of West Asia and North Africa | 64-65 |
| <i>Prof Mujib Alam</i> | |
| 4. Colonialism and Political Development in Africa | 70-71 |
| <i>Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari</i> | |
| 5. Environment and International Relations | 72-73 |
| <i>Dr Abhiruchi Ojha</i> | |

CBCS Courses
(Academy of International Studies)

Semester I (July-December)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Introduction to West Asia and North Africa | 94-95 |
| <i>Prof. Mujib Alam</i> | |

SEMESTER - I

COMPULSORY COURSE

THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course In-Charge: **Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera**

Introduction

This course is an introduction to International Relations theory. Theories provide interpretative frameworks for understanding what is happening in the world. These frameworks allow us to focus on factors essential in organising our thinking about international relations. Each theory makes a series of assumptions to make sense of the complexity of international politics. This course surveys both the mainstream and alternate approaches to the discipline, examining how these theories conceptualise 'the international' as a field of study. The diverse traditions of theoretical perspectives have been categorised under the positivist or the scientific approaches and the post-positivist and reflectivist approaches. These major theoretical traditions link up with each other and structure the discipline of International Relations. The course would also expose the students to approaches that think about International Relations theory differently. The course aims to enable students to assess the contributions and shortcomings of both mainstream and alternate International Relations theories. It hopes to inculcate in students skills and provide them the intellectual tools to develop the ability to examine international events and processes.

Unit I: Nature and Scope

- The Boundary Problem
- Evolution of the Discipline
- The Level of Analysis Problem
- Globalisation and International Relations Theory

Unit II: Positivist Theories

- Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism
- Realism and Neo-Realism
- Marxism and Neo-Marxism
- The English School

Unit III: Post-Positivist Theories

- Constructivism
- Critical Theory
- Post-Modernism
- Feminism

Unit IV: Thinking International Relations Theory Differently

- Post-Colonialism
- Subaltern Realism: IR Theory and the Third World
- Chinese Traditions in International Relations
- Indian Tradition and Kautilya's Realpolitik

READING LIST

Essential Readings

1. Chris Brown, *Understanding International Relations* (New York: St. Martin Press, 1997)
2. Fred Halliday, *Rethinking International Relations* (London: Macmillan: 1991)
3. Jennifer Sterling-Folker, *Making Sense of International Relations Theory* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006)
4. Hans Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations* (New Delhi: Kalyani, 1997)
5. John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001 and later editions)
6. Karen Mingst, *Essentials of International Relations* (New York: W.W. Norton Co., 2003)
7. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007)
8. Scott Burchill and Andrew Linklater (eds.), *Theories of International Relations* (New York: St Martin Press, 1996 and later editions)
9. Stephanie Lawson, *International Relations* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2003)
10. Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki and Steve Smith (eds.), *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007)

Suggested Readings

1. Cynthia Enloe, *Bananas, Beaches & Bases: Making Feminist Sense of International Politics* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1990)
2. David A. Baldwin (ed.), *Neo-Realism and Neo-Liberalism: The Contemporary Debate* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993)
3. E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years Crisis: 1919-1939* (London: Macmillan, 1981)
4. George Modelski, "Kautilya: Foreign Policy and International System in the Ancient Hindu World," *The American Political Science Review*, vol. 58, no. 2, September 1964, pp. 549-560
5. Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1995)
6. Herbert H. Gowen, "The Indian Machiavelli," *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 44, no. 2, 1929, pp. 173-192.
7. Ian Clark, *Globalisation and International Relations Theory* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999)
8. John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001 and later editions)
9. Justin Rosenberg, *The Empire of Civil Society: A Critique of the Realist Theory of International Relations* (London: Verso, 1994)
10. Ken Booth and Steve Smith (eds.), *International Relations Theory Today* (Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1995)
11. Kenneth Waltz, *Man, the State and War: A Theoretical Analysis* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959)
12. Kenneth Waltz, *Theory of International Politics* (London: Addison-Wesley Publishing, 1979)

13. Mohammed Ayoob, "Defining Security: A Subaltern Realist Perspective," in Keith Krause and Michael C. Williams (eds.), *Critical Security Studies: Concepts and Cases* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1997) pp. 121-146.
14. Mohammed Ayoob, "Subaltern Realism: International Relations Theory Meets the Third World," in Stephanie Neuman (ed.), *International Relations Theory and the Third World* (London: Macmillan, 1998), pp. 31-54.
15. Peter J. Katzenstein, Robert O. Keohane and Stephen D. Krasner (eds.), *Exploration and Contestation in the Study of World Politics* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1999)
16. Phil Williams, Donald M. Goldstein and Jay M. Shafritz (eds.), *Classic Readings of International Relations* (Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1999)
17. R. B. J Walker, *Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995)
18. Robert O. Keohane (ed.), *Neorealism and Its Critics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1986)
19. Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye, *Power and Interdependence* (HarperCollins Publishers, 1989)
20. Simon Bromley, Maureen Mackintosh, William Brown and Marc Wuyts (eds.), *Making the International: Economic Interdependence and Political Order* (London: Pluto Press, 2004)
21. Steve Smith, Ken Booth and Marysia Zalewski (eds.), *International Theory: Positivism and Beyond* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996)
22. Tim Dunne, Michael Cox and Ken Booth (eds.), *The Eighty Years Crisis: International Relations 1919-1999* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998)
23. V.R. Mehta, "Kautilya Arthashastra," in V.R. Mehta, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, (New Delhi: Manohar Publishers, 1999), pp. 80-102.
24. William Brown, Simon Bromley and Suma Athreya (eds.), *Ordering the International: History, Change and Transformation* (London: Pluto Press, 2004)

COMPULSORY COURSE

POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course In-Charge: **Dr. Abhiruchi Ojha**

Course Description & Objective:

This course aims at providing students a broad-ranging but selected thematic introduction to the political thoughts of some prominent political thinkers covering from ancient Greek times to the contemporary period. Although political thoughts of a particular thinker are normally reflection on their own time and space, these thoughts have shaped our understanding of politics and society. The course reflects on the political thoughts of well-known philosophers and intellectuals which include Plato, Aristotle, Ibn Khaldun, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Immanuel Kant, Edmund Burke, Jeremy Bentham, J.S. Mill, Karl Marx, Alexis de Tocqueville, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Isaiah Berlin, John Rawls, Michael Foucault, and Jurgen Habermas. The core issues that the course intends to probe include: the role of human nature in determining social arrangements; the political significance of gender differences; the justification for the powers of the state; liberty, rights and justice; the tension between liberty and equality; debates on democracy and various political ideologies. Through this course, students—with or without prior background of political science—will be imparted both basics as well as advanced knowledge of the selected topics on politics while introducing political thoughts of a number of prominent political thinkers.

Course Content:

Unit I: Introduction, Human Nature, the Justification of the State

- (a) Introduction: Defining and understanding politics; Political thought, political philosophy, political theory and political ideology.
- (b) Human Nature (Aristotle, Ibn Khaldun, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Karl Marx)
- (c) The Justification of the State— What is the State? (Max Webber); The Social Contract (Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau); Against the Social Contract / Utilitarianism (Jeremy Bentham); The Anarchist Response /Anarchism (Michael Bakunin); Civil Disobedience (Plato, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King)

Unit II: Liberty, Rights and Justice

- (a) Liberty and Rights— Negative and Positive Liberty (Isaiah Berlin); Law and Morality (J.S. Mill); Toleration and Free Expression (John Locke); Virtue and Citizenship (Aristotle); Rights (Jeremy Bentham, Karl Marx); Punishment (J.S. Mill)
- (b) Economic Justice— Private Property (John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Karl Marx); The Market (Adam Smith); Theories of Distributive Justice (Aristotle, Karl Marx, John Rawls)
- (c) Justice between Groups— Peace and War (Immanuel Kant, Michael Walzer); Nationalism (Isaiah Berlin)

