

SYLLABUS OF M.A. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SEMESTER-I

Sl. No	Course	Credits			
		L	P	T	Total
1	INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND AREA STUDIES HC	3	1	0	4
2	INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HC	3	1	0	4
3	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY HC	3	1	0	4
4	TRENDS AND ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD AFFAIRS SC	3	1	0	4
5	CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACE BUILDING SC	3	1	0	4
	Total				20

SEMESTER-II

Sl. No	Course	Credits			
		L	T	P	Total
1	INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY HC	3	1	0	4
2	CULTURAL DIPLOMACY HC	3	1	0	4
3	WEST ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS HC	3	1	0	4
4	RUSSIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS SC	3	1	0	4
5	POLITICAL SYSTEM IN SOUTH ASIA SC	3	1	0	4
6	CENTRAL ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS SC	3	1	0	4
7	HUMANRIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OE	3	1	0	4
	Total				20

SEMISTER-I

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4	TRENDS AND ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD AFFAIRS SC	3	1	0	4
5	CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACE BUILDING SC	3	1	0	4
	Total				20

Paper –1: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND AREA STUDIES

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to:

- Appreciate various philosophies relating to international relations.
- Conceptualize various foundational theories in International Relations.
- Critically analyze the dynamics of contemporary theories relating to International Relations.
- Analyze the role of International Organisations.
- Understand the Internal and External Threats to State Security and Human Security.
- Apply seminal and theoretical frameworks to case studies in International Relations.
- Discuss critically about, major IR theories, relating these both to contemporary events and historical processes.

Unit 1: International and Area Studies: Concepts, Theories and Approaches

1.1 Major concepts, scope and nature of International Relations and Area Studies

1.2 Theories: Realist, Liberal, Marxist and Critical Theories of IR and Area Studies

1.3 Power Politics: Balance of Power, Geopolitics, Bipolarity, Unipolarity, Multipolarity and Polycentrism

Unit 2: Evolution of International Relations and Area Studies

2.1 Emergence of nation states and nationalism

2.2 Pre-World War I International System

2.3 Post-World War II Period (Cold War)

2.4 Impact of Globalisation

Unit 3: Global Conflict and Cooperation Theories:

- 3.1 Balance of Power; Security Dilemma;
- 3.2 Regime Stability
- 3.3 Power Politics vs. International Order and Cooperation.

Unit 4: International Organisations and Global Governance

- 4.1 Role of International Organisations in International Peace and Security, Development cooperation and Democratization
- 4.2 United Nations: Role, Relevance, and Reforms
- 4.3 Global Governance: Issues and Challenges of global commons
- 4.4 Regional and Sub-regional Organisations
- 4.5 Impact of Globalisation.

Unit 5: The Americas

- 5.1 Geopolitical and Geostrategic setting.
- 5.2 Colonialism, Nationalism and Independence Movements.
- 5.3 Nation building, state building and challenges to democratization.
- 5.4 Internal and External Threats to State Security and Human Security.
- 5.5 Regional conflicts and Issues: Role of US and Extra-regional Powers.
- 5.6 Regional trade, development cooperation and strategic partnership.

Reading List

Modelski, George. "International relations and area studies: The case of South-East Asia."

International Relations 2, no. 3 (1961): 143-155.

Milutinovic, Zoran, ed. *The Rebirth of Area Studies: Challenges for History, Politics and International Relations in the 21st Century*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2019.

Timothy Dunne and Steve Smith, eds., *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity*, Oxford University Press, 2007.

* Scott Burchill, Andre Linklater and Terry Nardin, eds., *Theories of International Relations*, 4th Edition, Palgrave Macmillan Publishers, 2009.

Aron Raymond, *Peace and War: A Theory of International Relations*, New Brunswick, New Jersey, London, Transaction Publishers, 2003.

Strange Susan, *States and Markets: An Introduction to International Political Economy*, London:Pinter Publishers, 1994.

PAPER- 2: INTERNATIONAL LAW & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

- To acquaint the students with core concepts in International Law
- To explain the interaction between international law and International Relations
- To emphasize the role and significance of the State and Statehood in international Law

Unit 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Evolution and development of International Law
- 1.2 Definitions, Concepts and basis of International Law
- 1.3 Sources of International Law
- 1.4 Municipal law and International law
- 1.5 Classification and Codification of International Law

Unit 2: State and International Law

- 2.1 Sovereignty
- 2.2 Territory and Jurisdiction
- 2.3 Recognition
- 2.4 Responsibility
- 2.5 Succession

Unit 3: Contemporary Issues in International Law

- 3.1 Human Rights Law and International Law
- 3.2 Terrorism and Piracy and International Law
- 3.3 Science, Technology and International Law
- 3.4 New Developments in International Law
- 3.5 International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Unit 4: Maritime Law and Outer Space

