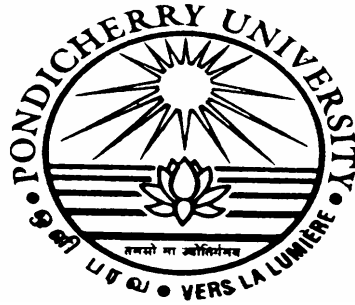


SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS & INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES



SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
PONDICHERY UNIVERSITY

2008-2009

1. REGULATIONS

1. Eligibility Criteria for admission to MA South Asia Programme:

- a) Candidates with an undergraduate degree from any recognized University/College are eligible.
- b) Candidates with a 50 percent of marks in the aggregate from any recognized University/College are eligible for seeking admission to this MA course.
- c) Candidates awaiting their results are also eligible to apply. Such candidates, however, must produce the mark sheet/degree certificate as the proof of fulfilling the prescribed eligibility criteria at the time of admission.

2. SAF SCHOLARSHIP

The Centre proposes to accommodate at least one student from each SAARC country in every academic year for the MA in South Asia program under group scholarship funded by South Asia Foundation. The selection procedure/eligibility criterion for the scholarship is that the concerned government has to select one candidate and send the name to the Centre.

3. DURATION

The course of study shall be for duration of **two academic years with four semesters**. The total number of days will be 200 working days inclusive of study tour and material/data collection in connection with the dissertation work and exclusive of admission and examination work.

SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY

M.A International Relations and South Asian Studies

I-SEMESTER

1. International Relations I	HC 4
2. Colonialism and Nationalism	HC 4
3. Regional Cooperation	HC 4
4. Contemporary Area Studies	HC 4
5. Human Rights and South Asia	SC 3

II-SEMESTER

1. International Relations II	HC 4
2. Foreign Policies of South Asian Countries	HC 4
3. Economic Development of South Asia	HC 4
4. South Asian Society and Culture	SC 3
5. Government and Politics of South Asia	HC 4

III-SEMESTER

1. Research Methodology	HC 4
2. Regional Cooperation in South Asia	HC 4
3. SAARC	HC 4
4. Contemporary Issues in South Asia	HC 4
5. International Organizations	SC 3

IV-SEMESTER

1. Dissertation	HC 4
2. Viva	HC 2

Hard Core (HC) = 48

Soft Core (SC) = 12

Soft Core = 12 (from other Departments)

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – I (Hard Core – Four Credits)

International Relations, as a social science discipline devotes its attention to describing and analysing the structure and dynamics of International interactions. This course is designed to capture that essence.

Unit 1: Introduction to International Relations

Nature, Scope and Importance of International Relations
International Relations as a Social Science discipline
International Relations and its disciplines

Unit 2: Methodology of the Study

Methodology of International Relations
Level of analysis in International Relations

Unit 3: Evolution of International Relations

International Relations in the Greek Age
International Relations in the Roman Age
International Relations in the Medieval Age

Unit 4: Contemporary International Relations

International Relations in the Modern Age
International Relations since 1848

Unit 5: Structure in International Relations

State system in International Relations
Nationalism and International Relations
Imperialism and International Relations
Colonialism and International Relations

Unit 6: Neo paradigms in the structures of International Relations

Ideology and International Relations
Unipolarity, Bipolarity and Multipolarity

Unit 7: Dynamics of International Relations

National Interests
National Security
War

Unit 8: International Relations towards new horizons

Peace
Disarmament
NPT, CTBT and Peaceful use of atomic energy.

Unit 9: New International Economic Order

Development and Modernisation.

Unit 10: Goals / Means in International Relations

National Power
Balance of Power
Collective Security
Universalism
Globalisation

Suggested Readings:

1. Mahendra Kumar, *Theoretical Aspects in International Politics*, Agra: Shirlal Agarwala, 2000.
2. Roberts Jackson and George Sorenson, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.
3. John T. Rourke, *International Politics on the World Stage*, Connecticut: Dushkin Publishing Group, 1995
4. Daniel S. Papp, *Contemporary International Relations*, Toronto: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1991.
5. Goldstein, J.S, *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson Educations, 2003.
6. S. Burchill and A. Linklater *et al.*, *Theories of International Relations*, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1996.
7. P.R.Viotti and M.V Kauppi, *International Relations Theory: Realism, Pluralism, Globalism* (2nd ed.) New York, Macmillan, 1993.
8. K. Booth and S. Smith (eds.), *International Relations Theory Today*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1996.
9. S. Smith, K. Booth and M.Zalewski (eds.) *International Theory: Positivism and Beyond*, Cambridge, University of Cambridge Press, 1996.
10. D. Baldwin (ed.), *Neorealism and Neoliberalism: The Contemporary Debate*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1993.

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISM IN SOUTH ASIA (Hard Core – Four Credits)

Course Objectives

The course deals with the history, culture and political economy of South Asia from the seventeenth century to the mid twentieth century. It examines the expansion and consolidation of British power in South Asia, British colonial policy, the early resistance to British rule and the nature, causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857. It familiarizes the students with the economic impact of colonialism and provides them knowledge about the diverse aspects of Indian nationalism. The course will also cover developments such as the alienation of the Muslims leading to the partition of the sub continent, the making of the Indian constitution, and the integration of princely states. It also touches the end of the British colonialism in Sri Lanka.

Course Content

Unit 1 Introduction to Colonialism and Nationalism

Imperialism – Colonialism – Nationalism and Economic Nationalism – Idea of ‘Overseas Expansion’ –

Unit 2 The Advent of the Europeans in South Asia

The Importance of South Asia for Europe – The Portuguese, Dutch, English and the French – Commercial Competition among the European Powers – The English East India Company’s Trade with India –

Unit 3 Expansion and Consolidation of British Power

Expansion of the English East India Company – Anglo-French Conflict – Policies and Programmes of Expansion – Instruments of Expansion: War and Diplomacy.

Unit 4 British Paramountcy

British relations with the Native Powers – Policy of Lapse -

Unit 5 Economic Impact of British Colonialism

Land Revenue Policy of the British – Rural Indebtedness – Commercialization of Agriculture – Decline of Handicraft Industries – Drain of Wealth.