Unit III: Democracy and its Difficulties

- (a) Against Democracy: Ruling as a skill / Philosopher King (Plato); Democratic Ideals: The General Will (Jean-Jacques Rousseau), Freedom and Equality (Immanuel Kant), The Democratic Citizen (J.S. Mill), Majority Rule (John Rawls)
- (b) Bourgeois and Proletarian Democracy (Lenin); Dangers in Democracy: Rule of the People and Rule of Law (Aristotle), Tyranny of the Majority (Alexis de Tocqueville)
- (c) Democracy and Bureaucracy: Bureaucratic Administration (Max Webber); Separation of Powers (Montesquieu)

Unit IV: Alternatives to Liberalism

- (a) Conservatism (Edmund Burke); Communitarianism (Charles Taylor)
- (b) Socialism/Marxism (Karl Marx); Legitimation Crisis (Jurgen Habermas)
- (c) Post-Modernism (Michael Foucault)

Essential Readings

1. Arora, N.D. and S.S. Awasthy, *Political Theory and Political Thought*, New Delhi: Har-Anand Publ., 2007.
2. Boucher, D. and Paul Kelly (eds), *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2003.
3. Cohen, Mitchell and Nicole Fermon, *Princeton Readings in Political Thought: Essential Texts since Plato*, Princeton University Press, 1996.
4. Mukherjee, Subrata and Sushila Ramaswamy, *A History of Political Thoughts: Plato to Marx*, PHI Learning Publications, New Delhi, 2011, 2nd edition.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Amal Kumar, *Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx*, Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi & Co., 1988, 2nd edition.
6. Nelson, Brian R., *Western Political Thought: From Socrates to the Age of Ideology*, Waveland Press, 2015, 2nd edition.
7. Rosen, Michael, Jonathan Wolff and Catriona McKinnon (eds.) *Political Thought*, Oxford University Press, 1999.
8. Ryan, Alan, *On Politics: A History of Political Thoughts from Herodotus to the Present*, Allen Lane / Penguin, UK, 2012.
9. Wolff, Jonathan (ed), *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2006.
10. Wootton, David (ed), *Modern Political Thought: Readings from Machiavelli to Nietzsche*, Hackett Pub Co., Indianapolis and Cambridge, 1996.

Additional Readings

1. Baker, Hunter, *Political Thought: A Student's Guide*, Crossway, 2012.
2. Ball, Terence and Richard Bellamy (eds), *The Cambridge History of Twentieth-Century Political Thought*, Cambridge University Press, 2003.

3. Deutsch, Kenneth and Joe Fournieri, *An Invitation to Political Thought*, Cengage Learning, 2008.
4. Miller, David (ed.), *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Political Thought*, Wiley, 1991.
5. Spellman, W.M., *A Short History of Western Political Thought*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2011.
6. Rosenthal, Frank (trans.), Ibn Khaldun's *The Muqaddimah: An Introduction to History*, Princeton University Press, 2015, abridged edition.
7. Brown, Judith, *Mahatma Gandhi and Civil Disobedience: The Mahatma in Indian Politics 1928-34*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1977.

OPTIONAL COURSE (Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL ASIA

Course In-Charge: **Prof. G.M Shah**

Introduction

The identity of an area as a region having internal homogeneity of characteristic feature(s) is an important tool of geographic analysis which dates back to the time Strabo who wrote pioneering treatises on regional geography in first century A.D. The geography does not speak but it is always there to shape the destiny of human communities, societies and civilizations through its varied locational, physical, climatic, hydrological, pedological and bio-geographic conditions.

The academic advantage of regional geography over the systematic geography is that it enables to make a synthetic analysis of inter-dependent and inter-related physical, economic, social and cultural factors of a given region. The inter-regional variations in physical, economic, social and cultural conditions help the students of regional geography to understand the logical association among inter-related variables to explain and interpret the spatial differentiation through cause and effect relationship.

The regional geography of Central Asia has its origin in the writings of Alexander Von Humboldt, Vidal de Lablache and Von Richthofen who have extensively travelled in the region during the 19th century. The contribution of contemporary geographers like George B. Cressy, Paul Lydolph and J.P. Cole to the regional geography of Central Asia is very significant. In order to better appreciate the geographic influences on history, economy, society, culture and polity of Central Asia as well as to understand the degree of anthropogenic impact in different areas of its vast and varied landscape it is very essential to study the regional geography of this ancient cradle of human civilization. The present course can go a long way in sharpening the understanding of the regional geographic imperatives of the evolution and development of human, economic, social, cultural and political characteristics of the Central Asian macro region.

The present course on *Regional Geography of Central Asia* has been structured into four units. The first unit is a theoretical one which deals with the basic concepts, approaches and methods of regional geography. The regionalization scheme of Central Asia is also an important component of this unit. The second unit deals with the regional personality of mountain and river valley region. The third and fourth units are devoted to the study of the characteristic features of desert and semi-desert region; and steppe and wooded steppe regions respectively. The distinctive characteristics of each region have been listed in the present course to highlight the geographic association and combination of various physical, economic, social and cultural variables in different natural regions of Central Asian landscape. A detailed outline of the course is given as under:

Unit I: Concepts, Approaches and Methods of Regionalization

- Fundamental Concepts of Regional Geography: Definition of 'region', types of regions, hierarchy of regions and the concept of 'hinterland' in regional geography.
- Dichotomy of Approaches of Geographical Analysis: Systematic approach vs regional approach.

- Methods of Regionalization: Methods of delimitation of formal regions; methods of delineation of functional regions. Regionalization scheme of Central Asia.
- **Unit II: Characteristic Features of Mountain and River Valley Region**
 - Physical Characteristics: Mountain building activity in the geological past, formation of moraines and river valleys, mountain topography, glaciers, drainage, climate, loess formation along the foothills, undifferentiated mountain soils, alpine and sub-alpine flora and Central Asian highland fauna.
 - Economic Characteristics: River valley irrigated agriculture, vegetable cultivation; cultivation of fruits and nuts; pastoralism, household industry, mountain transport and communication system, trade and service sector.
 - Social Characteristics: Sparse population distribution, diverse ethnicity, diverse dialects and languages, influences of mountain ecosystem rituals and religion and tribal culture of felts and yurtas.
- **Unit III: Characteristic Features of Desert and Semi-Desert Region**
 - Physical Characteristics: Aeolian depositional and erosional features of desert and semi- desert landscape, inland drainage network, Egyptian summers and Siberian winters of Central Asian deserts, desert soils, ephemeral vegetation and desert fauna of Central Asia.
 - Economic Characteristics: Oasis agriculture, citrus fruit cultivation; pastoralism, transportation amidst of shifting sands, oil and gas fields; and trade and services in the Central Asian deserts and semi-deserts.
 - Sparsely distributed population living in rural settlements; inter-ethnic segregation, diverse lingual distribution and tribal culture of Central Asian deserts and semi- deserts.
- **Unit IV: Characteristic Features of Steppe and Wooded Steppe Region**
 - Physical Characteristics: geological formation of steppe region, physiography of steppes, drainage network, chestnut and black soils, grasslands dotted with bushes and trees, and the steppe fauna of Central Asia.
 - Economic Characteristics: Extensive agricultural farms of spring wheat, cultivation of fresh fruit, domination of pastoral activity, oil, gas and coal fields; modern road and railway networks connecting sparsely distributed small towns; trade and services.
 - Social Characteristics: Moderately distributed population, sparsely distributed rural settlements and small towns; diverse ethnic communities, diverse languages and dialects and hierarchic of Kazakh jooz and multi-religious society.

READING LIST

1. Asian Development Bank, (2010); *Central Asia: Atlas of Natural Resources*; Published under (CACILM) Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management; Manila, Philippines.

