

TUMKUR UNIVERSITY

TUMKUR

Choice Based Credit System Syllabus

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS**

TUMKUR UNIVERSITY

TUMKUR

Semester - I

Sl. No.	Paper Code:		Title of the Paper	Credits
1	Paper: 1.1	CPT	International Relations: Concepts and Issues	4
2	Paper: 1.2	CPT	Political Thought: Conceptualization of State	4
3	Paper: 1.3	CPT	India's Foreign Policy	4
4	Paper: 1.4	CPT	India and Her Neighbours	4
5	Paper: 1.5	CPT	State and Politics in India	4
6	Paper: 1.6A	SPT	Political Geography	4
7	Paper: 1.6B	SPT	Global Environment and Development	4

Semester - II

Sl. No.	Paper Code:		Title of the Paper	Credits
1	Paper: 2.1	CPT	International Organisations and Global Governance	4
2	Paper: 2.2	CPT	Contemporary Theories of International Relations	4
3	Paper: 2.3	CPT	Comparative Politics	4
4	Paper: 2.4	CPT	Foreign Policy of Major Powers	4
5	Paper: 2.5A	SPT	Modern Diplomacy	4
6	Paper: 2.5B	SPT	Globalisation and World Politics	4
7	Paper: 2.6	*OET	India's National Security: Threat and Perception	4

Semester - III

Sl. No.	Paper Code:		Title of the Paper	Credits
1	Paper: 3.1	CPT	India and the World	4
2	Paper: 3.2	CPT	Political Theory	4
3	Paper: 3.3	CPT	Research Methodology	4
4	Paper: 3.4	CPT	International Political Economy	4
5	Paper: 3.5A	SPT	South Asia in Transition	4
6	Paper: 3.5B	SPT	Gender and Politics	4
7	Paper: 3.6	*OET	Terrorism: Causes and Consequences	4

Semester - IV

Sl. No.	Paper Code:		Title of the Paper	Credits
1	Paper: 4.1	CPT	Global Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues	4
2	Paper: 4.2	CPT	International Law	4
3	Paper: 4.3	CPT	Politics of Development	4
4	Paper: 4.4	CPT	International Peace and Security	4
5	Paper: 4.5A	SPT	Human Rights and International Relations	4
6	Paper: 4.5B	SPT	International Trade and Politics	4
7	Paper: 4.6	Di	Dissertation	4

CPT=Core Paper Theory, SPT= Special Paper Theory,* OET= Open Elective Theory (Paper offered for other department students), Di= Dissertation/ Project Work.

REGULATION FOR M.A. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAMME

1. Introduction:

The M.A. International Relations Course offered by Tumkur University is spread over four semesters. The objective of the course is to provide a firm grounding in the subject, develop analytical skill' and to provide a 'realistic' perspective to the local, national and international issues that figure in the syllabus.

The syllabus has been completely updated and many new papers are being offered in keeping with the changing times and circumstances, as well as the larger societal needs. The course content includes papers in core areas of International Relations like International Relation Theory, India and Her Neighbours and Research Methods.

All the papers in the syllabus are provided with an extensive list of 'References', along with a list of 'Journals'. Each teacher will provide an 'additional reading list' during the course. Students will be required to submit regular 'assignments' and also make paper presentations at regular 'class' and 'departmental' seminars that will be organized as part of the course. The goals and objectives of the M.A. International Relations programme are as follows:

- To impart quality education to those seeking admission to the M.A. International Relations programme.
- To equip the students to prepare themselves for careers in teaching and research, the union and state civil services, and the non-governmental sector.
- To increase awareness among students on local, national and international issues, and strengthen their analytical skills and capabilities; and
- To train students to be good citizens.

2. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION:

A candidate who has passed the B.A. or LLB Degree examination of this university or any other recognized university has equivalent there to with Political Science, Public Administration or International Relations as one of the option subjects and has secured not less than 50 per cent of the marks in the aggregate in all the years shall be eligible for administration for the course. In case of SC/ST students, physically handicapped, and blind students the minimum percent of marks required shall be less by 5 per cent. **These eligibility criteria will be based on university statutes, rules and regulations from time to time.**

3. DURATION OF THE COURSE:

The course of study for M.A. Degree examination shall extend over a period of two years divided into 4(four) Semesters (Choice Based Credit System).

4. COURSE INSTRUCTION:

- Each semester consists of 6 papers and each paper will have 4 teaching hours per week.
- One hour per week is meant for counselling/remedial teaching per paper.

- One hour per paper per week is meant for conducting seminar.

5. ATTENDANCE, PROGRESS AND CONDUCT:

- Each semester shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating the attendance.
- The students shall attend lecture classes, seminars and such other classes during each semester as prescribed by the university and not absent himself / herself the work without valid reasons.
- A student shall be considered to have completed semester if he/she has attended not less than 75% of the total number of working periods during the said academic semester and if, her/his progress and conduct have been found satisfactory.
- A student, who fails to complete the course in manner stated above, shall not be permitted to appear for that semester examination and he/she not become eligible for the next semester course.
- **The above said guidelines will be based on university statutes, rules and regulations passed from time to time.**

6. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION:

The medium of Instruction shall be English. However candidates will be permitted to write the examination either in English or in Kannada.

7. APPEARANCE FOR THE EXAMINATION:

A Candidate shall apply for all the papers of a semester when he appears for the Examination of that semester for the first time.

8. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION:

- There shall be university examination at the end of each semester.
- The details of the Scheme of examination are given below:-

Sl. No.	Course	No. of Papers in each Semester	Duration	Maximum Marks	
				Per Semester	All Semester
1.	MA in International Relations	6 Papers (Total Papers=6x4=24)	4 semesters/2years	600	2400

- Each semester will normally have six papers and each paper shall be for 100 marks.
- The composition of Theory and Internal Assessment Marks for each paper will be 80 and 20 respectively. The duration of theory exam will be for 3 (three) Hours. The internal assessment will cover test, seminars and assignment, wherein, 10 marks will be for test, 05 marks for seminars, and 05 marks for assignment.
- The statement of Inter Assessment shall be sent to the Registrar (Evaluation).

9. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:

- Minimum percentage for pass in each paper shall be 40% (Theory Exam paper and internal assessment put together) and 50% in aggregate of all the semesters put together. There shall be no separate minimum either for Exam paper or for internal assessment.
- (A) successful candidates in each semester shall be classified as follows:
- First Class: Those who obtain 60% and above of the aggregate marks.
- Second Class: Rest of the successful candidates who obtain 50% and above but less than 60% the aggregate.
- However, only the candidates who have passed the examination at the first appearance shall be eligible for declaration of ranks. The first five ranks shall be notified.

10. ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS, CLASSES AND RANKS OF THE COURSE AS A WHOLE:

- Ranks and classes shall be declared for the successful candidates taking their total performance in all the years put together.
- First Class: All the successful candidates who secure 60% and above in their total performance shall be declared to have passed the Master Degree examination in first class.
- Second Class: All the successful candidates who secure 50% and more but less than 60% in their total performance shall be declared to have passed the Master Degree examination in second class. However, only those candidates who have passed each of the University examinations at their first five ranks shall be notified.

