

# Syllabus

## Ph.D.



**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**

# SYLLABUS

## PhD (International Studies)

### I. Compulsory Courses

1. Research Methodology  
*Prof G. M. Shah*
2. Research and Publication Ethics  
*Prof. Kamal-ul-Nabi (Course Coordinator), Department of Commerce, JMI*
3. Annotated Bibliography/Term Paper  
*(Respective Supervisor)*

### II. Optional Courses (choose two)

1. Introduction to International Studies  
*Prof G. M. Shah (Course Coordinator)*
2. Political Geography  
*Prof. G M Shah*
3. Media in the Third World  
*Prof. Rashmi Doraiswamy (Upto 31-08-2025)*
4. Government and Politics in South Asia  
*Prof. Mathew Joseph C.*
5. Society and Politics in West Asia  
*Prof. Mohd Sohrab*
6. Foreign Policy of Contemporary Turkey  
*Prof. Mujeeb Alam*

# Profile

The Academy of International Studies (formerly Academy of Third World Studies) is one of the foremost Area Studies Centres in India, engaged in research and teaching on contemporary international issues and themes from interdisciplinary perspectives. The focus areas of teaching and research, which include countries and sub-regions, cover South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, East Asia and Africa. The disciplinary focus of the Academy's academic activities encompasses political, economic, social and cultural dimensions of global/international affairs and issues, mainly of a contemporary nature. Thrust areas include the study of political and socio-economic processes; institutional structures; political, economic and socio-cultural changes and developments from an international and comparative framework.

The Academy offers M.A. & Ph.D. Programmes in International Studies.

The Academy's engagements include undertaking high quality research by faculty and research scholars; teaching; organizing talks/lectures, national and international conferences/seminars/ symposia/workshops; publishing and disseminating research works.

The Academy was established as the 'Academy of Third World Studies' in 1988, initially in Project-mode, under the initiative of the then Prime Minister, Shri. Rajiv Gandhi, to conduct inter-disciplinary research on social, political and economic issues pertaining to developing countries. In 1998 the Academy became a full-fledged area studies centre in the University after formal status was accorded by the University Grants Commission (UGC). Subsequently it was named after one of the co-founders of Jamia Millia Islamia, Maulana Mohamed Ali Jauhar. The Academy got its present name in 2011 and has acquired broader focus since then. The teaching and research at M.Phil/Ph.D level was started at the Academy since the 2007-08 academic session.

Within the Academy there are four UGC sanctioned programmes on Afghanistan Studies, Central Asian Studies, China Studies, and Pakistan Studies. The activities of the Academy are guided and supervised by a Committee of Studies, a Board of Management, the University Ordinances and the UGC guidelines. The Academy has also undertaken several important national and international projects.

The AIS has its own library and documentation centre, named after Dr. Abid Husain, another founding member of Jamia Millia Islamia. It has more than 25,000 books and journals. A large number of books have been gifted by the Devahuti Damodar Library, the family of Nikhil Chakarvarty, H.Y. Sharda Prasad, S. Shahid Mehdi and Barun Ray.

## Faculty

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

## **COURSES OFFERED FOR PHD PROGRAMMES (July – December)**

### **Compulsory Courses for the Ph.D. Programme**

1. Research Methodology
2. Research and Publication Ethics
3. Annotated Bibliography/Term Paper

### **Optional Courses for Ph.D. Programme (choose two)**

1. Introduction to International Studies
2. Political Geography
3. Media in the Third World
4. Government and Politics in South Asia
5. Society and Politics in West Asia
6. Foreign Policy of Contemporary Turkey

## **COMPULSORY COURSE**

### **PH.D. COMPULSORY COURSE (July – December)**

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Course In Charge – Prof. G.M. Shah**

##### **Introduction**

The Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Programme in International Studies has been devised to empower the Ph.D. Scholars with the latest and most sophisticated techniques applicable to social science research. Keeping in view the interdisciplinary nature of the Academy of International Studies the course is of general nature and has been devised for all social science disciplines. The course has been structured in to five units and each unit is divided in to three sub-units.

The main objectives of this course are:

- To introduce the field of ‘research’ to the research scholars;
- To make them informed about various concepts, approaches and methods of social science research;
- To make them aware about the whole ‘process of social science research’;
- To improve their skills of authentic and accurate data and information collection;
- To make them aware about the quantification and the graphical representation of the available data and information;
- To introduce them to the ways of analysis and interpretation of the data and information; and
- To develop their skills of research communication in a professional manner.

##### **Unit I: Nature of Social Science Research**

- Meaning and Definition of ‘Research’, ‘Social Science Research’ and ‘Research Methodology,’ Significance, Objectives, and Basic Assumptions of Social Science Research.
- Approaches of Research, Inter Disciplinary Research, Essentials of Interdisciplinary
- Approach and Need for Interdisciplinary Approach in Social Science Research.
- Objectivity in Social Science Research, Avoiding Subjectivity and Achieving objectivity in Social Science Research and Difficulties in Social Science Research

##### **Unit II: Methods and Techniques of Social Science Research**

- Methods of Study and Techniques of Study, Distinctions between Method and Technique of Research, Forms of ‘Scientific Method’, Difference between ‘Scientific Method’ and ‘Philosophical Method’
- Types of Research: Fundamental vs Applied Research; Descriptive vs Analytical Research; Quantitative vs Qualitative Research; Conceptual vs Empirical Research; Exploratory vs Formalized Research; and Historical Research,
- Research Methods: Quantitative Method, Qualitative Method, Historical Method, Comparative Method, Observation Method, Case Study Method, and Experimental Method.

