ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MA
SYLLABUS
2025-2026

Semester One
(International Relations)

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Instructor: Dr. Syed Jaleel Hussain

Semester: M.A. IR 1ˢᵗ Semester   **Course Code: CIR501C**

Credits: 04   **Marks: 100**

L:T:P:S = 3:1:0:0

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course provides a foundational exploration of International Relations (IR), tracing its historical development, key theoretical frameworks, and real-world applications. It examines the rise of the modern state system, the dynamics of power and diplomacy, and the structures that shape conflict and cooperation among both state and non-state actors.

The course examines key historical developments such as the Peace of Westphalia, the World Wars, the Cold War, decolonization, and globalization to understand their influence on the evolution of the international order. It also engages with pressing contemporary challenges, including climate change, nuclear proliferation, migration, terrorism, and the complexities of global governance. Special emphasis is placed on the roles of international institutions, rising powers, and non-state actors in shaping the dynamics of global politics.

Through classic texts and contemporary case studies, students critically examine how power, identity, interests, and ideas influence international outcomes and how IR theories help explain patterns of conflict, cooperation, and transformation at the international level.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Introduce students to the historical evolution, theoretical foundations, and key debates in International Relations.

- Familiarize students with the dynamics of power, conflict, and cooperation in the modern international system.

- Examine the roles of states, non-state actors, and international institutions in shaping world politics.

- Develop critical perspectives on major global transformations, including colonialism, the Cold War, globalization, and multipolarity.

- Encourage analytical engagement with contemporary international challenges such as security, migration, climate change, and global inequality.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain and analyse key concepts, theories, and approaches in International Relations and their relevance for understanding global politics.

- Evaluate the role of states, non-state actors, and international institutions in addressing issues of conflict and cooperation.

- Apply theoretical perspectives to interpret major events such as the World Wars, Cold War, decolonization, and globalization.

- Critically assess contemporary security, ethical, and transnational challenges using concepts and frameworks from IR.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit I: Foundations of the International System

1. **Defining IR:** Actors, Systems, and Structures

2. **Understanding IR:** Theories and Approaches

3. **Historicizing IR:** From Westphalia to World Wars

Unit II: The Emergence of the Modern International System

1. **Global Hierarchies and Resistance:** Empire, Colonization, and the Global South

2. **The World Wars and the Cold War:** Strategic Alliances, Nuclear Deterrence, and Bipolarity

3. **Post-Cold War International Order:** Unipolarity, Globalization, and Emerging Multipolarity

Unit III: Actors and Institutions in World Politics

1. **The State:** Nation-States, National Interest and the International System

2. **Non-State Actors:** Diplomacy, Advocacy, and Norm-Building

3. **International Organizations**: Global Governance and International Order

Unit IV: Contemporary Issues in International Politics

1. **Security Issues:** Nuclear Weapons, Cyber Warfare, and Terrorism

2. **Ethical Issues:** Migration, Refugees, and Humanitarian Intervention

3. **Transnational Issues:** Climate Change, Global Inequality, and Artificial Intelligence

READINGS

UNIT I: FOUNDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Essential Readings

1. Frieden, J. A., Lake, D. A., & Schultz, K. A. (2022). "Understanding Interests, Interactions, and Institutions". In *World Politics: Interests, Interactions, Institutions* (5th ed., pp. 42–80). W. W. Norton & Company.

2. Grieco, J. M., Ikenberry, G. J., & Mastanduno, M. (2022). "Understanding International Relations". In *Introduction to International Relations: Perspectives, Connections and Enduring Questions* (3rd ed., pp. 2–32). Bloomsbury Academic.

3. Krasner, S. (1993). "Westphalia and All That". In J. Goldstein & R. Keohane (Ed.), *Ideas and Foreign Policy: Beliefs, Institutions, and Political Change* (pp. 235-264). Cornell University Press.

4. Walt, S. M. (1998). International Relations: One World, Many Theories. *Foreign Policy*, 110, 29–46.

Suggested Readings

5. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2020). *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. Oxford University Press. (Chapters on IR theory and actors)

6. Bull, H. (1977). *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*. Macmillan.

7. Burchill, S., & Linklater, A. (Eds.). (2013). *Theories of International Relations*. Palgrave Macmillan.

8. Buzan, B., & Lawson, G. (2013). The Global Transformation: The Nineteenth Century and the Making of Modern International Relations. *International Studies Quarterly*, *57*(3), 620–634.

9. Gross, L. (1948). The Peace of Westphalia, 1648–1948. *American Journal of International Law*, *42*(1), 20–41.

10. Havercroft, J. (2012). Was Westphalia 'all that'? Hobbes, Bellarmine, and the norm of non-intervention. *Global Constitutionalism*, *1*(1), 120-140.

11. Hobson, J. M. (2012). "Introduction: Constructing Eurocentrism and International Theory as Eurocentric Construct". In *The Eurocentric Conception of World Politics: Western International Theory, 1760–2010* (pp. 1–30). Cambridge University Press.

12. Halliday, F. (1994). *Rethinking International Relations*. Macmillan.

13. Hobson, J. M. (2009). Provincializing Westphalia: The Eastern Origins of Sovereignty. *International Politics*, *46*, 671-690.

14. Krasner, S. D. (1995). Compromising Westphalia. *International Security*, *20*(3), 115–151.

15. Long, D., & Schmidt, B. C. (Eds.). (2005). *Imperialism and Internationalism in the Discipline of International Relations*. State University of New York Press

16. Morgenthau, H. J. (1948). *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*.

17. Osiander, A. (2001). Sovereignty, International Relations, and the Westphalian Myth. *International Organization*, *55*(2), 251–287.

18. Teschke, B. (2003). *The Myth of 1648: Class, Geopolitics, and the Making of Modern International Relations*. Verso.

19. Wendt, A. (1999). *Social Theory of International Politics*. Cambridge University Press

20. Nye, J. S. (2004). *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics*.

UNIT II: THE EMERGENCE OF THE MODERN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Essential Readings

1. De Carvalho, B., Leira, H., & Hobson, J. M. (2011). The Big Bangs of IR: The Myths That Your Teachers Still Tell You about 1648 and 1919. *Millennium*, *39*(3), 735-758.

2. Lawson, G. (2023). The Colonial Origins–and Legacies–of International Organizations. In K. Schlichte & S. Stetter (Eds.), *The Historicity of International Politics: Imperialism and The Presence of The Past* (pp.49–65). Cambridge University Press

3. Lawson, G. (2022). The Rise of Modern International Order. In *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. (pp. 39-52). Oxford University Press.

