

Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, Punjab



Course Scheme

For

M.Phil. South and Central Asian Studies (Including Historical Studies)

M.PHIL in SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES (Including Historical Studies)

SEMESTER I

Course Code	Course Title	Weightage									Marks
			L	T	P	CR	A	B	C	D	E
SCA.501	Research Methodology	F	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 502	Computer Application and Practical	F	2	0	2	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 651	Government and Politics of South Asia	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
Any Two Options											
SCA. 661	Contemporary Security Environment in South Asia	E	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 662	Regional Cooperation in South and Central Asia	E	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 664	Foreign Policies of Major Powers and South Asia	E	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 665	Introduction to Security Studies	E	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
Total Credits			18	0	2	20					500

Semester II

SCA. 680	Government and Politics of Central Asia	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
Any Two Options											
SCA. 681	Political Economy of Central Asia	E	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 682	Contemporary Security Environment in Central Asia	E	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 683	Environmental Governance in South Asia and Central Asia	E	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 680	Society and Culture in South and Central Asia	E	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 681	Foreign Policies of Major Powers and Central Asia	E	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
SCA. 699	Seminar	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
	Total Credits		16	0	0	16					400
Semester III											
	Dissertation	C	0	0	0	16	-	-	--	-	-
	Total Credits		-	-	0	16		-	-	--	-
GRAND TOTAL						52					900

Semester-I

Course Title: Research Methodology	52 Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 501		4	0	0	4	100
<p>Course Objectives: This course aims at familiarizing the students with the basic concepts and theoretical understanding of the research methodology. With this course students would be equipped with the knowledge and skills required to undertake systematic research. After the completion of this course, they would be able to develop their own research topics, frame research questions, and choose appropriate methodologies for data collection and analysis.</p>						
Unit I: Basic Concepts						13 hours
<p>Meaning and Importance of Research, Characteristics; Hypothesis: Meaning, Characteristics, Types, Formulation; Research Proposal: Definition, Selection Procedure, Formulation of a Statement and Steps in Making Research Proposal; Review of Literature, References; Research and Academic Integrity: Copyright Issues, Conduct of Ethical Research, Plagiarism in research.</p>						
Unit II: Theoretical Foundation						13 hours
<p>Knowledge: Epistemological and Ontological Foundations of Knowledge; Deductive and Inductive Forms of Knowledge; Facts and Fiction; Knowledge and Power – Michael Foucault and Edward Said; Science of Knowing: Positivism; Popper and the Theory of Falsification.</p>						
Unit III: Qualitative Research						13 hours
<p>Qualitative Research: Meaning, Characteristics; Case Study; Grounded Theory; Phenomenology; Ethnography; Observation; Focus-Group; Photography; Historiography, Interviewing; Visual Research.</p>						
Unit IV: Quantitative Research						13 hours
<p>Quantitative Data: Significance, Analysing Quantitative Data; Measurement and Scaling Techniques, Measures of Central Tendency- Mean, Median and Mode; Measures of Dispersion- Range and Standard Deviation; Simple Correlation Regression: Multi Variable Regression; Analysis of Variance.</p> <p>Use of Statistical Techniques in Data Analysis: Introduction to Statistical and Econometric Programmes- Survey Authoring, Data Mining, Text and Statistical Analysis; Use of Excel and Simple Statistical-Econometric Package.</p>						
Essential Readings						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Berg, Bruce L. 2001). <i>Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences</i>. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 2. Brent, Edward E. (1990). <i>Computer Applications in the Social Sciences</i>. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. 						

3. Bryant, Christopher G. A. and David Jary (eds). (1991). *Giddens' Theory of Structuration: A Critical Appreciation*. London: Routledge.
4. Bryman, Alan. (2008). *Social Research Methods*. New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Creswell, John W. (2011). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
6. Feyerabend, Paul. (1975). *Against Method: Outline of an Anarchist Theory of Knowledge*. London: New Left Books.
7. Foucault, Michel. (1980). *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings, 1972-1977*. Ed. Colin Gordon, New York: Vintage.
8. Guha, Ranajit (ed). *A Subaltern Studies Reader, 1986-1995*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.
9. Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research methodology: Methods and techniques*. New Age International.
10. Kuhn, Thomas. (1996). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
11. Lester, James D. and Jim D. Lester Jr. (2007). *Principles of Writing Research Papers*. New York: Longman.
12. Lune, Howard, et al (eds). (2010). *Perspectives in Social Research Methods and Analysis*. Los Angeles: Sage.
13. Marsh, David and Gerry Stoker (eds.). *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. 3rd Edition, London: Macmillan, 2010.
14. Newman, I., & Benz, C. R. (1998). *Qualitative-quantitative research methodology: Exploring the interactive continuum*. SIU Press.
15. Robert. (2002). *Epistemology: A Contemporary Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge*. London: Routledge.
16. Said, Edward W. (1979). *Orientalism*. New York: Vintage.
17. Seale, Clive. (2004). *Social Research Methods: A Reader*. London: Routledge.
18. Sen, Amartya. (1987). *On Ethics and Economics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell,.
19. White, Hayden. (1975). *Metahistory: The Historical Imagination in Nineteenth-Century Europe*. Baltimore. The Johns Hopkins University Press,.

Additional Readings

1. Chisholm, R. M. (1966). *Theory of knowledge*,.
2. Dancy, J. (1985). *An introduction to contemporary epistemology*,.
3. Gorard, S. (2003). *Quantitative methods in social science research*. A&C Black.
4. Groves, Robert M, et al. (2009). *Survey Methodology*. New Jersey: Wiley.
5. Williams, M. (2001). *Problems of knowledge: A Critical Introduction to Epistemology*.

Journals

1. Sen, Amartya. (1977). Rational Fools: A Critique of the Behavioural Foundations of Economic Theory. *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, 6(4), pp. 317-344.

Web Sites

1. APA Online Guide <http://web.calstatela.edu/library/guides/3apa.pdf>2. University of Waikato APA Online Guide

Course Title: Computer Application and Statistics	52 Lecture Hours		L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: PSC. 502			4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: It is a well-known fact, that computer has occupied a centre-stage in our day-to-day life. Keeping this in mind the present course has been framed with the aim to make students familiar with the basics of the computer knowledge. Apart from this, students will be also made familiar to various statistical methods.							
Unit I : Basic Concepts							13 hours
Fundamentals of Computer: History of Computer, Parts of computers, Hardware, BIOS, Operating systems, Binary system, Logic Gates.							
Unit II: MS Office							13 hours
Application Software: Spreadsheet applications, Word-processing applications, Presentation applications, Internet browsers, Reference Management, and Image processing applications. World Wide Web: Origin and concepts, Searching the internet, Advanced web-search using Boolean logic, Cloud computing.							
Unit III: Use of Computer							13 hours
Use of computers in social science: theorising and representing social and economic data, Simulating, Modelling and Planning; Bibliographic retrieval and literature review; Data analysis in the computer, Computer assisted qualitative data analysis software, using internet for social science searchers.							
Unit IV: Statistical Methods							13 hours

Use of statistical techniques in data analysis: Text and statistical analysis; use of excel and SPSS.

Essential Readings:

1. Bhatt, P. (2008). *An Introduction to Operating Systems: Concepts and Practice* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
2. Cyganski, D., Orr, J., & Vaz, R. (2000). *Information Technology: Inside and Outside*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
3. Date, C. (2000). *An Introduction to Database Systems* (7th ed.). Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Longman.
4. Douglas, G. & Mark C. (2007). *Fundamentals of MS Office 2007* (2nd ed.). Dubuque: Kendall Hunt Publication Company.
5. Jamsa, K. (1993). *DOS: The Pocket Reference*. Berkeley: Osborne McGraw-Hill.
6. Murdock, E. (1988). *DOS The Easy Way: A Complete Guide to Microsoft's MS DOS*. H O T Press, Easy Way Downloadable Books.
7. Narang, R. (2006). *Database Management System*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
8. Rajaraman, V. (2003). *Fundamentals of Computers*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
9. Sanders, D. (1988). *Computers Today*. Singapore: McGraw Hill Publishing.
10. Satish, J. (2008). *Information Technology Concepts-Gateway to Success*. New Delhi: BPB Publications.
11. Semprevivo, P. (1976). *Systems Analysis: Definition, Process, and Design*. Chicago: Science Research Associates.
12. Silberschatz, A. & Peter B. (1994). *Operating System Concepts*. 4th Ed. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley.
13. Tanenbaum, A. (2003). *Computer Networks*. 3rd Ed. New Jersey: Prentice Hall PTR.
14. Young, M. (2002). *Internet: The Complete Reference*. New York/New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.