11. PROVISION FOR REPEATERS:

- A candidate is allowed to carry all the previous un-cleared papers to the subsequent Semester/ Semesters.
- Such of those candidates who have failed / remained absent/opt to improve in any one or more papers (theory), henceforth called as 'a repeater', shall appeal/improve in such paper/papers during the two immediate successive examinations.
- Examination for odd/even semester shall be conducted respectively at the end of odd/even semester. (odd with odd; even with even).
- The candidate shall take the examination as per the syllabus and the scheme of examination in force during the subsequent appearances.
- A candidate who seeks improvement has to surrender the marks already secured in the particular paper/papers and marks cards of the semester.
- Improvement is allowed only in theory papers. There is no provision for improvement of Internal Assessment Marks.
- A candidate is permitted to apply for improvement in any paper of the particular semester within 30 days from the date of announcement of results of the semester.
- A repeater (including a candidate who seeks improvement) shall not be eligible for declaration of rank.
- A candidate should complete the Master's degree examination within 4 (four) academic years from the year of admission.

12. BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

- These shall be a Board of Examiners for scrutinizing and approving the question papers and scheme of valuation.
- About 50% of the examiners appointed for setting of question papers and evaluation work in each semester shall be external.
- These shall be double valuation for all papers. The average of the marks awarded by the two examiners shall be taken as the final award for that particular paper.
- In case of 20% or more difference in the marks awarded by the first and second valuers, the script shall be referred to the third evaluator (who shall be an external) and the average of the nearest two shall be considered for final award of the marks.

13. MISCELLANEOUS:

Any other issue not envisaged above, shall be resolved by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the appropriate Bodies of the University, which shall be final and binding.

Note: The above said guidelines will be based on university statutes, rules and regulations passed from time to time by the university.

1.1: International Relations: Concepts and Issues

Course Rationale

This paper deals with practical aspects of International Relations. It provides insights into significant issues that are largely the legacies of the Cold War era. The basic objective of this course is to enable the students to graduate from the basics of the discipline to a higher level of analysis of the issues involved in the study and research of International Relations.

Course Content:

UNIT I: Development of the Study of International Relations as a Discipline: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of International Relations. **16 Hours**

UNIT II: The Key Concepts in International Relations: Power, Balance of Power, National Interest. **16 Hours**

UNIT III: Foreign Policy: Meaning, Importance, Goals and Determinants. **16 Hours**

UNIT IV: International Politics since WWII: Cold War: Origin, Evolution, Second Cold War; End of the Cold War and the Post-Cold War Issues. **16 Hours**

References:

1. Alllan and K.Goidman (eds.,) *The End of the Cold War*, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff, 1992.
2. A. Appadorai, *National Interest and Non-Alignment*, New Delhi, Kalinga Publications, 1999.
3. D.A. Baldwin (ed.), *Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1993.
4. (ed.), *Paradoxes of Power*, New York Basil, Blackwell, 1989.
5. I. Brownlie (ed.) *Basic Documents on Human Rights* 2nd edition, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1981.
6. M de Bueno and D. Lalman, *War and reason: Domestic and International imperatives*, New Haven CT, Yale University Press, 1992.
7. *The Anarchical Society. A Study of Order in World Politics*, London, Macmillan, 1977.
8. S. Burchill, et.al, *Theories of International Relations*, Hampshire, Macmillan, 2001.
9. E.H. Can, *The Twenty Year Crisis*, London, Macmillan, 1939.
10. S. Chan and P. G. Mandaville (eds.,) *The Zen of International Relations*, Hampshire, Macmillan, 2001.

1.2: Political Thought: Conceptualization of State

Course Rationale

The Objective of this course is to introduce students to Western Political Philosophy Through methods of an intensive reading of selected parts of the texts, and by making them familiar with different interpretation of the texts. The idea is to in still in student's interest in how the state has been conceptualised from ancient time.

Course Content:

UNIT- I: Greek Political Thought: Plato and Aristotle **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: Medieval Political Thought: St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: Modern Political Thought: Machiavelli; Hobbes; John Locke and Rousseau
16 Hours

UNIT-IV: Marxist Thought: Karl Marx and Lenin **16 Hours**

References:

1. Urmila Sharma, S. K. Sharma (2006), Western Political Thought: From Plato To Burke (Vol. 1), Edition 528th, Atlantic Publishers.
2. R S Chaurasia (2001), History of Western Political Thought (Volume I), Atlantic Publishers.
3. John McClelland, J S McClelland, S McClelland J (1998),A History of Western Political Thought, Routledge.
4. W M Spellman (Coming Soon), Short History of Western Political Thought, Palgrave Macmillan.
5. Sheldon S Wolin (2008), Politics and Vision: Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought, Princeton University Press.
6. Christopher Rowe and Malcolm Schofield (ed.) (2000) Greek and Roman Political Thought, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Ernest Barker (1918) Greek Political Theory, London: Methuen & Co Ltd.
8. Fung Yu-Lan A History Of Chinese Philosophy Volume I & II.
9. Quentin Skinner (2002) Visions of Politics: Hobbes and Civil Science, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
10. Sorell Tom (Ed). The Cambridge Companion to Hobbes: Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

1.3: India's Foreign Policy

Course Rationale:

India's foreign policy reflects the philosophy of India as a sovereign democratic nation and the self-image and role she conceives for herself in the global policies. The focus of this paper is the theoretical perspective of the role of compulsions, constraints and conditions, which actually has shaped the country's foreign policy for the past several decades. It also aims at providing knowledge about continuity and changes in India's foreign policy towards neighbours and major powers.

Course Content:

UNIT-I: Introduction: Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy. **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: Determinants of India's Foreign Policy: Formulation of Foreign Policy, Domestic, Institutional, Political Elite and External Determinants. **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: Non-Alignment: Theory, Practice and Relevance. **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: India's Nuclear Policy: India's Perspectives on the need of nuclear power and NPT, CTBT. **16 Hours**

References

1. Ranabir Samaddar and Helmut Reifeld. Eds. 2006. Peace As Process: Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution in South Asia, New Delhi, Manohar.
2. Iftikharuzzaman. 2006. Regional Economic Trends and South Asian Security, New Delhi, Manohar.
3. P.R. Chari. Ed. 2006. Security and Governance in South Asia, New Delhi, Manohar.
4. Dipankar, Banerji. Ed. 2006. Security Studies in South Asia: Change and Challenges, New Delhi, Manohar.
5. Sharma R.R. ed. 2005. India and Emerging Asia, New Delhi, Sage Publications.
6. Baldev Raj Nayar and T.V. Paul. 2005. India in the World Order: Searching for Major-Power Status, New Delhi, Foundation Books.
7. Prem Shankar Jha. 2004. Kashmir: 1947, Origins of a Dispute, New Delhi, OUP.
8. J.N. Dixit. 2003. India's Foreign Policy, 1947-2003, New Delhi, Picus Books.