4. Lebow, R. N., & Stein, J. G. (1995). Deterrence and the Cold War. *Political Science Quarterly*, *110*(2), 157–181.

Suggested Readings

5. Benton, L. (2010). *A Search for Sovereignty: Law and Geography in European Empires, 1400–1900*. Cambridge University Press.

6. Buzan, B., & Lawson, G. (2015). *The Global Transformation: The Nineteenth Century and The Making of International Relations*. Cambridge University Press

7. Hobson, J. M., & Sharman, J. C. (2005). "The Enduring Place of Hierarchy in World Politics." *International Organization*, 59(3), 1–33.

8. Ikenberry, G. J. (2002). *After Victory: Institutions, Strategic Restraint, and the Rebuilding of Order after Major Wars*. Princeton University Press.

9. Jacobsen, T. (2016). *Re-envisioning Sovereignty: The End of Westphalia?* Routledge.

10. Keene, E. (2002). *Beyond the Anarchical Society: Grotius, Colonialism and Order in World Politics*.

11. Lebow, R. N. (2016). Deterrence: A political and psychological critique. In R. N. Lebow (Ed.), *Richard Ned Lebow: Key texts in political psychology and international relations theory* (pp. 143–175). Palgrave Macmillan.

12. Mazarr, M. J. (2018). *Understanding Deterrence*. RAND Corporation.

13. Payne, Keith B. "Realism, Idealism, Deterrence, and Disarmament." *Strategic Studies Quarterly* 13, no. 3 (2019): 7–37.

14. Powell, R. (2003). Nuclear Deterrence Theory, Nuclear Proliferation, and National Missile Defense. *International Security*, *27*(4), 86–118.

15. Sluga, G. (2013). *Internationalism in the Age of Nationalism*. University of Pennsylvania Press.

16. Westad, O. A. (2007). *The Global Cold War: Third World Interventions and the Making of Our Times*. Cambridge University Press.

UNIT III: ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS IN WORLD POLITICS

Essential Readings

1. Agnew, J. (1994). The Territorial Trap: The Geographical Assumptions of International Relations Theory. *Review of International Political Economy*, *1*(1), 53–80.

2. Buzan, B. (1983). National And International Security: The Policy Problem. In *People, States, And Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in The Post-Cold War Era* (pp. 214–244). Wheatsheaf Books.

3. Lake, D. A. (2013). "Authority, Coercion, and Power in International Relations". In M. Finnemore & J. Goldstein (Eds.), *Back to Basics: State Power in a Contemporary World* (pp. 55–77). Oxford University Press.

4. Risse, T. (2007). Transnational Actors and World Politics. In W. Carlsnaes, T. Risse, & B. A. Simmons (Eds.), *Handbook of International Relations* (pp. 255–274). SAGE Publications.

5. Stein, A. A. (2013). "Power Politics and The Powerless". In M. Finnemore & J. Goldstein (Eds.), *Back to Basics: State Power in a Contemporary World* (pp. 219–248). Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

6. Barnett, M., & Finnemore, M. (2004). *Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics*.

7. Burchill, S. (2005). "Origins and Antecedents". In *The National Interest in International Relations Theory* (pp. 9–30). Palgrave Macmillan.

8. Finnemore, M. (1996). *National Interests in International Society*. Cornell University Press.

9. Fukuyama, F. (2004). The imperative of state-building. *Journal of Democracy*, 15(2), 17–31.

10. Karns, M. P., Mingst, K. A., & Stiles, K. W. (2015). *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*. Lynne Rienner.

11. Keck, M. E., & Sikkink, K. (1998). *Activists Beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics*. Cornell University Press.

12. Krasner, S. D. (1999). *Sovereignty: Organized Hypocrisy*. Princeton University Press.

13. Kratochwil, F. (1982). On the Notion of "Interest" in International Relations. *International Organization*, *36*(1), 1–30

14. Kreuder-Sonnen, C., & Zangl, B. (2015). Which post-Westphalia? International organizations between constitutionalism and authoritarianism. *European Journal of International Relations*, *21*(3), 568-594.

15. Mazower, M. (2012). *Governing the World: The History of an Idea*. Penguin.

16. Strange, S. (1996). *The Retreat of the State: The Diffusion of Power in the World Economy*.

17. Tilly, C. (1990). *Coercion, capital, and European states, AD 990–1990*. Basil Blackwell.

18. Van Houtum, H. (2005). The Geopolitics of Borders and Boundaries. *Geopolitics*, *10*(4), 672–679.

19. Weiss, T. G., & Daws, S. (Eds.). (2007). *The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations*.

20. Weldes, J. (1996). Constructing National Interests. *European Journal of International Relations*, *2*(3), 275-318.

UNIT IV: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Essential Readings

1. Adamson, F. B. (2006). Crossing Borders: International Migration and National Security. *International Security*, *31*(1), 165–199.

2. Moyo, D. (2009). *Dead aid: Why Aid is Not Working and How There is a Better Way for Africa*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. (Chapters 1-3; pp. 19-55)

3. Thakur, R. (2018). Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect. In T. G. Weiss & S. Daws (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook on The United Nations* (2nd ed., pp. 461–478). Oxford University Press.

4. Kissinger, H., Schmidt, E., & Huttenlocher, D. (2021). Security and World Order. In *The age of AI: And Our Human Future* (pp. 133–154). Hachette Books.

5. Sagan, S. D. (1996). Why Do States Build Nuclear Weapons? Three Models in Search of a Bomb. *International Security*, *21*(3), 54–86.

Suggested Readings

6. Barnett, M. (2011). *Empire of Humanity: A History of Humanitarianism*. Cornell University Press.

7. Betts, A. (2014). International Relations and Forced Migration. In E. Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, G. Loescher, K. Long, & N. Sigona (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies* (pp. 60–73). Oxford University Press.

8. Betts, A., & Loescher, G. (Eds.). (2010). *Refugees in International Relations*. Oxford University Press.

9. Betts, R. K. (Ed.). (2022). Conflict After the Cold War: Arguments on Causes of War and Peace (6th ed.). Routledge.

10. Cimbala, S. J. (2017). Nuclear Proliferation in the Twenty-First Century: Realism, Rationality, or Uncertainty? *Strategic Studies Quarterly*, *11*(1), 129–146.

11. Deibert, R. (2015). The Geopolitics of Cyberspace After Snowden. *Current History*, 114(768), 9–15.

12. Deudney, D., & Ikenberry, G. J. (2009). *Democratic Internationalism: An American Grand Strategy for a Post-exceptionalist Era*.