Unit 6 Nationalism

Definition and Characteristics -

Unit 7: Response and Resistance to Colonial Rule

Cultural Changes – Social and Religious Reforms – Peasant and Tribal Uprisings – The Revolt of 1857.

Unit 8: A Nation in the Making

Beginning of Organized Nationalism – Trends till 1919 – Gandhian Movements – Working Class Movements – Women's Participation.

Unit 9: Independence and Partition

Subash Chandra Bose and the INA – Communal Politics and Partition – Making of the Indian Constitution – Integration of Princely States.

Unit 10 Decolonisation

End of the British Colonialism in Sri Lanka

Suggested Readings:

Bayly, C.A., 1988. *Indian society and the Making of the British Empire*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bose, Sugata & Ayesha Jalal, 1998. *Modern South Asia*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Chaudhuri, K.N., 1978. *The Trading World of Asia and the English East India Company 1660-1760*, Cambridge University Press.

Chatterjee, Partha, 1994. *The Nation and its Fragments*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Desai, A.R. (ed.), 1979. *Peasant Struggles in India*, Bombay: Oxford University Press.

Dutt, Romesh, C., 1904 1969. *Economic History of India*. Vol.2: In the Victorian Age, New York: A.M. Kelley.

Guha, Ranajit, 1983. *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Hardiman, David, ed., 1992. *Peasant Resistance in India, 1858-1914*, Delhi: Oxford University Press

Heehs, Peter, 1988. *India's Freedom Struggle, 1857 -1947, A Short History*, Delhi: Oxford University Press

Metcalf Barbara and Thomas Metcalf, 2002. *A Concise History of India*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Naoroji, Dadabhai, 1901,1962. *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, Delhi: Publications Division, Government of India.

Pannikar, K. M. 193. *Asia and Western Dominance: A Survey of the Vasco Da Gama Epoch of Asian History*, 1498 – 1945, London: George Allen and Unwin.

Sarkar, Sumit, 1983. *Modern India, 1885 – 1947*, Delhi: Macmillan.

Sen, S.N., 1957. *Eighteen Fifty Seven*, Delhi: Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

Stein, Burton, (ed.), 1992. *The Making of the Agrarian Policy in British in India, 1770-1790 in Themes in Indian History*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

REGIONAL COOPERATION (Hard Core – Four Credits)

The Paper is intended to make the students aware and enlightened about the Theoretico-conceptual and historical perspective of the Regional Cooperation with special reference to South Asia. It will have **ten units** for the Semester.

Course Content

- Unit 1:** Orientalism to Asian Regionalism: Anti-colonial –Nationalist Legacy
- Unit 2:** Afro-Asian unity and consolidation of anti-colonial movement. A Search of third-way in the cold-war divided World.
- Unit 3:** Concept, Approaches and Theories of Regional Cooperation: - Cultural uniformity and Economic necessity as factors in Regional cooperation.
- Unit 4:** Emergence of Regional Economic integration in culturally uniform regions: Historical Perspective
- Unit 5:** Regional cooperation in the post-cold war globalized World
- Unit 6:** Emerging Challenges and prospects of Regional cooperation in terms of greater human welfare and prosperity in different regions
- Unit 7:** South Asian Regional Identity: Composition, aspiration and Constraints
- Unit 8:** South Asia as a Region: Main Characteristics of the South Asian Region
- Unit 9:** Stimulators of South Asian Cooperation
- Unit 10:** Bilateral and Regional Cooperation: Areas of Complementarities and Conflicts

Suggested Readings:

- Edward Said; *Orientalism*, Routledge Press, London, 1978
- Sisir Gupta; *India and Regional Integration in Asia*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1964
- Bela Balassa; *The Theory of Economic Integration*, George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London, 1973
- Ayubur Rahman Bhuyan; *Economic Integration in South Asia: An Exploratory Study*, University of Dacca, Dacca, 1979
- R.J. Langhammer et.al.; *Regional Integration among Developing Countries*, J & B. Mohr, Tubingen, 1990
- Charles Oman; *Globalization and Rationalization: A Challenge for Developing Countries*, OECD Development Centre, Paris, 1994
- Nicholas Tarling (ed.), *The Cambridge History of South Asia Vol. I & II*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1992
- Jadish Bhagwati; *New Regionalism in Trade Policy*, The World Bank, Washington D.C., 1992
- Michael Hodges (ed.); *European Integration*, Penguin Books, Middlesex, 1972
- Michael Brecher; *New States of Asia: A Political Analysis*, Oxford University Press, London, 1963
- Naren Chitty; *Framing South Asian Transformation*, South Asian Publishers, Delhi,
- B.H. Farmer; *An Introduction to South Asia*, Methuen publishers, London, 1983
- Clifford Geertz (ed.); *Old Societies and New States*; The Free Press, New York, 1963
- Kathleen Gough and H.P. Sharma (eds.); *Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia*, New York, 1973
- Gunnar Myrdal; *Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*, Vol. I- III, Pantheon Publishers, New York, 1968
- Bimal Prasad; *Regional Cooperation in South Asia*, Vikas Publishers, Delhi, 1989
- Ramakant et.al (eds.); *Regionalism in South Asia*, Aalekh Publishers, Jaipur, 1983
- Surjit Mansingh; *India's Search for Power*, Sage Publishers, New Delhi, 1984
- Partha Ghosh; *Conflict and Cooperation in South Asia*, Manohar Publishers, New Delhi, 1981

Llyod I Rudolf; *The Regional Imperatives*, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1980

S.P. Verma and K.P. Misra (eds); *Foreign Policy in South Asia*, Orient Longmans, New Delhi, 1969

Pran Chopra; *Future of South Asia*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 1986

M.S. Agawani (ed.); *South Asia: Stability and Regional Cooperation*, CRRID, Chandigarh, 1983

Donald C. Hellman; *South Asia: The Politics of Poverty and Peace*, Lexington Books, Massachusetts, 1976

B.L.C. Johnson; *South Asia: Elective Studies of Essential Geography of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd, London, 1969

Philip Talbot; *South Asia and the World Today*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1950

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

CONTEMPORARY AREA STUDIES (Hard Core – Four Credits)

As one of the sub disciplines of International Relations, Area Studies integrates geographical spaces with human needs and issues. This course outlines the main argument of Area Studies in the furtherance of Knowledge.