1.4: India and Her Neighbours

Course Rationale: The course also throws light on the role of great powers in the region and India's bilateral ties with its neighbours in the light of global and domestic milieu. The course examines the links between south Asia and international economy in the era of globalization and liberalization as also on evolution, achievement and limitations of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Course Content:

UNIT-I: Introduction: Need; Importance and present status of neighbourhood policy	16 Hours
UNIT-II: India's Relation I: Pakistan; China	16 Hours
UNIT-III: India's Relation II: Nepal; Bhutan; Bangladesh	16 Hours
UNIT-IV: India's Relation III: Srilanka; Maldives; Afghanistan	16 Hours

References:

1. Bajpai, U. S., *India and Its Neighbourhood* (New Delhi: Lancer International, 1986)
Bose, Sugata, and Jalal, Ayesha, *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy, 2nd Ed* (New York: Routledge, 2004)
2. Cohen, Stephen P., *The Idea of Pakistan* (Washington: Brookings Institution Press, 2004)
Grare, Frédéric, et. al, *India and ASEAN: The Politics of India's Look East Policy* (New Delhi: Manohar, 2001)
3. Jha, Nalini Kant, *South Asia in 21st Century: India, Her Neighbours and the Great Powers* (South Asian Publishers, 2003)
4. Krishna, Sankaran, *Postcolonial Insecurities: India, Sri Lanka, and the Question of Nationhood* (University of Minnesota Press, 1999)
5. Kukreja, Veena, *Civil-Military Relations in South Asia: Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India* (Sage Publications, 1991)
6. Muni S.D. and Pant, Girijesh (2005) *India's Search for Energy Security: Prospects for Cooperation with Extended Neighbourhood* (New Delhi: Rupa & Co. in association with Observer Research Foundation)
7. Muni, S. D. and Muni, Anuradha, *Regional Cooperation in South Asia* (National, 1984)
8. Robinson, Francis, ed., *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989).
9. Sharan, Sarojini, Vivekananda, Franklin, *Asia, the 21st Critical Century: The Question of Sub-nationalism in South Asia : Case Studies from Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh*(Bethany Books, 1991)

1.5: State and Politics in India

Course Rationale:

The Democracy in India is following the liberal parliamentary model but the society still retains primordial values. The aim of the course is to expose the students to the political and social realities and their narratives from various theoretical angles. The syllabus provides a critical view point through which students may evaluate the entire political process in a more intelligent and critical way than the common sensual styles.

Course Content:

UNIT-I: Introduction: Background of the Constituent Assembly, Composition, Social Base and Functioning **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: Ideological Contents: Preamble; Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of State Policy **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: Concepts: Secularism; Regionalism; Federalism, Judicial activism **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: Political Process: Party system; Pressure Groups; Interest Groups **16 Hours**

References:

- 1.P. Bardhan; Political economy of development in India, Oxford Blackwell; London; 1984.
2. S.Bayly, Caste, society and Politics in India from Eighteenth Century to Modern Age; Cambridge University Press 1999.
3. Basu,DD; AnIntroduction to the Constitution of India; Prenticehall Press; New Delhi;2007.
4. Brown JM; Modern India: The Origins of Asia's Democracy; Oxford University Press New Delhi; 1985.
5. Chandok; Neera; Beyond Secularism: The Rights of Religious Minorities; Oxford University Press; New Delhi; 1999.
- 6.Chanda, Ashok; Federalism in India: A Study of Union State Relations; George Allen and Urwin London1965.
7. Chattergee, Patha; The Nation and its Fragments: colonial and Postcolonial Histories; Princeton University Press; 1993.
8. Cobridge,S and Harris; Reinventing India: Liberalization Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy; Oxford University Press New Delhi; 2001.

1.6A: Political Geography

Course Rationale:

International affairs can be understood through geographical factors. Factors such as land, river, climate, cultural regions, etc. have an important impact on many different aspects of our civilization. Geography defines what a nation is and how it moulds international relations. This paper tries to understand the impact of geography on international relations.

Course Content:

Unit I: History of Mapmaking: a) The Chinese outreach; b) The Indian outreach; c) The European outreach **16 Hours**

Unit II: Contesting Theories of Geo-Politics: Sun Tzu, Kautilya, Mackinder and Haushofer **16 Hours**

Unit III: The Geography of War and Peace: Decolonization; cold war; alliances and containment; post-cold war **16 Hours**

Unit IV: Beyond Political Geography: Geo-economics and psycho-geography in the age of globalization **16 Hours**

Reference:

1. Alexander B. Murphy. 1990. "Historical justifications for territorial claims". *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 80 (December): 531-48.
2. Alexander B. Murphy. 1991. Regions as social constructs: The gap between theory and practice. *Progress in Human Geography* 15 (1): 22-35.
3. E. Luttwak, (1976) *The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire*. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press.
4. Gauranga Nath Banerjee, *India as known to the ancient world: or, India's intercourse in ancient*.
5. Gavin Menzies, *1434: How china changed the World*, London Harper Collin , 2003
Gearoid O Tuathail, 1996. *Critical Geopolitics*. Routledge.
6. Gearóid Ó Tuathail, Simon Dalby And Paul Routledge, *The Geopolitics Reader*, Routledge, 1998.
7. George J. Demko and William B. Wood (1994), *Reordering the world: Geopolitical perspectives on the twenty-first century*, Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press.
8. Gilbert Pollet, *India and the ancient world: history trade, and culture before A.D. 650*, Université Catholique de Louvain, 1987.
9. H. Weigert, (1942) *Generals and Geographers: The Twilight of Geopolitics*, London: Oxford University Press. 14

1.6B: Global Environment and Development

Course Rationale

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

Course Contents:

UNIT-I: Theorizing the Problem: Liberal; Marxist; Gandhian and Eco- Feminist Models.

16 Hours

UNIT-II: Changing concepts of Development and the Environment: Globalization and the New Environmental issues; The Global Warming and Climate Change

16 Hours

UNIT-III: Environmental Politics: The Politics of the North South Divide; Globalization and the New Environmental issues.

16 Hours

UNIT-IV: Environmental Movement: Environmental Awareness and Movements in the West and the Third World.

16 Hours

References:

1. Enser, Andrew; Nature Landscape and Alienation; University of Westminster; London 2007
2. Dietz, Thomas; Gender, Values, and Environmentalism; Social Science Quarterly, Volume 83, Number 1, March 2002.
3. Gadgil, Madhav; Conserving Biodiversity as If People Matter: A Case Study from India; Economics of Biodiversity Loss (May, 1992), pp. 266-270
4. Buttel, F.H; Ecological modernization as social theory; Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1450 Linden Drive, Madison 2000.
5. Alier, Martinez; Environmentalism of the Poor: A Study of Ecological Conflicts and Valuation; Dept of Economics and Economic History University of Barcelona.
6. Guha & Gadgil; The Use and Abuse of Nature; Oxford India Paperbacks; New Delhi 2000.
7. Orr, David W; The Nature of Design: Ecology Culture and Human Intention; Oxford University Press; New York; 2002.
8. Harvey, David; The Nature of Environment: The Dialectics of Social and Environmental Change; The Socialist Register 1993.
9. Pretty, Jules and Hugh Ward; Social Capital and the Environment; World Development Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 209-227, 2001.

2.1 International Organisations and Global Governance

Course Rationale This paper studies the evolution and the development of international organizations from its inception till present times. It focuses on the problems that confront international organizations and constraints within which they function. An in-depth study of the structure and functioning of the United Nations needs to be undertaken and analyzed from the perspective of whether it has lived up to the expectations, hope and aspirations of its architects.