### **Unit III: Problem Formulation, Hypothesis Building and the Research Design**

- Meaning and Definition of 'Problem Formulation', Types of Problems in Social Sciences, Components of a Research Problem and Sources of Research Problem.
- Definition of 'Hypothesis', Forms and Sources of Hypothesis, Types and Functions of Hypothesis, Utility of Hypothesis and Testing of Hypothesis.
- Meaning and Definition of 'Research Design', Relation Between Problem Formulation and Research Design, Types of Research Designs, Major Steps in Preparing a Research Design and Factors Affecting Research Design.

### **Unit IV: Methods of Data Collection and Sources of Data and Information**

- Meaning and Definition of 'Sampling' and 'Sample Design', Fundamental Concepts and Procedures of Sampling, Types of Sampling, Advantages and Disadvantages of Sampling.
- Use of Schedules, Questionnaires and Interview Guides in Collection of Primary Data and Information.
- Documentary Sources of Primary and Secondary Data, Classification of Documents, Advantages and Disadvantages of Secondary Sources of Data.

### **Unit V: Data Processing and Statistical Application Research Communication**

- Steps in Data Processing: The Tabulation, Analysis and Interpretation of Data.
- Statistical Methods for Social Science Research: Percentages, Frequency Distribution, Measures of Central Tendency, Correlation Method and Trend Analysis.
- Meaning of Research Report, Stages in Preparation of Research Report, Structure of Research Report and Main Components of a Research Report.

### **READING LIST**

- Bhattacharjee Anol; (2011); *Social Science Research: Principles, Methods and Practices*, University of Florida, U.S.A.
- Caltung, John; (1980); *Theory and Methods of Social Research*.
- Dawson, Catherine; (2002); *Practical Research Methods*; UBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.
- Durrant, G. Bissel; (2004); *A Typology of Research Methods Within Social Sciences*,
- Kothari, C.R.; (2004); *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*; New Age International Publishers Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi.
- Kumar, Ranjit; (2005); *Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*; (IInd Edition); Pearson Education, Singapore.
- Mahmood, Aslam; (1992); *Statistical Methods in Geographical Studies*; Rajesh Publications, New Delhi.
- Misra, R.P.;(1988); *Research Methodology: A Hand Book*; Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- Nicholas, Walliman (...); *Your Research Project* (IInd Edition); Vistar Publications, New Delhi.
- Pierce, Roger (2008); *Research Methods in Politics: A Practical Guide*; Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Sadhu, A.N, Singh Amarjit; (1980); *Research Methodology in Social Sciences*.
- Saravanvale, P. (1991); *Research Methodology*, 15, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

- Sharma, R.D. (1988); *Research Methods in Social Sciences*.
- Somekh Bridget, Cathy Lewin (2004); *Research Methods in Social Sciences*; (1<sup>st</sup> Edition); Sage Publications Ltd. New Delhi.



**Ph.D. OPTIONAL COURSE (July – December)**

**INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

**Course In-Charge: Director, AIS**

**UNIT I : EVOLUTION OF WORLD ORDER**

**1. The Evolution of the State System** (*Prof Ajay Darshan Behera*)

**2. International History** (*Prof Abuzar Khairi*)

This section will focus on international history, and the events after the Second World War. It will introduce debates and discussions about approaches to international relations as well as history itself.

- (i) First World War
- (ii) Second World War
- (iii) The Cold War
- (iv) Post-Cold war Period

**3. Colonialism, Decolonisation, Nationalism, Nation State** (*Dr Bijay Ketan Pratihari*)

This section will discuss the concept of colonialism, its meaning and operation by various colonial powers. The end of the Second World War period saw the rise of nationalism in various colonies of the developing countries. One of the results of the nationalism was the starting of decolonisation processes and the emergence of newly independent states in the world.

- (i) Colonialism and its Impact
- (ii) Rise of Nationalism in colonies
- (iii) Decolonisation Process
- (iv) Emergence of Nationalism

**4. Globalisation and Evolving World Order** (*Dr Aliva Mishra*)

- (i) Background, Concept & Meaning
- (ii) Forces & Function
- (iii) Implications & Responses
- (iv) Rise of Trans-National Actors & Impact

**UNIT II : THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PART I)**

**1. Approaches to International Relations** (*Prof Mujib Alam*)

This section, besides providing an introduction to the broader debates and basic epistemological questions in the field of International Relations (IR), will give an in-depth analysis of two leading theoretical paradigms: Realism and Liberalism along with their variants.

- (i) Evolution of IR Theories: Great Debates
- (ii) Classical Realism and Neorealism/Structural Realism
- (iii) Idealism, Liberalism, Neoliberalism

**2. Marxist Theory** (*Prof G.M. Shah*)

Marxist theorists conceive world politics as the setting in which class conflicts are played out. As for order in world politics, Marxist theorists think of it primarily in economic rather than in military terms. The key feature of the international economy is the division of the world into core, semi-periphery, and periphery areas. Within the semi-periphery and

periphery there exist cores which are tied into the capitalist world economy, while within even the core area there are peripheral economic areas. In all of this what matters is the dominance of the power not of states but of international capitalism, and it is these forces that ultimately determine the main political patterns in world politics.