Unit 1: Introduction to Area Studies

Nature, Scope and importance of Area Studies
Evolution of Area Studies
Area Studies and its relationship with other Social Sciences.

Unit 2: Approaches to Area Studies

Classical Approaches to Area Studies
Behavioural Approaches to Area Studies
Post Behavioural Approaches to Area Studies.
Comparative Methodology

Unit 3: Comparative Sociology

Demographic Attributes
Social Structure, Women, Children, Aged, Refugees and Migrants
Religion

Unit 4: Emerging Issues in Comparative Sociology

Identity, Ethnicity and Representation
Multiculturalism
Socio- Cultural change.

Unit 5: Comparative Politics

Constitutionalism.
Political Development
Political Modernisation
Political Communication
Democratization

Unit 6: Emerging Issues in Comparative Politics

Role of the Military and force

Role of Power politics among Nations

Role of Money in influencing policies across borders

Unit 7: Comparative Economics

Theory of Development

Science, Technology and Education

Health

Trade, Aid and Investment

Measures of Development.

Unit 8: Comparative Culture

5.1. Family, kinship and cultural patterns

5.2. Cultural similarities and differences

5.3. Cultural change and cultural lag.

5.4. Cultural Modernisation and diffusion

5.5. Cultural Revolution.

Text

1. Ronald H. Chilcote, *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm*, Boulder: West View Press, 2001.
2. Marvin Harris, *Cultural Anthropology*, New York: Harper Collins, 1995.
3. Micheal G. Roskin, *Countries and Concepts: An introduction to Comparative Politics*, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1982.
4. Deutsch, K, *The Nerves of Government*, New York, Free Press of Glencoe, 1963.
5. Krishna Daya, *Political Development: A Critical Perspective*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1979.

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOUTH ASIA

Credits Allotted	3
Instruction Method	Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method	Written tests, term papers, seminars and book review.
Course Duration	One semester
Contact Hours	3 per week

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 at international and regional levels. The paper is about the problems of world community in giving effect to these rights in light of different social, economic and cultural backgrounds of the individual countries, with special reference to South Asia. It highlights the recent South Asian perspective to the understanding of Human Rights.

Course Contents

1. Concept of Human Rights: Historical Development
2. Human Rights: Western and Eastern Perspectives – Concept of cultural specificity -
3. The Internationalization of Human Rights
4. Human Rights and the United Nations: Charter Provisions - Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Various other Conventions and Protocols.
5. Regional Organisations and the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights – the European Union, the African Union and the Organisation of American States.
6. South Asian Human Rights Scenario
7. National Human Rights Commissions in South Asia -
8. Role of NGOs in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in South Asia

Readings

G. Alfredsson, et al., (ed) *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A Commentary*, Oslo, Scandinavian University Press, 1992.

.....and A. de Zayas, Alfred, “*Minority Rights: Protection by the United Nations*”, HRLJ, volume 14, numbers 1-2,1993.

.....and G. Melander, *A Compilation of Minority Rights Standards: A Selection of Texts from International and Regional Human Rights Instruments and other Documents*, Lund, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Report Number 24, 1997.

P. Alston, “*Making and Breaking Human Rights. The UN’s Specialized Agencies and Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,*” *Working Papers*, number 1, London, Anti-Slavery Society,1979.

....., *The United Nations and Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1995.

I. Brownlie (ed) *Basic Documents on Human Rights*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1992.

T. Buergenthal, *International Human Rights in a Nutshell*, St, Paul Minnesota, West Publishing Company, 1995.

A. Rosad and J. Helgsen (eds.) *Human Rights in a Changing East-West Perspective*, London and New York: Pinter Publishers, 1990.

A. Rosas and J. Helgesen (eds.) *The Strength of Diversity: Human Rights and Pluralist Democracy*, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1992.

K. P. Saksena (ed) *Human Rights: Fifty Years of India’s Independence*, Delhi: Gyan, 1999.

L. Sermet, *The European Convention on Human Rights and Property Rights, Document H. (90) 2*, May 1990, Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1990.

SIM Special Publication Number 18: *The Right to Com-plain about Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, 1995.

S. Subramanian, *Human Rights: International Challenges*, Delhi, Manas, 1997.P. Thornberry, *International Law and the Rights of Minorities*, Oxford: the Clarendon Press, 1991.

Semester II

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS II (Hard Core – Four Credits)

Contemporary International Relations Theory is rich in offering a variety of approaches to the Study of International Relations. This course provides a preliminary debate about them.

Unit 1: Classical Approaches

Historical Approach
Philosophical / Ethical Approach
Analytical Approach
Comparative Approach

Unit 2: 20th Century Approaches

Idealism
Realism
Neo- Idealism
Neo- Realism
Marxism
Neo- Marxism

Unit 3: Behavioural Approach

Behaviouralism in International Relations
Behaviouralism and contemporary research in International Relations
Other developments in Behavioural approach

Unit 4: Theories of International Relations

System Theory / Input – Output Theory
Game Theory
Decision Making Theory
Communication Theory.

Unit 5: Post Behaviouralism Approaches

Hermeneutics
Phenomenology
Constructivism

Unit 6: Emerging Theories in International Relations

Critical Theory
Feminist Theory
Post Modernism

Unit 7: Contemporary Theorists I

Hans Gadamer
Edmund Husserl
Martha Finnemore

Unit 8: Contemporary Theorists II

Richard Cox
Nicholas Onuf
James Dur Derian

Reading:

1. Robert Jackson and George Sorenson, *Introduction to International Relations, Theoretical Approaches*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.
2. Goldstein, J.S, *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2003.
3. Mahendra Kumar, *Theoretical Aspects in International Politics*, Agra: Shirlal Agarwala, 2000.
4. John T. Rourke, *International Politics on the World Stage*, Connecticut: Dushkin Publishing Group, 1995
5. Daniel S. Papp, *Contemporary International Relations*, Toronto: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1991.
6. C. Kegley (ed.), *Controversies in International Relations Theory: Realism and the Neoliberal Challenge*, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1995.
7. C. Brown, *International Relations Theory: New Normative Approaches*, Hemel Hempstead, Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1992.
8. M. Frost, *Ethics in International Relations: A Constitutive Theory*, Cambridge, University of Cambridge Press, 1996.
9. M. Zalewski, 'Feminist Theory and International Relations' in M. Bowker and R. Brown (eds.), *From Cold War to Collapse*, Cambridge, University of Cambridge Press, 1993.
10. R. Cox and T. Sinclair, *Approaches to World Order*, Cambridge, University of Cambridge Press, 1996.
11. A. Linklater, *Beyond Realism and Marxism*, London, Macmillan, 1990.