Course Content:

Unit I: Introduction: Development of International Organisation from the Treaty of Westphalia to the League of Nations **16 Hours**

Unit II: International Organizations and Global Governance: The League of Nations; The United Nations; United Nations in the Post-Cold War Era; UN and Humanitarian – Intervention **16 Hours**

Unit III: International Financial Institutions: Breton Woods System; International Monetary Fund; WTO **16 Hours**

Unit IV: Non States Actors in Global Governance: Globalization and Non-States Actors; MNCs and TNCs **16 Hours**

References:

1. Albrecht Schnabel & Ramesh Thakur, "From An Agenda for Peace to the Brahmi Report: Towards a New Era of UN Peace Operation"
2. Barnett, Michael and Duvall, Raymond (Eds), *Power in Global Governance* (Cambridge University Press)
3. Devesh Kapur, "The IMF: A Cure or a Curse?" *Foreign Policy*, No 111 (summer, 1998) , pp 114-129
4. Fred Haliday, "Global Governance: Prospects and Problems, *Citizenship Studies*, Vol 4, No 1, 2000
5. Inis Claude, *Swords into Plowshares: The Problems and Progress of International Organizations*(Delhi: Anupam Publications(reprint), 1987)
6. Karns, Margaret P. and Mingst, Karen A., *International Organizations: The Politics and Process of Global Governance* (New Delhi: Viva Books, 2005)
7. Margaret E Keck & Kathryn Sikkink, *Activist Beyond Borders: Advocacy Network in International Politics* (Cornell Univ Press, 1998)
8. Peter Coffey, " The Background to and the Creation of the Original Bretton Woods System" in Peter Coffey & Robert J Riley, *Reforms of the International Institutions, the IMF, World Bank and the WTO*
9. Roland Paris, "Peacekeeping and the Constraints of Global Culture" *European Journal Of International Relations*, Vol 9 (3), 2003, pp 441-73

2.2 Contemporary Theories of International Relations

Course Rationale

This paper deals with both the theoretical and practical aspects of International Relations. The paper, therefore, covers traditional, modern and post-modern approaches of studying International Relations as well as its key concepts. It also provides insights into significant issues that are largely the legacies of the Cold War era. The basic objective of this course is to enable the students to a higher level of critical analysis of the issues involved in the study of International Relations.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Introduction: Changing Nature of International Relations; Role of Ideology in International Relations **16 Hours**

Unit II: Theories of International Relation: Political Idealism, Political Realism, Decision Making Theory, Systems Theory **16 Hours**

Unit III: Marxian and Neo- Marxism Theories: Marxist Theory; Gramscianism; The Frankfurt School **16 Hours**

Unit IV: Major Contemporary Theories: Feminist Theory; Postmodernism; Post-colonialism **16 Hours**

References:

1. Thinking Theory Thoroughly, James N. Rosenau from James N. Rosenau, *The Scientific Study of Foreign Policy*, rev.ed London: Frances Pinter, 1980, Pages 19-31.
2. The Melian Dialouge, Thucydides from Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*, translated by Rex Warner, Penguin Classics, 1954, Pages 400-408.
3. Of the Natural Condition of Mankind, Thomas Hobbes from Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*, Introduction by Richard S. Peters, New York, Macmillan/Collier Books, 1962.
4. On Prince and the Security of their States, Niocolo Machiavelli from *The Prince* by Nicollo Machiavelli, ed. by Thomas G. Bergin.
5. Does Order Exist in World politics? Hedley Bull from Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society*, Columbia University Press, 1977.
6. The Balance of Power in International Politics, Kenneth N. Waltz from *Man, the State and War*, Columbia University Press, 1959, Pages 198-210.
7. Obscurities Enshrined: The Balance of Power as an Analytical Concept, Ernst B. Haas from *Beyond the Nation-State* by Ernst B. Haas, Stanford University Press, 1964.
8. War and Change in World Politics, Robert Gilpin, Cambridge University Press, 1981
9. Theory of World politics: Structural Realism and Beyond, Robert O. Keohane from *Political Science: The State of the Discipline*, ed. Ada W. Finifter, Washington D.C, American Political Science Association, 1983.

2.3 Comparative Politics

Course Rationale

The course attempts to compare the social relations of different political spaces in an analytical way. Major concern of the course is to reread the meaning that has been assigned to the concept of politics; the scope of the concept is not just limited to the state apparatus. The defences of gravities of the power relations have to be made understandable to the students in a politically correct way, and the course has been initiated to achieve this objective.

Course Content:

UNIT I: Introduction: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of Comparative Politics
16 Hours

UNIT II: Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics: Traditional, Modern, Systems, Political Economy and Structural Functional Theories.
16 Hours

UNIT III: Politics and Society: Political Culture, Political Socialisation, Political Development and Political Communication
16 Hours

UNIT IV: Society and Government: Political Participation, Political Parties and Interest Groups
16 Hours

References:

1. GA. Almond and JS. Cole Man, The Politics of Developing Areas. Princeton NJ; Princeton University Press; 1960.
2. Albritton, Robert(ed); Phases of Capitalist Development: Booms, Crises and Globalizations, Palgrave, UK; 2001.
3. Childs, Peter; Modernism; Routledge; London; 2000.
4. Dussel, Enrique; Europe, Modernity, and Eurocentrism; Duke University Press; 2000.
5. Giddens, Antony; The Consequences of Modernity; Stanford University Press; Stanford; 1991.
6. 6.Chambers, Iain; Curti, Lidia; The Post-Colonial Question; Routledge; London; 1996.
7. P. Baron, The Political Economy of Growth; New York; Monthly Review Press; 1957. Changes, New York, Harper Collins.
8. Martin C. Needler. 1991. The Concepts of Comparative Politics, New York, Praeger.
9. Mattei, Dogan and Dominique Pelassy. 1990 How to Compare Nations: Strategies in comparative

2.4 Foreign Policy of Major Powers

Course Rationale:

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

Course Contents:

UNIT-I: Foreign Policy: Definition and Determinants **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: Foreign Policy of Liberal World: Foreign Policy of the US - unilateralism - unipolar world order; Foreign Policy of Britain - Special relationship with the US - reluctant role in the European Union. **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: Foreign Policy of Marxist World: Foreign Policy of USSR/Russia; Foreign Policy of China **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: Foreign Policy of Emerging Powers: Foreign Policy of Japan; Foreign Policy of Germany **16 Hours**

References:

1. R. J. Art and S. Brown (eds.), *US Foreign Policy: The Search for a New Role*, New York, Macmiilan, 1993.
2. G. Alpervitz, *Atomic Diplomacy*, New York, Vintage Books, 1967.
3. J. W. Blaney (ed) *The Successor States to the USSR*, Washington DC, CQ Press, 1995.
4. D. Campbell, *United States Foreign Policy and the Politics of Identity*, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1992.
5. G. Chan, *Chinese Perspective on International Relations*, New Zealand, Macmiilan University Press, 1999.
6. R. A. Cossa, *Restructuring the US Japan Alliance*, Washington DC, CSIS Press, 1997.
7. P. M. Cronin, *From Globalism to Regionalism: New Perspective of US Foreign and Defence Policies*, Washington, National Defence University Press, 1993.
8. J. Dumbrell, *American Foreign Policy: Carter to Clinton*, London, Macmiilan, 1997.
9. J. B. Dunlop, *The Rise of Russia and the Fall of the Soviet Empire*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1993.
10. J. Dower, *Japan in Peace and War*, New York, New Press, 1994.

