

THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Semester: 2nd

Course Code: CIR550C

Credits: 4

Marks: 100

Course objectives: This course aims to equip students with an in-depth conceptual understanding of the theories of international relations. This forms the foundation for understanding the intersection between political behaviour and international relations discourse.

UNIT 1

Importance of theory building in International Relations

The Classical vs. Scientific Debate

Idealism: origin and development, major achievements and limitations

UNIT 2

Realism: origin and development, realist world view and *realpolitik*; limitations

Neo-Realism: introduction and main features

UNIT 3

System Theory, Decision Making Theory, Game Theory

Behaviouralism: origin and development

Post-Behavioural movement

UNIT 4

Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism

Feminist Theory

UNIT 5

Marxist and Neo-Marxist

Post-Colonialism

Post-modernism: major proponents

Dependency theory

World Systems theory

Suggested Readings:

Burchill, Scott, Richard Devetak, Jacqui True, (2009). *Theories of International Relations*: Palgrave Macmillan

Chandra, Prakash a, (2005). *Theories of International Relations*: Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd

Daddow, (2009). *International Relations Theory*: Sage Publications

Jackson, Robert, Georg Sorensen, (2010). *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*: Oxford University Press

Nwoko Matthew I. Nwoko, (2010). *Foundational Theories of International and Transnational Relations*: universe

FOREIGN POLICY OF MAJOR POWERS

Semester: 2nd

Course Code: CIR551C

Credits: 4

Marks: 100

Course objectives: This paper intends to introduce students to the understanding and critical evaluation of foreign policies of the most influential powers in the international political system, with the aim of understanding the engagement between major powers of the world and the subsequent structure of the international system thereof.

UNIT 1

Introduction to Foreign Policy

Meaning, nature and scope of foreign policy of a country

Structure, institutions and determinants of foreign policy

Local, regional and global variables impacting formation of foreign policy

UNIT 2

India's Foreign Policy: Historical dimensions and determinants of Indian Foreign Policy

India's Nuclear and Security Policies

India's Relationship with Major Powers: USA, Pakistan, China and Russia

India's Foreign Economic Policy

UNIT 3

US foreign Policy: Determinants, unilateralism and hegemony, collective security and terrorism

UNIT 4

Chinese Foreign Policy: Maoist influence, major aims and objectives and foreign policy

China's position in the contemporary world

UNIT 5

Brief preview of foreign policy of major SAARC countries

Suggested Readings:

Cox, Michael, Doug Stokes (Eds.) (2012). *US Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press

Ganguly, Sumit, (2011). *India's Foreign Policy*: Oxford University Press, New Delhi

Ghosh, Partha S, (1989). *Cooperation and conflict in South Asia* New Delhi: Manohar

Lanteigne, Marc, (2009). *Chinese Foreign Policy: An Introduction*: Routledge

Mohan, C Raja, (2003). *Crossing The Rubicon*: Penguin Publication

Rochester, J. Martin, (2010). *Fundamental Principles of International Relations*: Westview Press

Snyder, Glenn H., (1997). *Alliance Politics*, Cornell University Press

Walt, Stephen M, (1987). *The Origins of Alliances*: Cornell University Press

CONFLICT RESOLUTION: THEORIES AND PRACTICES

Semester: 2nd

Course Code: CIR552C

Credits: 4

Marks: 100

Course objectives: This course aims at equipping students with the necessary theoretical and practical skills to analyse and resolve conflicts at individual, local, regional and international levels. From a basic understanding of the nature of conflicts to an advanced understanding of the same, this course intends to provide students with the necessary skills to engage in problem-solving and innovative conflict resolution methods.

UNIT 1

Theories and Approaches

Key Concepts, Theoretical approaches: Causes of conflict; Global Overview on contemporary armed conflict (Cold War and Post Cold War Era), Levels of Analysis Framework

Changing Nature of Warfare

Transnational Conflicts

An Extended Concept of Security; Environmental Change, Security and Conflict, Environmental Insecurity from Armed Conflict, Conditions of Environmental Insecurity-Politics, Economics, Cultural Factors, Conflict History, Terrorism, 9/11 and the 'War on Terror'

UNIT 2

The Emerging Order in the 21st Century

Great Power Competition, Nuclear Proliferation, Arms Race and Regional Power Balances, Asymmetrical Warfare, Cyber Wars, Globalization and the State, The Prospects for Security and Peace

Transnational Criminal Enterprises, Conflict and Instability

Rise of transnational Criminal Networks, Impact on State and Societies, Criminal or Rogue States; Dangers of transition,

UNIT 3

Contemporary Conflict Resolution

Conflict Resolution Models - Galtung's model of conflict, violence and peace, the hour glass model: Conflict containment, conflict settlement and conflict transformation, Win- lose, lose-lose, win-win outcomes, zero sum and non zero-sum outcomes, position, interests and needs, coercive and non coercive third party intervention, Curle's model.