Semester II

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

FOREIGN POLICIES OF SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES (Hard Core – Four Credits)

The paper on Foreign Policies of South Asian countries provides a comprehensive framework to understand the diplomatic relationship between South Asian countries. The student is expected to understand the discipline's comprehensive framework and the emerging dynamics.

1. Introduction to Foreign Policy – Determinants, elements and types
2. South Asian Foreign Policy characteristics
3. Foreign Policy of India I - Origin of Indian foreign policy principles and objectives, Foreign policy decision making, relation with world powers, India's perspectives on global issues of disarmament, environment and globalisation
4. Foreign Policy of India II – Non alignment, *Panchsheel*, SAARC, Commonwealth, ASEAN, GCC, post cold war and recent trends
5. Foreign Policy of Pakistan – Military Alliances and pacts, Indo-Pak relations, relations with other South Asian countries, with the Islamic world
6. Foreign Policy of Sri Lanka – development of foreign policy, Indo-Srilanka relations, regionalism, relations with world powers and other regions, ethnic conflict and foreign policy
7. Foreign Policy of Bangladesh – Creation of Bangladesh and relation with India, Islamic influence, relation with the west
8. Foreign policies of Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan
9. Foreign Policy of South Asian countries – prospects
10. Inter-regional conflicts and subsequent relations
 - a. Kashmir
 - b. Rann of Kutch
 - c. Farakka
 - d. Ethnic conflicts

Suggested Readings

1. Ahamed, Emajuddin (ed.), *Foreign Policy of Bangladesh : A Small State's Imperative*, Dhaka: Kamol Kuri Prokashon, 2004
2. Bahadur, Kalim (ed.), *South Asia in Transition: Conflicts and Tensions*, Patriots, New Delhi, 1986.
3. Banerjee, A.K. (ed.), *Security Issues in South Asia: Domestic and External Sources of Threats to Security*, Minerva, Calcutta, 1998.
4. Bidwai, Praful and Achin Vanaik (eds.), *South Asia on a Short Fuse: Nuclear Politics and the Future of Global Disarmament*, OUP, New Delhi, 1999).
5. Bose, Sugata (ed.), *South Asia and World Capitalism* Delhi: OUP, 1990.
6. Burke, S.M., *Pakistan's Foreign Policy*, Fairlawn N.J: Oxford University Press, 1973.
7. Chauhan, R.S., *Society and State building in Nepal: From Ancient Times to Mid-Twentieth Century*, New Delhi: Sterling, 1989.
8. D.G.A. Khan, *Political System in Pakistan* (in Hindi), Shekhar Publication, Allahabad, 2005
9. Dubey, Muchkund et al. (eds.), *South Asian Growth Quadrangle: Framework for Multifaceted Cooperation*, Delhi: Macmillan, 1999.
10. Ghosh, Partha S., *Cooperation and Conflict in South Asia*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1989.
11. Gould, H.A. and Sumit Ganguly (eds.), *The Hope and the Reality: U.S.-Indian Relations from Roosevelt to Reagan*, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi, 1993.
12. Gujral, I.K., *A Foreign Policy for India*, External publicity division, MEA, Government of India, Delhi, 1998.
13. Jackson, Robert, *South Asian Crisis: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh*, New Delhi: Vikas, 1978.
14. Jha, S.N. and P.C. Mathur (eds.), *Decentralisation and Local Politics*, New Delhi: Sage, 1999.
15. Jones, Rodney W. and Sumit Ganguly, "Debating New Delhi's Nuclear Decision," *International Security*, Vol 24, (4), Spring 2000.

16. K.K. Aziz, *A History of the Idea of the Pakistan*, Vol. 1 to 4, Vanguard Press, Lahore, 1987
17. Kaushik, Surendra Nath, *Politics of Islamisation in Pakistan: A Study of Zia Regime*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1993.
18. Khan, D.G.A, *Disintegration of Pakistan* Meerut: Meenaxi, 1985.
19. Kodikara, Shelton U., *Foreign Policy of Sri Lanka: A Third World Perspective*, Delhi: Chanakya Publishers, 1982.
20. Mansingh, Surjeet, *India's Search for Power: Indira Gandhi's Foreign Policy, 1966-1982*, New Delhi Sage, 1984.
21. Meyer, Milton W., *South Asia: A Short History of the Subcontinent*, Ottawa: Littlefield, 1976.
22. Nissanka, H.S.S., *Sri Lanka's Foreign Policy: A Study in Non alignment* New Delhi: Vikas, 1984.
23. Perkovich, G., *India's Nuclear Bomb: Impact on Global Proliferation*, New Delhi: OUP, 2000.
24. Rizvi, Gowher, *South Asia in a Changing International Order*, New Delhi: Sage, 1993.
25. S. N. Bhagat, *Pakistan: Withering State*, Vikas Publishers, New Delhi, 1999
26. S. Sayeed, *Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan*, West View Press, Boulder, 1997
27. Satyamurthy, K. (ed.), *South Asian Regional Cooperation*, Hyderabad: Institute of Asian Studies, 1982
28. Sen Gupta, Bhabani, *South Asian perspectives: Seven nations in conflict and cooperation*, Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1988.
29. Singh, Depinder, *Indian Peacekeeping Force in Sri Lanka 1987-1989*, Dehra Dun: Natraj, 2001.
30. Sinha, Rameshwar P. and Surya Dandekar (eds.), *South Asian Politics: Ideologies and Institutions*, New Delhi: Kanishka, 1998.
31. 'South Asia at crossroads', *World Focus*, Vol 21, No 10-12, October-December 2000.
32. Suryanarayan, V. (ed.), *South and Southeast Asia in the 1990s: Indian and American Perspectives*, Delhi: Konark, 1992.