2.5A Modern Diplomacy

Course Rationale:

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

Course Contents:

UNIT-I: Introduction: European Diplomacy during the Napoleonic Era; Vienna Settlement of 1815 **16 Hours**

UNIT-II World War Diplomacy: First World War and the Peace Treaty of Versailles (1919); Diplomacy during the Inter-War Period - League of Nations; The Second World War and the Peace Settlements - United Nations Organization and World Peace - Idea of Collective Security **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: Cold War Diplomacy: Cold War Diplomacy - Origin and First Cold War - detente – New Cold War **16 Hours**

UNIT- IV: Post-Cold War Diplomacy: Unilateralism Vs Multilateralism; Influence of technology and energy security **16 Hours**

References:

1. AJP Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1878-1918 (1954)
2. R.J.Sontag, European Diplomatic History, 1871-1932 (1933)
3. Herald Nicholson, Diplomacy (1939), The Congress of Vienna
4. Seton-Watson, Neither War nor Peace: The Struggle for Power in the Post War World (1960)
5. Henry Kissinger Diplomacy (1995 Reprint) Dose America Need a Foreign Policy? Towards a Diplomacy for the 21st century.
6. R.Albrecht & Carrie A Diplomatic History of Europe since the Congress of Vienna
7. G.P.Gooch, Recent Revolutions in European Diplomacy
8. Walter Lippman States of Diplomacy
9. H.M.V Temperlay(ed). History of the Peace Conference of Paris (5 vols)

2.5B Globalisation and World Politics

Course Rationale:

This paper intends to present the current scenario of global politics. It lays down the foundation for understanding the international politics from a theoretical perspective. It tries to highlight the global issues haunting the very human existence. It presents the political economy structure of international system today and the future prospects of the international system.

Course Content:

Unit I: The Concept of Globalisation: Definitions and Dimensions **16 Hours**

Unit II: Domains of Globalisation - I: Economic Globalisation: Social Consequences of Economic Globalisation; **Cultural Globalisation:** Communication, Media and Cultural Homogenisation **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: Political Globalisation: Globalisation and State; Globalisation and Liberal Democracy; Non-State Actors and New Social Movements; Democratising Globalisation **16 Hours**

Unit IV: Globalisation and Security Debates: Global War on Terrorism; Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction **16 Hours**

References:

1. Baylis, John and Smith, Steve (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics* (3rd edn. 2004).
2. Beck, Ulrich, *What is Globalization?* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1999)
3. Buzan, Barry and Waever, Ole, "After the return to theory: the past, present and future of security studies" in Collins, Alan, (ed.) *Contemporary security studies*. (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 383-402.
4. Buzan, Barry, "Change and insecurity" reconsidered. In: Croft, Stuart and Terriff, Terry, (eds.) *Critical reflections on security and change* (Frank Cass, Southgate, 2000), pp. 1-17.
5. Clark, Ian. *Globalisation and International Relations Theory* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999)
6. Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen, *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunities* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995).
7. Dunn, John (ed.), *Contemporary Crisis of the Nation-State?*, or 'What Future for the State?', Daedalus, Spring 1995.
8. Fredric Jameson and Masao Miyoshi (eds), *The Cultures of Globalisation* (London: Duke University Press, 1998)
9. Frieden, J., and Lake, D. (eds.), *International Political Economy: Perspectives on Global Wealth and Power* (3rd edn., 1995), esp. chs. 1, 16, 19, 33.

2.6 India's National Security: Threat and Perception

Course Rationale:

This paper tries to understand the India's national security and discusses key strategic issues in it. Moreover, this paper tries to deal with how India's defence deals with USA and Russia have impacted on its security. Indian Ocean has played a dominant role in India's security because of china's active involvement and India's counter strategies for the same. Finally, role of terrorism and energy crisis is also seen as major security threats for India.

Course Content:

UNIT I: Introduction: Meaning, scope and Importance of National Security **16 Hours**

Unit II: Defence Policy of India: Defence Policy Making – Actors/Institutions and Processes
Key Features of Indian Defence Policy; Defence Cooperation with U.S and Russia **16 Hours**

UNIT III: Indian Maritime Policy: India and the Indian Ocean: Strategic Aspects **16 Hours**

UNIT IV: Emerging Issues: Terrorism; Energy **16 Hours**

References:

1. W. H. Lewis (ed.) *The Security Role of the United Nations*, New York, Praeger, 1991.
2. H. J. Morgenthau (ed.) *Peace Security and the United Nations*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1946.
3. Alister Miskimmon, *Germany and the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union: Between Europeanisation and National Adaptation* (Palgrave, 2007).
4. Nalini Kant Jha, ed., *South Asia in 21st Century: India, Her Neighbours and Great Powers* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 203).
5., *Domestic Environment in South Asia: Implications for India's Security and Foreign Policy* (Pondicherry: Department of Politics, Pondicherry University, 2004).
6., *Domestic Imperatives in India's Foreign Policy* (Publishers, 2002) New Delhi: South Asian
7., ed., *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 2000).
8. Vernon Marston Hewitt, *The International Politics of South Asia* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1992).
9. Gowher Rizvi, *South Asia in a Changing International Order* (New Delhi: Sage Publications 1993).

3.1 India and the World

Course Rationale:

This paper throw light on India's relationship with West Asia and central Asian countries and its impact on Indian foreign relation with other countries. Moreover, India's engagement with African, Southern American and South-East Asia countries is changing the way of India's foreign policy and its relationship with other countries of the world.

Course Content:

UNIT-I: Introduction: The Genesis and relevance of Nonalignment **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: India and the world-I: India's relationship with West Asia and Central Asia **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: India and the world-II: India's relationship with Africa and Southern American Countries **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: India and the world: India's relationship with South-East Asian nations and with Korea **16 Hours**

References:

1. Cox, Robert W. 'Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory,' in *Approaches to World Order*, Robert W. Cox with Timothy Sinclair (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996) 85-123.
2. Cox, Robert W. *Production, Power and World Order: Social Forces in the Making of History* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1987).
3. Der Derian, James. The Boundaries of Knowledge and Power in International Relations. In James Der Derian and Michael Chapiro (eds), *International/Intertextual Relations. Postmodern Readings of World Politics* (New York: Lexington Books, 1989). Pp. 3-10.
4. Dirlik, Arif, "The Postcolonial Aura: Third World Criticism in the Age of Global Capitalism." *Critical Inquiry*, Winter 1994, 328-56
5. Goldthorpe, J.E., *The Sociology of the Third World*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1975.
6. Goulbourne, H., (ed.) *Politics and State in Third World*, London: Macmillan, 1979.
7. Henderson, Karen and Neil Robinson, *Post-Communist Politics*, London: Prentice-Hall, 1977.
8. Huntington, Samuel P., *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.
9. Smith, B.C., *Understanding Third World Politics*, London: Macmillan Press, 1996.