13. Easterbrook, G. (2007, April). Global Warming: Who Loses—and Who Wins? *The Atlantic*.

14. Falkner, R. (2021). *Environmentalism and Global International Society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

15. Finnemore, M. (2013). *The purpose of intervention: Changing beliefs about the use of force*. Cornell University Press.

16. Haffa, R. P. (2018). The Future of Conventional Deterrence: Strategies for Great Power Competition. *Strategic Studies Quarterly*, *12*(4), 94–115.

17. Hyndman, J. (2000). *Managing Displacement: Refugees and the Politics of Humanitarianism*. University of Minnesota Press.

18. Kaldor, M. (2012). *New and Old Wars: Organized Violence in a Global Era*. Polity Press.

19. Kello, L. (2013). The Meaning of The Cyber Revolution: Perils to Theory and Statecraft. *International Security*, 38(2), 7–40.

20. Kreps, S. (2020). *Social Media and International Relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

21. Kroenig, M., & Pavel, B. (2012). How to Deter Terrorism. *The Washington Quarterly*, *35*(2), 21–36.

22. Libicki, M. C. (2007). *Conquest in Cyberspace: National Security and Information Warfare*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

23. Lyon, R. (2019). *Nuclear Strategy in A Changing World*. Australian Strategic Policy Institute.

24. Mainwaring, S. (2020). Always in control? Sovereign states in cyberspace. *European Journal of International Security*, *5*(2), 215–232.

25. Payne, K. B. (2019). Realism, Idealism, Deterrence, and Disarmament. *Strategic Studies Quarterly*, *13*(3), 7–37.

26. Peters, R., Anderson, J., & Menke, H. (2018). Deterrence in the 21st Century: Integrating Nuclear and Conventional Force. *Strategic Studies Quarterly*, *12*(4), 15–43.

27. Price-Smith, A. K. (2001). *The Health of Nations: Infectious Disease, Environmental Change, And Their Effects on National Security and Development*. MIT Press.

28. Sachs, J. D. (2005). The Development Challenge. *Foreign Affairs*, *84*(2), 78–90.

29. Thakur, R. (2011). *The Responsibility to Protect: Norms, Laws and the Use of Force in International Politics*. Routledge.

INTRODUCTION TO AREA STUDIES

Course Instructor: Dr. Urba Malik

Semester: M.A. IR 1st Semester   **Course Code: CIR502C**

Credits: 04   **Marks: 100**

L:T:P:S = 3:1:0:0

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course offers an introduction to the interdisciplinary field of Area Studies. It examines how different regions of the world have been studied through historical, political, economic, and cultural lenses. The course traces the emergence of Area Studies, especially in the context of global power shifts like the Cold War and post-colonial transformations. Students will explore various theoretical approaches to studying regions and understand how regional dynamics interact with global processes. Through a mix of thematic discussions and selected regional case studies, the course encourages critical thinking about how knowledge is produced and used to interpret different parts of the world.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understand the historical development of Area Studies as an academic discipline.

- Familiarize themselves with the key concepts, theories, and methodological approaches used in Area Studies.

- Examine selected regional case studies to understand the specific political, economic, and cultural characteristics of different world regions.

- Explore cross-regional themes such as globalization, identity, religion, and the role of international organizations.

- Analyze contemporary global challenges such as migration, climate change, and digital technologies, through a regional lens.

- Develop the ability to critically assess how global forces shape and are shaped by local and regional dynamics.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- Explain the foundational concepts and theoretical frameworks in Area Studies.

- Discuss the historical evolution of Area Studies in relation to global political and intellectual shifts.

- Compare and contrast key political and social developments across major world regions.

- Apply interdisciplinary approaches to analyze regional issues and challenges.

- Critically engage with debates on globalization, identity politics, and cultural change in different regional contexts.

- Demonstrate awareness of contemporary issues such as migration, environmental crises, and digital transformations and their regional implications.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit I: Introduction to Area Studies

1. Introduction to Area Studies: Key Concepts and Debates.

2. Historical background: Origins and development during the Cold War

3. Importance of Area Studies in a globalized world

Unit II: Regional Case Studies

1. **South Asia**: State formation and democracy, **West Asia**: Geopolitics and external influence

2. **East Asia**: Economic growth and political systems, **Central Asia:** State formation and external influence.

3. **Africa**: Decolonization and development, **Latin America**: Democratization and economic transitions

Unit III: Global Themes

1. Migration and diaspora
2. Religion and regional identity
3. Nationalism and ethnicity

Unit IV: Contemporary Issues

1. Technology, media, and communication
2. Climate Change and Environmental Justice
3. Geopolitical shifts and regional realignments

READINGS

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO AREA STUDIES

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Khosrowjah, H. (2011). A Brief History of Area Studies and International Studies. *Arab Studies Quarterly*, 33(3/4), 131–142.
2. Szanton, D. L. (2004). Introduction: The Origin, Nature, and Challenges of Area Studies in the United States. In *The Politics of Knowledge: Area Studies and the Disciplines*. University of California Press.
3. Basedau, M., & Köllner, P. (2007). Area Studies, Comparative Area Studies, and the Study of Politics. *Zeitschrift Für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft*, 1(1), 105–124.
4. Powers, M. K. (1955). Area Studies. *The Journal of Higher Education*, 26(2), 82–89.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Bates, R. H. (1997). Area Studies and the Discipline: A Useful Controversy? *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 30(2), 166–169.

2. Hoffman, B., & Mehler, A. (2011). Area Studies. In *International Encyclopedia of Political Science*. SAGE.

3. Vormann, B. (2014). Who Needs American Studies? *Amerikastudien / American Studies*, 59(3), 387–406.

4. Wallerstein, I. (1997). The Unintended Consequences of Cold War Area Studies. In *The Cold War and the University*. New Press.

UNIT II: REGIONAL CASE STUDIES

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Bose, S. (2004). Decolonization and State Building in South Asia. *Journal of International Affairs*, 58(1), 95–113.

2. Keddie, N. R. (1973). Is There a Middle East? *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 4(3), 255–271.

3. Michalopoulos, S., & Papaioannou, E. (2020). Historical Legacies and African Development. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 58(1), 53–128.

4. Drake, P. W., & Hilbink, L. (2004). Latin American Studies: Theory and Practice. In D. L. Szanton (Ed.), *The Politics of Knowledge*. UC Press.

5. Huotari, M., & Rüland, J. (2014). Context, Concepts, and Comparison in Southeast Asian Studies. *Pacific Affairs*, 87(3), 415–439.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Shastri, A., & Wilson, A. J. (Eds.). (2001). *The Post-Colonial States of South Asia: Democracy, Development and Identity*. Palgrave.