33. Tajuddin, Muhammad, *Foreign Policy of Bangladesh : Liberation War to Sheikh Hasina*, New Delhi: National Book, 2001
34. Upreti, B.C. et al. (eds.), *India's Foreign Policy: Emerging Challenges and Paradigms*, Delhi: Kalinga, 2003.
35. Yatanoor, Chandrakant, *Sri Lanka's Foreign Policy under the Presidentship of J.R. Jayewardene*, Delhi : Kalinga, 1997

Semester II

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH ASIA (Hard Core – Four Credits)

Course Rationale:

South Asia was the region which served as a locomotive of growth during the middle ages. The entry of British colonial enterprise in the region stifled the growth process and after independence the region has been trying to regain its past glory amidst political chaos, ethnic strife and communal conflicts. The belated economic reform process in the age of globalization has imparted a sense of competition and collaborative attempts to survive as relevant economic entities. With China and India poised for an unprecedented growth in future, the other countries of South Asia have to catch up by restructuring their economic development. This course underlines some of the areas where they have to contemplate and act upon. The course intends to highlight the nuances of the immense economic potentials present in South Asia.

Course Content:

1. General Introduction: South Asia in Historical Perspectives.
2. Basic economic structures and specific political features of South Asian countries.
3. Nature and content of economic policies pursued by South Asian countries.
4. Agriculture: A fundamental but neglected sector for long
5. Relative performance of manufacturing and services sectors in South Asia.
6. Post-reforms scenario of economic development in South Asia.
7. Role of trade and capital flows in economic development of South Asia.
8. Exchange rate management and conduct of monetary policy.
9. Constraints and compulsions for regional economic cooperation among South Asian countries.
10. Prospects and possibilities of economic development in the age of globalization.

Reading List:

Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2001.

Andre Gunder Frank, *Reorient: Global Economy in the Asian Age*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1998.

Barry R Weingast, 'The Economic Role of Political Institutions: Market Preserving Federalism and Economic Development', *Journal of Law, Economics & Organisation*, Vol. 11, No.1, April 1995, pp. 1-31.

Dani Rodrik, 'Globalization, Social Conflict and Economic Growth', *The World Economy*, 21 (2), 1998, pp. 143-158.

Gerald M. Meier and James E. Rauch, *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, (7th edition) Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2000.

Jaime De Melo and Arvind Panagariya (eds.), *New Dimensions in Regional Integration*, Cambridge University Press, London, 1993.

James M. Cypher and James L. Dietz, *The Process of Economic Development*, Routledge, New York, 2004.

Jeffrey D. Sachs, *The End of Poverty*, The Twelfth Annual Zuckerman Lecture, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, 10 November 2005.

Mahendra Lawoti, *Towards a Democratic Nepal: Inclusive Political Institutions for Multicultural Society*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2005.

Morris David Morris, 'Values as an Obstacle to Economic Growth in South Asia: An Historical Survey', *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 27, No. 4, Dec 1967, pp. 588-607.

Population and Development: Selected Issues, Asian Population Studies Series No. 161, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, New York, 2003.

Richard M. Auty (ed.), *Resource Abundance and Economic Development*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2001.

Richard R. Nelson and Howard Pack, 'The Asian Miracle and Modern Growth Theory', *The Economic Journal*, Vol. 109, No. 457, July 1999, pp. 416-436.

Robert Wade, *Governing the Market: Economic Theory and the Role of Government in East Asian Industrialization*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 2004.

Saman Kelegama (ed), *Economic Policy In Sri Lanka: Issues and Debates*, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, Colombo, 2004.

Santosh K. Mehrotra and Richard Jolly (eds.), *Development with a Human Face: Experiences in Social Achievement and Economic Growth*, Oxford University Press, London, 1997.

Veena Kukreja and M P Singh (eds.), *Pakistan: Democracy, Development and Security Issues*, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2005.

Xavier Sala-i-Martin and Robert J. Barro, *Economic Growth*, (2nd edition) MIT Press, Massachusetts, 2003.

Semester II

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

SOUTH ASIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE (Soft Core – Three Credits)

The study of Society and Culture of South Asia is of vital significance to broadly understand and conceptualise the social problems. The cultural realms together with language diversity are a prominent hurdle to integrate the South Asian Countries. A study of Society and Culture would spark in the student's mind the need to accommodate the differences. This paper is an attempt to broaden the understandings of students to enable them to come with solutions for problems.

Unit 1.

Physical and Human Geography of South Asia – Geology, Landforms, Climate, Settlement, Population, Historical Geography, Resources – South Asia civilization – Races – Ethnicity and Identity.

Unit 2.

Cultural realm of South Asia – Various aspects of Cultural landscapes including religious diversities, linguistic mosaic. Social structure - caste system.

Unit 3.

Ethnic diversities in South Asia - Modernization Process – Economic Development among various races in South Asia.

Unit 4.

Languages of South Asia – Problems of Communication – The Social Geography of South Asia – Images of South Asia through Literature.

Unit 5.

Literature in South Asia – Novels, Short stories, Poems, Mode of Narratives with issues of History and Politics.

Unit 6.

Arts and Material Culture of South Asia – Sculpture, Performing Arts, Painting, Architecture, Folklore, Folk arts.

Unit 7.

Media and Society in South Asia – Orientalism – Modernity, Diaspora – Life and Gender

Unit 8.

Religions of South Asia – Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism.