3.2 Political Theory

Course Rationale:

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

Course Content:

UNIT-I: Approaches to the study of Political Theory: Behaviour Approach, Structural Functional Approach and System Approach **16 Hours**

UNIT – II: State: Elements of State, Powers and Authority, Liberty and Equality, Legitimacy **16 Hours**

UNIT – III: Understanding State: Political Culture, Political Socialization, Political Development and Modernization **16 Hours**

UNIT – IV: Political Ideologies: Conservatism, Liberalism, Marxism and Democracy **16 Hours**

References:

- 1.C. James, Charlesworth (Ed.) Contemporary Political ; Analysis, New York, 1967.
2. Robert Jahl: Modern Political Analysis, New Delhi,1967.
3. C.L. Waper; Political Thought, London, 1973.
4. Andres Lacker – Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology and Sciences, New York, 1961.
5. Lucian N. Pye: Aspects of Political Development, New Delhi: Amerind Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1966.
- 6.Gester, Jones and Lancaster; Masters Political Thought Vols, I,II and III, London: George Harper, 1959
7. Ralph Miliband. Marxism and Politics, London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1977.
8. P. Chaterjee: The State of Political Theory, Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi and Co., 1978.
- 9.S.P. Verma: Modern Political Theory – A Critical Survey, Delhi: Vikas, 1975.
10. David Easton: The political System, II Varieties of Political Theories, Englewood, Cliffs, Frentice Hall, 1966.

3.3 Research Methodology

Course Rationale:

This paper on Research Methodology is a basic introduction to the process and methods of empirical research for achieving scientific knowledge in the subject. This paper enables the student to learn methods of data collection, sampling procedure, analysis of data, report writing and preparation of bibliography.

Course Content:

UNIT I: Conceptual Issues: Understanding Methodology and Methods in Research, Inter-relationship between Theory and Research; Objectivity and Subjectivity.

- 16 Hours

UNIT II: Research Design: Formulation of Research Design, Research Problem, Hypothesis, Unit of Analysis and Variables.

- 16 Hours

UNIT III: Data Collection Process: Historical and Ethnographic method, Interview, Observation, Questionnaire, Survey and Sampling Methods.

- 16 Hours

UNIT IV: Report Writing: Drafting, Research Ethics and Referencing styles.

- 16 Hours

Reference:

1. O.P. Gauba 2005. An Introduction to Political Theory, Delhi Macmillan India.
2. U.R. Ghai & K.K. Ghai 2004. Contemporary Political Analysis, Jalandhar New Academic Publisher.
3. Robert A. Dahl. 2003. Modern Political Analysis, New Delhi Pearson Education.
4. Tim, May. 2001. Social Research: Issues, Methods and Process, Buckingham, Open University Press.
5. Aldridge, A and Levine, K. 2001. Surveying the Social World, Buckingham, Open University Press.
6. Lee, R.M. 2001. Unobstrusive Methods in Social research, Buckingham, Open University Press.
7. Williams, M and May, T. 1996. Introduction to the Philosophy of Social Research, London, UCI Press.
8. P. G. Das. 1996. Modern Political Theory, Calcutta, New Central Book Agency

3.4 International Political Economy

Course Rationale:

The post-war international economic relations were largely shaped by Breton-woods arrangement, dominated by international financial institution such as the IMF and IBRD. The international trade of less significance then remained under GATT and passed on to WTO in 1995. With the collapse of the Breton woods system in 1993 and emergence of floating exchange rates, a new economic and financial order has been emerging with an increased focus on globalization and liberalization largely summed up in Washington Consensus. This course therefore attempts to capture the politics behind the changing international economic, trade and financial regulations.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I: Introduction: Meaning; Nature; Scope and Significance of International political Economy **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: The Political Economy of Trade Policy: International Trade Agreements / Trading System, ITO/GATT/WTO **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: Trade and Developing Nations: South – South Cooperation; Uruguay Round and Doha round; New protectionism; MNCs and the Foreign Capital **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: The Evolving Global Order: Implications of Globalization, Problems and Prospects of a New International Economic Order and their implications and prospects for India **16 Hours**

References:

1. Robert Gilpin, *Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman, 2001.
2. Paul R. Krugman and Maurice Obstfeld, *International Economics: Theory and Policy*, Addison Wesley, 2004.
3. Dominick Salvatore, *International Economics*, Macmillan, recent edition.
4. D.N. Balaam and M. Veseth (eds) *Reading; in International Political Economy*, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1996.
5. E. A. Brett, *The World Economy Since the War. Politics of Uneven Development*, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1985.
6. Bretton Woods Commission, *Bretton Woods: Looking to the Future*. Washington DC. Bretton Woods Commission, 1994.
7. R. Burbach, O. Nunez and B. Kagarlitsky, *Globalization and its Discontents: The Rite of Post-modern Socialisms*, London, Pluto, 1997.
8. M. Castelis, *The Rise of the Network Society*, Oxford, Blackwell, 1996.
9. H. Chox, J. Clegg, J. Letto and G. Gillines (eds.) *The Growth of Global Business*. London, Routledge, 1993.
10. P. Dicken *Global Shift: The Internationalization of Economic Activity*, London,, Paul Chapman, 1992.

3.5A South Asia in Transition

Course Rationale:

This course has been designed to make students aware with the role of south Asia in international politics. The main thrust is to transcend distinction between the study of international relations and the study of domestic politics in the specific case of south Asia by focusing upon the global political system of which the states system and the national political system are both part. As such this course focuses on the connections between the national, regional and international areas as mediated through the institutions of state and government, particular cultural and ideological values, and particular desire and aspirations of peoples in this region.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I: Introduction: South Asia as a Region; a Brief Profile of South Asian States and their Problems **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: Roots of Conflict in South Asia: Geography, History, Ideology, Social Structure, Politics, and External Intervention **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: The International Setting: The United States and South Asia; the former Soviet Union/Russia and South Asia, the Non-Aligned Movement and South Asia **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: SAARC: Evolution, Achievements and Limitations; Prospects for Peace, Security and Cooperation in South Asia **16 Hours**

References:

1. Vernon Marston Hewitt, *The International Politics of South Asia* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1992)
2. Gowher Rizvi, *South Asia in a Changing International Order* (New Delhi: Sage Publications 1993).
3. Nalini Kant Jha, ed., *South Asia in 21st Century: India, Her Neighbours and Great Powers* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 203).
4., *Domestic Environment in South Asia: Implications for India's Security and Foreign Policy* (Pondicherry: Department of Politics, Pondicherry University, 2004).
5., *Domestic Imperatives in India's Foreign Policy* (Publishers, 2002) New Delhi: South Asian
6., ed., *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 2000).
7. Barry buzan, —South Asian Moving towards Transformation: Emergence of India as a Great Power, *International Studies*, New Delhi, vol.39, no.1, January-March 2002, pp.1 - 24.
8. Nancy Jetly, ed., *Regional Security in South Asia: The Ethno Sectarian Dimensions* (New Delhi: Lancers Books, 1999).
9. V.R Raghavan, ed., *Comprehensive Security in South Asia: Perspectives from the Region* (New Delhi: Delhi Policy Group, 2001)
10., ed., *Comprehensive Security in South Asia: Perspectives from the Region* (New Delhi: Delhi Policy Group, 2002)

3.5B Gender and Politics

Course Rationale

The female sex has been marginalized, exploited and suppressed by almost all the social formations. The major target of this course is to make the students understand how patriarchy was reproduced by different production systems and how the creative and critical female agencies responded to the male centric power configurations. The course aims at provoking the students both intellectually and politically, that provocation may lead them to the critical evaluation of the Male Centeredness of the socio-political systems across the world.