The present unit will assess the Marxist contribution to the study of International Relations. Having identified a number of core features common to Marxist approaches, the present unit discusses four strands within contemporary Marxism which make particularly significant contributions to our understanding of world politics: world system theory, Gramscianism, critical theory and New Marxism. The main themes covered in the present unit are given as under:

- (i) Marxist theories of international relations.
- (ii) Introduction: the continuing relevance of Marxism; the essential elements of Marxist theories of world politics. Base-Superstructure Model by Karl Marx; Monopoly Capitalism by Vladimir Lenin.
- (iii) Development of Latin American Dependency School of Marxism with special reference to the views of Raul Prebisch, Andre Gunder Frank and Henrique Fernando Cardoso.
- (iv) World-System Theory by Immanuel Wallerstein, recent developments in World System Theory with special reference to the views of Christopher Chase Dunn, and Janet Abu Lughod.
- (v) The Hegemony Theory by Antonio Gramsci; the neo-Gramscian (Italian) school of International Relations developed by Robert W. Cox, Mark Rupert and W.I. Robinson.
- (vi) New Marxism with special reference to 'Capitalism and Global Social Relations' by Justin Rosenberg and 'Social Property Relations' by Benno Teschke.

### **UNIT III: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PART II)**

#### **1. Critical Theory and IR (*Prof Mathew Joseph C*)**

- (i) Impact of Critical Theory on IR
- (ii) Ideas of Frankfurt School theorists and Antonio Gramsci
- (iii) Emergence of Critical International Relations Theory
- (iv) Ideas of Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater

#### **2. Postcolonialism and IR (*Prof Mathew Joseph C*)**

- (i) Impact of Postcolonialism on IR
- (ii) Ideas of M. K. Gandhi, Frantz Fanon and Edward W. Said
- (iii) Postcolonial Critique of IR
- (iv) Major Themes and Thinkers

#### **3. Social Constructivism and Postmodernism (*Prof Mohammad. Sohrab*)**

The postmodern analysis of international relations is dominated by studies of traditionally marginalised sites, which focus on ideas of intangibility, disorder, un-governability, and terror. In postmodernism, the concept of self is abandoned. The individual becomes fragmented in a crowded, noisy world of endless data and competing ideas. The term postmodern is used rather loosely to refer to a number of theoretical approaches developed since the late 1960s. The more precise, less inclusive term post-structuralism is generally used to refer to a group of five French theorists whose major influence occurred in the 80s: Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault, Jacques Lacan, Julia Kristeva, and Roland Barthes. Postmodern theoretical influences have been so penetrative and persuasive that even the staunchest anti-postmodernists have often inculcated, inadvertently or not, aspects of that which they attack monolithically as "postmodern." This Praxis is the bedrock behind the pedagogical tactics for this theme in particular.

#### **4. Feminism and International Relations** (*Course Coordinator*)

The works of Cynthia Enloe, Christie Sylvester, Spike Peterson, Ann Tickner articulate the feminist perspective on IR. For feminism, the question of ‘who knows?’ is an important one. Feminist approaches gained momentum towards the end of the Cold War and the early period saw a focus on the role of women in IR. It developed to critique IP theory as a male dominated and masculinist discipline and pointed out that categories and concepts of IR are not gender neutral. Feminism examined the politics of identity, war, peace-building, world politics through the gender-sensitive lenses of race, ethnicity, class, nation. There are three main streams within feminist scholarship in IR: empirical feminism, analytical feminism, normative Feminism. The series of lectures will examine postcolonial feminism, Marxist feminism, postmodern feminism, etc. in their interrelationship with IR. Along with critical theories like postmodernism, etc, feminist theory has helped shift from interrelationship between states to transnational actors in global politics.

### **UNIT IV : CONCEPTS AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES**

#### **1. Poverty, Development and Hunger** (*Prof G.M. Shah*)

This section examines the orthodox mainstream understanding of poverty, development and hunger; and contrasts this with a critical alternative approach. The success of development orthodoxy in incorporating and thereby neutralizing the concerns of the critical alternative has been discussed in this unit. The last sub-section deals with an assessment of the likelihood of a globalization with a human face in the twenty-first century.

- (i) Introduction: Post-World II Development Discourse and the concepts and approaches developed under the framework of UN Development Decades.
- (ii) Mainstream and alternative conceptions of poverty; incidence, distribution and growth of poverty in the world.
- (iii) The orthodox concept of development, development gap between the developed and the developing world; the development achievements since 1945: orthodox and alternative evaluations; a critical alternative view of development, modification of orthodox approach to development, nexus between democracy, empowerment and development.
- (iv) The orthodox nature-focused explanation of global hunger given by Thomas Robert Malthus; the entitlement, society-focused explanation of global hunger given by Amartya Sen;
- (v) Nexus between globalization and global hunger; distribution and severity of global hunger; progressive humanization of globalization to eradicate global hunger.