Readings:

1. Ahmed Akbar. S, *Religion and Politics in Muslim Society: Order and Conflict in Pakistan*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1983
2. A. Barth, *Ethnic Groups and Boundries: The Little Brown Series in Anthropology*, Boston, Little Brown and Co, 1969.
3. Vinay Lal, *South Asian Cultural Studies: A Bibliography*, New Delhi: Vedam Books, 1996.
4. Akstar, Rais, *Contemporary Approaches to Indian Geography*, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation, 1997.
5. Tirtha, Ranjit. *Emerging India: A Geographical Introduction*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Conpub, 1992
6. Farmer, B.H., *An Introduction to South Asia*, 2nd Edition, New York: Routledge, 1993.
7. Prithwish Nag and Smita Sen Gupta, *Geography of India*, New Delhi: Concept Publications, 1992.
8. C.D. Deshpande, 1992. *India: A Regional Interpretation*, New Delhi: Indian Council of Social Science.
9. Jayamala, Deddee (ed), *Emerging Trends in Indian Geography*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1991.

Semester II

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF SOUTH ASIA (Hard Core – Four Credits)

This course tries to outline the structures and processes of both governments and other political instrumentalities in South Asia.

Unit 1: Introduction

Constitutionalism in South Asia
Obstacles to Constitutionalism in South Asia
Evolution of South Asian Constitutions
Constitutions and Political developments in South Asia
Consociationalism.

Unit 2: Comparative Politics I

Important features of Indian Political System
Important features of Srilankan Political System
Important features of Nepal Political System
Important features of Afghanistan Political System
Important features of Bangladesh System

Unit 3: Comparative Politics II

Important features of Bhutan Political System
Important features of Maldives Political System
Important features of Pakistan Political System
Important features of SriLanka Political System

Unit 4: Topics of current interest in South Asia

Political Parties of South Asia
Pressure Groups in South Asia
Public opinion in South Asia
Mass Media and Political Communication in South Asia
Non-Western Political Process and Political Modernization in South Asia

Unit 5: Comparative Elections

Rights and Duties of South Asian Peoples
Suffrage and Representation in South Asia
Constituencies and Electoral Processes
Representation of Minorities
Election Commission and Electoral Processes
Electoral freedom and fairness

Unit 6: Legislative processes in South Asia

Legislatures and Legislative Processes
Legislatures and Social Change

Unit 7: Bureaucratic processes in South Asia

Executives of South Asia
Bureaucracies of South Asia
Bureaucracy and Development

Unit 8: Comparative Judiciary

Rule of Law and Administrative Law in South Asia
Independence of Judiciary in South Asia
Judiciary and Constitutional Development in South Asia
Judiciary and Citizen's Rights in South Asia
Judicial behaviour in South Asia

Unit 9: Role of NGO's and People's participation

Role of NGO's in promoting people to people contact
NGO's and Human Rights
NGO's and Political Awareness
People's Group and Movements

Unit 10: Mass Media

Role of Mass Media in promoting democratic values
Role of Public Opinion

Suggested Readings:

1. Nancy Jetley, (ed.), *Regional Security in South Asia*, New Delhi, 1999.
2. Ayesha Jalal, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia*, New Delhi, 1995.
3. J.C.Johari, *Governments and Politics of South Asia*, New Delhi, Sterling, 1991.
4. S.K.Mitra and Dietmer Rothermund, (eds.), *Legitimacy and Conflict in South Asia*, Delhi, Manohar, 1998.
5. R.P.Sinha and Surya Dandekar, *South Asian Politics: Ideological and Institutions*, New Delhi, Kanishka, 1998.
6. P.C.Mathur, (ed.), *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Jaipur, Printwell, 1985.
7. Carol Appadurai Breckenridge and Peter van der Veer (eds.), *Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament: Perspectives on South Asia*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1993.
8. Craig Baxter, *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Westview Press, London, 1998.
9. Douglas Allen (ed.), *Religion and Political Conflict in South Asia: India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka*, Praeger/Greenwood, 1992

Semester III

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Hard Core – Four Credits)

This Paper is a basic introduction to the process and method of empirical Research for achieving scientific knowledge in Political Science. An attempt is made to relate Social science research methods to the sees in Syllabus of Political Science. The criticisms of different methods and schools are included. The two seminal works of method for political scientists that of Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn is also included along with other important aspects of research methods. There is a need to teach the method of data collection, sample survey, preparation of bibliography and Questionnaire, writing of a report, dissertation and thesis.

Course Content:

- 1 Nature of Social Science Research
- 2 Research Design – Hermeneutics
- 3 Scientific Study of Social Science
- 4 Basic Assumptions- Critics
- 5 Popper's Method
- 6 Kuhn's Method
- 7 Hypothesis, Concepts and Variables.
- 8 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection- Observation, Questionnaire and Interviews.
- 9 Data Processing and analysis- statistical techniques of data analysis-use of Computer.
- 10 Report Writing and Thesis Writing.

Readings:

1. H. N. Blalock, *An Introduction to Social Research*, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1970.
2. , (ed.), *Causal Models in the Social Science*, London, Macmillan, 1972.
3. J. Blondel, *Thinking Politically*, London, Wildwood House, 1976.
4. M.J Brenner, J. Brown and D. Canter (eds.), *The Research Interview: Uses and Approaches*, London, Academic Press, 1985.
5. M. Bulmer (ed), *Sociological Research Methods: An Introduction*, London, Macmillan, 1984.
6. R. Burgess, *In the Field: An Introduction to Field Research*, London, Allen and Unwin, 1984.
7. T. L Burton and G.LCherry, *Social Research Techniques*, London, Unwin Hyman, 1989.
8. De D. A. Vaus, *Surveys in Social Research*, (2nd edn.), London, Unwin Hyman, 1991.
9. M.Dogan and S. Rokkan (eds), *Quantitative Ecological Analysis in the Social Sciences*, Cambridge Massachusetts, MIT Press, 1969.
10. H.Eulau, *The Behavioural Persuasion in Politics*, New York, Random House, 1964.
11. S.V Evara, *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*, Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 1997.
12. F.M Frohock, *The Nature of Political Inquiry*, Homewood Illinois, Dorsey Press, 1967.
13. J. Gellner, *Relativism and Social Science*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1985.
14. N. Gilbert (ed.), *Researching Social Life*, London, Sage, 1993.
15. W.J Goode and P.K Hatt, *Methods of Social Research*, New York, McGraw Hill,

Semester III

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH ASIA (Hard Core – Four Credits)

Course Contents:

1. Basis of Trade- Views of mercantilists, Adam Smith, Ricardo, H. O. Theorem and alternative views.
2. Experience of Insular versus open economic strategies- comparative study of trade strategy (policy) of SAARC countries and East Asian countries.
3. Regionalism versus multilateralism- Free trade area, custom union, common market and economic and monetary union.
4. Lessons from European Union and other blocs (MERCOSUR).
5. Challenges and opportunities of SAARC- Factors responsible for its non-emergence as an effective regional block
6. Economic and political constraints on SAARC: How to make SAARC work?
7. SAARC and ASEAN
8. SAARC, EU and NAFTA

Reading list:

Amrita Narlikar, *International Trade and Developing Countries: Bargaining Coalitions in the GATT and WTO*, Routledge, New York, 2003.