2. Fawcett, L. (2020). International Relations and the Middle East. *St Antony's International Review*, 16(1), 177–183.

3. Halpern, M. (1963). *Politics of Social Change in the Middle East and North Africa*. Princeton University Press.

4. Bank, A. (2015). Comparative Area Studies and Middle East Politics after the Arab Uprisings. *Middle East – Topics & Arguments*, 4.

5. Callahan, W. A. (2010). *China: The Pessoptimist Nation*. Oxford University Press.

UNIT III: GLOBAL THEMES

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. **Cartier, C. (2011).** State Formation and Comparative Area Studies. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 70(4), 965–970.

2. **Karp, I. (1997).** Does Theory Travel? Area Studies and Cultural Studies. *Africa Today*, 44(3), 281–295.

3. **Legters, L. H. (1967).** The Place of Religion in Foreign Area Studies. *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, 35(2), 159–164.

4. **Hurd, I. (2019).** *International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice* (3rd Ed.). Cambridge University Press.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Holst, F. (n.d.). More Than Meets The Eye: Analytical Frameworks Beyond Race and Ethnicity. In *Ethnicity as a Political Resource*. Transcript Verlag.

2. Appadurai, A. (1996). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. University of Minnesota Press.

3. Anderson, B. (2006). *Imagined Communities*. Verso.

4. Geertz, C. (1973). The Interpretation of Cultures. *Basic Books*.

5. Yeisley, M. O. (2011). Bipolarity, Proxy Wars, and the Rise of China. *Strategic Studies Quarterly*, 5(4), 75–91.

UNIT IV: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Glick Schiller, N. (2010). A Global Perspective on Transnational Migration. In *Diaspora and Transnationalism: Concepts, Theories and Methods*. Amsterdam University Press.
2. Kwet, M. (2019). Digital Colonialism: US Empire and the New Imperialism in the Global South. *Race & Class*, 60(4), 3-26.
3. S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies. (2012). Governing International Climate Change-Induced Migration. In *Climate Change, Migration and Human Security in Southeast Asia*.
4. Gleick, P. H. (1989). Climate Change and International Politics. *Ambio*, 18(6), 333-339.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Von Soest, C. (2020). A Heated Debate: Climate Change and Conflict in Africa. *GIGA Institute*.

2. Gutner, T. L. (2016). *International Organizations in World Politics*. CQ Press.

3. Brevini, B., et al. (2024). Critiques of Data Colonialism. In *Dialogues in Data Power*. Bristol University Press.

4. Bauman, Z. (2000). *Liquid Modernity*. Polity Press.

5. Bae, Y. J. (2003). Information Technology and the Empowerment of New Actors. *Journal of International and Area Studies*, 10(2), 79–92.

INTRODUCTION TO PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

Course Instructor: Ms. Shazana Andrabi

Semester: M.A. IR 1ˢᵗ Semester   **Course Code: CIR504C**
Credits: 04   **Marks: 100**
L:T:P:S = 3:1:0:0

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This paper introduces students to the key concepts of peace and conflict. It traces the evolution of the academic field of Peace and Conflict Studies through its origins, conceptual foundations, and evolving significance in contemporary global affairs. Students will explore the key concepts of peace and conflict, analyse how peace can function as a self-regulating process, and examine various methods of conflict management, resolution, and transformation. Critical distinctions among peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding will be studied through historical and contemporary case studies.

Further, the course delves into advanced theories and models of conflict analysis, including the Basic Human Needs theory, Relative Deprivation, and Protracted Social Conflict. Students will also engage with concepts of conflict escalation and intervention, developing a nuanced understanding of mediation, negotiation, and arbitration. The course further expands on peacebuilding strategies through economic, gender, environmental, and educational lenses—encouraging a multidimensional approach to sustainable peace.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the origins, development, and evolution of Peace and Conflict Studies as an academic discipline.
- To explore and critically evaluate theoretical models and frameworks.
- To assess the role of socio-economic, gender-based, and environmental factors in building positive peace.
- To develop analytical and practical skills to engage with actual peacebuilding initiatives.

COURSE OUTCOMES

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand and critically evaluate key concepts in peace and conflict studies.
- Analyse the causes and trajectories of conflicts using multiple theoretical lenses.
- Apply the gained theoretical knowledge to analyse and critically evaluate historical and contemporary conflicts.
- Identify the ethical considerations and practical implications of integrating theories with practice
- Design context-sensitive peace education and advocacy strategies informed by course frameworks.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit I: Introduction and basic concepts

1. Origins and evolution of the academic field of Peace and Conflict Studies
2. Understanding "Peace" and "Conflict"
3. Conflict Management, Resolution and Transformation
4. Peacemaking, Peacekeeping, and Peacebuilding

Unit II: Theories and models

1. Conflict Analysis: Importance and limitations
2. Models of conflict analysis
3. Conflict Mapping
4. Theories: Basic Human Needs, Protracted Social Conflict, Relative Deprivation

Unit III: Escalation and intervention

1. Stages of conflict escalation, dynamics and processes, models of escalation
2. Contentious tactics, stalemate and de-escalation
3. Hurting stalemates and ripe moments
4. Intervention: meaning and scope of intervention, ethics and types of interventions

Unit IV: Building positive peace

1. Building and consolidating lasting peace through economics: the "peace business"
2. Role of gender in building positive peace
3. Environment, social security and peace
4. Peace Education

READINGS

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Abdalla, A., & Sender, M. (2019). *C.R. SIPPABIO: A Model for Conflict Analysis.* pp. 5-9, 10-17, 84-92

2. Azar, E. E., Jureidini, P., & McLaurin, R. (1978). Protracted social conflict: Theory and practice in the Middle East. *Journal of Palestine Studies, 8*(1), 41-60. https://doi.org/10.2307/2536101

3. Fischer, D. (2007). Peace as a self-regulating process. In C. Webel & J. Galtung (Eds.), *Handbook of peace and conflict studies* (pp. 187-204). Routledge.