2. Blij, de, H.J., Muller, Peter, O. and Nijman, Jan, (2010); *The World Today: Concepts and Regions in Geography*; <https://books.google.co.in/books?Isbn=0470646381>
3. Berglee, R.,(2012); *World Regional Geography: People, Places and Globalization*; <https://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/BookDetail.aspx?bookId=78>

4. Bertholomew and Lewis, A.G.; (1983); *Times Atlas of the World*; Times Books, London.
5. Cole, J.P., (1977); *Geography of Soviet Union*; Butterworths, London.
6. Lewis, Robert,(2003);*Geographic Perspectives on Soviet Central Asia*; [https://books.google.co.in/books? isbn=1134903391](https://books.google.co.in/books?isbn=1134903391)
7. Lydolf, Paul E.; (1979); *Geography of USSR: Topical Analysis*; Most Valley Publishing Company.
8. Maksudov, A.H., (1964); *Basic Problems of Dry Land Farming in Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, Vols. 1 &II.
9. Prokhorov, A.M.,(ed.); *Great Soviet Encyclopedia*; Macmillan INC, New York,
10. Vol. 31.
11. Shah, G.M.,(2007); *Central Asia: Habitat, Society and Economy*; Academic Excellence, Delhi.
12. Theodore, Shabad,(ed.); (1997); *Post-Soviet Geography and Economy*.
13. West, Neil, E., (1983); *Ecosystems of the World: Temperate Deserts and Semi-Deserts*; Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company; New York, Vol.5.

OPTIONAL COURSE

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN WORLD POLITICS

Course In-Charge: **Prof. Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

The idea of Public Diplomacy (PD) has gained traction in world politics over the decades. It is widely seen as the transparent means by which a sovereign country communicates with publics in other countries aimed at informing and influencing audiences overseas for the purpose of promoting the national interest and advancing its foreign policy cause and goals. This conventional view portrays the PD as an integral part of state-to-state diplomacy but certainly with difference of sui generis characteristics. Though the PD is being played out by the traditional state power but its value is primarily rooted in the software of the Soft power of each nation-state society. Thus it acquires new importance and rationale for further pursuing in the academic world. This uniqueness accords PD a cynosure place in the world of ideas and politics and gives enormous academic relevance. Public diplomacy does accords new roles and space for civil society institutions in the promotion of public to public relationship not as a supra state approach but as addition to the normal domains of the traditional diplomacy. Here the PD provides not only additional space of manoeuvrability but also strengthens the norms, values and efficacy of the traditional diplomacy.

This course is intended to develop a meticulous understanding of the PD in the conceptual and theoretical frameworks. Its history, its rationale, and how it relates to traditional diplomacy and other instruments of national power in pursuing and securing national interests are the guiding principles of framing this course module. Its frequent use in foreign policy arena for achieving certain objectives in the post cold war globalized world politics is one of the inspiring spirits behind the formulation of this course.

The development of the ICT and its revolutionary role in augmenting the efficacy of the PD has expanded the scope of the PD by bringing the media and cultural diplomacy as major sub areas of the PD. Therefore this course takes cognizance of the importance of the cultural and media diplomacy as integral parts of the PD.

Unit I: Introduction

- Definitional Aspects
- Taxonomy of Public Diplomacy
- The History and the Changing Nature of Public Diplomacy
- Public Diplomacy, Public Affairs and Propaganda

Unit II: Conceptual and Theoretical Formulation

- Theory of Public Diplomacy
- Difference between diplomacy and Public Diplomacy
- Hard power, Soft Power and Public Diplomacy
- Smart Power and Public Diplomacy

Unit III: Issues in Contemporary Public Diplomacy

- Globalization
- Cultural Imperialism

- Clash of Civilizations vs. Dialogue Among Civilizations
- Emerging New Regionalism based on Regional Cultural and Civilizational Consciousness

Unit IV: Tools of Public Diplomacy

- Media-Print as well as Electronic
- The international Civil Society Institutions
- The Social Media
- The Internet and Noopolitik

READING LIST

1. Melissen, Jan, (edit) *The New Public Diplomacy: Soft Power in International Relations*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2005.
2. Cull, Nicholas J., "Public Diplomacy: Taxonomies and Histories", in Cowan, Geoffrey and Nicholas Cull, Eds., *Public Diplomacy in a Changing World*, in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 2008
3. Brown, John, "Public Diplomacy and Propaganda: Their Differences", *Knol*, 2008
<http://knol.google.com/k/john-brown/public-diplomacy-and-propaganda-their/1xhips574mqk3/2#>
4. Cull, Nicholas J., "Public Diplomacy Before Gullion: Evolution of a Phrase", USC Center on Public Diplomacy:
http://uscpublicdiplomacy.com/index.php/newsroom/pdblog_detail/060418_public_diplomcy_before_gullion_the_evolution_of_a_phrase/.
5. Gilboa, Eitan, "Searching for a Theory of Public Diplomacy", Cowan, Geoffrey and Nicholas Cull, Eds., *Public Diplomacy in a Changing World*, in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 2008
6. Gregory, Bruce, "Public Diplomacy: Sunrise of an Academic Field", in Cowan, Geoffrey and Nicholas Cull, Eds., *Public Diplomacy in a Changing World*, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 2008
7. Joseph Nye "Public Diplomacy and Soft Power" *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2008
8. Richard Arndt, *The First Resort of Kings: American Cultural Diplomacy in the Twentieth Century*, Potomac Books, 2005
9. David Caute, *The Dancer Defects: The Struggle for Cultural Supremacy during the Cold War*, Oxford University Press, 2003
10. Nigel Gould-Davies, 'The Logic of Soviet Cultural Diplomacy' *Diplomatic History*, Volume 27 Issue 2, April 2003
11. David Ronfeldt & John Arquilla "The Promise of Noopolitik" *First Monday* 12 n. 8-6 (1999/2007).
<http://firstmonday.org/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/1971/1846>
12. Robert Entman – Theorizing Mediated Public Diplomacy: the U.S. Case, *The International Journal of Press/Politics* 13 (2008)
13. Shawn Powers and Eytan Gilboa "The Public Diplomacy of Al-Jazeera"

OPTIONAL COURSE

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN CENTRAL ASIA

Course In-Charge: **Prof. Abuzar Khairi**

Introduction

This course provides an in-depth understanding of each of the five independent Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) during the programme in Area Studies. This course will discuss the key aspects of Soviet-era transformation and post-Soviet transition in Central Asia. It will also provide an introduction to the political processes in Central Asia. And course will enable the students to develop their understanding of the role of identity politics based on religion, language, clan and regional factor in the region. By developing a comprehensive understanding of the encounters between Soviet legacy and post-socialist transition, the course will enable the students to assess and engage in a comparison of the divergent trajectories of post-Soviet transition in the region.

Unit I: Introduction to Central Asia

- History of Central Asian region
- Demography of Central Asian region
- Political System of Central Asian region
- Central Asia in present world

Unit II: Emergence of Central Asia

- Soviet Modernity and Socialist Transformation
- Socialist construction and nation-building under Soviet rule
- Soviet collapse and emergence of newly independent Republics
- Ethnicity & Identity Politics

Unit III: Political Institutions in the Central Asian States

- Government Structures
- Political Institutions
- Democratic processes

Unit IV: Contemporary Issues

- Religion
- Gender
- Role of Civil Society, NGOs, and International organization in political discourse

READING LIST

1. Ahrens, Joachim and Herman W. Hoen, eds., *Institutional Reform in Central Asia: Politico-Economic Challenges*, London: Routledge. 2012.
2. Cooley, Alexander, *Great Games, Local Rules: The New Great Power Contest in Central Asia*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2012.
3. Cummings, Sally N., *Understanding Central Asia: Politics and Contested Transformations*, London: Routledge. 2012. and *Power in Central Asia Politics of*

- Spectacular*, London: Routledge, 2010.
4. Dawisha, Karen and Parrott, Bruce, eds., *Conflict, Challenge, and Change in Central Asia and Caucasus*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997.
 5. Dave, Bhawna, ed., *Politics of Modern Central Asia*, London: Routledge, 2010
 6. Heat, Tom Everett, ed., *Central Asia Aspects of Transition*, London: Routledge, 2003
 7. Schendel, Willem Van and Zurcher Erik J, ed., *Identity Politics in Central Asia and the Muslim world, Nationalism, Ethnicity And Labor In the Twentieth Century*, London: I.B Tauris, 2001
 8. Vassiliev, Alexei, ed., *Central Asia: Political and Economic Challenges in the Post Soviet Era*, London: Saqi Book, 2001.
 9. Wooden, Amanda E. and Christoph H. Stefes, eds., *The Politics of Transition in Central Asia and the Caucasus: Enduring Legacies and Emerging Challenges*, London: Routledge, 2012

OPTIONAL COURSE

DIASPORA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course In-Charge: **Dr. Bijay Ketan Pratihari**

Introduction

Since the end of Cold War Diasporas has emerged as an important determinant in foreign policies and international relations. The transnational linkages of Diasporas have significant impact on foreign policies of home and host countries. The course intends to discuss the role and impact of Diasporas in international relations, on foreign policies of home and host countries and in international civil society.