Course Title: Government and Politics of South Asian	52 Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 651		4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: The main focus of this course is to acquaint the students with the critical debates about the South Asia politics. South Asia under the British rule, colonial political legacy is also covered to give a comprehensive understanding regarding how region's political system has been evolved and influenced. This course would also impart knowledge of parliament, government; political parties; pressure groups and interests groups of South Asian countries. Lastly, students will acquire understanding of latest emerging democratic trends in South Asia. On completion of this course, students would be able to understand the types of the government, political parties and the emerging political trends of the region.						
Unit I: Historical Evolution in South Asia						13 hours
South Asia: Establishment of Colonialism in South Asia; Colonial Political Legacy; Political Development in South Asia						
Unit II Government and Politics I						13 hours
India, Pakistan, Bhutan and Nepal						
Unit III: Government and Politics II						13 hours
Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Maldives						
Unit IV: Democracy in South Asia						13 hours
Emerging Democratic Trends in South Asia						

Essential Readings

1. Austin, D., & Gupta, A. (1990). *The Politics of Violence in India and South Asia: Is Democracy an Endangered Species?* (No. 233). Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism.
2. Barlas, A. (1995). *Democracy, nationalism, and communalism: the colonial legacy in South Asia*. Westview Pr.
3. Burghart, R. (1996). *The conditions of listening: essays on religion, history, and politics in South Asia*. Oxford University Press.
4. Chadda, M. (2000). *Building Democracy in South Asia: India, Nepal, Pakistan*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
5. Chatterjee, P. (1993). *The nation and its fragments: Colonial and postcolonial histories. vol. 11*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
6. Hewitt, V. M. (1992). *The international politics of South Asia*. Manchester University Press.
7. Jackson, R. V. (1975). *South Asian crisis: India, Pakistan, and Bangla Desh: A Political and Historical Analysis of the 1971 War*. International Institute for Strategic Studies.
8. Jalal, A. (1995). *Democracy and authoritarianism in South Asia: A comparative and historical perspective. Vol. 1*. Cambridge University Press.
9. Kukreja, V. (1991). *Civil-Military Relations in South Asia: Pakistan, Bangladesh and India*. Sage publications.
10. Malik, Y. K., Lawoti, M., & Rahman, S. (2008). *Government and politics in South Asia*. Westview Press.
11. Mitra, S. K., Enskat, M., & Spiess, C. (Eds.). (2004). *Political Parties in South Asia*. Greenwood Publishing Group.
12. Newell, R. S. (1972). *The politics of Afghanistan (No. 44)*. Ithaca [NY]: Cornell University Press.
13. Oberst, R. C., Malik, Y. K., Kennedy, C., & Kapur, A. (2013). *Government and Politics in South Asia*. Westview Press.
14. Ollapally, D. M. (2008). *The politics of extremism in South Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
15. Palmer, N. D. (1975). *Elections and Political Development: The South Asian Experience*. London: C. Hurst.
16. Riaz, A. (Ed.). (2010). *Religion and politics in South Asia*. Routledge.
17. Rose, L. E. (1977). *The politics of Bhutan*. Cornell University Press.
18. Tinker, H. (1990). *South Asia: a short history*. University of Hawaii Press.
19. Wheeler, R. S. (1970). *The Politics of Pakistan: A Constitutional Quest*. Cornell University Press.

Additional Readings

1. Kochanek, S., & Hardgrave, R. (2007). *India: Government and politics in a developing nation*. Cengage Learning.
2. Suri, K. C. (2007). *Political parties in South Asia: the challenge of change*. International Idea.
3. Wilson, P. (Ed.). (1956). *Government and Politics of India and Pakistan, 1885-1955: A Bibliography of Works in Western Languages (No. 2)*. South Asia Studies, Institute of East Asiatic Studies, University of California.

Journals

1. Evans, P. (1996). Government Action, Social Capital And Development: Reviewing The Evidence On Synergy. *World Development*, 24(6), 1119-1132.

2. Jackson, R. V. (1975). *South Asian Crisis: India, Pakistan, And Bangla Desh: A Political And Historical Analysis Of The 1971 War*. International Institute For Strategic Studies.
3. Malik, Y. K., Lawoti, M., & Rahman, S. (2008). *Government And Politics In South Asia*. Westview Press.

Web Sites

1. Global Arts And Politics Alliance (Gapa)
2. Government & Politics Of South Asia (Columbia University Libraries)
3. South Asia Analysis Group

Course Title: Political Economy of South and Central Asia	52 Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 661		4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: The main focus of this course is to give understanding of the major debates of the political economy of the regions. This will familiarize the students with the various aspects of the pre and post liberalized economy of both the regions. This course will also equip the students to understand the external dynamics such as MNC, FDI, energy etc. After the completion of this course students be able to understand the various aspects of the political economy, challenges and external dynamics and how it impacts the regional politics and economy.						
Unit I: Understanding International Political Economy						13 hours
Contending Perspective on International Political Economy: The Liberal verses Marxists The Major Debates of International Political Economy: Amartya Sen, Jagdish Bhagwati						
Unit II: Central Asia Political Economy						13 hours
Colonial Economy: Poverty, Industrial Development and Underdevelopment Post-Independent Economy: - Economic Structure, Planning; Industrial and Agriculture Development and Energy Politics						
Unit III: South and Central Asia : Post-Liberalization Economy						13 hours
National Income; Growth Rate; HDI; Trade and External Trade Policy; Poverty; Uneven Development; Regional Economic Cooperation; Challenges of Neo-Imperialism						

Unit IV: External Dimension: Impact on Political Economy:**13 hours**

MNC/TNC, Transfer of Technology, Global Financial Flows, FDI, International Aid, Role of Energy , Connectivity and Food Security

Essential Readings

1. Aslund, A. (2012). *How capitalism was built: the transformation of Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Bhagwati, Jagdish. (2007). *In Defense of Globalization*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Bose, S., & Jalal, A. (2004). *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*. Psychology Press.
4. Capisani, G. R. (2000). *The Handbook of Central Asia: A Comprehensive Survey of the New Republics*. IB Tauris.
5. Chang, H. J. (2002). Breaking the mould: an institutionalist political economy alternative to the neo-liberal theory of the market and the state. *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 26(5), 539-559.
6. Collins, K. (2006). *Clan politics and regime transition in Central Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 271-271.
7. Greenfeld, L. (2009). *The spirit of capitalism: Nationalism and Economic Growth*. Harvard University Press.
8. Grieve-Smith, J., & Michie, J. (Eds.). (2003). *Global Instability: The Political Economy of World Economic Governance*. Routledge.
9. Harvey, David. (2005). *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*. New York: Oxford University Press.
10. Helleiner, E., & Pickel, A. (2005). *Economic Nationalism in a Globalizing World*. Cornell University Press.
11. Myant, M., & Drahekoupil, J. (2011). *Transition Economies: Political Economy in Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia*. John Wiley and Sons.
12. Sachs, Jeffrey D. (2005). *The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities of Our Time*. New York: Penguin.
13. Spechler, M. C. (2008). *The political economy of reform in Central Asia: Uzbekistan under authoritarianism (Vol. 4)*. Routledge.
14. Stanley, J. W. (2013). *Theory of Political Economy*. Hard Press Limited.
15. Stiglitz, Joseph. (2005). *Globalization and its Discontents*. New Delhi: Penguin.
16. Stubbs, R., & Underhill, G. R. (Eds.). (1994). *Political Economy and the Changing Global Order*. London: Macmillan, pp. 366-77.

Additional Readings

1. Frohlich, N., & Oppenheimer, J. A. (1978). *Modern political economy*. Prentice Hall.
2. Hoekman, B. M., & Kosteci, M. M. (2009). *The Political Economy of the World Trading System*. OUP Oxford.
3. Nayyar, Deepak (ed.). (2002). *Governing Globalization: Issues and Institutions*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Oatley, Thomas. (2004). *International Political Economy*. Delhi: Pearson Education.
5. Petras, James and Henry Veltmeyer. (2001). *Globalization Unmasked*. New Delhi: Madhyam Books.
6. Pomfret, R. (2014). *The Economies of Central Asia*. Princeton University Press.

