

**A Proposed
Curricula of Undergraduate and Graduate Programmes
For**

**Department of International Relations
University of Dhaka**

Submitted by

**Dept. of International Relations
University of Dhaka**

Dhaka
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I: Introduction	2
Section II: Bachelor of Social Sciences Programme	5
Section III: Master of Social Sciences Programmes	51
Course Outlines for MSS in International Relations	57
Course Outlines for MSS in Security Studies	89
Course Outlines for MSS in International Political Economy	122
Course Outlines for MSS in South Asian Studies	139
Course Outlines for MSS in Globalization and Governance Studies	158
Section IV: Programme Rules and Regulations	171

Section I

Introduction

Introduction

The Department of International Relations (henceforth DUIR) is one of the most reputed academic institutions at the University of Dhaka. It was established in July 1947 prior to the partition of the Indian subcontinent. DUIR thus has the distinction to be a pioneer in the teaching of International Relations as an academic discipline in the South Asian region. It offers an interdisciplinary curriculum tailored to the needs of a generation of future leaders who seeks professional excellence in teaching, public services, entrepreneurship, and development operations. The uniqueness of DUIR lies in the fact that it approaches the knowledge and research in International Relations in terms of a broad spectrum of social sciences. The programme is dedicated to developing skills of the students in both critical and problem solving perspectives, diplomacy, conflict resolution, research, teaching and UN-recognised languages. It inspires them for life-long learning.

Background

Being one of the leading departments in the Faculty of Social Sciences, DUIR is the oldest of its kind in South Asia. Its history dates back to 1946 when the All India Inter-University Board decided to establish IR as a new department at the University of Dacca (later renamed Dhaka). A year later in July 1947, DUIR started a formal start. Professor Mahmud Hussain (from the Department of History, University of Dhaka) was the first Head of DUIR. He took the responsibility of establishing the new department. Initially DUIR was under the Faculty of Arts and teachers were drawn mainly from History, Political Science, and Commerce departments. Later it came under the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Professor M.A. Aziz, who became the Head of the Department in 1958 and served in that position for about seventeen years, played a pioneering role in the institutionalization of the Department. His contributions towards enhancing the reputation of the Department are notable. He introduced admission test system, which was later followed by other Departments of the University. At its early stage, DUIR used to enroll students from History, Political Science and Economics for its two-year master programme.

The Department once at its initial stage used to focus on foreign policy, inter-state relations, diplomacy and strategic interactions. Over the years, the curriculum has widened its focus encompassing an array of issues such as international media and IR, legal conventions, migration and refugees, gender, ethnicity and nationalism, environment and climate change, governance and development, state, civil society and human rights and so on. To put it aptly, the DUIR teaching and curriculum has truly become international in its content. Since the curriculum is well tuned with the contemporary needs of the country and the world, DUIR has produced graduates who are well placed in every sphere of the country's administration, foreign service, business networks, development sector and in international organizations as well.

Key Timeline

The Department started admitting students to Masters Programme in International Relations from the academic session 1947-48. The Bachelor Programme in International Relations was introduced in 1969.

Vision

The long term goal of DUIR is to become a centre of excellence in teaching and research in a wide range of issues in international politics. With its learner-friendly ambience of teaching, it is committed to creating a creative, liberal, and socially responsible community of scholars and professionals in the field of International Relations.

Mission

The Department wishes to equip the students with open-minded knowledge and skills in a manner that will prepare them for a distinct and vibrant career path. Through research, teaching and policy analysis we aim to respond to national and regional concerns, develop creative leadership, and contribute to the creation of knowledge in the field of IR.

Key Objectives

- To build the capacity of a generation of students to use relevant theories, analytical tools, knowledge and skills to explain and resolve the events and problems in international relations;
- To provide students with relevant skills to undertake independent fieldwork, collect and analyze data, contribute to report writing in an organised and scientific manner;
- To encourage students pursuing advanced studies in International Relations and other relevant multidisciplinary social science fields;
- To create a community of innovative critical thinkers and independent problem solvers both at national and global levels; and
- To create a generation of enlightened, tolerant, liberal and socially committed community of scholars and professionals.

Degrees Offered

The degrees that the DUIR offers include:

- Bachelor of Social Sciences (Honors);
- Master of Social Sciences (MSS);
- Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.); and
- Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).

In addition to these regular programmes, the Department has been offering Post-Graduate Diploma in International Relations (PGDIR) since 2008 and a Professional Masters in IR (PMIR) programme since 2016.

Curriculum

The DUIR curriculum is designed to be challenging and interdisciplinary. The major themes covered in the course curriculum include: foreign policy, political economy, international law and institutions, and security. Security is defined broadly that includes non-traditional security concerns such as development and environmental concerns and politics. The department is particularly strong in the study of South Asia. Other regions and country studies are explored through specialized courses at the postgraduate level.

Our course modules cover both theoretical and practical (policy-oriented) analysis; and are designed to facilitate critical thinking, effective writing, and presentation skills. Writing skills are also developed through two non-credit seminar courses. Research skills are developed throughout the programme and through two specialized research methods courses featuring both qualitative and quantitative methods.

It is based on select themes of International Relations that will address the demand of knowledge and skills in the changing context of the world society and Bangladesh. It gives specific focus on the need for learning practical skills to apply acquired knowledge in the field of International Relations in Bangladesh and beyond.

Career Prospects

DUIR graduates have good career prospects in both public, private, and NGO sectors in Bangladesh and in the global arena. The alumni body of DUIR can be found in various civil service cadres such as foreign affairs, police services, and public administration, etc. DUIR graduates also work with banks, donor agencies, foreign embassies, media houses, international organisations, research institutes, and NGOs.

Principles of Distribution of Courses at Different Levels

The distribution of courses at different semesters is based on a number of principles as follows:

- Each course will be linked with a broad theme of International Relations as identified by the Department.
- Foundation courses will be offered at the beginning of the undergraduate programme.
- Each semester in the first and second years will cover core courses with a combination of courses from IR and general categories.
- Elective courses will be offered at the eighth semester and onwards.
- The Foundation courses will be offered as non-credit compulsory courses.

Proposed Undergraduate Programme

Total Number of Course Units: 32 (including 30 taught courses)

Total Number of Credit Hours: 128

Total Number of Semester: 8

Total Marks: 3200

Section II

Bachelor of Social Sciences Programme

First Year

First Semester

- IRFC: Foundation Course: English Language Skills
- IR 101: Introduction to International Relations
- IR 102: International Relations in History
- IR 103: Contemporary Global Issues
- IR 104: Fundamentals of Political Science

Second Semester

- IR 105: Introduction to Sociology
- IR 106: Fundamentals of Economics
- IR 107: Political Geography
- IR 108: History and Politics of Bangladesh

Second Year

Third Semester

- IR 201: Comparative Political Systems
- IR 202: Media and International Relations
- IR 203: Politics of International and Regional Institutions
- IR 204: Foreign Language: Part I

Fourth Semester

- IR 205: Political Thoughts and Ideologies in International Relations
- IR 206: Qualitative Methods in Social Research
- IR 207: Quantitative Methods in Social Research
- IR 208: Foreign Language: Part II

Third Year

Fifth Semester

- IR 301: Theories of International Relations
- IR 302: International Law
- IR 303: Strategic Studies
- IR 304: Foreign Policy Analysis

Sixth Semester

- IR 305: Comparative Foreign Policies
- IR 306: Bangladesh in Global Affairs
- IR 307: International Diplomacy and Negotiations
- IR 308: Global Environmental Politics

Fourth Year

Seventh Semester

- IR 401: Globalisation, Development and Governance
- IR 402: Maritime Affairs
- IR 403: Gender in International Relations
- IR 404: Refugees, Migrants and the Displaced

Eighth Semester

(A) Compulsory courses

- IR 405: International Security
 - IR 406: International Political Economy
- (B) Optional courses (Any one from the following three courses)
- IR 407: State, Civil Society, and Human Rights
 - IR 408: Global Public Policy
 - IR 409: Political Psychology
- Dissertation
- (C) Comprehensive and Oral Test

Note:

1. Dissertations may be offered in lieu of a course at the 8th semester level for students who have minimum CGPA of 3.5.
2. The breakdown of oral test is as follows:
 - First Year 2nd Semester: 10 Marks
 - 2nd Year 4th Semester: 10 Marks
 - 3rd Year 6th Semester: 10 Marks
 - 4th Year 8th Semester: 20 Marks

Course Title

IRFC: Foundation Course: English Language Skills (Non-credit)
[To be supplied by Course Instructor]

Course Objective

Course Outline

Suggested Readings

Course Title

IR 101: Introduction to International Relations

Course Outline

- **Introduction to International Relations**
 - Nature, Scope, Evolution of IR as an Academic Discipline
- **Actors of International Relations I**
 - State Actors, Evolution of states
 - Concepts of Sovereignty, Nations, Nation-states
- **Actors of International Relations II**
 - Non-State Actors in International Politics
 - Evolution of non-state Actors and their Roles in International Politics
- **Elements of International Relations**
 - Concepts of Power, National Power
 - Theories on National Power
 - Elements of national power and their role in IR
- **Approaches to the Study of International Relations**
 - Traditional approaches
 - The behavioral approach
 - Alternative critical approaches
- **Introduction to Theoretical Perspectives**
 - Levels of analysis, Realism, Liberalism and Game Theory, Marxist theory of International Relations
- **Contemporary Mainstream Approaches**
 - Neo-realism and neo-liberalism, Social Constructivism, Alternative approaches to International Relations theory

Suggested Readings

1. Charles W. Kegley, Jr. and Eugene R. Wittkopf. *World Politics: Trends and Transformation*.
2. John Baylis and Steve Smith. *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*.
3. Joseph S. Nye Jr. *Understanding International Conflicts: An Introduction to Theory and History*.
4. Karen Mingst. *Essentials of International Relations*.
5. Hans J Morgenthau. *Politics among Nations*
6. Klaus Knorr and James N. Rosenau (eds.). *Contending Approaches to International Politics*.
7. Palmer and Perkins. *International Relations*.
8. Peter Hough. *Understanding International Security*.

Course Title

IR 103: International Relations in History

Course Outline

Part A: IR Perspectives of Developed Societies

- Evolution of international relations before WWI
- The Paris Peace Settlement (1919)
- The French search for security
- The rise of Mussolini and Fascist Italy's foreign policy
- The rise of Hitler and Nazi Germany's foreign policy
- The road to the Second World War
- Wartime summit diplomacy
- The origins of the Cold War
- Détente
- Soviet policy in Eastern Europe
- The German question and the Berlin problem
- The communist capture of power in China
- Sino-Soviet conflict and cooperation
- The end of the Cold War
- A new world order
- Concept of Arms Race, Arms Control and Disarmament

Part B: IR Perspectives of Developing Societies

- European imperialism
- Afro-Asian nationalist movements
- The emergence of new states
- The role of the new states in world politics
- Neo-Colonialism
- The Palestine question
- The Bandung conference (1955)
- Current changes in the international system

Suggested Readings

1. Joseph Frankel. *International Relations*.
2. E.H. Carr. *International Relations between the Two World Wars*.
3. Brown and Mooney. *Cold War to Détente*.
4. D. Zagoria. *The Sino-Soviet Conflict*.
5. JDB Miler. *The Politics of the Third World*.
6. F. Lee Bennis. *Europe since 1914*.
7. Z.K. Brzezinski. *The Soviet Blocs: Unity and Conflict*.
8. F. Lee Bennis. *Europe since 1914*.
9. C.E. Black and EC Helmreich. *Twentieth Century Europe: A History*.
10. D.W. Crowley. *The Background to Current Affairs*.

11. Peter Cavocoressi. *World Politics since 1945*.
12. Frank, P Chambers, Christina Phelps Harris and Charles C Bayley. *This Age of Conflict*.
13. W.H. McNeill. *Survey of International Affairs 1939-46*.
14. John W. Spanier. *American Foreign Policy since WWII*.

Course Title

IR 102: Contemporary Global Issues

Course Outline

- Poverty, Development, and Hunger
- Global Trade and Finance
- Gender Issues
- Environmental Issues
- Human Rights
- Nationalism
- Arms Control, Disarmament and Nuclear Proliferation
- Culture in World Affairs
- Humanitarian Intervention
- Terrorism and Globalization
- Communications and Internet Revolution

Suggested Readings

1. John Baylis and Steve Smith. *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*.
2. Peter Hough. *Understanding International Security*.
3. *Economist*
4. Daily Newspapers:
5. *The Daily Star*
6. *The New Age*

Course Title

IR 104: Fundamentals of Political Science

Course Outline

- Political Science as a discipline: its scope, approach and development
- Fundamental concepts: Democracy, Utilitarianism, Liberalism, Socialism, Constitution, Constitutional system, Rights etc.
- Political thoughts: Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Rousseau, Hobbes, Locke
- Forms of government and organs of government: Legislature-structure and functions; Executive role and functional complexities; Bureaucracy and Administration, Judiciary and its independence.
- Politics and political process: Political parties-their structure and functions
- Political interests and pressure groups: violence and corruption in politics
- Comparative political system and process: Case Studies
 - United Kingdom: the Monarchy, the Parliament, the Cabinet and the Judicial System.
 - USA: Nature of Presidency; the Congress and the Executive; the Judicial System.
 - China: Constitutional development and the structure of government; Party system and political participation; Nature of citizen participation in decision making process
 - Bangladesh: Constitutional and political development of Bangladesh; Structure of government; the Legislative, the Executive, the Judicial System, the Bureaucracy.

Suggested Readings

1. George H Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*.
2. Mulford Q. Sibley. *Political Thoughts and Ideologies*.
3. Bertrand Russell. *A History of Western Philosophy*.
4. I.H. Monk. *A History of Modern Political Thought*.
5. Nicholas Pappas. *Plato and the Republic*.
6. H.V. Dalen and LH Ziegler. *Introduction to Political Science*.
7. B.C. Rout. *Political Theory: Concepts and Ideologies*.
8. G. Ponton and P Gill. *Introduction to Politics*.
9. R.C. Clymer and Others. *Introduction to Political Science*.
10. Alan Ball. *Modern Politics and Government*.
11. Alfred De Grazia. *Politics and Government*.
12. Roger Charlton. *Comparative Government*.
13. Harold Laski. *Parliamentary Government in England*.
14. Andre Mathiot. *The British Political System*.
15. Talukder Maniruzzaman. *Politics and Security of Bangladesh*.
16. Rounaq Jahan. *Bangladesh Politics: Problems and Issues*.
17. Muhammad A Hakim. *Bangladesh Politics: The Shahabuddin Interregnum*.
18. Lawrence Ziring. *Bangladesh: From Mujib to Ershad A Interpretive Study*.

Course Title

IR 105: Introduction to Sociology

Course Outline

- **Introducing Sociology**
 - Definition, scope and inter-disciplinary relationships
 - Evolution of Sociology: contributions of Auguste Comte, Marx Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx and Max Weber
 - Theoretical Perspectives
- **Different Types of Societies**
 - Hunting and gathering, horticultural, agrarian, and industrial
 - Primitive communism, slavery, feudalism, capitalism, socialism and communism
- **Culture, Beliefs and Values**
 - Norms and sanctions
 - Symbols, language, sub-culture, counterculture, hegemony and resistance
- **Social Interaction and Social Structure**
 - Socialization, agencies and life cycle
 - Social interactions, exchange, reciprocity, status, role, group and organization
- **Social Inequality**
 - Inequality, stratification, and class
 - Theories of stratification: Marx, Weber and Moore
 - Gender inequality, age and inequality, social mobility
- **The Sociology of Social Problems**
 - Nature of social problems, sociological approaches, social problems in the developing countries
- **Dynamics of Social Life**
 - Collective behavior and social movement
 - Social change: factors of social change, theories of social change, functionalism, conflict, modernization, dependency, world system and globalization
- **Social Change in Bangladesh**
 - Urbanization, modernization and changing cultural values
 - Civil society, NGOs, and social change

Suggested Readings

1. Ken Brown, *Introduction to Sociology*, 1998
2. Fletcher Ronald, *Sociology*
3. J Gelles et al. *Sociology*, 1995
4. Anthony Giddens, *Sociology*, 1993
5. E W Stewart et al, *Introduction to Sociology*
6. Michael McKee and Ian Robertson, *Social Problems*
7. Rangalal Sen, *Samaja Kathamo, Pujibad O Samajtantra*

Course Title

IR 106: Introduction to Economics

Course Outline

Part I: Concepts and Terms

- Economics as a Discipline—Nature, Scope and Importance of the Study
- Micro vs. Macro Economics
- Basic Concepts of Economics – Goods, Utility, Value and Price, Wealth

Part II: Microeconomics

- Basic Ideas of Supply and Demand
- Theory of Demand, Utility and Consumer's Equilibrium
- Basic Ideas of Market and its Various Forms
- Competitive, Monopoly and Imperfect market

Part III: Macroeconomics

- Measurement of national Income and Output
- Consumption and Investment
- Monetary and Fiscal Policies and Banking
- Aggregate Demand and Supply, Consumption, Investment and Government Expenditures, AS-AD Model
- Theories on International Trade

Part IV: Fundamental Issues of Economic Development

- Capitalism and Socialism and their Features, Achievements, Limitations;
- Meaning of Development and Underdevelopment, Characteristics of Underdevelopment; Growth and Development; Prerequisites of Development; Stages of Economic Development
- Privatization: Meaning, Objectives, Methods; Privatization and Development

Suggested Readings

1. Paul A. Samuelson. *Introduction to Economics*
2. Roy J Ruffin and Paul R Gregory. *Principles of Economics*
3. Ian Livingstone. *Development Economic and Policy Readings*
4. Jans Hogendorn. *Economic Development*

Course Title

IR 107: Political Geography

Course Outline

Part I: Geographical Characteristics of States

- Location, shape, size & distance
- Frontiers and boundaries: types, delimitation & problems
- Topography, physical barriers and climates
- Natural resource, trade, transport & transit

Part II: Classical Geopolitical Thoughts

- Friedrich Ratzel's Concept of Lebensraum
- Halford Mackinder's Heartland Theory
- Alfred T. Mahan's Thoughts on Sea Power
- Relevance of Classical Geopolitical Thoughts on Contemporary International Affairs

Part III: Maps and map reading

- Definition, types and usage of maps
- Reading and interpretation of map

Part IV: World regional pattern

- Definition and delimitation of a region
- Regional approach in studying an area
- Major natural regions and the world
- Major cultural regions of the world
- Geographic significance of different regions of the world
- Geopolitical and Geo-economic Importance of South Asia

Part V: Population - World and Bangladesh

- Distribution and density
- Dynamics: fertility, mortality and migration
- Composition: age, sex, marital status, religion, ethnicity and rural-urban
- Characteristics of Bangladesh population
- Population problems and controls
- The issue of international migration
- Global urbanization pattern and issues

Part VI: Environment

- World Natural Resources: type distribution and consumption
- Major Environmental Issues of the World
- Geographic Characteristics and Major Environmental Concerns of Bangladesh
- Water Geopolitics in South Asia and Beyond

Suggested Readings

1. J.I. Clark, Selected Readings in Population Geography.
2. G.I. Drnco, H. M. Rosem and A. N Schnell. Population Geography: A Reader.
3. P.R. Ehrlich and A. II, Ehrlich, Population resources and Environment.
4. Harun or Rashid. Geography of Bangladesh
5. Report of the Task Forces on Bangladesh Development Strategies for the 1990s. Vol. 1-4

6. ADB. Bangladesh Environment and National Resources management: A Sectoral Review.
7. UN World Commission on Environment: Our Common Future
8. Peter J. Taylor. Political Geography
9. Tayyab. Pakistan: A Political Geography
10. Prescott. The Geography of Frontiers and Boundaries
11. Alexander. World Political Patterns.
12. Saudi. Readings in Political Geography
13. Mitchell Bruce. Geography and Resource Analysis

Course Title

IR 108: History and Politics of Bangladesh

Course Outline

Part I: Introduction: Bangladesh before the Colonial Era

- Ancient period
- Mughal period
- Sultani period
- End of the Muslim Rule

Part II: Colonial Rule and Its Impact on Bangladesh

- The Penetration and consolidation of colonial powers in India
- The British colonial rule I
- The British colonial rule II
- Resistance to colonial rule and the rise of Indian nationalism

Part III: Decolonization and the Pakistan Era

- Political discontentment in the East Pakistan
- Party system and institutionalization of politics
- Politics of exploitation and discrimination
- Political movements in the East Pakistan
- Disintegration of Pakistan

Part IV: The Emergence of Bangladesh

- The language movement, the six-point movement and the 1970 elections
- Political negotiations for transfer of power, the 25th March Crackdown and the Declaration of Independence
- Internal actors in the War of Liberation/Independence
- External Role in the war
- Victory in the war

Part V: Challenges of the New Bangladesh

- The origins and development of constitutional rule
- Institutionalization of political parties
- The Military intervention in politics
- Student politics
- Growth of non-state actors
- Movements for free and fair elections

Part VI: Challenges of Democracy

- Rise of Islamic militancy
- Political violence and confrontation
- Civil-military relations
- Intra-party dynamics
- Role of black money and muscle power
- External actors in domestic politics

Suggested Readings

1. Talukder Maniruzzaman, *Politics and Security of Bangladesh*, University Press Ltd., Dhaka, 1994
2. Talukder Maniruzzaman, *The Bangladesh Revolution and Its Aftermath*, UPL, 2003
3. Hasan Gardezi and Jamil Rashid (eds.), *Pakistan: The Roots of Dictatorship*, Oxford University Press, 1983
4. Emajuddin Ahmed (ed.) *Society and Politics in Bangladesh*, Academic Publishers, 1989
5. Moudud Ahmed, *Bangladesh: Era of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman*, UPL, 1983
6. Rounak Jahan, *Bangladesh Politics: Problems and Issues*, UPL, 1980
7. M.A. Hakim, *Bangladesh Politics: The Shahabuddin Interregnum*, UPL 1993
8. Rehman Sobhan, *Problems of Governance in Bangladesh*, UPL, 1993
9. Jadunath Sarkar, *The History of Bengal*, University of Dhaka, 1967
10. Lawrence Ziring. *Bangladesh: From Mujib to Ershad A Interpretive Study*.

Course Title

IR 201: Comparative Political Systems

Course Outline

Part I: Theories and Approaches

- Comparative Politics: Concepts, Theories, Practices
- Comparative Politics and International Relations
- Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy

Part II: Political Systems in Liberal Democracies

- United States
- United Kingdom
- Germany

Part III: The Crisis of Communism

- Soviet Union and Post-Soviet States
- China and North Korea
- Cuba and Venezuela

Part IV: Developing Nations

- Bangladesh
- India
- Pakistan

Part V: War-torn Countries

- Afghanistan
- Iraq
- Sudan

Suggested Readings

1. Hauss, Charles. 2011. *Comparative Politics: Domestic Responses to Global Challenges*. Boston: Wadsworth.
2. Emajuddin Ahmed (ed.) *Society and Politics in Bangladesh*, Academic Publishers, 1989
3. Moudud Ahmed, *Bangladesh: Era of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman*, UPL, 1983

Course Title

IR 202: Media and International Relations

Course Outline

- Conceptual aspects, scope and approaches to the study of mass communication
- The communication industries, power and impact of the media
- Mass media and pressure groups
- Media, politics and the government
- Mass culture, invention of reality and the make-believe media
- Cultural dependency and media imperialism
- Mass-mediation of oppositional culture: alternatives and cultural activism
- Media diplomacy, the New Role of Media: Terrorism, conflict prevention
- The CNN Effect, The Aljazeera Effect
- Media and Foreign Policy
- Globalization and the alternative media
- Cases: The Cold War, the Vietnam War and the Iraq War

Suggested Readings

1. Malvia L. Deflour. Understanding Mass Communication.
2. J.I. Dcrinick. The Dynamics of Mass Communication
3. Michael Gurevitch et al. Culture. Society and the Media.
4. James Curran et al. Mass Communication and society.
5. Piers Robinson, *The CNN Effect: The Myth of News Media, Foreign Policy and Intervention*, (London: Routledge, 2002).

Course Title

IR 203: Politics of International and Regional Institutions

Course Outline

Part I: Conceptual Aspects

- Conceptualization of international institutions
- Background and evolution of international institutions
- Western and non-western perspective of international institutions

Part II: The United Nations Systems

- Background, Process and Role in Global Peace and Security
- The structure of the UN
- Critical evaluation of the role of the Security Council
- Environmental Problems and the UN
- UN's role in disarmament and arms control process
- UN peacekeeping operations
- Restructuring of the UN

Part III: International Financial Institutions and their Role in International Economic Relations

- International Monetary Fund
- World Bank
- World Trade Organization
- UN Conference on Trade and development
- Group of 8

Part IV: International Economic Integration and Regionalism Selected case Studies

- European Union
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- North American Free Trade Association
- Organization of Islamic Countries

Part V: Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs)

- TANS: Origin, Growth and its relationship with Globalization
- Selected Case Studies
- Amnesty International
- Transparency International
- Human Rights Watch

Suggested Readings

1. Leory Bennett. International Organizations: Principles and Issues.
2. Georgis Abi Saab (ed). The Concept of International Organization.
3. Inis L. Claude. Swords into Plowshares: The Problems and Progression of International Organization.
4. Paul Tylor & AJR Groom (eds.) International Organization: A Conceptual Approach
5. Clive Archer. International Organizations.
6. Toby Trister Gati (ed). The US. The UN and the Management of Global Change
7. Leland M Goodrich & David A Kay (eds.) International Organization: Politics and Process.

Course Title

IR 204: Foreign Language: Part I [To be supplied by Course Instructors]

Course Objective**Course Outline****Suggested Readings**

FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Title

IR 205: Political Thoughts and Ideologies in International Relations

Course Outline

Part I: Political Thoughts

- Ancient Thoughts
 - Thucydides (From *History of the Peloponnesian War*)
 - Aristotle (From *The Politics*)
 - Plato (From *The Epistles*)

- Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages
 - Anonymous (From *The Teaching of the Lord to the Gentiles through the Twelve Apostles or the Didache*)
 - Al Farabi (From *The Political Regime*)

- The Modern European State and System of States
 - Niccolo Machiavelli (From *The Prince*)
 - Jean Bodin (From *Six Books of the Commonwealth*)
 - Edmund Burke (From *Letters on a Pacificus*)
 - Friedrich Von Gentz (The True Concept of a Balance of Power)

- The Emergence of International Law
 - Hugo Grotius (From *The Law of War and Peace*)

- The Enlightenment
 - David Hume (From *Of the Balance of Power*)
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau (From *The State of War*)
 - Immanuel Kant (From *Perpetual Peace*)

- State and Nation in the Nineteenth Century International Political Theory
 - GWF Hegel (From *Elements of Philosophy of Right*)
 - John Stuart Mill (From *A Few Words on Non-Intervention*)

- International Relations and Industrial Society
 - Adam Smith (From *The Wealth of Nations*)
 - Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (From *The Communist Manifesto*)

- Oriental Thought on International Relations
 - Kautilya (From *Arthashastra*)
 - Rabindranath Tagore (*Nationalism*)
 - Edward Said (From *Orientalism*)
 - Rajni Kothari (From *Rethinking Development*)

- International Relations and World System
 - Hans J Morgenthau
 - Kenneth Waltz
 - Robert Keohane
 - Alexander Wendt

Part II: Ideologies

- Ideology as a Social Phenomenon
- Ideology, Society and State
- Growth of Liberal Thought: Feudalism, Renaissance, Mercantilism, Industrial Revolution
- Capitalism: the Political Economy of Capitalism—Imperialism, Neo-colonialism and Dependence
- Socialism
- Marxism—Philosophical basis; Dialectical and Historical materialism—Economic basis; Theory and Practice of Revolution.
- End of Monolithic Communism—Revisionism, Euro-communism, the neo-Marxists
- Nationalism—its Impact on International Relations
- Non-alignment: content and evolution
- Post-industrial capitalism—crisis of capitalism, Neoliberalism, Neo-conservatism: Thatcherism, Reaganism
- Modernism, Postmodernism
- Religion and Ideology: Islam, Christian, Hindu and Zionism

Suggested Readings

1. Chris Brown et al (eds.) *International Relations in Political Thought: Texts from the Ancient Greeks to the First World War*
2. David Boucher, *Political Theories of International Relations: From Thucydides to the Present*
3. Alan Cassels *Ideology and International Relations in the Modern World.*
4. Alan Ebenstein, William Ebenstein, Edwin Fogelman. *Today's ISMS.*
5. . Alan Findlayson, Vincent Geoghegan, Michael Kenny, Moya Lloyd, Iain MacKenzie, Rick Wilford, Robert Eccleshall (eds.). *Political Ideologies: An Introduction.*
6. **F. Fukuyama. *The End of History.***
7. S. Hauerwas. *After Christendom? How the Church is to Behave if Freedom, Justice, and a Christian Nation are Bad Ideas.*
8. S. Hauerwas and William H. Willimon. *Resident Aliens: Life in the Christian Colony*
9. Heater. *Political Ideas in the Modern World.*
10. Hobson. *Imperialism.*
11. **Samuel P. Huntington. *The Clash of Civilization and the Remaking of the World Order.***
12. David Ingersoll, Richard Matthews, Andrew Davison. *The Philosophic Roots of Modern Ideology: Liberalism, Communism, Fascism, and Islamism*
13. Gyorgy and Blackwook, *Ideologies in World Affairs*
14. FJ Lechner, John Boli. *The Globalization Reader.*
15. K. Manheim. *Ideology and Utopia.*
17. V. I. Lenin. *Imperialism-the Highest Stage of Capitalism.*
- 1 8 . M. Parsa. *States, Ideologies and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of Iran, Nicaragua, and the Philippines.*
19. Richard W. Wilson. *Compliance Ideologies: Rethinking Political Culture.*
20. RNC Hunt. *The Theory and Practice of Communism*
21. M. Rupert. *Ideologies of Globalization: Contending Visions of a New world Order.*

Course Title

IR 206: Qualitative Methods in Social Research

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various qualitative methodologies for researching social science issues in general and international affairs in particular. It is divided into several parts: students will first learn how to plan for an empirical research. They will then develop knowledge of how to construct a research design. In the third stage, they will discuss how to implement a research design by employing various data collection strategies. In the next two steps, they will learn how to analyse data and report data. Various theoretical and conceptual discussions will be blended with empirical evidence.

Course Outline

Part I: Research Planning and Design

- Identifying a Research Topic
- Literature Review, Conceptual Framework and Theoretical Framework
- Typology of Research Methods: Quantitative Method, Qualitative Method, Mixed Method

Part III: Research Implementation

- Ethics in Social Research
- Focus Group Discussion;
- Key Informant Interviews
- Participant Observation
- Document Review, Internet Search and Secondary Analysis
- Participatory research: history, tools, different exercises, protocols, analysis, ethics
- Case Study: selection of cases, conducting case studies, theory building from cases (contesting generalization and other issues)
- Comparative Case Study, Single Case Study

Part III: Analysis and Interpretation

- Ethnography
- Grounded Theory
- Process-Tracing

Part V: Reporting

- Style of Presentation
- Report Writing

Suggested Reading

1. George, Alexander L. and Andrew Bennet. 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
2. Ragin, Charles C (1994). *Constructing Social Research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
3. Williams, Malcolm. 2003. *Making Sense of Social Research*. London: Sage. Chapter 10, pp. 188-205.
4. Van Evera, Stephen. 1997. *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press. Chapters 4 and 5, and Appendix, pages 97-116; 123-128.
5. A.P. Chalmers. What is this Thing Called Science?
6. Antonio Gramsci. Selections from the Prison Notebooks.

Course Title

IR 207: Quantitative Methods in Social Research

Course Outline

Part I: Basic Concepts

- Introduction to Statistics
- Descriptive Statistics
- Organizing Data

Part II: Descriptive Measures

- Mean
- Median
- Mode

Part III: Probability, Random Variables, Sampling Distributions

- Probability Concepts
- Discrete Random Variables
- Normal Distribution
- Sampling Distribution

Part IV: Inferential Statistics

- Confidence Intervals for One Population Mean
- Hypothesis Tests for One Population Mean
- Chi-Square Procedures

Part V: Regression, Correlation and ANOVA

- Correlation
- Regression
- Analysis of Variance
- Multiple Regression Analysis

Suggested Readings

Weiss, Neil A. 2005. *Introductory Statistics*. Boston: Pearson.

Course Title

IR 208: Foreign Language: Part II
As provided by Language Instructor

Course Title

IR 301: Theories of International Relations

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various theories of International Relations and their applications in the study of international politics.

Course Outline

- Introducing the course
- Four Great Debates in IR
- Paradigmatic Status of IR
- Classical Realism
- Neo-Realism
- Neo-Classical Realism
- Sub-Altern Realism
- Classical Liberalism
- Neo-Liberal Institutionalism
- Imperialism and its critics
- Dependency theory
- Constructivism
- World Systems Theory
- Theories of Globalization
- Feminism
- Green Theory

Suggested Readings

1. Robert Audi, *Epistemology: A Contemporary Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge*.
2. Richard Bernstein. *Beyond Objectivism and Relativism*.
3. Michel Foucault. *The Order of Things: An Archeology of Human Sciences*.
4. Sarah Harasym ed. *The post-Colonial Critic*.
5. Phil Williams, Donald Goldstein and Jay Shefriz. *Classical Readings of International Relations*.
6. Hedley Bull. *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*.
7. Kenneth Waltz. *Theory of International relations*.
8. Ken Booth and Steve Smith (eds.) *International Relations Theory Today*
9. Robert O. Keohane ed. *Neorealism and its Critics*.
10. Yakub Halabi. "The Expansion of Global Governance into the Third World: Altruism.
11. Realism, or Constructivism?" *International Studies Review*, Vol. 6 No. 1, March 2004.
12. Robert Cox. "Gramsci, Hegemony and International relations: An Essay in Method."
13. *Millennium* Vol. 12 No. 2. 1983.

14. Richard Ashley, "The Geopolitics of Geopolitical Space: Toward a Critical Social Theory of International Politics." *Alternatives*, Vol. 12 No. 4. 1987.
15. Sarah Brown, "Feminism, International Theory and International Relations of Gender Inequality." *Millennium* Vol. 17. No. 3, 1988.
16. Jurgen Habermus. *Toward a Rational Ssociety*.
17. RBJ Walker, *One World, Many worlds: Struggles for a Just World Peace*.
18. Jim George. *Discourses of Global Politics: A Critical (Re) Introduction to International Relations*.
19. Mohammad Ayoob. *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regionala Conflict and the International System*.
20. Stephanie Neuman ed. *International Relations Theory and the Third World*.
21. Edward Said, *Culture and Imperialism*
22. Achille Mbembe. *On the Post Colony*.
23. Richard Ashley and RBJ Walker, "Reading Dissidence/Writing the Discipline: Crisis and the Question of Sovereignty in International studies." *International studies Quarterly*. Vol. 34, No. 3, 1990/
24. Naeem Enayetullah. "Beyond the Sovereignty: Quasi States as Social Construct." In Thomas
25. J. Biersteker and Cynthia Weber (eds.) *State Sovereignty as Social Construct*.
26. Robert Jackson. *Quast States: Sovereignty: International Relations and the Third World*.
27. Homi Bhaba. *The Location of Culture*.
28. Arjun Appaduraj. *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*.
29. Mathias Albert et. Al. *Identities, Borders, Orders: Rethinking International Relaltions Theory*.
30. John tirman. *The Maze of Fear: Security and Migration after 9/11*.
31. Imtiaz Ahmed, *Understanding Terrorism in South Asia: Beyond Statist Discourses*.

Course Title

IR 302: International Law

Course Objective

This course offers an in-depth analysis of various sources of international law and their relevance in world affairs. Relevant case studies in world history are discussed in greater details to understand the extent to which legal constraints can shape state, individual, and market behaviours.

Course Outline

- Nature and function—Concept, evolution and sources
- Relation between International Law and Municipal Law
- Responsibility (including responsibility regarding aliens). Extradition, Recognition of State & Government-State Succession-State Jurisdiction
- Laws of the International River
- Laws of the Sea
- Law of Treaty
- Protection of Environment
- International protection of Human Rights
- Peaceful Settlements of International Disputes
- Laws of War, Laws of Neutrality
- Diplomacy
- Functions and Immunities of Diplomats

Suggested Readings

1. J.G. Starke. An Introduction to International Law
2. J.L. Brierly. The Law of Nations.
3. L. Oppenheim. International Law. Vols. I and III
4. G.V. Glahn. Law among Nations: An Introduction to Public International Law.
5. E.M. Satow. A Guide to diplomatic Practice.
6. H. Nieholson. Evolution of Diplomatic Method.
7. H. Nicholson. Diplomacy.
8. D.P.O. Councill. International Law. Vols. I and III
9. I.C. Green. International Law Through the Cases.
10. H.W. Briggs. Law of Nations: Cases, Documents and Notes.
11. B.M. Abbas A.T. The Ganges Water Dispute.
12. M. Rafiqul Islam. Ganges Water Dispute.
13. Khurshida Begum. Tension over Farakka Barrage.
14. Garietson. Hayton and Olmstead (eds.) The Law of International Drainage Basins.
15. United Nations. The UN Law of The Sea Convention.
16. D.P.O. Connell. The International Law of the Sea Vols. I and II.
17. C.J. Colombos. International Law of the Sea.
18. Roberts Guelf (ed.) Documents on the Laws of War.

Course Title

IR 303: Strategic Studies

Course Objective

This course is designed to provide a general overview of classical strategic thinking and their relevance in international politics. Students are encouraged to examine how modern states have employed a wide variety of strategies in pursuing their national interests.

Course Outline

- Nature and Scope of strategic Studies: definition, framework and conceptual boundary
- Various Approaches to Strategic Studies
 - Periodic
 - Thematic
- Evolution of Western strategic Thinking
- Evolution of Chinese Strategic Thinking
- Evolution of Indian strategic Thinking
- Theories related to war and strategy
 - Deterrence
 - Limited War
 - Arms Control and Disarmament
 - Game Theory
 - Bargaining Theory
 - Theory and Practice of Revolutionary Warfare with special reference to China and Vietnam
- Perspectives and practice of Peace
 - Peace research, Peace Movement, Peace keeping, Peace Making and Peace Building; Peace Enforcement
 - Post Cold War Strategic Approaches
- Geo-economics: Impact on Security and Strategy
- Strategy in South Asia:
 - Bangladesh: Liberation War and Strategy of the Major World Powers
 - Nuclear Proliferation in South Asia
 - Strategic Options for Bangladesh

Suggested Readings

1. Andrew Martin and Rowen (eds.) On Not Confusing Ourselves: Essays on National security.
2. Barry Buzan, An Introduction to Strategic Studies: Military Technology and International Relations
3. Peter Paret (ed.) Makers of Modern Strategy.
4. Earle Edward Mead (ed.) Makers of Modern Strategy: Military Thought from Machiavelli to Hitler
5. Kautilya. The Arthashastra (Translated by I.N. Rangarajan)
6. Sun Tzu. The Art of War.
7. Robert I. Holmes. On War and Morality.
8. Bjora Moller (ed.) Non-Offensive Defense in Europe
9. Iftikharuzzaman (ed.) South Asia's Security in the 1990s: Primacy of International dimensions.
10. Ken Booth and Hedley Bull. Contemporary Strategy: the Control of Arms Race,
11. Disarmament and Arms Control in the Missile Age.
12. Aditya Chibber, National security Doctrine: An Indian Imperative.
13. Abul Kalam. Peacemaking in Indo China.
14. Abul Kalam. Japan and South Asia: Inter Systemic Linkage and Developing Relationships.
15. Abul Kalam. Subhas Strategic Concepts and Diplomatic Thoughts

16. John Baylis, Ken Booth, Hohn Garnott and Phill Wiliams. Contemporary strategy: theories and Politics.
17. Ken Booth (ed.) New Thinking about Strategy and International Security
18. Colin S. Gray. War, Peace and Victory: Strategy and Statecraft for the Next Century.
19. Nevil Brown. The Strategic Revolution: Thoughts for the Twenty-first Century.