Unit I: Diaspora as a Concept

- Definition of Diaspora
- Migration process in the global context
- Diaspora's rise in the respective host countries
- Diaspora as an influence in the global context

• Unit II: Diaspora and International Relations

- Diaspora in World Affairs
- Diaspora as an instrument of foreign policy
- Diaspora as an asset
- Neo-liberalism and Diaspora

• Unit III: Migration

- Transnationalism
- Transnational Migration
- Transnational Relations
- Diaspora and citizenship issues

• Unit IV: Diaspora as an Asset

- Diasporas and transnational business network
- Diaspora as a driver for home and host countries
- Diasporas and lobby politics
- Diaspora and international civil society

READING LIST

1. Cohen, Robin, 1944- (2006) "*Diasporas: Changing meanings and limits of the concept*". In *Les diasporas dans le monde contemporain: un état des lieux. Hommes et sociétés*, edited by Berthomière, William and Chivallon, Christine, 39-48. Paris ; Pessac: Karthala
2. Knott, Kim and Seán McLoughlin. 2010. *Diasporas: Concepts, Intersections, Identities*. Zed Books
3. Milton J. Esma. 2009. *Diasporas in the Contemporary World*. Polity

4. Ragazzi, Francesco et al. (2012) Contributions to the Forum: Diaspora Politics and IR: Do We Need to Rethink the Theory? *International Political Sociology*, doi: 10.1111/j.1749-5687.2011.00152.
5. Robin Cohen. 2008. *Global Diasporas: An Introduction*. Routledge
6. Shain, Yossi and Aharon Barth. 2003. "Diasporas and International Relations Theory." *International Organization* 57: 449-479
7. Shain, Yossi. 2002. "The Role of Diasporas in Conflict Perpetuation or Resolution." *SAIS Review* 22 (2): 115–144.
8. Shain, Yossi. 2008. *Kinship and Diasporas in International Affairs*. University of Michigan Press
9. Sheffer, Gabriel, ed. 1986. *Modern Diasporas In International Politics*. St. Martin's Press
10. Sheffer, Gabriel. 2003. *Diaspora Politics: At Home Abroad*. Cambridge University Press
11. Tölölyan, Khachig. "Rethinking Diaspora(s): Stateless Power in the Transitional Moment." *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 5.1 (1996): 3–36.
12. Totoricagüena, Gloria Pilar. 2007. *Opportunity structures in diaspora relations: comparisons in contemporary multilevel politics of diaspora and transnational identity*. Center for Basque Studies, University of Nevada,
13. Varadarajan, Latha. 2010. *The Domestic Abroad: Diasporas in International Relations*. Oxford University Press, USA
14. Vertovec, Steven and Robin Cohen. 1999. *Migration, Diasporas, and Transnationalism*. Edward Elgar
15. Vertovec, Steven. 2009. *Transnationalism (Key Ideas)*. Routledge
16. Charles King and Neil J. Melvin. 1999. "Diaspora Politics Ethnic Linkages, Foreign Policy, and Security in Eurasia." *International Security* 24 (3): 108-138
17. Cohen, Robin. 2005. "New Roles for Diasporas in International Relations." *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 14 (1): 179-183
18. DeWind, Josh and Renata Segura. 2014. "Diaspora-Government Relations in Forging US Foreign Policies." In *Diaspora Lobbies and the US Government: Convergence and Divergence in Making Foreign Policy*, edited by Josh DeWind and Renata Segura, 3-28. NYU Press
19. Helmreich, Stefan. "Kinship, Nation, and Paul Gilroy's Concept of Diaspora." *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 2.2 (1992): 243-249.
20. Lacroix, Thomas. 2007. Diasporic Identity, Transnational Agency, and the Neoliberal Reconfiguration of Global Migration." *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 16 (3): 401-415
21. Larkin, Edward. 2006. "Diaspora and Empire: Toward a New Synthesis?" *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies* 15 (1):167-184

OPTIONAL COURSE

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA

Course In-Charge: **Dr. Aliva Mishra**

Introduction

Comprising 8 states and one fifth of the humanity, South Asia is one of the world's complex regions. All the states except Afghanistan have had shared colonial past, which has greatly influenced the post-independence developments creating almost identical challenges to state-making and nation-building process. In the decade following the end of the Cold War, the region has seen a wave of democratic transition though marked by chaos and violence including religious terrorism. Apart from providing a brief historical context to understand the problematic process of state formation in the region, this course aims at acquainting the students with the dynamics of political change unfolding in the post-Cold War decades.

- **Unit I: Introducing South Asia**
 - Regional Profile & Peculiarities
 - Historical Background
 - Emergence of Modern State System
 - Typology of Regime
- **Unit II: Post-Independence Political Structure & Processes**
 - Obstacles to Constitutionalism in Pakistan, Sri Lanka & Nepal
 - Unitary Form of Government and Ethno-nationalist Challenge
 - Party System in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan & Maldives
 - Military in Politics in Pakistan & Bangladesh
- **Unit III: Political Developments since the End of Cold War**
 - Democratic Transition in Pakistan, Bangladesh & Nepal
 - Post-Conflict Reconstruction Challenges in Sri Lanka & Afghanistan
 - Religious Fundamentalism & Terrorism in Pakistan, Bangladesh & Afghanistan
 - People's Movement in Nepal, Bhutan & Maldives
- **Unit IV: Civil Society & Mass Media**
 - NGOs & Human Rights Groups in Democratic transition & Consolidation
 - Role of NGOs in Economic Development
 - Mass Media in Shaping Public Opinion
 - State & Civil Society Relations

READING LIST

1. Ayesha Jalal, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia*, New Delhi, 1995.
2. J.C.Johari, *Governments and Politics of South Asia*, New Delhi, Sterling, 1991
3. S.K.Mitra and Dietmer Rothermund (eds.), *Legitimacy and Conflict in South Asia*, Delhi, Manohar, 1998.

4. R.P.Sinha and Surya Dandekar, *South Asian Politics: Ideological and Institutions*, New Delhi, Kanishka, 1998.

5. P.C.Mathur (ed.), *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Jaipur, Printwell, 1985.
6. Carol Appadurai Breckenridge and Peter van der Veer (eds.), *Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament: Perspectives on South Asia*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1993.
7. Craig Baxter, *Government and Politics in South Asia*, London, Westview Press, 1998.
8. Douglas Allen (ed.), *Religion and Political Conflict in South Asia: India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka*, Praeger/Greenwood, 1992.

SEMESTER - III

COMPULSORY COURSE

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOPOLITICS

Course In-Charge: **Prof.G.M. Shah**

Introduction

Political Geography deals with the study of relationship between geographical factors and political entities. Only where man's organization of space and historical and cultural influence upon geographical patterns are related to political organizations are we in the realm of political geography. Geopolitics is one of the important sub-disciplines of political geography which deals with the analysis of the geographic influences on power relationships in international relations. Geopolitics is concerned with the spatial requirements of a state, while political geography examines only its spatial conditions.

To determine how political organizations are influenced by and adjusted to physiographic conditions and how the influence of politics on geography and landscape give rise to spatial patterns of human organization is the aim of the political geography. The study of geopolitics is very crucial to the understanding of the behaviour of political entities in general and the great powers in particular in relation to the core and rising semi-periphery to dominate the periphery.