Course Contents

UNIT-I Gender and Global Politics: Verities of Feminism; ‘Gender lenses on Global Politics
16 Hours

UNIT-II Contribution of Marx and Engels: The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, Socialist and Marxist Feminism
16 Hours

UNIT-III: Capitalism and Patriarchy: The Commodification of the Female: Media, Advertisements; Capitalist state and Patriarchy
16 Hours

UNIT-IV: Radical Feminism: The origins of radical feminism, Kate Millett and the theory of patriarchy; Criticisms of the concept of patriarchy
16 Hours

References:

1. Bryson, Valerie; *Feminist Political Theory: An Introduction (Second Edition)*; Palgrave; Macmillan; New York; 2003.
2. Blumenfeld, Warren J. and Margaret Soenser Breen, Introduction to the Special Issue: Butler Matters: Judith Butler’s Impact on Feminist and Queer Studies since Gender Trouble. *International Journal of Sexuality and Gender Studies*, Vol. 6, Nos. 1/2, 2001
3. Nicholson, Linda(ed); *The second Wave: A Reader in Feminist Theory*, Routledge, New York, 1997.
4. Zanger, Abbey; *Feminism and the Critique of Capitalism*; Cambridge University Press; *International Labor and Working-Class History*, No. 20 (Fall, 1981), pp. 68-69.
5. Fox Keller, Evelyn; *Feminism, Science, and Postmodernism*; *Cultural Critique*, No. 13, *The Construction of Gender and Modes of Social Division* (Autumn, 1989), pp. 15-32 Published by: University of Minnesota Press.
6. Ryang, Sonia; *Love and Colonialism in Takamure Itsue's Feminism: A Postcolonial Critique*, *Feminist Review*, No. 60, *Feminist Ethics and the Politics of Love*. (Autumn, 1998), pp. 1-32.
7. Rorty, Richard; *Feminism, Ideology, and Deconstruction: a Pragmatist View*. (Special Issue: *Feminism and Pragmatism*) *Hypatia* v8, n2 (Spring, 1993).
8. Echols, Alice; *Cultural Feminism: Feminist Capitalism and the Anti-Pornography Movement*; *Social Text*, No. 7 (Spring - Summer, 1983), pp. 34-53 Published by: Duke University Press.

3.6 Terrorism: Causes and Consequences

Course Rationale:

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

Contents:

UNIT-I: Introduction: Meaning, Causes and Perspectives of Terrorism **16 Hours**

UNIT-II Means Adopted By Terrorists: Claiming Legitimacy (State Terrorism), killing, Bombing, Hijacking, Kidnapping, Guerrilla Warfare, Chemical, Biological weapons **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: Problems in Containing Terrorism: Defining Terrorism, Double Standard of the state players, changing the Names, Spread of arms, Justifying- religious, ideological, cultural and ethnic grounds of Terrorism **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: Traditional Counter Terrorist Methods: Military solution, Preventive Strike, Legal means, banning the organization, Modernizing military and intelligence **16 Hours**

References:

1. Ashok Krishna, —Pakistan's Cross Border Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, September 1, 2001. <http://www.ipcs.org/issues/articles/566-ter-krishna.himl>.
2. Sridar K. Khatri and Gert W.Kueck (eds), Terrorism in South Asia, Impact on Development and Democratic Process, Shipra Publications, New Delhi.
3. Kulwant Rai Gupta —International Terrorism: Response of India, Pakistan and the United States, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.
4. Subash Kapila, —South Asia on A Short Fusel' Paper NO.385, 29/12/2001, <http://www.saag.org/paper 385.html>.
5. Suba Chandran, —Fighting the Fidayeens: Combating Suicide Terrorism in Kashmir, November 8, 2001. <http://www.ipcs.Org/issues/new articles/650-kas-suba.html>.
6. Amit Rohan Perera, —International Terrorism: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd., New Delhi, 1997.
7. Kulwant Rai Gupta —International Terrorism: Conventions, Resolutions, Legislations, Terrorist Organisations and Terrorists, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2002.
8. Anna Loiuise Strachan —Terrorist attacks in Southeast Asia: The Likelihood of the Global Jihadi Connection, August 7, 2009. http://www.ipcs.org/articles_details.php?article No= 2930.
9. Gus Martin —Understanding Terrorism: Challenges, Perspective and issues, Sage Publications, New Delhi, Third Edition, 2009.

4.1 Global Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues

Course Rationale

This paper intends to present the current scenario of global politics. It lays down the foundation for understanding the international politics from a theoretical perspective defining the concepts of international relations. It tries to highlight the global issues threatening the very human existence.

Course Contents

UNIT-I Introduction: Making of the Modern World; World Wars; World since 1990 **16 Hours**

UNIT-II Theories of Global Politics: Social Constructivism; Green Politics; Post Colonialism **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: The Economy in a Global Age: Capitalism and Neo- Liberalism; Economic Globalisation; Global Capitalism Crisis **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: Foreign Policy in Global Age: National Level Government to Multi-level Governance; End of Foreign Policy? **16 Hours**

References:

1. Jayantanuja Bandyopadhyaya and A. Mukherjee, *International Relations Theory*.
2. Stephen Chan and Jarrod Weiner, eds., *Twentieth Century International Relations History*.
3. Alexander Wendt, *Social Theory of International Relations*.
4. Robert Gilpin, *The Challenge of Global Capitalism*.
5. Radharaman Chakrabarti and Gautam Kumar Basu, *Theories of International Relations*.
6. Greg Fry and J. O'Hagan, eds., *Contending Images of World Politics*.

4.2 International Law

Course Rationale

International law is usually defined as rules that govern the conduct of states in their relations with one another. It traces its origin and development to the contribution of Hugo Grotius. This paper studies the nature, content and the different aspects of International Law pertaining to legal principles of recognition and jurisdiction.

Course Contents

UNIT-I Introduction: The Origin, source and Development of International Law **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: Law of Treaties: Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties, 1969; Interpretation of Treaties; Enforcement of and Compliance with Treaty Obligations; Dispute Settlement for Breach of a Treaty **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: International Legal Principles: Recognition; Equality; Jurisdiction; Intervention and Responsibility of States **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: Status of Individual in International Law: Nationality-Asylum-Human Rights-Refugees; Crimes against Humanity and Provisions of International Law **16 Hours**

Reading List

1. S. D. Bailey, *Prohibitions and Restraints in War*, London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1972.
2. N. Bentwich, *International Law*, London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1945.
3. J. L. Breirly, *The Outlook for International Law*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1944.
4. -----, *The Law of Nations*, 4th edn, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1949.
5. -----, *The Basis of Obligation in International Law*, London, Oxford University Press, 1958.
6. I. Brownlie, *Principals of Public International Law*, London, Oxford University Press, 1973.
7. D. P. O. Connell, *International/ Law*, 20 vols, London, Stevens, 1970.
8. P. E. Corbett, *Law and Society in the Relations of States*, New York, Harcourt Brace. 1951.
9. -----, *Law and Diplomacy*, Princeton NJ.: Princeton University Press, 1959.
10. K. Deutsch and S. Hoffman (ed.) *The Relevance of International Law*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1955.