#### **2. Regionalism and Trade** (*Course Coordinator*)

- (i) Course on regionalism and world trade
- (ii) Regionalism globalisation and the world economic order
- (iii) Case studies: EU BRICS AND ASEAN

#### **3. Environment and International Relations**(*Course Coordinator*)

- (i) Environmental Issues on the International Agenda
- (ii) International Environmental Governance.
- (iii) Sustainable Development
- (iv) The Climate Change Regime

#### **4. The Concept of Security**(*Prof Ajay Darshan Behera*)

### **Suggested Readings:**

#### **Unit I (1) The Evolution of the State System**

1. Hedley Bull and Adam Watson (eds.), *The Expansion of International Society* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984)
2. Karen Mingst, *Essentials of International Relations* (New York: W.W. Norton Co., 2003)
3. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007)
4. Stephanie Lawson, *International Relations* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2003)
5. William Brown, Simon Bromley and Suma Athreya (eds.), *Ordering the International: History, Change and Transformation* (London: Pluto Press, 2004)

#### **Unit I (2) International History**

1. Best, A., Hanhimaki, J.M., Maiolo, J.A., and Schulze, K.E., *International History of the 20<sup>th</sup> century*, London: Routledge, 2008.
2. Carr, E.H., *The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations*, London: Macmillan (New Edition), 2016.
3. Sharp, Alan, *The Versailles Settlement: Peacekeeping in Paris*, London: Macmillan, 1991.
4. Dubabin, J.P.D., *The Cold War: The Great Power and their Allies*, London: Longman, 1994.
5. Lynch, Allen, *The Cold War is over: Again*, Boulder: West view Press, 1992.
6. Keylor, William, *The Twentieth Century World: An International History*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.
7. Young, J. and Kent, J., *International Relations since 1945: a global history* (2nd Edition) Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.

#### **Unit I (3) Colonialism, Decolonisation, Nationalism, Nation State**

1. B.C. Smith, *Understanding Third World Politics* (New York, Macmillan Press, 1996)
2. C.A. Bayly, *The Birth of the Modern World 1780-1914: Global Connections and Comparisons* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2004)
3. David Williams, *International Development and Global Politics : History, Theory and Practice* ( New York: Routledge, 2012)
4. Ernest Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1983)

#### **Unit I (4) Globalisation and Evolving World Order**

1. Anthony D. King (1997), "Introduction: Spaces of Culture, Spaces of Knowledge" in Anthony D. King (ed.), *Culture, Globalisation and the World System: Contemporary Conditions for the Representation of Identity*, Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press
2. Benjamin Barber (1996), *Jihad vs. McWorld: How Globalisation and Tribalism are Reshaping the World* , New York: Ballantine
3. Byan, Mabee (2004), "Discourse of Empire: The US "Empire", Globalisation and International Relations", *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 8
4. Clark, Ian (1999), *Globalisation and International Theory* , Oxford: Oxford University Press
5. Cockburn, Patrick (2015), *The Rise of Islamic State: ISIS and the New Sunni Revolution*, London: Verso
6. Mittelman, James H. (2002), "Globalisation: An Ascendant Paradigm?", *International Studies Perspectives*, Vol. 3, No. 1
7. Goetschel, Laurent (200), "Globalisation and Security: The Challenge of Collective Action in a Politically Fragmented World", *Global Society*, Vol. 14, No. 2

8. Ragab, Iman (2015), *Behaviour Determinants of Violent Non-State Actors in the Middle East*, Strategic Series - Al-Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies, Cairo.
9. Saikal, Amin (2014) *Zone of Crisis: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq*, London: I.B. Tauris.
10. Valensi, Carmit (2015), "Non-State Actors: A Theoretical Limitation in a Changing Middle East", *Military and Strategic Affairs*, 7, No. 1

## **Unit II (1) Approaches to International Relations**

1. Burchill, Scott et al. (2001) *Theories of International Relations*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Basinstoke, Palgrave, pp. 29-103.
2. Dougherty, James E. and Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr. (2001) *Contending Theories of International Relations. A Comprehensive Survey*, 5<sup>th</sup> edition, New York, Addison, Wesley, Longman.
3. Dunne, Tim, Kurki, Milja & Smith, Steve (ed.) (2013) *International Relations Theories, Discipline and Diversity*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Oxford, OUP, pp. 59-132.
4. Jackson, Robert & Sørensen, Georg (2013) *Introduction to International Relations. Theories and Approaches*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Oxford, OUP, pp. 65-131.

## **Unit II (2) Marxist Theory / Unit IV (1) Poverty, Development and Hunger**

1. Baylis, John, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (eds) (2017), *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, Seventh edition, Oxford, OUP, pp. 101-128.
2. Marx Karl and Engels, F., (1848), *The Communist Manifesto*, Bookmarks, London.
3. Morton, A., (2007), *Unraveling Gramsci: Hegemony and Passive Revolution in the Global Political Economy*; Pluto Press, London.
4. Taylor, P.J., (1985), *Political Geography: World-Economy, Nation-State and Locality*; Longman, London and New York.
5. Teschke, B., (2003), *The Myth of 1648: Geopolitics and Making of Modern International Relation*; Verso, London.
6. Wallerstein Immanuel, (1989), *The Modern World System*; Academic Press, San Diego, California.
7. Adams, N.B., (1993), *Worlds Apart: The North-South Divide and the International System*; Zed, London.
8. Dreze, J., Sen, A. and Hussain, A., (eds.) (1997), *The Political Economy of Hunger*; Clarendon Press, London.
9. Kieley, R., (1996), *The New Political Economy of Development: Globalization, Imperialism and Hegemony*; Lynne Rienner, Boulder Colombia..
10. Rapley, J., (1996); *Understanding Development*; Lynne Rienner, Boulder, Colombia.
11. Sen, A., (1981), *Poverty and Famines*; Clarendon Press, Oxford.
12. Thomas, C., (2000), *Global Governance, Development and Human Security*; Pluto Press, London.
13. Wiesmann, D., (2006), *Global Hunger Index 2006: A Basis of Cross-Country Comparisons*; International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC.

## **Unit III (1 & 2) Critical Theory and IR; Postcolonialism and IR**

1. M. K. Gandhi, *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule* (Ahmedabad: Navjivan Publishing House, 1975).
2. Frantz Fanon, *The Wretched of the Earth* (London: Penguin Books, 1990).
3. Edward W. Said, *Orientalism: Western Conceptions of the Orient* (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2001).
4. Geetha Chowdhry and Sheila Nair (eds.), *Power, Postcolonialism and International Relations: Reading Race, Gender and Class* (London: Routledge, 2004).

5. Sanjay Seth (ed.), *Postcolonial Theory and International Relations: A Critical Introduction* (New York: Routledge, 2013).
6. Sucheta Mazumdar, Vasant Kaiwar and Thierry Labica (eds.), *From Orientalism to Postcolonialism: Asia, Europe and Lineages of Difference* (London: Routledge, 2009).
7. Rolf Wiggershaus, *The Frankfurt School: Its History, Theories and Political Significance* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1995).
8. Stephen Gill (ed.), *Gramsci, Historical Materialism and International Relations* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994).
9. Robert Cox with Timothy J. Sinclair, *Approaches to World Order* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996).
10. Andrew Linklater, *Critical Theory and World Politics: Citizenship, Sovereignty and Humanity* (New York: Routledge, 2007).
11. Scot Burchill and Andrew Linklater (eds.), *Theories of International Relations* (London: Palgrave, 2013).

### **Unit III (3) Social Constructivism and Postmodernism**

1. Ashley and Walker, 'Reading Dissidence/Writing the Discipline: Crisis and the Question of Sovereignty in International Studies', *International Studies Quarterly*, vol. **34**, 3 (1990)
2. Best, Steven, and Douglas Kellner. *Postmodern Theory: A Critical Introduction*. NY: Guilford Press, 1991.
3. Butler, Judith. *Gender Trouble*. NY: Routledge, 1990.
4. Connolly W., *Identity/Difference: Democratic Negotiations of Political Paradox* (Ithaca, 1991).
5. Derrida, Jacques. *A Derrida Reader*. NY: Columbia U P, 1991. Ed. by Peggy Kamuf.
6. Derian J. Der and Shapiro M. (eds.), *International Intertextual Relations: Postmodern Readings of World Politics* (Lexington, 1989)
7. Foucault M., 'What is Enlightenment?', in Paul Rabinow . (ed.), *The Foucault Reader* (New York, 1984).
8. Foucault, Michel. *The Foucault Reader*. NY: Pantheon, 1984. Ed. by Paul Rabinow.
9. Harvey, David. *The Condition of Postmodernity*. London: Blackwell, 1989.
10. Hart, Kevin. *Postmodernism: A Guide for Beginners* (Oneworld Publishers, 2004)
11. Jameson, Fredric. *Postmodernism, Or the Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism*. Durham, NC: Duke U P, 1992.
12. John Baylis and Steve Smith, *The Globalisation of World Politics*, 3rd ed, pp. 285–287.
13. Lyotard, Jean-Francois. *The Lyotard Reader*. London: Blackwell, 1989. Edited by Andrew Benjamin.
14. Nicholson, Linda, and Steven Seidman, eds. *Social Postmodernism: Beyond Identity Politics*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge U P, 1995.
15. Nietzsche F., *Twilight of the Idols* (New York, 1968)
16. R.B. J Walker, *Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory* (Cambridge University Press, 1992)
17. Sterling, Jennifer,-Folker and Rosemary E. Shinko. 2005. *Discourses of Power: Traversing the Realist-Postmodern Divide*. Millennium: Journal of International Studies 33 (1): 637 –
18. Sylvester C., *Feminist Theory and International Relations in a Postmodern Era* (Cambridge, 1994).
19. Weber C., *Simulating Sovereignty: Intervention, the State and Symbolic Exchange* (Cambridge, 1995).

### **Unit III (4) Feminism and International Relations**

1. Ann J Tickner, *Gender in International Relations*, Columbia University Press, NY, 1992

2. Christine Sylvester, *Feminist Theory and International Relations*, Cambridge University Press, 1994
3. Cynthia Enloe, *Bananas, Beaches and Bases: Making Feminist Sense of International Politics*, University of California Press, 1987
4. Jean Bethke Elshtain *Women and War*, University of Chicago Press, 1987
5. Laura J Shepard (ed.), *Gender Matters in International Politics: A Feminist Introduction to International Relations*, Routledge, NY, 2010

#### **Unit IV (2)**

1. Fawcett, L & Hurrell A Eds *Regional Organisation And International Order*. Publishers Oxford University Press 2000
2. *The Politics Of Economic Regionalism* Kevin G. Cai Palgrave Macmillan London 2010
3. *International Trade: New Patterns Of Trade Production And Investment*, Nigel Grimwade Routledge 2000
4. *Wto & Developing Countries* S Bhandari Deep & Deep Publications 1998
5. *Behind The Scenes At WTO* Fatoumata Jawara And Aileen Kwa Zed Books 2004
6. *WTO And Its Development Obligation* Elimma C Ezeani 2011 Anthem Press