4. Fisher, S., Abdi, D. I., Ludin, J., Smith, R., Williams, S., & Williams, S. (2007). *Working with conflict: Skills and strategies for action.* Zed Books, pp. 3-15

5. Galtung, J., & Webel, C. (2007). Peace and conflict studies: Looking back, looking forward. In C. Webel & J. Galtung (Eds.), *Handbook of peace and conflict studies* (pp. 397-399). Routledge.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Mitchell, C.R, The Structure of International Conflict (MacMillan Press, 1981), p. 15

2. Ramsbotham, O. (2005). The analysis of protracted social conflict: A tribute to Edward3. Azar. *Review of International Studies, 31*(1), 109-126. https://doi.org/10.1017/S026021050500632X

3. Rubin, J. Z., Pruitt, D. G., Kim, S. H., Social Conflict: Escalation, Stalemate, and Settlement (McGraw Hill, Inc, New York: 1994 (2nd Ed)

4. Wilmot, W., &Hocker, J., (1998).*Interpersonal Conflict.* New York: McGraw Hills.

UNIT II: THEORIES AND MODELS

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Fisher, S., Abdi, D. I., Ludin, J., Smith, R., Williams, S., & Williams, S. (2007). *Working with conflict: Skills and strategies for action.* Zed Books, pp. 17-35

2. Flynn, S. I. (2011). *Relative deprivation theory.* In *Sociology reference guide* (pp. 100-110). Salem Press.

3. Jeong, H.-W. (2000). *Peace and conflict studies: An introduction.* Ashgate, pp. 69-71

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Abdalla, A. (2007). Basic Principles of Peace and Conflict. In Abdalla et al. *Peace Education in a Muslim Context: Training Manual,* University for Peace.

2. Galtung, Johan. (1996). *Peace by Peaceful Means,* London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

UNIT III: ESCALATION AND INTERVENTION

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Abdalla, A., & Sender, M. (2019). *C.R. SIPPABIO: A Model for Conflict Analysis.* pp. 92-97
2. Fisher, S., Abdi, D. I., Ludin, J., Smith, R., Williams, S., & Williams, S. (2007). *Working with conflict: Skills and strategies for action.* Zed Books, pp. 115-122
3. Rubin, J. Z., Pruitt, D. G., & Kim, S. H. (2003). Social Conflict: Escalation, Stalemate, and Settlement (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill, pp. 63-84, , 87-99, 101-120, 171-188
4. Zartman, I. W. (2008). The timing of peace initiatives: Hurting stalemates and ripe moments. In J. Darby & R. Mac Ginty (Eds.), *Contemporary peacemaking: Conflict, peace processes and post-war reconstruction* (2nd ed., pp. 22-31). Palgrave Macmillan

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Axelrod, Robert. (1984). *The Evolution of Cooperation*, New York, Basic Books, pp 3-7.
2. Fisher, R. J. (2001). *Methods of third-party intervention.* In *Berghof Handbook for Conflict Transformation* (April 30, 2001). Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management.
3. Mitchell, C. (1993). The Process and Stages of Mediation. In D. Smock (Ed.), Making *War and Waging Peace: Foreign Intervention in Africa.* Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace.

UNIT IV: BUILDING POSITIVE PEACE

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Cabezudo, A., & Haavelsrud, M. (2007). Rethinking peace education. In C. Webel & J. Galtung (Eds.), *Handbook of peace and conflict studies* (pp. 279-298). Routledge
2. Lynch, J., & McGoldrick, A. (2007). Peace journalism. In C. Webel & J. Galtung (Eds.), *Handbook of peace and conflict studies* (pp. 248-264). Routledge
3. Mische, P., & Harris, I. (2008). Environmental peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. In *Encyclopedia of Peace Education*. Teachers College, Columbia University. Retrieved from http://www.tc.edu/centers/epe/
4. Ramsbotham, O., Woodhouse, T., & Miall, H. (2011). *Contemporary conflict resolution* (3rd ed.). (pp. 305-316). Polity Press.
5. Santa-Barbara, J. (2007). Peace business: An introduction. In C. Webel & J. Galtung (Eds.), *Handbook of peace and conflict studies* (pp. 232-247). Routledge

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Boutros-Ghali, B. (1992). An Agenda for Peace. United Nations.
2. Freire, Paulo (2000). *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. New York, Continuum.

3. Galtung, J. (1969). Violence, Peace, and Peace Research. Journal of Peace Research. 6 (3):167-191.
4. Galtung, J. (1998) 'High road, low road: charting the course for peace journalism', Track Two, Constructive Approaches to Community and Political Conflict, 7, 4: 7–10.
5. Reardon, B. (2001). Education for a culture of peace in a gender perspective. Paris: UNESCO.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Course Instructor: Dr. Javid Ahmad Ahanger

Semester M.A. IR 1st Semester　　　　　　　　　**Course Code: CIR503C**

Credits: 04　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**Marks: 100**

L: T: P: S = 3:1:0:0

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This course offers a comprehensive study of political systems, institutions, and processes across different countries. It begins with an exploration of the meaning, evolution, and significance of the discipline, providing a solid theoretical foundation through both traditional approaches—philosophical, legal, institutional, and historical—and modern analytical models such as David Easton's input-output theory, Gabriel Almond's structural-functionalism, and Karl Deutsch's communication model. The course examines key political processes including political culture and socialization, their types, agents, and their impact on shaping political behavior and attitudes. It further analyzes major theories of political development as propounded by thinkers like Lucian Pye, Fred Riggs, Samuel Huntington, David Apter, and Marxist theorists. A detailed study of political parties and party systems is included, alongside case studies from the USA, China, and India. Students will also engage with various elite theories by Pareto, Mosca, Michels, and C. Wright Mills, enabling a critical understanding of power structures. The course concludes by addressing the concept of the nation-state and examining various regime types—democratic, totalitarian, and authoritarian—through comparative case studies from India, China, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and the USA. This course aims to foster critical analysis and comparative reasoning in understanding global political phenomena.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Introduce students to the foundational concepts of Comparative Politics by examining traditional and modern theoretical approaches.
- Develop a critical understanding of key political processes such as political culture, socialization, and development through the perspectives of major political theorists.
- Analyze and compare different political party systems and elite structures across various countries and to encourage students to evaluate the dynamics of power, representation, and governance.

· Examine the structure and functioning of diverse political regimes and the concept of the nation-state through comparative case studies, fostering a global perspective on political authority and legitimacy.

COURSE OUTCOMES

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

· **Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding** of comparative politics and critically engaging with both traditional and modern theoretical approaches.

· **Analyze various political** through different theoretical perspectives including those of Lucian Pye, Fred Riggs, Samuel Huntington, David Apter, and Marxist thinkers.

· **Compare different party systems and elite structures** across selected countries and critically evaluate the role of elites using classical and contemporary elite theories.