- 4.1 Changing concepts of maritime frontiers
- 4.2 Laws of the sea – UNCLOS I, II & III
- 4.3 Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf, High Seas, EEZ
- 4.4 Archipelagic and Landlocked States, Deep-Sea Bed and Mining, ITLOS
- 4.5 Laws of Outer Space

Unit 5: India and International Conventions

- 5.1 India and Treaty Compliance Mechanism
- 5.2 India and International Human Rights Conventions
- 5.3 India and International Environmental and Climate Conventions
- 5.4 India and International Conventions on Terrorism
- 5.5 India and Intellectual Property Rights

Reading List

- Agarwal, H.O, International Law and Human Rights, New Delhi, Central Law Publishers, 2002.
- Armstrong, David, International Law and International Relations, London, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- Agius Emmanuel and Busuttill Salvino, Future Generations & International Law, Earthscan Publications Ltd , 1998.
- Birnie, P W & Boyle, A.E, International Law And The Environment, UK Oxford University Press, 2008.

Brownlie, I, Principles Of Public International Law, UK, Oxford University Press, 2003.

Cassese, Antonio, International Law, New York. Oxford University Press, 2001.

Chandra Satish, Minorities In The National And International Law, New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications, 1993.

Chimni, B S, International Law And World Order-A Critique of Contemporary Approaches, London Sage Publications, 1993.

Collier John, , The Settlement of Disputes in International Law, London, Oxford University Press, 1999.

Friedman, Wolfgang, The Changing Structure Of International Law, Vakils, Bombay Feffer & Simons Pvt Ltd, , 1964.

Fenwick, Charles.G, International Law, Allied Pacific Publishers, 1965.

Jennings Sir Robert, Oppenheim's International Law Volume 1 &2, U K Pearson Publication, 1996.

Kapoor, S.K, International Law and Human Rights, Allahabad, Central Law Agency, 2004.

Ku, Charlotte, International Law, Classic and Contemporary Reading, New Delhi Viva Books, 2004.

Jessup, Phillip C, A Modern Law of Nations –An Introduction, New York, Macmillan Company, 1974.

Jennings, Sir Robert, Oppenheim's International Law, Volume 1 and 2, New Delhi, Pearson Education, 1996.

Rajagopal BalaKrishnan, International Law From Below, Social Developments and Third World, Oxford publication, UK

Shahid, Mohd, International Law and Politics of Intervention, New Delhi, Raj Publishing, 2003.

Shaw, Malcolm N, International Law, U.K., Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Starke, J.G., Introduction to International Law, New Delhi, Aditya Books, 1994.

Reus- Smit, Christian (ed), The Politics of International Law, UK, Cambridge University. Press, 2004

PAPER -3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to:

- To demonstrate the knowledge on research various research paradigms
- To compare and contrast the qualitative and quantitative research paradigms
- Identify the components of a literature review process
- To develop foundational knowledge of key methods in International Relations

Unit 1: Introduction to Research in International Relations

- 1.1 International Relations as a social science: Positivist and Post-positivist approach
- 1.2 Epistemology and Ontology of research in International Relations
- 1.3 Developing research questions, Importance of research questions.
- 1.4 Sources of data- primary, secondary, tertiary, internet, websites,
- 1.5 Types of documents- archives, chronology

Unit 2: Review of Literature

- 2.1 Meaning of review of literature

- 2.2 Objectives of review of literature
- 2.3 Sources of literature
- 2.4 Methods of conducting literature review
- 2.5 Writing a review of literature for a proposal

Unit 3: Methods of data collection- Qualitative and Quantitative

- 3.1 Case study and survey methods
- 3.2 Phenomenology
- 3.3 Questionnaires and interviews
- 3.4 Grounded theory and feminism
- 3.5 Comparative and historical methods

Unit 4: Hypothesis

- 4.1 Nature and significance of hypothesis
- 4.2 Testing of hypothesis
- 4.3 Kinds of hypothesis
- 4.4 Functions of hypothesis
- 4.5 Hypothesis construction

Unit 5: Writing of a Research Proposal

- 5.1 Selection of a problem
- 5.2 Formulating research questions
- 5.3 Methodology and research design-Theoretical and Measurement Model
- 5.4 Data collection and analysis
- 5.5 Styles of writing- bibliography

Reading List

Jeffrey S. Lantis, Lynn M. Kuzma and John Boeher, eds., *Thw New International Studies Classroom: Active Teaching, Active Learning*, Boulder and London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2000.

William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt, *Methods in Social Research*. Tokyo: McGrawHill-Koga Kausha, 1982.