#### **Unit IV (3) Environment and International Relations**

1. *The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations*. John Baylis, Steve Smith, Patricia Owens. Oxford University Press. 2014.
2. *Environmental Governance*. J.P. Evans. Routledge Publications. 2012.
3. *The Environment and International Relations*. Kate O'Neill. Cambridge University Press. 2009.
4. *An Introduction to Sustainable Development*. Jennifer A. Elliot. Routledge Publications. 2013.
5. Alexander L. George and Andrew Bennett, 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. MIT Press..
6. Bhattacharjee Anol, 2012. *Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices*. Global Text Project, Scholars Commons.
7. Biber Sharlene Nagy Hesse, 2012. *Mixed Method Research, Merging Theory with Practice*. Guilford Publications, New York.
8. Bryman Alan, 2002. *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.
9. Gee J.P., 2005. *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis: Theory and Method* (Second Edition).. Routledge Publications, 2005.
8. Halperin Sandra and Oliver Heath, 2012. *Political Research Methods and Skills*. Oxford University Press.
9. Krippendorff Klaus, 2004. *Content Analysis: An Introduction to its Methodology*. Sage Publication
10. Lamont Christopher , 2015. *Research Methods in International Relations* .Sage Publications .
11. Savigny Heather and Lee Marsden, 2011. *Doing Political Science and International Relations, Theories in Action*. Palgrave Macmillan
12. Sprinz Detlef F and Yael Wolinsky-Nahmias (editors) 2004. *Models, Numbers, and Cases: Methods for Studying International Relations*. University of Michigan Press.

#### **Unit IV (4) The Concept of Security**

1. Barry Buzan, People, *States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post- Cold War Era*, 2nd ed. (Boulder: Lynne Rienner; 1991)
2. Christopher W. Hughes and Lai Yew Meng (eds.), *Security Studies: A Reader* (New York: Routledge, 2011)

3. Michael Sheehan, *International Security: An Analytical Survey* (New York: Lynne Rienner Publisher, 2006)
4. Mike Bourne, *Understanding Security* (Hampshire, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014)
5. Mohammed Ayoob, *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1995)
6. Paul D. Williams (ed.), *Security Studies: An Introduction* (New York: Routledge, 2008)
7. Robert Patman, *Security in a Post-Cold War World* (London: Macmillan Press Limited, 1999)
8. Ronnie Lipschutz (ed.), *On Security* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1995)



## **Ph.D. OPTIONAL COURSE (July – December)**

### **POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY**

**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 influences upon geographical patterns are related to political organizations are we in the realm of Political Geography. In contrast to the natural regions of Physical Geography, the area units of Political Geography are those of states and nations. To determine how these organizations are influenced by and adjusted to physiographical conditions and how these factors affect international relations is the aim of Political Geography.

The study of present course on Political Geography can go a long way in developing a comprehensive understanding of the evolution, development and the dynamics of change of political organizations and institutions in the World. Keeping in view the relevance of Political Geography to the understanding of the contemporary political issues and problems, the subject is being taught in most of the universities in Europe and North America.

The persons with a research degree in Political Geography have job opportunities in teaching and research institutions, institutes of defense and strategic studies, institutes of international affairs, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations where the knowledge of international studies is required. The persons with a research degree in Political Geography can prove very effective as government functionaries in the departments dealing with geo-strategic planning, foreign policy, general public administration, development administration and conflict management.

#### **Course Outline:**

The present course on Political Geography has been designed to familiarize the research scholars with the fundamental concepts, models, theories, approaches, schools of thought and the research methodology of the subject. The course also includes the study of geographical attributes of national and international politics. The study of extending boundaries of Political Geography like Electoral Geography, Administrative Geography, Geography of War and Peace and Military Geography etc. has also been included in the present course.

#### **Unit I: Nature, Scope and Development of Political Geography**

- Nature and scope of Political Geography, its sub-fields and relationship with other social sciences.
- Development of Political Geography: concepts of Aristotle, Ibn Khaldoon, Mackinder, Spykman, De Seversky and Sual Cohen.
- Major schools of thought: the organismic, chorological, spatial-behavioural, political economy and place perspective.
- Approaches to the study of Political Geography: the morphological, functional and world systems approach.
- The historical concepts of geopolitics, contemporary geopolitics and the critical geopolitics in Political Geography.

## **Unit II: Geographical Dimension of State, Nation and Nation State**

- The concepts of state, nation, nation-state and nation-building in Political Geography
- The location, shape, size, core areas and capital city of a state.
- The frontiers, boundaries, buffer zones and problems of land locked states.
- The territorial sea and maritime boundaries.
- The unitary, federal and regional state.

## **Unit III: The Changing Political Organization of Space**

- The concepts of colonialism, decolonization and neo-colonialism in Political Geography.
- Globalization and the crisis of the territorial state.
- The concept of supra-nationalism, shift from state to regional and continental blocs.
- The politics of religion, language and ethnicity.
- The politics of energy, land, transport, migration and food security.

## **Unit IV: Geography of World Politics**

- The post1945 transition of world order and the rise and transformation of cold war.
- The post- cold war global scene in the uni-polar world.
- The multi-polar world and the geo-strategic regions of the world given by S.B.Cohen.
- The regime of liberalization, privatisation and globalization and the economic and ecological politics between the developed and the developing world.
- Emergence of intergovernmental global, continental and regional organizations with special reference to UN, NAM, NATO, EU, SCO, OIC , ECO, GCC, ASEAN, SAARC and UCAS.