4.3 Politics of Development

Course Rationale:

This paper tries to understand the different perspectives on development. Moreover, paper stresses on Indian view development by discussing the views of Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar. Here an attempt is made to make students to understand the various perspectives of development and its critical views as it helps them to understand the concept of international relation and its politics.

Course Content:

UNIT I: Understanding Development: Development, Sustainable development and Under-Development **16 Hours**

UNIT II: Models Of Development: Capitalist, Socialist and Third world model of development **16 Hours**

UNIT III: Perspectives on Models of Development: Gandhi, Nehru and B.R. Ambedkar **16 Hours**

UNIT IV: Critical View on Development: Post Modernism, Conservatism and Feminism **16 Hours**

Reference:

1. Corbridge Stuart, (eds.), 1995, Development Studies: A reader, Oxford, OUP.
2. Jan NederveenPieterse, "My Paradigm or Yours? Alternative Development, Post-Development, Reflexive Development," Development & Change, Volume 29, No.2, April 1998, 343-74.
3. Knut G. Nustad. "Development: The Devil We Know?" Third World Quarterly, Vol. 22, no. 4, August 2001, 479-89.
4. Amy Lind. "Feminist Post-Development Thought," Women's Studies Quarterly, Vol.31, nos. 3-4 Fall-Winter 2003, 227-41.
5. Sally Matthews. "Post-Development Theory and the Question of Alternatives: A View from Africa," Third World Quarterly, Vol. 25, No. 2, April 2004, 373-84.
6. Dreze, Jean, and Amartya Sen. 2002. India. Development and Participation. Oxford University Press, Delhi
7. Paul Burkett and Martin Hart-Landsberg. "A Critique of 'Catch-Up' Theories of Development," Journal of Contemporary Asia, Vol. 33, No. 2, 2003, 147-71
8. Ganguly S, L. Diamond and M. F. Plattner, (Eds), The State of India's Democracy, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.

4.4 International Peace and Security

Course Rationale:

This course illustrates the military economy and its impact on development by highlighting the importance of global peace and comprehensive security. It evaluates the cost of weapons systems of major countries relating to production, deployment, stockpile and maintenance with the intension of motivating the students for researching on alternative security system. After completion of the course, students will be in a position to comprehend the military economy and its impact on developing nations of the world.

Course Content:

UNIT-I: Sources of Insecurity: Theories of Threat and Approaches:- Economic, Political and Cultural **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: Issues Relating to Weapon Systems of the World: Conventional; Chemical; Biological and Nuclear Weapon Systems of the Big Powers and Budget **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: Global Peace and Security: The Politics of Cold War and Arms Control; Issues of Bi-polar; Multi-polar and Uni-polar World; Collective Security vs. National Security **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: The Problem of Arms Transfer and its Impact on Development: The Cost and Effect of Arms Transfer; Issues Relating to Nuclear and Missile Technology and the Investment on Research and Development (R&D) and Infrastructure **16 Hours**

References:

1. A. Wholsetter, Moving Towards Life in Armed (Los Angeles: Pan Press. 1975).
2. Moorthy, P, "Nuclear Arms Control at Sea" Strategic Analysis (New Delhi), Vol. XX. No. IV, August- September
3. Nalini Kant Jha, Comprehensive Security: A View from South India," in. V. R. Raghavan, ed., Comprehensive Security: perspectives from India's Regions (New Delhi: Delhi Policy Group, 2002), pp.96- 1" 13.
4. Richard Smoke, War: Controlling Escalation (New York: 1977)
5. William Epstein, The Last Chance: Nuclear Proliferation and Arms Control (New York: 1976)
6. Edward Teller and B. Alien, The Legacy of Hiroshima (New York: 1962)
7. Mark Thee, Military Technology, Arms Control and Human Development (Washington: 1987)
8. T. Graham, (Eds), Hawks, Doves and Owls: An Agenda for Avoiding Nuclear War (London: 1985)
9. Thomas A. Bailey, The Art of Diplomacy (London: 1962).

4.5A Human Rights and International Relations

Course Rationale:

Human Rights have acquired a new significance since the end of Second World War in shaping the relations between countries. The United Nations declaration of human rights has given these rights a new meaning and significance. Since then, there has been concerted effort to protect and guarantee these rights. The paper is about the problems of world community in giving effect to these rights in light of different social, economic and culture backgrounds of the individual countries.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I Concept of Human Rights: Historical Development **16 Hours**

UNIT-II Universal Declaration of Human Rights: UDHR and the Various other Conventions **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: International Protection of Human Rights: Civil, Political, Social and Economic Rights **16 Hours**

UNIT-IV: The Internationalization of Human Rights: The Evolving Inter-Governmental Institutional Structure **16 Hours**

Reference:

1. G.Alfredsson, et, al., (ed) *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A Commentary*, Oslo, Scandinavian University Press, 1992.
2. and A, de Zayas, Alfred, —*Minority Rights: Protection by the United Nations*l HRLJ, volume 14 numbers 1-2,1993.
3. and G. Melander, *A Compilation of Minority Rights Standards: A Selection of Texts from International and Regional Human Rights instruments and other Document*, Lund, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, report number 24, 1997.
4. Nalini Kant Jha, —Promoting Human Rights: President Clinton’s Foreign Policy Dilemma in a Changing World Order, *India Quarterly* (New Delhi), vol.51, no. 4, October - December 1995, pp.65-78.
5. Fifty Years of Human Rights Jurisprudence in India,l in T S N Sastry, ed., *Fifty Years of Indian Political System* (New Delhi: A P H Publications, 2000).
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4.5B International Trade and Politics

Course Rationale:

For the first time in history, an international organization (WTO) with vast a mandate has been established to regulate international trade, whose membership covers more than 90% of the world trade. Its creation marked the biggest reform in international trade since the Second World War. The politics of economic relationship between the developed and developing world will be presented in a structured manner that will equip the students to go for further research in international political economy particularly on WTO related issues.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I: Introduction: Theoretical understandings of international economic organizations: Mercantilism to Laissez-faire **16 Hours**

UNIT-II: The Origins of the World Trading System: Britton Woods System: GATT's Operational Structure and Trade Negotiation Rounds **16 Hours**

UNIT-III: World Trade Organisation: Washington Consensus; Structure and functions of WTO **16 Hours**

UNIT IV: Structural Adjustment Programme: political and economic scenario of the developing world **16 Hours**

References:

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4. Brien O Robert, *Contesting Global Governance: Multilateral Economic Institutions and Global Social Movement*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
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7. Gary P. Sampson, *The Future of the WTO in World Economic Affairs*, World Trade Review (2005), 4: 3, 419 – 428.
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4.6 Dissertation

Question paper pattern

Instruction: Part A and B are compulsory

Part-A

Answer any four questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks

4*10 = 40

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)

Part-B

Answer any two questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks

2*20 = 40

- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)