The present course on *Political Geography and Geopolitics* has been designed to help the post-graduation level students in developing a thorough understanding of the spatiality of intra-national and national politics as well as international relations in the framework of world systems approach to the political geography and geopolitics. The course has been structured in to four broad units and each unit has been divided into three sub-units. The first unit deals with the nature, scope and development of political geography as a distinct sub-field of geography discipline. The second unit deals with the fundamental concepts and theories of geopolitics which give it the recognition of a sub-discipline of political geography sharing close relationship with international relations. The third unit deals with the geography of imperialism, decolonization and post-colonial world to understand the contemporary world from the prism of historical political economy processes that have shaped it since the emergence of present world economy. The fourth unit deals with territory, state, nation and locality in political geography to familiarize the students with spatial structure of political entities at national and regional levels. The course can go a long way in enabling the students to develop the understanding of political phenomenon through the interface of local experience, national ideology and world reality. A detailed outline of the course is given as under:

Unit I: Nature, Scope and Development of Political Geography

- Introduction to the Political Geography: Meaning, definition, subject matter, sub-fields of political geography and its relationship with other social sciences.
- History and Development of Political Geography: Contribution of Aristotle, Strabo, Ibn Khaldun, Jean Bodin, Charles Baron de Montesquieu, Karl Ritter and Friedrich Ratzel to the field of political geography.
- Approaches to the Study of Political Geography: Organismic Approach, Chorological Approach, Spatial-Behavioural Approach and World Systems Approach.

Unit II: Fundamental Concepts and Theories of Geopolitics

- Introduction to Geopolitics: Meaning, definition and types of geopolitics; influences of social Darwinism and colonialism on the origin and development of classical geopolitics.
- Theories of Geopolitics: Geopolitical ideas of Rudolph Jellen, Heartland Theory by H.J. Mackinder; German Geopolitik of Karl Haushofer; Rimland Theory by Nicholas J. Spykman; Sea Power Theory by Alfred Thayer Mahan; Air Power Supremacy by Alexander Seversky; Unified Field Theory by Stephen B. Jones and Multi-Polar World Model by Sual B. Cohen.
- Contemporary Geopolitical Discourses: Critical Geopolitics by John Agnew, Gearoid Toal, Simon Dalby and Klaus Dodds; The Theory of Clash of Civilizations by Samuel P. Huntington; The Grand Chessboard by Zbigniew Brzezinski; End of History by Francis Fukuyama; and War and Peace in the Twenty First Century by Thomas Barnett.

Unit III: Geography of Imperialism, Decolonization and Post-Colonial World

- Formal and Informal Imperialism: Cycles of formal imperialism, geography of formal imperialism, economics of formal imperialism; trade policy, world economy and the mechanism of unequal exchange under informal imperialism.
- Theories of Imperialism: Liberal theories of imperialism; Marxist theories of imperialism; and World Systems interpretation of imperialism.
- Decolonization and Post-Colonial World: Decolonization in the periphery of Old World; the bipolar World Order and the global implications of Cold War; the formation of regional cooperation organizations; the geopolitical and socio-economic impact of the disintegration of the communist bloc and the interventions of capitalist core in the global periphery.

Unit IV: Territory, State, Nation and Locality in Political Geography

- Territory and Territoriality: Territorial structure of sovereign states with special reference to core areas, capital cities, frontiers and boundaries; territorial behaviour, functions and strategies of territoriality.
- Concepts and Theories of State, Nation and Nationalism: Hartshorne's Theory of Territorial Integration; The Pluralistic Theory of State, Marxist Theories of State, the State in the world economy; the doctrine of nationalism, nationalism in practice and Nairn's Theory of nationalism.
- Political Ecology of Localities: Ecological Theory- the hidden political dimension; ecology as spatial structure; political socialization in place; the ideology and locality; place and protest; the Political Location Theory; locational conflicts and the politics of boundaries.

READING LIST

1. Agnew, J. (2003); *Geopolitics: Re-visioning World Politics*; 2nd edition, Routledge, London.
2. Brzezinski, Zbigniew; (1997); *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geo-strategic Imperatives*, Basic Books.

3. Cohen, Saul B. (2003); *Geopolitics of World System*; Rowman and Littlefield; Lanham.
4. Dikshit, R.D. (2000); *Political Geography: The Spatiality of Politics*; Tata Macgraw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Dodds, K. and D. Atkinson (eds.); (2000); *Geopolitical Traditions: A Century of Geopolitical Thought*; Routledge, London
6. Francis Fukuyama, (1995);“The End of History”, in Toal; Dalby and Routledge (eds.); *The Geopolitics Reader*; pp. 114-124.
7. Glassner, Martin Ira and Chuck Fahrer (2004); *Political Geography*, John Wiley; Danvers, Massachusetts.
8. Gray, Colins, S. and Sloan, Geoffrey (eds.); (1999); *Geopolitics, Geography and Strategy*; Frank Cass, London.
9. Extracts from *The Geopolitics Reader*; H.J. Mackinder, “ The Geographical Pivot of History”; Haushofer, “Why Geopolitik?”; Kennan, G., “The Sources of Soviet Conduct, 78-81. “The Truman Doctrine”.
10. Jones, Michael, Rhys Jones and Michael Woods (2004); *An Introduction to Political Geography: Space, Place and Politics*; Routledge, London.
11. Samuel, P. Huntington, “The Clash of Civilizations”, in Toal ; Dalby; Routledge (eds.)*The Geopolitics Reader*; pp. 159-169.
12. Spykman, N.J. *The Geography of Place*; Harcour Brace, New York.
13. Taylor, P.J. (1985); *Political Geography: World Economy, Nation-State and Locality*; Longman, London, New York.
14. Thomas P.M. Barnett, (2004); *The Pentagon’s New Map: War and Peace in the Twenty-First Century*; Penguin, London
15. Tuathail, Gearoid O and Dalby, Simon (eds.); (1998); *Rethinking Geopolitics*, Routledge, London.

COMPULSORY COURSE

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Course In-Charge: **Prof. Mathew Joseph C**

UNIT I: Introduction to International Political Economy

- What is International Political Economy?
- Relationship between States and Markets
- Post World War II Economic Institutions (The Bretton Wood Institutions)
- Politics of International Trade,

UNIT II: Theoretical Approaches

- Mercantilism
- Economic Liberalism
- Dependency Theory
- Modern World Systems Theory

UNIT III: The Developing World in the International Political Economy

- The Development debate
- North-South Divide
- Neo-colonialism and Role of MNCs
- The political economy of Sustainable urbanisation

UNIT IV: The Consequences of Globalisation

- Rise of Neo-Liberalism
- Globalisation Inequality and Development
- New forms of Global Power and Resistance (WEF vs. WSF)
- The Rise of Asian Economies

Reading List

Alison M.S. Watson, *An Introduction to International Political Economy* (Chennai: Viva Continuum, 2007)

Andre Gunder Frank

Axel Hulsemeier (ed.), *International Political Economy: A Reader* (Ontario: Oxford University Press, 2010)

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

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

David Held, Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt and Jonathan Perraton, *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1999)

David N. Balaam and Michael Veseth, *Readings in International Political Economy* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996)

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

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

Frank Lechner and John Boli (ed.), *The Globalisation Reader* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2014)

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

Henrik Secher Marcussen and Jens Erik Torp, *The Internationalization of Capital: The Prospects for the Third World* (London: Zed Books, 1982)

Immanuel Wallerstein,

John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001 and later editions)

John Ravenhill, *Global Political Economy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008)

Karen Mingst, *Essentials of International Relations* (New York: W.W. Norton Co., 2003)

Kendall W. Stiles and Tsuneo Akaba (eds.) *International Political Economy: A Reader* (New York: Harper Collins, 1991)

Mark Berger and Heloise Weber, *Rethinking the Third World: International Development and World Politics* (Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014)

Mark Rupert and M. Scott Solomon, *Globalisation and International Political Economy: The Politics of Alternative Futures* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2006)

Mathew Watson, *Foundations of International Political Economy* (Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005)

Miles Kahler (ed.), *The Politics of International Debt*, (Cornell University Press 1986)

Miles Kahler (ed.), *Capital Flows and Financial Crises*, (Cornell University Press 1998)

Mitchell A Seligson and John T. Passe-Smith (eds.), *Development and Under-Development: The Political Economy of Global Inequality* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2008)

Richard Stubbs and Geoffrey R. D Underhill, *Political Economy and the Changing Global Order* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994)

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

Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007)

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

Robert O'Brian and Marc Williams, *Global Political Economy: Evolution and Dynamics* (Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004)

Samir Amin, *Delinking: Towards a Polycentric World* (London: Zed Books, 1990).