## **READING LIST**

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## **Ph.D. OPTIONAL COURSE (July – December)**

### **MEDIA IN THE THIRD WORLD**

**Course In-Charge: Course Coordinator**

#### **Introduction**

Media has evolved over the last century to include not just the print media, but a large array of audio-visual, visual and now digital media. Its reach has been far and wide, giving it the apt name of ‘mass communications’; it has been the chief constituent of the information age. The media has been viewed as communication tool but also as ‘deception’ (Adorno, Horkheimer), as an apparatus for hegemony, as a tool for manipulation by state as well as the people, as the mediator of the public sphere. Globalisation, too, has affected and been affected by the media. Multinational media corporations have changed the face of information, technology, production and dissemination. The developing world has had its own tryst with the media. The state has often been interventionist, interfering, censoring and has in turn, been subverted, questioned and subjected to scrutiny by the media. This course will examine the role of the media as mediator between the state and the public sphere in South and Central Asia. It will consist of the following units:

#### **Unit I: Media, Ideology, Hegemony**

This unit will focus on theories of ideology and hegemony (Adorno, Althusser, Gramsci, etc) and the culture industries’ and the media’s place in it.

#### **Unit II: Media and the Public Sphere**

The state, its policies, state-controlled and independent media and the media’s role in the reproduction of the state and the public sphere.

#### **Unit III: Approaches to Media Studies**

Semiotic, reception and other theories with regard to media will be examined in this unit.

#### **Unit IV: Globalisation and the Media**

The rapidly changing media scene, digital media, new media; the contribution of the media in the creation of the ‘global village’; processes of globalization and their impact on media-these are some of the issues that will be analysed in this unit.

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- Meenakshi Durham, Douglas Kellner. *Media and Cultural Studies*, Blackwell, 2006
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## **Ph.D. OPTIONAL COURSE (July – December)**

### **GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA**

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

#### **Introduction**

The course is intended to familiarize the students and make them understand the politics, state structures, governments and institutions and political economy of the South Asia Region/Area. The complexities of the nature of politics in the South Asia Region/Area is traced to the historical experience of colonialism, the resistance to it in the form of anti-colonial nationalism and later post-colonial nation and state-building processes. The articulation of the idea of South Asia as a region/area from within and without form the background of the course through which students will be introduced to the intertwining of power, hierarchy of spaces and the politics of region/area formation. The course is designed to provide a comparative perspective and bring out the commonalities and differences in the political and economic processes.

#### **Unit I: Imagining and Constructing South Asia**

- Areas/Regions in International Politics
- Imagining South Asia
- Colonialism, Nationalism and Post-colonialism
- Typology of States in South Asia

#### **Unit II: Governments and Political Parties in South Asia**

- Presidential form of Governments
- Parliamentary form of Governments
- Federal and Unitary forms of Governments
- Political Parties and Party System

#### **Unit III: Politics and Political Processes in South Asia**

- Ethnicity, Regionalism and Problems of Nation-building
- Politics of Identity and New Social Movements
- Authoritarianism and Problems of Democratization
- Multi-culturalism and Primordial Politics

#### **Unit IV: Political Economy of Development in South Asia**

- Modernization and Development
- Planning, Liberalization and Economic Transition
- Neo-liberalism, Civil Society and Governance
- Globalization and South Asian Economies

#### **READING LIST**

- Jawaharlal Nehru, *The Discovery of India* (Delhi: OUP, 1998).
- Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal, *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy* (Delhi: OUP, 1999)

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- Amita Shastri and A.J. Wilson (eds.), *The Post – Colonial States of South Asia: Democracy, Identity, Development and Security* (Richmond: Curzon Press, 2001)
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- Mohammad Ayoob (ed.), *Conflict and Intervention in the Third World* (New Delhi: Vikas Pub., 1980).
- Ajay Darshan Behera, *Violence, Terrorism and Human Security in South Asia* (Dhaka: University Publishers Limited, 2008).
- C. Raja Mohan, *Crossing the Rubicon* (New Delhi: Viking, 2003).
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- K.M. Panikkar, *India and the Indian Ocean* (London: George Allen & Unwin).
- Achin Vanaik, *India in a Changing World* (Hyderabad: Orient Longman Ltd., 1995).
- Hassan Gardezi and Jamil Rashid (eds.), *Pakistan: The Roots of Dictatorship* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1983).
- Douglas Allen (ed.), *Religion and Political Conflict in South Asia: India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993).
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- Stephen Philip Cohen, *The Idea of Pakistan* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005).
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- Soofia Mumtaz, Jean-Luc Racine and Imran Anwar Ali (eds.), *Pakistan: The Contours of State and Society* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002).
- Safdar Mahmood, *Pakistan: Political Roots and Development 1947-1999* (Karachi: OUP, 2000).
- Ian Talbot, *Pakistan: A Modern History* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998).
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- Stephen P. Cohen, *The Pakistan Army* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1993).
- Deepa M. Ollapally, *The Politics of Extremism in South Asia* (New Delhi: CUP, 2008).
- Farzana Shaikh, *Making Sense of Pakistan* (London, Hurst and Company, 2009).
- Kathleen Gough and Hari P. Sharma (eds.), *Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia*, (New York: Monthly Review Press, 1973).
- Tom Brass, *New Farmers' Movements in India* (London: Routledge, 1995).