7. Rubin, B. R. (2000). The political economy of war and peace in Afghanistan. *World Development*, 28(10), 1789-1803.

Journals

1. Dash, K. C. (1996). The political economy of regional cooperation in South Asia. *Pacific Affairs*, 185-209.
2. Gleason, G. (2001). Inter-state cooperation in Central Asia. *The CIS to the Shanghai Forum. Europe-Asia Studies*, 53(7), 1077-1095.
3. Johnson, H. G. (1965). A Theoretical Model of Economic Nationalism in New and Developing States. *Political Science Quarterly*, 169-185.

Web Sites

1. Central Asia and the Caucasus
2. The School of Russian and Asian Studies
3. The World Socialist Web Site

Course Title: Contemporary Security in South Asia	52 Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 662		4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: The objective of this course is to give understanding of the contemporary security environment of the South Asian region. The students would be able understand the geostrategic and geopolitical salience of region along with the emerging security challenges. Lastly, the students would be able to understand how external powers affect the regional security environment. On completion of this course, students will be in possession of skill to analyse the security environment, challenges and external powers role in security of the region and they would be able to give foreign policy inputs to the policy makers.						
Unit I: South Asian Security						13 hours
Geostrategic and Geopolitical Salience of the Region, Emerging Security Threats; Regional Security Architecture, Security Dilemma of South Asia, Military Balance and Deterrence of South Asian states.						
Unit II: Security Threats in South Asia						13 hours
Security Threats: Terrorism; Small Arms Proliferations; Drug and Human Trafficking; Maritime Threats; Nuclearisation in South Asia; Afghanistan Security Conundrum; Post -2014 Regional Security; Impacts on South Asia.						
Unit III: Regional and International Security Architecture						13 hours
Defence Doctrines of Countries; Strategic Cooperation ; Nuclear Weapon Free South Asia Concept, Role of SAARC in Regional Security; NPT and CTBT and South Asia						
Unit IV: External Powers and Regional Security						13 hours
Extra Regional Powers' Geostrategic and Geopolitical Interests in South and Central Asia; Impact on Regional Security						
Essential Readings						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bajpai, K. P. (1995). Brasstacks and Beyond: Perception and Management of Crisis in South Asia. Manohar Publishers. 2. Bhargava, G. S. (1983). South Asian Security after Afghanistan. Free Press. 3. Bidwai, P., & Vanaik, A. (1999). South Asia on a Short Fuse: Nuclear Politics and the Future of Global Disarmament. Oxford University Press. 4. Buzan, Barry and Ole Waever. (2003). Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 5. Chari, P. R., Cheema, P. I., & Cohen, S. P. (2009). Four Crises and a Peace Process: American Engagement in South Asia. Brookings Institution Press. 6. Cohen, S. P. (1987). The Security of South Asia: American and Asian Perspectives. University of Illinois Press. 7. Ghosh, P. S. (1989). Cooperation and conflict in South Asia (No. 21). Technical Publications. 8. Hagerty, D. T. (1998). The consequences of nuclear proliferation: Lessons from South Asia. MIT Press. 9. Kapur, S. Paul (2007). Dangerous deterrent: Nuclear Weapons Proliferation and Conflict in South Asia. California: Stanford 						

University Press.

10. Malik, H. (Ed.). (1993). Dilemmas of national security and cooperation in India and Pakistan. St. Martin's Press.
11. Mely Caballero Anthony, Ralf Emmers, & Amitav Acharya (Eds.). (2006). Non-traditional security in Asia: dilemmas in securitization. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd..
12. Tiwari, C. K. (1989). Security in South Asia: Internal and External Dimensions. University Press of Amer.

Additional Readings

1. Buzan, B., Rizvi, G., & Foot, R. (1986). South Asian Insecurity and The Great Powers. Macmillan.
2. IDSA Publications (Reports, Briefing Papers etc)
3. SIPRI Reports

Journals

1. Beyrer, C., Razak, M. H., Lisam, K., Chen, J., Lui, W., & Yu, X. F. (2000). Overland Heroin Trafficking Routes and HIV-1 Spread in South and South-East Asia. *Aids*, 14(1), 75-83.
2. Buzan, B. (2003). Security architecture in Asia: the interplay of regional and global levels. *The Pacific Review*, 16(2), 143-173.
3. Dittmer, L. (2001). South Asia's security dilemma. *Asian Survey*, 41(6), 897-906.
4. Frykenberg, R. E. (1988). Fundamentalism and revivalism in South Asia. *Fundamentalism, Revivalist and Violence in South Asia*, 20-39.
5. *International Security (Journal)*
6. Javid, U., & Kamal, M. (2015). Security Dilemma in South Asia. *Journal of Political Studies*, 22(1), 115.
7. Kapur, S. P. (2005). India and Pakistan's unstable peace: Why Nuclear South Asia is not like Cold War Europe. *International Security*, 30(2), 127-152.
8. Mohan, C. R. (2006). India and the Balance of Power. *Foreign Affairs-New York*, 85(4), 17.

Web Sites

1. *Asian Survey (Journal)*
2. *Foreign Affairs (Journal)*
3. *Strategic Analysis (Journal)*
4. Thomas, R. G. (1993). South Asian security in the 1990s: the prospects of war and peace in South Asia amidst changes in the global and regional strategic environments. <https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/2738068>.

Course Title: Regional Cooperation in South and Central Asia	52 Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 663		4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: The objective of this course is to give comprehensive understanding of the theoretical concept, various factors, stages and genesis of regional cooperation in both the regions. Secondly, it will give critical understanding of the ironies of globalization and regional cooperation. On completion of this course, student will be able to understand the regional cooperation, its various aspects and challenges of the region due to globalization.						
Unit I: Concept of Regional Cooperation						13 hours
Theoretical Foundation of Regional Integration; Factors in Regional Integration, Phases of Regional Integration.						
Unit II: Regional Cooperation in Central Asia						13 hours
SCO: Genesis, Principles And Objectives; Role Of CAREC, Eurasian Economic Union and CSTO; Geopolitical Expansion of SCO and Regional Integration; Challenges And Potential Of Regional Integration.						
Unit III: Regional Integration in South Asia						13 hours
SAARC: Genesis, Principles and Objectives; Challenges and Potential of Regional Integration; Geopolitical and Geostrategic Perspective of Regional Integration.						
Unit IV: Globalization and Regional Integration						13 hours
Globalization and Regional Co-operation in South and Central Asia; Challenges to South Asia and Central Asia						
Essential Readings						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baldwin, Richard E. (1993). A Domino Theory of Regionalism. NBER Working Paper No. 4465. September. 2. Beeson, Mark and Richard Stubbs (eds.). (2011). <i>Routledge Handbook of Asian Regionalism</i>. New York: Routledge. 3. Dash, Kishore C. (2008). <i>Regionalism in South Asia: Negotiating Cooperation, Institutional Structures</i>. New York: Routledge. 4. Gamble, Andrew and Payne, Andrew (eds.) (1996). <i>Regionalism and the New World Order</i>. London: Macmillan. 5. Panikkar, K.M. et al. (eds.). (1948). <i>Regionalism and Security</i>. New Delhi: Indian Council of World Affairs. 6. Saez, Lawrence. (2011). <i>The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): An Emerging Collaboration Architecture</i>. New York: Routledge. 						

7. Söderbaum, Fredrik and Shaw, Timothy M. (eds.) (2003). *Theories of New Regionalism: A Palgrave Reader*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
8. Denoon, D. (2013). *Factoring the Foreign Policy Goals of the Central Asian States in The U.S., China and the Future of Central Asia*. New York: New York University Press.
9. Larulle, M. (2012). *Moscow's China dilemma: Evolving perceptions of Russian security in Eurasia and Asia, in Eurasia's Ascent in Energy and Geopolitics: Rivalry or Partnership for China, Russia, and Central Asia?* eds., R.E. Bedeski and N. Swanström, 76–91. London: Routledge.
10. Archer, Clive. *The European Union*. New York: Routledge, (2008).

Additional Readings

1. Jupille, Joseph, Brandy Jolliff, and Stefan Wojcik. (2013). Regionalism in the World Polity. Working Paper.
2. Haggard, S. (1995). *Developing Nations and the Politics of Regional Integration*. Washington DC: The Brookings Institution.
3. Kishore C. Dash. (2008). *Origin and Evolution of SAARC" In Regionalism in South Asia: Negotiating Cooperation, Institutional Structures*. New York: Routledge), pp.79-109.
4. Laruelle, Marlene. (2009). Beyond the Afghan Trauma: Russia's Return to Afghanistan, Jamestown Occasional Paper, August.
5. LeRoy B. (1995). *Varieties of Regionalism In International Organizations: Principles and Issues (6th. Edition.)*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, pp.229-64.
6. Linn, Johannes F. and Pidufala, Oksana. (2009). *Lessons for Central Asia. Experience with Regional Economic Cooperation*. Manila: Asian Development Bank.
7. Gruber L. (2000). *Ruling the World: Power Politics and the Rise of Supranational Institutions*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
8. Miles Kahler. (1995). *International Institutions and the Political Economy of Integration*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution.
9. Nichol Jim. (2006). *Russian-Chinese Relations: Past, Present, Future*. Swindon: Defence Academy of the United Kingdom, Russian series.
10. Taylor, P. (1993). *Regionalism and Globalism in International Organization in the Modern World: The Regional and the Global Process*, London: Pinter, pp. 1-46.
11. Mattli, W. (1999). *The Logic of Regional Integration*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Chapter 3.

Journals

1. Christopher Hemmer and Peter Katzenstein. (2002). Why is there no NATO in Asia? Collective Identity, Regionalism, and the Origins of Multilateralism. *International Organization*, 56, 575-607.
2. Edward D. Mansfield and Helen V. Milner (1999). The New Wave of Regionalism. *International Organization*, 53(3), 589-627.

3. Mansfield E., Helen Milner and Jon Pevehouse. (2008). Democracy, Veto Players, and the Depth of Regional Integration. *The World Economy*.
4. George W. Downs, David M. Rocke, and Peter N. Barsoom. (1998). Managing the Evolution of Multilateralism. *International Organization*, 52(2), 397-410.
5. Gray, Julia, and Jonathan B. Slapin. (2012). How effective are preferential trade arrangements? Ask the experts. *Review of International Organizations*, 7 (3), 309-333
6. John Ravenhall. (2000). APEC Adrift: Implications for Economic Regionalism in Asia and the Pacific. *The Pacific Review*, 13(2), 319-333.
7. Karns, Margaret P. And Karen A. Mingst. (2010). *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance, 2nd edn*. Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers Inc, pp.145- 3 218.
8. Mattli W. (2000). Sovereignty Bargains in Regional Integration. *International Studies Review*. 2(2), 149-180.

Course Title: Foreign Policies of Major Powers and South Asia	52 Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 664		4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: The objective of this course is to give comprehensive understanding of foreign policies of the major powers vis-à-vis South Asia .Secondly this will also try to make understand the students how major power's foreign policies are mooring around India. After the completion of this course, students would be in possession of skill to analyse the foreign policy of the major powers vis-à-vis South Asia and India.						
Unit I: United States and South Asia						13 hours
The US Foreign Policy: Determinants and Objectives; US Foreign Policy Towards South Asia.						
Unit II: China and South Asia						13 hours
China Foreign Policy: Determinants and Objectives; Chinese Foreign Policy Towards South Asia.						
Unit III: Russia and South Asia						13 hours
Russia Policy: Determinants and Objectives; Russian Foreign Policy Towards South and Central Asia.						
Unit IV: India and Major Power						13 Hours
India and US; India and China; India and Russia						

Essential Readings

1. Antholis, W. (2013). *Inside Out India and China: Local Politics Go Global*. Brookings Institution Press.
2. Bertsch, G., Gahlaut, S., & Srivastava, A. (2013). *Engaging India: US strategic relations with the world's largest democracy*. Routledge.
3. Bindra, S. S. (2005). *US Foreign Policy Process*. Deep and Deep Publications.
4. Hewitt, V., & Hewitt, V. M. (1997). *The new international politics of South Asia*. Manchester University Press.
5. Jain, S. C. (Ed.). (2006). *Emerging Economies and The Transformation of International Business: Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRICs)*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
6. Kanet, R., & Piet, R. (Eds.). (2014). *Shifting Priorities in Russia's Foreign and Security Policy*. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.
7. Kissinger, H., & Wellings, V. (1969). *American foreign policy*. Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind Tertiary Resource Service.
8. Kochanek, S. A. (1993). *US Foreign Policy in South Asia*. Pakistan Horizon, 17-25.
9. Kolko, G. (1988). *Confronting the Third World: United States Foreign Policy, 1945-1980*. Pantheon.
10. Kux, D. (1992). *India and the United States: Estranged Democracies, 1941-1991*. DIANE Publishing.
11. Nayar, B. R. (2001). *India and the Major Powers After Pokharan II*. Har-Anand Publications.
12. Nayar, B. R., & Paul, T. V. (2003). *India in the World Order: Searching for Major-Power Status*. Cambridge University Press.
13. Nygren, B. (2007). *The rebuilding of Greater Russia: Putin's foreign policy towards the CIS countries (Vol. 4)*. Routledge.
14. Pant, H. V., & Joshi, Y. (2015). *The US Pivot and Indian Foreign Policy: Asia's Evolving Balance of Power*. Palgrave Macmillan.
15. Racioppi, L. (1994). *Soviet policy towards South Asia since 1970 (No. 91)*. Cambridge University Press.
16. Rudolph, L. I., & Rudolph, S. H. (2008). *Making US foreign policy toward South Asia: regional imperatives and the imperial presidency*. Indiana University Press.
17. Zhao, Q. (1996). *Interpreting Chinese foreign policy: The Micro-Macro Linkage Approach*. Oxford University Press.
18. Zheng, B. (2006). *China's peaceful rise: speeches of Zheng Bijian, 1997-2005*. Brookings Institution Press.
19. Starr, S. F., & Dawisha, K. (2015). *The International Politics of Eurasia: v. 4: The Making of Foreign Policy in Russia and the New States of Eurasia*. Routledge.
20. Suryadinata, L. (1978). *Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia and China's Foreign Policy: An Interpretive Essay (No. 11)*. Institute of Southeast Asian.
21. Sutter, R. G. (2011). *Historical dictionary of Chinese foreign policy*. Scarecrow Press.

Additional Readings

1. Freire, M. R., & Kanet, R. E. (Eds.). (2012). *Russia and its Near Neighbours*. Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Goswami, A. (2012). *3 D Deceit, Duplicity & Dissimulation of US Foreign Policy Towards India, Pakistan & Afghanistan*. Author House.
3. McMahon, R. J. (1988). *United States Cold War Strategy in South Asia: Making a Military Commitment to Pakistan, 1947-*

1954. *The Journal of American History*, 812-840.

4. Rocca, C. B. (2005). United States policy towards South Asia. *DISAM Journal of International Security Assistance Management*, 28, 99-103.
5. Rumer, E. B., Trenin, D., & Zhao, H. (2007). *Central Asia: Views from Washington, Moscow, and Beijing*. ME Sharpe.
6. Scalapino, R. A. (1988). *Asia and the major powers: domestic politics and foreign policy (No. 28)*. Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California.
7. Scobell, A., Ratner, E., & Beckley, M. (2014). *China's Strategy Toward South and Central Asia*. Rand Corporation.
8. Smith, D. (2010). *The Dragon and the Elephant: China, India and the New World Order*. Profile Books.
9. Van Hollen, C. (1980). The Tilt Policy Revisited: Nixon-Kissinger Geopolitics and South Asia. *Asian Survey*, 339-361.
10. Varma, S. P., & Misra, K. P. (Eds.). (1969). *Foreign Policies in South Asia (Vol. 2)*. Associated Faculty Press Inc.

Journals

1. Armijo, L. E. (2007). The BRICs countries (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) as analytical category: mirage or insight? *Asian Perspective*, 7-42.
2. Chiriyankandath, J. (2004). Realigning India: Indian foreign policy after the Cold War. *The Round Table*, 93(374), 199-211.
3. Christensen, T. J. (2006). Fostering stability or creating a monster? The rise of China and US policy toward East Asia. *International security*, 31(1), 81-126.
4. Guihong, Z. (2003). US security policy towards South Asia after September 11 and its implications for China: A Chinese perspective. *Strategic Analysis*, 27(2), 145-171.
5. Kanamori, T. (2007). Managing Globalization: Lessons from China and India (review). *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, 24(3), 374-376.
6. Mohan, C. R. (2006). India and the Balance of Power. *Foreign Affairs-New York*, 85(4), 17.
7. Wuthnow, J. (2008). The concept of soft power in China's strategic discourse. *Issues & Studies*, 44(2), 1-28.

Web Sites

1. South Asia Analysis Group
2. Asian Survey
3. Government & Politics Of South Asia (Columbia University Libraries)

Course Title: Security Studies	52 Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 665		4	0	0	4	100

Course Objectives: The students will be familiar with the concept and origin, theoretical approaches and debates in security studies. Secondly, they will be able to understand the emerging security threats covering international terrorism, arms proliferation, drug and human trafficking and maritime security threats. Thirdly they will be able to understand the role of international organizations in peace building. After the completion of this course, the students will in possession of skill to give inputs for national or international establishment in policy making to check these security threats.

Unit I: Foundation of Security Studies **13 hours**

Concepts of Security, Origin, Types of Security, Elements of Security, Balance of Power, Security Dilemma; Offense- Defence Balance

Unit II: Theoretical Concept **13 hours**

Strategic Thinkers- Kautilya, Sun Tzu, Thucydides
Theories of security: Realism, Liberalism and Constructivism

Unit III: Emerging Security Threats **13 hours**

International Terrorism, Arms Proliferation, Drug and Human Trafficking, Maritime Security Threats, and Environmental Threats.

Unit IV: War, Conflict and Peace Building **13 hours**

World Wars Causes and Consequences, Cold War and Security Dilemma, Conflicts-Concept, Types and Resolution; Peace Building- Geneva Convention, Hague Convention and Role of UN in the Peace Building

Essential Readings

1. Buzan, B. (2008). *People, states & fear: an agenda for international security studies in the post-cold war era*. ECPR Press.
2. Buzan, B., & Hansen, L. (2009). *The evolution of international security studies*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Bellamy, Alex J. (2006). Whither the responsibility to protect? Humanitarian intervention and the 2005 World Summit." *Ethics & International Affairs*, 20.2, 143-169.
4. David A. Baldwin. (1995). Security Studies and the End of the Cold War. *World Politics*, Vol. 48, No. 1, pp.117-141.
5. David A. Baldwin. (1997). The Concept of Security." *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 23, 5-26. 5.
6. Raju G.C. Thomas. (2003). What Is Third World Security? *Annual Review of Political Science*, Vol. 6 (2003), pp. 205-32.
7. Walt, S. M. (1991). The renaissance of security studies. *International Studies Quarterly*, 211-239.
8. Walter, Barbara F., and Jack L. Snyder. (1999). *Civil wars, insecurity, and intervention*. Columbia University Press.
9. Walzer, Michael. (1992). "Justice and injustice in the Gulf War." But was it just: 1-17. More Readings will be added later.
10. Collins, A. (2013). *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford university press.
11. Krause, K., & Williams, M. C. (Eds.). (1997). *Critical security studies: concepts and cases*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
12. Terriff, T., Croft, S., James, L., & Morgan, P. (2000). *Security studies today*. Polity.
13. Williams, P. D. (2012). *Security Studies: an introduction*. Routledge.
14. Paris, R. (2004). *At war's end: building peace after civil conflict*. Cambridge University Press.
15. Robert A. Pape. (1996). *Bombing to Win*, Ithaca: Cornell University Press, pp. 1- 54.

Additional Readings

1. Elman, C. (1996). Cause, effect, and consistency: A response to Kenneth Waltz. *Security Studies*, 6(1), 58-61.
2. Farrell, T. (2002). Constructivist security studies: Portrait of a research program. *International Studies Review*, 49-72.
3. Floyd, R. (2007). Towards a consequentialist evaluation of security: bringing together the Copenhagen and the Welsh Schools of security studies. *Review of International Studies*, 33(02), 327-350.

Journals

1. Jervis, Robert. (1985). From balance to concert: a study of international security cooperation." *World Politics*, 38.01, 58-79.
2. Lake, David A. (2001). Beyond anarchy: The Importance of Security Institutions. *International Security*, 26.1, 129-160
3. Lynn-Jones, S. M. (1995). Offense-Defense Theory and its Critics. *Security Studies*, 4(4), 660-691.
4. MacFarlane, S. N., & Weiss, T. G. (1992). Regional organizations and regional security. *Security Studies*, 2(1), 6-37.
5. Newman, E. (2010). Critical human security studies. *Review of International Studies*, 36(01), 77-94.

6. Parekh, Bhikhu. (1997). "Rethinking humanitarian intervention." *International Political Science Review* 18.1, 49-69.
7. Robert Jervis, (2002). An Interim Assessment of September 11: What has Changed and What has not. *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 117(1), pp.34-54.
8. Sjoberg, L. (2009). Introduction to security studies: Feminist contributions. *Security Studies*, 18(2), 183-213.
9. Snyder, Glenn H. (1984). The security dilemma in alliance politics. *World politics*, 36.(04), 461-495.
10. Zaman, R. U. (2006). Kautilya: the Indian strategic thinker and Indian strategic culture. *Comparative Strategy*, 25(3), 231-247.
11. Bellamy, Alex J. (2006). Whither the responsibility to protect? Humanitarian intervention and the 2005 World Summit. *Ethics & International Affairs*, 20.2 (2006): 143-169

Web Sites

1. http://web.mit.edu/ssp/publications/conf_reports/china_rising_workshop_report.pdf

Semester-II

Course Title: Government and Politics of Central Asia	52 Lectures	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 680		4	0	0	4	100
<p>Course Objectives: The main focus of this course is to acquaint the students with the Central Asia's colonialism under Soviet Union and political legacy of the Soviet Union. Secondly, students will get comprehensive understanding of the political systems of the region. Lastly, students will acquire understanding of latest emerging democratic trends in South Asia. On completion of this course, students would be able to understand the types of the government, political parties and the emerging political trends of the region.</p>						
Unit I: Central Asia						13 hours
Central Asia Under USSR, Emergence of Central Asia; Political Legacy of Soviet Union						
Unit II Government and Politics I						13 hours
Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan						
Unit III: Government and Politics II						13 hours
Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan						
Unit IV: Process of Democratization, Challenges and Prospects						13 hours
Authoritarian vs Democratic Set Up; Free and Fair Elections, Democratic Role of Political Parties; Government Effectiveness and Accountability						
<p>Essential Readings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooley, A. (2012). <i>Great games, local rules: the new great power contest in Central Asia</i>. Oxford University Press. 2. Ekiert, G., & Hanson, S. E. (2003). <i>Capitalism and democracy in Central and Eastern Europe: Assessing the Legacy of Communist Rule</i>. Cambridge University Press. 3. Gleason, G. (1997). <i>The Central Asian states: discovering independence</i>. Westview Press. 4. Hopkirk, P. (1994). <i>The great game: The struggle for empire in Central Asia</i>. Oxford University Press. 5. Hunter, S. (1996). <i>Central Asia since independence (No. 168)</i>. Praeger Pub Text. 6. Luong, P. J. (2002). <i>Institutional change and political continuity in Post-Soviet Central Asia: power, perceptions, and pacts</i>. Cambridge University Press. 7. Luong, P. J. (2004). <i>The transformation of Central Asia: States and societies from Soviet rule to independence</i>. Cornell University Press. 8. Wooden, A. E., & Stefes, C. H. (Eds.). (2009). <i>The politics of transition in Central Asia and the Caucasus: Enduring Legacies and Emerging Challenges</i>. Routledge. 9. Omelicheva, M. Y. (2015). <i>Democracy in Central Asia: Competing Perspectives and Alternative Strategies</i>. University Press of 						

Kentucky.

10. Pierce, R. A. (1960). *Russian Central Asia, 1867-1917: A Study in Colonial Rule*. University of California Press.

Additional Readings

1. Capisani, G. R. (2000). *The handbook of Central Asia: a comprehensive survey of the new republics*. IB Tauris.
2. Collins, K. (2003). The political role of clans in Central Asia. *Comparative Politics*, 171-190.
3. Roy, O. (2000). *The new Central Asia: the creation of nations (Vol. 15)*. IB Tauris.
4. Starr, S. F. (1994). *The legacy of history in Russia and the new states of Eurasia*. ME Sharpe Inc.