New Developments in Conflict Resolution: -

Conflict dynamics and conflict resolution, Lederach's model, Multi Track Conflict Resolution.

UNIT 4

Building Peace- A conceptual framework

Reconciliation: Concept and Process; Building of Relationships the Praxis of Reconciliation- Politics, Religion, Identity (Cosmopolitan); Truth-Subjective and Relative Truth: Their Truth and Our Truth; Mercy, Justice – Restorative and Retributive Justices; Peace

Process: The Dynamics and Progression of Conflict

Conflict as progression; Stages of Conflict, hurting stalemate and ripe moments; threats to peace process-internal and external; peace building as process; reforming relationships

UNIT 5

Integrated Framework for Peace building

Rethinking Time Frames; Nested Paradigm: the time dimension in Peace building (Immediate Action-Crises intervention; short range planning-preparation and training; Decade thinking- Design of Social Change; Generational Vision), an integrated framework for peace building: - Crises intervention, Prevention and Transformation

Resources: Making Peace Possible

Socioeconomic Resources; Creating categories; Creating Responsibility; Creating strategic Commitment; socio-cultural resources; Building Peace Constituencies; Building on Cultural Resources; TNT – trust, Networking and Timing

Preparing for Peace building

Strategic Approach to training; devising an infrastructure for peace building.

Suggested Readings:

Burton, John & Frank Dukes, (1990). *Conflict: Practices in Management, Settlement, Resolution*, New York, St. Martin's press

Campos, Joseph H, *The State and Terrorism: National Security and Mobilization of Power*

Darby, John p, Roger Mac Ginty, (2003). *Contemporary Peace Making: Conflict, Violence and peace Processes*, Palgrave Macmillan

Goldstein, Joshua S, Jon C. Pevehouse, *International Relations*, 8th edition

Lederach, John Paul, *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in divided societies*, United States Institute of peace Press

Ramsbotham, Oliver, Tom Woodhouse, Hugh Miall *Contemporary Conflict Resolution: The Prevention, Management and Transformation of Deadly Conflicts*, Polity Press.

Rupesinghe, Kumar, Sanam Naraghi Anderlini, (1998). *Civil War, Civil Peace: an introduction to conflict Resolution*, Pluto Press

Sandole, Dennis & Hugo van der Merwe, (Eds.), (1993). *Conflict Resolution Theory and Practice: Integration and Application*, Manchester & New York, Manchester University Press,

Wilkinson, Paul, *International Relations, A very short Introduction*, Oxford University Press.

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CONFLICTS

Semester: 2nd

Course Code: CIR554E

Credits: 4

Marks: 100

Course objectives: The course highlights how economics and politics intersect vis-à-vis conflicts. It introduces students to the concept and in-depth understanding of globalization through a critical lens. It equips them with different analytical tools to make them understand the economics of war and the subsequent effects. It also introduces students to different economic theories of conflict that underline the mutually reinforcing relationship between economic development and conflict.

UNIT 1

Globalization - its connotation for the new world order - representing the triumph of free market capitalism. Globalization and the new global economy. Controversies of globalization. Understanding the new global order. Impact of globalization on the state system. Theorizing the capitalist peace theory of globalization.

UNIT 2

The economic causes of war: agendas as causes of conflict. The civil war: its origins, the economics behind civil war. Arms smuggling, drug economy. The role of International Agency in deterrence of drug smuggling, arms control. The resurgence of Naxal movement in India, underdevelopment and violence. Multinational corporations and their role in conflict: corporate social responsibility; its effects in underdeveloped and violence-hit areas.

UNIT 3

Understanding the post-conflict environment. Defining post-conflict rehabilitation and recovery, timing, legitimacy. Problems and possibilities of financing in post-conflict environments, Mapping potential obstacles to post-conflict reconstruction and development. Cognitive Obstacles: Environmental obstacles. Public and international opinion. International-Washington nexus, UN, key donors. Elites-political, bureaucratic, economic, religious, mass-ethnic groups, reconstruction planning and programming.

UNIT 4

Environmental Obstacles, Political, Economic, Institutional and Social Obstacles. Political Obstacles: Security, state building, Collaborative governance and constitutional reform. Institutional Obstacles: Weak state institutions, limited human resources and poor working conditions. Economic Obstacles: Inequitable growth, the role of the informal sector

(providing poor quality of services because of corruption etc or linked to criminal activities.), economic dislocations caused by the war (the large refugee population, IDPs), tackling inflation, socio-economic development, Attracting inward investment, need to revive stable investment climate, developing international trade, industrial reconstruction. Social Obstacles: need to eradicate warlordism, lack of trust in government and INGOs, Welfare, education at the central and local levels, toleration of individual rights, and restitution of women's rights. Case studies: Afghanistan, Sierra Leone.