- Nicholas B. Dirks, *Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India* (New Delhi; Orient Blackswan, 2003).
- Sumit Ganguly (ed.), *India as an Emerging Power* (London: Frank Cass Publishers, 2003).
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## **Ph.D. OPTIONAL COURSE (July – December)**

### **SOCIETY AND POLITICS IN WEST ASIA**

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

#### **Introduction**

The geographical and political connotation of West Asia is inclusive. It covers regional entities: North Africa, Levant, Turkey and the Arab-Persian Gulf regions. West Asia exhibits both the phenomenon of similarities and differences in terms of geography, language, history, culture, ethnicity, political system, economy, identity...etc. These realities do have implications on the fundamental contours of relationship between society and politics. A single narrative and perspective cannot critically depict the reality of the region. Therefore, the sole objective of the paper is to have critical understanding on multiple narratives and perspectives on the relationship between society and politics of the West Asian region. The paper also takes into account the patterns and nature of the encounter of this region with the outside powers and the implications on the entire gamut of its socio-political systems and the identity politics.

#### **Unit I: Social and Political Systems**

- An overview of social and political systems
- Legacy of Western colonialism and imperialism ( Francophone countries, Italian colonies and British colonies or mandates)
- Zionism and the settler Jewish colonialism in Palestine and its implications

#### **Unit II: Social and Political Movements**

- Islamic Movements: Wahhabi movement, Salafi movement of Egypt, The Ikhwan movement, Iranian revolution of 1979, FIS movement in Algeri
- Nationalist Movements: Pan-Islamism, Pan-Arab nationalism, Sanusi movement, Palestinian nationalism, Turkish nationalism, Iranian nationalism, ethnic nationalism, ethnic exclusive vs. civil inclusive nationalism.
- Dynamics of nation-state formation and the question of national identity

#### **Unit III: Religion and Politics**

- Multiple narratives and perspectives on religion and politics
- Social roots of religious assertion in politics
- Religion and the question of national identity

#### **Unit IV: Ethno-Sectarian Movements**

- Kurdish movement
- Rising sectarianism and its dynamism
- Hezbollah religious and political identity

#### **Unit V: Social Demography and Politics**

- Arab Spring Movement
- Sociological analysis of cultural accommodation of social change

- Perspectives on gender issues

## READING LIST

- Fahd al-Semmari ( ed), A History of the Arabian Peninsula, I. B. Tauri, 2010
- Mohammad Ayoob and Hasan Kosebalaban(edts), Religion and Politics in Saudi Arabia: Wahhabism and the State, Lynne Reinner Publishers,
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- Peter Mandaville, *Islam and Politics*, Routledge, 2014
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- Jeffrey Haynes, *Religion, Politics and International Relations*, Selected Essays, Routledge, 2011

## **Ph.D. OPTIONAL COURSE (July – December)**

### **FOREIGN POLICY OF CONTEMPORARY TURKEY**

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

#### **Introduction**

Turkey, an emerging power and a multi-regional player of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, is an important case study for the students of international studies especially for examining its foreign policy and external relations. This course, hence, analyses the major contours, trends and issues of Turkish foreign policy in historical, thematic as well as conceptual framework. It covers foreign policy/relations of Turkey mainly of the post-cold war period, though ample reference will be made since establishment as a republic in 1923. The course aims to provide information concerning political/diplomatic relations, alliance and treaty between Turkey and other countries/groupings as well as Turkey's strategy of external relations/foreign policy. While dealing with Turkey's relations with individual country or region or international/regional organizations, it examines internal and external factors influencing the country's foreign policy. The course aims at acquainting students the evolution of Turkey's foreign policy in a changing milieu of domestic, regional and international politics, and the country's foreign policy behaviour throughout the existence of modern Turkey.

#### **Unit I: Introduction and Pre-1990 Settings and Issues**

- An Introduction to Turkey and its present geographical and regional setting.
- Historical Background to Turkish foreign policy: Post-WWI developments; Treaty of Sevres; Turkish national liberation movement & Lausanne Treaty; and Turkey's emergence as a member of comity of nations;
- Determinants of Turkish foreign policy: Geo-political, strategic, historical, economic and ideological (change and continuity); An Overview of General Trends and Major Issues in Turkish Foreign Policy (1923 to 1990).

#### **Unit II: Turkey and the West**

- NATO and Turkey's post-Cold War security issues; Balkan region and Turkey in the 1990s; Membership issue in the EU
- Turkish-Greek Relations; Cyprus problem;
- Turkish-American Relations

#### **Unit III: Turkey and other Regions/Countries**

- Turkey and West Asia: Turkey-Israel; Palestinian issue; Turkey and its West Asian neighbors (Syria, Iraq and Iran); Turkey-Arab world
- Turkey and Central Asia & Caucasus; Geopolitics of the Caspian Basin and Energy Politics; Turkey and Russia; Turkey-Armenian issue
- Turkey and South Asia (India, Pakistan, Afghanistan); Turkey and Africa

#### **Unit IV: Review and Theoretical Discussion**

- IR Theories and Analysis of Turkish Foreign Policy
- Contemporary Turkish Foreign Policy: Three-level of analysis

- Review and Discussion: Turkish Foreign Policy in the 21st Century; Strategic Depth doctrine- multidimensionality vs neo-Ottomanism debate (visualizing future scenario)

## READING LIST

- Aras, Damla, *Determinants of the Turkish Foreign Policy in the Middle East and Turkey's Relations with Iran, Iraq and Syria* (University of Manchester, 2002).
- Aydın, Mustafa (ed.), *Turkey: At the Threshold of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (Ankara: International Relations Foundations, 1998).
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- Uslu, Nasuh, *Turkish Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Period* (Nova Publishers, 2003)
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