Andrew Hurrell and Louise Fawcett (eds.), *Regionalism in World Politics: Regional Organization and International Order*, Oxford University Press, London, 1995.

Catarina Kinnvall and Kristina Jönsson (eds.), *Globalization and Democratization in Asia: The Construction of Identity*, Routledge, London, 2002.

Craig Baxter, *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Westview Press, London, 2001.

Devin T. Hagerty (ed.), *South Asia in World Politics*, Rowman & Littlefield, New York, 2005.

Enzo Romano Grilli, *The European Community and the Developing Countries*, Cambridge University Press, London, 1993

Faizal Yahya, Pakistan, 'SAARC and ASEAN Relations', *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, Vol. 26, 2004.

Georg Wiessala, *Re-Orienting the Fundamentals: Human Rights and New Connections in EU-Asia Relations*, Ashgate Publishing, 2006.

Graham Chapman, *The Geopolitics of South Asia: From Early Empires to the Nuclear Age*, Ashgate Publishing, 2003.

H. S. Geyer (ed.), *Global Regionalization: Core Peripheral Trends*, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2006.

Jon C. Pevehouse, *Democracy from Above: Regional Organizations and Democratization*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2005.

M. Dutta, *Economic Regionalization in the Asia-Pacific: Challenges to Economic Cooperation*, Edward Elgar, 1999.

Semester III

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

SAARC

(Hard Core – Four Credits)

Institutionalization of Cooperation has manifold benefits to saving and channelisation of human endeavours. This course analyses the aim, evolution and direction of SAARC as an enabling regional institution for South Asia.

Unit 1: Introduction

Nature, Scope and Importance of International Organizations.
Classification of International Organizations.
Regional Organizations.
Relationship between regional, national and International Organizations.

Unit 2: Evolution of SAARC

Origin of SAARC
Evolution and History of SAARC
Contemporary developments in SAARC

Unit 3: Features of SAARC

Aim and Objectives of SAARC
Structure and dynamics of SAARC
SAARC and allied Organizations.

Unit 4: SAARC and Its Members I

India and SAARC
Pakistan and SAARC
Bangladesh and SAARC
Sri Lanka and SAARC
Nepal and SAARC

Unit 5: SAARC and Its Members II

Afghanistan and SAARC – The Problem perspective
Bhutan and SAARC
The problems of integration of SAARC Countries
Opportunities ahead – Lessons from European Union

Unit 6: SAARC and Allies Interests

SAARC and Bay of Bengal Community (BBC)
SAARC and BIMST-EC
SAARC and BBIN
SAARC and Southeast Asia
SAARC and ASEAN

Unit 7: SAARC: An Assessment

SAARC and its Confidence Building Measures
SAARC and Non-Political Achievements
SAARC; Science, Technology and Education

Unit 8: Turning SAARC into reality

SAARC and its Failures
SAARC and its Future.

References:

Maurice W. Schiff and Leonard Alan Winters, *Regional Integration and Development*, World Bank Publications, 2003.

Michael G. Plummer and Erik Jones (eds.), *International Economic Integration and Asia*, World Scientific, Advance Research in Asian Economic Studies Vol.3, London, 2006.

Mya Than (ed.), *ASEAN Beyond the Regional Crisis: Challenges and Initiatives*, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, 2001.

P.R.Chari and Sonalika Gupta (eds.), *Human Security in South Asia*, Social Science Press, New Delhi, 2006.

Paul Krugman and Maurice Obstfeld, *International Economics: Theory and Policy*, Pearson Education, New Delhi (Indian edition), 2006.

Ponna Wignaraja and Akmal Hussain (eds.), *The Challenges in South Asia: Development, Democracy, and Regional Cooperation*, United Nations University Press, Japan, 1989.

Richard Pomfret, *The Economics of Regional Trading Arrangements*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1997.

S. N. Raghavan, *Regional Economic Cooperation Among SAARC Countries*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1995.

Sagarika Dutt, *India in a Globalised World*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, 2006.

Sajal Lahiri (ed.), *Regionalism and Globalization: Theory and Practice*, Routledge, London, 2001.

T.N. Srinivasan (ed.), *Trade, Finance, and Investment in South Asia*, Social Science

Semester III

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN SOUTH ASIA (Hard Core – Four Credits)

This paper is designed to enable the students to understand the problems of international issues with special reference to the South Asian Region. They should be able to comprehend the issue and nature of these problems. An attempt will also be made to illustrate and evaluate the actions of the international community to curb this menace.

Course Contents

Social Issues in South Asia

Unit 1: Social Composition of South Asian Societies – Pluralism and Multiculturalism – Politics of Religion – Problems of religious minorities - Social Inequality – Caste, Class and Gender Issues – Dilemmas of affirmative action, Globalization and Social Exclusion.

Unit 2: Refugee Studies – Evolution of Refugee International Law since World War II, UNO and Refugee Law – History of Refugees in South Asia – Refugees in South Asia in 21st Century – Tibetan, Chakma, Srilanka, Afghan Refugees in India. Refugees and Economic burdens – Identity, Representation and Consciousness – Refugees and Socio-Cultural Disjunctions.