Journals

1. Anderson, J. (1995). Authoritarian political development in Central Asia: the case of Turkmenistan. *Central Asian Survey*, 14(4), 509-527.
2. Anderson, J. (1997). Elections and political development in Central Asia. *The Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics*, 13(4), 28-53.
3. Kubicek, P. (1998). Authoritarianism in Central Asia: curse or cure?. *Third World Quarterly*, 19(1), 29-43.
4. Mallinson, K. (2012). The politics of transition in Central Asia and the Caucasus: enduring legacies and emerging challenges. *Central Asian Survey*, 31(1), 109-111.
5. Matveeva, A. (1999). Democratization, legitimacy and political change in Central Asia. *International Affairs*, 75(1), 23-44.
6. Rose, R. (2002). How Muslims view democracy: evidence from Central Asia. *Journal of Democracy*, 13(4), 102-111.
7. Zakaria, F. (1997). The rise of illiberal democracy. *Foreign Affairs*, 76(6), 22-43.

Web Sites

1. The Economist
2. Global Issues
3. Central Asia – Caucasus Institute: Silk Road Studies Programme
4. Central Asian Survey

Course Title: Contemporary Security Environment in Central Asia	52 Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 681		4	0	0	4	100
<p>Course Objectives: The main objective of this course is to acquaint the students with the contemporary security environment of the region. For this, geostrategic and geopolitical salience and regional security architecture's understanding will be given to the students. Secondly, students will be familiarized with the implications of Afghanistan imbroglio post 2014. Thirdly external powers interests in the region and their impact on the regional security's knowledge will also be given to the students. After the completion of this course, the students will in possession of skill to analyse the security environment of the region and able to give inputs for policy making related to security.</p>						
Unit I: Central Asian Security						13 hours
Geostrategic and Geopolitical Salience of the Region, Emerging Security Threats; Regional Security Architecture, Security Dilemma of Central Asia, Military Balance and Deterrence of Central Asian states.						
Unit II: Central Asia Security						13 hours
Concept of Central Asia, Geostrategic and Geopolitical Salience of the Region, Emerging Security Threats and Regional Security Architecture, Military Balance of Central Asia, Defence Capability and Potential of Central Asian States						
Unit III: Implication on Central Asia						13 hours
Afghanistan Security Conundrum; Post -2014 Regional Security; Impacts on Central Asia						
Unit IV: External Powers- US, China, Russia and Regional Security						13 hours
Extra regional powers' geostrategic and geopolitical interests in South and Central Asia; Impact on regional security						

Essential Readings

1. Allison, R., & Jonson, L. (Eds.). (2004). *Central Asian security: the new international context*. Brookings Institution Press.
2. Blank, S. J. (2013). *Central Asia after 2014*. Army War College Carlisle Barracks PA Strategic Studies Institute.
3. Buzan, Barry and Ole Waever. (2003). *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Clark, S. (1993). *The Central Asian States: Defining Security Priorities and Developing Military Forces (No. IDA-P-2886)*. Institute For Defense Analyses Alexandria Va.
5. Hafeez Malik. (1996). *Central Asia: Its Strategic Importance and Future Prospects*. Macmillan.
6. Swanström, N. (2010). Traditional and Non-Traditional Security Threats in Central Asia: Connecting the New and the Old. *China and Eurasia forum quarterly* (Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 35-51).
7. Wishnick, E. (2002). *Growing US Security Interests in Central Asia*. DIANE Publishing.
8. Lewis, D. (2008). *The temptations of tyranny in Central Asia*. Columbia University Press.
9. Luong, P. J. (2002). *Institutional Change and Political Continuity in Post-Soviet Central Asia: Power, Perceptions, and Pacts*. Cambridge University Press.
10. Jackson, N. J. (2005). The Trafficking of Narcotics, Arms and Humans in Post-Soviet Central Asia:(mis) perceptions, Policies and Realities. *Central Asian Survey*, 24(1), 39-52.

Additional Readings

1. Nacos, B. L. (2007). *Mass-mediated terrorism: The Central Role of the Media in Terrorism and Counterterrorism*. Rowman & Littlefield.
2. Omelicheva, M. (2013). Terrorism in Central Asia. *Education about Asia*, 18(3).
3. Omelicheva, M. Y. (2010). The Ethnic Dimension of Religious Extremism and Terrorism in Central Asia. *International Political Science Review*, 31(2), 167-186.
4. Rashid, A. (2002). *Taliban: Islam, oil and the new great game in Central Asia*. IB Tauris.
5. SIPRI Reports
6. IDSA Publications (Reports, Briefing Papers etc.)

Journals

1. Allison, R. (2004). Regionalism, regional structures and security management in Central Asia. *International Affairs*, 80(3), 463-483.
2. Allison, R. (2004). Strategic reassertion in Russia's Central Asia policy. *International Affairs*, 80(2), 277-293.
3. Allison, R. (2008). Virtual regionalism, regional structures and regime security in Central Asia. *Central Asian Survey*, 27(2), 185-202.
4. Blank, S. (2008, May). Rethinking central Asian security. In *China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly* (Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 26).

5. Cornell, S. E. (1999). Geopolitics and strategic alignments in the Caucasus and Central Asia. Perceptions. *Journal of International Affairs*, 4(2).
6. Cornell, S. E. (2005). Narcotics, radicalism, and armed conflict in Central Asia: the Islamic movement of Uzbekistan. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 17(4), 619-639.
7. Cornell, S. E. (2006). The narcotics threat in Greater Central Asia: from crime-terror nexus to state infiltration. *In China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly* (Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 37-67).
8. Cornell, S. E., & Spector, R. A. (2002). Central Asia: More than Islamic Extremists. *Washington Quarterly*, 25(1), 193-206.
9. Fuller, G. E. (1994). Central Asia: the quest for identity. *Current History*, 93(582), 145.
10. MacFarlane, S. N. (2004). The United States and Regionalism in Central Asia. *International Affairs*, 80(3), 447-461.
11. Makarenko, T. (2000). Crime and terrorism in Central Asia. *Janes Intelligence Review*, 12(7), 16-17.
12. Makarenko, T. (2002). Crime, terror and the Central Asian drug trade. *Harvard Asia Quarterly*, 6(3), 1-24.
13. Makarenko, T. (2002). The changing dynamics of Central Asian terrorism. *Janes Intelligence Review*, 14(2), 36-39.
14. Maksutov, R. (2006). The Shanghai Cooperation Organization: A Central Asian Perspective. SIPRI project paper, 8-10.
15. McCoy, A. (2003). The Politics of Heroin: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade, Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, Central America.
16. Mesbahi, M. (1993). Russian foreign policy and security in Central Asia and the Caucasus. *Central Asian Survey*, 12(2), 181-215.

Web Sites

1. Asian Survey (Journal)
2. International Security (Journal)
3. Strategic Analysis (Journal)
4. Foreign Affairs (Journal)

Course Title: Environmental Governance in South and Central Asia	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 682		4	0	0	4	100
<p>Course Objectives: the course objectives are – first, to develop and understanding of South and Central Asian historical and contemporary environmental challenges; second, to gain and understanding of the key actors, institutions and political process that characterise and shape South and Central Asian Politics today; third, to understand the structure and the process of environmental governance; fourth, to develop a broad understanding of the range of environmental issues and challenges that South and Central Asia faced; fifth, to understand the role of social capital, citizen’s action, and non-governmental organisations in shaping South and Central Asian Response to environmental issues.</p>						
Unit I: Introduction and Discourse on Environment						13 hours
<p>The State of The Global Environment: Ecological Pressures and their Drivers (Demography, Degradation of the Biosphere, Deforestation, Global Warming, Energy), and an Overview of the Social, Economic and Political Dimensions of Global Environmental Change.</p> <p>Critical Perspectives on ‘One World’ Discourses.</p> <p>International Cooperation and Regime Formation.</p> <p>Effectiveness of Environmental Regimes: Compliance with International Law.</p>						
Unit II Environmental Issues						13 hours
<p>South Asia: Air Pollution, Water, Chemical Waste, Land Degradation, and Global Warming.</p> <p>Central Asia: Air Pollution, Water, Chemical Waste, Land Degradation, and Global Warming.</p>						
Unit III: Environmental Governance in South and Central Asia						13 hours
<p>Environmental Governance in South Asia (Water, Air, Waste Management, Global Warming/Climate Change).</p> <p>Environmental Governance in Central Asia (Water, Air, Waste Management, Conservation and Preservation of Forests, Global</p>						

Warming/Climate Change).