Simon Bromley, Maureen Mackintosh, William Brown and Marc Wuyts (eds.), *Making the International: Economic Interdependence and Political Order* (London: Pluto Press, 2004)

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

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

Susan Strange, *States and Markets: An Introduction to International Political Economy* (New York: Basil Blackwell, 1988)

The Independent Commission on International Development Issues, *North-South: A Programme for Survival* (London: Pan Books, 1980).

Tyrone Ferguson, *The Third World and Decision Making in the International Monetary Fund: The Quest for Full and Effective Participation* (Pinter, 1988)

Vinod K. Aggarwal, *Debt Games: Strategic Interaction in International Debt Rescheduling* (Cambridge University Press, 1996)

OPTIONAL COURSE (Any two have to be chosen from courses offered)

OPTIONAL COURSE

THE CONCEPT OF SECURITY: THEORETICAL APPROACHES AND DEBATES

Course In-Charge: Prof. Ajay Darshan Behera

Introduction

Traditional security studies were overwhelmed with the problem of force in international politics. Therefore, military-focused, state-centrism was at the heart of traditional security studies. Beginning with the Cold War period, security studies have evolved and are subject to debates as a result of the transformation in international politics. This course, following a discussion of traditional understandings of security, discusses various other contemporary attempts which are broader in purpose and scholarly treatment than were Cold War period security studies. The objective of the course is to understand the conceptions of security in its historicity and the underlying debates. The course also critically analyses the changing connotations of security and evaluates the assumptions and theories that underpin alternative conceptualisations of security as reflected through recent debates – like the most appropriate ‘referent object’ for security, ‘broadening’ security beyond military issues, and the concept of ‘securitisation.’ The differences and common ground between these approaches is highlighted through a consideration of key debates in contemporary security studies. Finally, the course re-examines security conceptions in the light of globalisation.

Unit I: The Concept of Security

- Traditional/Realist and Neorealist Conceptions
- Liberalism
- Post-Positivist Conceptions
- Post-Cold War and Post 9/11: The Crisis in Security Studies

Unit II: Theoretical Approaches

- Structural Realism
- Social Constructivism
- Critical Security Studies
- Feminist Conceptions

Unit III: The Changing Connotation of Security

- The Level of Analysis Problem
- Copenhagen School and the Securitisation Model
- Deepening and Broadening the Security Debates
- Human Security and the Debate on Security Referent

Unit IV: Globalisation and Security

- The Changing World Order
- Globalisation, Development and Security
- Neoliberalism and Security
- Intervention and the Challenges to Sovereignty in the Post-Cold War Period

READING LIST

Essential Reading

1. Alan Collins (ed.), *Contemporary Security Studies* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010)
2. Barry Buzan, Ole Weaver and Jaap de Wilde (eds.), *Security: A New Framework for Analysis* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1998)
3. Barry Buzan, *People, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post- Cold War Era*, 2nd ed. (Boulder: Lynne Rienner; 1991)
4. Brian L. Job, (ed.), *The (In)Security Dilemma: National Security of Third World States*, (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1992)
5. Caroline Thomas, *In Search of Security: The Third World in International Relations* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1987).
6. Keith Krause, and Michael C. William (eds.) *Critical Security Studies*, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1997)
7. Michael Sheehan, *International Security: An Analytical Survey* (New York: Lynne Rienner Publisher, 2006)
8. Mohammed Ayoob, *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1995)
9. Robert Patman, *Security in a Post-Cold War World* (London: Macmillan Press Limited, 1999)
10. Ronnie Lipschutz (ed.), *On Security* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1995)

Suggested Readings

1. Anthony F. Lang (ed.), *Just Intervention* (Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2003)
2. Barry Buzan and Ole Waever, (ed.), *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2004
3. Christopher Bertram (ed.), *Third World Conflict and International Security* (London: Macmillan Press Ltd., 1982)
4. Edward E. Azar and Chung-in Moon, (eds.), *National Security in the Third World: The Management of Internal and External Threats*, (College Park: Centre for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland, 1988)
5. Edward A. Kolodziej, *Security and International Relations* (New York: Cambridge, 2005)
6. ICISS, *The Responsibility to Protect*, Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (Ottawa, December 2001)
7. Joel S. Migdal, *Strong Societies and Weak States: State-Social Relations and State Capabilities in the Third World* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1988)
8. Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Globalisation and Its Discontents* (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2002)
9. Ken Booth (ed.), *Critical Security Studies and World Politics* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2005)
10. Ken Booth, (ed.), *Statecraft and Security: The Cold War and Beyond* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998)
11. Ken Booth and Tim Dunne (eds.) *Worlds in Collision: Terror and the Future of Global Order* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2002)
12. Lloyd Pettiford and Melissa Curley, *Changing Security Agendas and the Third World* (London: Pinter, 1999)

13. Michael E. Brown, (ed.), *Ethnic Conflict and International Security* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1993)
14. Michael E. Brown (ed.), *Grave New World: Security Challenges in the 21st century* (Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2003)
15. Michael T. Klare and Daniel C. Thomas (eds.), *World Security: Trends and Challenges at Century's End* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991)
16. Muthiah Alagappa (ed.), *Asian Security Practice: Material and Ideational Influence* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1998)
17. Richard Wyn Jones, *Security, Strategy and Critical Theory* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1999)
18. Robert J. Art and Kenneth N. Waltz (eds.), *The Use of Force: Military Power and International Politics* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2004)
19. Robert Patman, (ed.), *Globalisation and Conflict: National Security in a 'New' Strategic Era* (New York: Routledge, 2006)
20. Roger Carey and Trevor C. Solomon, (eds.), *International Security in the Modern World*, (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992).
21. Sean M. Lynn-Jones and Steven E. Miller (eds.), *Global Dangers: Changing Dimensions of International Security* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1995)
22. Stephanie G. Neuman and Robert Harkavy (eds.) *Changing Security Agendas and the Third World* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1979)
23. Stuart Croft and Terry Terriff, (eds.), *Critical Reflections on Security and Change* (London: Frank Cass, 2000)

OPTIONAL COURSE

IDENTITY POLITICS IN WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

Course In-Charge: **Prof. Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

West Asia and North Africa (WANA) is not a monolithic sub-region in wider sense. Elements of convergence and divergence have been operating through multiple layers involving cooperation and confrontation on matters subjects to time and situation. This reality debunks the monolithic ideas of the WANA as being propounded by the Orientalists. This reality functions in deterministic way in defining the politics and the politics of identity in the region.

This region has been the victim of long irredentist behavoiur of the European (Western) powers. The uninterrupted foreign interventions have also played in creating new grounds for politics with implications on identity.

The intra region dynamics of change has always been controversial and sometimes full with warring elements. This has also played factor in deciding the contours of the identity politics in the region.

The history of state formation and the dynamics of the formation of various social and economic classes have always been at the core of the identity politics n the region.

The preceding decades have witnessed the dramatic rise of religious assertion in political matters with huge implications on the entire gamut of other aspects of society and politics.

Last but not the least, this region is the most vital and integral part of the global system or order because of its unique geostrategic, geo-economic and geopolitical groundings. Therefore, this part has never been immune to the change taking place outside of its traditional thinking boundaries.

This course has been designed to facilitate the higher academic pursuit in the field of the politics of identity in the context of WANA region by applying the modern conceptual-theoretical frame of critical analysis with the hope that this would produce more tenable literature on the subject matter.