Course Title

IR 304: Foreign Policy Analysis

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various concepts and theories of foreign policy analysis. Students are encouraged to see how existing models of foreign policy-making and crisis-time decision making have utilities in analysing selected case studies in Bangladesh, South Asian, and global contexts.

Course Outline

- Definitional Aspects, Scope and Approaches to the study of Foreign Policy Analysis
 - Analytical Perspectives
 - Changing International Politics
- Terms and Concepts Involved
 - Objectives: strategic and Tactical
 - Images and Reality, Stereotypes and Idiosyncrasies; Stages of Analysis,
 - Declaratory Postures and Operational Policy
 - National and Regime Interests
 - Propaganda
- Factors involved in Describing the Foreign Policy of a State
 - External Orientation, Foreign Policy Autonomy, Systemic Realities
 - Power Hierarchy, Organizational Forms, Conflict Patterns
 - Alignment at Systemic Level
 - Qualitative Dimensions and Status of foreign policy
- Foreign Policy Formulation
 - Determinants and Capabilities: Geo-spatial and Geo-demographic Realities
 - Geo-Political, Geo-Strategic, Geo-Economic, Geo-technological Aspects
 - Relevance of Economic and Military Capability
- Political Culture
 - Relevant Dimensions; Broad and Narrow; Homogenous and Fragmented
- Political Institutions
 - Executive and Bureaucracy Relationships
- Models of Foreign Policy Decision-Making
 - The Power Elite Model
 - The Bureaucratic Politics
 - The Classical Democratic
 - Pluralist
 - The Rational Actor Model
- Implications for Decision-making
 - Crisis Decision Making
 - Systemic Approach to Crisis
 - Decision-making approach by Classifying Crisis: Charles Herman's Situational Cube of Threat Perception
- Changes and Continuities in Foreign Policy

- Systemic Perspectives
- Changing Pattern of Polarization
- Shifts in Global Coalitions and Alliance Behavior
- Changing Status of Military as Instrument of Foreign Policy

Suggested Readings

1. Wolfream Hannrieder, Comparative Foreign Policy
2. John P; Lovell. Foreign Policy in perspective
3. Lourn Neack, Jeanne A.K. Hey and Patrick J. Haney. Foreign Policy Analysis: Continuity and Change in its Second Generation.
4. David Wilkinson. Comparative Foreign Relations: Framework and Methods
5. James Rosenau. International Politics and Foreign Policy
6. James Rosenau. The Scientific Study of Foreign Policy.
7. J. Frankel. The Making of Foreign Policy.
8. F.S. Northedge. The Foreign Policies of the Powers.
9. C.C Gower. Foreign Policy Making in the Developing States.
10. D. Davis. How the Bureaucracy Makes Foreign Policy.
11. H. Lenner. Foreign Policy Analysis.
12. Charles F. Hermann and Charles W. Kegley Jr. New Directions in the Study of Foreign Policy.
13. Gavin Boyd and Gerald W. Political Changes and the Foreign Policies.

Course Title

- IR 305: Comparative Foreign Policies

Course Objective

This course examines major case studies in foreign policies taking a comparative approach. Emphasis is given to the applied dimensions of foreign policy.

Course Outline

- Applied Dimensions of Foreign Policy
- The Cold War-Centric Global Order
- Kissinger's Perceptions of US Hegemony and Role Détente
- Changing Role of the USA from a Unipolar Order to a Non-polar Global System
- Russia as a Pseudo-Superpower and Its Renewed Challenge to US Hegemony
- Emerging Roles of the European Union, China, India and Iran as Centers of Power
- Contemporary Global Issues as Applied foreign policy themes; US policy on Iraq and Afghanistan
- South Asian Case Study
- India and Pakistan: Current Transition in Relations
- Middle East Case Study
- A Palestinian State and Its Implications
- The Future of US Role in the Middle East

Suggested Readings

1. Wolfream Hannrieder, Comparative Foreign Policy
2. F.S. Northedge. The Foreign Policies of the Powers.
3. C.C Gower. Foreign Policy Making in the Developing States.
4. Patrick McGowan and Howard Shapiro. The Comparative Study of Foreign Policy
5. Charles F. Hermann and Charles W. Kegley Jr. New Directions in the Study of Foreign Policy.
6. Gavin Boyd and Gerald W. Political Changes and the Foreign Policies.

Course Title

IR 306: Bangladesh in Global Affairs

Course Objective

What are the salient features in Bangladesh foreign policy? How does Bangladesh manage her external relations with countries in South Asia and beyond? This course will offer an opportunity for students to discuss these questions by exploring domestic and external inputs in Bangladesh foreign policy. Students are also encouraged to study the role of Bangladesh in international institutions.

Course Outline

- Politics in Pre-Independence Era
- Bangladesh's War of Independence: Role of India, US China and the former Soviet Union.
- Foreign Policy of Bangladesh: Objectives, Challenges and Opportunities, Decision-Making Process.
- National Security of Bangladesh: Military and Non-Military Aspects.
- Bangladesh's Dependence on Aid and Foreign Policy Autonomy.
- Bilateral Relations
 - Bangladesh's Relations with India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan.
 - Bangladesh's Relations with the United States, Russia, China, Japan and the European Union.
 - Bangladesh's Relations with Muslim Countries.

- Multilateral Relations: Objectives and Rationale
 - Bangladesh and the UN, Bangladesh and the UN Peacekeeping Operations
 - Bangladesh and Regional/Sub-Regional Cooperation in South Asia
 - Bangladesh and the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation

Suggested Readings

1. Emajuddin Ahmed (ed) Foreign Policy of Bangladesh: A Small State's Imperatives
2. Muzaffar Ahmed and Abul Kalam (eds.) Bangladesh Foreign Policy: Changes and Directions.
3. Shaukat Hassan. India-Bangladesh Political Relations During the Government of Awami League 1972-1975.
4. M.G. Kabir and Shaukat Hassan (eds.) Issues and Challenges Facing Bangladesh Foreign Policy.
5. Nurul Momen. Bangladesh in the United Nations: A Study of Diplomacy.
6. S.R. Chakravarti and V. Narain. (eds.) Bangladesh Volume 3 Global Politics.
7. Emajuddin Ahmed and Abul Kalam (eds.) Bangladesh, South Asia and the World.
8. Emajuddin Ahmed. SAARC: Seeds of Harmony.
9. Iftekharuzzaman and Imtiaz Ahmed (eds.) Bangladesh and SAARC: Issues, Perspectives and Outlooks.
10. M. Shamsul Huq. Bangladesh in International Politics: Dilemmas of a Weak State.

Course Title

IR 307: International Diplomacy and Negotiations

Course Objective

Course Outline

- Approaches to International Negotiations.
- Negotiation Dynamics: Strategy and Tactics in the International Setting.
- Pre-Negotiation and the Problems of Inducing the Parties to Negotiate

- Understanding Diplomacy
 - Definition, nature, concepts/terminologies
 - Evolution of diplomacy
 - Typology of diplomacy

- Diplomacy in practice
 - Institutions and rules
 - Diplomatic immunities and privileges
 - Functions of diplomacy: role/tasks of the MOFA and Embassies

- Diplomatic negotiations
 - Negotiations with Interest Group: Bureaucracy, Military, International Agencies and Pressure Group
 - International Implications
 - The Art of Lobbying: Influence Mechanism, Power Malpractice and the Art of Corruption

- Business negotiations
 - The nature and characteristics of negotiation
 - Strategizing, framing and planning
 - Distributive bargaining
 - Integrative negotiations

- Culture and international negotiations

- Case Studies:
 - Middle East
 - South Asian
 - US-East Asia
 - European Union
 - Bangladesh

Suggested Readings

1. Harold Nicolson, *Diplomacy*, 3rd Edition, London: Oxford University Press, 1969
2. RG Feltham, *Diplomatic Handbook*, London: Longman, 1988
3. R P Barston, *Modern Diplomacy*, Longman, 1988
4. Roy J. Lewicki et al, *Negotiation*, 4th Edition, New York: MacGraw Hill, 1999
5. Gun Olivier Faure et al (eds.), *Culture and Negotiation*, London: Sage Publications, 1993

Course Title

IR 308: Global Environmental Politics

Course Objective

Environment has emerged as a major issue in international politics. While concerns over climate change often get high visibility in the international media, the relationships between environment and development, women and environment, and international institutions, civil society and environment are also important issues. This course take a comprehensive approach to study how various actors and factors shape the discourse of global environmental politics.

Course Outline

- The Emergence of a Global Agenda—From Stockholm to Rio
- The International Political Economy of the Environment—North and South; Common but
- Differentiated Responsibilities; Sustainable Development and its different strategies
- The State and Global Institutions state system and international environmental laws;
- Institutional reforms
- Non-state Actors—science, commerce and global civil society
- Voices from the Margin—Women and Environment; Indigenous People and the Environment

Suggested Readings

1. Lorraine Elliott: The Global Politics of the Environment.
2. Report of the UN Conference on Environment and Security.
3. Gareth Porter and Janet Welsh Brown: Global Environmental Politics.
4. Peter Hough: Understanding Global Security.
5. CJ Barrowk: Developing the Environment Problems and Management.

Course Title

IR 401: Globalisation, Development and Governance

Course Outline

- History and Process of Globalization
- Linkages between Globalization, Development, and Governance
- Understanding the concept of development
 - Definitions, evolution, different schools of thought
 - Development and underdevelopment debate
 - Development experiences in different regions in the world
- Concept and theories of governance
 - Governance for whom, by whom
 - Good governance debate
 - Levels of governance
- Authority and capacity of the state
- Democratization, governance and political leadership
- Global governance and its different dimensions
- Governance-development linkages
- Rights based approach to development; women, poor and disadvantaged groups
- Good governance, efficiency, transparency, and parliamentary control
- Governance, corruption and accountability
- Civil service reforms (police and administration)
- Reforms of Judicial systems
- Human rights for good governance and sustainable development
- Development and Governance in Bangladesh: Dynamics, Linkages and Future Directions

Suggested Readings

1. Held, David *et al.* (1999a) *The Global Transformations*. Cambridge: Polity.
2. Held, David *et al.* (1999b), Globalization. *Global Governance*, Vol. 5.
3. Held, David and Anthony McGrew. (1998) Globalization and the End of the Old Order. *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 24, Special Issue (December).
4. Held, David and Mathias Koenig-Archibugi (eds.) (2003) *Taming Globalization: Frontiers of Governance*. Cambridge and Oxford: Polity Press.
5. Mittelman, James H. (2000b) Globalization: Captors and Captive. *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 3: 917-929.
6. Mittelman, James H. (1997) (ed.) *Globalization: Critical Reflections*. Boulder.
7. Stiglitz, Joseph. (2003) Globalization and Development. In *Taming Globalization: Frontiers of Governance*, edited by David Held and Mathias Koenig-Archibugi. Cambridge and Oxford: Polity Press.
8. Stiglitz, Joseph E. (2002) *Globalization and Its Discontents*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company.
9. Scholte, Jan Aart. (1996) Beyond the Buzzword: Towards a Critical Theory of Globalization. In *Globalization: Theory and Practice*, edited by Eleonore Kofman and Gillian Young. London: Pinter.
10. Scholte, Jan Aart. (2000) *Globalization: A Critical Introduction*. London: Macmillan.

11. Robertson, Roland and Kathleen E. White. (eds.) (2003) *Globalization: Critical Concepts in Sociology*. London: Routledge.
12. Pieterse, Nederveen Jan. (2004) *Globalization and Culture: Global Mélange*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
13. Waters, Malcom. (2001) *Globalization*, 2nd Edition. London and New York: Routledge.

Course Title

IR 402: Maritime Affairs

Course Objective

This course examines the relevance of law of the sea and oceanic affairs in understanding international politics. Students are encouraged to learn about the technical measurements of a country's maritime areas, and the debates over exclusive economic zone, sovereign rights, and maritime disputes in various regional contexts.

Course Outline

- Understanding Maritime Affairs
- Perspectives on Law of the Sea: *Res communis* (property of community), *Terra Nullius* (no state can acquire sovereignty over the sea), *Mare Liberum* (freedom of the sea by Hugo Grotius), Common Shot Rule (coastal states rights over 3 marine leagues of the sea – by Bynkershock)
- Conferences for Written Laws: The Hague Codification Conference, 1930, UNCLOS I (Geneva 1958), UNCLOS II (Geneva 1960), UNCLOS III (New York, Caracas and Geneva, 1973-1982), Final UNCLOS, 1996
- Baseline Concept: Difference between Coastline and Baseline, low water mark of land – Normal baseline and straight baseline according to the variations of the coast – Depth method of Bangladesh – 10 Fathom
- Territorial Sea: Breadth, Sovereignty of the coastal states – Innocent passage- Contiguous Zones for Coastal States, rights over customs, Immigration, Environment, Drug Laws
- Exclusive Economic Zone: definition, new concept, sovereign economic rights
- Continental Shelf: Area, sovereign rights and legal regime
- High Seas: Area, Six Freedoms, Piracy, Hot Pursuit, Protection of Marine Environment, Transfer of Technology
- Deep Seabed: Size, location, exploration, and different aspects
- Institutions: International Seabed Authority, Assembly, Council, International Sea Law Tribunal
- Bangladesh and Law of the Sea: Participation in UNCLOS III and other legal mechanisms.

Suggested Readings

1. United Nations. *The UN Law of the Sea Convention*.
2. D.P.O. Connell. *The International Law of the Sea Vols. I and II*.
3. C.J. Colombos. *International Law of the Sea*.

Course Title

IR 403: Gender in International Relations

Course Objective

This course is designed for students to adopt a gender-sensitive approach to the study of contemporary international affairs. After conceptual discussions in the first few weeks, students are encouraged to debate the construction of gender, its interplay with state and society at both the domestic and international levels.

Course Outline

- Concept and terminologies: Evolution from Women in Development to Gender and Development. Gender Issues and the study of International Relations
- Theorizing Gender: Feminism, Theories of Feminism
- Gender bias in theory formulation in International Relations; reformulation of theory from a feminist perspective
- Gender planning in developing countries: different approaches, target group, mainstreaming gender, empowering women. Bangladesh as a case study
- The patriarchal basis of concepts like power, state and security
- Gendered perspectives of security and militarism, women as victims of war, their role in peace making and conflict management, women in foreign policy decision making
- State, citizenship and nationalism: Gendered versions of citizenship, locating women in the nationalist discourse, women as citizens of the world
- Women in various national and international movements – selected case studies
- Empowerment of women: related conventions and conferences. CEDAW, the Beijing Conference and Platform for Action

Suggested Readings

1. Rebecca Grant and K. Newland (eds): *Gender and International Relations*
2. Hilka Pietila and Jeanne Viekers: *Making Women Matter*
3. Georgina Waylen, *Gender in Third World Politics*.
4. Zoya Hasan (ed.) *Forging Identities Gender Communities and the State*, New Delhi: Kalil for Wimen, 1994
5. Kumari Jayawardena, *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World*. Zed Books Ltd. London and New Jersey, 1986
6. Lira Val Davis, *Gender and Nations*, Sage, 1987
7. Meghna Guhatakurta (ed.) *Contemporary Feminist Perspectives*, UPL, 1998
8. Imtiaz Ahmed (ed.) *Women, Bangladesh and International Security: Methods, Discourses and Policies*, UPL, 2004

Course Title

IR 404: Refugees, Migrants and the Displaced

Course Objective

This course takes a comprehensive approach to understanding the causes and consequences of forced migration, displacement, and the challenges of refugee protection in various country contexts.

Course Outline

- Causes and consequences of Forced Migration: historical dimensions and social dynamics of forced migration. Impact of forced migration on host population and governments.
- Integration, repatriation and resettlement.
- Voluntary Migration Economic and socio-cultural factors behind migration. Concepts and patterns of migration. Role of various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on migration. Economic dimensions of migration. National and transnational issues in migration. International protection regime for the migrants.
- Internal Displacement: Internal displacement as a growing phenomenon. Causes and factors inducing internal displacement: human rights violation; development and environmental degradation. Protection of the internally displaced. Intergovernmental and non-governmental responses to internal displacement.
- International Legal and Normative Framework: The international and legal and normative framework in relation to refugees and displaced persons. Basic concepts of international refugee law. Activity and involvement of the relevant international organs, governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations regarding forced migration. The evolution of humanitarian responses to forced migration.

Suggested Readings

1. S. Amin Modern Migrations in West Africa
2. R. Amjad (ed.) To the Gulf and Back Studies of the Economic Impact of Asian Labour Migration.
3. R. Appleyard. International Migration: Challenge for the Nineties.
4. R. Black and V. Robianson. Geography and Refugees: Patterns and Processes of Change.
5. S. Castles and M. Miller. The Age of Migration and International Population Movement in the Modern World.
6. G. Chaliand and J P Rageau. The Penguin Atlas of Diasporas.
7. J Clark. Early Warning of Refugee Flows.
8. C.C. Clark and Peach and S. Vertovee (eds.) South-Asian Overseas Migration and Ethnicity.
9. R. Cohen. The Cambridge Survey of World Migration.
10. S. Gold. Refugee Communities: A Comparative Field Study
11. T. Hammer. Democracy and the Nation State Aliens: Denizens and Citizens in a World of International Migration.
12. International Law Association. Declaration of Principles of International Law on Mass Expulsion adopted at the 62nd Conference, Seoul.
13. M L. Kritz and Lim H. Zlotnik (eds.) International Migration System: A Global Approach.
14. M C. Kritz, Keely and S Tomasi, Global trends in Migration Theory and Research in International Population Movements.
15. G. Loescher. Beyond Charity: International Cooperation and Global Refugee Crisis.
16. R. Owen. Migrant Workers in the Gulf.

17. A. Richmond. Global Apartheid: Refugees, Racism and the New World Order.
18. V. Robinson. Transient Settlers and Refugees: Asians in Britain.
19. J. Rogge. Refugees: A Third World Dilemma.
20. G. Scheffer. Modern Diasporas in International Politics.
21. L. Stark. The Migration of Labour.
22. A. Shurke Towards a Better International Refugee Regime.
23. H. Tinker. The Banyan Tree Overseas Emigrants from India Pakistan and Bangladesh.
24. M. Weiner. International Migration and Security.
25. Zolberg. Suhrke and Aguayo, Escape from Violence, Conflict and Refugee Crisis in the Developing World.

EIGHTH SEMESTER

Course Title

IR 405: International Security

Course Objective

This course surveys the major theories of international security and their relevance in analysing international affairs. Students are encouraged to study how security studies has broadened and widened in the post-Cold War era with a tilt toward exploring protection of individuals from violent and non-violent threats. The emergence of non-state actors and transnational actors and their role in international security will be widely discussed.

Course Outline

- Origin and Development of Security Studies
- Deepening and Broadening of Security Studies
- Competing Theories of International Security
 - Realism
 - Liberalism
 - Constructivism
 - Feminism
- The Concept of Human Security
- Arms Control and Disarmament
- Nuclear Deterrence in Post-Cold War Era
- Changing Nature of War
- Private Military Contractors in Modern Warfare
- Intelligence, Counterintelligence, and International Security
- Terrorism and Counterterrorism
- Insurgency and Counterinsurgency
- Counterterrorism: Theory and Practice
- Transnational Organized Crime
- Ethnic Conflicts and Civil War
- The Politics of Peacekeeping
- HIV/AIDS and Global Pandemics
- Climate Change and Environmental Security
- Women and Children in Global Security

Suggested Readings

Williams, Paul. D. 2018. *Security Studies: An Introduction*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

Colins, Alan. 2016. *Contemporary Security Studies*.

Course Title

IR 406: International Political Economy

Course Objective

This course surveys the concepts and theories of IPE and their relevance in analysing contemporary issues in global trade, aid, and development. It also focuses on international financial institutions and their role in shaping global economy.

Course Outline

- Theories of IPE
 - Realism
 - Liberalism
 - Critical Theory
- Global Economy in the Post-war Era
 - The Bretton Woods System
 - U.S. Hegemony
- International Financial Institutions
 - World Bank
 - IMF
 - WTO
- Politics of Regionalism
 - EU
 - NAFTA
 - APEC
- Thematic Issues
 - International Trade
 - International Financial Crises
 - Intellectual Property Rights
 - Environment
 - Globalization
 - North-South Gap

Suggested Readings

1. Cohn, Theodore H. 2012. *Global Political Economy*. New York: Pearson.
2. Oatley, Thomas. 2012. *International Political Economy*. New York: Pearson.
3. Mittelman, James H. (2000b) Globalization: Captors and Captive. *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 3: 917-929.
4. Stiglitz, Joseph E. (2002) *Globalization and Its Discontents*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company.
5. Scholte, Jan Aart. (2000) *Globalization: A Critical Introduction*. London: Macmillan.
6. Stephen Clarkson, *Does North America Exist? Governing the Continent after NAFTA and 9/11* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2008).

Course Title

IR 407: State, Civil Society, and Human Rights

Course Objective

This course explores the role of States and their relations with civil societies in addressing human rights concerns. Various theories and concepts of State and Civil Society will be reviewed with relevant case studies.

Course Outline

Part I: State

- Rise of modern nation-state: nationalism
- Theories of State and sovereignty
- State as class instrument and state as autonomous actor
- Nation as imagined community

Part II: Civil Society

- The Concept of Civil Society
- Evolution and development of the concept of Civil Society up to the present
- State and civil society; nature of civil society in the developed and developing world

Part III: Human Rights

- The Concept of Human Rights: evolution and development of human rights; the concept and theories of Human Rights; universalism vs. pluralism; civil vs. economic; religion vis-a-vis
- Human Rights. Death Sentence; Discrimination; Feminism. Rights of Minorities
- Human Rights in World Politics: Human Rights as Foreign Policy Instrument
- The UN System and Human Rights
- Relations between Human Rights, national development and world peace.
- Role of NGO and INGO
- International Human Rights Instruments.
- Enforcement of Human Rights: European Commission: National Commission.

Suggested Readings

1. Rajni Kothari ed. State and nation building.
2. Alfred Stepan. State and Society.
3. Phyllis Deanne. State and the Economic System.
4. Innis L. Claude. State and the Global System.
5. Andrea L. Bonnicksen. Civil Rights and Liberties; Principles of Interpretation.

6. Hannun (ed.) Guide to International Human Rights.
7. Sieghart. The International Law of Human Rights.
8. Rubin and Spine (ed.) Human Rights and the US Foreign Policy.
9. B.G. Rameharan. The Concept and Present Status of the International protection of Human Rights.

Course Title

IR 408: Global Public Policy

Course Objective

This course introduces students to the basic concepts and practices in global public policy analysis. It allows students to study how various institutions, interests, and ideas shape public policy making at three levels: national, regional, and international. Case studies on policymaking in the contexts of Bangladesh, SAARC, and UN will be analyzed covering a wide range of issues in development, human rights, and national security. Emphasis will be given to understanding the politics of policy making at various stages from problem definition, agenda-setting and issue framing to policy formulation, policy implementation, and policy evaluation. The ethics of policy making, the role of scientific evidence in policy making, the influence of power politics on policy process, and the role of advocacy coalitions will be studied. Students will be encouraged to challenge the concept of 'rational' policymaking process and study the extent to which contemporary policy making processes respond to the demands for human rights and gender sensitivity.

Course Outline

- Global Public Policy: Basic Concepts
- Theories of Public Policy Analysis
- Public Policy Cycle
- Problem Definition, Agenda Setting, Issue Framing
- Policy formulation process
- Policy implementation process
- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Policy Change
- Interests, Institutions, Ideas, and Individuals in Policymaking Process
- Ethics and Policymaking
- Cost Benefit Analysis and the Rational Policy Process
- A Critique of the Rational Policy Process
- Role of Advocacy Coalition in Policy Process
- Human Rights, Gender-Sensitivity and Global Policymaking
- Case Studies:
 - Bangladesh: Understanding Policy Decisions behind Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant
 - SAARC: Explaining Challenges to Regional Integration in South Asia
 - United Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals at the National Levels

Suggested Readings

1. Weible, Christopher M. and Sabatier, Paul A, eds. 2017. *Theories of the Policy Process*. New York: Westview Press.
2. Reinickie, Wolfgang H. 1998. *Global Public Policy: Governing without Government?* Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.
3. Dunn, William N. 2018. *Public Policy Analysis: An Integrated Approach*. New York: Routledge.
4. Stone, Deborah. 2012. *Policy Paradox: The Art of Political Decision Making*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co.

Course Title

IR 409: Political Psychology

Course Outline

- Introduction: Psychology and Rationality
- Cold Cognition I: Heuristics, Biases, and Prospect Theory
- Cold Cognition II: Updating, Learning, Signaling, and Predicting
- Hot Cognition I: Motivated Reasoning, Images, Stereotypes and Perceptions
- Hot Cognition II: Emotions, Morality, Taboos and Indivisible Issues
- Dispositions I: Personality, Operational Codes, Integrative Complexity
- Dispositions II: Values, Ideology, and Culture
- Intergroup I: Small Groups, Social Categorization, and Social Identity
- Intergroup II: Honor, Reputation, Status, Reciprocity, Revenge
- Intergroup III: National, Subnational, and Supranational Identity
- Violence as Cause and Effect: Political Violence and Exposure to Threat and Repression
- Genetic, Neurobiological and Evolutionary
-

Suggested Readings

1. Lake, David A., and Robert Powell. 1999. "International Relations: A Strategic-Choice Approach." In *Strategic Choice and International Relations*, ed. David A. Lake and Robert Powell. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
2. Verba, Sidney. 1961. "Assumptions of Rationality and Non-Rationality in Models of the International System." *World Politics* 14 (1): 93-117.
3. Levy, Jack S. 1997. "Prospect Theory, Rational Choice, and International Relations." *International Studies Quarterly* 41 (1): 87-112.
4. Haas, Mark L. 2001. "Prospect theory and the Cuban missile crisis." *International Studies Quarterly* 45 (2): 241-270.
5. Levy, Jack S. 1994. "Learning and foreign policy: sweeping a conceptual minefield." *International Organization* 48 (2): 279-312.
6. Jervis, Robert. 1970. *The Logic of Images in International Relations*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. Chapters 1-2.
7. Hermann, Charles F. 1990. "Changing Course: When Governments Choose to Redirect Foreign Policy." *International Studies Quarterly* 34 (1): 3-21.
8. Reiter, Dan. 1994. "Learning, Realism, and Alliances: The Weight of the Shadow of the Past." *World Politics* 46 (4): 490-526.
9. Snyder, Richard C., H.W. Bruck, and Burton Sapin. 1962. "Decision-Making as an Approach to the Study of International Politics." In *Foreign Policy Decision-Making*, ed. Richard C. Snyder, H.W. Bruck, and Burton Sapin. Glencoe, IL: Free Press.
10. Fearon, James. 1997. "Tying Hands versus Sinking Costs: Signaling Foreign Policy Interests." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 41 (1): 68-90.
11. Chang, Welton, and Philip E. Tetlock. 2016. "Rethinking the training of intelligence analysts." *Intelligence and National Security* 31 (6): 903-920.

Section III

Master of Social Sciences Programmes

The Department aims to address and cover the wide ranging multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary issues in teaching and research in the broad field of International Relations. Given the changing nature and scope of IR in an increasingly globalized and interconnected world, it is important to have several streams of Masters programme in the department based on the major sub-fields. It will open up options for the students to specialize in these sub-fields. Faculty members can also further develop their specialisation through in-depth research and teaching opportunities. In this connection, the Department proposes five streams of specialisation:

- MSS in International Relations
- MSS in Security Studies
- MSS in International Political Economy
- MSS in South Asian Studies and
- MSS in Globalization and Governance.

These streams are in line with the existing practices in many departments in the University of Dhaka.

MSS in International Relations

Objective of the Programme

The MSS programme deals with a wide range of issues of contemporary relevance in global politics. It is designed in a way that gives students freedom to choose courses from a broad array of thematic areas, world regions and country-specific study for specialization. The MSS programme provides students with knowledge, skill and techniques that enable them to pursue a career in academia, international organizations, NGOs, journalism, MNCs and the government sector.

Programme Structure

Total Number of Course Units: 8 (including 6 taught courses)

Total Number of Credit Hours: 32

Total Marks: 800

Semester	Courses	Credits/Course	Marks/ Course
Semester I	(A) Compulsory Courses IR 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IR 502: Advanced Research Methodology (B) Core Courses IR 503: Political Economy of Global Development IR 504: Global Security Studies	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
Semester II	(C) Thematic Courses (any one) IRSS 505: Peace and Conflict Resolution IR 506: International Terrorism IR 507: State, Religion, and International Politics IR 508: International Crime and Punishment IR 509: Women and Social Change in the Contemporary World IR 510: Ethnicity and Nationalism	4	100
	(D) Country Studies (any one) IR 511: India Affairs IR 512: China Affairs IR 513: Japan Affairs IR 514: US Affairs IR 515: Russia Affairs	4	100
	(A) Regional Area Studies (any one) IR 516: South Asian Affairs IR 517: Southeast Asian Affairs IR 518: East Asian Affairs IR 519: Middle East and Central Asian Affairs IR 520: European Affairs IR 521: North American Affairs IR 522: Latin American Affairs IR 523: African Affairs IR 524: Oceania Affairs	4	100
	Internships/Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

MSS in Security Studies

Objective of the Programme:

The MSS in Security Studies programme provides in-depth knowledge and understanding of the international security and strategic studies of the contemporary world. The course is designed to cover different schools of security studies to prepare the potential students in exploring complex challenges of the post-9/11 world. This MSS programme views security from a broad theoretical and historical perspective. It juxtaposes traditional security concerns in the context of post-traditional security arenas- development, economics and human rights. Students will be benefitted focusing on topics including strategy, foreign policy, intelligence, national security, military analysis, regional security and conflict resolution. Graduates from this MSS programme will be experts to serve as academics, administrators, diplomats, military and civil servants, policy analysts and consultants in public and private sectors.

Programme Structure

Total Number of Course Units: 8 (including 6 taught courses)

Total Number of Credit Hours: 32

Total Marks: 800

Semester	Courses	Credits/ Course	Marks/Course
Semester I	(A) Compulsory Courses IRSS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IRSS 502: Advanced Research Methodology (B) Core Courses (Any two) IRSS 503: Global Security Studies IRSS 504: Terrorism and Political Violence IRSS 505: Non-Traditional Security Issues	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
Semester II	(C) Thematic Courses (Any one) IRSS 506: War Studies IRSS 507: Maritime Security IRSS 508: Arms Control and Disarmament IRSS 509: Gender and Security IRSS 510: Intelligence and Security IRSS 511: Environment, Resources, and Security IRSS 512: Cyber Security and Informatics IRSS 513: International Peace Support Operations	4	100
	(D) Regional Area Studies Courses (any one) IRSS 514: Security Issues in South Asia IRSS 515: Security Issues in East Asia IRSS 516: Security in Southeast Asia IRSS 517: Security Issues in Europe IRSS 518: Security Issues in the Middle East IRSS 519: Security Issues in North America IRSS 520: Security Issues in Africa	4	100
	Internships/ Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

MSS in International Political Economy

Objective of the Programme:

The MSS in International Political Economy programme explores main theoretical assumptions, methods and research areas of International Political economy as a discipline. This Master's programme concentrates on the critical understanding, and analysis of developments in international political economy. Students will be benefitted with critical analytical insights into contemporary issues such as globalization, trans-nationalism, and theories of development and governance. On the successful completion of the course, students will have a deeper understanding of international political economy, and be able to apply different approaches to contemporary issues in the practical arena of public, private and non-profit sector.

Programme Structure

Total Number of Course Units: 8 (including 6 taught courses)

Total Number of Credit Hours: 32

Total Marks: 800

Semester	Courses	Credits/Course	Marks/Course
I	<p>(A) Compulsory Courses IRIPE 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IRIPE 502: Advanced Research Methodology</p> <p>(B) Core Courses (Any two) IRIPE 503: Approaches to International Political Economy IRIPE 504: Politics of International Trade Regimes and Negotiations IRIPE 505: Economic Diplomacy and Bangladesh</p>	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
II	<p>(C) Thematic Courses (any one) IRIPE 506: International Development IRIPE 507: Global Finance IRIPE 508: Political Economy of Globalization IRIPE 509: Political Economy of International Labour Migration IRIPE 510: Energy, Economy and Ecology IRIPE 511: Regionalism and Regionalization</p>	4	100
	<p>(D) Regional Area Studies Courses (any one) IRIPE 512: Political Economy of South Asia IRIPE 513: Political Economy of Europe IRIPE 514: Political Economy of Indian Development IRIPE 515: Political Economy of Chinese Development IRIPE 516: Political Economy of East Asian Development IRIPE 517: Political Economy of South-East Asian Development IRIPE 518: Political Economy of North American Development</p>	4	100
	Internships/ Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

MSS in South Asian Studies

Objective of the Programme:

The MSS in South Asian Studies programme offers an interdisciplinary framework for its students to study about the people, politics and nations of the South Asian region covering Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The programme aims to give a critical understanding of the historical developments in these states and societies, and the opportunities they have for change in the future. The multidisciplinary nature of the curriculum combines rigorous training in South Asian culture and politics with the study of various aspects and geo-strategic implications of modern South Asia. Students in this MSS programme will have the opportunity to specialize in two broad thematic areas: South Asian security; and South Asian political economy.

Programme Structure:

Semester	Courses	Credits/Course	Marks/Course
Semester I	<p>(A) Compulsory Courses IRSAS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IRSAS 502: Advanced Research Methodology</p> <p>(B) Core Courses (any two) IRSAS 503: History, Culture and Politics of South Asia IRSAS 504: South Asian Security IRSAS 505: Political Economy in South Asia</p>	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
	<p>(C) Thematic/Country Studies Courses (any two) IRSAS 506: Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia IRSAS 507: Development Issues in South Asia IRSAS 508: Energy and Environment IRSAS 509: Gender in South Asia IRSAS 510: Regional Cooperation in South Asia IRSAS 511: India Affairs IRSAS 512: Bangladesh Affairs IRSAS 513: Pakistan Affairs IRSAS 514: Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan in South Asia IRSAS 515: Myanmar and South Asia</p>	4x2=8	200
	Internships/ Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

MSS in Globalization and Governance Studies

Objective of the Programme:

The MSS in Globalization and Governance Studies programme explores issues related to governance problems and possible responses of countries at different levels: national state, local society, and the impact of global developments. The major focus of this programme is Governance and Sustainable Development and its inclusions and exclusions. Students will be familiarized with multidisciplinary theoretical insights and practical tools that will improve their capacity to analyze governance challenges and seek out their probable resolutions.

Programme Structure:

Semester	Courses	Credits/Course	Marks/Course
Semester I	<p>(A) Compulsory Courses IRGGS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IRGGS 502: Advanced Research Methodology</p> <p>(B) Core Courses(any two) IRGGS 503: Political Economy of Globalization IRGGS 504: Fundamentals of Global Governance IRGGS 505: Trade, Investment and Development</p>	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
Semester II	<p>(C) Thematic Courses(any two) IRGGS 506: State and Sovereignty in the Contemporary World IRGGS 507: Global Financial Institutions IRGGS 508: Regionalism and Regionalization IRGGS 509: International Migration IRGGS 510: Global Civil Society IRGGS 511: Transnational Crimes IRGGS 512: Gender and Globalization IRGGS 513: Democracy and Human Rights IRGGS 514: International Institutions IRGGS 515: Humanitarian Intervention IR GGS 516: International Social Movements</p>	4x2=8	200
	Internships/ Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

**Course Outlines for
MSS in International Relations**

(A) Compulsory Courses

IR 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations
IR 502: Advanced Research Methodology

(B) Core Courses

IR 503: Political Economy of Global Development
IR 504: Global Security Studies

(C) Thematic Courses (any one)

IRSS 505: Peace and Conflict Resolution
IR 506: International Terrorism
IR 507: State, Religion, and International Politics
IR 508: International Crime and Punishment
IR 509: Women and Social Change in the Contemporary World
IR 510: Ethnicity and Nationalism

(D) Country Studies (any one)

IR 511: India Affairs
IR 512: China Affairs
IR 513: Japan Affairs
IR 514: US Affairs

(A) Regional Area Studies (any one)

IR 515: South Asian Affairs
IR 516: Southeast Asian Affairs
IR 517: East Asian Affairs
IR 518: Middle Eastern Affairs
IR 519: Russia and Central Asian Affairs
IR 520: European Affairs
IR 521: North American Affairs
IR 522: Latin American Affairs
IR 523: African Affairs
IR 524: Oceania Affairs

Course Title

IR # 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations

Course Objective

This course is designed to encourage students to think critically about various theoretical approaches and their relevance in international affairs. Students will be exposed to a wide variety of theories and invited to discuss the similarities and dissimilarities among them. The fundamental assumptions of each theories and their applicability in analyzing pressing issues in world politics will be discussed.

Course Outline

- Theories and the Origin of IR as an academic Discipline
- Importance of Studying IR Theories
- Classical Realism
- Neorealism
- Neo-Classical Realism
- Classical Liberalism
- Neo-Liberal Institutionalism
- Marxism
- Neo-Marxism
- Dependency Theory
- World Systems Theory
- Postmodernism
- Feminism
- Green Theory

Suggested Readings

1. Burchill, Scott, Andrew Linklater, Richard Devetak, Jack Donnelly, Matthew Paterson, Christian Reus-Smit and Jacqui Tru. 2005. *Theories of International Relations*. New York: Palgrave.
2. Richmond, Oliver. 2008. *Peace in International Relations*. London and New York: Routledge.
3. Fukuyama, Francis. 1989. *The End of History*. National Interest, Summer.
4. Williams, Paul D. 2018. *Security Studies: An Introduction*. London and New York: Routledge.
5. Morgenthau, Hans J. 1960. *Politics Among Nations*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
6. Carr, E.H. 1946. *The Twenty Years' Crisis 1919-1939*. London: MacMillan.

Course Title

IR 502: Advanced Research Methodology

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various methodologies for researching social science issues in general and international affairs in particular. It is divided into five parts: students will first learn how to plan for an empirical research. They will then develop knowledge of how to construct a research design. In the third stage, they will discuss how to implement a research design by employing various data collection strategies. In the next two steps, they will learn how to analyse data and report data. Various theoretical and conceptual discussions will be blended with empirical evidence.

Course Outline

Part I: Research Planning

- Identifying a Research Topic
- Reviewing the Literature
- Theoretical Framework

Part II: Research Design

- Typology of Research Methods:
 - Quantitative Method vs Qualitative Method
 - Mixed Method
- Descriptive Research Design
- Sampling, Reliability and Validity

Part III: Research Implementation

- Ethics in Social Research
- Data Collection Strategies: Survey Method; Focus Group Discussion; Key Informant Interviews; Participant Observation
- Document Review, Internet Search and Secondary Analysis

Part IV: Analysis and Interpretation

- Quantitative Data Management; Quantitative Data Analysis
- Inferential Analysis: Variance Analysis; Regression Analysis
- Qualitative Data Analysis: Ethnography, Grounded Theory, Process-Tracing

Part V: Reporting

- Style of Presentation
- Report Writing

Suggested Reading

1. George, Alexander L. and Andrew Bennet. 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
2. Ragin, Charles C (1994). *Constructing Social Research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
3. Williams, Malcolm. 2003. *Making Sense of Social Research*. London: Sage. Chapter 10, pp. 188-205.
4. Van Evera, Stephen. 1997. *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press. Chapters 4 and 5, and Appendix, pages 97-116; 123-128.