Unit IV: The Governance Dilemma

13 hours

Alternative Paradigms. Environment and Security: New and Old 'Environmental Wars'. Ecological Justice: Dilemmas over Conservation, Development and Poverty

The Challenge of Conceptualization of Global/Regional Environmental Governance.

Essential Readings:

1. Agrawal, Anil. (2002). *A Southern Perspective on Curbing Global Climate Change,* in S. Schneider, A. Rosencranz, and J. Niles (eds.). *Climate Change Policy: A Survey.* Island Press: Washington, DC,.
2. Axelrod, R.; Vandever, Stacy D. & Downie D. (eds.). (2010). *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law and Policy* (3rd ed.). CQ Press.
3. Biermann, Frank, and Philipp H. Pattberg, (eds.). (2012). *Global Environmental Governance Reconsidered.* MIT Press.
4. Chasek, P.; Downie, D. & Welsh Brown, J. (2010). *Global Environmental Politics (Dilemmas in World Politics)* (5th ed.). Westview Press, 2010.
5. Chayes, Abram and Antonia Handler Chayes. (1995). *The New Sovereignty: Compliance with International Regulatory Agreements.* Harvard University Press: Cambridge.
6. Clapp, Jennifer, and Peter Dauvergne. (2008). *Paths to a Green World the Political Economy of the Global Environment.* MIT Press, 2008.
7. Clark, William C. (1989). *Managing Planet Earth. Scientific American, 261(3): 47-54, 1989.*
8. Dryzek, S. John S. (2005). *The Politics of Earth: Environmental Discourses* (2nd ed.). OUP Oxford.
9. Escobar, Arturo. (1995). *Encountering Development.* Princeton: Princeton University Press.
10. Hajer, Maarten A. (1995). *The Politics of Environmental discourse: Ecological Modernization and the Policy Process.* Clarendon Press.
11. Hoffmann, Matthew J. *Global Climate Change. (2013). The Handbook of Global Climate and Environment Policy.* John Wiley & Sons.
12. Jasanoff, Sheila and Marybeth Long Martello, (eds.). (2004). *Earthly Politics: Local and Global in Environmental Governance.* MIT Press.
13. Miller, Clark. (2003). *Knowledge and Accountability in Global Governance: Justice on the Biofrontier,* in M. Tetreault and R. Teske (eds.). *Partial Truths.* Richmond: University of South Carolina Press, 2003.
14. Mitchell, Ronald B. (2011). *International Politics and the Environment.* London: SAGE.

15. Mukherjee, Sacchidananda and Debashis Chakraborty. (2015). *Environmental Challenges and Governance: Diverse Perspectives from Asia*. Routledge.
16. O'Neill, Kate. (2009). *The Environment and International Relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Additional Readings:

1. Conca, Ken, and Dabelko, Geoffrey D. (2010). *Green Planet Blues: Four Decades of Global Environmental Politics (4th ed.)*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
2. Guha, Ramachandra. (1997). The Authoritarian Biologist and the Arrogance of Anti-Humanism: Wildlife Conservation in the Third World. *The Ecologist*, 27, 1997, pp. 14-20.
3. Harre, Rom, Jens Brockmeier, and Peter Muhlhauser. (1999). *Greenspeak: A Study of Environmental Discourse*. Sage Publications.
4. Keohane, Robert. (2000). Governance in a Partially Globalized World. Presidential Address, *American Political Science Association*.
5. Koontz, Tomas M., Toddi A. Steelman, JoAnn Carmin, et. al. (2004). *Collaborative Environmental Management: What roles for Government – 1*. Routledge, 2004.
6. Marsden, Simon and Elizabeth Brandon. (2015). *Transboundary Environmental Governance in Asia: Practice and Prospects with the UNECE Agreements*. Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.
7. Miller, Clark A. (2004). *Climate Science and the Making of Global Political Order*. in S. Jasanoff (ed.). *States of Knowledge*. London: Routledge.
8. Sachs, Wolfgang. (1999). *Planet Dialectics*. New York: Zed Books.
9. Steinberg, Paul F., and Stacy D. Van Deveer (eds.). (2012). *Comparative Environmental Politics: Theory, Practice, and Prospects*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
10. Bengtsson, Gunnar. (2010). *Global Trends in Chemicals Management*. In *Regulating Chemical Risks*. Springer Netherlands, pages 179-215

Journals:

1. Benton, Lisa M. and John Rennie Short. (2000). *Environmental Discourses and Practice: A Reader*. Wiley.
2. Ostrom, Elinor, (et al.). (1999). Revisiting the Commons: Local Lessons, Global Challenges. *Science*, 284.5412, 278-282.
3. Vogler, John. (2012). Global Commons Revisited. *Global Policy*, 3.1, 61-71.
4. Weingart, Peter, Anita Engels, and Petra Pansegrau. (2000). Risks of Communication: Discourses on Climate Change in Science, Politics, and the Media. *Public Understanding of Science*, 9 (2000), 261-283.
5. Winkler, Harald, and Judy Beaumont. (2010). Fair and effective multilateralism in the post-Copenhagen climate negotiations. *Climate Policy*, 10.6, 638-654.

Web Sites:

1. Central Asia – Caucasus Institute: Silk Road Studies Programme
2. Central Asian Survey

Course Title: Society and Culture in South and Central Asia	52- Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 683		4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: The objective of this course is to acquaint the society and culture of both the regions, in order to understand the socio-economic and socio-cultural roots of the overall understanding of the region.						
Unit I: South Asia Social Institutions						13 hours
Social Institutions: Society; Family; Marriage and Kinship.						
Unit II: Urbanization and Social Change						13 hours
Urbanization: Rural Urban Dichotomy and Rural Urban Continuum, Modernization, Development and Displacement and Social Change						
Unit III: Civilization and Development						13 hours
Civilization of South Asia; Secularization and Modernization; Westernization and Sanskritization; Dichotomy of Tradition and Modernity; Changing Social Ethos.						
Unit IV: Post Liberalization – Social and Cultural Challenges						13 hours
Post Liberalization: Emerging Social and Cultural Challenges; Emerging Social Problems: Social Inclusion and Exclusion: Social Justice and Marginalized Groups						

Essential Readings

1. Anderson, B. (1983). *Imagined Communities*. London: Verso.
2. Appadurai, Arjun. (1996). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. New Delhi:Oxford University Press.
3. Bhabani Sengupta. (1988). *South Asian Perspective: Seven Nations in Conflict and Cooperation*. Michigan: B.R. Pub. Corporation.
4. Chopra, Radhika, Caroline Osella and Filippo Osella. (2004). *South Asian Masculinities: Context of Change, Sites of Continuity*. New Delhi: Women Unlimited.
5. David Mandelbaum. (1984). *Society in India*. Bombay: Popular Books.
6. Dipankar Gupta (ed.). (1992). *Social Stratification*. New Delhi.
7. Guha, Ranajit. (1982). *Subaltern Studies – I: Writings on South Asian History and Society*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Hobsbawm, E.J. (1980). *Nations and Nationalism*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Oddic, G.A. (1977). *Religion in South Asia*. New Delhi: Manohar.

Additional Readings

1. Oommen, T.K. (1995). *Alien Concepts and South Asian Reality*. New Delhi: Sage.
2. Phadanis, U and Rajat Ganguly. (2001). *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia*. Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd.
3. R.E. Frykenberg (ed.). (1977). *Land Tenure and Peasants in South Asia*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
4. Sharma S.L. & T.K. Oommen. (2000). *Nation and National Identity in South Asia*. New Delhi: Orient Longman..
5. Singer, Milton (ed.). (1973). *Entrepreneurship and Modernization of Occupational Cultures in South Asia*. Durham: Duke University Press.

Journals

1. Society and Culture in South Asia - SAGE Publications Inc
2. The Asian Society
3. Project Muse

Web Sites

1. Library of congress
2. Central Asian survey
3. Asian Survey

Course Title: Foreign Policies of Major Powers and Central Asia	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: SCA. 684		4	0	0	4	100

Course Objectives: The objective of this course is to give comprehensive understanding of foreign policies of the major powers vis-à-vis Central Asia. Secondly this will also try to make understand the students how major power's foreign policies are mooring around the region. After the completion of this course, students would be in possession of skill to analyse the foreign policy of the major powers vis-à-vis Central Asia.	
Unit I: United States and Central Asia	13 hours
US's Geopolitical and Geostrategic Interests; US's Foreign Policy and Central Asia	
Unit II: China and Central Asia	13 hours
China's Geopolitical and Geostrategic Interests; China Foreign Policy and Central Asia	
Unit III: Russia and Central Asia	13 hours
Russia's Geopolitical and Geostrategic Interests; Russia's Foreign Policy and Central Asia	
Unit IV: Geopolitics of Central Asia	13 hours
Regional Players in Central Asia; New Great Game, Reciprocation of Central Asia.	
Essential Readings	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahrari, M. E. (2001). <i>Jihadi Groups, Nuclear Pakistan, and the New Great Game</i>. Army War Coll Strategic Studies Inst Carlisle Barracks Pa. 2. Allison, R., & Jonson, L. (Eds.). (2004). <i>Central Asian Security: The New International Context</i>. Brookings Institution Press. 3. Banuazizi, A. (1994). <i>The New Geopolitics of Central Asia and its Borderlands</i>. Indiana University Press. 4. Brzezinski, Z. (1997). <i>The Grand Chessboard (Vol. 1)</i>. New York: Basic Books. 5. Clarke, M. E. (2011). Xinjiang and China's Rise in Central Asia-A History. <i>Taylor & Francis</i>. 6. Cohen, A. (1996). The New Great Game. <i>Oil Politics in the Caucasus and Central Asia</i>. 7. Cohen, A. (2006). <i>The Dragon Looks West</i>. China and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Heritage Foundation. 8. Cooley, A. (2012). <i>Great games, Local Rules: The New Great Power Contest in Central Asia</i>. Oxford University Press. 9. Denoon, D. B. (Ed.). (2015). <i>China, the United States, and the Future of Central Asia: US-China Relations (Vol. 1)</i>. NYU Press. 10. Ehteshami, A. (1994). <i>From the Gulf to Central Asia: Players in the New Great Game</i>. University of Exeter Press. 11. Jonson, L. (2006). <i>Tajikistan in the New Central Asia: Geopolitics, Great Power Rivalry and Radical Islam (Vol. 2)</i>. Ibtauris. 12. Karasac, H. (2002). Actors of the new 'Great Game', Caspian oil politics. <i>Journal of Southern Europe and the Balkans</i>, 4(1), 15-27. 13. Kavalski, E. (2012). <i>Central Asia and the rise of normative powers: contextualizing the security governance of the European Union, China, and India</i>. Bloomsbury Publishing USA. 14. Laruelle, M., & Balci, B. (2010). <i>China and India in Central Asia: A New Great Game?</i>. Palgrave Macmillan 15. Laruelle, M., & Peyrouse, S. (2013). <i>Globalizing Central Asia: Geopolitics and the Challenges of Economic Development</i>. ME Sharpe. 16. Laruelle, M., & Peyrouse, S. (Eds.). (2011). <i>Mapping central Asia: Indian perceptions and strategies</i>. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.. 	

17. Mahdi, A. (2012). *Energy and US Foreign Policy: The Quest for Resource Security After the Cold War*. IB Tauris.
18. Marketos, T. N. (2008). *China's Energy Geopolitics: The Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Central Asia*. Routledge.
19. Mocanu, A. (2007). *The Economic Dimension of Russian Foreign Policy in Central Asia after 9/11: Pursuing and Promoting Energy Diplomacy*. Editura Lumen.
20. Oliker, O., & Shlapak, D. A. (2006). *US Interests in Central Asia: Policy Priorities and Military Roles*. Rand Corporation.
21. Petersen, A., & Barysch, K. (2011). *Russia, China and the Geopolitics of Energy in Central Asia*. Centre for European Reform.
22. Robinson, T. W. (1995). *Chinese Foreign Policy: Theory and Practice*. Oxford University Press.

Additional Readings

1. Amineh, M. P., & Polo, M. (1992). Globalisation, geopolitics and energy security in central Eurasia and the Caspian region. *The New York Times*.
2. Banuazizi, A. (1994). *The New geopolitics of Central Asia and Its Borderlands*. Indiana University Press.
3. Cooley, A. (2012). The New Great Game in Central Asia. *Foreign Affairs*, 7.
4. Hopkirk, P. (1994). *The Great Game: The Struggle for Empire in Central Asia*. Oxford University Press.
5. Kleveman, L. (2004). *The New Great Game: Blood and Oil in Central Asia*. Grove Press.
6. MacFarlane, S. N. (2004). The United States and Regionalism in Central Asia. *International Affairs*, 80(3), 447-461.
7. Rashid, A. (2002). *Taliban: Islam, oil and the new great game in Central Asia*. IB Tauris.
8. Scobell, A., Ratner, E., & Beckley, M. (2014). *China's Strategy Toward South and Central Asia*. Rand Corporation.
9. Snyder, J. C. (Ed.). (2002). *After Empire: The Emerging Geopolitics of Central Asia*. The Minerva Group, Inc..
10. Vanhove, E. A. (1997). *US Foreign Policy in the Caucasus and Central Asia: Pipeline Politics and the National Interest*. Naval Postgraduate School Monterey Ca.

Journals

1. Ahrari, M. E. (1994). The dynamics of the new great game in Muslim Central Asia. *Central Asian Survey*, 13(4), 525-539.
2. Allison, R. (2004). Strategic reassertion in Russia's Central Asia policy. *International Affairs*, 80(2), 277-293.
3. Bahgat, G. (2002). Pipeline Diplomacy: The Geopolitics of the Caspian Sea Region. *International Studies Perspectives*, 3(3), 310-327.
4. Blank, S. (2003). India's Rising Profile in Central Asia. *Comparative Strategy*, 22(2), 139-157.
5. Bohr, A. (2004). Regionalism in Central Asia: New Geopolitics, Old Regional Order. *International Affairs*, 80(3), 485-502.
6. Cabestan, J. P. (2013). The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Central Asia, and the Great Powers, an Introduction: One Bed, Different Dreams?. *Asian Survey*, 53(3), 423-
7. Dorian, J. P. (2006). Central Asia: A Major Emerging Energy Player in the 21st Century. *Energy Policy*, 34(5), 544-555.
8. Edwards, M. (2003). The New Great Game and the new great gamers: disciples of Kipling and Mackinder. *Central Asian Survey*, 22(1), 83-102.

9. Kurečić, P. (2010). The New Great Game: Rivalry of Geostrategies and Geoeconomies in Central Asia. *Hrvatskigeografski glasnik*, 72(1), 21-46.
10. Liao, X. (2006, November). Central Asia and China's Energy Security. *In China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly* (Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 61-69).
11. MacFarlane, S. N. (2004). The United States and Regionalism in Central Asia. *International Affairs*, 80(3), 447-461.
12. Menon, R. (2003). The new great game in Central Asia. *Survival*, 45(2), 187-204.
13. Olcott, M. B. (2005). The Great Powers in Central Asia. *Current History*, 104(5), 331-335.
14. Rashid, A. (2002). *Taliban: Islam, Oil and the New Great Game in Central Asia*. IB Tauris.
15. Rasizade, A. (2004). Entering the Old "Great Game" in Central Asia. *Orbis*, 47(1), 41-58.
16. Ross, R. S. (1997). Beijing as a Conservative Power. *Foreign Affairs*, 33-44.
17. Rumer, B. (2002). The Powers in Central Asia. *Survival*, 44(3), 57-68.
18. Smith, D. L. (1996). Central Asia: A New Great Game? *Asian Affairs: An American Review*, 23(3), 147-175.
19. Walsh, J. R. (1993). China and the new geopolitics of Central Asia. *Asian Survey*, 272-284.
- Weitz, R. (2006). Averting a new great game in central Asia. *Washington Quarterly*, 29(3), 155-167.

Web Sites

1. Foreign Policy
2. FPRC – Foreign Policy Research Journal
3. China in Central Asia
4. Asian Survey