Flyod J. Fowler, Jr., *Survey Research Methods*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1984.

Santosh Gupta, *Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications, 1995.

PAPER -4: TRENDS AND ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD AFFAIRS

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to:

- Analyse the origins and consequences of Cold War
- Identify the differences between Regionalism and Globalisation
- Understand the challenges to Regional Peace and Security

Unit 1: End of Cold War and its aftermath

- 1.1 The region of Eastern Europe
- 1.2 Political and economic legacy of the interwar period
- 1.3 American and Soviet policies during WWII
- 1.4 Origins of the Cold War: USA
- 1.5 Origins of the Cold War: Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Unit 2: Changing Patterns of World Order

- 2.1 Globalisation and the Crisis of the Unipolar World
- 2.2 Shift from the Balance of Power to Bipolarity
- 2.3 Multipolarity and Polycentrism
- 2.4 Democratisation and the World Order

Unit 3: Regionalism versus Globalisation

- 3.1 Regionalism in “Pacific Age”
- 3.2 The Dynamics of Regionalisation
- 3.3 Globality, Globalism and Globalisation
- 3.4 Crisis in the global economy

Unit 4: Major Contemporary Issues

- 4.1 Multilateralism and polarity
- 4.2 Democracy, global regression and resistance
- 4.3 Protracted Brexit
- 4.4 Iran: scope and consequences of the sanctions

Unit 5: The Contemporary Challenges to Regional Peace and Security

- 5.1 Flexibility and Fluidity of Regional Politics
- 5.2 Arms Modernization and Nuclear Proliferation
- 5.3 Territorial Disputes
- 5.4 Rapid Economic Development and Regional Peace and Security
- 5.5 New Challenges to Peace and Security

Reading List

Joseph Held, ed., *The Columbia History of Eastern Europe in the Twentieth Century*, Columbia University Press 1996, especially chapters on Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia

Robin Okey, *Eastern Europe 1740–1985. Feudalism to Communism*, University of Minnesota Press 1986

Milan Kundera, ‘The Tragedy of Central Europe’, in: Gale Stokes, ed., *From Stalinism to Pluralism. A Documentary History of Eastern Europe since 1945*, New York 1991

H. Kissinger, *Diplomacy*, New York 1994, pp. 394–422, Warren I. Cohen, *The Cambridge History of American Foreign Relations. Vol. IV: America in the Age of Soviet Power 1945–1991*, pp. 3–81

Charles E. Bohlen, 'Poland at the Teheran Conference' (December 1943), in: Gale Stokes, ed., *From Stalinism to Pluralism*, pp. 29–30

Winston S. Churchill, 'The Percentages Agreement' (October 9, 1944), in: Gale Stokes, ed., *From Stalinism to Pluralism*, pp. 31–32

J. L. Gaddis, *The Cold War*, New York 2005, pp. 5–47; Bennet Kovrig, *Of Walls and Bridges. The United States and Eastern Europe*, New York 1991, pp. 27–49, 228–233, 244–246;

Joseph F. Harrington and Bruce J. Courtney, *Tweaking the Nose of the Russians: Fifty Years of American–Romanian Relations 1940–1990*, New York 1991, pp. 80–85, 93–100, 119–128

G. Kennan, 'Long Telegram' (Moscow, February 22, 1946), in: Kenneth M. Jensen, ed., *Origins of the Cold War. The Novikov, Kennan, and Roberts 'Long Telegrams' of 1946*, United States Institute of Peace Press 1993, pp. 17–31, and "Mr. X" (G. Kennan), 'The Sources of Soviet Conduct' (1947)

Winston Churchill, 'Iron Curtain Speech' (Fulton, March 5, 1946)

B. Kovrig, *Of Walls and Bridges*, pp. 151–156, 200–227; Warren I. Cohen, *The Cambridge History of American Foreign Relations*, pp. 239–245;

'United States Policy Toward Eastern Europe', in: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the Committee on Foreign Affairs House of Representatives, June 5, 1990 (Witnesses: Mark Palmer and Madeleine Albright); Mikhail Gorbachev, 'A Common European Home' (July 6, 1989), in: Gale Stokes, ed., *From Stalinism to Pluralism*, pp. 266–267; J. L. Gaddis, *The Cold War*, pp. 237–257

PAPER-5: CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACE BUILDING

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to

- Describe general patterns in the causes, development and resolution of conflicts at various levels of analysis.
- Explain and discuss central questions and theories on causes, development and resolution of conflicts.
- Compare and critically evaluate different explanatory models for the onset and development of armed conflict and peace building efforts.
- Critically evaluate central obstacles and problems for conflict resolution, conflict management, and sustainable peace
- Analyse key issues and debates related to the theories of peace and practices of peacebuilding, state building, conflict management, resolution, and transformation.
- Evaluate the theory and policy tools in the context of the recent history of peace building and state building since the end of the Cold War, in a range of examples, including across the Balkans, India and Pakistan, Palestine, Sri Lanka and the unrest in the Arab world.

Unit 1: Understanding Conflict

1.1 Definition of conflict

1.2 Conflict theories and perspectives- Realism, Marxism, Liberalism,

1.3 Levels of Conflict in the international system

1.4 Types of conflict

1.5 conflict mapping

Unit 2: Conflict Resolution, Transformation and Management

2.1 Introduction to Conflict Management, Resolution and Transformation.

2.2 Conflict Resolution and Management- Kenneth Boulding, John Burton, Herbert C. Kelman

2.3 Conflict Transformation- Johan Galtung, John Paul Lederach

2.4 Justice and reconciliation

2.5 Mediation, negotiation

Unit 3: Defining Peace

3.1 Defining Peace

3.2 Peace theories

3.3 Prevention of conflict and De-escalation

3.4 Types of peace

3.5 Building Sustainable Peace

Unit 4: Peace Building through State and International Institutions

4.1 Role of the State

4.2 Track I and Track II diplomacy

4.3 Role of the UN in conflict resolution and peace building

4.4 Role of the Media and Civil Society

4.5 Post War Reconstruction and Development.

Unit 5: Conflicts around the World

5.1 Europe –Balkans

5.2 Africa - Darfur and Sierra Leone

5.3 Middle East-Palestine

5.4 South Asia – Sri Lanka

5.5 South Asia – Kashmir

Reading List

John Baylis, James Wirtz, Colin Gray, Eliot Cohen eds., *Strategy in the Contemporary World*. New York: OUP, 2007.

Samuel Huntington, *Soldier and the State*.

Michale Hass, *International Conflict*. New York, 1965.

Thomas Schelling, *Arms and Influence*. Yale University Press, 1967.

Thomas Schelling, *The Strategy of Conflict*. Harvard University Press, 1960.

Burton, John, W. (1993). *Conflict Resolution as a Political Philosophy*. Manchester University Press.

Deutsch, Morton (1973). *Introduction to the Resolution of Conflict*. New Haven. CY: Yale University.

Frank G. Hoffman, "Hybrid Threats: Reconceptualizing the Evolving Character of Modern Conflict", *Strategic Forum*, N° 240, (April 2009),

Gaya Best, Shedrack. (2006). *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies*. Ibadan, Nigeria.

Jeong, Ho-Won. (2000). *Peace and Conflict Studies: An Introduction*. London. Ash gate publishing Limited.

SEMESTER-II

Sl. No	Course	Credits			
		L	T	P	Total
1	INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY HC	3	1	0	4
2	CULTURAL DIPLOMACY HC	3	1	0	4
3	WEST ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS HC	3	1	0	4
4	RUSSIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS SC	3	1	0	4
5	POLITICAL SYSTEM IN SOUTH ASIA SC	3	1	0	4
6	CENTRAL ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS SC	3	1	0	4
7	HUMANRIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OE	3	1	0	4
	Total				20

PAPER -1: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to

- Trace the historical development of India's foreign policy since independence.
- Critically analyze the various determinants that influence foreign policy making in India.
- Make reasoned and informed arguments about events in Indian politics and foreign policy and critically evaluate them.
- Critically evaluate the role of the Prime Minister's Office in decision making and policy making.

Unit 1: Determinants and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy

1.1 Major Determinants of India's Foreign Policy

1.2 Mission and Objective of India's Foreign Policy

1.3 Institutional Frame work of India's Foreign policy-MEA, NSAB, MOD, CCS

1.4 India's diplomacy

Unit 2: Operational Milieu of India's Foreign Policy

2.1 Regional Security environment-Threat perception and analysis

2.2 India's Missile and Nuclear Programme

2.3 Linkage between India's Foreign Policy and Defence Policy

2.4 India and Multilateral Frameworks –ASEAN and SCO

2.5 India and the International Order

Unit 3: Personality factors and influence on India's foreign policy

3.1 Nehru-Non Alignment, Kashmir, China

3.2 Indira Gandhi – NPT, Pokhran I, Bangladesh Liberation War, Merger of Sikkim &

Rajiv Gandhi – Operation Brasstacks, Military Intervention – Sri Lanka, Maldives

- 3.3 P.V. Narasimha Rao – Look East Policy, Economic Liberalization
- 3.4 A. B. Vajpayee- Pokhran II, Lahore Declaration, Kargil Crisis
- 3.5 Manmohan Singh –Indo- US Civilian Nuclear Deal
- 3.6 Narendra Modi – ‘Neighbourhood First’, ‘Act East’ and Make in India, Digital India etc

Unit 4: Major Issues in India’s Foreign Policy

- 4.1 India and China- Boundary and Bilateral issues
- 4.2 India and Pakistan- Boundary and Bilateral issues
- 4.3 India and her neighbours –Issues of convergence and divergence
- 4.4 India - USA strategic partnership

Unit 5: India’s foreign relations

- 5.1 India USSR and Russia
- 5.2 India-West Asia
- 5.3 India-Central Asia
- 5.4 India –IOR

Reading List

- J. Bandyopadhyaya, *The Making of India's Foreign Policy: Determinants, Institutions, Processes, And Personalities*, Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1970.
- A. Kapoor and A. J. Wison, *The Foreign Policy of India and her Neighbours*. 1995.
- AchinVinayak, *India in a Changing World: Problems, Limits and Successes of its Foreign Policy*. 1995.
- P. M. Kamat and K. D. Mathur, *Conduct of India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: South Asia Books, 1996.
- C. Raja Mohan, *Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2005.
- J. N. Dixit, *Indian Foreign Policy and its Neighbours*, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing, 2001.
- Jawaharlal Nehru, *India's Foreign Policy: Selected Speeches, September 1946-April 1961*, New Delhi: Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, 1961.
- Nancy Jetly and Rajendra Prasad, *India's Foreign Policy: Challenges And Prospects*, New Delhi: Vikas Pub. House, 1999.
- Bimal Prasad, *India's Foreign Policy: Studies In Continuity And Change*, New Deklhi: Vikas Publishers, 1979.
- Anjali Ghosh, tridibChakrobroti, AnindyoJyotiMajumdar and ShibashisChatterjee, eds., *India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Pearson, 2009.
- M S Rajan Rajan Harsha Mohanan Pillai Arun Banargi.

PAPER-2: CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

After the successful completion of the course, students shall be able to:

- Consider the use of sports as a form of cultural diplomacy, both as a mechanism of exchange and of ideological projection
- Look at the use of material culture and specifically its use in large scale exhibitions. We will also consider the wider implications of design as a cultural form and whether the idea of design is itself a valuable export

Unit 1: Introduction

- 1.1 History of Cultural Diplomacy
- 1.2 Characteristics of Cultural Diplomacy
- 1.3 Relevance of Cultural Diplomacy
- 1.4 Approaches and Challenges of Cultural Diplomacy

Unit 2: Methods of Cultural Diplomacy

- 2.1 Exchanges
- 2.2 Sports
- 2.3 Art & Photography
- 2.4 Music, Film & TV

Unit 3: India's Cultural Diplomacy:

- 3.1 History of Indian Culture
- 3.2 Yoga, Linkage and Philosophy
- 3.3 Non-Violence/ Principle of tolerance
- 3.4 Religion

Unit 4: Cultural Diplomacy: As an Instrument of Soft power

- 4.1 Evolution of India's Cultural Diplomacy: from a latent to a 'strong' soft power
- 4.2 India's strengths and weaknesses in Soft Power

Unit 5: Case Study

- 5.1 India & its neighbors in South Asia
- 5.2 India & South East Asia
- 5.3 India-South Africa
- 5.4 India-Bay of Bengal Community

Reading List

Richard Arndt, *The First Resort of Kings*, pp. 1-48

Dhruva Jaishankar: India Rising: Soft Power and the World's largest democracy

Blarel Nicolas: India: the next Super Power? India's Soft Power: from potential to reality?

Margaret J. Wyszomirski, Christopher Burgess & Catherine Peila, 'International Cultural Relations: A Multi Country Comparison,' Ohio State University, April 2003,

Helena K. Finn 'The Case for Cultural Diplomacy: Engaging Foreign Audiences,' *Foreign Affairs*, Nov/Dec 2003, Vol. 82, Issue 6, pp. 15-20.

Richard Arndt, *First Resort of Kings*, pp. 187-236.

Bu Liping, 'Educational Exchange and Cultural Diplomacy in the Cold War,' *Journal of American Studies* (1999), 33: 393-415

Barbara Keys, 'Spreading Peace, Democracy, and Coca-Cola,' *Diplomatic History*, Volume 28 - Number 2 - April 2004

Jeanine A. DeLay 'The Curveball and the Pitch: Sport Diplomacy in the Age of Global Media,' *The Journal of the International Institute*, Vol.7, No.1, Fall 1999.