· **Assess the nature and functioning of various political regimes and the concept of the nation-state** through comparative case studies, enabling an informed understanding of democratic, authoritarian, and totalitarian systems.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit I: Introduction to Comparative Politics

1. **Comparative Politics:** Meaning, Evolution, and Significance
2. **Traditional Approaches:** Philosophical, Legal, Institutional and Historical
3. **Modern Approaches:** David Easton's Input-Output, Gabriel Almond's Structural-Functionalism, and Karl Deutsch's Communication

Unit II: Political Processes and Political Development

1. **Political Culture:** Concept and Types
2. **Political Socialization**: Types and Agents
3. **Political Development:** Lucian Pye, Fred Riggs, Samuel Huntington, David Apter and Marxists

Unit III: Party System and Elite Theories

1. **Political Parties:** Typologies and Party Systems
2. **Case Studies:** USA, China and India

3. **Elite Theories:** Different Perspectives and Critique: Vilfred Pareto, Gaetano Mosca, Robert Michael, and C. Wright Mills

Unit IV: Nation-State and Regimes
1. **Nation-State**: Interface Debate
2. **Regime Types:** Democracy, Totalitarian, and Authoritarian
3. **Case Studies**: India, China, Russia, Saudi Arabia and USA

READINGS

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Singh, P., & Sharma, C. (2024). *Methods and Approaches in Comparative Political Analysis*. Taylor & Francis.

2. Johari, J. C. (2005). *Comparative politics*. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

3. Modelski, G. (2016). Evolutionary world politics: Problems of scope and method. In *Evolutionary interpretations of world politics* (pp. 16-29). Routledge.

4. Bhushan, V. (2006). *Comparative politics*. Atlantic Publishers & Dist.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Almond, G. A. (1956). Comparative political systems. *Journal of Politics, 18*(3), 391–409.

2. Almond, G. A. (1988). Separate tables: Schools and sects in political science. *PS: Political Science and Politics, 21*(4), 828–842.

3. Almond, G. A., & Coleman, J. S. (1960). *The politics of the developing areas*. Princeton University Press.

4. Almond, G. A., & Powell, G. B. (1978). *Comparative politics: A developmental approach*. Little, Brown.

5. Apter, D. E. (1965). *The politics of modernization*. University of Chicago Press.

6. Blondel, J. (1990). *Comparative government: An introduction*. Prentice Hall.

7. Chilcote, R. H. (2000). *Comparative inquiry in politics and political economy: Theories and issues*. Westview Press.

8. Deutsch, K. W. (1961). Social mobilization and political development. *American Political Science Review, 55*(3), 493–514.

9. Deutsch, K. W. (1963). *The nerves of government: Models of political communication and control*. Free Press.

10. Dogan, M., & Pelassy, D. (1990). *How to compare nations: Strategies in comparative politics*. Chatham House.

11. Easton, D. (1953). *The political system: An inquiry into the state of political science*. Knopf.

12. Easton, D. (1969). The new revolution in political science. *American Political Science Review, 63*(4), 1051–1061.

13. Hague, R., Harrop, M., & McCormick, J. (2019). *Comparative government and politics: An introduction* (11th ed.). Red Globe Press.

14. Lane, J.-E., & Ersson, S. O. (2002). *Government and the economy: A global perspective*. Continuum.

15. Lichbach, M. I., & Zuckerman, A. S. (Eds.). (2009). *Comparative politics: Rationality, culture, and structure* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

16. Newton, K., & Van Deth, J. W. (2016). *Foundations of comparative politics: Democracies of the modern world* (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

17. Ray, S. N. (1999). *Modern comparative politics: Approaches, methods and issues*. Prentice Hall India.

18. Roskin, M. G. (2021). *Countries and concepts: Politics, geography, culture* (13th ed.). Pearson.

19. Sartori, G. (1970). *Concept misformation in comparative politics*. American Political Science Review, 64(4), 1033–1053.

UNIT II: POLITICAL PROCESSES AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Johari, J. C. (2005). *Comparative politics*. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

2. Bhushan, V. (2006). *Comparative politics*. Atlantic Publishers & Dist.

3. Marczewska-Rytko, M. (2020). Political socialization. In *The SAGE Handbook of Political Science* (pp. 641-655). SAGE Publications Ltd.

4. Stockton, H. (2001). Political parties, party systems, and democracy in East Asia: Lessons from Latin America. *Comparative Political Studies*, *34*(1), 94-119.

5. Wyatt, A. (2009). *Party system change in South India: Political entrepreneurs, patterns and processes*. Routledge.

6. Murphy, G. (2023). Interest groups and the policy-making process. In *Politics in the Republic of Ireland* (pp. 312-340). Routledge.

7. Grant, W. (2004). Pressure politics: The changing world of pressure groups. *Parliamentary Affairs*, *57*(2), 408-419.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Almond, G. A. (1980). The intellectual history of the civic culture concept. *Government and Opposition, 15*(3), 345–353.

2. Almond, G. A., & Verba, S. (1963). *The civic culture: Political attitudes and democracy in five nations*. Princeton University Press.

3. Apter, D. E. (1964). *Ideology and discontent*. Free Press.

4. Apter, D. E. (1965). *The politics of modernization*. University of Chicago Press.

5. Barnard, F. M. (1967). *Social and political ideas in the writings of Karl Marx: A study in social theory*. Oxford University Press.

6. Chilcote, R. H. (1981). *Theories of comparative politics: The search for a paradigm*. Westview Press.

7. Dawson, R. E., & Prewitt, K. (1969). *Political socialization: An analytic study*. Little, Brown.

8. Easton, D., & Dennis, J. (1967). The child's acquisition of regime norms: Political efficacy. *American Political Science Review, 61*(1), 25–38. https://doi.org/10.2307/1953878

9. Greenstein, F. I. (1965). *Children and politics*. Yale University Press.

10. Huntington, S. P. (1968). *Political order in changing societies*. Yale University Press.

11. Huntington, S. P. (1971). The change to change: Modernization, development, and politics. *Comparative Politics, 3*(3), 283–322.

12. Hyman, H. H. (1959). *Political socialization: A study in the psychology of political behavior*. Free Press.

13. Inglehart, R. (1977). *The silent revolution: Changing values and political styles among Western publics*. Princeton University Press.

14. Inglehart, R., & Welzel, C. (2005). Modernization, cultural change, and democracy: The human development sequence. *Cambridge University Press*. [Often cited in political culture literature.]

15. Macpherson, C. B. (1962). *The political theory of possessive individualism: Hobbes to Locke*. Oxford University Press.

16. Marx, K., & Engels, F. (1978). *The Marx-Engels reader* (2nd ed., R. C. Tucker, Ed.). Norton.

17. Pye, L. W. (1965). The concept of political development. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 358*, 1–13.