Unit I: Introduction

- Definitional Frameworks of Politics and Identity
- Theoretical and Conceptual Frameworks of the Politics of Identity
- Changing Meaning and Contours of Identity in Modern World.
- Place of Identity in Modern Politics: An Over View

Unit II: Linkage between Politics and Identity

- Political Anthropology and the Politics of Identity
- Politicisation of Identity or the Politics of Identification: A Theoretical Approach
- Globalisation and the Rise of Politics of Identity at the Sub-Regional Levels
- Changing Global Order and the Pressing Issues in the Politics of Identity

Unit III: Politics and Identity in West Asia and North Africa

- Colonialism, Nationalism and the beginning of new politics and Identity Formation
- Arab Nationalism, Iranian Nationalism and Turkish Nationalism and the Meta Narratives on Islam and Nationalism and the Perennial Question of National Identity
- History and the Dynamics of Modern State Formation and the Identity Question
- The Project of Zionism, Creation of Israel and the Beginning of New Politics for New Identity

Unit IV: New West Asia and North Africa

- The Politics of Islamism and the Formation of Religious–Political Identity
- Lingering of the Question of Palestine and the Geopolitics of the Politics of Identity
- Arab Uprising and the New Direction in the Politics of Identity
- New Demographic Landscapes, New Ethno-Sectarian and Gender Politics of Identity.

READING LIST

1. Michael G. Schatzberg, *Political Legitimacy in Middle Africa: Father, Family, Food* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2001).
2. Dale F. Eickelman and James Piscatori, *Muslim Politics*, new ed. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003).
3. Jonathan Spencer, "Post-colonialism and the Political Imagination," *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* 3, no. 1 (March 1997)
4. David D. Laitin, *Hegemony and Culture: Politics and Religious Change among the Yoruba* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986)
5. Lynch, Marc. *The Arab Uprising: The Unfinished Revolutions of the New Middle East*. New York: PublicAffairs, 2012.
6. Owen, Roger. *State, Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East*. 3rd ed. London: Routledge, 2004
7. Brumberg, Daniel. "Democratization in the Arab World? The Trap of Liberalized
8. Bellin, Eva. "The Robustness of Authoritarianism in the Middle East: Exceptionalism in Comparative Perspective." *Comparative Politics* 36, no. 2 (January 2004):
9. Cook, Steven A. *Ruling But Not Governing: The Military and Political Development in Egypt, Algeria, and Turkey*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007.
10. Bayat, Asef. *Making Islam Democratic: Social Movements and the Post-Islamist Turn*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2007.
11. Wickham, Carrie Rosefsky. *Mobilizing Islam: Religion, Activism, and Political Change in Egypt*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2002.
12. Bayat, Asef. *Life as Politics: How Ordinary People Change the Middle East*.
13. Halliday, Fred (1993) 'Orientalism and its Critics,' *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 20(2),
14. Lebovic, James and William Thompson (2006) 'An Illusionary or Elusive Relationship? The Arab Israeli Conflict and Repression in the Middle East,' *Journal of Politics* 68(3),
15. Fuller, Graham (2002) 'The Future of Political Islam,' *Foreign Affairs* 81(2), pp. 4860.
16. Kepel, Gilles and Anthony Roberts (2006) *Jihad: The train of political Islam*. London: I.B. Tauris.

OPTIONAL COURSE

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

Course In-Charge: **Prof. Mujib Alam**

Introduction

This course provides an in-depth introduction to historical as well as contemporary international relations of West Asian and North African states. The region, called by many as 'Middle East', is characterised as a unique sub-system of the larger international system due to its historical and socio-cultural antecedents. The course is designed at exploring mainly the political, economic and cultural relationships between and among states of the region as well as their interactions with external powers having implications for the region. The period of exploration spans from World War I to the present times and the aspects of analysis include conflict/war, efforts at peace and conflict resolution, incidence of cooperation in the form of alliance and regional integration, inter-state relations based on natural resources (especially oil), identity and religion. Besides, the course explores the role and involvement of selected external and regional players that shape and characterise the international relations of the region.

Unit I: Introduction and Historical Overview

- A general introduction to the region; explanation of geographical terminologies relevant for the region like Middle East, Levant, Mashriq, Maghrib, Anatolia, and MENA/WANA; people and their contemporary sociological makeup; The study of WANA region as an international sub-system
- The Ottoman and Qajar Empires and their interactions with Western powers during the 20th century; World War I, western colonial policy in the region and the international agreements; disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, the Mandate system and emergence of the modern state system in the WANA region
- An overview of inter-state relations in the region post-World War II (during the Cold War and post-Cold War periods)

Unit II: Themes and Issues in International Relations of the Region-I

- The Arab-Israeli conflict and aspects of peace-making efforts
- Other major conflicts and wars in the region: Three Gulf Wars and inter-state relations in the region (Iran-Iraq War; Second Gulf War; 2003 Iraq War)
- The 'Arab Spring' and its effects on the international relations of regional states

Unit III: Themes and Issues in International Relations of the Region-II

- Regional and international dimensions of oil politics
- Islam, identity and inter-state relations of the region
- Regionalism, regional organizations, alliances and intra-regional cooperation

Unit IV: Actors in International Relations of the Region

- External powers (United States, Russia, Europe & China) in the region: Their involvement in regional affairs and interactions with regional countries
- Interactions between/among major regional players (Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia & Egypt)

- India and West Asia: nature and aspects of contemporary relations, especially with the GCC countries

READING LIST

1. Louise Fawcett (ed.), *International Relations of the Middle East*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2013, 3rd edition.
2. Fred Halliday, *The Middle East in International Relations: Power, Politics and Ideology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2005.
3. Mehran Kamrava, *International Politics of the Persian Gulf*, Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, 2011.
4. William L. Cleveland and Martin Bunton, *A History of the Contemporary Middle East*, Westview, Boulder, CO, 2009.
5. Raymond Hinnebusch, *The International Relations of the Middle East*, Manchester University Press, Manchester & New York, 2003.
6. Carl Brown (ed.), *The Diplomacy of the Middle East: The International Relations of Regional and Outside Powers*, I.B. Tauris, New York, 2001.
7. Raymond Hinnebusch and Anoushiravan Ehteshami (eds.), *The Foreign Policies of the Middle East States*, Lynne Rienner Pub., Boulder, CO, 2001.
8. F. Gregory Gause, III, *The International Relations of the Persian Gulf*, Cambridge University Press, 2009.
9. Nonneman G. (ed.), *Analyzing Middle East Foreign Policies*, Routledge, 2005.
10. Milton-Edwards, Beverly, *Contemporary Politics in the Middle East*, Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 2006, 2nd edition.

OPTIONAL COURSE

COLONIALISM AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA

Course In-Charge: **Dr. Bijay Ketan Pratihari**

Introduction

African countries are the latest in the block to get independence in the 1960s. Unlike in Asia the national movement in Africa was very short and in some countries it was non-existent. Independence has brought its own problems. New problems like national integration, ethnic strife, problems of governance, political corruption, and economic underdevelopment, social unrests surfaced. The African leaders thought that independence would solve these problems by bringing a new political and economic order. But the euphoria did not last long. The dreams of economic development, national self-reliance and African unity remained elusive. African countries became increasingly impoverished and more dependent on foreign aid than ever before. Therefore Africa is the classic case of lack of governance.