Terrorism in South Asia

Unit 3: Origin, Problem, Causes, Means adopted by Terrorists in South Asia -

Unit 4: Case studies of terrorist and terrorism in Kashmir & Punjab, Maoist in Nepal – Terrorist organisations in Srilanka, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Unit 5: International efforts to curb Terrorism: Anti Terrorist Legislation at the International level; UN and European Conventions against Terrorist funding.

Economic Issues in South Asia

Unit 6: Poverty – Poverty alleviation – economic disparity – Landless labourers – organized and unorganized sectors – private and public sectors

Unit 7: Rectifying the Regional imbalance – Role of education, credit and health in the empowerment of rural areas – challenges and opportunities thrown by globalization – Impact of Multinationals – Role of WTO and International Financial Institution in promoting Development and ending poverty

Democratic Deficit in South Asia

Unit 8: Challenges of Democracy: Military Rule – Feudalism – Political Instability – Violence – Communalism - Corporate Politics – Extra constitutional power centres - role of extra territorial powers - Money Power – Corruption – Lack of Intra party democracy.

Unit 9: Opportunity for efficacy – Representative Democracy – Participatory Democracy – Local Government – Role of NGO's and other People participation programmes.

Unit 10: Minority politics – Caste politics – Role of Judiciary – Mass media – Election Commission – political awareness .

Readings:

1. Bingham, G. Poweell, *Contemporary Democracies*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1982
2. Roland J. Pennock, *Democratic Political Theory*, Princeton University Press, 1979.
3. Amrith Rohan Perara, *International Terrorism*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd., New Delhi, 1997, pp 95-96
4. Ashok Krishnan, "Pakistan's Cross Border Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir", Sep 1, 2001. <http://www.ipcs.org/issues/articles/566-ter-krishna.html>.
5. B. Krishnamurthy, "Terrorism in the Indian Subcontinent: Pakistan's Surrogate Warfare with India", in Vinay Kumar Malhotra (ed.), *USA & India*, Wisdom House, Leeds, 2003, pp.105-119
6. -----, "European Union's Response to Terrorism in Kashmir", in A. Subramanyam Raju (ed.), *Terrorism in South Asia: Views from India*, India Research Press, New Delhi, 2004, pp.301-321
7. Subash Kapila, "South Asia on a Short Fuse", Paper No.385, 29/12/2201. www.saag.org/paper385.html
8. Bina Agarwal, *A Field of One's Own: Gender and land Rights in South Asia*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.
9. Clark, Cal and Roy, K. C, *Comparing Development Patterns in Asia*, London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1997.

10. Ghanshyam Shah, *Social Movements in India; A Review of Literature*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2004.
11. B.S. Chimni, *International Refugee Law: A Reader*, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.
12. V.T.Patil and P.R.Trivedi, *Refugees and Human Rights*, New Delhi, Authors Press, 2000
13. Nagendra Singh, *The Role and Record of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees*, New Delhi, Macmillan, 1984

Semester III

M.A. SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Soft Core – Three Credits)

This paper studies the evolution and the development of International Organisations 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 analysed from the perspective of whether it has lived up to the expectations, hope and aspirations of its architects. In addition the shift from political and security considerations to social, economic and humanitarian concerns following the end of the Cold War and UN's role in facilitating these needs to be analysed.

Course Content:

1. The Nature, Evolution and Functions of International Organisations
2. Classification of International Organizations – GATT, WTO, World Bank, IMF.
3. International Organisations: A hybrid of Nation State System and the International System.
4. The League of Nations
5. The United Nations: Structure, Powers and Functions
6. Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Enforcement Action – The use of force
7. Economic and Social Development – Activities of the International Organizations
8. Legal Status of International Organizations
9. United Nations in the Post Cold War Era – Reformation and Revision of the UN and its Charter
10. Limitation of the International Organizations – Role of International Organizations in South Asia.

Readings:

A.L Bennett, *International Organisations: Principles and Issues*, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1977.

Archer, Clive, *International Organisations*, Routledge, London, 1992.

Armstrong, David, *The Rise of the International Organisation: A Short History*, Macmillan, London, 1982.

Bennett, A. LeRoy, *International Organisations: Principles and Issues*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1991.

Claude, Inis L. Jr. *Swords into Plowshares: The Progress and Problems of International Organization*, Random House, New York, 1984.

E. Luard, *A History of the United Nations*, London, Macmillan, 1989.

Finkelstien, Lawrence S. (ed.), *Politics in the United Nations*, Duke University Press, Durham, NC, 1988.

Goodrich, Leland M, and Simons, Anne P, *The United Nations and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security*, The Brookings Institute, Washington DC, 1955.

Goodspeed, Stephen S, *The Nature and Functions of International Organization*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1959.

H. Kelsen, *The Law of the United Nations*, New York, Praegar, 1950.

H.E Devis, *Pioneers in World Order*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1944.

K.P. Saxena, *Reforming the United Nations: The Challenge and Relevance*, New Delhi, Sage, 1993.

Keohane, R.O., and Nye, J.S. (eds.), *Transnational Relations and World Politics*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass, 1972.

Kumar, S., *The United Nations At 50: An Indian View*, UBSPD, New Delhi, 1995.

Lyons, G.M., and Mastanduno, M. (eds.), *Beyond Westphalia? State Sovereignty and International Intervention*, John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1995.

Mangone, Gerard J., *A Short History of International Organization*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1954.

R.C. Angell, *The Quest for World Order*, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1979.

Roberts, Adam, and Kingsbury, Benedict, (eds.), *United Nations, Divided World: The UN's Roles in International Relations*, Clarendon Press, London, 1993.

S.J.R. Bilgrami, *International Organisations*, New Delhi, Vikas 1977.

Saxena, K.P, *Reforming the United Nations: Challenges and Relevance*, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1993.

Sir A.E Zimmern, *The League of Nations and the Rule of Law*, New York, Macmillan, 1939.

Taylor, Paul, and Groom, A.J.R. (eds.), *International Institutions at Work*, Pinter Press, London, 1988.

Walters, F.P., *A History of the League of Nations*, (2 vols), Oxford University Press, New York, 1952.

Watson, A, *The Evolution of International Society*, Routledge, London, 1992.