18. Pye, L. W. (1966). *Aspects of political development*. Little, Brown.

19. Pye, L. W., & Verba, S. (Eds.). (1965). *Political culture and political development*. Princeton University Press.

20. Riggs, F. W. (1964). *Administration in developing countries: The theory of prismatic society*. Houghton Mifflin.

UNIT III: PARTY SYSTEM AND ELITE THEORIES

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Hasan, Z. (Ed.). (2002). *Parties and party politics in India*. Oxford University Press.

2. Michels, R. (1962). *Political parties: A sociological study of the oligarchical tendencies of modern democracy*. Free Press.

3. Mills, C. W. (1956). *The power elite*. Oxford University Press.

4. Saich, T. (2011). *Governance and politics of China* (3rd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.

5. Sartori, G. (1976). *Parties and party systems: A framework for analysis*. Cambridge University Press.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Aldrich, J. H. (1995). *Why parties? The origin and transformation of political parties in America*. University of Chicago Press.

2. Blondel, J. (1969). Party systems and patterns of government in Western democracies. *Canadian Journal of Political Science, 2*(2), 180–203.

3. Bottomore, T. B. (1964). *Elites and society*. Routledge.

4. Chhibber, P., & Kollman, K. (2004). *The formation of national party systems: Federalism and party competition in Canada, Great Britain, India, and the United States*. Princeton University Press.

5. Chhibber, P., & Nooruddin, I. (2004). Do party systems count? The number of parties and government performance in the Indian states. *Comparative Political Studies, 37*(2), 152–187.

6. Duverger, M. (1954). *Political parties: Their organization and activity in the modern state*. Methuen.

7. Epstein, L. D. (1967). *Political parties in Western democracies*. Praeger. [Often cited in journals on party system typologies.]

8. Hasan, Z. (Ed.). (2002). *Parties and party politics in India*. Oxford University Press.

9. Heath, O. (2005). Party systems, political cleavages and electoral volatility in India: A state-wise analysis, 1998–2004. *Electoral Studies, 24*(2), 177–199. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2004.08.001

10. Higley, J., & Burton, M. (1989). The elite variable in democratic transitions and breakdowns. *American Sociological Review, 54*(1), 17–32.

11. Linz, J. J. (2000). Party system polarization and civil society in the United States and Europe. *Studies in Comparative International Development, 35*(2), 3–34.

12. Lipset, S. M., & Rokkan, S. (Eds.). (1967). *Party systems and voter alignments: Cross-national perspectives*. Free Press.

13. Michels, R. (1962). *Political parties: A sociological study of the oligarchical tendencies of modern democracy*. Free Press. (Original work published 1911)

14. Mills, C. W. (1956). *The power elite*. Oxford University Press.

15. Mosca, G. (1939). *The ruling class* (H. D. Kahn, Trans.). McGraw-Hill. (Original work published 1896)

16. Panebianco, A. (1988). *Political parties: Organization and power*. Cambridge University Press.

17. Pareto, V. (1968). *The rise and fall of elites: An application of theoretical sociology*. Bedminster Press.

18. Saich, T. (2011). *Governance and politics of China* (3rd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.

19. Sartori, G. (1976). *Parties and party systems: A framework for analysis*. Cambridge University Press.

20. Shirk, S. L. (1993). *The political logic of economic reform in China*. University of California Press.

UNIT IV: NATION-STATE AND REGIMES

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Hague, R., Harrop, M., & McCormick, J. (2019). *Comparative government and politics: An introduction* (11th ed.). Red Globe Press.

2. Held, D. (2006). *Models of democracy* (3rd ed.). Stanford University Press.

3. Kohli, A. (2004). *State-directed development: Political power and industrialization in the global periphery*. Cambridge University Press.

4. Linz, J. J., & Stepan, A. (1996). *Problems of democratic transition and consolidation: Southern Europe, South America, and post-communist Europe*. Johns Hopkins University Press.

5. Saikal, A. (2003). *The rise and fall of the Shah: Iran from autocracy to religious rule*. Princeton University Press.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Al-Rasheed, M. (2010). *A history of Saudi Arabia* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

2. Anderson, B. (2006). *Imagined communities: Reflections on the origin and spread of nationalism*. Verso.

3. Brownlee, J. (2007). *Authoritarianism in an age of democratization. Cambridge University Press.*

4. Diamond, L. (2002). Thinking about hybrid regimes. *Journal of Democracy, 13*(2), 21–35.

5. Diamond, L. (2019). *Ill winds: Saving democracy from Russian rage, Chinese ambition, and American complacency*. Penguin Press.

6. Gellner, E. (1983). *Nations and nationalism*. Cornell University Press.

7. Hague, R., Harrop, M., & McCormick, J. (2019). *Comparative government and politics: An introduction*. Red Globe Press.

8. Held, D. (2006). *Models of democracy*. Stanford University Press.

9. Kohli, A. (2004). *State-directed development: Political power and industrialization in the global periphery*. Cambridge University Press.

10. Levitsky, S., & Way, L. A. (2002). The rise of competitive authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy, 13*(2), 51–65.

11. Lieven, A. (2000). *Chechnya: Tombstone of Russian power*. Yale University Press.

12. Linz, J. J. (2000). *Totalitarian and authoritarian regimes*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.

13. Linz, J. J., & Stepan, A. (1996). Toward consolidated democracies. *Journal of Democracy, 7*(2), 14–33.

14. Saich, T. (2011). *Governance and politics of China* (3rd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.

15. Wimmer, A., & Feinstein, Y. (2010). The rise of the nation-state across the world, 1816 to 2001. *American Sociological Review, 75*(5), 764–790.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Course Instructor: Dr. Shakoor A. Wani

Semester: M.A. IR 1st Semester   **Course Code: CIR505C**
Credits: 04   **Marks: 100**
L:T:P:S = 3:1:0:0

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course will explore the history, evolution, and development of international organizations, including their institutional design and decision-making processes. Students will gain an understanding of the various actors involved in international organizations, including states, non-state actors, and regional organizations. The course will also examine the effectiveness of regional organizations in crisis management and peacekeeping, as well as the role of international organizations in addressing contemporary global issues such as refugees, labor, and environment. By the end of the course, students will have a thorough understanding of the opportunities and challenges faced by international organizations in promoting global cooperation and maintaining international order.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Introduce students to the origins, evolution, and theories of international organizations.

- Examine the institutional design, decision-making processes, and effectiveness of international and regional organizations in global governance.