Unit I: Colonialism and its Impact

- Colonial Empires
- Scramble for Africa
- African resistance and reaction
- Various colonial policies and its impact on Africa
- Economic underdevelopment of Africa
- Colonial Legacies

Unit II: Origin and Evolution of African Nationalism

- Evolution of African nationalism after World War II
- Nationalist Movement in major African countries
- Achievement of independence

Unit III: Problems of Independence

- Political, & Economic situation in African Countries at the time of Independence
- Problems of Integration & Nation- building
- Social Change
- Economic Underdevelopment

Unit IV: Democratic Development in Africa

- Party System in Africa
- One-party rule in Africa
- Democratic Movements in Africa (second phase)
- Evolution of democracy in Africa

Unit V: Military Rule in Africa

- Military as an institution in Africa
- Military as an alternate model in Africa
- Military coups in Africa

READING LIST

1. Mahamood Mamdani, "Citizen and Subjects: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of late Colonialism", Princeton University press, 1996
2. -----, "When victims become killer: Colonialism, Nationalism, and Genocide in Rwanda", Princeton University Press, 2001
3. William Zartman, "Collapsed States: The disintegration and Restoration of Legitimate authority", Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 1995
4. W. Rodney, "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa", TPH, Dar-es-Salaam, 1991.
5. Basil Davidson, "The Black man's Burden: Africa and the curse of the nation state", Times Books, New York.
6. Thomas Hodgkin, "Nationalism in Colonialism Africa", Frederick Muller, London, 1956
7. Basil Davidson, "The search for Africa: History, Culture, Politics", Random House, New York, 1994
8. Ali A Mazrui, (ed.), "Africa since 1935", University of California Press, Berkeley, 1999
9. John Iiiff, "Africans: The History of a Continent", Cambridge University Press, New York, 1995
10. John D Hargreaves, "Decolonisations in Africa", Longman, London, 1996
11. John D Fage & William Tordoff, "A History of Africa", Routledge, New York, 2001
12. David Birmingham, "The Decolonisation of Africa", Ohio University Press, 1995
13. Basil Davidson, "Modern Africa: A social and Political History, Longman, New York, 1994
14. David N Abdulai, "African Renaissance: Challenges solutions and the Road Ahead", Asean Academic, London, 2001
15. Samir Amin, "Imperialism and Unequal Development", Sussex, 1977
16. J. S. Coleman & Roseberg, "Political parties and national Integration in Tropical Africa", Berkley, California, UCP, 1964
17. Anirudha Gupta, Government and Politics in Africa, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1974
18. A. R. Zolberg, "Creating Political Order": The Party –States of West Africa, Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966
19. D. Austin, "Politics in Ghana", Oxford University Press, London, 1964
20. C. G. Rosberg, Jr (ed), "Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa", University of California Press, Berkeley, 1964
21. R. B. Collier, "Regimes in Tropical Africa: Changing Forms of Supremacy.1945-75", University of California Press, Berkeley, 198

OPTIONAL COURSE

ENVIRONMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course In-Charge: **Dr. Abhiruchi Ojha**

Introduction

Environmental issues have become a fundamental element of the international political agenda due to their relationship with economy, natural resources and human security. This course is important from both the perspective of environmental studies and international relations. The course aims to equip the students of International and Area Studies with an understanding of the functioning of governments, international institutions, corporations and society address global environmental problems (including climate change, biodiversity loss, trade in hazardous waste, ozone depletion). It attempts to introduce the theories of international relations to address global environmental problems.

Unit I: International Environmental Problems

- Globalization of Environmental Concerns and Political Action
- Global commons issues, transboundary environmental problems
- Local cumulative problems (national) problems
- Environmental change and human security

Unit II: Actors in International Environmental Politics

- Nation States and North-South divide
- State led Environmental governance
- Non- State Environmental governance

Unit III: Environmental Treaty Regimes

- Study of Climate Change
- Biodiversity and Hazardous Waste Trade Regime their effectiveness and role in environmental protection and sustainability.

Unit IV: International Relations and Environmental Politics

- Contributions of the environment to International Relations Theory
- Political economy
- Globalization and Political Ecology
- Trans-national Movements linking environment and social justice

READING LIST

1. Anderson, Steiner, Geir Homeland (eds).2012. International Environmental Agreements. Routledge, New York.
2. Barret Scot. 2003. Environment and Statecraft: the strategy of environmental treaty making: Oxford Univ. Press.
3. Edith Brown Weiss and Harold K. Jacobson. 1998. Engaging Countries: Strengthening Compliance with International Environmental Accords. Cambridge Press.

4. Jean- Frederic Morin and Amandive Orsini. 2015. Essential Concepts of Global Environmental governance. Earthscan Publications.
5. Jennifer A. Elliot. 2013. An Introduction to Sustainable Development. Routledge Publication.
6. John Baylis, Steve Smith, Patricia Owens. 2011. The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations. Oxford Univ. Press.
7. Lynn M. Wagner. 2013. "A Forty Year Search For a Single Negotiating Text: Rio+20 as a Post- Agreement Negotiation". *International Negotiation* 18 (3): 333- 366.
8. Pamela S. Chasele, David L. Dawine, Janet Welsh Brown. 2006. Global Environmental Politics. Westview Press.
9. Regina Axelrod, David Leonard Downie and Norman J. Vig. 2005 (ed) *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law and Policy*. Earthscan Publication.
10. World Commission on Environment and Development. 1987. *Our Common Future*. Oxford Univ. Press.

CBCS Course

CBCS COURSE (MA (Politics : International & Area Studies))

Semester I (July-December)

INTRODUCTION TO WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

Course In-Charge: **Dr. Mohammad Sohrab**

Introduction

This course intends to introduce the West Asia and North Africa in terms of evolution of its political and social geography, cultural anthropology and the role of religion in shaping its civilizational foundation and cultural attributes. Another vital objective of this paper is to introduce the region in its own perspective(s).

West Asia and North Africa is endowed with strong elements for defining its organic unity in terms of common tribal social anthropology, language, ethnicity and common cosmology. The tragic irony is that despite this, the region is fragmented and has been undergoing implosion. This paper definitely intends to critically analyze the factors and historical and contemporary reasons for the contemporary conflict ridden scenarios.

West Asia and North Africa is at the crossroads connecting three continents and therefore acquires immense geostrategic significance in regional and world politics. This paper is also designed to shed light on the patterns of its relationship with outside world and the perennially working dynamics for defining and sustain the relationship.

Finally, this paper also supposes to highlight the salient features of the ongoing identity politics in the region which is at the core of regional and international politics today.

Unit I: West Asia and North Africa

- Historical Evolution
- Major Civilizations
- Cultural Anthropology
- Evolution of Religion

Unit II: Political History of West Asia and North Africa

- Imperial Period
- Colonial Period
- Post-Colonial History
- Modern State Systems

Unit III: Political Economy of West Asia and North Africa

- Fundamental Characteristics of the Political Economy
- Political Economy of the existing Politics
- Rentier Economy, Society and State
- Political Economy of Regional Cooperation

Unit IV: Society, Religion and Civilization

- Fundamental Characteristics of Modern Day Society

- Elements of Organic Social Unity and the Philosophy of Social Cosmology
- Societal Values, Religion and Identity
- Religion, Culture and Gender

READING LIST

1. Fahd al- Semmari (Edt), (2010), A History of the Arabian Peninsula, I.B. TAURIS, London
2. Jorg Matthias Determann (2014): Historiography in Saudi Arabia: Globalization and the State in the Middle East, I.B. TAURIS, London
3. Michaelle L. Browsers (2009): Political Ideology in the Arab World: Accommodation and Transformation, Cambridge University Press, London
4. Rodney Wilson (2015): Islam and Economic Policy, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY PRESS, EDINBURGH
5. Charles Tripp (2006): Islam and the Moral Economy, Cambridge University Press, London
6. Jonathan Lyons (2014): Islam Through Western Eyes: From the Crusades to the War on Terrorism, Colombia University Press, New York
7. Tariq Ramadan (2012): Islam and the Arab Awakening, Oxford University Press, London
8. Edward Said (1978), Orientalism, Penguin Press, London
9. Madawi Al-Rasheed (2015): Muted Modernists: The Struggle Over Divine Politics in Saudi Arabia, Hurst & Company, London
10. Oliver Roy (2007) : The Politics of Chaos in the Middle East, HURST & COMPANY, LONDON
11. Luke M. Herrington, Alasdair Mackay & Jeffrey Haynes (eds) (2015), Nations Under God: The Geopolitics of Faith in the Twenty-First Century, E-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PUBLISHING.