Course Title

IR 502: Political Economy of Global Development

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various theories and approaches to international development and their linkage with political economy. It begins with contending theories of IPE and then encourages students to survey the issues related to trade, aid, finance, and development. Particular attention is given to studying various international financial institutions and their role in governing the global economy. The role of State, Market, and NGOs are widely discussed, and the concepts of human development, sustainable development and bottom-up approach to development are widely discussed.

Course Outline

- Origin and Development of Political Economy
- Theoretical Approaches to the Study of Political Economy: Mercantilist, Liberal, and Marxist approaches
- Definitions of Development
- The Liberal Perspective of Development
- The Radical Perspective on Development
- The Statist Perspective on Development
- World Economic Order and its Limits
- National Development: Concepts and Measurements
- Human Development: Concepts and Measurements
- Sustainable Development: Concepts and Measurements
- Role of NGOs and CSOs in Global Development
- Role of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in Global Development
- Role of Technology in Global Development
- Gender, Environment, and Development
- Energy and Development
- In Search of a Post-Development Agenda

Suggested Readings

1. Rist, Gilbert. 2014. *The History of Development: From Western Origins to Global Faith*. London: Zed Books.
2. Roberts, J. T. et. Al. 2015. *The Globalization and Development Reader*. Sussex: Wiley Blackwell.
3. Currie-Alder, B., Kanbur, R., Malone, D. and Medhora, R. (eds). 2014. *International Development: Ideas, Experience, and Prospects*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Nayyar, Deepak. 2012. *Trade and Globalization*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Nayyar, Deepak. 2012. *Liberalization and Development*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Course Title

IR 504: Global Security Studies

Course Objective

This advanced level course provides an opportunity for students to analyse the theories and practices in global security studies. After reviewing the history, approaches and theories of security studies, students will survey various traditional and non-traditional security challenges and the grey area between them. The challenges of arms control and disarmament, the state of deterrence and unconventional weapons proliferation, changing nature of war, and covert action are often considered as traditional security issues having direct bearing on the state and its perception of security. By contrast, HIV/AIDS, climate change, women and children's protection and immigrants' integration are constructed as non-traditional or human security. It is often debated that terrorism, insurgency, and irregular warfare tactics often lie in the grey zone between traditional and non-traditional security. Students will be encouraged to take understand the major security actors in the world, as well as the discrepancy between their rhetoric (declaratory) and actual (empirical) security postures, and their implications for international security.

Course Outline

- Origin and Development of Global Security Studies
- Traditional and Non-Traditional Approaches to Global Security Studies; Theories of Global Security Studies
- Arms Control and Disarmament
- Nuclear Deterrence vs. Pre-emption; Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Theories of War; Changing Nature of War; Laws of Warfare and their Relevance in the 21st Century
- Modern Technology, Mercenaries, and Private Military Contractors in International Security
- Intelligence, Covert Action, and International Security
- Terrorism, Insurgency, and Irregular Warfare: Theory and Practice
- Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency: Theory and Practice
- Ethnic Conflicts and Civil War
- Peacekeeping, peacemaking, Peace enforcement, and Peace building
- HIV/AIDS and Global Pandemics
- Climate Change and Environmental Security
- Women and Children in Global Security
- Immigration, Integration, and National Security Debates in the Post-9/11 Era

Suggested Readings

1. Williams, Paul. D. 2018. *Security Studies: An Introduction*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
2. Colins, Alan. 2016. *Contemporary Security Studies*.
3. d'Appollonia, Chebel and Reich, Simon. 2008. *Immigration, Integration and Security: America and Europe in Comparative Perspective*. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.
4. Hoffman, Bruce. 2006. *Inside Terrorism*. New York: Columbia University Press.
5. Reveron, Derek S. 2016. *Exporting Security: International Engagement, Security Cooperation, and the Changing Face of the U.S. Military*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press.

Course Title

IR505: Peace and Conflict Resolution

Course Objective

This course introduces students to contemporary debates in the study of peace and conflict and their relevance in International Relations. It has two parts. The first offers a theoretical grounding in the concepts of peace and conflict. The second examines the challenges of peace and the methods of conflict resolution. Topics covered in the course include theories and history of peace and conflict, tools of conflict mapping and research, the changing dynamics of peacemaking, peace enforcement, and peace building. Students will also get a chance to study ethical issues in conflict resolution and peace studies. This is an advanced graduate-level optional course for students of IR.

Course Outline

- The Concepts of Peace
- Orthodox IR Theories and Peace Studies: Liberal, Realist, and Marxist Approaches
- Alternative IR Theories and Peace Studies: Critical and Post-Structuralist Approaches
- Conflict Resolution: Concepts, Definitions, and Evolution
- Measuring Conflict and Peace
- Preventing Violent Conflict
- Containing Violent Conflict
- Ending Violent Conflict: Peacemaking
- Afghanistan War, Iraq War and the Challenges of Peace
- Postwar Reconstruction, State building and Peace building
- Reconciliation
- Climate, Gender, and Conflict Resolution
- Humanitarian Intervention and Conflict Resolution
- The Past, Present and Future of Peace and Conflict Studies

Suggested Readings

1. Barry, Ban. 2017. *Harsh Lessons: Iraq, Afghanistan and the Changing Character of War*. London: IISS and Routledge.
2. Høglund, Kristine. 2007. *Peace Negotiations in the Shadow of Violence*. Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff.
3. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). 2017. *The IISS Armed Conflict Survey 2017*. London: Routledge.
4. Nadin, Peter, Patrick Cammaert, and Vesselin Popovski. 2015. *Spoiler Groups and UN Peacekeeping*. London: IISS and Routledge.
5. Ramsbotham, Oliver, Tom Woodhouse, and Hugh Miall. 2011. *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
6. Richmond, Oliver, and Jason Franks. 2011. *Liberal Peace Institutions: Between Statebuilding and Peacebuilding*. Edinburgh, UK: Edinburgh University Press.
7. Richmond, Oliver. 2005. *The Transformation of Peace*. New York: Palgrave.
8. Richmond, Oliver. 2008. *Peace in International Relations*. London and New York: Routledge.

Course Title

IR 506: International Terrorism

Course Objective

This course introduces students to the theories, concepts, and methods in the study of terrorism and counterterrorism. Students are expected to develop critical analytical skills in assessing the evolving threats of terrorism and the responses of states, regional actors, and the international community in dealing with the threats. The course will allow the participants to study various contemporary case studies such as the Al Qaeda and Islamic State, and their tactics, and terrorist funding methods. They will be encouraged to study how high profile terrorist attacks around the world provide unique insights into the ideologies, organizational structure, and modus operandi of a wide range of terrorist actors (cells, groups, and networks). The professional role of security and intelligence services and their efforts to cooperate in counterterrorism, and the counterterrorism strategies of various actors will be discussed.

Course Outline

- Terrorism Studies:
 - Origin and Development; Approaches and Theories
- Typology of Terrorism:
 - Domestic, international, and transnational terrorism; State terrorism, state-sponsored terrorism, and non-state terrorism; Right-wing, left-wing, ethno-separatist, and eco-terrorism.
- The Network vs. the Lone-Wolf Terrorists:
 - Al Qaeda, ISIS, and their Global Affiliates
- Technology, Media, and Online radicalization
- Terrorist Tactics and Strategies; Terrorist Funding Methods
- Suicide Terrorism:
 - Trends, Analyses, Motivations
- Counterterrorism (CT) Approaches:
 - National Security Model, Criminal Justice Model, Public Health Model.
- Western CT Strategies:
 - The Cases of U.S., U.K. and European Union
- South Asian CT Strategies:
 - The Cases of Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan
- Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing: National, Regional, and Global Practices
- Analysis of High Profile Terrorist Incidents:
 - U.S. (9/11); UK (London Bombings); Russia (Moscow Theater Hostage Crisis)
 - Indonesia (Bali Bombings), India (Mumbai Attacks)
- Intelligence and CT:
 - Role of Intelligence in CT; CT Intelligence Cooperation Practices and their Limits;

Suggested Readings

1. Silke, Andrew, ed. 2018. *Routledge Handbook of Terrorism and Counterterrorism*. New York. Routledge.
2. Hoffman, Bruce. 2006. *Inside Terrorism*. New York: Columbia University Press.
3. Sageman, Marc. 2017. *Misunderstanding Terrorism*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.
4. Pillar, Paul. 2003. *Terrorism and U.S. Foreign Policy*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution Press.

Course Title

IR 507: State, Religion, and International Politics

Course Objective

This course offers an in-depth analysis of the linkages between state, religion and international politics. It has two parts. First it discusses the history and theories of major religious creeds. It then explores how major religions interact with each other and the effect of such interplays on international politics.

Course Outline

Part I: Theoretical Issues

- The Advent of Religion
- Religion as a source of moral values and social thought
- Religion as a political ideology: Functions and Types
- Theocracy: Origin and Growth
- Religion and Modernity: Comparative Views of Religion toward Democracy, Nationalism, Secularism, Economic Development, and Globalization
- Religion, Conflict, and Military and Peace
- Religion in Domestic and Foreign Policy Making
- Christianity, Judaism, Islamism, Hinduism and Buddhism: Dynamics, Trends and Implications for Politics

Part II: Major Religions and their Interplay

- Christianity: Origin, Relevance of Sacred Sources to Politics, Developments in Church-State relations; Developments of Sectarianism in Christianity
- Judaism: Origin, Relevance of Sacred Sources to Politics, Rise of Zionism; Influence of Zionism in Israel's Foreign and Security Policy
- Islamism: Origin, Relevance of Sacred Sources to Politics, Early Islamic Expansionism; Sectarianism in Islam; Violent Extremism in the name of Islam; Modern Islamic Theocratic States – Saudi Arabia and Iran
- Hinduism: The Hindutva Movement and its effect on Indian Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy
- Buddhism: Origin, Relevance to Atheism; Early Expansion of the Religion
- Religion and Politics in South Asia, West and Central Asia, Europe, and North and Latin America
- Influence of Religion on Foreign Policies of Selected States such as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, United States, and United Kingdom

Suggested Readings

1. Snyder, Jack. 2011. *Religion and International Relations Theory*. New York: Columbia University Press.
2. Fitzgerald, Timothy. 2000. *The Ideology of Religious Studies*. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Fitzgerald, Timothy. 2011. *Religion and Politics in International Relations: The Modern Myth*. New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.
4. Jeffrey. 2007. *Introduction to International Relations and Religion*. London: Pearson Longman.

Course Title

IR 508: International Crime and Punishment

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various forms of international crime and the legal-judicial instruments to punish the offenders. It highlights the fact that civilian populations around the world have been suffering from armed conflicts that occurred either at the domestic or international levels. They were ill-treated, tortured, enslaved or killed, women were raped and even the children were not spared by the adversaries in the conflict. The perpetrators always tried to justify their atrocities in the name of territorial integrity, independence and state sovereignty. The human tragedies that occurred during the WWI and WWII have surpassed all the tragedies of history. Even there after, the human sufferings have been going on unabated in the different parts of the world. The ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia or the genocide in Rwanda has caused immeasurable sufferings to the humankind. Students will be encouraged to study various international legal sources and institutional mechanisms to deal with the international crimes.

Course Outline

- Theories of International Crime and Punishment
- Typology of International Crime
- International Humanitarian Law
- The Hague Rules of 1899 and 1907
- The Charter of the UN
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- The Genocide Convention 1948
- The Four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols I & II of 1977
- The Nuremberg [1945-46] and the Tokyo [1946-48] Trials
- International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY): Mandates, Cases, and Decisions
- International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR): Mandates, Cases, and Decisions
- International Criminal Court (ICC): Mandates, Cases, and Decisions
- International Crimes Tribunal in Bangladesh: Mandates, Cases, and Decisions

Suggested Reading

1. Roth, Mitchel P. *An Eye for an Eye: A Global History of Crime and Punishment*. Reaktion Books, 2014.
2. Yee, Sienho. *International Crime and Punishment: Selected Issues*. University Press of America, 2004.
3. Natarajan, Mangai. *International Crime and Justice*. Cambridge University Press, 2014.
4. Findlay, Mark, and Ralph J. Henham. *Beyond Punishment: Achieving International Criminal Justice*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2010.
5. Archibugi, Daniele, and Alice Pease. *Crime and Global Justice: The Dynamics of International Punishment*. Polity Press, 2018.

Course Title

IR 509: Women and Social Change in the Contemporary World

Course Objective

The course will introduce the students to the key concepts in analyzing gender roles, gender power relations and gender inequality that lead to gender biased formulation of theories related to state/nation building, citizenship, nationalism. It will also analyze how gender biased theories affected formulation of rights and development policy.

Course Outline

- Feminist theory
- Feminist research methodology
- History of feminist movements: the first wave, the second wave
- Women's representation, voice, and identity
- Feminist interpretation of development
- Feminist Interpretation of State Policy, Refugee Policy and War
- Feminist Perspectives on Policymaking
- Feminist movement and Policy formulation of Intergovernmental Organizations such as UN, World Bank, and IMF.
- Feminist movement and Policy formulation in Bangladesh and South Asia
- Women and War
- War Babies
- Human Rights of Women
- Women as Refugees
- Women as Agents of Conflict Resolution
- Women and Violent Extremism
- Women, Environmental Movements, and the Rise of Eco-Feminism

Suggested Readings

1. Dobash, R. Emerson. *Women, Violence and Social Change*. Routledge, 2016.
2. Haddad, Yvonne Yazbeck, and Ellison Banks. Findly. *Women, Religion, and Social Change*. State University of New York Press, 1985.
3. *Reaction and Resistance Feminism, Law, and Social Change*. Univ of British Columbia Pr, 2008.
4. Beck-Gernsheim, Elisabeth, Judith Butler, and Lidia Puigvert. *Women & Social Transformation*. P. Lang, 2003.
5. Chitkara, M. G. *Women & Social Transformation*. A.P.H., 2001.

Course Title

IR 510: Ethnicity and Nationalism

Course Objective

This course introduces students to the theories and practise of ethnicity and nationalism. It has two sections. The first focuses on ethnicity and the second on nationalism. Students will be encouraged to immerse into the definition and typology of ethnicity and nationalism and their effects on political ideology, culture, rights, and state practices. The course concludes with the discussion on post-nationalism, and the tensions between nationalism and globalization.

Course Outline

Part I: Ethnicity

- Definition and Typology of Ethnicity
- Ethnic Classification: Us vs Them
- Social Organization of Cultural Distinctiveness
- Ethnic Identification and Political Ideology in South Asia
- Ethnic Identification and Political Ideology in South Asia
- State, Development and Ethnicity: Selective Case Studies

Part II: Nationalism

- Theories of Nationalism
- Minorities and the State
- Identity Politics, Culture and Rights
- Definitional Problems: Race, tribalism, ethnicity and nation
- Modernity and the Birth of Nation I: The Western Discourse
- Modernity and the Birth of Nation II: The Asian and African Discourse
- Nation and Alienation: The Marginalized groups
- Identity in Crisis and Post-nationalism
- Globalization and the Politics of Nationalism

Suggested Readings

1. Hans Kohn, *The Idea of Nationalism*, New York, 1951.
2. E. Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism*, London: Basil Blackwell, 1983.
3. Liah Greenfield, *Nationalism: Five Roads to Modernity*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1992.

Course Title

IR 511: India Affairs

Course Objective

The primary focus of the course is on political and security dimensions of modern India. The rise of India in the contemporary international relations draws attention of nations and people across the globe. Modern India has more than a billion citizens, nearly 16 percent of the world's population. India today is a reflection of millennia of interaction and exchange across a wide spectrum of cultures, civilizations, politics and security. Critical contemporary intellectual, political, and social issues—including foreign policy, security, economic and political development, and the role of historical relationships—are all being debated in India, and how these issues are addressed is of vital interest to the world community. Indian politics was revolutionized by the arrival of previously disenfranchised and politically marginalized communities and the fracturing of what was once a single party political system led by the Congress Party into a dizzying array of regional, caste-based, and religiously-oriented political parties. Indian culture and society have likewise been beset by the challenges of cultural difference asserted through religious, regional, and caste identity, while also reaching new heights of public cultural production through the explosion of cinema, television, and the internet.

Course Outline

- History of India:
 - Ancient India, Muslim India, British India, and Independent India;
- Nationalism and construction of Indian nation;
- Constitutional development of India;
- Government and politics in India;
- Economic development of India;
- Globalization and India; Indian foreign policy; non-alignment; India's relations with Pakistan, China, USA, Japan, EU, South Asian neighbors (Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka), India in global and regional institutions

Suggested Readings

1. Vishal Chandra, ed. *India and South Asia: Exploring Regional Perceptions*, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, 2015
2. Barbara D. Metcalf and Thomas R. Metcalf, *A Concise History of Modern India*, Cambridge University Press, 2006
3. Harsh V. Pant, *Contemporary Debates in Indian Foreign and Security Policy*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008
4. Ramachandra Guha, ed. *Makers of Modern India*, Penguin/Viking, 2010
5. Sumit Ganguly, ed. *India as an Emerging Power*, Frank Cass Publishers, 2005.
6. Arvind Panagariya, *India: The Emerging Giant*, Oxford University Press, Inc., 2008
7. Cohen, Stephen P., *India: Emerging Power*, The Brookings Institution, 2001
8. Karsten Frey, *India's Nuclear Bomb and National Security*, Routledge, 2006
9. D.N. Panigrahi, *India's Partition: The story of Imperialism in Retreat*, Routledge, 2004
10. Stanley Wolpert, *Gandhi's Passion: The Life and Legacy of Mahatma Gandhi*, Oxford University Press, 2001
11. Mushirul Hasan, ed. *India's Partition: Process, Strategy and Mobilization*, Oxford University Press, 2001
12. Diana L. Eck, *India: A Sacred Geography*, Harmony Books, 2012
13. Barry Buzan, "South Asia Moving Towards Transformation: Emergence of India as a Great Power", *International Studies* 2002; 39; 1
14. Mohammad Ayoob, "India Matters", *The Washington Quarterly*, 23:1, 2000, pp. 27–39.
15. Edward Luce, *In spite of Gods: The Strange Rise of Modern India*, Little, Brown, 2006
16. Ian Hall, "India's New Public Diplomacy: Soft Power and the Limits of Government Action", *Asian Survey*, Vol. 52, No. 6 (November/December 2012), pp. 1089-1110

7. Archana Pandya and David M. Malone, "India's Asia Policy: A Late Look East", *ISAS Special Report*, No. 02 – 25 August 2010.
3. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury, "A New Priority in India's Look East Policy: Evolving Bilateral Relations with Bangladesh", *ISAS Insights*, No. 111 – 31 August 2010
19. David Scott (2008), "The Great Power 'Great Game' between India and China: 'The Logic of Geography'", *Geopolitics*, 13: 1, 1 — 26
20. David Scott, ed. *Handbook on Indian International Relations*, Routledge, 2011
21. David M. Malone, *Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press, 2011
22. Chakrabarty, Bidyut, and Rajendra Kumar Pandey. *Indian Government and Politics*. SAGE Publications, 2008.
23. Kapila, Uma. *India's Economic Development since 1947*. Academic Foundation, 2011.
24. Guha, Ramachandra. *Democrats and Dissenters*. Allen Lane by Penguin Random House India, 2016.
25. Ghosh, Anjali. *India's Foreign Policy*. Longman, 2009.
26. Hansel, Mischa, Raphaëlle Kahn, and MéliSSa Levaillant. *Theorizing Indian Foreign Policy*.
27. Shukla, Subhash. *Foreign Policy of India*. Anamika, 2007.
28. Malone, David, C. Raja Mohan, and Srinath Raghavan. *Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press, 2017.

Course Title

IR 512: China Affairs

Course Objective

The course provides opportunities for students to broaden and deepen understanding of modern China in the broad areas such as Chinese society, politics, economy and international relations. The emphasis is on China's political and social development; i.e. the changing structure, use, and distribution of power in China from the middle of the 19th century to the present. Another area of emphasis is on China's international relations in bilateral and multilateral aspects. It also deals with critical dimension of China's rise as a global power and its impact on Asia and beyond. Finally, this course will assist in understanding today's self-perception of China.

Course Outline

Fall of imperial China

- Origins, Development, and Victory of the Chinese Communist revolution
- The Rule and Legacy of Chairman Mao Zedong
- The Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution
- Economic Reform
- Cultural Opening and Political Upheaval (especially the Tiananmen crisis) in the era of Deng Xiaoping
- Evolution of Chinese politics in post-Deng China,
- Politics in Tibet, the Muslim areas of China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan
- China-based regional order (1300-1900)
- Foreign policy of communist China
- Transformation of Sino-Soviet and Sino-American relations in the Cold War era
- China and the Third World
- China's relations with Japan
- China-ASEAN relations
- China's foreign and security policy toward the Korean Peninsula
- Contemporary Sino-Russia relations
- China's foreign and security policy toward South Asia (India, Pakistan and Bangladesh)
- One Belt One Road Initiative: Origin and Development; Regional and Global Implications
- China in the multilateral organizations such as the UN, WTO
- China-APEC relations
- Shanghai Cooperation Organization and China's Foreign Policy

Suggested Readings

1. Immanuel C.Y. Hsu, China Without Mao: The Search for a New Order
2. Petter Van Ness, Revolution and Chinese Foreign Policy
3. China's Foreign Relations: A Chronicle of Events (1949-1988)
4. Jphn King Fairbank, The United States and China, Third Edition
5. Journals: China Quarterly; Current History; Foreign Affairs

Course Title

IR 513: Japan Affairs

Course Objective

This course will offer an opportunity for students to focus on Japan's history, politics, economy, and foreign and security policies. After a thorough investigation into the history of Japan, it explores the role of political parties, interest groups, and the civil society and armed forces in shaping the Japanese politics. It then reviews Japan's development strategies and the political economy of Japan. The final part of the course devote attention to salient features in Japan's bilateral and multilateral relations in the Asian and global settings.

Course Outline

Socio-historical Background

- Introduction
- People, Society and Culture
- The Tokugawa Era
- The Meiji Restoration and Modernization of Japan
- The Occupation and Post-war Reforms

Politics in Japan

- The 1955 System
- Constitution of Japan
- Will the LDP Ever Lose?
- Goodbye to Bureaucrats vs. Politicians?
- Interest Groups: Big Business, Small Business, Media
- Will Japan Amend its Constitution?

Economy of Japan

- The Developmental State
- The Economic Policy Breakdown: The Bubble Economy
- The Politics of Economic Reform
- Aging Society and Inequality
- Immigration policies

Security and Foreign Relations

- Japan's Foreign Policy: Conceptual Dimension
- Japanese Foreign Economic Policy (What are the instruments and institutions of Japanese foreign economic policy? How are trade and aid linked to security and grand strategy?)
- Japan and Old World Orders
- Modernizing Japan, Imperial Japan, and Client Japan.
- Relations between Japan and the Great Powers Past and Present: China, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States.
- Cold War, Post-Cold-War, Post-9/11
- The Bilateral View: US-Japan Relations
- The Regional View: From the Guam to the Fukuda Doctrines and beyond. Japanese relations with its neighbors. Collective security and confidence building in Northeast, East and Southeast Asia. The rise of China, the Northern Territories, Korean Unification, the DPRK.
- Japan and South Asia
- The Global View: Japan and the United Nations, ODA. Japan's Debates over the Gulf War, the UN Peacekeeping Bill, the Global Anti-Terrorism Campaign, and Iraq. Resource Diplomacy.

- Debates on the Future of Japan's Global Role

Suggested Readings

1. Robert A Scalapino, ed. *The Foreign Policy of Modern Japan*, University of California Press, 1977.
2. Gerald L. Curtis, ed. *Japan's Foreign Policy after the Cold War*, Southeast Asian Institute, Columbia University, 1993.
3. Joshua D. Katz et al. eds. *Japan's New World Role*, Westview, 1985.
4. Reinhard Drifte, *Japan's Foreign Policy in the 1990s*, St. Anthony's Series, Oxford, 1996.
5. Inoguchi Takashi and Purnendra Jain, eds. *Japanese Foreign Policy Today*, Palgrave, London, 2000.
6. Chalmers Johnson, "Japan in Search of a Normal Role," *Daedalus*, Vol.121, No. 4, Fall 1992.
7. Chalmers Johnson, *MITI and the Japanese Miracle* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1982), pp. 3-34 (Chapter 1, "The Japanese Miracle")
8. T. J. Pempel, *Regime Shift: Comparative Dynamics of the Japanese Political Economy* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1998), pp. 113-119 (part of Chapter 4, "Transition and Breakdown: An Era of Reconfigurations")
9. Kenneth B. Pyle, *The Making of Modern Japan*(second edition) Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath, 1996, Chapters 3-9.
10. Green, Michael. *Japan's Reluctant Realism*. New York: Palgrave, 2001, Chapter 8.
11. Joshua D. Katz et al. eds. *Japan's New World Role*, Westview, 1985.
12. Andrew Sidel, "Japan 2003: The Politics of Aging" (synopsis of speech delivered for AARP's Global Aging Program, Washington, D.C., September 25, 2003)
13. <http://www.aarp.org/international/Articles/a2003-09-25-Sidel.html>
14. Fumio Ohtake, "Aging Society and Inequality," *Japan Labor Bulletin* 38:7 (July 1999) <http://www.jil.go.jp/bulletin/year/1999/vol38-07/05.htm>
15. Sato Toshiki, "Is Japan a 'Classless' Society?" *Japan Quarterly* 48:2 (April-June 2001), 25-30
16. Aurelia George Mulgan, "Why Japan Still Matters," *Asia-Pacific Review* 12:2 (November 2005), 104-121
17. "From Pacifism to Populism," *The Economist*, 10 July 2004, pp. 20-22
18. Takashi Inoguchi and Paul Bacon, "Japan's Emerging Role as a 'Global Ordinary Power,'" *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific* 6:1 (February 2006), 1-21
19. Nobuhiro Hiwatari, "Japan in 2005: Koizumi's Finest Hour," *Asian Survey* 46:1 (January/February 2006), 22-36

Course Title

IR 514: US Affairs

Course Objective

How has the United States emerged as the lone superpower in the post-Cold War era? What are the domestic and external sources of U.S. foreign and security policy? This course will address these questions by focusing on several major episodes in U.S. history and politics. It focuses primarily on the Cold War and post-Cold War periods but looks at U.S. policies toward various regions with Asia and Europe getting more attention. In the final weeks of the course, students will debate the politics of U.S. intelligence reform, U.S. counterterrorism strategy, and the foreign policies of various U.S. administrations.

Course Outline

- American War of Independence (1776)
- The Monroe Doctrine
- Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
- U.S. Foreign Policy and the Second World War
- U.S. Decision to Drop the Atomic Bombs
- Containment Policy and Its Applications in U.S. Foreign Policy
- Korean War and U.S. Foreign Policy
- Vietnam War and U.S. Foreign Policy
- Afghanistan War and U.S. Foreign Policy
- U.S. Foreign and Security Policy during the Cold War
- Nuclear Deterrence and U.S. Military Strategy during the Cold War
- The Doctrine of Pre-emption in U.S. Security Strategy
- Post-Cold War trends in U.S. Foreign Policy
- Post-Cold War trends in U.S. National Security Strategy
- Terrorism and U.S. Foreign Policy
- 9/11 Terrorist Attacks and U.S. Responses
- Iraq War and U.S. Foreign Policy
- U.S. Foreign Policy toward the Middle East
- U.S. Foreign Policy toward South Asia
- U.S.-EU Relations
- U.S. Foreign Policy toward North America
- Global War on Terrorism and U.S. Foreign Policy
- Politics of Intelligence Reform in U.S. National Security
- Foreign Policies of Senior Bush, Bill Clinton, Junior Bush, Barrack Obama, and Donald Trump

Suggested Readings

1. Mark Atwood Lawrence, *The Vietnam War: A Concise International History* (2008)
- James Mann, *Rise of the Vulcans: The History of Bush's War Cabinet* (2004)
2. Nick Cullather, *Secret History: The CIA's Classified Account of Its Operations in Guatemala, 1952-1954*, 2nd ed(2006).
3. Bill Keller, *Open Secrets: WikiLeaks, War and American Diplomacy: Complete and Expanded Coverage from The New York Times*
4. *American Foreign Policy*. Routledge, 2006.
5. Ikenberry, G. John, and Peter Trubowitz. *American Foreign Policy: Theoretical Essays*. Oxford University Press, 2015.
6. Viotti, Paul R. *American Foreign Policy*. Polity, 2010.

7. Wiarda, Howard J., and Esther M. Skelley. *The Crisis of American Foreign Policy: The Effects of a Divided America*. Rowman & Littlefield, 2006.

Course Title

IR 515: Russian Affairs

Course Objective

This course is designed to prepare the students to conceptualize the dynamics of politics, inter-state relations, and society in newly emerged Russia and Central Asia. The disintegration of the Soviet Union has created a changed context of bilateral and multilateral interactions both in temporal and spatial terms.

Course Outline

- Evolution, Causes and Consequences of the Disintegration of the Soviet Union
- Nationalism and minority issue
- Issues and debates in new Russian foreign policy
- Emergence of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- Impact of CIS on regional Peace, Security, and Stability
- Geopolitical and geoeconomic the Central Asian states and Russia
- Extra-regional Powers in this Region

Suggested Readings

1. *Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States*. Europa Publications, 1998.
2. Fowkes, Ben. *The Disintegration of the Soviet Union: A Study in the Rise and Triumph of Nationalism*. St. Martin's Press, 1997.
3. Jonson, Lena. *Russia in Central Asia: A New Web of Relations*. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1998.
4. Paramonov, Vladimir, and Aleksey Stokov. *Russia and Central Asia: Current and Future Economic Relations*. Defence Academy of the United Kingdom, 2006.
5. Paramonov, Vladimir, and Oleg Stolpovski. *Russia and Central Asia: Multilateral Security Cooperation*. Defence Academy of the United Kingdom, Advanced Research and Assessment Group, 2008.
6. Pomfret, Richard W. T. *The Central Asian Economies since Independence*. Princeton University Press, 2006.
7. Rechner, Amy. *Russia*. Bellwether Media, 2018.
8. Vasil'ev, A. M. *Central Asia: Political and Economic Challenges in the Post-Soviet Era*. Saqi, 2001.

Course Title

IR 516: South Asian Affairs

Course Objective

This course has four thematic parts. First, it discusses South Asian history and geography. In the second and third parts, it analyzes traditional and non-traditional security threats in South Asian context. The final part focuses on political economy issues. The domestic and regional challenges to security and stability are discussed primarily through the lenses of South Asian nation-states. The limits of such as state-centric approach is also debated.

Course Outline

Part I: History and Geography

- The Historical Construction of ‘South Asia’
- The British Raj and Its Aftermath
- Geographical and Geopolitical Features of South Asia
- South Asia during the Cold War
- South Asia during the Post-Cold War
- South Asia during the Post-9/11 Era

Part II: Traditional Security Issues

- India-Pakistan War
- India-Pakistan Nuclear Arms Race
- India-Pakistan Conventional Arms Race
- Sino-India War
- Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia
- Confidence Building and Security Measures in South Asia

Part III: Non-Traditional Security Issues

- Income Inequality and Poverty in South Asia
- Pandemics and Health Security in South Asia
- Environmental Security in South Asia
- Ethnic Minorities in South Asia
- Ethno-Nationalist and Separatist Movements in South Asia
- Terrorism and Low-Intensity Conflicts in South Asia
- Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in South Asia
- Political Violence in South Asia
- Civil-Military Relations in South Asia

Part IV: Political Economy of South Asia

- Regional Trade in South Asia
- The Politics of Aid in South Asia
- Foreign Debt in South Asia
- Development Challenges in South Asia
- Globalization and South Asia

Suggested Readings

1. Bajpai, Kanti P., and Stephen P. Cohen. *South Asia after the Cold War: International Perspectives*. Westview Press, 1993.
2. Bradnock, Robert W., and Catherine Lawrence. *The Routledge Atlas of South Asian Affairs*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2016.
3. Miller, Alice Lyman., and Richard Wich. *Becoming Asia: Change and Continuity in Asian International Relations since World War II*. Stanford University Press, 2011.
4. Alam, Imtiaz. *Poverty in South Asia*. South Asian Policy Analysis Network, 2006.
5. Alamgir, Mohiuddin. *Famine in South Asia: Political Economy of Mass Starvation*. Oelgeschlager, Gunn & Hain, Publ., 1980.
6. Alauddin, Mohammad, and Samiul Hasan. *Development, Governance and Environment in South Asia: A Focus on Bangladesh*. Macmillan, 1999.
7. Alauddin, Mohammad, and Samiul Hasan. *Development, Governance and the Environment in South Asia: A Focus on Bangladesh*. St. Martin's Press, 1999.
8. Batra, Amita. *Regional Economic Integration in South Asia: Trapped in Conflict?* Routledge, 2013.
9. Benhart, John E., and George M. Pomeroy. *South Asia*. Chelsea House Publishers, 2006.
10. Brass, Paul R. *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal*. Routledge, 2013.
11. Cheema, Pervaiz Iqbal, Maqsudul Hasan. Nuri, and Ahmad Rashid. Malik. *Political Violence and Terrorism in South Asia*. Islamabad Policy Research Institute, 2006.
12. Cheema, Pervaiz Iqbal, Maqsudul Hasan. Nuri, and Ahmad Rashid. Malik. *Political Violence and Terrorism in South Asia*. Islamabad Policy Research Institute, 2006.
13. DeVotta, Neil. *An Introduction to South Asian Politics*. Routledge, 2016.
14. Dutt, Sagarika. *South Asian Security*. Routledge, 2015.
15. Ganguly, Rajat. *Autonomy and Ethnic Conflict in South and South-East Asia*. Routledge, 2012.
16. Ganguly, Sumit, Andrew Scobell, and Joseph Chinyong Liow. *The Routledge Handbook of Asian Security Studies*. Routledge, 2018.
17. Jain, Randhir B. *Environmental Security in South Asia*. L'Harmattan, 2003.
18. Jha, Raghendra. *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Economics*. Routledge, 2016.
19. Leach, Edmund Ronald, and S. N. Mukherjee. *Elites in South Asia*. University Press, 1970.
20. Madsen, Stig Toft., Kenneth Bo. Nielsen, and Uwe Skoda. *Trysts with Democracy: Political Practice in South Asia*. Anthem Press, 2011.
21. Mitra, Subrata Kumar, and R. Alison. Lewis. *Subnational Movements in South Asia*. Westview Press, 1996.
22. Najam, Adil. *Environment, Development, and Human Security: Perspectives from South Asia*. University Press of America, 2003.
23. *POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN SOUTH ASIA*. CRC PRESS, 2018.
24. Parmanand. *Political Development in South Asia*. Sterling Publishers, 1988.
25. *Poverty in South Asia: Challenges and Responses*. Oxford Univ. Press, 2007.
26. *Religious Radicalism and Security in South Asia*. Books Llc, 2012.
27. Roy, Tirthankar. *The Economy of South Asia from 1950 to the Present*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2017.
28. Sáez, Lawrence. *The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)*. Routledge, 2011.
29. Vanaik, Achin. *Globalization and South Asia: Multidimensional Perspectives*. Manohar Publishers and Distributors, 2004.

Course Title

IR 517: Southeast Asian Affairs

Course Objective

What are the salient features in Southeast Asian history, geopolitics, and geo-economics? Which factors have influenced the foreign and security policies and political economy of Southeast Asian states? This course will largely address these questions through the lenses of ASEAN member-states, and extra-regional actors in Southeast Asia. It begins with a review of Southeast Asian history and politics and then reviews the traditional and non-traditional security issues and political economy of trade, aid, and development in Southeast Asia.

Course Outline

Part I: History, Geography, and Politics

- Colonial History of Southeast Asia
- Post-Colonial History of Southeast Asia
- Cold War and Post-Cold War History in Southeast Asia
- Political Systems in Southeast Asia
- Semi-Democracy in Southeast Asia

Part II: Traditional Security Issues

- History of Inter-State Conflicts in Southeast Asia
- Vietnam War and Its Impact
- South China Sea: A Conflict Hotspot
- Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ): Origin, Impact
- Impact of Nuclearization by India, Pakistan and North Korea on SEANWFZ
- Impact on ASEAN Regional Forum on Traditional Security of Southeast Asia

Part III: Non-Traditional Security Issues

- Terrorism in Southeast Asia: Bali Bombings and Its Aftermath
- Trends in Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia
- The Rohingya Crisis and ASEAN Responses
- Irregular Migration in Southeast Asia
- Terrorist Financing in Southeast Asia
- Insurgency in Southeast Asia:
 - Case I: Insurgency in Indonesia: Aceh and West Papua
 - Case II: Insurgency in Southern Philippines
 - Case III: Insurgency in Southern Thailand
 - Case IV: Insurgency in Myanmar
- Human Security Challenges in Southeast Asia

Part IV: Political Economy of Southeast Asia

- Regional Trade in Southeast Asia
- Foreign Direct Investment in Southeast Asia
- Foreign Aid in Southeast Asia
- Asian Financial Crisis of 1997
- Globalization, Development, and Governance in Southeast Asia

Suggested Readings

1. Owen, Norman G. *Routledge Handbook of Southeast Asian History*. Routledge, 2016.
2. Singh, Daljit, and Lorraine C. Salazar. *Southeast Asian Affairs*. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2007.
3. *Southeast Asia*. ABC Clio, 2004.
4. *Southeast Asian Affairs*. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2003.
5. Weatherbee, Donald E. *International Relations in Southeast Asia: The Struggle for Autonomy*. Rowman & Littlefield, 2015.

Course Title

IR 518: East Asian Affairs

Course Objective

Although China and Japan are two large economic powers in the world and the Korean Peninsula remains one of the major hotspots in international security, there are few discussions of East Asian history, politics, and security of the East Asian region in general and East Asian countries in particular. This course will address this lacuna. It will provide a platform for graduate students to discuss contending issues in national development, political economy, and foreign and security policy in China, Japan, and Korea.

Course Outline**Part I: History, Geography and Politics**

- Historical Origin of East Asia
- Geopolitical and Geo-economic Importance of East Asia
- Geo-Strategic Importance of East Asia
- U.S. Foreign Policy toward East Asia
- Comparative Political Systems in East Asia

Part II: China

- China's Foreign and Security Policy
- Rise of China and Its Impact on East Asia Security
- China's Military Modernization and East Asian Security
- Disputes in the South China Sea
- Tensions in the Taiwan Straights
- Environmental Security in China
- Human Security in China
- China's Energy Security Strategy and its Global Impact

Part III: Japan

- Japan's Foreign and Security
- Japan's Defense Posture in the 21st Century
- Japan's Re-Militarization: Challenges and Prospects
- Japan as a 'Civilian Power': Myths and Realities
- Sino-Japan Security Relations

Part IV: Korea

- South Korea's Foreign and Security Policy
- North Korea's Foreign and Security Policy
- North Korean Nuclear Crisis
- Korean Unification: Challenges and Prospects

Part V: Political Economy

- Regional Trade in East Asia
- Foreign Aid in East Asia
- Foreign Direct Investment in East Asia
- Globalization, Regionalism, and East Asian Futures

Suggested Readings

1. Ebrey, Patricia, and Anne Walthall. *East Asia: A Cultural, Social, and Political History*. Wadsworth, 2014.
2. Hoo, Tiang Boon. *Chinese Foreign Policy under Xi*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2017.
3. Hua, Shiping, Ruihua Hu, and Yoon S. Park. *East Asian Development Model: Twenty-first Century Perspectives*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2015.
4. Provine, Robert C. *East Asia: China, Japan, and Korea*. Routledge, 2002.
5. Schoppa, R. Keith. *East Asia: Identities and Change in the Modern World, 1700-present*. Pearson, 2008.
6. Zhao, Suisheng. *Chinese Foreign Policy: Pragmatism and Strategic Behavior*. M.E. Sharpe, 2004.
7. Zheng, Yushuo. *China's Foreign Policy: Challenges and Prospects*. World Scientific, 2016.
8. Zhu, Zhiqun. *New Dynamics in East Asian Politics: Security, Political Economy, and Society*. Continuum International Pub. Group, 2012.

Course Title

IR 519: Middle East and Central Asian Affairs

Course Objective

Why is the Middle East one of the most conflict-prone regions in the world? Why did the United States, under Donald Trump, wish to break away from the nuclear deal with Iran? What are long-term climate concerns in the Middle East? What are the political economy features in the region? This course will attempt to discuss these wide range of issues.

Course Outline

Part I: History, Geography, and Politics

- Colonial History of the Middle Eastern States
- Post-Colonial History of the Middle Eastern States
- Geopolitical Importance of the Middle East
- Geo-economic Importance of the Middle East
- Comparative Political Systems in the Middle East
- The Democratic Deficits in the Middle East and the Arab Spring

Part II: Traditional Security in the Middle East

- Arab-Israeli War
- The First Gulf War 1990
- The Second Gulf War/U.S. Invasion of Iraq (2003) and its Aftermath
- The Politics of Nuclear Proliferation in Middle East
- Conventional Arms Race in the Middle East
- Iran's Nuclear Crisis

Part III: Non-Traditional Security in the Middle East

- Economic Security in the Middle East
- Food Security in the Middle East
- Environmental Security and the Politics of Water-sharing in the Middle East
- Sectarian Divide in the Middle East
- Climate Change and Its Impact in the Middle East

Part IV: Political Economy of the Middle East

- Regional Trade and Investment in the Middle East
- Politics of Foreign Aid in the Middle East
- The Youth Bulge and Demographic Dividend in the Middle East

Suggested Readings

1. Held, Colbert C. *Middle East Patterns: Places, Peoples, and Politics*. Westview Press, 2006.
2. *International Relations of the Middle East*. Oxford University Press, 2016.
3. Schwedler, Jillian, and Deborah J. Gerner. *Understanding the Contemporary Middle East*. Lynne Rienner, 2008.
4. Spencer, William J. *Middle East*. McGraw Hill Higher Education, 2009.
5. Steele, Philip, and Paul Adams. *The Middle East*. Kingfisher, 2009.
6. Stewart, Dona J. *The Middle East Today: Political, Geographical and Cultural Perspectives*. Routledge, 2013.
7. Tschirgi, Dan. *Turning Point: The Arab World's Marginalization and International Security after 9/11*. Praeger Security International, 2007.

8. Weatherby, Joseph. *The Middle East and North Africa: A Political Primer*. Longman, 2002.

Course Title

IR 521: European Affairs

Course Objective

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the politics and policymaking in the European Union (EU). It begins with a discussion of EU's emergence as a global player and its relations with varied level of state actors in world politics. It then surveys the theories of European integration, the profile of principal EU actors and EU policymaking process. Next, it examines the thematic issues of foreign and security policy, justice and home affairs, counterterrorism, environment, energy security, and immigrants' integration. Participants in this course are expected to take a critical look at the evolution of European Union as a mover and shaker of world politics.

Course Outline

- Introduction to European Affairs
- European Union-U.S. Relations
- EU and Great Powers
- EU-Bangladesh Relations
- European History in the post-war Era
- BREXIT: Causes and Consequences
- Theories of European Integration
- EU Institutions and Actors
- EU Policies and Policymaking
- Russian Foreign Policy in the post-Cold War and post-Crimea annexation
- EU Foreign and Security Policy
- Justice and Home Affairs
- Terrorism and Counterterrorism in the EU
- Al Qaeda, ISIS, and the European Foreign Fighters
- Environment and Energy
- Immigrant Integration and Security in Europe

Suggested Readings

1. Biscop, Sven and Richard G. Whitman (eds). 2013. *The Routledge Handbook of European Security: Forging a Global Europe*. London and New York: Routledge.
2. Global Counsel. 2015. *BREXIT: The Impact on the UK and the EU*. London: Global Counsel.
3. Jones, Erik, Anand Menon, and Stephen Weatherill (eds). 2012. *The Oxford Handbook of the European Union*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Giegerich, Bastian. 2010. *Europe and Global Security* (London: IISS)
5. Wallace, Helen, Mark A. Pollack, and Alasdair R. Young. 2010. *Policy-Making in the European Union*. New York: Oxford University Press.
6. Cini, Michelle. 2007. *European Union Politics* (New York: Oxford University Press)

Course Title

IR 522: North American Affairs

Course Objective

This course will introduce students to the evolving dynamics of relations among the three North American countries: Canada, Mexico, the United States. It takes a comprehensive approach to the study of history, politics, geography, political economy and security of North America. Particular attention will be given to the most recent issues such as the immigration debate in the United States, the future of NAFTA, counterterrorism and responses to transnational organized crime, and bilateral relations after Donald Trump came to power in the United States.

Course Outline

Part I: Canada

- Postwar History and Politics of Canada
- Cold War History and Politics of Canada
- Post-Cold War History and Politics of Canada
- Canada's Defense Policy
- Canada's Foreign Policy
- Canada's Security Policy

Part II: Mexico

- Postwar History and Politics of Mexico
- Cold War History and Politics of Mexico
- Post-Cold War History and Politics of Mexico
- Mexico's Defense Policy
- Mexico's Foreign Policy
- Mexico's Security Policy

Part III: United States

- Postwar History and Politics of the United States of America
- Cold War History and Politics of the United States of America
- Post-Cold War History and Politics of the United States of America
- U.S. Defense Policy
- U.S. Foreign Policy
- U.S. Security Policy

Part IV: Bilateral and Regional Relations

- Bilateral Relations:
 - Canada-U.S.
 - Canada-Mexico
 - Mexico-U.S.
- Regional Issues
 - The Future of NAFTA
 - The Future of Border Control
 - The Future of Drug War
 - The Future of Immigration Control
 - EU-North America Relations

Suggested Readings

1. *American Foreign Policy*. Routledge, 2006.
2. Barker, Thomas. *North American Criminal Gangs: Street, Prison, Outlaw Motorcycle, and Drug Trafficking Organizations*. Carolina Academic Press, 2012.
3. Camp, Roderic A. *Mexico: What Everyone Needs to Know*. Oxford University Press, 2017.
4. Clancy, Vivienne M. *United States Border Issues*. Nova Science Publishers, Incorporated, 2011.
5. Coerver, Don M., Suzanne B. Pasztor, and Robert Buffington. *Mexico: An Encyclopedia of Contemporary Culture and History*. ABC-CLIO, 2004.
6. Edwards, Lee, and Elizabeth Edwards Spalding. *A Brief History of the Cold War*. Regnery Publishing, 2016.
7. Hakim, Peter, and Robert E. Litan. *The Future of North American Integration: Beyond NAFTA*. Brookings Institution Press, 2002.
8. Hook, Steven W., and John W. Spanier. *American Foreign Policy since World War II*. CQ Press, 2019.
9. Huck, James D. *Mexico: A Global Studies Handbook*. ABC-CLIO, 2008.
10. Jackson, Robert J. *North American Politics: Canada, USA, and Mexico in a Comparative Perspective*. Pearson Prentice Hall, 2007.
11. Kaplan, Lawrence S. *Recent American Foreign Policy; Conflicting Interpretations*. Dorsey Press, 1968.
12. Oachs, Emily Rose. *North America*. Bellwether Media, 2016.
13. Porter, Malcolm, and Keith Lye. *North America*. Cherrytree Books, 2008.
14. Snow, Donald M. *Cases in American Foreign Policy*. Pearson, 2013.
15. Whiting, Van R. *The Political Economy of Foreign Investment in Mexico: Nationalism, Liberalism, and Constraints on Choice*. Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.
16. Winnick, Nick. *Canada U.S. Relations*. Weigl Educational Publishers, 2008.

Course Title

IR 523: Latin American Affairs

Course Objective

This course begins with a description of Latin American history, geopolitical, geo-economic, and geo-strategic importance. It then focuses on bilateral and regional politico-economic-security issues. Finally, students will be encouraged to take a critical look at Latin American growth, inequality, and redistribution politics and the impact of globalization on Latin economies.

Course Outline

- Colonial and Post-Colonial History of Latin America
- Cold War History of Latin America
- Post-Cold War History of Latin America
- Geo-political importance of Latin America
- Geo-economic importance of Latin America
- Geo-strategic importance of Latin America
- Regional Integration in Latin America
- Populist Political Culture in Latin America
- State Formation in Latin America
- Bilateral relations among major Latin American Countries
- Mexican Drug Wars
- Narco-terrorism in Colombia
- International Migration in Latin America
- Latin America-U.S. Relations
- Latin America-Europe/EU Relations
- Environment and Development in Latin America
- Gender and Development in Latin America
- Economic Growth, Inequality and Re-distribution in Latin America
- Globalization and Latin America

Suggested Readings

1. *The Cambridge History of Latin America*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1988.
2. *The Cambridge History of Latin America*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1993.
3. Dawson, Alexander S. *Latin America since Independence: A History with Primary Sources*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2015.
4. Hellinger, Daniel. *Comparative Politics of Latin America: Democracy at Last?* Routledge, 2015.
5. Kirkpatrick, F. A. *Latin America: A Brief History*. Cambridge University Press, 2013.
6. Mignolo, Walter D. *The Idea of Latin America*. Blackwell, 2006.
7. Morgenstern, Scott. *Legislative Politics in Latin America*. Cambridge University Press, 2004.
8. O'Toole, Gavin. *Politics Latin America*. Routledge, 2018.
9. Philip, George D. E. *Oil and Politics in Latin America: Nationalist Movements and State Companies*. Cambridge University Press, 2006.
10. Soifer, Hillel David. *State Building in Latin America*. Cambridge University Press, 2016.

Course Title

IR 524: African Affairs

Course Objective

This course is designed to provide an in-depth analysis of African politics, security, and economic issues. After a thorough review of African history, students will be encouraged to study the political systems in major African states to explore if a regional trend can be discerned. Students will then be encouraged to study the pressing political, security, and economic issues in the African continent.

Course Outline

- Introduction to Africa: People, Geography, and Economy
- History, Philosophy and Religion in Africa
- Colonization, the Rise of Nationalism, and Decolonization in Africa
- Post-colonial politics in Africa: Nationalism, Ethnicity, Authoritarian Rule
- Post Cold War/Post Apartheid Regimes in Africa
- Politics of Economic Reforms
- Conflict and Trends in Regional West Africa: Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nigeria
- Retreating Cold Wars: Reconstruction in Mozambique and Angola
- Humanitarian Crisis and Intervention
- Genocide in Rwanda
- Poverty and Famines in Africa
- Post-9/11, Political Islam and Bush Doctrine in Africa
- Regionalism in Africa: The Case of SADC
- Southern Africa: A New Hegemon?
- Future of Africa

Suggested Readings

1. Richard Joseph. 2003. "Nation-State Trajectories in Africa." *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*. Available
2. Crocker, Chester A. (1995). The Lessons of Somalia. *Foreign Affairs*, 74(3), 2-8.
3. Ahlers, Theodore H., and Harinder S. Kohli. *Africa Reset: A New Way Forward*. Oxford University Press, 2017.
4. Alao, Charles Abiodun., and Lawrence Freedman. *African Conflicts: The Future without the Cold War*. Brassey's for the Centre for Defence Studies, 1993.
5. Brown, William, and Sophie Harman. *African Agency in International Politics*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2013.
6. Cheeseman, Nicholas. *African Politics*. Routledge, 2016.
7. Cooper, Frederick. *African History*. Cambridge University Press, 1996.
8. Duignan, Peter, and Lewis H. Gann. *Colonialism in Africa: 1870-1960*. Univ. Press, 1981.
9. Falola, Toyin, and Jessica Achberger. *The Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment: In Africa*. Routledge, 2015.
10. Møller, Bjørn. *African Conflicts: Background Factors, Motives and Patterns*. DIR, 2003.
11. Oliver, Roland, and Neville Sanderson. *The Cambridge History of Africa*. Cambridge University Press, 1985.
12. Padayachee, Vishnu. *The Political Economy of Africa*. Routledge, 2010.
13. Sood, Anil, Theodore Ahlers, Hiroshi Kato, Harinder Kohli, and Callisto Madavo. *Africa 2050 Realizing the Continent's Full Potential*. Oxford University Press, 2014.
14. Thomson, Alex. *An Introduction to African Politics*. Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group, 2016.
15. Zoubir, Yahia H., and Gregory White. *North African Politics: Change and Continuity*. Routledge, Is an Imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an Informa Business, 2016.

Course Title

IR 525: Oceania Affairs

Course Objective

This course allows students to study the geographical peculiarities of states and political entities in Oceania region and the effect of such peculiarities on their culture, history, politics, and foreign policies. In the end, students are encouraged to study the trends in militarization, nuclearization and pressing issues in Oceanic affairs.

Course Outline

- Geology and Geomorphology of Oceania
- History of Oceania
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Hawaii
 - Pacific Island States
- Politics of Oceania
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Hawaii
 - Pacific Island States
- Cultures of Oceania
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Hawaii
 - Pacific Island States
- Foreign Policy of Oceania
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Hawaii
 - Pacific Island States
- Militarization in Oceania
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Hawaii
 - Pacific Island States
- Contemporary Issues
 - Nuclear Testing
 - Tourism
 - Politics of Migration
 - Economic Development

Suggested Readings

1. “Our Sea of Islands” by Epli Hau`ofa (1999) from *Inside Out: Literature, Cultural Politics, and Identity in the New Pacific*. Ed. By V. Hereniko and R. Wilson. pp. 27–38.
2. Greg Dening. Ch. 1 from *Islands and Beaches* (1980) pp 9–34.
K.R. Howe. (2000) *Nature, Culture and History: the knowing of Oceania* pp.1–30. “Father San Vitores” from R.F. Rogers *Destiny’s Landfall: a History of Guam*.
3. Lindstrom, Lamont and Geoffrey White. (1989) “War Stories” from *The Pacific Theater: Island Representations of World War II*, ed. by Geoffrey White and Lamont Lindstrom, p. 3–40. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

4. B. L. DeGeer and A. Doury. (2000). "Nuclear Weapons Test Programs of the Different Countries" in ed F. Warner and R. Kirchman. *Nuclear Test Explosions: Environmental and Human Impacts*. pp. 13-18.
5. Albert Wendt "The coming of the white man" from *Flying Fox in a Freedom Tree* 1999 (1974).
6. Patrick V. Kirch (2010) "Peopling of the Pacific: A Holistic Anthropological Perspective." From *Annu. Rev. Anthropol.* 39:131–48
7. Afeaki, Emiliana. *Politics in Polynesia*. Institute of Pacific Studies of the University of the South Pacific, 1983.
8. Cochrane, Ethan E., and Terry L. Hunt. *The Oxford Handbook of Prehistoric Oceania*. Oxford University Press, 2018.
9. Howe, Kerry Ross. *Nature, Culture, and History: The Knowing of Oceania*. University of Hawai'i Press, 2000.
10. Keating, Paul, Allan Gyngell, George Megalogenis, Linda Jakonson, James Curran, and John Delury. *Australian Foreign Affairs*. Black Inc Books, 2017.
11. Keating, Paul, Allan Gyngell, George Megalogenis, Linda Jakonson, James Curran, and John Delury. *Australian Foreign Affairs*. Black Inc Books, 2017.
12. Moon, Jeremy. *Australian Politics and Government: The Commonwealth, the States and the Territories*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 2008.
13. Myers, David A., and Allan Patience. *The Politics of Multiculturalism in the Asia/Pacific*. Northern Territory University Press, 1995.
14. Penney, Barry, and Gina Teague. *Australia*. Kuperard, 2016.
15. Porter, Malcolm, and Keith Lye. *Australia and Oceania*. Raintree Steck-Vaughn, 2002.
16. Sargent, Richard. *Terrorism in Australia: Myth or Reality?: A Psychometric Study into the Western Australian Public's Perception of Terrorism*. 2010.

Course Outlines
MSS in Security Studies

(A) Compulsory Courses

IRSS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations
IRSS 502: Advanced Research Methodology

(B) Core Courses (Any two)

IRSS 503: Global Security Studies
IRSS 504: Terrorism and Political Violence
IRSS 505: Non-Traditional Security Issues

(C) Thematic Courses (Any one)

IRSS 506: War Studies
IRSS 507: Maritime Security
IRSS 508: Arms Control and Disarmament
IRSS 509: Gender and Security
IRSS 510: Intelligence and Security
IRSS 511: Environment, Resources, and Security
IRSS 512: Cyber Security and Informatics
IRSS 513: International Peace Support Operations

(D) Regional Area Studies Courses (any one)

IRSS 514: Security Issues in South Asia
IRSS 515: Security Issues in East Asia
IRSS 516: Security in Southeast Asia
IRSS 517: Security Issues in Europe
IRSS 518: Security Issues in the Middle East
IRSS 519: Security Issues in North America
IRSS 520: Security Issues in Africa

Course Title

IRSS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations

Course Objective

This course is designed to encourage students to think critically about various theoretical approaches and their relevance in international affairs. Students will be exposed to a wide variety of theories and invited to discuss the similarities and dissimilarities among them. The fundamental assumptions of each theories and their applicability in analyzing pressing issues in world politics will be discussed.

Course Outline

- Theories and the Origin of IR as an academic Discipline
- Importance of Studying IR Theories
- Classical Realism
- Neorealism
- Neo-Classical Realism
- Classical Liberalism
- Neo-Liberal Institutionalism
- Marxism
- Neo-Marxism
- Dependency Theory
- World Systems Theory
- Postmodernism
- Feminism
- Green Theory

Suggested Readings

1. Burchill, Scott, Andrew Linklater, Richard Devetak, Jack Donnelly, Matthew Paterson, Christian Reus-Smit and Jacqui Tru. 2005. *Theories of International Relations*. New York: Palgrave.
2. Richmond, Oliver. 2008. *Peace in International Relations*. London and New York: Routledge.
3. Fukuyama, Francis. 1989. *The End of History*. National Interest, Summer.
4. Williams, Paul D. 2018. *Security Studies: An Introduction*. London and New York: Routledge.
5. Morgenthau, Hans J. 1960. *Politics Among Nations*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
6. Carr, E.H. 1946. *The Twenty Years' Crisis 1919-1939*. London: MacMillan.

Course Title

IRSS 502: Advanced Research Methodology

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various methodologies for researching social science issues in general and international affairs in particular. It is divided into five parts: students will first learn how to plan for an empirical research. They will then develop knowledge of how to construct a research design. In the third stage, they will discuss how to implement a research design by employing various data collection strategies. In the next two steps, they will learn how to analyse data and report data. Various theoretical and conceptual discussions will be blended with empirical evidence.

Course Outline

Part I: Research Planning

- Identifying a Research Topic
- Reviewing the Literature
- Theoretical Framework

Part II: Research Design

- Typology of Research Methods:
 - Quantitative Method vs Qualitative Method
 - Mixed Method
- Descriptive Research Design
- Sampling, Reliability and Validity

Part III: Research Implementation

- Ethics in Social Research
- Data Collection Strategies: Survey Method; Focus Group Discussion; Key Informant Interviews; Participant Observation
- Document Review, Internet Search and Secondary Analysis

Part IV: Analysis and Interpretation

- Quantitative Data Management; Quantitative Data Analysis
- Inferential Analysis: Variance Analysis; Regression Analysis
- Qualitative Data Analysis: Ethnography, Grounded Theory, Process-Tracing

Part V: Reporting

- Style of Presentation
- Report Writing

Suggested Readings

1. George, Alexander L. and Andrew Bennet. 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
2. Ragin, Charles C (1994). *Constructing Social Research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
3. Williams, Malcolm. 2003. *Making Sense of Social Research*. London: Sage. Chapter 10, pp. 188-205.

4. Van Evera, Stephen. 1997. *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press. Chapters 4 and 5, and Appendix, pages 97-116; 123-128.

Course Title

IRSS 503: Global Security Studies

Course Objective

This advanced level course provides an opportunity for students to analyse the theories and practices in global security studies. After reviewing the history, approaches and theories of security studies, students will survey various traditional and non-traditional security challenges and the grey area between them. The challenges of arms control and disarmament, the state of deterrence and unconventional weapons proliferation, changing nature of war, and covert action are often considered as traditional security issues having direct bearing on the state and its perception of security. By contrast, HIV/AIDS, climate change, women and children's protection and immigrants' integration are constructed as non-traditional or human security. It is often debated that terrorism, insurgency, and irregular warfare tactics often lie in the grey zone between traditional and non-traditional security. Students will be encouraged to take understand the major security actors in the world, as well as the discrepancy between their rhetoric (declaratory) and actual (empirical) security postures, and their implications for international security.

Course Outline

- Origin and Development of Global Security Studies
- Traditional and Non-Traditional Approaches to Global Security Studies; Theories of Global Security Studies
- Arms Control and Disarmament
- Nuclear Deterrence vs. Pre-emption; Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Theories of War; Changing Nature of War; Laws of Warfare and their Relevance in the 21st Century
- Modern Technology, Mercenaries, and Private Military Contractors in International Security
- Intelligence, Covert Action, and International Security
- Terrorism, Insurgency, and Irregular Warfare: Theory and Practice
- Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency: Theory and Practice
- Ethnic Conflicts and Civil War
- Peacekeeping, peacemaking, Peace enforcement, and Peace building
- HIV/AIDS and Global Pandemics
- Climate Change and Environmental Security
- Women and Children in Global Security
- Immigration, Integration, and National Security Debates in the Post-9/11 Era

Suggested Readings

1. Williams, Paul. D. 2018. *Security Studies: An Introduction*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
2. Colins, Alan. 2016. *Contemporary Security Studies*.
3. d'Appollonia, Chebel and Reich, Simon. 2008. *Immigration, Integration and Security: America and Europe in Comparative Perspective*. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.
4. Hoffman, Bruce. 2006. *Inside Terrorism*. New York: Columbia University Press.
5. Reveron, Derek S. 2016. *Exporting Security: International Engagement, Security Cooperation, and the Changing Face of the U.S. Military*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press.

Course Title

IRSS 504: Terrorism and Political Violence

Course Objective

This course introduces students to the theories, concepts, and methods in the study of terrorism and counterterrorism. Students are expected to develop critical analytical skills in assessing the evolving threats of terrorism and the responses of states, regional actors, and the international community in dealing with the threats. The course will allow the participants to study various contemporary case studies such as the Al Qaeda and Islamic State, and their tactics, and terrorist funding methods. They will be encouraged to study how high profile terrorist attacks around the world provide unique insights into the ideologies, organizational structure, and modus operandi of a wide range of terrorist actors (cells, groups, and networks). The professional role of security and intelligence services and their efforts to cooperate in counterterrorism, and the counterterrorism strategies of various actors will be discussed.

Course Outline

- Terrorism Studies:
 - Origin and Development; Approaches and Theories
- Typology of Terrorism:
 - Domestic, international, and transnational terrorism; State terrorism, state-sponsored terrorism, and non-state terrorism; Right-wing, left-wing, ethno-separatist, and eco-terrorism. Terrorism vs Political Violence.
- The Network vs. the Lone-Wolf Terrorists:
 - Al Qaeda, ISIS, and their Global Affiliates
- Technology, Media, and Online radicalization
- Terrorist Tactics and Strategies; Terrorist Funding Methods
- Suicide Terrorism:
 - Trends, Analyses, Motivations
- Counterterrorism (CT) Approaches:
 - National Security Model, Criminal Justice Model, Public Health Model.
- Western CT Strategies:
 - The Cases of U.S., U.K. and European Union
- South Asian CT Strategies:
 - The Cases of Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan
- Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing: National, Regional, and Global Practices
- Analysis of High Profile Terrorist Incidents:
 - U.S. (9/11); UK (London Bombings); Russia (Moscow Theater Hostage Crisis)
 - Indonesia (Bali Bombings), India (Mumbai Attacks)
- Intelligence and CT:
 - Role of Intelligence in CT; CT Intelligence Cooperation Practices and their Limits;

Suggested Readings

Silke, Andrew, ed. 2018. *Routledge Handbook of Terrorism and Counterterrorism*. New York. Routledge.
Hoffman, Bruce. 2006. *Inside Terrorism*. New York: Columbia University Press.
Sageman, Marc. 2017. *Misunderstanding Terrorism*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.
Pillar, Paul. 2003. *Terrorism and U.S. Foreign Policy*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution Press.

Course Title

IRSS 505: Non-Traditional Security Issues

Course Objective

This course allows students to study the deepening and broadening of security studies with a special emphasis of non-traditional security. A wide variety of non-traditional and human security issues will be discussed in various country- and regional contexts.

Course Outline

- Understanding the Concept of Security
- Distinctions between Traditional and Non-Traditional Security
- Non-Traditional Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era
- Human Security Framework of UNDP
- Economic Security: Global Economic Crisis
- Food Security: Nutrition, Access to Food
- Health Security: HIV/AIDS, Global Pandemics
- Environmental Security: Climate, Water
- Personal Security: Human Rights, Refugee Rights
- Community Security: The Plight of Rohingyas in Myanmar
- Political Security: Political Violence, Electoral Violence
- Energy Security: Energy Basket, Potential of Nuclear Energy, Clean Energy
- Maritime Security in the Bay of Bengal
- Terrorism and Organized Crime
- Non-Traditional Security and the Role of State
- Globalization and Non-Traditional Security
- Non-Traditional Security and International Institutions
- Non-Traditional Security and the Role of Market
- Non-Traditional Security and the Role of NGOs and CSOs

Suggested Readings

1. Williams, Paul. D. 2018. *Security Studies: An Introduction*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
2. Colins, Alan. 2016. *Contemporary Security Studies*.
3. UNDP. 1994. *Human Development Report 1994*. Oxford: OUP.
4. Commission on Human Security. 2003. *Human Security Now*.
5. Hague Institute and Stimson Center. 2015. *Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance: Report of the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance*. Hague: The Hague Institute for Global Justice and Washington, D.C.: The Stimson Center.

Course Title

IRSS 506: War Studies

Course Objective

War is a fundamental part of human experience, and thereupon it is a key area of academic inquiry. The course module on war studies aims to enable the students to understand the theoretical and empirical questions with regard to war and conflict. Here the students will learn causes, objectives and consequences of war from multidisciplinary perspectives; and traditional issues – such as strategy, operational art and tactics – of war. After the completion of the module, students are expected to be adept in analysing both general and particular variables that cause war in the empirical world, alongside their deeper understanding of strategy and tactics of war.

Course outline

I. Conceptual issues:

- Why study war?
- The evolution of war in human history

II. Theories of cause of war:

- Individual as the focus: Theories on the question of aggressiveness in human behaviour, and psychological explanations for war.
- Sub state forces behind war: Theories of group decision making
- The state level analysis of war: Political, economic, and demographic theories.
- Theories of dyadic factors of war
- International system as cause of war: Theories of realism, anarchy, and the balance of power; power dynamics, cyclical theories, and historical-structural theories of war.
- Theories of civil war

III. Strategy and tactics of war

- Western and non-Western traditions
- Conventional war and nuclear war
- Limited war, low intensity conflict, proxy war.
- Theories of land, air, and naval operations
- Information, and psychological warfare

IV. Case studies

- Napoleonic wars
- The First World War
- The Second World War
- The Vietnam War
- The Gulf Wars
- The Kosovo War
- The war on terror
- The 1971 war of independence of Bangladesh
- Revolutionary war in China

Suggested Readings

1. Greg Cashman, *What Causes War? An Introduction to Theories of International Conflict* (Lanhan: Rowman & Littlefield, 2014).
2. Jack S. Levy and William R. Thompson, *Causes of War* (Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell, 2010).
3. Jack S. Levy and William R. Thompson, *The Arc of War: Origins, Escalation, and Transformation* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2011).
4. Hew Strachan, *The Direction of War: Contemporary Strategy in Historical Perspective* (New York, N.Y: Cambridge University Press, 2013).
5. Peter Paret, Gordon A. Craig and Felix Gilbert, ed., *Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986).
6. Colin S. Gray, *Modern Strategy* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999).
7. Lawrence Freedman, *Strategy: A History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013).
8. Carl Von Clausewitz, *On War*, trans. Michael Howard and Peter Paret (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1976).
9. Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*, trans. Lionel Giles (New York: Routledge, 2013).
10. Jan Angstrom and J.J. Widen, *Contemporary Military Theory: The Dynamics of War*(London: Routledge, 2015).
11. Michael A. Innes, ed., *Making Sense of Proxy Wars: States, Surrogates & the Use of Force* (Washington, D.C. : Potomac Books, 2012).
12. Jeffrey A. Larsen and Kerry M. Kartchner, ed., *On Limited Nuclear War in the 21st Century* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2014).
13. Loren B. Thompson, ed., *Low-Intensity Conflict: The Pattern of Warfare in the Modern World* (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1989).

Course Title

IRSS 507: Maritime Security

Course Objective

It is only recently that Bangladesh has attempted to articulate a maritime security and blue economy policy. The resolution of the country's longstanding maritime disputes with Myanmar and India has offered it a fresh opportunity to explore how the major powers in the world have conceived maritime security, naval defense, and economic priorities. This course will provide an in-depth analysis of maritime security theories and their applications in several country- and regional contexts.

Course Outline

- Maritime Security: Realist vs alternative theories
- Law of the Sea and its impact on maritime security
- Maritime Security in the Indian Ocean
- Maritime Security in the Pacific Ocean
- Maritime Security in the Atlantic Ocean
- Maritime Security and Naval Defense in the Indian Ocean
- China's Maritime Security Strategy
- India's Maritime Security Strategy
- Japan's Maritime Security Strategy
- U.S. Maritime Security Strategy
- Bangladesh's Maritime Security
- The Politics of Deep Sea Port
- International Institutions and Maritime Security
- Multinational Corporations and Maritime Security
- Maritime Piracy in the High Seas
- Blue Economy and Maritime Security
- Naval Exercise and Maritime Military Diplomacy

Suggested Readings

1. McNicholas, Michael. 2008. *Maritime Security: An Introduction*. Burlington, MA: Elsevier.
2. Benny, Daniel J. 2016. *Maritime Security: Protection of Marinas, Ports, Small Watercraft, Yachts, and Ships*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.
3. Mahan, Alfred T. 1890. *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783*. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co.
4. Broder, Sherry P., and Harry N. Scheiber. *Regions, Institutions and Law of the Sea: Studies in Ocean Governance*. Nijhoff, 2013.
5. Erickson, Andrew S., Lyle Goldstein, and Nan Li. *China, the United States, and 21st-century Sea Power: Defining a Maritime Security Partnership*. Naval Institute Press, 2010.
6. Gray, Colin S. *Maritime Strategy, Geopolitics, and the Defense of the West*. Published in the U.S. by Ramapo Press the National Strategy Information Center, 1986.
7. *Maritime Security*. Taylor & Francis, 2015.
8. *Maritime Strategy for Homeland Security*. U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2002.
9. Paleri, P. *Maritime Security: The Unlawful Dimension*. Magnum Books, 2010.

10. Shemella, Paul. *Global Responses to Maritime Violence: Cooperation and Collective Action*. Stanford Security Studies, an Imprint of Stanford University Press, 2016.

Course Title

IRSS 508: Arms Control and Disarmament

Course Objective

This course allows students to discuss the pressing issues in arms control and disarmament in a historical perspective. The differences between conventional and unconventional weapons and regional arms race are discussed. Students will explore the current trend in arms race in regional and global contexts. Special emphasis is given on the political nuclear strategy and the prospects of nuclear disarmament.

Course Outline

- Arms Control and Disarmament: Key Concepts and Theories
- Conventional Arms Control and Disarmament
- Unconventional Arms Control and Disarmament
- Arms Control and Disarmament during the Cold War Period
- Arms Control and Disarmament during the Post-Cold War Period
- International Agreements and Initiatives for the Control of Small Arms
- International Agreements and Initiatives for the Control of Land Mines
- Nuclear Nonproliferation Debates
- Minimum Nuclear Deterrence
- No First Use in South Asian Context
- Nuclear Weapons Free Zone
- International Arms Transfer and Arms Trade
- Regional and Global Arms Race
- Civil War and Arms Supplies
- International Laws and their Effect in Controlling Weapons Transfers
- In Search of Nuclear Disarmament
 - The Six Party Talks over North Korea
 - The P5 and Iran Talks

Suggested Readings

1. Sidhu, Waheguru Pal Singh and Ramesh, Thakur, eds. 2006. *Arms Control after Iraq: Normative and Operational challenges*. Tokyo: United Nations University.
2. Rotfeld, Adam Daniel. 2000. *Arms Control and Disarmament: A New Conceptual Approach*. New York: United Nations, Dept. for Disarmament Affairs.
3. Burns, Richard Dean. *Encyclopedia of Arms Control and Disarmament*. C. Scribner's Sons, 1993.
4. Foradori, Paolo, Giampiero Giacomello, and A. Pascolini. *Arms Control and Disarmament: 50 Years of Experience in Nuclear Education*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2018.
5. Kierulff, John. *Disarmament under International Law*. McGill-Queen's University Press, 2017.
6. Williams, Robert E., and Paul R. Viotti. *Arms Control: History, Theory, and Policy*. Praeger, 2012.

Course Title

IRSS 509: Gender and Security

Course Objective

This course allows students to explore the linkages between gender and security from multiple perspectives. Women's changing roles from victims of war to agents of peace is widely debated. Discussions on the experiences of migrants and refugee women and the regional cases of gender and security will provide in-depth analysis of how women confront and construct their roles in national, regional, and international security.

Course Outline

- The Construction of Gender in IR
- Gender and Security: Concepts, Theories, and Approaches
- Toward a Feminist Approach to Gender and Security
- Women as Agents of Security
- Women as Victims of War
- The Norms of Protection of Civilians, Women, and Children
- Role of UN in promoting Gender-sensitive Policies
- Women and Safe Migration Practices
- Social Protection of Women Migrants
- Reintegration of Women Migrants
- Gender and Security in South Asia
- Gender and Security in Europe and North America
- Gender and Security Sector Reform
- Role of Women in UN Peace Keeping
- Women in Armed Forces
- Women in National Police
- Women as Refugees
- Women in National Disasters: Contrasting Roles as Victims and Disaster Manager
- Women in Conflict Resolution
- Women in Crisis Decision-making

Suggested Readings

1. Gentry, C. E. and Shepherd, L. J. 2018. *Routledge Handbook of Gender and Security*. New York: Routledge.
2. Tickner, Ann. 1993. *Women in International Relations*. Columbia, NY: Columbia University Press.
3. Detraz, Nicholas. 2012. *International Security and Gender*. Cambridge: Polity.
4. Hansen, Lene. *Special Issue on Gender and Security*. Sage, 2004.
5. Kumari, Madhu. *Women and Development*. Random Publications, 2012.
6. Momsen, Janet Henshall. *Gender and Development*. Routledge, 2008.
7. Nandal, Santosh. *Women and Development*. Mittal Publications, 2012.

Course Title

IRSS 510: Intelligence and Security

Course Objective

This course introduces students to the fundamental concepts of intelligence and their linkages with national and international security. It begins with a discussion on the evolution of intelligence as a distinct field of study, and various approaches to the study of intelligence. It then exposes students to the concepts of intelligence cycle and intelligence community. Emphasis is given on reviewing the national intelligence cultures in various regional contexts: South Asia, North America, and Western Europe. Students are encouraged to conduct an in-depth analysis of ‘classical’ and ‘contemporary’ case studies of intelligence failures and intelligence reform practices. The course concludes with a discussion on how the integration of modern technology has brought both challenges and opportunities in security and intelligence agencies and what measures can states take to bring intelligence services under oversight mechanisms.

Course Outline

- Origin and Development of Intelligence Studies
- Approaches to the Study of Intelligence: Historical, Behavioral, Critical, Eclectic
- The Intelligence Cycle: Direction and Tasking, Collection, Processing, Analysis, Dissemination
- The Intelligence Community: Concept and Practices
- National Intelligence Cultures in South Asia: Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan
- National Intelligence Cultures in North America: USA and Canada
- National Intelligence Cultures in Western Europe: UK and France
- Understanding Intelligence Failures in Global Context: Pearl Harbour, Yom Kippur War
- Understanding Intelligence Failures in Asian Context: Sino-Indian War (1969), Kargil Conflict (1999)
- Understanding Intelligence Failures in Bangladesh Context: JMB’s Country-wide Terrorist Bombings (2005), BDR Mutiny (2009)
- Theories and Practices in Intelligence Reform: Process Reform, Coordination Reform, Systemic Reform; Adaptations vs Innovations in Intelligence Communities
- Modern Technology, Open Source Intelligence, and Secrecy in the Information Age
- Intelligence Oversight Mechanisms: Parliamentary Oversight, Executive Oversight, Citizen-centric Oversight

Suggested Readings

1. Lowenthal, Mark M. 2017. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. Washington, D.C.: CQ Press.
2. Johnson, Loch K. 2007. *Handbook of Intelligence Studies*. Oxon: Routledge.
3. ASM Ali Ashraf, ed, *Intelligence, National Security, and Foreign Policy: A South Asian Narrative*. Dhaka: BILIA and DUIR, 2016.
4. Wohlstetter, Roberta. 1962. *Pearl Harbour: Warning and Decision*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
5. The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States. 2004. *9/11 Commission Report*. Washington, D.C.: G.P.O.

Course Title

IRSS 511: Environment, Resources, and Security

Course Objective

This course introduces competing understandings of the concept of environmental changes, resources scarcity and its connection with security. It explores a range of approaches, looking to investigate how different theoretical perspectives reveal very different political landscapes to connect environment and non-traditional aspects of security. The overall aim of this course is to analyze the idea and definition of ‘environmental security’ vis-à-vis ‘Environment and Security’ from different conceptual and thematic standpoints.

Conflicts over natural resources and the environment are among the greatest challenges in 21st-century geopolitics. These conflicts present serious threats to human security at both the national and local levels. Natural resources and the environment can nonetheless serve as a vehicle for peace if managed in a sustainable and equitable manner. Environmental Security has emerged as a new frontier in interdisciplinary studies. The course provides an in-depth introduction to the multiple roles that natural resources and the environment play in the onset, escalation, and resolution of, and recovery from, violent conflicts. Many of the considerations and approaches in this course are also relevant to understanding and addressing social conflicts around natural resources and the environment. This richer understanding of the multifaceted nature of environmental security will provide a stronger basis to understand a number of contemporary threats, actors, and responses in the world stage. Knowledge of the issues included in this module is also considered essential to understanding the behavior of many actors in international politics.

Course Outline

- Introducing Various Thoughts/Ideas/Concepts on Linkages between Environment and Security
- How Environmental Security is Linked to Human Security?: Environment-Security Link beyond State-centered School of Thoughts
- Climate Change, Human Security, Societal Stability, and Violent Conflict
- Environmental Impacts of Armed Conflict
- Resource Abundance and Resource Scarcity and Its Link with Conflict
- Climate Change, and Securitization of Climate-induced Migration
- Post-Conflict Environmental Peace building
- Human Security and Sustainable Development: Significance of Environment and Climate Security
- Climate Change, Adaptation Strategies, and the Debate of Inclusive Development
- Climate Change, Peacekeeping, and Perspectives for UN Reform
- Women, Global Environmental Change and Human Security
- International Climate Change Policies: The Potential Relevance of Policies in Peace and Stability
- Environmental Trans-border Cooperation: State, Non-State and International Actors

Suggested Readings

1. Matthew, R., Barnett, J., McDonald, B., O'Brien, K. and Dabelko, G. (Eds) (2009). *Global Environmental Change and Human Security*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
2. Scheffran, J., Brzoska, M., Brauch, H.G., Link, P.M., and Schilling, J. (eds) (2012). *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*. Berlin-Heidelberg: Springer.
3. Hans Günter Brauch, John Grin, Czeslaw Mesjasz, Pal Dunay, Navnita Chadha Behera, Béchir Chourou, Ursula Oswald Spring, P. H. Liotta, Patricia Kameri-Mbote (Eds.): *Globalisation and Environmental Challenges: Reconceptualising Security in the 21st Century*, Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security and

- Peace, vol. 3 (Berlin – Heidelberg – New York – Hong Kong – London – Milan – Paris – Tokyo: Springer-Verlag, October 2006)
4. Carl Bruch, Carroll Muffett, Sandra S. Nichols (Eds.) Governance, Natural Resources, and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding, available at <https://environmentalpeacebuilding.org/publications/books/governance-natural-resources-and-post-conflict-peacebuilding>
 5. Petr Martinovsky, Environmental Security and Classical Typology of Security Studies, Available at <http://www.population-protection.eu/>.
 6. Niloy Biswas (2011 Winter), “[Is the Environment a Security Threat?: Environmental Security beyond Securitization](#),” International Affairs Review, Elliott School of International Affairs, The George Washington University, Vol. XX, No. 1
 7. Hassan Partow (Chapter 12) Environmental Impact of Wars and Conflict
 8. Theisen, Ole Magnus; Nils Petter Gleditsch & Halvard Buhaug (2013) Is climate change a driver of armed conflict?, *Climatic Change* 117(3): 613–625.
 9. Maria Julia Trombetta (2014) Linking climate-induced migration and security within the EU: insights from the securitization debate, *Critical Studies on Security*, 2:2, 131-147, DOI: 10.1080/21624887.2014.923699
 10. Robert McLeman 2011 Climate change, migration and critical international security, International Organization for Migration.
 11. Alexander Carius, 2006, Environmental Peacebuilding: Environmental Cooperation as an Instrument of Crisis Prevention and Peacebuilding
 12. Nadia Belaidi, « Environmental Peacebuilding: A Study of Transfrontier Areas in Southern Africa, *Afrique contemporaine* 2016/1 (No 257), p. 129-143.
 13. J. Ayers and D. Dodman 2010 Climate change adaptation and development I, *Progress in Development Studies* 10, 2 (2010) pp. 161–68
 14. Jessica Ayers, Saleemul Huq, Helena Wright, Arif M. Faisal & Syed Tanveer Hussain (2014) Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development in Bangladesh, *Climate and Development*, 6:4, 293-305, DOI: 10.1080/17565529.2014.977761
 15. Ken Conca et. al., “Climate Change and the UN Security Council: Bully Pulpit or Bull in a China Shop?”, *Global Environmental Politics*, May 2017
 16. Carl Bruch, Carroll Muffett, Sandra S. Nichols (Eds.) Governance, Natural Resources, and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding, available at
 17. <https://environmentalpeacebuilding.org/publications/books/governance-natural-resources-and-post-conflict-peacebuilding/>

Course Title

IRSS 512: Cyber Security and Informatics

Course Objective

This course will offer the students a basic structure of cyberspace and to a risk-based approach to cyber security. Students will be introduced to basic cyber risk analysis methodology and management used to develop systems architecture and strategies aimed at mitigating such risks. The challenges of cyberspace and cyber security require more than a simple knowledge of government organizations responsible for information technology security (IT security) or communications security (COMSEC). The ubiquity of modern computer systems and the ability to communicate or interact through a variety of means, from mobile devices to wearable computers, present a number of inherent vulnerabilities and possible attack vectors for both state and non-state actors. This course will help to examine the vulnerabilities that the broad framework of national security implies through the deliberate acts of espionage, degradation of command and control facilities, theft of intellectual property and sensitive personal information, disruption of critical services and infrastructure, or economic and industrial damage.

Course Outline

1. Cyberspace and the Fundamentals of Cyber security
 - Information Security and Risk Block
 - The Structures of Cyberspace: The Internet Backbone and National Infrastructures
 - Protocols and Platforms Block
 - Security Architecture and Security Management
2. Risk Vectors
 - Supply Chain/Vendors
 - Remote- and Proximity-access Attacks
 - Insider Access (Local-access Attacks)
 - Mobility Risks, BYOD and Emerging Trends
3. International Cybersecurity Organizations, Policies and Standards
 - International Cybersecurity Organizations
 - International Standards and Requirements
 - National Cybersecurity Frameworks
 - Cybersecurity in National and International Law
4. Cybersecurity Management in the National Context
 - National Practices, Policies and Organizations for Cyber Resilience
 - National Cybersecurity Frameworks
 - Cyber Forensics Block
 - National-level Security Audit and Assessment

Suggested Readings

1. Lukasz Godon, “Structure of the Internet.” <http://internethistory.eu/index.php/structure-of-theinternet/> Dave Clemente, “Cyber Security and Global Interdependence: What is Critical?,” Chatham House Paper, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, ISBN 978-1- 86203-278-1, February 2013.
2. D.P. Cornish, Cyber Security and Politically, Socially and Religiously Motivated Cyber Attacks, European Parliament Directorate-General for External Policies of the Union, Directorate B—Policy Department, February 2009, EP/EXPO/B/AFET/FWC/2006-10/ Lot4/15 PE 406.997. http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2004_2009/documents/dv/sede090209wsstudy_/SEDE090209wsstudy_en.pdf
3. Chris Hall, Richard Clayton, Ross Anderson and Evangelos Ouzounis, Inter-X: Resilience of the Internet Interconnection Ecosystem—Full Report, ENISA, April 2011. <http://www.enisa.europa.eu>
4. R. Tehan, Cybersecurity: Authoritative Reports and Resources, by Topic, Congressional Research Service, CRS Report 7-7500 R42507, 15 April 2015. [http:// www.crs.gov](http://www.crs.gov)
5. The White House, Cyberspace Policy Review, 2009. https://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/Cyberspace_Policy_Review_final.pdf
6. Ethan Zuckerman and Andrew McLaughlin, “Introduction to Internet Architecture and Institutions.” [https:// cyber.law.harvard.edu/digitaldemocracy/internet-architecture.html](https://cyber.law.harvard.edu/digitaldemocracy/internet-architecture.html)

Course Title

IRSS 513: International Peace Support Operations

Course Objective

This course is designed to offer students a better understanding of the peace support role of the United Nations. The first parts of the course aims to discuss the institutional mechanism of the UN for peace support operations, the changing nature of peace operations, the legal and ethical issues involved in peace support and humanitarian intervention, and a historical overview of the UN peacekeeping function during the Cold War. Then the course will provide brief case studies of the UN humanitarian interventions and peacekeeping/peace-building operations in the last decade of the 20th century and the first decade of the new millennium in Africa, the Balkans and Cambodia. The United Nations peace efforts in East Timor, Afghanistan and Iraq will be discussed in some detail. East Timor, where the UN assumed the sovereignty, was an unprecedented operation. Afghanistan presents an especially interesting case. The UN has been involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building in Afghanistan since the early 1980s; and the UN mission in Afghanistan enjoys overwhelming international support. The UN role in Iraq, from the unprecedented Security Council resolutions in the first Gulf War to the awkward relations with the U.S. in the second, also deserves special attention. Towards the end of the course, we will examine the role of the regional organisations in peacekeeping and the new experiment in “hybrid” peacekeeping in Darfur. Lessons learned from Afghanistan, East Timor and other UN peacekeeping operations will also be discussed.

Course Outline

1. The United Nations System
 - Introduction, UN forerunners and the UN: Origins and Charter
 - The United Nations: Structure and functions
 - The peacekeeping role of various UN organs
2. “Peacekeeping” – Conceptual Aspects
 - The changing concept of Peacekeeping
 - Peacekeeping and IR theories
 - Legal and ethical issues concerning peacekeeping/humanitarian intervention
3. The Classical Model of Peacekeeping
 - The origins of the UN peacekeeping operations: the Arab-Israeli conflict
 - Peacekeeping during the Cold War – An overview
4. UN and Humanitarian Intervention
 - The case of Somalia
 - The case of Rwanda
 - The case of Bosnia
 - The case of Kosovo
5. UN and Peace-building
 - The case of Liberia
 - The case of Sierra Leone
 - The case of Cambodia
6. UN in East Timor: Ending Indonesian occupation
 - The UNTAET and peace-building
7. UN in Afghanistan
 - Soviet invasion and the UN Good-offices

- Post-Soviet efforts for peacemaking
 - Post-Taliban efforts for peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building
8. UN in the Arab world: invasion of Iraq and aftermaths
 9. UN and Future Challenges
 - Regional organisations and peacekeeping – an overview
 - Regional organisations and peacekeeping – the case of Darfur
 - Technology and UN Peace Support Operations
 - Counter Terrorism and the UN's role
 - Assessment of successes and failures – lessons learned

Suggested Readings

1. A.J. Bellamy & P.D. Williams (eds.), *Providing Peacekeepers: The Politics, Challenges, and Future of United Nations Peacekeeping Contributions*, Oxford, Oxford University Press. See: <http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199672820.do>.
2. Karen Mingst and Margaret Karns (2011), *The United Nations in the 21st Century*, Fourth Edition [electronic resource],
3. Norrie MacQueen (2006), *Peacekeeping and the International System*
4. Ramesh Thakur and Albrecht Schnabel, eds. (2001), *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Ad Hoc Missions, Permanent Engagements*
5. Tom Woodhouse (2005), "Cosmopolitan Peacekeeping and the Globalization of Security," *International Peacekeeping*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 139-156. Dipankar Banerjee (2005), "Current Trends in UN Peacekeeping: A Perspective from Asia," *International Peacekeeping*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 18-33.
6. Biswas, N. R. & Zaman, R. (August 2017), "The Contribution of Commonwealth Armed Forces in UN Peacekeeping: The Case of Bangladesh", *The Round Table: The Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs*, Special Edition on Commonwealth & Peacekeeping.
7. Biswas, N. R. & Zaman, R. (2015), "South Asian Regionalism and UN Peacekeeping Missions: A Case of 'and Never the Twain shall Meet'?", *Journal of International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 19, Issue 3-4, pp. 249-273,
8. Biswas, N. R. & Zaman, R. (2014), "Bangladesh's Participation in UN Peacekeeping Missions and Challenges for Civil–Military Relations: A Case for Concordance Theory", *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 21, Issue 3, pp. 324-344.
9. Alex J. Bellamy and Paul Williams (2004), "What future for peace operations? Brahimi and beyond," *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 183-212.
10. Richard Gowan (2008), "The Strategic Context: Peacekeeping in Crisis, 2006-08," *International Peacekeeping*, 15: 4, 453 — 469.

Course Title

IRSS 514: Security Issues in South Asia

Course Objective

This course offers an intellectual platform for debating and discussing the traditional and non-traditional security threats in South Asia. After a review of India-Pakistan conflicts, students will be exposed to Sino-Indian conflict patterns and the role of nuclear deterrence and confidence building measures in South Asia. Taking a human security perspective, it will then explore how a wide range of issues such as pandemics, terrorism, insurgency, and political violence have historically shaped the South Asian security discourses.

Course Outline

Part I: Traditional Security Issues

- India-Pakistan War
- India-Pakistan Nuclear Arms Race
- India-Pakistan Conventional Arms Race
- Sino-India War
- Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia
- Confidence Building and Security Measures in South Asia

Part II: Non-Traditional Security Issues

- Income Inequality and Poverty in South Asia
- Pandemics and Health Security in South Asia
- Environmental Security in South Asia
- Ethnic Minorities in South Asia
- Ethno-Nationalist and Separatist Movements in South Asia
- Terrorism and Low-Intensity Conflicts in South Asia
- Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in South Asia
- Political Violence in South Asia
- Civil-Military Relations in South Asia

Suggested Readings

1. Banerji, Arun Kumar. *Security Issues in South Asia: Domestic and External Sources of Threats to Security*. Minerva Associates (Publications), 1998.
2. Cheema, Zafar Iqbal. *Indian Nuclear Deterrence: Its Evolution, Development, and Implications for South Asian Security*. Oxford Univ., 2010.
3. Dutt, Sagarika, and Alok Bansal. *South Asian Security: 21st Century Discourses*. Routledge, 2015.
4. Ganguly, Sumit, Andrew Scobell, and Joseph Chinyong Liow. *The Routledge Handbook of Asian Security Studies*. Routledge, 2018.
5. Mishra, Omprakash, and Sucheta Ghosh. *Terrorism and Low Intensity Conflict in the South Asian Region*. Manak, 2003.
6. Ollapally, Deepa Mary. *The Politics of Extremism in South Asia*. Cambridge University Press, 2008.
7. *POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN SOUTH ASIA*. CRC PRESS, 2018.
8. Pekkanen, Saadia M., John Ravenhill, and Rosemary Foot. *Oxford Handbook of the International Relations of Asia*. Oxford University Press, 2014.
9. Sharma, L. K. *South Asian Security: Security in the New Millennium*. Surendra Publications, 2017.

10. *South Asia Development and Cooperation Report, 2008*. Oxford University Press, 2008.
11. Sridharan, Eswaran. *International Relations Theory and South Asia: Security, Political Economy, Domestic Politics, Identities, and Images*. Oxford University Press, 2014.
12. Valencia, Mark J. *The Proliferation Security Initiative: Making Waves in Asia*. OUP, 2005.
13. Warikoo, K. *Religion and Security in South and Central Asia*. Routledge, 2014.
14. Yusuf, Moeed. *Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in South Asia: Through a Peacebuilding Lens*. Foundation Books, 2015.

Course Title

IRSS 515: Security Issues in East Asia

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various security challenges in East Asia from the perspectives of China, Japan, and South and North Korea. National security perspectives are followed by bilateral and regional dynamics of security.

Course Outline

Part I: China

- China's Foreign and Security Policy
- Rise of China and Its Impact on East Asia Security
- China's Military Modernization and East Asian Security
- Disputes in the South China Sea
- Tensions in the Taiwan Straights
- Environmental Security in China
- Human Security in China
- China's Energy Security Strategy and its Global Impact

Part II: Japan

- Japan's Foreign and Security
- Japan's Defense Posture in the 21st Century
- Japan's Re-Militarization: Challenges and Prospects
- Japan as a 'Civilian Power': Myths and Realities
- Sino-Japan Security Relations

Part III: Korea

- South Korea's Foreign and Security Policy
- North Korea's Foreign and Security Policy
- North Korean Nuclear Crisis
- Korean Unification: Challenges and Prospects

Part IV: Bilateral and Regional Issues

- Bilateral relations in East Asia:
 - China-Japan, China-South Korea, China-North Korea Relations
 - Japan-South Korea, Japan-North Korea Relations
- Regional Security Issues
 - ASEAN Plus Three
 - ASEAN Regional Forum
 - Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Suggested Readings

1. Bessho, Koro. *Identities and Security in East Asia*. Oxford University Press for the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1999.
2. Brown, Michael Edward. *East Asian Security*. MIT Pr., 1998.

3. Cui, Shunji. *Sino-Japanese Relations and a 'security Regime' in East Asia: Beyond Rivalry*. Lambert Academic Pub., 2010.
4. Dobson, Wendy, and A. E. Safarian. *East Asia in Transition: Economic and Security Challenges*. University of Toronto Press, 2002.
5. *East Asian Security: Two Views*. Not Avail, 2012.
6. Eldridge, Robert D. *The Origins of U.S. Policy in the East China Sea Islands Dispute: Okinawa's Reversion and the Senkaku Islands*. Routledge, 2016.
7. Heo, Uk, Terence Roehrig, and Jungmin Seo. *Korean Security in a Changing East Asia*. Praeger Security International, 2007.
8. Li, Rex. *A Rising China and Security in East Asia: Identity Construction and Security Discourse*. Routledge, 2010.
9. Mandelbaum, Michael. *The Strategic Quadrangle: Russia, China, Japan, and the United States in East Asia*. Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1995.
10. Sisodia, N. S., and G. V. C. Naidu. *Changing Security Dynamic in Eastern Asia: Focus on Japan*. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses and Promilla & Publishers in Association with Bibliophile South Asia, 2005.
11. Zhang, Jingyu. *East Asian Security*. Great Mountain, 2006.

Course Title

IRSS 516: Security in Southeast Asia

Course Objective

This course offers an opportunity for students to study the traditional and non-traditional security issues in Southeast Asia. After a review of traditional state-centric perspectives on conflict dynamics such as Vietnam War, South China sea disputes, and nuclearization, students will be encouraged to see how economic crisis, refugee issues, terrorism, irregular migration, and insurgency affect the security of ASEAN members.

Course Outline

Part I: Traditional Security Issues

- History of Inter-State Conflicts in Southeast Asia
- Vietnam War and Its Impact
- South China Sea: A Conflict Hotspot
- Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ): Origin, Impact
- Impact of Nuclearization by India, Pakistan and North Korea on SEANWFZ
- Impact on ASEAN Regional Forum on Traditional Security of Southeast Asia

Part II: Non-Traditional Security Issues

- Asian Financial Crisis of 1997
- Terrorism in Southeast Asia: Bali Bombings and Its Aftermath
- Trends in Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia
- The Rohingya Crisis and ASEAN Responses
- Irregular Migration in Southeast Asia
- Terrorist Financing in Southeast Asia
- Insurgency in Southeast Asia:
 - Case I: Insurgency in Indonesia: Aceh and West Papua
 - Case II: Insurgency in Southern Philippines
 - Case III: Insurgency in Southern Thailand
 - Case IV: Insurgency in Myanmar
- Human Security Challenges in Southeast Asia

Suggested Readings

1. Emmerson, Donald K., and Sheldon W. Simon. *Regional Issues in Southeast Asian Security: Scenarios and Regimes*. National Bureau of Asian Research, 1993.
2. Hoadley, Stephen, and Jürgen Rüländ. *Asian Security Reassessed*. ISEAS, 2006.
3. Kingsbury, Damien. *Violence in Between: Conflict and Security in Archipelagic Southeast Asia*. Monash Asia Institute, 2005.
4. Kivimäki, Timo. *Security in Southeast Asia*. NIAS, 2006.
5. Quilop, Raymund Jose G. *Multilateralism and the Management of Southeast Asian Security*. Office of Strategic and Special Studies, Armed Forces of the Philippines, 1998.

6. Ramcharan, Robin. *Southeast Asian Security: Pitfalls of the Regional Approach*. Progr. for Strateg, 1998.
7. Scalapino, Robert A., and Jusuf Wanandi. *Economic, Political, and Security Issues in Southeast Asia in the 1980s*. 1982.
8. Sutter, Robert G., and Seong-Eun Choi. *Southeast Asian Security: Issues for the U.S.* Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 1995.
9. Tarling, Nicholas. *Status and Security in Southeast Asian State Systems*. Routledge, 2013.

Course Title

IRSS 517: Security Issues in Europe

Objective of the Course

This course is designed to provide students with an advanced understanding of recent issues, challenges and institutions of the post-Cold War European security order. It examines both mainstream and critical approaches to security and explores how helpful they are to understand simultaneous, multifaceted and diverse challenges to peace and security in the European Union and in its wider neighbourhood. In this respect, after discussing the concepts of security and Europe, the course first presents a critical overview of the history of European security from World War II up to the present time. The course will then examine traditional and critical approaches to international security by particularly focusing on their analyses on the conventional and new risks and threats shaping the post-Cold War European security order.

Course Outline

1. Rethinking Brief History of European Security from the WWII up to present
2. Traditional Approaches to Security and Neo-Realist Thinking on European Security
3. Liberal and Constructivist Thinking about European Security: EU as a Security Community
4. The Securitisation Approach, Identity and Societal Security in Europe
5. Regional Approaches to European Security
6. NATO and Post-Cold War European Security Order
7. The EU as a Security Actor and the Common Foreign and Security Policy
8. The EU as a Peace-keeping/Peace-building Actor
9. Energy Security and the EU's External Relations
10. Migration, the EU, and Security Politics in the Middle East
11. Environmental Degradation and Climate Change as Issues of European Security

Recommended Readings:

1. Buzan, B. et al. (1998), *Security: A New Framework for Analysis*, Lynne Rienner.
2. Biscop, S. and Whitman, R. (2013) *The Routledge Handbook of European Security*, Routledge.
3. Breuer, F. and Kurowska, X. (2011) (eds), *Explaining European Security and Defence Policy: Theory in Action*, Palgrave Macmillan.
4. Cottey, A. (2013) *Security in 21st Century Europe*, Palgrave.
5. Duke, S. (2000), *The Elusive Quest for European Security* London: Macmillan.
6. Gänzle S. and Sens, A. (eds) (2007) *The Changing Politics of European Security: Europe Alone?* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan)
7. Geddes, A. (2015) Governing migration from a distance: interactions between climate, migration, and security in the South Mediterranean, *European Security*, 24(3), pp. 473-490.
8. Ginsberg, Roy H. (2012) *The European Union in global security; The politics of impact* (Basingstoke: Palgrave)
9. Howorth, J (2014) *Security and Defence Policy in the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan.
10. Kaunert, C. and Zwolski, K. (2013) *The European Union as a Global Security Actor: A Comprehensive Analysis beyond CFSP and JHA*. Palgrave Macmillan.
11. Kavalski, Emilian (2008) *Extending the European Security Community; constructing peace in the Balkans* (Basingstoke: Palgrave).
12. Krause, Keith & Michael C. Williams (eds) (1997), *Critical Security Studies: Concepts and Cases*, UCL Press.
13. Marsh, S. And Rees, W. (2012) *The European Union in security of Europe: from Cold War to Terror War*, Abingdon: Routledge.
14. Merand, F (2008) *European Defence Policy: Beyond the National States*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
15. Merlingen, M. (2011) *EU Security Policy. What it is? How it works? Why it matters?*, Lynne Rienner, Boulder.
16. Schroeder, Ursula C. (2011) *The Organization of European Security: internal and external security in transition* (Abingdon: Routledge)
17. Sheehan, M. (2005), *International Security: An Analytical Survey* London: Lynne Rienner.

14. Terriff, Terry, et al. (1999), *Security Studies Today*, Polity Press.
Wagnsson, Charlotte, James A. Sperling and Jan Hallenberg (eds) (2009) *European Security Governance: the European Union in a Westphalian world* (Abingdon: Routledge)
15. Zwolski, K. (2012) 'The EU as an International Security Actor after Lisbon: Finally a Green Light for a Holistic Approach?', *Cooperation and Conflict*, vol. 47, no. 3, pp. 68-87.
Special issue: Theorising the European Union as an International Security Provider: Actors, Processes, Outcomes and Impact, *Global Society*, 29(2), 2015.

Course Title

IRSS 518: Security Issues in the Middle East

Course Objective

The course aims at understanding the national security challenges facing the region's primary players (i.e. Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Iran, Syria, and Jordan) and how the revolutions of the past year are likely to affect their futures. The course concentrates on the regional players' perceptions of the threats and opportunities they face and on the strategies they have adopted to address those.

This course provides an essential vantage point for students interested in gaining a deeper understanding of a region beset with many problems and opportunities from the lenses of international security. The students will be able to learn how different factors such as ethnicity, socio-economic and culture, environment, migration processes, gender relations and religion, as well political ideologies relate to conflict, security and peace processes in the region.

Course outline

- Historical Background of the Middle East
- Geopolitical and Geo-economic importance of the Middle East
- Middle East in the Cold War and Post-Cold War era: a brief historical account
- Civil-Military relations in the Middle East
- The implications of Arab Spring in the Middle East and Beyond
- Short, medium and long-term sources of instability in the Middle East
- Authoritarianism and regional insecurity
- Political challenges to the Middle Eastern governments in the 21st century
- Socio-economic challenges to Middle Eastern security in the 21st century
- Implications of leadership change in the Middle Eastern security
- Arms race, arms control and disarmament in the Middle East: cooperative security dialogue and regional constraints
- WMDs in the Middle East: proliferation dynamics and strategic consequences for the region and beyond
- Iraq and Libya: Nonproliferation through regime change
- Saudi Arabia in the Twenty-First Century: A New Security Calculus?
- First and Second Gulf War: understanding US engagements and consequential impacts for the region
- The Arab–Israeli Conflict and regional stability
- The questions of Kurdish and Palestinian statehood
- Political Islam and violent extremism in the Middle East
- Human security issues and human rights in the Middle East
- Energy and Middle Eastern security
- Environmental security and the Middle East
- Ethnicity and security in the Middle East
- Sunni-Shiite rivalry: War in Syria and Yemen
- Iranian political reforms and WMDs' proliferation issue
- Intelligence & regional security in the Middle East
- The economic component in the Middle Eastern security
- Transnational organized crimes and criminal networks in the Middle East
- Towards developing a regional security regime in the Middle East
- NGOs / civil society / media & security awareness

- Challenges to political and security reform in the Middle East
- Cyber security and information warfare in the Middle East: Saudi-Qatar division in the 21st Century
- Extra-regional dynamics in the Middle Eastern security
- US and European outlook towards Middle Eastern security
- Sino-Russian outlook towards Middle Eastern security
- Refugees and IDPs in the Middle East
- Conflict Diasporas: The Palestinian, Alevi and Kurdish cases

Suggested Readings

- Regional Security in the Middle East: A Critical Perspective, P. Bilgin, Routledge, 2004
- Critical Issues Facing the Middle East: Security, Politics, and Economics, Edited by James A. Russell, Palgrave Macmillan, 2006
- Redefining security in the Middle East, Jacoby, Tami Amanda & Sasley, Brent, Manchester University Press, 2002
- The Future Security Environment in the Middle East: Conflict, Stability, and Political Change, RAND Corp.
- Redefining security in the Middle East, Edited by Tami Amanda Jacoby and Brent E. Sasley, Manchester University Press, 2002
- Iraqi Kurdistan: Political development and emergent democracy, Gareth R.V. Stansfield, Abe Books, 2003
- Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East: Directions and Policy Options in the New Century, J. Russell, Palgrave Macmillan, 2006
- Middle Eastern Security, the US Pivot and the Rise of ISIS, Toby Dodge and Emile Hokayem, Adelphi Books, 2014
- New Frontiers in Middle East Security, Lenore G. Martin, Palgrave Macmillan, 2001
- Building Regional Security in the Middle East: International, Regional and Domestic Influences, Zeev Maoz, Emily B.Landau, Tamar Malz, Frank Cass Publishers, 2004
- Armed Forces in the Middle East: Politics and Strategy, edited by Barry Rubin and Thomas Kearney, Routledge, 2002
- Crises in the Contemporary Persian Gulf, edited by Barry Rubin, Routledge, 2002
- Regional Security in the Middle East, edited by Zeev Maoz, Frank Cass Publishers, 1997
- Nuclear Iran: The Birth of an Atomic State, David Patrikarakos, I.B.Tauris Publishers, 2012
- Conflict, Democratization, and the Kurds in the Middle East: Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria, David Romano and Mehmet Gurses, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014
- Conflict and War in the Middle East: From Interstate War to New Security, Bassam Tibi, Palgrave Macmillan, 1998
- Migration, Security, and Citizenship in the Middle East: New Perspectives, P. Seeberg and Z. Eyadat, Palgrave Macmillan, 2013
- Nuclear Question in the Middle East, edited by Mehran Kamrava, Oxford University Press, 2012

Course Title

IRSS 519: Security Issues in North America

Course Objective

The course aims at understanding the traditional and non-traditional security challenges facing the region's primary players (i.e. Canada, the US and Mexico). The course concentrates on the regional players' perceptions of the threats and opportunities they face and on the strategies they have adopted to address those.

This course provides an essential vantage point for students interested in gaining a deeper understanding of a region beset with many responsibilities to maintain world peace and security from the lenses of international security. The students will be able to learn how different factors such as ethnicity, socio-economic and culture, environment, migration processes, gender relations, religion, global politics as well political ideologies relate to conflict, security and peace processes in North America.

Course outline

- Historical evolution of North America
- North America in the Cold War and Post-Cold War era: a brief historical account
- Geopolitical and Geo-economic importance of North America
- Current issues in national security of the North America
- Short, medium and long-term security threats in the North America
- WMDs in the North America: status, evolution, risks and international concerns
- Violent extremisms and non-traditional security threats in the North America
- International defense and security cooperation: The North American experience
- The war on terror: North American security policy and alliances since 9/11
- Cyber security and information warfare
- National intelligence collection, sharing and analysis in the North America
- Intelligence, counterintelligence, and covert action
- Border protection & military issues in the North America
- Alliance and deterrence: North American perspective
- Multilateral security initiatives in the North America
- Domestic politics and international conflicts in the North America
- Migration and security in the North America
- North American regional security: theory and practice
- International organized crimes and North America
- Natural Resources and international security in North America
- Strategic nonviolent conflict in the North America
- The politics of energy security in the North America
- Human security issues in the North America
- Endemics, epidemics and pandemics in the North America and beyond
- Canada-US-Mexico defense relations and security cooperation
- Arctic security and NORAD
- US foreign policy and national security
- Canadian foreign policy and national security
- Mexican foreign policy and national security
- Lobbyists, interest groups & think tanks in the North American security spectrum
- NATO: Burden sharing, defense spending and its expansion in the post-cold war era

Suggested Readings

1. Reconceptualizing Security in the Americas in the Twenty-First Century, eds by Bruce M. Bagley, Jonathan D. Rosen, Hanna S. Kassab and others, Lexington Books, 2016
2. Petropoly: The Collapse of America's Energy Security Paradigm, by Gal Luft and Anne Korin, CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2012
3. America's Search for Security: The Triumph of Idealism and the Return of Realism, Sean Kay, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2014
4. The National Security Enterprise: Navigating the Labyrinth, by Roger Z. George, Harvey Rishikof, Georgetown University Press, 2017
5. Guaranteeing America's Security in the Twenty-First Century, William J Parker III, MCP Books, 2016
6. Mission Creep: The Militarization of US Foreign Policy?, by Gordon Adams, Shoon Murray, Georgetown University Press, 2014
7. States, Citizens and the Privatisation of Security, Elke Krahnmann, Cambridge University Press, 2010
8. The Prudent Use of Power in American National Security Strategy, edited by Stephen Van Evera and Sidharth Shah, The Tobin Project, 2010
9. Sustainable Security: Rethinking American National Security Strategy, Edited by Jeremi Suri and Benjamin Valentino, OUP, 2016
10. Corporate Soldiers and International Security: The Rise of Private Military Companies, Christopher Kinsey, Routledge, 2006
11. Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Privatized Military Industry, P. W. Singer, Cornell University Press, 2017
12. Security Privatization: How Non-security-related Private Businesses Shape Security Governance, Oldrich Bures, Helena Carrapico, Springer, 2017
13. Nuclear Statecraft: History and Strategy in America's Atomic Age, Francis J. Gavin, Cornell University Press, 2012
14. A Grand Strategy for America, Robert J. Art, Cornell University Press, 2004
15. Policing Indigenous Movements: Dissent and the Security State, Jeffrey Monaghan, Andrew Crosby, Fernwood Books Ltd, 2018
16. Security and Defence in the Terrorist Era: Canada and the United States Homeland, Elinor Camille Sloan, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2010
17. Fixing the Facts: National Security and the Politics of Intelligence, Joshua Rovner, Cornell University Press, 2015
18. Canada's National Security in the Post-9/11 World: Strategy, Interests, and Threats, David McDonough, University of Toronto Press, 2012
19. American Pendulum: Recurring Debates in U.S. Grand Strategy, Christopher Hemmer, Cornell University Press, 2015
20. Reassuring the Reluctant Warriors: U.S. Civil-Military Relations and Multilateral Intervention, Stefano Recchia, Cornell University Press, 2015
21. Covert Regime Change: America's Secret Cold War, Lindsey A. O'Rourke, Cornell University Press, 2018
22. The Limits of Power: The End of American Exceptionalism, Andrew J. Bacevich, Holt Paperbacks, 2009
23. National Security, by Donald M. Snow, Routledge, 2016
24. American National Security, Amos A. Jordan, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009
25. US Defense Politics: The Origins of Security Policy, Caitlin Talmadge, Eugene Gholz, and Harvey M. Sapolsky, Routledge, 2017
26. The Invisible Soldiers: How America Outsourced Our Security, Ann Hagedorn, Simon & Schuster, 2014
27. The Geopolitics of Security in the Americas: Hemispheric Denial from Monroe to Clinton, Martin Sicker, Praeger, 2001
28. Beyond the Security Dilemma: Ending America's Cold War, Jason G. Ralph, Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2001
29. American Grand Strategy and East Asian Security in the Twenty-First Century, David C. King, Cambridge University Press, 2017
30. Fragile States in the Americas, Jonathan D. Rosen, Hanna S. Kassab, Lexington Books, 2016

31. Canada's Foreign and Security Policy: Soft and Hard Strategies of a Middle Power, Nik Hynek and David Bosold, OUP, 2016
32. Bueno de Mesquita, Bruce. 1985. "Toward a Scientific Understanding of International Conflict: A Personal View." *International Studies Quarterly* 29: 121-136.
33. Brown, Michael E., Sean M. Lynn-Jones, and Steven E. Miller. 2000. "Rational Choice and Security Studies: Stephen Walt and His Critics." Cambridge: MIT Press. May also be found in *International Security* vols. 23(4) and 24(2).
34. Fordham, Benjamin O. 2005. "Strategic Conflict Avoidance and the Diversionary Use of Force." *Journal of Politics* 67: 132-153.
35. Mansfield, Edward D. and Brian M. Pollins, eds. 2003. *Economic Interdependence and International Conflict: New Perspectives on an Enduring Debate*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
36. Hoffman, Bruce. 2006. *Inside Terrorism*. 2nd ed. New York: Columbia University Press.
37. Collier, Paul and Anke Hoeffler. 2004. "Greed and Grievance in Civil War." *Oxford Economic Papers* 56: 563-595.
38. Regan, Patrick M. 2002. "Third-Party Intervention and the Duration of Intrastate Conflicts." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 46: 55-73.
39. Dixon, William J. 1996. "Third-Party Techniques for Preventing Conflict Escalation and Promoting Peaceful Settlement." *International Organization* 50: 653-81.
40. Regan, Patrick and Allan C. Stam. 2000. "In the Nick of Time: Conflict Management, Mediation Timing, and the Duration of Interstate Disputes." *International Studies Quarterly* 44: 239-260.
41. Werner, Suzanne and Amy Yuen. 2005. "Making and Keeping Peace." *International Organization* 59: 261-292.
42. *Armed with Expertise: The Militarization of American Social Research during the Cold War*, Joy Rohde, Cornell University Press, 2013
43. *The Savage Wars Of Peace: Small Wars And The Rise Of American Power*, Max Boot, Basic Books, 2003

Course Title

IRSS 520: Security Issues in Africa

Course Objective

There are some common themes which are generalized in the study of African security issues, such as the legacy of colonialism; the nature of post-colonial regimes; ideological competition during the Cold War; and internal struggles for the control of valuable natural resources. This course aims at understanding these themes along with post-Cold War security challenges of state failure, poverty, disease, ethnic conflict and external intervention as they affect Africa.

This course will provide students with an in-depth understanding of the politics of security across Africa region. It brings together a focus on key traditional security challenges such as civil wars and insurgencies, but also highlights the rise of ‘non-traditional’ security concerns such as irregular migration, health security, and violent extremism. It aims to familiarize students with the key historical trends and current trends that shape the politics of security in Africa.

Course outline

- Introduction to regional security and the Africa: importance of the region
- Africa in the Cold War and Post-Cold War era: a brief historical account
- Understanding core security challenges of Africa in the 21st century
- African States: history, formation and characteristics
- Politics of identity conflicts in Africa
- The debate of national security VS human security: The African case
- Actors in the African security and their conflicting interests
- Regionalized conflicts and civil wars in Africa
- Regional organizations in African security
- Regional conflict management in Africa
- Security sector reforms in Africa
- Political violence and the rise of sub-state actors in Africa
- Violent extremism and countering violent extremism: The Sub-Saharan African case
- Resource politics and conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Small arms and light weapons in Africa
- UN Peacekeeping operations in the Africa in the post-cold war time: trends and challenges
- The African Union and African security issues
- Economic Aspects of wars and privatization of security in Africa
- Politics of humanitarian aid and humanitarian interventions in Africa
- The gendered dimension of security in Africa
- US security policies in Sub-Saharan Africa after the cold war
- The European outlook towards African security
- The Russian and Chinese outlook towards African security
- The Afro-Arab security nexus
- Conflict, war and migration in the African security context
- Understanding non-traditional security threats in Africa
- Pandemics: HIV/AIDS and Ebola in Africa
- Energy security and global competition in Africa
- Food and environmental security in Africa

- Transnational organized crimes in Africa
- Maritime security issues in Africa
- Warlordism, Mercenaries and militarized refugees in Africa
- Future security challenges of Africa

Suggested Readings

1. Strategic Security Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comprehensive Annotated Bibliography, Michael J. Siler, Praeger: 2004
2. African Security Politics Redefined, Karin Dokken, Palgrave Macmillan: 2008
3. Routledge Handbook of African Security, edited by James J. Hentz,
4. Regional Organizations in African Security, edited by Fredrik Soderbaum, Rodrigo Tavares, Routledge: 2011
5. Security at the Borders: Transnational Practices and Technologies in West Africa, Philippe M. Frowd, Cambridge University Press: 2018
6. The Security Activities of External Actors in Africa, Olawale Ismail and Elisabeth Skons, Oxford University Press: 2014
7. Protecting Human Security in Africa, edited by Ademola Abass, Oxford University Press: 2010
8. African security in the twenty-first century: Challenges and opportunities, Stephen Emerson and Hussein Solomon, Manchester University Press: 2018
9. Security Cooperation in Africa: A Reappraisal, Benedikt Franke, Lynne Rienner Publishers: 2009
10. African Security Governance: Emerging Issues, edited by Gavin Cawthra, WITS University Press: 2009
11. Mercenaries: An African Security Dilemma, Abdel-Fatau Musah, Kayode Fayemi, J. 'Kayode Fayemi, Pluto Press: 2000
12. Private Security in Africa: from the global assemblage to the everyday, Paul Higate, Zed Books: 2017
13. Peace and Security for African Development: Proceedings of the sixth annual AISA Young Graduates and Scholars (AYGS) Conference, edited by Africa Institute of South Africa, Africa Institute of South Africa: 2013
14. Demilitarizing the Mind: African Agendas for Peace and Security, edited by Alex de Waal, Africa World Pr: 2002
15. Why Peacekeeping Fails, Dennis C. Jett, Palgrave Macmillan: 1999
16. Regional security in the post-cold war Horn of Africa, edited by: Roba Sharamo and Berouk Mesfin, Institute for Security Studies: 2011
17. From Soldiers to Politicians: Transforming Rebel Movements After Civil War, Jeroen de Zeeuw, Lynne Rienner Publishers: 2008
18. Africa: Facing Human Security Challenges in the 21st Century, Tatah Mentan, African Books Collective: 2014
19. African Security Governance: Emerging Issues, edited by Gavin Cawthra, United Nations University Press: 2009
20. Ambiguous Order: Military Forces in African States, Herbert M. Howe, Lynne Rienner Publishers: 2001
21. African Environmental and Human Security in the 21st Century, Helen E. Purkitt, Cambria Press 2009

**Course Outlines for
MSS in International Political Economy**

(A) Compulsory Courses

IRIPE 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations
IRIPE 502: Advanced Research Methodology

(B) Core Courses (Any two)

IRIPE 503: Approaches to International Political Economy
IRIPE 504: Politics of International Trade Regimes and Negotiations
IRIPE 505: Economic Diplomacy and Bangladesh

(C) Thematic Courses (any one)

IRIPE 506: International Development
IRIPE 507: Global Finance
IRIPE 508: Political Economy of Globalization
IRIPE 509: Political Economy of International Labour Migration
IRIPE 510: Energy, Economy and Ecology
IRIPE 511: Regionalism and Regionalization

(D) Regional Area Studies Courses (any one)

IRIPE 512: Political Economy of South Asia
IRIPE 513: Political Economy of Europe
IRIPE 514: Political Economy of Indian Development
IRIPE 515: Political Economy of Chinese Development
IRIPE 516: Political Economy of East Asian Development
IRIPE 517: Political Economy of South-East Asian Development
IRIPE 518: Political Economy of North American Development

Course Title

IRIPE 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations

Course Objective

This course is designed to encourage students to think critically about various theoretical approaches and their relevance in international affairs. Students will be exposed to a wide variety of theories and invited to discuss the similarities and dissimilarities among them. The fundamental assumptions of each theories and their applicability in analyzing pressing issues in world politics will be discussed.

Course Outline

- Theories and the Origin of IR as an academic Discipline
- Importance of Studying IR Theories
- Classical Realism
- Neorealism
- Neo-Classical Realism
- Classical Liberalism
- Neo-Liberal Institutionalism
- Marxism
- Neo-Marxism
- Dependency Theory
- World Systems Theory
- Postmodernism
- Feminism
- Green Theory

Suggested Readings

1. Burchill, Scott, Andrew Linklater, Richard Devetak, Jack Donnelly, Matthew Paterson, Christian Reus-Smit and Jacqui Tru. 2005. *Theories of International Relations*. New York: Palgrave.
2. Richmond, Oliver. 2008. *Peace in International Relations*. London and New York: Routledge.
3. Fukuyama, Francis. 1989. *The End of History*. National Interest, Summer.
4. Williams, Paul D. 2018. *Security Studies: An Introduction*. London and New York: Routledge.
5. Morgenthau, Hans J. 1960. *Politics Among Nations*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
6. Carr, E.H. 1946. *The Twenty Years' Crisis 1919-1939*. London: MacMillan.

Course Title:

IRIPE 502: Advanced Research Methodology

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various methodologies for researching social science issues in general and international affairs in particular. It is divided into five parts: students will first learn how to plan for an empirical research. They will then develop knowledge of how to construct a research design. In the third stage, they will discuss how to implement a research design by employing various data collection strategies. In the next two steps, they will learn how to analyse data and report data. Various theoretical and conceptual discussions will be blended with empirical evidence.

Course Outline**Part I: Research Planning**

- Identifying a Research Topic
- Reviewing the Literature
- Theoretical Framework

Part II: Research Design

- Typology of Research Methods:
 - Quantitative Method vs Qualitative Method
 - Mixed Method
- Descriptive Research Design
- Sampling, Reliability and Validity

Part III: Research Implementation

- Ethics in Social Research
- Data Collection Strategies: Survey Method; Focus Group Discussion; Key Informant Interviews; Participant Observation
- Document Review, Internet Search and Secondary Analysis

Part IV: Analysis and Interpretation

- Quantitative Data Management; Quantitative Data Analysis
- Inferential Analysis: Variance Analysis; Regression Analysis
- Qualitative Data Analysis: Ethnography, Grounded Theory, Process-Tracing

Part V: Reporting

- Style of Presentation
- Report Writing

Suggested Reading

1. George, Alexander L. and Andrew Bennet. 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
2. Ragin, Charles C (1994). *Constructing Social Research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
3. Williams, Malcolm. 2003. *Making Sense of Social Research*. London: Sage. Chapter 10, pp. 188-205.
4. Van Evera, Stephen. 1997. *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press. Chapters 4 and 5, and Appendix, pages 97-116; 123-128.

Course Title

IRIPE 501: Approaches to International Political Economy

Course Objective

This course has four parts. The first will focus on contending theories of international political economy (IPE). The next three parts focus on trade, finance, and contemporary issues. Emphasis will be given to how the State, Market, and Civil Society interact with the international organizations and domestic level actors in shaping the global economic architecture.

Course Outline

Part I: Theoretical Perspectives

- International Economy since WWII
- Mercantilism and Neo-Mercantilism
- Liberalism
- Marxism and Neo-Marxism

Part II: Trade

- Global Trade Relations
- Regionalism and Global Trade Regime
- Multinational Corporations and Global Production
- International Development
- International Financial Institutions:
 - IMF
 - World Bank
 - Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Part III: Finance

- Evolution of Global Monetary and Financial Systems
- Political Economy of Global Financial Crisis
- Political Economy of Asian Financial Crisis

Part IV: Contemporary Issues

- Globalization and States
- Globalization and Environment
- North South Divide
- Third World Debt
- Search for a New International Economic Order

Suggested Readings

1. Ariff, Mohamed, and Ahmed M. Khalid. *Liberalization, Growth, and the Asian Financial Crisis: Lessons for Developing and Transitional Economies in Asia*. Edward Elgar, 2000.
2. Arnold, Guy. *Aid and the Third World: The North South Divide*. Royce, 1985.
3. Buckman, Greg. *Global Trade: Past Mistakes, Future Choices*. Zed Books, 2005.
4. Chacko, George, Anders Sjöman, and Hans Gunawan. *The Global Financial System.: How Markets, Institutions, and Individuals Interact to Create a Financial Crisis, and How to Prevent*. Addison Wesley Longman, 2010.
5. Cohn, Theodore H. *Global Political Economy: Theory and Practice*. Longman, 2003.
6. Hewson, Martin, and Timothy J. Sinclair. *Approaches to Global Governance Theory*. State University of New York Press, 1999.
7. Hülsemeyer, Axel. *International Political Economy: A Reader*. Oxford University Press, 2010.

8. Kirton, John J. *Global Trade*. Ashgate, 2009.
9. Kohler, Gernot. *Global Economics: An Introductory Course*. Nova Science Publishers, 2007.
10. Körber, Achim. *The Political Economy of Environmental Protectionism*. Edward Elgar Pub., 2000.
11. Miller, Frederic P., Agnes F. Vandome, and John McBrewster. *Global Financial System: Financial System, Financial Institution, International Monetary Fund, Bank for International Settlements, Central Bank, Treasury Bank, Hedge Fund*. Alphascript Publisheing, 2010.
12. Nesvetailova, Anastasâ, Ronen Palan, and Angus Cameron. *International Political Economy*. Sage Publications, 2008.
13. O'Brien, Robert, and Marc Williams. *Global Political Economy: Evolution and Dynamics*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.
14. Palan, Ronen. *Global Political Economy: Contemporary Theories*. Routledge, 2013.
15. Ravenhill, John. *Global Political Economy*. Oxford University Press, 2014.
16. Sharma, Shalendra D. *The Asian Financial Crisis: Crisis, Reform, and Recovery*. Manchester University Press, 2003.
17. Strange, Susan. *Paths to International Political Economy*. G. Allen & Unwin, 1984.
18. Talani, Leila Simona. *European Political Economy: Political Science Perspectives*. Ashgate, 2004.
19. Tarling, Nicholas. *Status and Security in Southeast Asian State Systems*. Routledge, 2013.
20. Verma, Manish Kumar. *Globalization and Environment: Discourse, Policies, and Practices*. Rawat Publications, 2015.

Course Title

IRIPE 504: Politics of International Trade Regimes and Negotiations

Course Objective

Trade disputes and trade negotiations between countries are an inherent reality of the contemporary global economic system. What are the dominant theories of international trade and what relevance do they have in understanding the bilateral, regional, and global trade relations among states? This course will allow students to address these questions.

Course Outline

- Theories of International Trade
 - Classical Theory of Trade
 - Neo-Classical Theory of Trade
 - Trade and Wages: Alternative Theories
 - Marxist/Dependency Theories of Trade
- Trade, Development and Growth
- International Trade Regimes
- Postwar Trade Negotiations under GATT
- Uruguay Round and its Outcome
- World Trade Organization
- WTO and Its Functions
- WTO Dispute Settlement
- U.S.-Canada Trade Disputes
- U.S.-China Trade Disputes
- NAFTA Trade Negotiations
- EU Trade Negotiations
- UK-EU Trade Negotiations
- SAPTA and SAFTA
- ASEAN Free Trade Area
- Japan-EU Trade Negotiations
- Bangladesh-India Trade Negotiations

Suggested Readings

1. Robert C. Feenstra, *Advanced International Trade: Theory and Evidence*, Princeton University Press, 2004
2. Jagdish N. Bhagwati, ed. *International Trade: Selected Readings*, 2nd edition (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1987).
3. Dani Rodrik, *Has Globalization Gone Too Far?* (Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics, 1997).
4. Bartels, Lorand, and Federico Ortino. *Regional Trade Agreements and the WTO Legal System*. Oxford University Press, 2006.
5. Buckley, Ross P. *The WTO and the Doha Round: The Changing Face of World Trade*. Kluwer Law International, 2003.
6. Mavroidis, Petros C. *The Regulation of International Trade*. MIT Press, 2016.
7. Srinivasan, Thirukodikaval Nilakanta. *Trade, Development, and Growth*. Yale Univ. Economic Growth Center, 2002.
8. *Theories of International Trade*. Routledge, 2009.
9. Trebilcock, M. J., Robert Howse, and Antonia Eliason. *The Regulation of International Trade*. Routledge, 2013.

Course Title

IRIPE 505: Economic Diplomacy and Bangladesh

Course Objective

This course offers a platform for graduate students to debate the contending issues in the economic diplomacy of Bangladesh. It begins with a discussion of bilateral relations between Bangladesh and her major trading partners. It then moves on to discuss regional and sub-regional issues from the perspective of economic diplomacy. In the third and final part, students will discuss pressing issues in international economy such as BREXIT, SDGs, World Bank and IMF, and the extent to which Bangladesh is prepared to deal with these issues.

Course Outline

Part I: Bilateral Relations and Economic Diplomacy

- Economic Diplomacy as an Instrument of Foreign Policy
- Bangladesh-India Trade Negotiations
- Bangladesh-India Negotiations over Transit and Trans-shipment
- Bangladesh-China Trade Relations and Economic Diplomacy
- Bangladesh-Japan economic relations
- Bangladesh-U.S. economic relations

Part II: Regional Cooperation and Economic Diplomacy

- Economic Diplomacy and SAFTA
- Economic Diplomacy and the Future of BIMSTEC
- Economic Diplomacy and the Future of BBIN [Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal sub-regional cooperation]
- Bangladesh and the Belt and Road Initiative Negotiations

Part: International Cooperation and Economic Diplomacy

- Bangladesh and the World Bank: Role of Economic Diplomacy
- Bangladesh and the IMF: Role of Economic Diplomacy
- Managing the European Market: Role of Economic Diplomacy for Bangladesh
- BREXIT and Economic Diplomacy of Bangladesh
- Labour Migration, Remittances, and Economic Diplomacy
- Foreign Investment and Economic Diplomacy of Bangladesh
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Global Development Cooperation

Suggested Readings

1. Andaleeb, Syed Saad. *The Bangladesh Economy: Diagnoses and Prescriptions*. Bangladesh Development Initiative, 2008.
2. Bergeijk, Peter A. G. Van, Maaike Okano-Heijmans, and Jan Melissen. *Economic Diplomacy: Economic and Political Perspectives*. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2011.
3. Khosla, I. P. *Economic Diplomacy*. Konark Publishers, 2006.
4. Lim, C. L., and Margaret Liang. *Economic Diplomacy: Essays and Reflections by Singapore's Negotiators*. World Scientific Pub., 2011.
5. Matin, Kazi M. *Bangladesh and the IMF: An Exploratory Study*. 1986.

6. Okano-Heijmans, Maaïke. *Economic Diplomacy: Japan and the Balance of National Interests*. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013.
7. Rana, Kishan S. *Economic Diplomacy: India's Experience*. CUTS International, 2011.
8. Rashid, Salim. *Bangladesh Economy: Evaluation and a Research Agenda*. University Press, 1995.
9. Singh, Nagendra Kr. *Bangladesh Economy: Issues and Perspective*. Anmol, 2003.
10. *U-turn in India's Foreign Policy: Economic Diplomacy*. Centre for Indian Political Research and Analysis, 2002.
11. Ullah, Mahbub. *Bangladesh Economy: Turns of the Decades*. Adorn Publication, 2003.
12. Veenstra, Marie-Lise E.H. Van., Mina Yakop, and Peter A.G. Van Bergeijk. *Economic Diplomacy, the Level of Development and Trade*. Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2010.

Course Title

IRIPE 506: Global Finance

Course Objective

How does the global financial system look like? Why does an economic crisis occur and how does it affect states and regions? This course will address these questions by drawing on the theories of international economics and finance and empirical evidence on the Asian, European, and global financial crises.

Course Outline

- Introduction to Global Finance
- Global Financial System
- Global Monetary Policy
- Global Fiscal Policy
- Foreign Exchange Markets and Regimes
- The Great Depression of 1930s
- Global Financial Crisis of 2007
- Eurozone Crisis
- Asian Financial Crisis of 1997
- International Monetary Fund
- The World Bank
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- Financial Globalization: Causes and Effects

Suggested Readings

1. Brandl, Michael W. (2017) *Money, Banking, Financial Markets & Institutions*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
2. Capital Markets: A Global Perspective, Thomas H. McInish, Blackwell Publishers, 2000.
3. The Wall Street Journal and The Financial Times (selected editions during trip)
4. Pilkington, Marc. *The Global Financial Crisis and the New Monetary Consensus*. Routledge, 2014.
5. Sharma, Shalendra D. *The Asian Financial Crisis: Crisis, Reform, and Recovery*. Manchester University Press, 2003.
6. Stepniewski, Tomasz, and Anna Visvizi. *The Eurozone Crisis: Implications for Central and Eastern Europe*. Instytut Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej, 2012.

Course Title

IRIPE 507: Political Economy of Globalization

Course Objective

This advanced graduate-level course offers students an opportunity to explore what changes have occurred in international economy in the postwar period and the effects of those changes on international organizations, states, markets, and societies. The goal is to examine the evolution of global trade, finance, and investment and their corresponding effects on growth, inequality, and welfare state. Special attention will be given to assessing how the forces of globalization interact with regional trading blocs, and the thematic issues of environment, workers' rights, and innovation.

Course Outline

- The First Globalization
- Trade and Politics
- Trade and Postwar Growth System
- Trade and Development in Postwar World
- Fragmentation of Global Production System
- International Organizations
- Fragmentation and Development
- Globalization and Institutional Convergence
- Inequality and Globalization
- Globalization and Innovation
- Globalization and Workers Rights
- Globalization and Environment
- Globalization and Welfare State
- Globalization and Regionalization: The Cases of EU, NAFTA, APEC, and SAARC
- Globalization and Politics

Suggested Readings

1. Martin Wolf. *Why Globalization Works*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2004
2. O'Rourke, K. H., and J. G. Williamson. *Globalization and History*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2001
3. Swank, Duane. *Global Capital, Political Institutions, and Policy Change in Developed Welfare States*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2002
4. Zysman, John and Abraham Newman. *How Revolutionary Was the Digital Revolution?* Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press,
5. Basu, Kaushik. 2003. Globalization and the Politics of International Finance: The Stiglitz Verdict. *Journal of Economic Literature* XLI (3):885-99.

Course Title

IRIPE 512: Political Economy of Europe

Course Objective

How have the European countries pursued regional economic integration? To what extent do the theories of neo-institutionalism explain the emergence of European Union? Students will be invited to address these questions in this course. The nature of Eurozone crisis and the responses of EU institutions and member-states in responding to the crisis, BREXIT, and the future of EU will be discussed with special attention.

Course Outline

- Development of the Modern European Economy
- European Economic Integration Process
- European Economic and Monetary Union
- The Logics of Neo-Institutionalism
- Application of the Theory of Neo-Institutionalism to the Study of European Union
- European Capitalism and the Welfare State
- Economic Transitions in Eastern Europe in the post-Cold War Era
- Nature of the European Economic Crisis
- Responses to European Economic Crisis
- Economic Reforms in the Eurozone
- The Crisis of European Union Institutions: The European Commission and the European Council Revisited
- Globalization and the Future of Europe
- European Foreign Policy
- Transatlantic Relations

Suggested Readings

1. Steunenberg, B., Schmidtchen, D. and Koboldt, Ch. 1999. Strategic Power in the European Union: Evaluating the Distribution of Power in Policy Games, in *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, 11(3), 339-366.
2. Franzese, R.J. Jr. and Hays, J.C. 2006. Strategic Interaction among EU Governments in Active Labor Market Policy-making: Subsidiarity and Policy Coordination under the European Employment Strategy, in *European Union Politics*, 7(2), 167-189.
3. Nello, S.S. 2002. Preparing for Enlargement in the European Union: The Tensions between Economic and Political, in *Integration International Political Science Review*, 23(3), 291-317.
4. North, D.C. 1991. Institutions, in *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 5(1), 97-112.
5. Jenson, J. and Merand, F. 2010. Sociology, Institutionalism and the European Union, in *Comparative European Politics*, 8(1), 74-92.
6. Grandmont, J-M. 1989. Keynesian Issues and Economic Theory, in *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 91(2), 90th Anniversary Symposium: Whither Macroeconomics?, 265-293
7. Christin, T. 2005. Economic and Political Basis of Attitudes towards the EU in Central and East European Countries in the 1990s, in *European Union Politics*, 6(1), 29-57
8. Economic Crisis in Europe: Causes, Consequences and Responses, , EUROPEAN ECONOMY 7|2009, Directorate General for Economic and Social Affairs, Parts I and II.
9. Camdessus, M. 1997. Globalization and its Challenges for Germany, Europe, and the IMF. Address at a conference sponsored by the Christian Social Union MA1/4nich, Germany.
10. A Verdun (2013), 'Economic and Monetary Union' in M. Cini and N. Perez-Solorzano (eds), *European Union Politics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 269-308. (39pp)
11. J. Goddard et al. (2009), 'The Financial Crisis in Europe: Evolution, Policy Responses and Lessons for the Future', *Journal of Financial Regulation and Compliance*, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 362-80. (18pp)
12. D. Hodson and U. Puetter (2013), 'The Economic Crisis and the European Union' in M. Cini and N. Perez-Solorzano (eds), *European Union Politics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 367-80

13. D. Hodson (2013), 'The Little Engine that Wouldn't: Supranational Entrepreneurship and the Barroso Commission' *Journal of European Integration*, Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 301-314.
14. Z. Selden (2011), 'Matching Ambitions to Resources: Paying for CFSP in an Era of Fiscal Restraint' APSA Annual Meeting Paper.
15. J. Pisani-Ferry et al. (2011), 'An Ocean Apart: Comparing Transatlantic Responses to the Financial Crisis', Bruegel/Peterson Institute for International Economics (Brussels: Bruegel), pp. 320-41.

Course Title

IRIPE 514: Political Economy of Chinese Development

Course Objective

This course will allow students to study the history of China's economic transitions. Special emphasis will be given to the analysis of reform initiatives and the role of state and private sector in mainland China. China's role in WTO and its search for global competitiveness and the factors behind the rise of China as a global production site will be discussed with empirical evidence.

Course Outline

- Introduction to China's Economy and Development Planning
- China's Economic Transitions:
- Command Economy and the Chinese Practice
- Agricultural Transformation
- Reforming State-Owned Enterprises
- The Rise of the Private Sector
- Financial System Reform in China
- Public Governance and Rule of Law
- Corporate Governance
- Social Security and Pension Reform in China
- Foreign Direct Investment and WTO
- The Search for Global Competitiveness

Suggested Readings

1. Rawski, Thomas G. "Reforming China's Economy: What Have We Learned?" *The China Journal*, No. 41 (Jan. 1999): 139-156
2. Sachs, Jeffrey, and Wing Thye Woo. "Understanding China's Economic Performance." NBER Working Paper No. 5935, 1997.
3. Ash, Robert F. "The Evolution of Agricultural Policy." *The China Quarterly* (116), (Dec. 1988): 529-555.
4. Steinfeld, Edward S. *Forging Reform in China: The Fate of State-Owned Industry*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1998, Pp. 1-24, 45-77, 124-164.
5. Gregory, Neil, Stoyan Tenev, and Dileep Wagle. *China's Emerging Private Enterprises: Prospects for the New Century*, International Finance Corporation, 2000
6. Stiglitz, Joseph E. *Whither Socialism*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1994, Pp. 207-229.
7. Peerenboom, Randall. *China's Long March Toward Rule of Law*. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2002.
8. Pan, Philip. "High Tide of Labor Unrest in China." *The Washington Post*, Jan. 21, 2002.
9. Croll, Elisabeth J. "Social Welfare Reform: Trends and Tensions," *The China Quarterly*, no. 159 (September 1999): 684-699.
10. Huang, Yasheng. *Selling China: Foreign Direct Investment During the Reform Era*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, forthcoming, Pp. 8-89.
11. Amsden, Alice H. *Asia's Next Giant*. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1989, Pp. 3-23.
12. Stiglitz, Joseph. "China: Forging a Third Generation of Reforms." Speech delivered July 23, 1999, Beijing, China.

Course Title

IRIPE 515: Political Economy of East Asian Development

Course Objective

The development models of mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong SAR, Japan, South Korea and North Korea will be examined in this course. For each country cases, students will explore how state, market, and civil society interact with each other and to the influence of external actors, especially international organizations in shaping the national development models.

Course Outline

- History of East Asia
- Geopolitical and Geo-economic Importance of East Asia
- Asian Century: An East Asian Perspective
- Developmental State in East Asia
- The East Asian Growth Miracle
- The Asian Financial Crisis
- East Asian Development Model Revisited
- Political Economy of China's Development
- Political Economy of Taiwan's Development
- Political Economy of Hong Kong's Development
- Political Economy of Japan's Development
- Political Economy of South Korea's Development
- Political Economy of North Korea's Development
- Political Economy of U.S.-Japan-South Korea Relations
- Political Economy of BRICS
- Regional Economic Cooperation: An East Asian Perspective

Suggested Readings

1. Hall, Peter A. 2013. "[Commentary: Brother, Can You Paradigm?](#)" *Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration, and Institutions*, Volume 26, Issue 2, April, Pages 189-192.
2. Lingle, Christopher. 1998. [Chapter 3: Imaging the "Asian Century"](#), in *The Rise and Decline of the Asian Century: False Starts on the Path to the Global Millennium*, Pages 49-70.
3. Routley, Laura. 2012. "[Developmental States: A Review of the Literature](#)." ESID Working Paper No. 03, February, Pages 1-25.
4. Robins, Fred. 2000. [Asia's 1997 Crash: its Character, Causes and Consequences](#), in *The East Asian Development Model: Economic Growth, Institutional Failure and the Aftermath of the Crisis*, Pages, 17-52.
5. Feng, Yi. 2000. [Political Foundations of Economic Management: an Interpretation of Economic Development and Economic Crisis in East Asia](#), in *The East Asian Development Model: Economic Growth, Institutional Failure and the Aftermath of the Crisis*, Pages, 71-96.
6. Lingle, Christopher. 2000. [The Institutional Basis of Asia's Economic Crisis](#), in *The East Asian Development Model: Economic Growth, Institutional Failure and the Aftermath of the Crisis*, Pages, 53-70.
7. Choo, Myung-Gun. 2000. [Chapter 4: South Korea: the Tragedy of Partition and the Response](#), in *The New Asia in Global Perspective*, Pages 73-94.
8. Naughton, Barry. 2007. [Introduction](#), in *The Chinese Economy: Transitions and Growth*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
9. Naughton, Barry. 1995. [Introduction: China's Economic Reform in Comparative Perspective](#), in *Growing Out of the Plan: Chinese Economic Reform, 1978-1993*, Pages 1 - 20.
10. Hsueh, Roselyn. 2012. "[China and India in the Age of Globalization: Sectoral Variation in Postliberalization Reregulation](#)." *Comparative Political Studies*, Volume 45, Issue 1, January, Pages 32-61.
11. Gilley, Bruce. 2008. [Comparing and Rethinking Political Change in China and Taiwan](#).

12. Rodrik, Dani, Gene Grossman, and Victor Norman. 1995. "[Getting Interventions Right: How South Korea and Taiwan Grew Rich](#)," in *Economic Policy*, Volume 10, Issue 20, April, Pages 53-107.
13. Bhagwati, Jagdish N. "[Anti-Globalization: Why?](#)" Chapter 1 in *In Defense of Globalization*, Oxford University Press, March 2004.
14. Lin, Justin Yifu, Hinh T. Dinh, and Fernando Im. 2010. "[US-China External Imbalance and the Global Financial Crisis](#)." *China Economic Journal*, Volume 3, Issue 1, Pages 1-24.

Course Title

IRIPE 516: Political Economy of South-East Asian Development

Course Objective

This course will introduce students to the political economy of national developments in selected Southeast Asian countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, and Myanmar. It will also discuss the rise of ASEAN and the East Asian growth models.

Course Outline

- Southeast Asian history and geopolitics
- Southeast Asian geo-economic and geo-strategic importance
- Colonial history of Southeast Asia
- Cultural Diversity in Southeast Asia
- Political Economy of Indonesia
- Political Economy of Malaysia
- Political Economy of Singapore
- Political Economy of Thailand
- Political Economy of Vietnam
- Political Economy of Myanmar
- Evolution of ASEAN
- East Asian Economic Miracle and Asian Financial Crisis
- Human Rights, Gender, and Development in Southeast Asia
- Ethnicity, Nationalism and Economic Development in Southeast Asia
- The Future of Southeast Asian Development

Suggested Readings

- Jacques Bertrand, *Political Change in Southeast Asia*, New York: Cambridge, 2013.
- Mark Beeson (ed.), *Contemporary Southeast Asia: Regional Dynamics, National Differences*. New York: Palgrave, 2009.
- Sharma, Shalendra D. *The Asian Financial Crisis: Crisis, Reform, and Recovery*. Manchester University Press, 2003.
- Stępniewski, Tomasz, and Anna Visvizi. *The Eurozone Crisis: Implications for Central and Eastern Europe*. Instytut Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej, 2012.

Course Title

IRIPE 517:Political Economy of North American Development

Course Objective

How do Canada and Mexico interact with the United States in addressing bilateral and regional issues in trade, development, and international politics? This course will offer an opportunity for students to address this question by focusing on country-specific and regional level discussions. It has four sections: First, students will assess the evolution and performance of NAFTA. Second, they will review U.S. policies toward WTO and NAFTA. Third, Canada's role in WTO and NAFTA will be discussed. Fourth, Mexico's national development, regional economic approach, and role in WTO will be analysed. Some pressing national issues such as the immigration debates in U.S., refugee policy of Canada, and the drug war in Mexico will be analysed.

Course Outline

Part I: Regional Perspective

- Understanding North American Political Economy
- The History of NAFTA
- Trade and Investment under NAFTA regime
- NAFTA and Environment
- NAFTA and Border Management
- Global Economic Crisis and North American Economy

Part II: U.S. Perspective

- Postwar developments in U.S. Economy
- U.S. and WTO
- U.S. Policies toward NAFTA: Changes and Continuities
- U.S. Responses to Global Economic Crisis
- Political Economy of Immigration and Integration in U.S. Perspective

Part III: Canadian Perspective

- Postwar developments in Canadian Economy
- Canada and WTO
- Canadian Policies toward NAFTA: Changes and Continuities
- Canada's Responses to Global Economic Crisis
- Political Economy of Canada's Refugee Policy

Part IV: Mexican Perspective

- Postwar developments in Mexican Economy
- Mexico and WTO
- Mexican Policies toward NAFTA: Changes and Continuities
- Mexico's Responses to Global Economic Crisis
- Political Economy of Mexico's Drug War

Suggested Readings

1. Imtiaz Hussain, *Reevaluating NAFTA: Theory and Practice*, (New York: Palgrave, 2012).
2. Norman Caulfield, *NAFTA and Labor in North America*, (Chicago: University of Illinois, 2010).
3. Jeffrey Ayres and Laura Macdonald, (eds.) *Contentious Politics in North America: National Protest and Transnational Collaboration under Continental Integration*, (New York: Palgrave, 2009).
4. Stephen Clarkson, *Does North America Exist? Governing the Continent after NAFTA and 9/11* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2008)

**Course Outlines for
MSS in South Asian Studies**

(A) Compulsory Courses

IRSAS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations

IRSAS 502: Advanced Research Methodology

(B) Core Courses (any two)

IRSAS 503: History, Culture and Politics of South Asia

IRSAS 504: South Asian Security

IRSAS 505: Political Economy in South Asia

(C) Thematic/Country Studies Courses (any two)

IRSAS 506: Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia

IRSAS 507: Development Issues in South Asia

IRSAS 508: Energy and Environment

IRSAS 509: Gender in South Asia

IRSAS 510: Regional Cooperation in South Asia

IRSAS 511: India Affairs

IRSAS 512: Bangladesh Affairs

IRSAS 513: Pakistan Affairs

IRSAS 514: Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan in South Asia

IRSAS 515: Myanmar and South Asia

Course Title

IRSAS 501: History, Culture and Politics of South Asia

Course Objective

South Asia is home to a number of key socio-cultural and political issues. This course is about changes in history, culture and politics in South Asia and it is about the consequences of these changes. It offers an overview of the politics and history in the region. Students will learn how to approach complex topics related to the interaction of concepts and institutions, history, identity and politics at local and national levels in a South Asian context.

Course Outline

- Early civilizations in South Asia
- Political transformations in pre-colonial India
- Advent of colonial rule
- Struggle for freedom and partition of India
- Cultural traditions in South Asia: Unity and diversity
- Religious harmony and conflicts
- Political changes in South Asia: Exogenous and Indigenous forces
- Fall of the British Raj and Post-Colonial South Asia
- Democracy and secularism
- Religion in politics
- Political regression and democratization
- Future of South Asia

Suggested Readings

1. Vishal Chandra, ed. *India and South Asia: Exploring Regional Perceptions*, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, 2015
2. Jalal, Ayesha. *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1995.
3. ———. "Secularists, Subalterns and the Stigma of 'Communalism': Partition Historiography Revisited." *Indian Economic and Social History Review* 33, no. 1 (1996): 93-103.
4. ———. *The State of Martial Rule: The Origins of Pakistan's Political Economy of Defence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
5. Jalal, Ayesha and Sugata Bose. *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, and Political Economy*. London: Routledge, 1998.
6. Jones, Kenneth W. *Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
7. Minault, Gail. *The Khilafat Movement Religious Symbolism and Political Mobilization in India*. NY: Columbia U. Press, 1982.
8. ———. editor. *The Extended Family: Women and Political Participation in India and Pakistan*. Columbia, MO.: South Asia Books, 1981.
9. Mitter, Partha. *Much Maligned Monsters. History of European Reactions to Indian Art*. Oxford: 1977.
10. Mukherjee, Ramkrishna. "The Local Background of Bangladesh." in *Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia*, editors Kathleen and Hari Sharma Gough, 399-418.
11. Mukherjee, S. N. "Class, Caste and Politics in Calcutta, 1815-38." in *Elites in South Asia* Leach and Mukherjee, 33-78.
12. Nandy, Ashis. *The Intimate Enemy: Loss and Recovery of Self Under Colonialism*. Delhi and New York: Oxford University Press, 1983.
13. Naoroji, Dadabhai. *Poverty and British Rule in India*. London: 1901.
14. Nehru, Jawaharlal. *The Discovery of India*. Garden City, N.Y.: The John Day co.; Doubleday and Co., Inc., Anchor Books Division, 1960.

15. Rocher, Rosane. *Orientalism, Poetry, and the Millennium: The Checkered Life of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, 1751-1830*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas, 1983.
16. Rogers, John. "Colonial Perceptions of Ethnicity and Culture in Early Nineteenth Century Sri Lanka." in *Society and Ideology: Essays in South Asian History*, editor (in collaboration with K.N.Chaudhuri and Avril Powell) Peter Robb, pp91-110. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
17. Rogers, John D. "Cultural and Social Resistance: Gambling in Colonial Sri Lanka." in *Contesting Power: Resistance and Everyday Social Relations in South Asia*, eds Douglas Haynes and Gyan Prakash. Delhi: OUP, 1991.
18. Rothermund, Dietmar. *An Economic History of India: From Pre-Colonial Times to 1986*. London: Croom Helm, 1988.
19. ———. *India and the Great Depression, 1929-1939*.
20. Tomlinson, B. R. *the Economy of Modern India, 1860-1970*. New Delhi: Foundation Books.
21. ———. *The Political Economy of the Raj, 1914-1947: The Economics of Decolonization*. MacMillan, 1979.
22. Viswanathan, Gauri. "Coping With (Civil) Death: The Christian Convert's Rights of Passage in Colonial India." In *After Colonialism: Imperial Histories and Postcolonial Displacements*, edited by Gyan Prakash, 183-210. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995.
23. ———. *Masks of Conquest: Literary Study and British Rule in India*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1989.
24. Washbrook, David A. *The Emergence of Provincial Politics: The Madras Presidency, 1870-1920*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976.
25. Whitcombe, Elizabeth. *Agrarian Conditions in Northern India: the United Provinces Under British Rule, 1860-1900 (v. 1)*. Berkeley: UCAL, 1972.
26. Wolpert, Stanley. *Jinnah of Pakistan*. OUP, 1984.
27. Chris Odgen, *New South Asian Security: Six Core Relations Underpinning Regional Security* (New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2016).
28. Mario Esteban Carranza, *South Asian Security and International Nuclear Order: Creating a Robust Indo-Pakistani Nuclear Arms Control Regime* (Farnham: Ashgate, 2009).
29. Zahid Shahab Ahmed, *Regionalism and Regional Security in South Asia: The Role of SAARC* (London: Routledge, 2013).
30. Arpit Rajain, *Nuclear Deterrence in Southern Asia: China, India and Pakistan* (London: Sage, 2005).
31. Victoria Schofield, *Kashmir in Conflict: India, Pakistan and the Unending War* (London: I.B. Tauris, 2010).
32. Praveen Swami, *India, Pakistan and the Secret Jihad: The Covert War in Kashmir, 1947-2004* (London: Routledge, 2007).
33. Sumantra Bose, *Kashmir: Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2003).
34. Hanif Siddiqi, *The Politics of Ethnicity in Pakistan: The Baloch, Sindhi and Mohajir Ethnic Movements* (London: Routledge, 2012).
35. Iftikhar H. Malik, *State and Civil Society in Pakistan: Politics of Authority, Ideology, and Ethnicity* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1997). P. R. Chari, Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema and Stephen Philip Cohen, *Perception, Politics and Security in South Asia: The Compound Crisis of 1990* (London: Routledge, 2003).
36. John R. Schmidt, *The Unravelling: Pakistan in the Age of Jihad* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2011).
37. Ishtiaq Ahmed, *State, Nation and Ethnicity in Contemporary South Asia* (London: Printer, 1996).
38. Deepa M. Ollapally, *The Politics of Extremism in South Asia* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).
39. T. V. Paul, ed., *South Asia's Weak States: Understanding the Regional Insecurity Predicament* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2010).
40. Shanthie Mariet D'Souza and Rajshree Jetly, eds., *Perspectives on South Asian Security* (Hackensack, NJ: World Scientific, 2013).
41. Linell E. Cady and Sheldon W. Simon, eds., *Religion and Conflict in South and Southeast Asia: Disrupting violence* (London: Routledge, 2007).

Course Title

IRSAS 503: Political Economy in South Asia

Course Objective

This course attempts to explore the nature and the transitions of the political economy of South Asia, which is full of diversity in religion, ethnicity, state- society relations etc. It will also look at the descriptive, analytical, theoretical point of views and evaluate the policies and performances of the countries. Another perspective of the course is to discuss the contemporary issues and their impact on South Asian countries. It will also highlight the challenges and competition faced by them and their way to address the issues. This module explores the nature and trajectories of economic development in South Asia, a region with countries that vary significantly on regime type, state-society relations and ethnic and religious diversity. Students will build on concepts of development from dependence to modernization theory to explore with the history of economic growth and social transformation in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. From a base in the contemporary political economy of the region, the module will examine contemporary debates of state capacity, inclusiveness, engagement with the global economy and the formation and transformation of economic and industrial policy.

Course Outline

- Introduction to South Asian Economic Development
- An Economic Profile of South Asia
- History of economic development in South Asia, pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial
- Major economic transformations in the region
- Economic systems in South Asia: Traditional, socialist and capitalist
- End of Cold War and advent of market economy in South Asia
- Globalization of South Asian economy
- Economic Policy and Performance
- Economic liberalization
- A South Asian century?

Suggested Readings

Bose, Sugata & Jalal, Ayesha. (1998). *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*. Routledge.

Farmer, B.H.(1993). *An Introduction to South Asia*, 2nd Edition, New York: Routledge, 1993.

Webb, M., Wijeweera, A. (Eds.). (2015). *The Political Economy of Conflict in South Asia*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Chakma, B. (Ed.). (2015). *South Asia in Transition: Democracy, Political Economy and Security*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Schmidt, Johannes Dragsbaek & Rasiah, Rajah (Ed.). (2010). *New Political Economy of Southeast Asia*. Edward Elgar Pub.

R. Mascarenhas. (1999). *Comparative Political Economy of East and South Asia: A Critique of Development Policy and Management*. Palgrave Macmillan UK.

Course Title

IRSAS 504: Advanced Research Methodology

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various methodologies for researching social science issues in general and international affairs in particular. It is divided into five parts: students will first learn how to plan for an empirical research. They will then develop knowledge of how to construct a research design. In the third stage, they will discuss how to implement a research design by employing various data collection strategies. In the next two steps, they will learn how to analyse data and report data. Various theoretical and conceptual discussions will be blended with empirical evidence.

Course Outline

Part I: Research Planning

- Identifying a Research Topic
- Reviewing the Literature
- Theoretical Framework

Part II: Research Design

- Typology of Research Methods:
 - Quantitative Method vs Qualitative Method
 - Mixed Method
- Descriptive Research Design
- Sampling, Reliability and Validity

Part III: Research Implementation

- Ethics in Social Research
- Data Collection Strategies: Survey Method; Focus Group Discussion; Key Informant Interviews; Participant Observation
- Document Review, Internet Search and Secondary Analysis

Part IV: Analysis and Interpretation

- Quantitative Data Management; Quantitative Data Analysis
- Inferential Analysis: Variance Analysis; Regression Analysis
- Qualitative Data Analysis: Ethnography, Grounded Theory, Process-Tracing

Part V: Reporting

- Style of Presentation
- Report Writing

Suggested Reading

1. George, Alexander L. and Andrew Bennet. 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
2. Ragin, Charles C (1994). *Constructing Social Research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
3. Williams, Malcolm. 2003. *Making Sense of Social Research*. London: Sage. Chapter 10, pp. 188-205.
4. Van Evera, Stephen. 1997. *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press. Chapters 4 and 5, and Appendix, pages 97-116; 123-128.

Course Title

IRSAS 506: Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia

Course Objective

The course is meant to introduce students to the phenomenon of ethnic conflict and the international community's response to it. It will also encourage students to think more deeply about why ethnic conflicts emerge and the pros and cons of the various means available to deal with such conflicts through political channels. This course will consider questions in the context of religious and ethnic conflict in modern South Asia. Using case studies of violent conflicts in one of the most militarized regions of the world, we will discuss the historical trajectory and dialectical interplay between different forms of nationalism led by Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Nagas in the colonial and post-colonial periods. Students will develop a nuanced understanding of these conflicts and also the religious and cultural beliefs that shape the engagement of militants with a "secular" state. Materials to be examined will be drawn from a wide range of sources, from theoretical texts and human rights reports to ethnographic accounts and films. The course is focusing on ethnic/territorial conflicts. It starts by defining causes of such conflicts, actors who are typically involved in them and ways of their possible management or resolution. After the introduction of those general concepts the course provides an in-depth analysis of 3 ethnic/territorial conflicts of South Asia: in Punjab, Kashmir and Sri Lanka. Their comparison serves to draw general lessons about the conditions of preventing, containing and settling such conflicts. Special attention is paid to the role of the so-called third parties and international organizations (both regional and universal).

Course Outline

- Introduction to the course
- The importance of identity; the politics of ethnicity and nationalism; the challenges facing deeply divided societies
- Colonialism, ethnicity and modernity
- Post-colonial politics and identity
- Minorities and ethnic identity
- Ethnicity and nationalism
- Case studies of ethnic conflicts
- Ethnic conflicts in the post-Cold War era
- Globalization and ethnic conflicts

Suggested Readings

1. Bose, Sumatra. 2007. *Contested Lands. Israel-Palestine, Kashmir, Bosnia, Cyprus, and Sri Lanka*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
2. Singh, Gurhalpal, *Ethnic Conflict in India: a case study of Punjab*, in: McGarry, John and Brendan O'Leary. 1993. *The Politics of Ethnic Conflict Regulation. Case Studies of Protracted Ethnic Conflicts*. New York: Routledge
3. Wolff, Stefan. 2006. *Ethnic Conflict. A Global Perspective*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
4. Stuart Corbridge and John Harriss 2000. *Reinventing India: Liberalization, Hindu*
5. *Nationalism and Popular Democracy*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
6. P.Bardhan 1984. *The Political Economy of Development in India*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

7. Kaushik Basu (ed) 2004. *India's Emerging Economy: Performance and Prospects in the 1990s and Beyond* London: MIT Press.
8. Ishtiaq Ahmed, *State, Nation and Ethnicity in Contemporary South Asia* (London: Printer, 1996).
9. Deepa M. Ollapally, *The Politics of Extremism in South Asia* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).
10. T. V. Paul, ed., *South Asia's Weak States: Understanding the Regional Insecurity Predicament* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2010).
11. Shanthie Mariet D'Souza and Rajshree Jetly, eds., *Perspectives on South Asian Security* (Hackensack, NJ: World Scientific, 2013).
12. Linell E. Cady and Sheldon W. Simon, eds., *Religion and Conflict in South and Southeast Asia: Disrupting violence* (London: Routledge, 2007).

Course Title

IRSAS 507: Development Issues in South Asia

Course Objective

The objective of this course is to undertake an analysis of the economic development of South Asia, with particular emphasis on India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, from the 1950s to the present. It focuses particularly on problems and debates, of which the following are illustrative:

Course Outlines

1. Domestic resource mobilisation
2. Land reform
1. Growth, Poverty and Inequality in South Asia
2. Labor market in South Asia
3. Trade, Human Development and Regional Cooperation in South Asia
4. Corruption and development in South Asia
5. Conflict and Development
6. Natural Resources of South Asia
7. Prospects and possibilities of economic development in the age of globalization
8. The 'new technology' in agriculture
9. Poverty
10. The population question
11. The public sector
12. Labour markets
13. Industrialization
14. Foreign trade
15. Aid
16. Private foreign investment
17. The role of the state
18. Contemporary issues of governance and reform

Suggested Readings

1. Chakma, B. (Ed.). (2015). *South Asia in Transition: Democracy, Political Economy and Security*. Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Schmidt, Johannes Dragsbaek & Rasiah, Rajah (Ed.). (2010). *New Political Economy of Southeast Asia*. Edward Elgar Pub.
3. R. Mascarenhas. (1999). *Comparative Political Economy of East and South Asia: A Critique of Development Policy and Management*. Palgrave Macmillan UK.

Course Title

IRSAS 508: Energy and Environment

Course Objective

This is designed to introduce issues of energy and environment in the regional context of South Asia. Students will learn to identify primary environmental effects of energy projects in the region.

Course Outlines

1. Economic growth and energy demand in South Asia
2. Problems in energy supply
3. Energy development
4. Sustainable development in South Asia
5. Interest groups
6. Environmental movements and parties
7. Public opinion
8. Political systems and institutions
9. Case studies

Suggested Readings

1. Barrett, Scott and Kathryn Graddy, 2000. Freedom, Growth, and the Environment, *Environment and Development Economics*, v5, p433-456.
2. Lahiri-Dutt, Kuntala (2003) *People, power and resources: Water Nepal*,
3. Leach, G. A. (1988) Residential energy in the third world, *Annual Reviews*, 13: 47–65.
4. Manning, Robert A. (2000) *The Asian Energy Factor: Myths and Dilemmas of Energy, Security and the Pacific Future*, St Martins Press, New York.
5. Marland, G., T.A. Boden and R.J. Andrews (2001) ‘Global, Regional and National CO2 Emissions’, in *Trends: A Compendium of Data on Global Change, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, US Department of Energy*.
6. Tongia, R. (2005) Revisiting natural gas imports for India, *Economic and Political Weekly*, May, 14, pp. 2032–36.
7. Wijayatunga, P.D.C. (2003) *Energy Outlook of Sri Lanka*, Centre for Energy Studies, University of Moratua.
8. Lama, M. P. (2017). Promoting trans-boundary power trade and interconnection to enhance energy security and sustainable use of energy in South and South-West Asia (mimeo). ESCAP, Bangkok.
9. World Bank (2003) *Access of the Poor to Clean Household Fuels in India*, ESMAP, The World Bank, Washington, DC.
10. Ahmed, A, Shahariar, CM and Rashid Sarka, MA 2011, ‘Energy Cooperation in South Asia: Prospects and Challenges’.Bangladesh Economic Association.
<<http://bea-bd.org/site/images/pdf/4.pdf>> accessed on Dec 7, 2014.
11. Asian Development Bank 2013, ‘Energy Outlook for Asia and the Pacific’, Asian Development Bank. Manila.
<<http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publications/30429/file/energy-outlook.pdf>> accessed on Nov 14, 2014.

12. Bhutta, Z 2014, 'TAPI pipeline construction: US firms lose out; French, Malaysian could win race', The Express Tribune, November 11, 2014.
<http://tribune.com.pk/story/788868/tapi-pipeline-construction-us-firms-lose-out-frenchmalaysian-could-win-race/> accessed on December 27, 2014
13. SAARC Energy Center 2012, 'SAARC Action Plan for Energy Conservation'. SAARC Energy
14. Center. Islamabad.<<http://saarcenergy.org/Portals/1/Repository/SAARC%20Action%20Plan.pdf> > accessed on Dec 20, 2014.
15. SAARC Regional Energy Trade Study (SRETS) 2010. SAARC Secretariat. Kathmandu.<http://www.sasec.asia/uploads/publications/srets_a.pdf> accessed on May 11, 2015.
16. SARI/EI (n.d). 'South Asian Regional Initiative for Energy Integration'. U.S. Agency for International Development.<<http://www.sari-energy.org/>> accessed on Dec 10, 2014.
17. SE4ALL 2012, 'A Global Action Agenda: Pathways for Concerted Action towards Sustainable Energy for All'. The Secretary General's High-Level Group on Sustainable Energy for All.

Course Title

IRSAS 509: Gender in South Asia

Course Objective

This course is designed to introduce students to issues of gender and development in South Asia in a comparative context. Development debates are currently in flux with important implications for the practice and analysis of gender and development. It further explores gender history in 20th-century South Asia as well as the methodological importance of history within South Asian gender studies. We will use gender analysis to understand the shaping of nationalism and anti-colonialism, public and private spheres, the state, conflict, popular culture, and the construction of South Asia as a region. Further, we will trace the development of women's movements and feminisms in modern South Asia. Students will consider how gender intersects with multiple forms of identity while thinking about how South Asia can offer a unique site for theorizing gender in the modern world.

Course Outline

- Introduction to the course
- Conceptual understanding of gender, women empowerment
- Gender inequality in South Asia
- Gender and history in South Asia
- Gender and development debates in and between countries
- Gender in Labor and migration
- Education, health and HIV/AIDS,
- Women's political participation and leadership
- Ethnic diversity and gender
- Identity, culture and gender
- Challenges of gender justice and equality
- Case studies

Suggested Readings

1. Saikia, Yasmin (2011) *Women, War, and the Making of Bangladesh: Remembering 1971*, New Delhi: Women Unlimited.
2. V. Jha, 'Trade and Gender. Evidence from South Asia', *Trade Insight* 1 (2), 2005, pp. 31-33. N. Kabeer, 'Globalization, Labour Standards, and Women's Rights: Dilemmas of Collective (In)action in an Interdependent World', *Feminist Economics* 10 (1), pp. 3-35, 2004.
3. H. Kaspar, (2005): 'I am the Household Head now!' *Gender Aspects of Out-migration for Labour in Nepal*. Kathmandu.
4. S. Kazi, *Gender Inequalities and Development in Pakistan*, S. R. Khan (Ed.), *50 Years of Pakistan's Economy. Traditional Topics and Contemporary Concerns*, Karachi, 1999.
5. S. R. Khan, 'Traditional Topics and Contemporary Concerns: An Overview and Summary of Findings', S. R. Khan (Ed.), *50 Years of Pakistan's Economy. Traditional Topics and Contemporary Concerns*. Karachi, 1999. <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publications/B20%20Gender%20Equality%20Report%20v10-3-E.pdf>

6. South Asia's Women Resilience,
<https://www.gdnonline.org/resources/The%20South%20Asia%20Women%27s%20Resilience%20Index%20Dec%208.pdf>
7. Women and research in South Asia,
https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/women_researchers_jan15_print.pdf
8. Women in South Asia, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/latest_edited_banu_template_gl_1_august.pdf

Course Title

IRSAS 510: Regional Cooperation in South Asia

Course Objective

South Asian regionalism as a vitally important dimension of Asia's rise has attracted critical attention of experts and policy makers. This course first addresses the nature, functional principles, leadership, and policymaking process of contemporary South Asian regionalism in comparison with the experiences of ASEAN and European integration. We also explore the linkage between the momentum of South Asian integration and contemporary Asian endeavors for multilateral cooperation. Then we will introduce and assess the origins and its developments of leading regional cooperation mechanisms: SAARC, BIMSTEC, BCIM and sub-regional initiatives. and SCO. Finally, in terms of engaging with the South Asian multilateral cooperation we will discuss policies and strategies of major actors, particularly, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Course Outline

- South Asia as a region
- Regional politics and multilateral cooperation
- Theoretical understanding of regional cooperation in South Asia
- Early initiatives of regional cooperation
- Road to regional integration in South Asia
- Establishment of SAARC: Background and institutionalization
- Achievements and challenges of SAARC
- Cases of sub-regional cooperation: BIMSTEC, BCIM and BBIN
- Role of external powers: China, USA and EU
- Comparison with ASEAN and EU
- Consolidating regional cooperation process

Suggested Readings

1. Ahamad, E. (1985) *SAARC: Seeds of Harmony*, Dhaka: University Press Ltd.
2. Ahmad, S. (1999) "Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons Program: Turning Points and Nuclear Choices," *International Security*, 23 (Spring), No. 4: 178–204.
3. Ahmed, A.S. (1997) *Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity*, New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Ahmed, K. (2004) "South Asia's Unresolved Disputes," *South Asian Journal*, January: 1–15. Ahsan, A. (1992) *SAARC: A Perspective*, Dhaka: University Press Limited. — (2004) "SAARC Secretariat: A Critique," *South Asian Journal*, 6: 1–8.
5. Dash, Kishore C. (1996) The Political Economy of Regional Cooperation in South Asia. *Pacific Affairs*, Vol. 69, Number 2.
6. Guhathakurta, Meghna. (1992) Regionalism: Two Views of SAARC. In *SAARC: Beyond State-centric Cooperation*, edited by Imtiaz Ahmed and Meghna Guhathakurta. Dhaka: Center for Social Studies.
7. Iftekhharuzaman and Nilufar Chowdhury. (1988) SAARC-ASEAN Cooperation. *The Indonesian Quarterly*, Vol. 16, No. 1.
8. Iftekhharuzzaman. (1989b) Bilateral Impediments to SAARC: The Indo-Sri Lanka Crisis over IPKF Withdrawal.

BIISS Journal, Vol. 10. 3. 249-273.

9. Iftekharuzzaman. (1989a) India Doctrine: Relevance for Bangladesh. In *Issues and Challenges Facing Bangladesh Foreign Policy*, edited by MG Kabir and Shaukat Hossain. Dhaka: Bangladesh Society for International Studies.
10. Iftekharuzzaman and Imtiaz Ahmed. (1992) The Thing Called SAARC: Beyond Modernist Perspective. In *SAARC: Beyond State-centric Cooperation*, edited by Imtiaz Ahmed and Meghna Guhathakurta. Dhaka: Center for Social Studies.
11. Iftekharuzzaman. (2003) Reforming SAARC: In spite of Governments. In *Regional Cooperation in South Asia: New Dimensions and Perspectives*, edited by Shaheen Afroze. Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Dhaka.
12. Kelegama, Saman. (2000) Globalization: South Asian Perspective. In *Globalization: South Asian Perspective*, edited by Ratnakar Adhikari. Kathmandu: SAWTEE.: 11-16.
13. Kelegama, Saman. (2004) SAFTA: A Critique. *South Asian Journal*, Vol. 4, April-June.
14. Kelegama, Saman and Ratnakar Adhikari. (2002) Regional Integration in the WTO Era: South Asia at Crossroads. *Discussion Paper*. Kathmandu: SAWTEE.
15. Kelegama, Saman and Ratnakar Adhikari. (2005) Regionalism Debate: Re-positioning SAFTA. *South Asian Journal*. Jan-March, Vol. 7.
16. Lama, Mahendra P. (2000) SAARC: Shallow Regionalism, Political Abstinence and Economic Advocacy. *BIISS Journal*, Vol. 21, No. 1.
17. Lama, Mahendra P. (2002) South Asia Growth Triangle: Opportunities, Policy Interventions and Growth Prospects. In *Regional Cooperation in South Asia: New Dimensions and Perspectives*, edited by Shaheen Afroze. Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Dhaka.
18. Lama, Mahendra P. (2004) SAARC Report: Poverty, Migration and Conflict in South Asia. *World Focus*, Vol. 25, No. 6.: 11-15.

Course Title

IRSAS 511: India Affairs

Course Objective

The primary focus of the course is on political and security dimensions of modern India. The rise of India in the contemporary international relations draws attention of nations and people across the globe. Modern India has more than a billion citizens, nearly 16 percent of the world's population. India today is a reflection of millennia of interaction and exchange across a wide spectrum of cultures, civilizations, politics and security. Critical contemporary intellectual, political, and social issues—including foreign policy, security, economic and political development, and the role of historical relationships—are all being debated in India, and how these issues are addressed is of vital interest to the world community. Indian politics was revolutionized by the arrival of previously disenfranchised and politically marginalized communities and the fracturing of what was once a single party political system led by the Congress Party into a dizzying array of regional, caste-based, and religiously-oriented political parties. Indian culture and society have likewise been beset by the challenges of cultural difference asserted through religious, regional, and caste identity, while also reaching new heights of public cultural production through the explosion of cinema, television, and the internet.

Course Outline

- History of India:
 - Ancient India, Muslim India, British India, and Independent India;
- Nationalism and construction of Indian nation;
- Constitutional development of India;
- Government and politics in India;
- Economic development of India;
- Globalization and India; Indian foreign policy; non-alignment; India's relations with Pakistan, China, USA, Japan, EU, South Asian neighbors (Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka), India in global and regional institutions.

Suggested Readings

1. Vishal Chandra, ed. *India and South Asia: Exploring Regional Perceptions*, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, 2015
2. Barbara D. Metcalf and Thomas R. Metcalf, *A Concise History of Modern India*, Cambridge University Press, 2006
3. Harsh V. Pant, *Contemporary Debates in Indian Foreign and Security Policy*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008
4. Ramachandra Guha, ed. *Makers of Modern India*, Penguin/Viking, 2010
5. Sumit Ganguly, ed. *India as an Emerging Power*, Frank Cass Publishers, 2005.
6. Arvind Panagariya, *India: The Emerging Giant*, Oxford University Press, Inc., 2008
7. Cohen, Stephen P., *India: Emerging Power*, The Brookings Institution, 2001
8. Karsten Frey, *India's Nuclear Bomb and National Security*, Routledge, 2006
9. D.N. Panigrahi, *India's Partition: The story of Imperialism in Retreat*, Routledge, 2004
10. Stanley Wolpert, *Gandhi's Passion: The Life and Legacy of Mahatma Gandhi*, Oxford University Press, 2001
11. Mushirul Hasan, ed. *India's Partition: Process, Strategy and Mobilization*, Oxford University Press, 2001
12. Diana L. Eck, *India: A Sacred Geography*, Harmony Books, 2012
13. Barry Buzan, "South Asia Moving Towards Transformation: Emergence of India as a Great Power", *International Studies* 2002; 39; 1
14. Mohammad Ayoob, "India Matters", *The Washington Quarterly*, 23:1, 2000, pp. 27–39.
15. Edward Luce, *In spite of Gods: The Strange Rise of Modern India*, Little, Brown, 2006

16. Ian Hall, "India's New Public Diplomacy: Soft Power and the Limits of Government Action", *Asian Survey*, Vol. 52, No. 6 (November/December 2012), pp. 1089-1110
7. Archana Pandya and David M. Malone, "India's Asia Policy: A Late Look East", *ISAS Special Report*, No. 02 – 25 August 2010.
3. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury, "A New Priority in India's Look East Policy: Evolving Bilateral Relations with Bangladesh", *ISAS Insights*, No. 111 – 31 August 2010
19. David Scott (2008), "The Great Power 'Great Game' between India and China: 'The Logic of Geography'", *Geopolitics*, 13: 1, 1 — 26
20. David Scott, ed. *Handbook on Indian International Relations*, Routledge, 2011
21. David M. Malone, *Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press, 2011

Course Title

IRSAS 512: Bangladesh Affairs

Course Objective

This course attempts to provide a deeper understanding about history, politics, economy and society of Bangladesh. It will discuss the historical events and its impact on the present activities. It will also introduce the challenges, which are faced by Bangladesh in its path of development. This course will discuss the decision-making system and foreign policy to explore the tactics of facing any kind of challenges. This course will also focus on the contemporary issues like- globalization, terrorism, energy security, environment, climate change impact, social inequality.

Course Outline

- Bangladesh: A Country Profile
- Political history of Bangladesh
- Religion and culture in Bangladesh
- Global economic growth and Bangladesh
- Foreign policy and diplomacy
- Climate change and environmental issues
- Minority and inequality
- Terrorism
- Regional Politics
- Energy Security
- Development and challenges

Suggested Readings

1. Islam, Sirajul (Ed.). (1992). *History of Bangladesh, 1704-1941*. Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.
2. Jahan. Rounaq. (2015). *Political Parties in Bangladesh Challenges of Democratization*. Prothoma Prokashon, Dhaka.
3. Lewis, David. (2011). *Bangladesh: Politics, Economy and Civil Society*. Cambridge University Press.
4. Rashid, Harun Ur. (2015). *Bangladesh Foreign Policy*. Academic Press & Publishers Library.
5. Rashid, Harun Ur. (2015). *International Relations and Bangladesh*. UPL.
6. Momtaz, Salim & Shameem, Masud. (2015). *Experiencing Climate Change in Bangladesh: Vulnerability and Adaption in Coastal Regions*. Academic Press.
7. Amin, Afsana, Amin, Muhammad Al & Hossain, Zakir. (2016). *Bangladesh State of Minorities Report 2016: Paving the Way to Liberation*. Nagorik Uddyog.
8. Ahmed, Imtiaz (2009). *Terrorism in the 21st Century: Perspectives from Bangladesh*. UPL.

Course Title

IRSAS 514: Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan in South Asia

Course Objective

The objective of this course is to broaden understanding of students about South Asia with reference to smaller members of the region – Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. Political, economic and cultural issues in these countries are important for knowing South Asia regionally. Particularly, the focus on international relations of these countries will give an important insight in the current context of regional peace and security in South Asia,

Course Outline

- History and politics
- Ethnicity and nationalism
- Development profile
- Cultural issues
- Poverty, environment and energy
- Challenge of terrorism
- Bilateral relations with India
- Relations with Bangladesh
- Relations with China
- Role in regional cooperation

Suggested Readings

1. Gilbert, Marc Jason. *South Asia in World History*. Oxford University Press, 2017.
2. Kaur, Kulwant, and Baljit S. Mann. *South Asia, Dynamics of Politics, Economy, & Security*. Knowledge World, 2006.
3. Manivasakan, S. *Security for Small Island States*. Centre for South and Southeast Asian Studies, 2011.
4. Mohapatra, Anil Kumar. *Small States in South Asia: A Security Perspective of the Himalayan States*. Panchashila, 2008.
5. Ridinger, Robert B. Marks. *The Archaeology of the Indian Subcontinent and Sri Lanka: A Selected Bibliography*. Greenwood Press, 2001.
6. De, Silva Wijeyeratne Roshan. *Nation, Constitutionalism and Buddhism in Sri Lanka*. Routledge, 2014.

Course Title

IRSAS 515: Myanmar and South Asia

Course Objective

The course offers an opportunity to learn relations between Myanmar and South Asia in the era of globalization. Myanmar as a bridge between South Asia and Southeast Asia has tremendous significance for geopolitical and economic development in the region. Contradictory directions in domestic politics in Myanmar towards democratization and autocracy make an imperative to understand Myanmar society and culture. The Rohingya crisis is an important issue that demands more knowledge about Myanmar and its relations with South Asia.

Course Outline

1. Politics and history in Myanmar
2. Ethnic diversity
3. Domestic changes in Myanmar
4. Foreign policy of Myanmar
5. Rohingya issue
6. Myanmar's relations with Bangladesh
7. Relations with India
8. Relations with China
9. Relations with Pakistan and Sri Lanka
10. Role of Myanmar in regional peace and development
11. Challenges and opportunities

Suggested Readings

1. Carr, John. *Myanmar*. Wendy Pye Publishing, 2014.
2. Charney, Michael W. *A History of Modern Burma*. Cambridge University Press, 2009.
3. Crouch, Melissa, and Timothy Lindsey. *Law, Society and Transition in Myanmar*. Hart Publishing, 2014.
4. Hlaing, Kyaw Yin, Robert H. Taylor, and Tin Maung Maung Than. *Myanmar: Beyond Politics to Societal Imperatives*. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2005.
5. Markand, Andrea, and Markus Markand. *Myanmar*. MAIDUMONT GmbH & KG, 2018.
6. Maung, Maung. *The 1988 Uprising in Burma*. Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, 1999.
7. Skidmore, Monique, and Trevor Wilson. *Myanmar: The State, Community and the Environment*. Asia Pacific Press, 2007.
8. Steinberg, David. *Myanmar*. Lynne Rienner, 2014.
9. Taylor, Robert H., and Robert H. Taylor. *The State in Myanmar*. Hurst, 2009.
10. Walton, Matthew J. *Buddhism, Politics and Political Thought in Myanmar*. Cambridge University Press, 2017.

**Course Outlines for
MSS in Globalization and Governance Studies**

(A) Compulsory Courses

IRGGS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations

IRGGS 502: Advanced Research Methodology

(B) Core Courses (any two)

IRGGS 503: Political Economy of Globalization

IRGGS 504: Fundamentals of Global Governance

IRGGS 505: Trade, Investment and Development

(C) Thematic Courses (any two)

IRGGS 506: State and Sovereignty in the Contemporary World

IRGGS 507: Global Financial Institutions

IRGGS 508: Regionalism and Regionalization

IRGGS 509: International Migration

IRGGS 510: Global Civil Society

IRGGS 511: Transnational Crimes

IRGGS 512: Gender and Globalization

IRGGS 513: Democracy and Human Rights

IRGGS 514: International Institutions

IRGGS 515: Humanitarian Intervention

IR GGS 516: International Social Movements

Course Title

IRGGS 501: Political Economy of Globalization

Course Objective

This course involves acquaintance with political economy and its most important theories (liberalization, Marxism, dependency, and social democracy) reviewing essential discussions about global economic and political systems (socialism, new liberalization and dependency theory). This course opens discussions on globalization, economic hegemony and their relationship with the formation of international market theories and the question of the states' representation to its people interests under the shadow of external dictations of the international market. This course examines the evolution of the world economy from the late nineteenth century to the present. Our purpose is not only to describe the historical trends in the international economy but also to explain the causes and the consequences of these trends. Students come away with the basic tools they need to understand the global economy and the politics of international economic relations.

Course Outline

- The history of the modern world economy
- *The Golden Age* (1870-1913), the *Interwar Interregnum* (1919-1939), *Postwar Globalization* (1945-present)
- Reemergence of the world economy and globalization
- Economic forces of globalization
- Growth and development in the global South
- North-South relations: Hegemony and economic dominance
- Global financial crisis
- Anti-globalization forces in North and South
- Dealing with economic inequality, poverty and injustice

Suggested Readings

1. Amartya Sen, *Inequality Reexamined*, Oxford University Press Inc., New York, 1992
2. Amartya Sen, *Poverty and Famines: Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1981
3. R. Modi, *South-South Cooperation: Africa on the Centre Stage*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2011
4. Trevor Parfitt, *The End of Development? Modernity, Post-Modernity and Development*, 2002, Pluto Press
5. Soubbotina with Katherine A. Sheram. *Beyond economic growth : meeting the challenges of global development* / Tatyana P. World Bank, October 2000.
6. Kunibert Raffer, *The Economic North–South Divide Six Decades of Unequal Development* Department of Economics, University of Vienna, Austria
7. Clark, Gregory. *A Farewell to Alms: A Brief Economic History of the World*. Princeton University Press, 2007.
8. Nayak, Satyendra. *Global Financial Crisis: Genesis, Policy Response and Road Ahead*. Springer, 2015.
9. Overbeek, Johannes. *The Modern World Economy: Theories and Policies*. University Press of America, 1993.
10. Savona, Paolo, Chiara Oldani, and John J. Kirton. *Global Financial Crisis: Global Impact and Solutions*. Taylor and Francis, 2016.
11. Scott, Haley J. *Global Financial Crisis*. Nova Science Publishers, 2010.

Course Title

IRGGS 502: Fundamentals of Global Governance

Course Objective

This course intends to demonstrate a detailed knowledge of key global structures, institutions and processes that shape contemporary global policy and practice. It analyses and interprets the power structures and interaction dynamics of global regimes as these relate to the governance of development, security, crime, human rights, refugees and the environment at the global, national and sub-national levels. It also recognizes the actual and potential impacts of dominant political discourses on governance policies and practices. It interprets critical issues at the intersections between politics, international and national law, and governance practices. Finally, it will experiment with the formulation of practical and systematic governance frameworks to mitigate diverse forms of risk

Course Outline

Part I: Theories and Approaches

- Global Governance: Origin and Development
- Realist and Liberal Approaches to Global Governance
- Marxist and Constructivist Approaches to Global Governance
- Feminist Approach to Global Governance

Part II: International Institutions

- United Nations: History, Functions, Reform Priorities, Challenges
- World Bank: History, Functions, Reform Priorities, Challenges
- IMF: History, Functions, Reform Priorities, Challenges

Part III: Regional Institutions

- European Union
- North American Free Trade Area
- African Union
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

Part IV: Contemporary Issues

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- International Migration and Refugee Crisis
- Transnational Crime and Terrorism
- Climate Change
- State Failure and the Challenges of Peace Keeping
- Cyber Crime

Suggested Readings

1. Colin I. Bradford and Johannes F. Linn, editors. *Global governance reform: breaking the stalemate*, The Brookings institution, 2007
2. Susanne Soederberg, *Global Governance in Question: Empire, Class, and the New Common Sense in Managing North–South Relations*, Pluto Press, 2006
3. Jim Whitman, *The Fundamentals of Global Governance*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2009
4. Kunibert Raffer, *The Economic North–South Divide Six Decades of Unequal Development*
5. Department of Economics, University of Vienna, Austria Amartya Sen, *Inequality Reexamined*, Oxford University Press Inc., New York, 1992

6. Amartya Sen, *Poverty and Famines: Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1981
7. R. Modi, *South-South Cooperation: Africa on the Centre Stage*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2011
8. Trevor Parfitt, *The End of Development? Modernity, Post-Modernity and Development*, 2002, Pluto Press
9. Soubbotina with Katherine A. Sheram. *Beyond economic growth : meeting the challenges of global development* / Tatyana P. World Bank, October 2000

Course Title

IRGGS 503: Trade, Investment and Development

Course Objective

This course aims to instill the ability to think and act strategically about international trade, investment and development issues. It aims to provide students with a theoretical and practical understanding of current international trade and investment issues, the political dynamics of the negotiating environment and the opportunities and challenges presented to states and corporations by the globalised economy. Students will leave the course equipped to put their newly gained knowledge into practice in their workplace with a practically-orientated understanding of global, regional and national trade, investment and development issues.

Course Outline

Evolution of global economy: Role of trade and investment
Global trade regime: WTO
International trade: Negotiations and agreements
International trade: Strategies and opportunities
Major bilateral trade relations
International investment: Policy and strategies
Global investment trends
International Law of Foreign Investment
International trade and investment dispute resolution process and mechanisms
Linkage between trade, investment and development
Global impact of trade practices: The case North-South relations

Suggested Readings

1. Bhagwati, Jagdish N. *International Trade: Selected Readings*. MIT Press, 2001.
2. Carbaugh, Robert J. *International Economics*. Cengage Learning, 2015.
3. Das, Dilip K. *The Evolving Global Trade Architecture*. Edward Elgar, 2007.
4. Deutsch, Klaus-Günter, and Bernhard Speyer. *The World Trade Organization Millennium Round: Freer Trade in the Twenty-first Century*. Routledge, 2001.
5. *International Trade*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.
6. *International Trade*. Secretariat of the International Task Force on Global Public Goods, 2006.
7. *Making Global Trade Work for People*. Earthscan, 2003.
8. Marrewijk, Charles Van. *International Trade*. Oxford University Press, 2017.
9. Puig, Gonzalo Villalta. *Economic Relations between Australia and the European Union: Law and Policy*. Kluwer Law International, 2014.
10. Ravenhill, John. *Global Political Economy*. Oxford University Press, 2017.
11. Seavoy, Ronald E. *Origins and Growth of the Global Economy: From the Fifteenth Century Onward*. Praeger, 2003.
12. *Small States: Economic Review and Basic Statistics*. Commonwealth Secretariat, 2010.
13. Suresh, R. R. *Economy and Society: Evolution of Capitalism*. SAGE, 2010.
14. *Symposium: The Global Interdependent Economy: New Explorations of the Boundaries of International Investment, East Lansing, MI, February 13, 2009*. Michigan State University College of Law, 2009.
15. Trebilcock, Michael J. *Advanced Introduction to International Trade Law*. Edward Elgar Publishing, 2015.
16. Trebilcock, M. J., Robert Howse, and Antonia Eliason. *The Regulation of International Trade*. Routledge, 2013.
17. *WTO Analytical Index: Guide to WTO Law and Practice*. Cambridge University Press, 2012.

18. Waelde, Thomas W. *International Law of Foreign Investment: Towards Regulation by Multilateral Treaties*. Centre for Energy, Petroleum and Mineral Law and Policy, University of Dundee, 2000.
19. Walter, Andrew, and Gautam Sen. *Analyzing the Global Political Economy*. Princeton University Press, 2009.

Course Title

IRGGS 504: Advanced Research Methodology

Course Objective

This course introduces students to various methodologies for researching social science issues in general and international affairs in particular. It is divided into five parts: students will first learn how to plan for an empirical research. They will then develop knowledge of how to construct a research design. In the third stage, they will discuss how to implement a research design by employing various data collection strategies. In the next two steps, they will learn how to analyse data and report data. Various theoretical and conceptual discussions will be blended with empirical evidence.

Course Outline

Part I: Research Planning

- Identifying a Research Topic
- Reviewing the Literature
- Theoretical Framework

Part II: Research Design

- Typology of Research Methods:
 - Quantitative Method vs Qualitative Method
 - Mixed Method
- Descriptive Research Design
- Sampling, Reliability and Validity

Part III: Research Implementation

- Ethics in Social Research
- Data Collection Strategies: Survey Method; Focus Group Discussion; Key Informant Interviews; Participant Observation
- Document Review, Internet Search and Secondary Analysis

Part IV: Analysis and Interpretation

- Quantitative Data Management; Quantitative Data Analysis
- Inferential Analysis: Variance Analysis; Regression Analysis
- Qualitative Data Analysis: Ethnography, Grounded Theory, Process-Tracing

Part V: Reporting

- Style of Presentation
- Report Writing

Suggested Reading

1. George, Alexander L. and Andrew Bennet. 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
2. Ragin, Charles C (1994). *Constructing Social Research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
3. Williams, Malcolm. 2003. *Making Sense of Social Research*. London: Sage. Chapter 10, pp. 188-205.
4. Van Evera, Stephen. 1997. *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press. Chapters 4 and 5, and Appendix, pages 97-116; 123-128.

Course Title

IRGGS 506: Global Financial Institutions

Course Objective

This course provides an introduction to the institutions, markets and securities that form the basis of modern global financial architecture. International economies and their financial systems will be considered with reference to current financial news and affairs. This course also introduces some of the main theories and quantitative concepts and methods to understand functions and contribution of international financial institutions. It aims to understand important financial economic principles and to develop analytical skills. It helps understanding the broader social consequences of financial economic decisions making.

Course Outline

Conceptualizing global financial system

Evolution and changes in global financial system

Globalization of global finance

The Bretton-Woods system and global financial arrangements

Lending policies of donor agencies

The developmental role, constituent treaties, operational principles and limitations of IFIs

Immunities and privileges, and governance structures of international financial institutions (IFIs)

Case studies: Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Suggested Readings

1. Assassi, Libby. *The Gendering of Global Finance*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2009.
2. Ball, Donald A. *International Business: The Challenge of Global Competition*. McGraw-Hill/Irwin, 2006.
3. Crane, Dwight B. *The Global Financial System: A Functional Perspective ; Global Financial System Project Harvard Business School*. Harvard Business School Press, 1996.
4. Eatwell, John, and Lance Taylor. *Global Finance at Risk: The Case for International Regulation*. New Press, 2000.
5. *Global Financial System*. Reaktion Books, 2001.
6. Hollow, Matthew, Folarin Akinbami, and Ranald Michie. *Complexity and Crisis in the Financial System: Critical Perspectives on the Evolution of American and British Banking*. Edward Elgar Pub., 2016.
7. Hutton, Will, and Anthony Giddens. *Global Capitalism*. New Press, 2000.
8. Isard, Peter. *Globalization and the International Financial System: What's Wrong and What Can Be Done*. Cambridge, 2005.
9. Nandi, Sukumar. *Economics of the International Financial System*. Routledge, 2014.
10. O'Brien, Robert, and Marc Williams. *Global Political Economy: Evolution and Dynamics*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.
11. Robertson, Justin. *Localizing Global Finance: The Rise of Western-style Private Equity in China*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2015.
12. Schinasi, Garry J. *Safeguarding Financial Stability: Theory and Practice*. International Monetary Fund, 2006.
13. Subacchi, Paola, and John Driffill. *Beyond the Dollar: Rethinking the International Monetary System*. Chatham House, 2010.
14. Wolf, Martin. *Fixing Global Finance*. Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010.

Course Title

IRGGS 507: Regionalism and Regionalization

The course aim is to introduce the students to contemporary debates about the changing views about regional cooperation in the world. The course focuses on the multidimensional phenomenon of regionalism, the role(s) which it plays in the global system and the variety of agendas and problems that are associated with it. The course will also give the students specific knowledge about some of the world's micro and macro regions.

Course Outline

Concepts of region, regionalism, regionalization

Theories of regional integration: Realism, neo-liberalism, constructivism and critical school

Regions and regionalisms in the global system

Regional economic integration and free trade

Regionalism and security: South America

Regions and cultural identities: The Middle East

(Post)imperial regionalism and spheres of influence politics: The Post-Soviet world

Interregionalism and region building: Africa

Regionalism diffusion, regionalism promotion and regional institutionalization: Southeast Asia

Regionalism and political dynamics: South Asia

Globalization and regional cooperation

Suggested Reading

Farrel, M. The Global Politics of Regionalism: An Introduction. In Farrel M., Hettne B., Van Langenhove L. (eds.) *Global Politics of Regionalism*, Pluto Press, 2005: pp. 1-17

Hurrell, A. *On Global Order. Power, Values and the Constitution of International Society*. Oxford University Press, 2007: pp. 239-261

Buzan B. & Waever O. Regions and Powers. *The Structure of International Security*. Cambridge University Press, 2003

Duina, F. *The Social Construction of Free Trade*. Princeton University Press, 2007: pp. 3-28, 185-209

Larner W. & Walters W. (2002) The Political Rationality of "New Regionalism": Toward a genealogy of the region. *Theory and Society*, 31:3

Borzal, T., Goltermann, L., Lohaus, M., & Striebinger, K. (eds.). *Roads to Regionalism: Genesis, design, and effects of regional organizations*, Ashgate, 2012

Camroux, D. (2010) Interregionalism or Merely a Fourth-Level Game? An Examination of the EU-ASEAN Relationship. *East Asia* (2010) 27:57–77

Jetschke, A. & Murray Ph. (2012) Diffusing Regional Integration: The EU and Southeast Asia. *West European Politics*, 35:1

Acharya, A., & Johnston, A. *Crafting cooperation: Regional International Institutions in Comparative Perspective*. Cambridge University Press, 2007

Course Title

IRGGS 508: International Migration

Course Objective

Beginning with the early modern period, this course will examine how migration has informed the cultures, politics, and social life in the world. Topics will include forced and voluntary migration, imperial circuits and labor, national border regimes, gender, information networks, diaspora, urbanization, and globalization. Students will investigate methods and theories of historical migration studies in order to shape their own research projects.

How has migration shaped the world across time? What distinguishes contemporary movements of people from pre-colonial circulation? How have ordinary people used mobility to negotiate colonial and post-colonial power structures? This course introduces critical issues in global migration in terms of the historical evolution of migration policy, the relationship between trade and migration, and the political causes and consequences of migration flows. Special emphasis will be placed on the study of the political consequences of migration for both sending and receiving countries. Rather than focusing on the economic/developmental consequences of remittances, the course shall discuss how remittances impact political outcomes as diverse as democratization, the survival of dictatorships, political clientelism, corruption, political participation, and political accountability in the sending countries and racism, securitization and ultra nationalism in the receiving countries.

Course Outline

- Overview and introduction
- Movement of people and history
- Causes of international human flows: economics and politics
- International human flows in historical perspective
- The Making of migration policy (I): Interests and institutions
- The Making of Migration Policy (II): Immigration, the economy, and public opinion
- International migration and international cooperation
- Economic consequences of international migration for sending countries: Remittances
- Political consequences of international migration for sending countries: Autocracies, new democracies
- Political consequences of international migration for receiving countries: Racism, securitization and ultra nationalism
- Migration and cosmopolitanism

Suggested Readings

1. Rosenblum, M and Tichenor, D (eds). 2012. *The Oxford Handbook of the Politics of International Migration*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Hatton, T and J. Williamson. 2005. *Global Migration and World Economy. Two Centuries of Policy and Performance*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
3. Moses, J.W. 2011. *Emigration and Political Development*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
4. Kapur, D. 2010. *Diaspora, Development, and Democracy: The Domestic Impact of International Migration from India*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
5. Solimano, A. 2010. *International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization*: New York: Cambridge University Press.

Course Title

IRGGS 509: Global Civil Society
To be developed

Course Objective**Course Outline****Suggested Readings**

Course Title

IRGGS 510: Transnational Crimes

To be developed

Course Description

Course Outline

Suggested Reading

Course Title

IRGGS 511: Gender and Globalization

To be developed

Course Description

Course Outline

Suggested Reading

Section IV: Programme Rules and Regulations

1. Bachelor of Social Sciences (BSS)

1.0. Admission: Students shall be admitted in the BSS (Honors) Degree Program in the International Relations department under the Faculty of Social Sciences as per the rules of the University of Dhaka.

1.1. The Program

1.1a. The BSS (Honors) Program shall be of four years duration and divided into 8 (eight) semesters. Each semester shall be of 19 weeks, of which

- 15 weeks will be for class teaching,
- 1 week break for preparation, and
- 3 weeks for holding the semester final examinations.

1.1b. The program shall include teaching of 32 course units for a total of 3200 marks, which will be translated into 128 credit hours.

1.1c. The total credit hours shall be evaluated on the basis of 3200 total marks, of which 3000 marks shall be for 30 taught course units, 100 marks for field research/ project work/internship/directed reading, and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination.

1.1d. Each full unit course shall be of 100 marks and half unit course shall be of 50 marks.

1.1e. Since the credit hours are counted on the basis of lecture class/contact hours per week, number of lecture classes/contact hours shall be determined according to the credits assigned to each course unit.

- For a 4 credit course unit, there shall be two lecture classes of 90 minutes each, and one 60 minutes discussion class/ tutorial class/ lab work/ group presentation/ class test every week.
- For a 2 credit course unit, there shall be one lecture class of 60 minutes each, and one 60 minutes discussion class/tutorial class/lab work/group presentation/ class test every week.

1.1f. In the course structure for the BSS (Honors) degree program, in each semester, there shall be

- a total of 3200 marks for 32 full unit courses, of which 3000 marks shall be for 30 full unit taught courses, 100 marks for field research/project work/ internship/directed reading, and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination.
- 4 courses with 100 marks each, resulting in 16 (sixteen) earned credits per semester, i.e., there shall be 4 courses with 4 credits assigned to each course. There could also be courses with 2 credit hours for 50 marks, but altogether there must be 16 earned credits per semester.
- 2 taught courses for 200 marks (4 credit hours assigned to each course), 100 marks for field research/project work/internship (4 credit hours) and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination with 4 credit hours assigned against it, in the 8th (eighth) semester. However, any particular department may opt for an additional full unit taught course in lieu of the field research/project work/internship/directed reading.

Course Structure of the BSS (Hons.) in International Relations

Total Number of Course Units: 32 (including 30 taught courses)

Total Number of Credit Hours: 128

Total Number of Semester: 8

Total Marks: 3200

First Year

First Semester

- IRFC: Foundation Course: English Language Skills
- IR 101: Introduction to International Relations
- IR 102: International Relations in History
- IR 103: Contemporary Global Issues
- IR 104: Fundamentals of Political Science

Second Semester

- IR 105: Introduction to Sociology
- IR 106: Fundamentals of Economics
- IR 107: Political Geography
- IR 108: History and Politics of Bangladesh

Second Year

Third Semester

- IR 201: Comparative Political Systems
- IR 202: Media and International Relations
- IR 203: Politics of International and Regional Institutions
- IR 204: Foreign Language: Part I

Fourth Semester

- IR 205: Political Thoughts and Ideologies in International Relations
- IR 206: Qualitative Methods in Social Research
- IR 207: Quantitative Methods in Social Research
- IR 208: Foreign Language: Part II

Third Year

Fifth Semester

- IR 301: Theories of International Relations
- IR 302: International Law
- IR 303: Strategic Studies
- IR 304: Foreign Policy Analysis

Sixth Semester

- IR 305: Comparative Foreign Policies
- IR 306: Bangladesh in Global Affairs
- IR 307: International Diplomacy and Negotiations

- IR 308: Global Environmental Politics

Fourth Year

Seventh Semester

- IR 401: Globalisation, Development and Governance
- IR 402: Maritime Affairs
- IR 403: Gender in International Relations
- IR 404: Refugees, Migrants and the Displaced

Eighth Semester

(A) Compulsory courses

- IR 405: International Security
 - IR 406: International Political Economy
- (B) Optional courses (Any one from the following three courses)
- IR 407: State, Civil Society, and Human Rights
 - IR 408: Global Public Policy
 - IR 409: Psychology of International Relations
- Dissertation
- (C) Comprehensive and Oral Test

Note:

3. Dissertations may be offered in lieu of a course at the 8th semester level for students who have minimum CGPA of 3.5.
4. The breakdown of oral test is as follows:
 - First Year 2nd Semester: 10 Marks
 - 2nd Year 4th Semester: 10 Marks
 - 3rd Year 6th Semester: 10 Marks
 - 4th Year 8th Semester: 20 Marks

* The department may offer a taught course in lieu of field research/ internship/ project work/ directed reading.

1.1g. The 4-year BSS (Honors) degree program has to be completed by a maximum of 6 years from the date of original entry.

2. Master of Social Sciences (MSS)

2.0. Admission: Only the Successful students of the BSS (Honors) program shall be eligible to get admitted into the MSS Degree Program.

2.1. The Program

2.1a. The One-Year MSS degree program shall be of 32 credits and divided into 2 semesters. Each semester shall be of 19 weeks, of which

- 15 weeks will be for class teaching,
- 1 week break for preparation, and
- 3 weeks for holding the semester final examinations.

2.1b. The program shall include teaching of 8 course units for a total of 800 marks, which will be translated into 32 credit hours.

2.1c. The total credit hours shall be evaluated on the basis of 800 total marks, of which 600 marks shall be for 6 full units taught courses, 100 marks for field research/ project work/ internship, and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination.

2.1d. Each full unit course shall be of 100 marks and half unit course shall be of 50 marks.

2.1e. Number of lecture classes/ contact hours per week shall be determined on the basis of the credit hours assigned to each course.

- For a 4 credit course unit, there shall be two lecture classes of 90 minutes each, and one 60 minutes discussion class/ tutorial class/ lab work/ group presentation/ class test every week.
- For a 2 credit course unit, there shall be one lecture class of 60 minutes each, and one 60 minutes discussion class/ tutorial class work/ group presentation/ class test every week.

2.1f. In the course structure for the one-year MSS degree program with credit hours assigned to the courses in each semester, there shall be

- a total of 800 marks for 8 full unit courses, of which 600 marks shall be for 6 full unit taught courses, 100 marks for thesis research/ project work/ internship, and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination.
- 4 courses with 100 marks each, resulting in 16 (sixteen) earned credits per semester, i.e., there shall be 4 courses with 4 credits assigned to each course. There could also be courses with 2 credit hours for 50 marks, but altogether there must be 16 earned credits per semester. The credit hours to be assigned to the courses shall be the choice of the individual department, depending on the course objectives, content and activities related to a course.
- 2 taught courses for 200 marks (4 credit hours assigned to each course), 100 marks for field thesis research/ project work/ internship (4 credit hours) and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination with 4 credit hours assigned against it, in the 2nd (second) semester. However, any particular department may opt for an additional full unit taught course in lieu of the field research/ project work/ internship/ directed reading.

The distribution of course units, makes and credit build up for the MSS Degree Program for 800 marks for 8 courses with varying credit hours per course shall be as follows:

Course Structure of the MSS Programmes in International Relations

MSS in International Relations

Programme Structure

Total Number of Course Units: 8 (including 6 taught courses)

Total Number of Credit Hours: 32

Total Marks: 800

Semester	Courses	Credits/Course	Marks/ Course
Semester I	(A) Compulsory Courses IR 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IR 502: Advanced Research Methodology (B) Core Courses IR 503: Political Economy of Global Development IR 504: Global Security Studies	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
Semester II	(C) Thematic Courses (any one) IRSS 505: Peace and Conflict Resolution IR 506: International Terrorism IR 507: State, Religion, and International Politics IR 508: International Crime and Punishment IR 509: Women and Social Change in the Contemporary World IR 510: Ethnicity and Nationalism	4	100
	(D) Country Studies (any one) IR 511: India Affairs IR 512: China Affairs IR 513: Japan Affairs IR 514: US Affairs IR 515: Russian Affairs	4	100
	(A) Regional Area Studies (any one) IR 516: South Asian Affairs IR 517: Southeast Asian Affairs IR 518: East Asian Affairs IR 519: Middle East and Central Asian Affairs IR 520: Russia and Central Asian Affairs IR 521: European Affairs IR 522: North American Affairs IR 523: Latin American Affairs IR 524: African Affairs IR 525: Oceania Affairs	4	100
	Internships/Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

MSS in Security Studies

Programme Structure

Total Number of Course Units: 8 (including 6 taught courses)

Total Number of Credit Hours: 32

Total Marks: 800

Semester	Courses	Credits/ Course	Marks/Course
Semester I	<p>(A) Compulsory Courses IRSS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IRSS 502: Advanced Research Methodology</p> <p>(B) Core Courses (Any two) IRSS 503: Global Security Studies IRSS 504: Terrorism and Political Violence IRSS 505: Non-Traditional Security Issues</p>	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
Semester II	<p>(C) Thematic Courses (Any one) IRSS 506: War Studies IRSS 507: Maritime Security IRSS 508: Arms Control and Disarmament IRSS 509: Gender and Security IRSS 510: Intelligence and Security IRSS 511: Environment, Resources, and Security IRSS 512: Cyber Security and Informatics IRSS 513: International Peace Support Operations</p>	4	100
	<p>(D) Regional Area Studies Courses (any one) IRSS 514: Security Issues in South Asia IRSS 515: Security Issues in East Asia IRSS 516: Security in Southeast Asia IRSS 517: Security Issues in Europe IRSS 518: Security Issues in the Middle East IRSS 519: Security Issues in North America IRSS 520: Security Issues in Africa</p>	4	100
	Internships/ Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

MSS in International Political Economy

Programme Structure

Total Number of Course Units: 8 (including 6 taught courses)

Total Number of Credit Hours: 32

Total Marks: 800

Semester	Courses	Credits/Course	Marks/Course
I	(A) Compulsory Courses IRIPE 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IRIPE 502: Advanced Research Methodology (B) Core Courses (Any two) IRIPE 503: Approaches to International Political Economy IRIPE 504: Politics of International Trade Regimes and Negotiations IRIPE 505: Economic Diplomacy and Bangladesh	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
II	(C) Thematic Courses (any one) IRIPE 506: International Development IRIPE 507: Global Finance IRIPE 508: Political Economy of Globalization IRIPE 509: Political Economy of International Labour Migration IRIPE 510: Energy, Economy and Ecology IRIPE 511: Regionalism and Regionalization	4	100
	(D) Regional Area Studies Courses (any one) IRIPE 512: Political Economy of South Asia IRIPE 513: Political Economy of Europe IRIPE 514: Political Economy of Indian Development IRIPE 515: Political Economy of Chinese Development IRIPE 516: Political Economy of East Asian Development IRIPE 517: Political Economy of South-East Asian Development IRIPE 518: Political Economy of North American Development	4	100
	Internships/ Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

MSS in South Asian Studies

Programme Structure:

Semester	Courses	Credits/Course	Marks/Course
Semester I	<p>(A) Compulsory Courses IRSAS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IRSAS 502: Advanced Research Methodology</p> <p>(B) Core Courses (any two) IRSAS 503: History, Culture and Politics of South Asia IRSAS 504: South Asian Security IRSAS 505: Political Economy in South Asia</p>	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
	<p>(C) Thematic/Country Studies Courses (any two) IRSAS 506: Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia IRSAS 507: Development Issues in South Asia IRSAS 508: Energy and Environment IRSAS 509: Gender in South Asia IRSAS 510: Regional Cooperation in South Asia IRSAS 511: India Affairs IRSAS 512: Bangladesh Affairs IRSAS 513: Pakistan Affairs IRSAS 514: Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan in South Asia IRSAS 515: Myanmar and South Asia</p>	4x2=8	200
	Internships/ Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

MSS in Globalization and Governance Studies

Programme Structure:

Semester	Courses	Credits/Course	Marks/Course
Semester I	<p>(A) Compulsory Courses IRGGS 501: Advanced Theories of International Relations IRGGS 502: Advanced Research Methodology</p> <p>(B) Core Courses (any two) IRGGS 503: Political Economy of Globalization IRGGS 504: Fundamentals of Global Governance IRGGS 505: Trade, Investment and Development</p>	4 credits per course 4x4=16	400
Semester II	<p>(C) Thematic Courses (any two) IRGGS 506: State and Sovereignty in the Contemporary World IRGGS 507: Global Financial Institutions IRGGS 508: Regionalism and Regionalization IRGGS 509: International Migration IRGGS 510: Global Civil Society IRGGS 511: Transnational Crimes IRGGS 512: Gender and Globalization IRGGS 513: Democracy and Human Rights IRGGS 514: International Institutions IRGGS 515: Humanitarian Intervention IR GGS 516: International Social Movements</p>	4x2=8	200
	Internships/ Research Dissertation Module	4	100
	Comprehensive Test	2	50
	Oral Test	2	50
	Total	32	800

* The department may offer a taught course in lieu of internship or research project.

** The department may offer more than eight course (for special cases), resulting in an increased total number of credits for the one year MSS degree program.

2.1g. The One-Year MSS degree program has to be completed by a maximum of 2 years from the date of original entry.

3. Administration of the Examination

3.1. The Batch Coordinator of the particular batch of the Department shall provide the Dean of the Faculty and the students with a semester calendar before the beginning of a semester indicating,

- the duration of 15 weeks for class teaching
- dates of mid-semester examination
- date of submission of assignment/term paper
- duration of the preparation week
- dates for the semester final examinations, and
- date for the commencement the next semester.

3.2. At the beginning of the semester, a course teacher shall provide the students with a course outline indicating the objectives, contents and activities (teaching approaches such as labs, case studies, field work, lecture, presentation, etc.) related to the course, text books to be followed, the dates for mid-semester and submission of term papers/ home assignments.

3.3. The course teacher shall announce the result to the mid-semester examination and term papers/home assignments within two weeks of the date of holding of the examination, and submit the marks to the Chairperson of the Examination Committee, immediately after the announcement of the result.

3.4. The dates for the semester final examination of all departments shall be coordinated by the Dean of the Faculty in consultation with the chairpersons.

3.5. All semester final examinations shall be conducted by the departments with the assistance of the office of the Controller of the Examinations, except for

- the semester final examination of the eighth semester of the BSS (Honors) degree program,
- the semester final examination of the second semester of the One-Year MSS degree program.

3.6. All students of the semester concerned shall have to fill in the semester final examination entry form, supplied by the departments, on payment of dues determined by the Faculty, for appearing at the semester final examination, except for

- the semester final examination of the eighth semester of the BSS (Honors) degree program,
- the semester final examination of the second semester of the one-year MSS degree program.

3.7. The Academic Committee of the Department shall constitute an Examination Committee for each semester of the Program. The Examination Committee shall be composed of 4 members, one which shall be an external, appointed from outside the Department. In case of any vacancy or inability on the part of a member/ examiner, the examination work shall not be invalidated.

3.8. The course teachers shall submit the manuscript of the questions to the Chairperson of the Examination Committee at least two weeks before the course final examination begins. The Examination Committee shall

- edit and print questions, hold semester final examinations, and conduct viva voce (if any),
- appoint two teachers for tabulation of the results, preferably from within the examination committee, and
- announce the semester final results and recommend students' promotion to the next semester class.

3.9. Tabulation work shall be started after all the marks of the semester final examination are received by the Chairperson of Examination Committee.

3.10. The Chairperson of the Examination Committee shall submit the followings to the Controller of Examinations,

- the semester final examination result and the relevant working papers,

- a list of students recommended for promotion to the next semester class,
- copies of the grade-sheet and the mid-semester marks of all courses of the semester, and
- evaluated answer scripts.

3.11. The Controller of the Examinations shall conduct the semester final examinations.

3.12. All students shall have to fill in the examination entry form, supplied by the Controller of Examinations, on payment of dues, for appearing at the semester final examinations.

3.13. The Controller of the Examinations shall publish the results of the BSS (Honors) and MSS degree programs and shall provide the transcript showing course wise grades and the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the candidates for the degree concerned.

4. Nature, Pattern and Type of Questions

The nature, pattern and type of questions setting in the current examination system blocks creativity of the students, The rigid way of setting 10 question, of which students answer any five, creates a stereotypical situation, where both the teachers and the students fall into a trap of repeating questions. In five years time, students can guess the type of questions that will be set for the examination.

Therefore, changes in the nature, pattern and type of questions setting are very urgent. New and innovative type of questions with reference to practical issues related to the field and the context would be challenging as well as remunerative for both the students and the teachers.

Many options are available in this regards. For instance, take home exam/open book exam with a mix of short and essay type questions; sitting exam with a mix of multiple choices, short and essay type question; etc.

5. Eligibility for Sitting in the Semester Final Examination

5.1. A student shall be eligible for sitting in the examination as a regular student if she/he has a class attendance of 75% and above.

5.2. A student shall be considered Non-Collegiate if she/he has a class attendance between 60% and 74%. However, she/he shall be allowed to sit for the examination with a payment of a fine of Tk.5000.00 only.

5.3. A student shall be considered Discollegiate if she/he has a class attendance below 60% and shall not be allowed to sit for the examination. She/he may seek readmission into the program.

6. Evaluation and Grading

6.1. Evaluation and grading shall be determined on the basis of

- an overall evaluation of student's performance in mid-semester examination
- semester final examination
- term papers/ home assignments

- class attendance
- active participation in the discussion class/ tutorial class/ group presentation/ class test.

6.2. The distribution of marks for evaluation shall be as follows:*

Semester Final Examination (Duration of 3 hours)	50%
Mid-Semester Examination (duration of 75 minutes)	20%
Term Paper	15%
Tutorial	10%
Class Attendance	5%
Total	100%

*The Department may be allowed a choice in respect of distributing marks for evaluation provided it is in commensurate with the spirit of this general guideline.

6.3. Marking for class attendance shall be computed in the following manner:

Attendance Range			Marks
90% and above			5.0
85%	to less than	90%	4.5
80%	to less than	85%	4.0
75%	to less than	80%	3.5
70%	to less than	75%	3.0
65%	to less than	70%	2.5
60%	to less than	65%	2.0
55%	to less than	60%	1.5
50%	to less than	55%	1.0
45%	to less than	50%	0.5
Less than 45%			0.0

6.4. The mid-semester examination scripts, the term papers/home assignments, etc., and semester final examination scripts shall be evaluated by the course teacher (beginning from 2010-11 academic session).

6.5. For each course, the marks awarded by the course teacher for the semester final examination, mid-term examination, term papers/home assignments, class attendance, class participation, and problem analysis and presentation will be totaled and converted into letter-grades following a 4-point grading scale presented below:

Grading Structure for the BSS (Honors) Degree Program

Mark Range (%)	Letter Grade	Explanation	Grade Points
80 and above	A+		4.00
75 to less than 80	A	Excellent	3.75
70 to less than 75	A-		3.50
65 to less than 70	B+		3.25
60 to less than 65	B	Very Good	3.00
55 to less than 60	B-		2.75
50 to less than 55	C+	Good	2.50
45 to less than 50	C		2.25
40 to less than 45	D	Passing	2.00
Below 40	F	Failing	0.0
.....	I	Incomplete
.....	W	Withdrawn

Grading Structure for the MSS Degree Program

Mark Range (%)	Letter Grade	Explanation	Grade Points
90 and above	A+		4.00
85 to less than 90	A	Excellent	3.75
80 to less than 85	A-		3.50
75 to less than 80	B+		3.25
70 to less than 75	B	Very Good	3.00
65 to less than 70	B-		2.75
60 to less than 65	C+	Good	2.50
55 to less than 60	C		2.25
50 to less than 55	D	Passing	2.00

Below 50	F	Failing	0.0
.....	IIncomplete
.....	WWithdrawn

- ‘F’ grade is indicative of an unacceptable ‘failing’ performance overall by a student, i.e., fail to earn any credit point.
- ‘I’ grade is indicative of a situation where a student, for non-academic reasons beyond his control, is unable to complete the full requirements for the course for not being able to sit for the semester final examination. With the submission of valid and authenticated evidence of such reason(s), and the recommendation of the course teacher (to be reported to the Chairperson of the Examination Committee), that particular student shall be allowed to complete the semester final examination with the next batch. Meanwhile, the student concerned will be promoted to the next semester. If an ‘Incomplete’ grade is not cleared with the next batch, the ‘I’ grade shall automatically be changed to an ‘F’ grade. A maximum of two ‘I’ grades shall be allowed to a student in one semester.

7. Promotion

- 7.1. For promotion from 1st to 2nd year, a student shall require to earn a minimum CGPA of 2.00.
- 7.2. For promotion from 2nd to 3rd year, a student shall require to earn a minimum CGPA of 2.25.
- 7.3. For promotion from 3rd to 4th year, a student shall require to earn a minimum CGPA of 2.50.
- 7.4. To obtain a BSS (Honors) degree, a student shall require to earn a minimum CGPA of 2.25, taking into consideration all the grade points earned in total number of courses in that year, including improved grade, if any.
- 7.5. A carry over system shall be in place, i.e., if a student fails to earn the required CGPA for promotion, she/he shall be allowed to continue in the next semester, but she/he shall clear her/his deficit by seating for separate examination with the permission of the Academic Committee of the Department.
- 7.6. A student failing to clear up the annual university or departmental dues of the year of study shall not be promoted to the next semester.

8. Improvement

- 8.1. A student earning ‘F’ grade in any course shall be allowed to improve the grade twice/two times only with the following batches.
- 8.2. If a student obtains grades ‘B’ or less in a course, she/he shall be allowed to improve grades, either through a Supplementary Examination within 45 days under the same Examination Committee, or with following batch.
- 8.3. Such improvement shall be allowed only once in a course and in such case the student’s previous grade shall be automatically cancelled.

8.4. Students shall be allowed to sit for improvement examination in the fourth year courses of the BSS (Honors) degree, in the courses of the one-year MSS degree program with the following batch, provided they must apply for such improvement examination before Issuance of Provisional Certificate by the Controller of the Examinations.

8.5. A student carrying grade 'F' in any course shall not be awarded the degree unless he/she improves it by appearing at the semester final examination with the next batch.

8.6. If the student gets F in the improvement examination, he/she shall automatically be dropped from the semester and the student shall have to take readmission with the next batch, provided the student concerned is eligible for readmission.

8.7. For improvement of grade in course, the student shall apply to the Chairperson of the Department at least 4 (four) weeks before the start of the semester final examination.

8.8. No improvement shall be allowed for the mid-semester examination, term papers/home assignments, and active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class/group presentation/ class test marks and the grades earned in written and oral comprehensive examination.

9. Readmission

9.1. A student failing to get the requisite grade points for promotion from one semester to the next may seek readmission with the following batch.

9.2. For readmission, a student shall have to apply within one month after the announcement of result of the concerned semester.

9.3. On readmission grades earned earlier by a student in the class of readmission shall cease to exist and the student has to retake all the course works and examinations.

9.4. Readmission shall be allowed only once for a One-Year MSS degree program, two times during the entire BSS (Honors) degree program either in the same class or in different classes. In both cases, she/he must complete the 4-year BSS (Honors) degree by 6 years, the one-year MSS degree by 2 years from the time of original admission.

10. Drop out

10.1. A student failing to earn the GPA for promotion from one semester to the next after taking readmission in any semester shall be dropped out of the program.

10.2. A student earning F grade in any course after taking improvement examinations or readmission in any semester class shall be dropped out of the program.

11. Registering Complaints about Marking, Grading and Related Issues

11.1. Where students have concern about the grading, she/he should take the issue to the course teacher. If the concerned student is not satisfied with the course teacher, she/he then shall take up the issue to the "Grievance

Committee”, a three member committee, to be constituted by the Academic Committee of the Department. The decision of the “Grievance Committee” shall stand final.

11.2. Grievances should be recorded by a student soon after the publication of the grades.

12. Computation of Grade Point Average

12.1. The Grade Point Average for semester (SGPA) shall be computed in the following manner:

$$SGPA = \frac{\sum(CH \times EGP)}{TCAS}$$

Where, SGPA = Semester Grade Point Average; CH = Credit Hours; EGP = Earned Grade Point; TCAS = Total Number of Credits Assigned to a semester.

12.2. The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for a student is calculated by dividing the total grade points earned in all semesters by the total number of credits assigned to all semesters. For example, the CGPA of First and Second Semesters is,

$$CGPA = \frac{TGPE}{TCAS}$$

Where, CGPA = Cumulative Grade Point Average; TGPE = Total Grade Points Earned in First & Second Semesters; TCAS = Total Number Credits Assigned to First & Second Semester.

13. Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.)

The Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) shall be awarded by the University in recognition of the successful completion of the M.Phil. Courses of Studies and Research as prescribed by the Academic Council. The Courses of Studies for the M. Phil. Degree shall run for two academic years. The terms and conditions regarding admission, examination and other matters relating to the Degree shall be prescribed by regulations enacted by the Academic Council and the Syndicate.

13.1. Admission

- (i) Candidates for admission to the courses of studies for the M. Phil. degree must possess a First Class or Second Class Master’s degree in International Relations or an equivalent degree of University of Dhaka or of a recognized university and shall have at least Second Division/Class in all earlier examinations (S.S.C, and graduate examinations). The qualification may be relaxed by the Academic Council on the Recommendation of the Academic Committee of the Department/Institute in exceptional cases.
- (ii) The Master’s Degree must be in the subject concerned or in a related subject permitted by the Board of Advanced Studies and the Academic Council.
- (iii) A candidate for the M. Phil. degree will be registered for two academic sessions.
- (iv) The application for admission to the M. Phil. program must be recommended by the supervisor(s) and the Academic Committee of the Department/Institute concerned.
- (v) On the recommendations of the Board of Advanced Studies about M. Phil. admission, the Academic Council shall give the final approval.

- (vi) Any change of the supervisor or the topic of dissertation will have to be recommended by the Academic Committee of the concerned Department/Institute and approved by the Board of Advanced Studies and the Academic Council. A separate prescribed form shall be used for this purpose.

13.2. Courses of Studies

- (i) Candidates admitted to the M.Phil. courses shall be full-time students of the University.
- (ii) Candidates serving in any organization including the university shall take leave of absence for at least one year at the time of M. Phil. course. Provided that this requirement may be relaxed by the Academic Council on the recommendation of the Academic Committee of the Department concerned in the cases of applicants of the institutions of higher education or research organizations.
- (iii) The Departments/Institutes will prescribe the Courses of Studies which must be approved by the Faculty/Board of Governors, the Board of Advanced Studies and the Academic Council.

13.3. Examinations

- (i) Students for the M. Phil. degree shall at the end of the first year of their admission appear at a written examination of 200 marks (number of courses to be determined by the Department/Institute concerned) and at an oral examination of 100 marks. The Controller of Examinations will fix the date and time of the written examination in consultation with the Chairman of the Examination Committee.
- (ii) There will be two paper-setters for each paper/course including the course teacher.
- (iii) Each paper will be examined by two examiners including the course teacher.
- (iv) For the first year examination there shall be an Examination Committee consisting of four members three internal members of whom one will be the Chairman and one external member, Provided that more than one Committee may be appointed depending on the nature of the courses offered by the Department/Institute.
- (v) The Academic Committee of the Department/Institute will nominate the members of the Examination Committee for approval of the Academic Council.
- (vi) The pass mark in the first year examination is 50% on the average for the written papers and 50% on the oral examination.
- (vii) The student who fails to get the pass mark or is unable to appear at the written examination or cannot complete the courses of studies for valid personal reasons may be allowed one more chance to sit for the examination but only in the next academic session on re-admission. The permission of extension will be given by the VC on the recommendation of the supervisor and the Academic Committee of the Department/Institute concerned.
- (viii) Scholarship will not be renewed for a candidate who fails to pass the first year examination in the first attempt.

13.4. Transfer to the Ph.D. program

- (i) Candidates who have successfully completed the First Part M.Phil. Courses and have passed in 2 written papers and viva-voce may be transferred to the Ph.D. program on the recommendation of the supervisor(s) certifying satisfactory progress of research work and the Academic Committee of the Department/Institute concerned.

- (ii) The recommendation(s) for transfer will be sent by the Academic Committee of the Department/Institute concerned directly to the Board of Advanced Studies and to the Academic Council, which will accord the final approval.

13.5. Dissertation

- (i) A candidate in order to obtain the M. Phil. degree shall submit a dissertation on his/her research work at the end of the second year to the Controller of Examinations through his/her Supervisor(s).
- (ii) The student will perform the research work under the supervision of teachers of the Department/Institute who will be of the rank of an Associate Professor or Professor.
- (iii) If the student fails to submit his/her dissertation in due time he/she will apply for extension before the expiry of the time on the recommendation of his/her Supervisor(s) and the Academic Committee of the Department/Institute concerned.
- (iv) The total number of supervisors of each student must not exceed two of whom one may be from another Department or research organization recognized by the Universities.
- (v) Each dissertation shall be examined by an Examination Committee consisting of three examiners the convener, one external examiner and the supervisor. The Examiners shall send their reports in sealed covers to the Controller of Examinations.
- (vi) On receipt of the unanimous opinions of the Examiners from the Controller, the convener in consultation with the Controller will fix a date and a venue for the Viva-Voce Examination.
- (vii) The Examination Committee in which the convener will preside shall conduct the Viva-Voce Examination.
- (viii) The unanimous recommendation of the examiners will be placed before the Academic Council which shall recommend to the Syndicate for the award of the degree.

13.6. Registration & Tuition Fees

For attending the M. Phil. Program, every student must pay the following fees:

- Registration fee: BDT. 300.00/-
- Tuition fee per month: BDT. 100.00/- (for Faculty of Social Sciences)
- Library caution money: BDT. 500.00/-
- Any other fee as payable by general student of the University.

The fees for the first year must be paid within one month of obtaining permission for admission. In second year, the fees are to be paid within one month from the date of publication of the result of the first year examination. In case of late payment of fees for first/second year, a fine of BDT. 1.00/- per day will be imposed.

13.7. Examination Fees

- Examination fee for the first year examinations: BDT. 300.00/-
- Examination fee for the Dissertation: BDT. 500.00/-

14. Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) shall be awarded by the University in recognition of the successful completion by a candidate of a program of advanced study and research and acceptance by the Academic Council of the thesis submitted by the candidate after a period of at least two years of registration at the University for the Ph.D. degree.

The Rules regarding admission to the courses of studies and research leading to the Ph.D. degree, the submission of the thesis, and its examination, shall be prescribed by regulations to be enacted by the Academic Council and the Syndicate.

14.1. Qualifications for Admission

(A) A candidate for admission to the Ph.D. program of a Department or of an Institute must fulfill the following admission requirements:

- The candidate must possess the M.Phil. degree of University of Dhaka or of a recognized university. An M.Phil. student of University of Dhaka who has successfully completed the First Part courses of studies and has passed the M.Phil. First Part Examination may be transferred to the Ph.D. program on the recommendation of his/her supervisor(s) certifying satisfactory progress of research work and the Academic Committee of the Department/institute concerned and on approval of the Board of Advanced Studies and the Academic Council. In the cases of Institutes, applications for such transfer will be processed through the Committee of Advanced Studies/Academic Committee of the Institute concerned as the case may be.
- Teachers of the University of Dhaka or of the constituent colleges, or of other universities of Bangladesh and their affiliated and constituent colleges, as well as scholars of research organizations and academic institutions having 2 years teaching/research experience as approved by the University are eligible to apply for admission, provided they possess a First Class or a Second Class Master's degree or equivalent degree of this university or of a recognized university and shall have at least Second Division/Class in all earlier examinations; provided also that candidates from the University and the affiliated and constituent colleges must have teaching experiences at the graduate level for at least two years and research publications; Scholars of research organizations must have demonstrated evidence of research ability in the form of published papers in standard academic journals recognized by this university. In case of the teachers in service of this university but not possessing the requisite qualifications, the Academic Committee/Committee of Advanced Studies of the Department/Institute may recommend to the Academic Council through the appropriate channel a relaxation of the above requirements.

(B) A candidate for admission to the Ph.D. degree program will apply in the prescribed form (obtainable from the office of the Registrar) to the Chairman of the Department or the Director of the Institute along with the recommendation of the supervisor(s).

(C) Supervisors:

- (i) Each candidate shall have not more than three joint supervisors.
- (ii) The supervisor must be of the rank of Professor or Associate Professor.

(iii) One of the joint supervisors may be from outside this university provided the Academic Council has accorded the necessary recognition and permission for this purpose.

(D) The Registrar on receiving the application form for admission from the Chairman of the Department or the Director of the Institute shall place it before the relevant Ph.D. Committee of the Faculty/Institute concerned and then forward the application together with the recommendation of the Ph.D. Committee to the Board of Advanced Studies and the Academic Council for final approval.

(E) (i) A candidate for the Ph.D. degree shall be registered as a Ph.D. student of the University on payment of the prescribed fees and dues.

(ii) A Ph.D. candidate serving in any organization including the University shall take leave of absence for at least one year at the time of joining the Ph.D. work. Provided that this requirement may be relaxed by the Academic Council on the recommendation of the Academic Committee of the Department/Institute concerned for applicants of higher educational institutions/research organization. Provided further that a Ph.D. Scholar may spend part of his/her time in another institution in the country or abroad on prior approval of the University.

(iii) The Department/Institute concerned may organize courses for the Ph.D. scholar.

(iv) The Ph.D. scholar will perform the research work in the University as a research student under the guidance of supervisor(s) and must submit a six monthly report of his/her work to the supervisor(s) who will transmit the report to the Board of Advanced Studies.

(F) (i) The Registration for the Ph.D. degree will remain valid for a period of four years.

(ii) The Registration may be renewed for a further period of four years.

(G) The Ph.D. scholar will give at least one seminar talk at the Department/Institute every year on a topic of his/her own field of research.

(H) (i) The recommendations of the Academic Committee of the Department/Institute concerned is a prerequisite for any change of topic of research.

(ii) A change of supervisor must also be approved by the Academic Committee/Committee of Advanced Studies and the previous supervisor must also give his/her written consent.

(iii) All such changes of the topic of research or of supervisor must be approved by the Board of Advanced Studies and the Academic Council. A separate prescribed form shall be used for this purpose.

14.2. Presentation of the Thesis

A Ph.D. thesis must satisfy the following requirements:

(i) It must be an original piece of investigation and a distinct contribution to the advancement of knowledge.

(ii) It must be a comprehensive and self-contained account of the candidate's research.

(iii) It must be satisfactory with regard to literary presentation and suitable for publication in a recognized journal or in book form.

(iv) It may include published material from the scholar's work done during the period of registration.

(v) It must be prefaced by a statement certified by the supervisor that it contains the results of the candidate's researches.

14.3. Examination of the Thesis

(i) The Academic Council will, on the basis of the recommendation received from the Faculty and the Committee of Advanced Studies/Academic Committee of the Institute, appoint for every thesis an Examination Committee consisting of three examiners of whom one shall be the supervisor and the other two from outside this University including Universities from abroad.

(ii) One of the three examiners other than the supervisor will be appointed convener of the Examination Committee.

(iii) The examiners of the thesis will individually and separately submit their reports in sealed covers to the Controller of Examinations, University of Dhaka.

(iv) An examiner will explicitly state whether the award of the Ph.D. degree is recommended or not.

(v) The recommendations of all the three examiners must be explicit, unambiguous and unanimous for the award of the degree.

(vi) On receipt of the unanimous opinions of the examiners from the Controller of Examinations, the Convener in consultation with him will fix a date and a venue for the viva voce examination of the candidate. The viva voce will be conducted by the supervisor (a member of the examination committee) and the convener.

(vii) After completion of the oral examination, the Convener will send a consolidated report to the Controller of Examinations stating clearly whether the award of the degree is recommended,

(viii) In case of an absence of unanimity in the reports of the examiners, the Controller of Examinations, in consultation with the Convener on the basis of the reports of the examiners, shall report to the Vice-Chancellor that this requirement may be relaxed by the Academic Council on the recommendation of the Academic Committee of the Department/Institute concerned for applicants of higher educational institutions/research organization.

(ix) If a thesis is adjudged inadequate for the award of the Ph.D. degree, the examiners may recommend (the award of the M. Phil. degree and the Controller of Examinations will place such a recommendation before the Academic Council. Provided that in such a case, prior to the award of the M. Phil. Degree, the Controller of Examinations will obtain the written concurrence of the candidate for such an award.

(x) In case a candidate is unable to satisfy the Viva-Voce Board even though the thesis is adjudged adequate, the Board may recommend to the Academic Council that the Candidate maybe permitted to appear at another oral examination after a lapse of six months from the first oral examination. Provided that no candidate shall be allowed to appear at the oral examination of the same thesis for more than two times.

(xi) The Vice-Chancellor shall place the reports of the examiners for consideration of the Academic Council, which shall recommend to the Syndicate for the award of the degree.

(xii) A copy of the Ph.D. thesis accepted by the Academic Council incorporating any correction and changes suggested by the Examination Committee shall be preserved in the Central Library of the University.

14.4. Registration & Tuition Fees

A Ph.D. student will have to pay the following fees:

- Registration fee for the first year of registration: BDT. 500.00/-
- Registration fee for the second and each subsequent year: BDT. 500.00/-
- Any other fee as payable by general student of the University.
- Library caution money: BDT. 500.00/-

14.5. Examination Fees

- An examination fee of BDT. 1000/- is payable at the time of submission of thesis.
- The teacher of the University shall be required to pay only the registration fee and the examination fee.

15. Post Graduate Diploma in International Relations (PGDIR)

15.1. Application Procedure

Applications are invited through newspaper advertisement and official circulation. Application forms are available at the office of the department.

15.2. Eligibility for Admission

Applicants must have a graduation degree from recognized universities/institutions of Bangladesh and abroad. All candidates selected for the program must be proficient in English. The application form and prospectus can be collected from the office of the Department of International Relations, Arts Faculty Building, University of Dhaka paying an amount of charge. Each application must be supported by relevant documents that have been specified in the application form. Applicants must possess a second class bachelor degree and second divisions or equivalent grades in the S.S.C (Secondary School Certificate) and H.S.C (Higher Secondary School Certificate) or equivalent examinations. A selection committee will scrutinize the application forms and a list of the successful candidates will be posted in the notice board of the department. A maximum number of 50 students are generally accepted for admission in one batch.

15.3. Admission Fees

Taka 20,000 (twenty thousand) or US \$ 350 will be charged as admission fees for the diploma program, payable to the Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka. The fees include registration, tuition, course materials and other logistic support. Accommodation, travel, typing, stationeries, and other personal expenses will be covered by the participants. The fees are to be paid in full at the commencement of the program.

15.4. Evaluation

Performance of a student is evaluated on the basis of

1. Midterm Examinations;
2. Final Examinations; and
3. Research Project.

The distribution of marks for assessment is as follows:

Courses	Midterm Assessment Marks	Final Examination Marks	Total Marks
PGDIR 101: Introduction to International Relations	20	80	100
PGDIR 102: Bangladesh in International Affairs	20	80	100
PGDIR 103: Global Security Issues	20	80	100
PGDIR 104: Global Development and Cooperation Issues	20	80	100
Research Project (on any relevant topic)			100
Total Marks			500

For each course, the total marks are converted into letter-grades following a 4-point grading scale presented below:

Mark Range (%)	Letter Grade	Grade Points
80 and above	A+	4.00
70 to less than 80	A	3.50
60 to less than 70	B+	3.00
50 to less than 60	B	2.50
40 to less than 50	C	2.00
Below 40	F	0.00

The final result will be published in terms of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), which is calculated using the following formula:

$CGPA = \frac{\sum CoGPA}{TCo}$	CoGPA= Course Grade Point Average TCo= Total number of Courses
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15.5. Class Schedule

Classes are generally held during the weekends.