Jeremy Goldberg, 'Sporting Diplomacy: Boosting the Size of the Diplomatic Corps,' *The Washington Journal*, August 2000

Naima Prevots, *Dance for Export: Cultural Diplomacy and the Cold War*, University Press of New England, 1998

PAPER-3: WEST ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

- To familiarize the government and politics of West Asia.
- To create an awareness about the geo strategic and geo economic imperatives of the region.
- To provide an understanding about the West Asian peace processes.

Unit 1: State & Society in West Asia

- 1.1 Emergence of Modern States in West Asia
- 1.2 The Society and Religion in West Asia
- 1.3 Dynamics of the Economy in West Asia
- 1.4 Emergence of Arab Nationalism
- 1.5 Identity Politics & Political Culture in West Asia

Unit 2: State and Polity in West Asia

- 2.1 Egypt -Nationalization and Politics of Modernization
- 2.2 Iran and Theocracy
- 2.3 Iraq and Democratization
- 2.4 Saudi Arabia and Wahabbism
- 2.5 Modern Israel and Lebanon

Unit 3: Extra Regional Actors in West Asia

- 3.1 Interests in West Asia
- 3.2 US engagement in West Asia
- 3.3 Russian involvement in West Asia
- 3.4 India and West Asia
- 3.5 Oil Politics and West Asia (OPEC, OAPEC)

Unit 4: Conflict and Peace Process in West East

- 4.1 The Arab-Israeli Wars
- 4.2 Iran - Iraq War (2003)
- 4.3 Gulf War I & II
- 4.4 Role of Regional Organisations in peace process (Arab League, GCC)
- 4.5 UN and other countries in the West Asian Peace Process

Unit 5: Stability & Change in West Asia

- 5.1 Patriotism, Nationalism & Rise of Intifada
- 5.2 Democracy vs. Autocracy
- 5.3 Political Liberalization, Democratization and future of Monarchies
- 5.4 Challenges of economic development –Rentier Economics
- 5.5 Violence in West Asia

Reading List

- A.K.Pasha, "India and West Asia, Delhi Gyan Sager Publishers, 1999
- A.K.Pasha, India, Iran and GCC States (New Delhi: 2000 Ali M Ansari, Confronting Iran: The failure of American Foreign Policy and the next great crisis in the Middle East, New York, A member of the Persen Book Group, 2006 Freeman O Robert), Soviet Policy towards the Middle East since 1970, USA, Praeger., 1975
- Goldberg H David, Paul Marantz, The Decline of the Soviet Union and the Transformation of the Middle East, US, West View Press, 1994
- Hamid Ansari, Travelling through conflict: Essay on the Politics of West Asia, New Delhi, Pearson Longman, 2008
- IvonDaalder, Nicole Gresotto, Philip Gordon (ed), Crescent of Crisis: US-European Strategy for the Greater Middle East, WashingtonDC, Brookings Institution Press, 2006.
- Lesch W David, The Middle East and the United States: A Historical & Political Reassessment, USA, West View Press, 1999
- Wells Jr., F Samuel, Mark A Bruzonsky, Security in the Middle East: Regional Change and Great Power Strategies USA, West View Press, 1987.

PAPER-4: RUSSIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

After the completion of the course, students shall be able to:

- Understand the role of non-governmental institutions in decision-making process
- Understand the history, culture and civilization of Russia and CIS
- Gain knowledge of different methodological approaches to the analysis of Russia's foreign policy and its global and regional issues.
- Develop skills to analyse and interpret key directions of Russia's foreign policy and relations with other international actors

Unit 1: Rise and decline of USSR

- 1.1 The Russian Revolution of 1917
- 1.2 Soviet ideology
- 1.3 Fall of the Soviet Union
- 1.4 Post-Soviet Russia and Its Significance for the United States

Unit 2: Emergence of Russia and CIS

- 2.1 History and Politics of Russia and the CIS

- 2.2 Cultures and Civilizations of Russia and the CIS
- 2.3 Society in Russia and the CIS
- 2.4 Economic development and cooperation in Russia and the CIS

Unit 3: Russian Foreign Policy Making

- 3.1 Russia's Post-Soviet Neighbors
- 3.2 Russia's policies with The Middle East: Syria and Iran
- 3.3 Russia's policies with Asia: China, Japan, North Korea and India

Unit 4: Russian Political, Economic, and Security Issues

- 4.1 Most Recent Developments: Russia's Military Intervention and Annexation of Crimea
- 4.2 Human Rights Developments, Problems and Issues
- 4.3 Trade, Economic, and Energy Issues
- 4.4 Arms Control Issues and The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

Unit 5: Resurgent Russia's Global Projection in the 21st Century: Putin and Beyond

- 5.1 The Status Quo
- 5.2 The Western Path to Development
- 5.3 Syria and U.S.-Russian Relations

Reading List

- Robert Donaldson and Joseph Noguee. *The Foreign Policy of Russia*. Third edition 2005.
- Gabriel Gorodetsky. *Russia between East and West*. 2003.
- Andrei and Pavel Tsygankov, "New Directions in Russian International Studies", *Communist and Post communist Studies*. March 2004, pp. 1-17.
- Krickus, Richard J. Report. Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College, 2014. Accessed September 14, 2020. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep11649>.
- Eduard Solovyev, "Geopolitics in Russia: Science or Vocation?" *Communist and Post communist Studies*, March 2004, pp. 85-96.
- Roy Macridis, *Contemporary Political Ideologies*, 6th edition, 1996. Anuradha Cheno, Ajaykumar Patnayak
- Abram Bergson, "Income Inequality under Soviet Socialism, *Journal of Economic Literature*, 22 (September 1984), p. 1085
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PAPER-5: POLITICAL SYSTEM IN SOUTH ASIA

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to

- Demonstrate knowledge of the discipline of South Asian Studies
- Understand and evaluate historical and current events and developments that have shaped South Asia
- Identify and critique the contemporary socio-cultural and political systems of South Asia
- Analyze current debates relating to regional cooperation and unity, including regional groupings.

Unit 1: Introduction to South Asia

- 1.1 Geographic Location and Politico Strategic importance of South Asia.
- 1.2 Economic Significance of South Asia.
- 1.3 Colonial Heritage
- 1.4 Post Colonial Problems of Development and Growth.
- 1.5 Indo- Centricity in South Asia.

Unit 2: Forms of Government in South Asia

- 2.1 India- Democracy
- 2.2 Pakistan & Bangladesh – Civil-Military Regimes
- 2.3 Nepal & Bhutan – Constitutional Development
- 2.4 Sri Lanka – Ethnic Conflict to Ethnic Reconciliation.
- 2.5. Maldives and Afghanistan – Governments in transition

Unit 3: Issues and Conflict in South Asia

- 3.1 Ethnic Conflict and Secessionism – Sri Lanka
- 3.2 Maoism and Insurgency – Nepal
- 3.3 Religion and Communalism – India
- 3.4 Terrorism in South Asia – India

Unit 4: Economy and Development in South Asia

- 4.1 SAARC – Major Achievements and Failure
- 4.2 SAFTA and SAPTA
- 4.3 Trade, Liberalization and Investment in South Asia
- 4.4 Regional ORGANISATION: BIMSTEC, SCO

Unit 5: South Asia and External Powers

- 5.1 USA and South Asia
- 5.2 China and South Asia
- 5.3 Russia and South Asia
- 5.4 ASEAN and South Asia

Reading List

Ayesha Jalal, *The State of Martial Rule: The Origin of Pakistan's Political Economy of Defense*. Cambridge, UK, 1990.

K.K. Aziz, *The Making of Pakistan*. Karachi, 1989.
Stanley J. Jambiah, *Sri Lanka: Ethnic Practise and its Minting of Democracy*. Chicago, 1986.
H. James and Robert Worden, eds., *Bangladesh: A Country Study*. Washington, D.C., 1989.
Ashok Kapur, *Indian Ocean: Regional and International Power Politics*. New York, 1983.
Robert N. Kearney, *The Politics of Ceylon*. London, 1974.
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PAPER-6: CENTRAL ASIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to

- Elaborate on the historic, political, societal and economic frameworks pertinent to the process of Asian transformation.
- Explain the role of the key regional and extra-regional national, international and transnational state and non-state actors in shaping the Asian security & economic environment.
- Identify and assess the new security challenges facing Central Asia and explain how they inform international relations across the region.
- Demonstrate critical thinking on variations in and drivers of political, economic, social and cultural transformations in Central Asia

Unit 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Historical Context
- 1.2 The Geopolitics of Central Asian Energy
- 1.3 Islam in Post-Soviet Central Asia
- 1.4 Central Asia from the Mongols to the Uzbeks
- 1.5 Civil war and reconstruction in Tajikistan

Unit 2: Society and Politics in Modern Central Asia

- 2.1 Politics of Modernization in Central Asia
- 2.2 Central Asia in the Russian Empire. Political transformations and nation-building in the Soviet period
- 2.3 Multiple facets of the state
- 2.4 Civil society: international involvement and its effects
- 2.5 Multiple forms of civil society: “local” ways and “universal” templates

Unit 3: State and Regional Security in Central Asia

- 3.1 Current state of security in Central Asia
- 3.2 Failed attempts of regional politico-military cooperation
- 3.3 Establishment of a multilateral system of military security in the CAR
- 3.4 Internal Level of Analysis: Security in Weak States
- 3.5 Global Level of Analysis: A Peripheral Zone of Indifference
 - 3.3.1 Central Asia in the Periphery of Integration Processes: The New Silk Road
 - 3.3.2 Central Asia in the Periphery of Dominating Powers: The New Great Game

3.3.3 Central Asia in the Periphery of Russia: The Cordon Sanitaire

Unit 4: Economic Development in Central Asia

4.1 Economic Growth

4.2 Structural Change and Reform: Recent Industrial Performance

4.3 Inflation

4.4 External Sector Developments

4.5 The Central Asian Economies: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan

Unit 5: Foreign Policy of Central Asian States

5.1 Policy choice and the post-communist transition

5.2 Kazakhstan and globalization

5.3 Kyrgyzstan on the liberal reform path

Unit 6: Central Asia and the External World

6.1 The Russian Federation

6.2 The People's Republic of China

6.3 Expanding links with South Asia

6.4 Central Asia between the Eurasian Economic Community (EEC), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and Greater Central Asia (GCA)

Reading List

Soucek, Inner Asia, Chapters 7 and 8; Sahadeo and Zanca, *Everyday Life in Central Asia*, "Turks and Tajiks in Central Asian History," 15-32;

Soucek, Inner Asia, Chapters 9-11; Historical Atlas, Maps 22-28

Bahgat, G. (2002). 'Pipeline diplomacy: The geopolitics of the Caspian Sea region'. *International Studies Perspectives*, 3: 310-27.

Adams, L., & Rustemova, A. (2009). Mass Spectacle and Styles of Governmentality in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 61(7), 1249–1276. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09668130903068798>

Akiner, S. (1997). Melting pot, salad bowl——cauldron? Manipulation and mobilization of ethnic and religious identities in Central Asia. *Ethnic & Racial Studies*, 20(2), 362–398. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.1997.9993966>

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- Beeson, M. (ed) (2009) *Contemporary Southeast Asia* (Hampshire:Palgrave MacMillan)
- Christensen T. (2011) *Worse Than a Monolith: Alliance Politics and Problems of Coercive Diplomacy in Asia* (Princeton: Princeton University Press)
- Gaskarth, J. (ed) (2015) *China, India and the Future of International Society* (Rowman & Littlefield)
- Holslag, J. (2015) *China's Coming War with Asia* (Cambridge: Polity)
- Ikenberry, J., Mastanduno, M. (eds.) (2003) *International Relations Theory and the Asia-Pacific* (New York: Columbia University Press)
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- Gregoratti, Catia. 2018. *Human Security*. Encyclopaedia Britannica.

PAPER-7: HUMANRIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to:

- Develop analytical skills to question and appraise human rights policies and practices at the international and national levels;
- Enhance understanding of fact-finding methodology and develop interview skills
- Gain substantive knowledge of the international law and policy of human rights and consider prevailing trends in the human rights field and of the challenge and contribution of critics;
- Perceive improvements, discern ambiguities and identify contradictions in the human rights movement;
- Draw useful conclusions about the roles of various state and nonstate actors in the identification of rights and in their promotion and enforcement;
- Identify potential roles for oneself in the promotion of human rights.

Unit 1: Historical development of Human Rights

1. Meaning and nature of Human Rights and International Relations
2. Importance of Human Rights
3. Global contributions to promote Human Rights (America, France and India)

Unit 2: UN Declaration of Human Rights

1. Enforcement and Implementation of Human rights

Unit 3: Challenges of Human Rights

1. Crimes against women and children
2. Refugees
3. Racial discrimination , Genocide and Ethnic cleansing

Unit 4: Development of Human Rights

1. Poverty and illiteracy
2. Impact of Globalisation on Human Rights
3. Internally Displaced People

Unit 5: Human Rights in India

1. Constitutional Provisions
2. Human Rights Commission
3. Judiciary and Human Rights

Reading List

Hanson, Marianne & Dunne, Tim. (2009). *Human Rights in International Relations*.
 Forsythe, David P. *Human rights in international relations*. Cambridge University Press, 2017.
 Dunne, Tim, and Marianne Hanson. "Human rights in international relations." *Human rights: Politics and practice* (2009): 44-59.
 Dower, Nigel. "Human rights and international relations." *The International Journal of Human Rights* 1, no. 1 (1997): 86-111.
 David Forsythe, *Human Rights in International Relations*_(New York: Cambridge, 2000).
 Julie Mertus, *American University Human Rights Reader* (2002)
 Richard Falk, *Human Rights Horizons: The Pursuit of Justice in a Globalizing World* (New York: Routledge, 2000).
 Priscilla Hayner, *Unspeakable Truths: Confronting State Terror and Atrocity* (New York: Routledge, 2001).