- Analyze the role of key international organizations such as the United Nations, Bretton Woods institutions, NATO, and regional bodies in crisis management, peacekeeping, and security.

- Explore the contributions and limitations of international organizations in addressing contemporary global challenges including refugees, labor, development, and the environment.

COURSE OUTCOMES

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the structure, functions, and historical development of international organizations.

- Critically evaluate the theoretical perspectives explaining the formation and functioning of international institutions.

- Analyze the roles and performances of the United Nations and other global institutions in global governance, peacekeeping, and security.

- Assess the effectiveness of regional organizations in fostering cooperation and managing crises.

- Interpret the evolving challenges and opportunities faced by international organizations in a rapidly changing global order.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit I: International regimes, Institutions and Organizations: An Introduction

1. Understanding International Organizations
2. Historical Evolution and Origins
3. Theories of International Organizations
4. Explaining Effectiveness of International Organizations

Unit II: International Organizations and Global Governance

1. Understanding Global Economic Governance: Multilateralism, Regimes and IOs
2. The UN's Role in Global Governance
3. The Bretton Woods System and Global Economic Governance
4. Global Governance and the 'Crises' of Legitimacy

Unit III: International Organizations and Crisis Management

1. The League of Nations and the Evolution of Collective Security
2. The United Nations Security Council and Collective Security
3. Peacekeeping and the Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
4. NATO and Collective Defence in Europe

Unit IV: Regional Organizations: Assessing Effectiveness and Success Across Different Regions

1. The European Union and the Evolution of Regional Cooperation
2. The African Union and Regional Security in Africa
3. Regional Cooperation in Asia: SAARC, ASEAN, and SCO
4. Organization of American States: Democracy, Security, and Regional Cooperation

READINGS

UNIT I: INTERNATIONAL REGIMES, INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS: AN INTRODUCTION

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Hurd, I. (2019). *International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice (3rd ed.)*. Cambridge University Press. Chapter 1.

2. Abbott, K. W., & Snidal, D. (1998). Why states act through formal international organizations. *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 42(1), 3-32.

3. Barnett, M. N., & Finnemore, M. (1999). The politics, power, and pathologies of international organizations. *International Organization*, 53(4), 699-732.

4. Laurie, N. (2010). The peacemaking effectiveness of regional organizations. *Conflict, Security & Development*, 10(1), 31-55.

5. Mearsheimer, J. (1994-95). The false promise of international institutions. *International Security*, 19, 5-49.

SUGGESTED READINGS

6. Finnemore, M., & Sikkink, K. (1998). International norm dynamics and political change. *International organization*, 52(4), 887-917.

7. Keohane, R. O. (1982). The Demand for International Regimes. *International Organization*, 36(2), 325-355.

8. Axelrod, R., & Keohane, R. O. (1985). Achieving cooperation under anarchy: Strategies and institutions. *World Politics*, 38(1), 226-254.

UNIT II: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Higgott, R. (2012). The theory and practice of global economic governance in the early twenty-first century: The limits of multilateralism. In W. Grant & G. K. Wilson (Eds.), *The consequences of the global financial crisis: The rhetoric of reform and regulation* (online ed.). Oxford University Press.

2. Gordenker, L. (2018). The UN system. In T. G. Weiss & R. Wilkinson (Eds.), *International organization and global governance* (2nd ed., pp. 225–237). Routledge.

3. Hurd, I. (2019). *International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice (3rd ed.)*. Cambridge University Press. Chapter 1.

4. Falk, R. (2022). Legitimacy, crises of global governance, and international relations. In G. O. Gök & H. Mehmetcik (Eds.), *The crises of legitimacy in global governance*. Routledge.

SUGGESTED READINGS

5. Momani, B. (2018). Global financial governance. In T. G. Weiss & R. Wilkinson (Eds.), *International organization and global governance* (2nd ed., pp. 225–237). Routledge.

6. Hurd, I. (1999). Legitimacy and Authority in International Politics. *International Organization*, 53(2), 379-390.

7. Nooruddin, I., & Simmons, J. W. (2006). The Politics of Hard Choices: IMF Programs and Government Spending. *International Organization*, 60(4), 1001-1033.

8. Stone, R. W. (2008). The scope of IMF conditionality. *International organization*, 62(4), 589-620

UNIT III: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Armstrong, D., Lloyd, L., & Redmond, J. (2004). *International Organization in World Politics*. Macmillan Education UK.

2. Hurd, I. (2019). *International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice (3rd ed.)*. Cambridge University Press. Chapter 6.

3. Thakur, R. (2016). *The United Nations, Peace and Security: From Collective Security to the Responsibility to Protect (2nd ed.)*. Cambridge University Press. Chapter 1 & 11.

4. Duffield, J. S. (1994-1995). NATO's Functions after the Cold War. *Political Science Quarterly*, 109(5), 763-787.

SUGGESTED READINGS

5. Voeten, E. (2005). The political origins of the UN Security Council's ability to legitimize the use of force. *International organization*, 59(3), 527-557.

6. Katz Cogan, J., Hurd, I., & Johnstone, I. (Eds.). (2016). T*he Oxford Handbook of International Organizations*. Oxford University Press. Chapter 29 & 30.

UNIT IV: REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: ASSESSING EFFECTIVENESS AND SUCCESS ACROSS DIFFERENT REGIONS

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Pevehouse, J. C. W., & Goldstein, J. S. (2016). *International relations* (11th ed.). Pearson Education. Chapter 10.

2. Gutner, T. L. (2016). *International organizations in world politics*. CQ Press. Chapter 12.

3. Chakma, B. (2020). *South Asian regionalism: The limits of cooperation*. Bristol University Press. Chapter 2 & 3.

4. Acharya, A. (2012). *The making of Southeast Asia: International relations of a region*. Cornell University Press. Chapter 5.

5. Barnett, M., & Solingen, E. (2007). Designed to fail or failure of design? The origins and legacy of the Arab League. In A. Acharya & A. I. Johnston (Eds.), *Crafting Cooperation: Regional International Institutions in Comparative Perspective (pp. 180-220)*. Cambridge University Press.

6. Matveeva, A., & Giustozzi, A. (2008). *The SCO: A regional organisation in the making*. Crisis States Research Centre, London School of Economics and Political Science.

SUGGESTED READINGS

7. Kenealy, D., Peterson, J., & Corcoran, M. P. (2013). *The European Union: How does it work?* Oxford University Press.

8. Cabestan, J.-P. (2013). The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Central Asia, and the Great Powers, an Introduction: One Bed, Different Dreams? *Asian Survey,* 53 (3), 423-435.