UNIT 5

The role of economic incentives and /or sanctions: Understanding the diplomacy of economic incentives and /or Sanctions (carrots and sticks) in influencing the political choices of actors, most often governments, regarding pressing international issues, such as weapon proliferation, control of criminal economic activity, and transnational terrorism. What are sanctions? History of sanctions. Examples of success and shortfalls of sanctions. Smart sanctions. Defining incentives. Comparison between sanctions and incentives

Suggested Readings:

Acharya, Amitav (1994). "Regional Approaches to Security in the Third World: Lessons and Prospects." In *The South at the End of the Twentieth Century*, edited by Larry A. Swatuk and Timothy M. Shaw. New York, St. Martin's Press

Anderson, Kym, and Richard Blackhurst, (Eds.). (1993). *Regional Integration and the Global Trading System*. New York, St. Martin's Press.

Ballentine, K, H. Nitzschke (2003). *Beyond Greed and Grievance: Policy Lessons from Studies in the Political Economy of Armed Conflict*. (IPA Policy Report), New York: International Peace Academy

Boyce, J. (2003). *Aid, Conditionality and War Economies*, Political Economy Research Institute (PERI) Working Paper 70, Amherst: University of Massachusetts.

Brinton, Crane (1965). *The Anatomy of Revolution*. Revised and expanded (Ed). New York, Vintage.

Brogan, Patrick. (1989). *World Conflicts: Why and Where they are Happening*, London, Bloomsbury

Goodwin, Craufurd D, (Ed.) (1991). *Economics and National Security: A History of*

Le Billon, P (2000). *The Political Economy of War: What Relief Agencies Need to Know*, Humanitarian Policy Network Paper 33, London

Their Interaction, Durham, Duke University Press

Winer, J (2002). *Illicit Finance and Global Conflict*. Fafo Report 380, Oslo, Fafo Institute

Yannis, A. (2003). Kosovo: The Political Economy of Conflict and Peacebuilding, in: Ballentine, K. and J. Sherman (Eds.), *The Political Economy of Armed Conflict: Beyond Greed and Grievance*. Boulder, Lynne, Rienner Publishers

Governance and Security

Course Code: CIR555E

Semester: 02

Credits: 04

Marks: 100

Course Objectives: The purpose of this paper is to educate students regarding basic issues related to governance and security. With the maxim, 'minimum government and maximum governance', non-governmental and global institutions are emerging as important players in governance. Case studies will help students to study in detail the governance and security dynamics in South Asia.

Unit: I

Introduction

- 1.1. Governance: Key Concepts
- 1.2. Security: Different Dimensions
- 1.3. Relationship between Security & Governance

Unit: II

Main Actors

- 2.1. State and its Institutions
- 2.2. Non-State Actors
- 2.3. Global Institutions

Unit: III

Governance and Security: Main Concerns

- 3.1. Women
- 3.2. Children
- 3.3. Refugees

Unit: IV

Case Studies

- 4.1. South Asia
- 4.2. India
- 4.3. Jammu and Kashmir

Suggested Readings:

- Baghel C.L. & Yogendra Kumar. (2006). *Good Governance: Concept and Approaches*, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi.
- Barathwal C.P. (ed). (2003). *Good Governance in India*, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- BevirMark (ed.). (2007). *Encyclopaedia of Governance, Part I*, Sage Publications Inc, California.
- Bevir Mark. (2010). *Democratic Governance*, Princeton University Press, New Jersey.
- Bevir Mark. (2009). *Key Concepts in Governance*, Sage Publications Ltd, London.
- Chakrabarty Bidyut and Mohit Bhattacharya. (2008). *The Governance Discourse-A Reader*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Jain, R.B. (2005). (ed). *Globalization and Good Governance: Pressures for Constructive Reforms*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
- Jalan Bimal. (2005). *The Future of India: Politics, Economics and Governance*, Penguin, New Delhi.
- Jayal, Niraja Gopal, et. al (2003). (eds.), *Essays on Gender and Governance*, UNDP,2003.
- KashyapSubhash C. (1997). (ed), *Crime and Corruption to Good Governance*, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Kjaer Anne Mette (2004). *Governance*, Polity Press, Cambridge, 2004.
- Medury Uma (2010). *Public Administration in the Globalization Era*, Orient Blackswan Private Limited, New Delhi.
- Munshi Surendra and Biju Paul Abraham. (2004). (eds.) *Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalization*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Pierre, John. (2000). (ed.), *Debating Governance: Authority, Steering and Democracy*.
- Sahani Pradeep and Uma Medury. (2003). (eds.), *Governance For Development: Issues and Strategies*, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi.