

**NOIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**  
**COURSE STRUCTURE & SYLLABUS FOR**  
**MASTER OF ARTS**



**Rules, Regulations and Course Contents**  
**Effective from academic year 2019-2021 onwards**

## COURSE STRUCTURE - MA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Structure is divided into two parts as under. Each part will consist of two semesters.

<b>Part-I</b>	<b>First Year</b>	<b>Semester I</b>	<b>Semester II</b>
<b>Part-II</b>	<b>Second Year</b>	<b>Semester III</b>	<b>Semester IV</b>

### 1<sup>st</sup> Semester

S. No	Paper Code	Paper Name	L-T-P			Credits	Scheme of Marks		
							Internal Marks	External Marks	Total
1	IRM-101	Introduction to Peace and Conflict Resolution	3	1		4	40	60	100
2	IRM-102	Diplomacy	3	1		4	40	60	100
3	IRM-103	International Relations-Theory	3	1		4	40	60	100
4	IRM-104	Public Administration-Theory	3	1		4	40	60	100

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester

S. No	Paper Code	Paper Name	L-T-P			Credits	Scheme of Marks		
							Internal Marks	External Marks	Total

1	IRM - 201	Globalisation of Human Rights	3	1		4	40	60	100
2	IRM - 202	Contemporary Political Theory	3	1		4	40	60	100
3	IRM - 203	Political Geography	3	1		4	40	60	100
4	IRM - 204	International Organization	3	1		4	40	60	100

**3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

S. No	Paper Code	Paper Name	L-T-P			Credits	Scheme of Marks		
							Internal Marks	External Marks	Total
1	IRM-301	National Security and International Relations	3	1		4	40	60	100
2	IRM-302	Comparative Political Analysis	3	1		4	40	60	100
3	IRM-303	Problems of International Relations	3	1		4	40	60	100
4	IRM-304	Research Methodology	3	1		4	40	60	100

**4<sup>th</sup> Semester**

S. No	Paper Code	Paper Name	L-T-P			Credits	Scheme of Marks		
							Internal Marks	External Marks	Total
1	IRM - 401	Great Powers in the International	3	1		4	40	60	100

		System							
2	IRM- 402	Peace and War in the Nuclear Age	3	1		4	40	60	100
3	IRM - 403	Foreign Policies of Major Powers	3	1		4	40	60	100
4	IRM - 404	Dissertation	6			6	60	40	100

66

1600

L: Lecture hours; T: Tutorial hours

P: Laboratory/ Practical hours – NA

**General Scheme of the Syllabus:** - There will be four papers in each semester, one dissertation of six credits during the last semester and a comprehensive viva-voce. The papers in the all four semesters will constitute the core element, common to all students who undergo the same course.

There will be two types of examination:

1. External Examination:

It is equal to 60 marks. It includes only end term exam marks.

2. Internal Examination:

It is equal to 40 marks. Internal Marks include class tests, Assignments, Presentations, mid sem. marks and Attendance.

Dissertation internal evaluation marks will be 60 and external viva-voce marks will be equal to 40 marks.

## **SEMESTER I**

### **Paper Name - Introduction to Peace and Conflict Resolution**

#### **Paper Code - IRM 101**

**Course Objective:** This course aims to introduce students to the origins, concepts, theories, perspectives and dynamics of the major guiding visions that have evolved as integral part of Peace and Conflict Resolution studies discourse. This will also provide students with common language and precision in their understanding and skills for examining the dimensions, obstacles and opportunities in peace and to equip them with critical thinking on conflict resolution and provide appropriate examples and references for future explorations.

#### **Contents**

##### **Unit 1 Origins and Development of Peace and Conflict Studies:**

- a) Phases, Pioneers and Traditions

##### **Unit 2 Basic Concepts of Peace and Conflict:**

- a) Peace keeping, Peace Making, Peace Building, Peace Enforcement Conflict Resolution, Conflict Management, Conflict Settlement, Conflict Prevention, Conflict Regulation, Conflict Transformation

##### **Unit 3 Sources of Conflict:**

- a) Material, ideational and others

##### **Unit 4 Theories of Peace and Conflict:**

- a) Typologies – Inter-State and Internal Conflicts
- b) Contending theories & Perspectives – e.g. Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian, Nehruvian, Feminist
- c) Strategies of Peace Making -
  1. Actors – Institution, Individuals, and State
  2. Approaches – Facilitation, Mediation, and Arbitration

## Readings

1. Azar, Edward E., *The Management of Protracted Social Conflict: Theory and Cases* (Aldershot: Dartmouth, 1990).
2. Berrovitch, Jacob and Jeffery Z. Rubin, (eds), *Mediation in International Relations: Multiple Approaches to Conflict Management*, (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992).
3. Brown, Michael E., et.al, eds., *Theories of War and Peace* (Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press, 2000).
4. Burton, John, *Conflict: Resolution and Provention* (London: Macmillan, 1990).
5. Elshain, Jean Bethke, *Women and War*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995).
6. Enloe, Cynthia, *Maneuvers: The International Politics of Militarizing Women's Lives*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000).
7. Kriesberg, Louis, et.al., eds., *Intractable Conflicts and their Transformation* ((Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1989).
8. Â Kriesberg, Louis and Thorson, Stuart J., eds., *Timing and the De-escalation of International Conflicts* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1991).
9. Â Lederach, John Paul, *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*, (Princeton: Princeton Uni Press, 2004).
10. Lorentzen, Lois Anne and Jennifer Turpin, eds., *The Women and War Reader*, (New York: New York University Press, 1998).

## **Paper Name – Diplomacy**

### **Paper Code – IRM 102**

**Course Objective** – This course explores the world of diplomacy in the broader field of international relations. It begins with identifying the theoretical aspects of diplomacy and the centrality of negotiations therein. It further seeks to introduce you to the various forms of diplomacy such as multilateral, summit, security/coercive, preventive, economic, and environmental diplomacy. We would also identify the transforming impact of individuals, crisis, public, culture, terrorism and information on diplomacy and most significantly, the various strands of contemporary and Indian diplomacy. Finally, the course would throw light on debates on the end/death of diplomacy and the state of the art and the future of diplomatic studies.

### **Contents**

#### **Unit 1**

- a) Diplomacy: Theoretical Aspects
- b) Diplomacy: ‘Old’ and ‘New’

#### **Unit 2**

- a) Negotiation in Diplomacy
- b) Multilateral Diplomacy

#### **Unit 3**

- a) Conference Diplomacy
- b) Summit Diplomacy

#### **Unit 4**

- a) Security/Nuclear/Coercive Diplomacy
- b) Preventive Diplomacy
- c) Economic/Trade/Business Diplomacy
- d) Personality and Diplomacy
- e) Crisis Diplomacy
- f) Public Diplomacy
- g) Cultural Diplomacy
- h) Diplomacy in the Age of Terror

### **Readings**

1. Jonsson, Christer. (2012), “Theorizing Diplomacy,” in McKercher, BJC, ed., Routledge Handbook of Diplomacy and Statecraft, London and New York: Routledge, pp.120-130. Pigman, Geoffrey Allen. (2011), Contemporary Diplomacy, Polity, Ch. 1.
2. Eban, Abba. (1983), The New Diplomacy: International Relations in the Modern Age, Random House, Ch.9.
3. Pigman, Geoffrey Allen. (2011), Contemporary Diplomacy, Ch. 2.
4. Fisher, Roger & William Ury with Bruce Patton (ed.). (1991), Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In. (2nd ed.) Houghton Mifflin Co.
5. Claude, Jr., Inis L. (1958), “Multilateralism- Diplomatic and Otherwise,” International Organization, Vol.12, No.1: 43-52.

6. Kaufmann, Johan. (1988), *Conference Diplomacy: An Introductory Analysis*, Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Ch.1.
7. Dunn, David H. (1996), *The Lure of Summitry: International Dialogue at the Highest Level*, Discussion Papers No.13, Leicester: Leicester Diplomatic Studies Programme.



## **Paper Name - International Relations- Theory**

### **Paper Code – IRM 103**

**Course Objective:** This course introduces students to diverse traditions of theoretical endeavors in the International Relations as they have evolved around the world. It covers both explanatory and normative paradigms in international relations theory and give a brief overview of the state of the art of IR to students.

### **Contents**

#### **Unit 1. Introduction to the theory of International Relations**

Perspective to various dimensions

Idealism, Liberalism and Marxism

#### **Unit 2. Approaches and Theories**

a) Classical School of Realism

b) Neo-Realism/ Structural Realism

c) Feminism

#### **Unit 3. The Great Debates**

a) Idealist/Realist

b) Traditional versus Scientific Approach (Realism/ Behaviouralism)

c) Inter-Paradigm Debate: Realism/Pluralism/Marxism

d)Rationalism/Reflectivism.

#### **Unit 4 Concepts/ Themes**

a) Power

b) Anarchy

c) National Interest

d) Balance of Power

### **Readings**

1. Vivienne Jabri, "Reflections on the Study of International Relations," in Trevor C. Salmon, ed., *Issues in International Relations*, London: Routledge, 1999,
2. Scott Burchill, "Introduction" in Scott Burchill and Andrew Linklater, eds., *Theories of International Relations*, New York: St Martin Press
3. Hans Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations* (New Delhi: Kalyani, 1997)
4. E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years Crisis: 1919-1939*, London: Macmillan, 1939/ 1981 edition.
5. Hans J. Morgenthau, "Balance of Power", in Phil Williams, Donald M. Goldstein and Jay M. Shafritz, eds., *Classic Readings of International Relations* (Belmont. Wadsworth Publishing Co.)

## **Name of the Paper - Public Administration - Theory**

### **Course Code - IRM 104**

**Course Objective:** The focus of this course is on the theories from the Western and Non – Western Traditions that have shaped the emergence of modern systems of governance and their related structures and processes.

### **Contents**

#### **Unit 1 Theories and Approaches to the Study of Public Administration**

- a) Evolution of the Discipline of Public Administration:
- b) The Scientific Management School & the Classical Theory of Management
- c) The Ideal organization: Max Weber.
- d) Human Relations: Elton Mayo.

#### **Unit 2 Contextual Public Administration**

- a) Ecological Approach: Fred Riggs
- b) Rational Decision-Making Approach: Herbert Simon
- c) Development Administration Approach
- d) Marxist Approach

#### **Unit 3. Principles of Organization**

- a) Hierarchy: Unity of Command
- b) Power: Authority and Responsibility
- c) Coordination: Span of Control
- d) Centralization, Decentralization & Delegation

#### **Unit 4. Contemporary Developments**

- a) Relationship between Political & Permanent Executives
- b) Administration of Welfare
- c) Good Governance and Development
- d) Peoples Participation in Administration

### **READINGS**

1. M.P. Sharma, B.L.Sadana, Harpreet Kaur, Public Administration: in theory and practice, Kitab Mahal, Daryaganj Delhi. Albrow, Martin, *Bureaucracy*, London, Macmillan, 1978.
2. Minogue, Martin, 'The Internationalization of New Public Management' in *The Internationalization of Public Management: Reinventing the Third World State* edited, McCourt W and M. Minogue. U.K., Edward, Elgar, 2001.
3. Stivers, Camilla, 'Towards a Feminist Theory of Public Administration in Gender' in *Images in Public Administration: Legitimacy and the Administrative Slate*. New Delhi, Sage, 1993
4. Trembley, Chaudhary and Prema Kumtakar, *Governance and Representation: A Study of Women and Local Self Government*, in *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 44(3), Jul -September 1995

## **SEMESTER II**

### **Paper Name - Globalization of Human Rights**

#### **Paper Code - IRM 201**

**Course Objective:** To introduce the students to the philosophical foundation of rights, it will also familiarize the students with the normative architecture of human rights and the complex processes of implementation through formal international organizations, social movements and an emerging global civil society. This course also will review contemporary debates relating to cultural relativism, war on terror, the relationship between human rights and development and the transformative potential of the language of human rights in the era of globalization.

#### **Contents**

##### **Unit 1**

##### **Philosophical foundations of human rights**

- a) Concepts of Rights and Duties
- b) Individual and society idea of Justice
- c) Cultures and civilizations

##### **Unit 2**

##### **Human Rights Standard**

- a) Source of Human Rights Law-Treaties, declarations and Resolutions
- b) Global Regional and National Standards

##### **Unit 3**

##### **Institutional Mechanisms**

- a) UN Framework
- b) Principal UN Mechanisms, Human Rights Council, OHCHR UNHCR
- c) UN Treaty Body eg. (Human Rights Committee)
- d) International Courts and Tribunals e.g. ICJ ICC Adhoc Criminal Tribunal

##### **Unit 4**

##### **Social Movements and Human Rights**

- a) Salience of Social Movements
- b) Human Rights Movements in India

#### **READINGS**

1. J. Nirmal, (ed) (2002) Human Rights in India: Historical Social and Political perspectives New Delhi, Oxford University Press. G. Noorani (2008) Constitutional Questions and Citizen Rights', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
2. Henry J. Steiner, Philip Alston and Ryan Goodman (2007) International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politics, Moral (OUP), Chapter 9, The United Nations Human Rights System, (735-835); Chapter 10, Treaty bodies. The ICCR Human Rights Committee pp. 844-918; Chapter 11 regional arrangements pp. 925-1062.
3. Abdul Rahim P. Vijapur (ed) (2008) Implementing Human Rights in the third world: New Delhi Manak.

## **Paper Name - Contemporary Political Theory**

### **Paper Code IRM 202**

**Course Objective:** This course seeks to explore and understand some of the major debates that contemporary political theory is engaged in, and hopes thereby to enrich our skills of analysis and judgment.

### **Contents**

#### **Unit I Introduction to political theory:**

- a) Meaning, Phases and Approaches

#### **Unit II Introduction to Concepts**

- a). Behaviouralism
- b) Institutionalism
- c) Structuralism
- d) Explanatory Theories

#### **Unit III. Understanding Approaches'**

- a) Gender sensitization
- b) Caste & community
- c) Power & Hegemony
- d) Exploitation & Authority

#### **Unit IV. Implementing Concepts**

- a) Justice
- b) Equality
- c) Liberty
- d) Rights and duties.

### **Readings**

1. Klingemann edited, *A New Handbook of Political Science*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1996.
2. Goodin, Robert E. and Philip Pettit edited, *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford, Oxford-University Press, 1993.
3. Goodin, Robert E. and Philip Pettit edited *Contemporary Political Philosophy*. Oxford, Blackwell Publishers, 1997.
4. Miller, David and Larry Siedentop edited, *The Nature of Political Theory*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1983
5. Okin, Susan Moller, Justice, *Gender and the Family*, New York, Basic Books, 1989.

**PAPER NAME-Political Geography**

**PAPER CODE – IRM 203**

**Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to make students aware about the political geography and its theoretical and conceptual mean. They will know about the borders and boundary of the states, continental and maritime boundaries.

**Unit I Meaning, Scope and Methodology of Political Geography:**

- a) Definition, Nature and Scope of Political Geography
- b) Functional Approach, Unified Field Theory and Mackinder Theory
- c) Relevance of Political Geography in International Relations

**Unit II Space, Territory and State:**

- a) Elements of State
- b) Laws of Spatial Growth of State

**Unit III Frontiers and Boundaries:**

- a) Concepts and Classifications
- b) Continental and Maritime Boundaries
- c) Case Studies

**Unit IV Emergence of Territorial State**

- a) Core Areas, Capitals and Capital Regions
- b) Growth, Consolidation and Disintegration of Empires
- c) Idea of Nation-State and Federalism

**Readings**

1. Chapter 1, Glassner, Martin Ira and Chuck Fahrer (2004), Political Geography, John Wiley, New Jersey
2. Chapter 1, Jones, Martin, Rhys Jones and Michael Woods ((2004), An Introduction to Political Geography, Routledge, London
3. Chapters 4--7, Glassner, Martin Ira and Chuck Fahrer (2004), Political Geography, John Wiley, New Jersey
4. Chapter 3, Blacksell, Mark (2006), Political Geography, Routledge Contemporary Human Geography Series, Routledge, London
5. Chapter 8, Glassner, Martin Ira and Chuck Fahrer (2004), Political Geography, John Wiley, New Jersey
6. Newman, David (2003), Chapter 9, Boundaries, in John Agnew, Katharyne Mitchell and Gerard Toal (eds.), A Companion to Political Geography, Blackwell, Oxford

## **Paper Name - International Organization**

### **Paper Code – IRM-204**

**Course Objective:** This course basis itself on the classic understanding of international organization as a process and aims to expose students to the diversity and complexity of forms in which this process manifests itself by using the example of specific international organizations.

### **Contents**

#### **Unit 1 International Organizations:**

- a) Defining, characterizing and Classifying
- b) Theoretical approaches
- c) Historical Legacy

#### **Unit 2 The United Nations System:**

- a) The Idea of the UN
- b) Principal Structure of the UN
- c) The UN in action: Peace and Security, Human Rights, Development, Ideas , Reforming the UN.

#### **Unit 3 Governing the Global Political Economy:**

- a) Bretton woods institutions (World Bank and IMF)
- b) World Trade Organization

#### **Unit 4 Organizing Regionally:**

- a) Global Civil Society and International Non-Governmental Organisation
- b) ASEAN, BRICS and EU

### **Readings**

- 1 Inis L. Claudy Jr., “International Organisation: The process and the institutions”, International encyclopaedia of social sciences, Vol. 8, London, Macmillan , 1964, pp. 33-40.
- 2 Inis L. Claudy Jr., “Swords into plowshares: The problem and progress of International Relations”, 4<sup>th</sup> edn., New York: Random House 1971, pp.3-17.
3. Clive, Archer, “Theories of International Organisation” in Bhupinder S. Chimmi and Sidharth Malavarapu (eds.), International Relations: Perspective for the Global South, Delhi: Pearson, 2012, pp. 358-72.
4. David M. Malone, “Security Council” in Thomas Weiss and Sam Dawss eds .
5. The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations (Oxford University Press, 2007, pp.117-35.

## **SEMESTER III**

### **PAPER NAME - National Security and International Relations**

#### **PAPER CODE – IRM 301**

**Course Objective:** The aim of the course is to undertake and encourage critical engagements with the concept of security in general and the notion of national security in International Relations in particular. It does so by examining the concept of national security from historical, theoretical and critical perspectives even as it engages the various contemporary issues of the international system and the politics therein. This combination of historical-theoretical analysis and contemporary discourses on security will enable the students in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the subject. I hope that the course will help the students make informed critiques of various issues confronting the humanity today.

#### **Contents**

##### **Unit-1 Historical and Conceptual Narratives:**

- a) State Formation, Power, Legitimacy and Security
- b) Evolution of Security Studies

##### **Unit-2 Conceptual Debates:**

- a) Security vs. Power: What do states want?
- b) National Interest, National Security and Security Dilemma

##### **Unit-3 Theoretical Aspects:**

- a) Realism, liberalism and National Security
- b) Constructivism and National Security
- c) Subaltern Realism and National Security
- d) Securitisation and Desecuritisation

##### **Unit-4 Nuclear Deterrence and Stability:**

- a) Concept of Deterrence
- b) Nuclear Stability

#### **READINGS**

1. Charles Tilly, "War Making and State Making as Organized Crime", in Bringing the State Back In, Peter Evans, Dietrich Rueschemeyer, and Theda Skocpol (Eds.), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1985
2. Gwyn Prins, "The Four-stroke Cycle in Security Studies" International Affairs, Vol. 74, No. 4, 1998: 781-808
3. E. H. Carr, The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations, Macmillan, London, 1939 (Chapters to be decided)

4. Jutta Weldes, "Constructing national interests", *European Journal of International Relations*, September 1996 vol. 2 no. 3
5. Edward A. Kolodziej, "Realism, neorealism and liberal institutionalism" in *Security and International Relations*, Cambridge University Press, 2005,
6. Edward A. Kolodziej, "Constructivism", in *Security and International Relations*, Cambridge University Press, 2005



## **Paper Name - Comparative Political Analysis**

### **Paper Code - IRM 302**

**Course Objective:** Each topic is to be studied with reference to concepts, theories and the historical experiments of developing countries as well as advanced industrialized countries. A central concern of the course is to discern the Eurocentric bias in the field of comparative politics, and to identify the processes of de-centering which have reconfigured the field in significant ways.

### **Unit-1 Significance of Comparative Political Analysis**

- a) Historical Overview
- b) Political Systems Approach
- c) Structural-Functional Approach
- d) Culture-centric approach.

### **Unit 2 State in Comparative Perspective**

- a) The Advanced Capitalist State
- b) Socialist State
- c) The Postcolonial State
- d) Globalization and the Contemporary State

### **Unit 3 Forms of State**

- a) Constitutionalism
- b) Democratic States
- c) Authoritarian and Fascist States
- d) Corporatist States

### **Unit 4 Theories of Development**

- a) Development and Underdevelopment
- b) Debate on Developmentalism
- c) Impact of Liberalization
- d) Globalization

### **Readings**

1. Alavi, H. and T. Shanin, *Sociology of Developing Societies*, London, Macmillan, 1982.
2. Alford, Robert A. and Roger Friedland, *Power of Theory*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1985.

3. Chilcote, Ronald, *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*, Boulder, Westview, 1994.
4. Hardtm, Michael *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*, Boulder, Westview Press, 1994.

**Paper Name: Problems of International Relations**

**Paper Code: IRM 303**

**Course Objective:** The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with key theoretical literature on some of the salient issues in international politics in order for them to acquire an objective and analytical understanding of the subject. The course would discuss various issue areas: Democratization, Ethnicity and Nationalism; Culture and Religion; Environment; Globalization and Global Justice, Borders and Territoriality; Power and Hegemony; War and Revolution. It would enable students to acquire a conceptual understanding of these issues in the backdrop of major transformation and restructuring in international politics.

**Unit 1.**

- a) Democratization
- b) Ethnicity and Nationalism

**Unit 2.**

- a) Culture and Religion
- b) Environment

**Unit 3.**

- a) Globalization and Global Justice
- b) Borders and Territoriality

**Unit 4.**

- a) Power and Hegemony
- b) War and Revolution

**Readings**

1. Francis, Fukuyama, The end of history, In the National Interest, vol., 16 Summer 1989, pp. 3-35.
2. Francis, Fukuyama, 'The Primacy of Culture, in journal of democracy, vol. 6, No. 1 January 1995, pp. 7-14.
3. Anthony, D. Smith, "Ethnic Identity and World Order "in millennium Journal of international Studies, Vol.12, No. 2, June 1983, PP., 149-169.
4. Samuel P. Huntington, The Clash of Civilization? in foreign affairs, Vol. 72, No. 3, Summer 1993, PP. 22-49.
5. Thomas F. Homer-Dixon, On the Threshold, Environmental Change as causes of acute conflict in international security, Vol. 16, No. 2, Fall 1991, PP.76-116.
6. Anthony, Mac-grew, the globalization debate, Putting advance capitalist state in the place, in global society, vol. 12, no.3, 1998, pp.299-321.

## **Paper Name - Research Methodology**

### **Paper Code IRM-304**

**Course Objective:** The course plan aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods. It tries to build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes. It introduces certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences. It also attempts to sensitize the students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can help them in their future research.

#### **Unit I: Social Research**

- a) Concept, types and importance of research
- b) Problems of Objectivity
- c) Relationship Between Theory and Research
- d) Ethical issues and Concerns

#### **Unit II: Basic Elements of Social Research**

- Formulating a Research Problem-- assumptions & characteristics
- Hypotheses-- Meaning, Importance, Types and Formulation
- Sampling-- Meaning, & Factors influencing sampling
- Types of Sampling methods

#### **Unit III: Tools of Data Collection**

- Meaning and Nature of data—Primary & Secondary
- Methods of Data Collection- Experimental, Observational, Case study, Survey method—Interview & questionnaire
- Qualitative & Quantitative Data/research
- Research Design: Meaning and Types of Research Designs

#### **Unit IV: Test Construction & Measurement**

- Testing—standardization and objectivity
- Reliability, Validity & Norms
- Steps in test development
- Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode & Standard Deviation

#### ***Suggested Readings:***

1. A.K. Singh (2005). Tests, Measurements and Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences. Bharati Bhawan: Patana.
2. Ahuja, Ram (2001), Research Methods, Delhi: Rawat Publications.
3. Bailey, Kenneth D. (1982), Method of Social Research, New York: The Free Press, Second Edition.
4. Blalock, Hubert M. (1979), Social Statistics. New York:
5. Tata Mc-Graw-Hill. Boss, P.K. (1995), Research Methodology, New Delhi, ICSSR.
6. Champion, Dean. J. (1981), Basic Statistics for Social Research New Delhi: Macmillan Publishing New York.

**4<sup>th</sup> Semester**  
**Paper Name – Great Powers in the International System**  
**Paper Code – IRM 401**

**Course Objective:** During the Cold War years, the two superpowers dominated the international system to the near-total exclusion of other power centers. The term ‘great power’ almost totally disappeared from the scholarly analysis of international politics during this period, despite the autonomous role of states such as China and France. If anything, the notion of ‘great powers’ was seen as archaic, dating back to the years of European dominance before the Second World War. With the end of East-West bipolarity, in the decade of the 1990s the great powers seemed to be re-emerging from under the shadow of the superpowers to reclaim a central place in the discipline of International Relations (IR). However, in the decade of the 2000s, it became apparent that the international system was experiencing not multipolarity but hegemony (the so-called “unipolarity”. While the hegemony of the United States (US) continues, the rise of China is posing a number of interesting questions, the most important of which is whether the system is evolving in the direction of bipolarity or multipolarity.

**Contents**

**Unit I**

- a) Concepts: Cognates and Attributes:
- b) Defining Great Powers as a conceptual category
- c) How Great Powers differ from superpowers/middle powers/regional powers/world powers
- d) Defining Great Powers by their attributes: military capability
- e) Defining Great Powers by their attributes: economic competitiveness
- f) Defining Great Powers by their attributes: social cohesion

**Unit II**

- a) Defining Great Powers by their attributes: cultural attractiveness
- b) Defining Great Powers by their attributes: geographical reach
- c) Defining Great Powers by their attributes: policy coherence

**Unit III**

- a) Great Powers in World History
- b) Rise and Fall of the Great Powers

**Unit IV**

- a) The Early European Maritime Powers: Spain, Portugal, Holland
- b) Classical European Balance of Power: Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia

**Readings**

1. Jack S. Levy, War in the Modern Great Power System (Kentucky: University Press of Kentucky, 1983).
2. Carsten Holbraad, Middle Powers in International Politics (London: Macmillan, 1984).
3. Jeremy Black, War and the World: Military Power and the Fate of Continents, 1450-2000 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998).
4. George Modelski and William R. Thompson, Leading Sectors and World Powers: The Coevolution of Global Politics and Economics (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1996).
5. Richard Rosecrance and Arthur A. Stein (eds.), The Domestic Bases of Grand Strategy (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1993).

## **Paper Name - Peace and War in the Nuclear Age**

### **Paper Code – IRM 402**

**Course Objective:** The course seeks to introduce the notions of peace and war, conceptually and theoretically. Further, it aims to provide familiarity with the basics of nuclear politics. For this purpose, issue areas pertaining to above-mentioned themes will be dealt with thoroughly

#### **Unit 1.**

- a) War,

#### **Unit 2**

- a) Security,

#### **Unit 3**

- a) Nuclear Politics:
- b) Nuclear Proliferation /Non-Proliferation
- c) Nuclear Deterrence
- d) Nuclear Disarmament

#### **Unit 4**

- a) War on Terror, Peace and Emancipation
- b) India's Nuclear Behaviour
- c) Science, Technology, and Politics of Weapons of Mass Destruction

#### **Readings**

1. Robert Jervis, 'Theories of War in an Era of Leading Power Peace', *American Political Science Review*, 96:1, 2002, pp. 1-14.
2. David Baldwin, 'The Concept of Security', *Review Of International Studies*, 23:1, 1997, pp. 5- 26.
3. Scott Sagan, 'Why do states make nuclear weapons? Three models in search of a bomb', *International Security*, 21:3, Winter 1996/1997, pp. 54-86.
4. Jan Ruzicka and Nicholas J. Wheeler, 'The Puzzle of Trusting Relationships in the Nuclear NonProliferation Treaty', *International Affairs*, 86:1, January 2010, pp. 69-85.
5. Paul K. Huth and Bruce Russett, 'What Makes Deterrence Work? Cases from 1900 to 1980', *World Politics*, 36:4, July 1984, pp. 496-526.
- 6 Charles Glaser, 'The Flawed Case of Nuclear Disarmament', *Survival*, 40(1), 1998, pp. 112-128.
6. Kenneth Waltz, 'Nuclear Myths and Political Realities', *The American Political Science Review*, 84:3, September 1990, pp. 731-745.
7. Amitabh Mattoo, 'India's nuclear status quo', *Survival*, Autumn 1996, 38:3, pp. 41-57.
8. Samuel Glasstone, *Sourcebook on Atomic Energy* (New Delhi: Affiliated East-West Press, 1986).

**Paper Name - Foreign Policies of Major Powers**  
**Paper Code - IRM 403**

**Course Objective** This course examines the foreign policies influential powers including the United States, China, Russia, Japan etc from 1945 to the present. It focuses on the world's major powers trying to pursue their national interests in a highly complex post-war international system.

**Contents**

**Unit 1 Introduction to Foreign Policy & Foreign Policy of the United States of America**

- a) Salient Features
- b) Policy of continuity and change
- c) U.S. threat perceptions and security interests
- d) US India relations in NDA regime

**Unit 2 Foreign Policy of Russia**

- a) Salient features
- b) Russia & US
- c) Russia & India in NDA regime

**Unit 3 Foreign Policy of China**

- a) Main Features
- b) Relations with Regional and Major Powers
- c) South China Sea Controversy
- d) China and India relations in NDA regime

**Unit 4 Foreign Policy of Japan**

- a) Salient features
- b) Relations with Major Powers
- c) Relations with regional powers
- d) Japan and India relations in NDA regime

**Readings**

1. Haas Richard N, *Intervention: The Use of American Military Forces in the Post Cold*, New York, Carnegie Endowment of International Peace, 1998.
2. John Dumbrell, *American Foreign Policy: Carter to Clinton*, Houndsmill, Macmillan, 1997.
3. Kanet Roger E and Alexander V. Kozhemiakin. *The Foreign Policy of Russian Federation*, Houndsmill. Macmillan, 1997.
4. Zwick Peter. *Soviet Foreign Relations: Process and Policy*. New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 1990.

**Paper Name: Dissertation**  
**Paper Code: IRM-404**

Dissertation is compulsory for all the students of MA International Relations Course.