PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH

Paper-I Research Methodology

1. Alexander, G. L. and Bennett, A. (2005). *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge: MIT Press

2.

PAPER –II <u>Strategic Thinking & Culture</u>

Maximum marks 75

Theory: 60

Internal Assessment 15

Objective

- 1. Adhikari, S. (2004). *Modern Strategic Thought: Machiavelli to Nuclear Warfare*. New Delhi: Kilaso Books.
- 2. Clausewitz, C. V. & Maude, F. N. (1908). *On War by Carl Von Clausewitz (Translated by J. J. Graham)*. London: Kegan Paul.
- 3. Collins, A. (2007). Contemporary Security Studies. New York: Oxford University press.
- 4. Earle, E. M. (1960). *Makers of Modern Strategy: Military Thought from Machiavelli to Hitler*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- 5. Kangle, R. P. (1965). *The Kautilya: Arthasastra*. Bombay: Bombay University Press.
- 6. Kaplan, R. D.(2012). *The Revenge of Geography*. New York: Random House.
- 7. O'Sullivan, P. (2016). *Geopolitics*. London: Routledge.
- 8. Paranjpe, S. (2020). *India's strategic culture: The making of national security policy*. New York: Rouledge.
- 9. Roy, K. (2012). *Hinduism and the ethics of warfare in South Asia: From Antiquity to the present*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 10. Rumble, G. (1985). *The Politics of Nuclear Defence: A Comprehensive Introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- 11. Singh P. K., Gera, Y. K., & Dewan, S. (2013). *Comprehensive National Power: A Model for India*. New Delhi: Vij Books.
- 12. Tanham, G. K. (1992). *India Strategic Thought: An Interpretive Essay*. Santa Monica: RAND.
- 13. Tripathi, K. S. (1970). Evolution of Nuclear Strategy. Delhi: Vikas Publication.
- 14. Tzu, S. & Lionel, G. (2013). The Art of War. London: Routledge.
- 15. Windsor, P. (2006). *Strategic Thinking: An Introduction and Farewell*. New Delhi: Viva Books.

- 1. Ali, D. (1999). *Invoking the Past: The Uses of History in South Asia*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 2. Ali, S. M. (1993). *The Fearful State: Power, People and Internal War in South Asia*. London: Zed Books.
- 3. Bose, S. and Jalal, A. (2004). *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
- 4. Bose, T. K. & Manchanda, R. (1997). *States, Citizens and Outsiders: The Uprooted Peoples of South Asia*. Kathmandu: South Asia Forum for Human Rights.
- 5. Brass, P. R. & Franda, M. F. (1973). *Radical Politics in South Asia*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- 6. Brass, P. R. (1990). *The Politics of South Asia since Independence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 7. Chapman, G. P. (2016). *The Geopolitics of South Asia: From Early Empires to the Nuclear Age.* New York: Routledge.
- 8. Coleman, D. G., & Siracusa, J. M. (2006). *Real-world nuclear deterrence the making of international strategy*. Westport: Praeger Security International.
- 9. Kukreja, V. (1991). *Civil-Military Relations in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- 10. Mahajan, G. (2001). *Identities and Rights: Aspects of Liberal Democracy in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 11. Menon, S. (2021). *India and Asian Geopolitics: The Past, Present.* Washington: Brookings Institution Press.
- 12. Muni, S. D., &Baral, L. R. (1996). *Refugees and regional security in South Asia*. Delhi: Konark Publishers.
- 13. Phadnis, U. &Ganguly, R. (1986). *Ethnicity and Nation-building in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage.
- 14. Phadnis, U., Muni, S. D. & Bahadur, K. (1986). *Domestic Conflicts in South Asia: Political dimensions (Vol. I & II)*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
- 15. Subramanyam, R. A. (2021). *Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation in South Asia*. New York: Routledge.
- 16. Topychkanov, P. & Saalman, L. (2021). South Asia's Nuclear Challenges: Interlocking Views from India, Pakistan, China, Russia and the United States. Stockholm: SIPRI
- 17. Wignaraja, P. & Hussain, A. (1989). *The challenge in South Asia: Development, democracy and regional cooperation*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

SEMESTER II

Paper-I <u>Conflict Resolution & Peace Building</u>

Maximum marks 75

Theory: 60

Internal Assessment 15

Objective: The paper highlights approaches to various forms of Conflict resolution and Peace Building.

Instructions for the Examiners and Students:

There will be nine questions in all out of which the candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting at least two from each section. The maximum marks for the paper is 75 out of which 60 marks is for the theory paper and 15 marks will be for internal assessment. Each question will carry 12 marks. The paper will be of three hours duration.

SECTION-I

- 1. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building: Meaning and Significance.
- 2. Conflict Resolution, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Transformation Understanding.
- 3. Various aspects of Conflict: Psychological, Political, Social and Economic.
- 4. Nature of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building: Intra & Inter State.

SECTION-II

- 5. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building: Strategies and Techniques.
- 6. Role of Third Party Intervention *state(s)* in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building.
- 7. Role of United Nations in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building.
- 8. India's Contribution to Peace Keeping and Peace Building under the Aegis of the United Nations.

PAPER -II Indian Ocean and India's Security

Maximum marks 75

Theory: 60

Internal Assessment 15

Objective: The paper converges on the significance of Indian Ocean looking at its geopolitical angle besides maritime threat perception and capability.

Instructions for the Examiners and Students:

There will be nine questions in all out of which the candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting at least two from each section. The maximum marks for the paper is 75 out of which 60 marks is for the theory paper and 15 marks will be for internal assessment. Each question will carry 12 marks. The paper will be of three hours duration.

SECTION-I

- 1. Indian Ocean:Geo-political and Geo-strategic Significance.
- 2. Regional Conflicts in Indian Ocean Region.
- 3. Indian Ocean: Regional and Extra-regional Powers Interests and Involvement.
- 4. Sea Laws and Indian Ocean Region.

SECTION-II

- 5. China's growing influence and activities in Indian Ocean Region.
- 6. Symmetric and Asymmetric Threats to India in Indian Ocean: Role of Indian Navy.
- 7. India's Maritime Strategy &Naval Capability and Role of Regional Organizations in IOR
- 8. Emerging Dynamics of Indo-Pacific: Challenges and Opportunities for India

- 1. Auslin, M. R. (2020). *Asia's New Geopolitics: Essays on Reshaping the Indo-Pacific*. Stanford: Hoover Press.
- 2. Bezboruah, M. (1977). U.S. strategy in the Indian Ocean: The international response. New York: Praeger.
- 3. Brewster, D. (2018). *India and China at Sea: Competition for Naval Dominance in the Indian Ocean.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 4. Das, G. A. (2004). *India and the Indian Ocean world: Trade and politics*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 5. Himanshu, P. R., & Alpers, E. A. (2007). *Cross currents and community networks: The history of the Indian Ocean world.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 6. Kumar, K. (2000). *Indian Ocean as a zone of peace: Problems and prospects*. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publications.
- 7. Medcalf, R. (2021). Contest for the Indo-Pacific: Why China Won't Map the Future. Victoria: Black Inc.
- 8. Medcalf, R., Goldrick, J., Früling, S. & Mansted, K. (2020). *The future of the undersea deterrent: A global survey*. Canberra: Australian National University
- 9. Otto, L. (2020). Global Challenges in Maritime Security: An Introduction. Springer Nature.
- 10. Pant, H. V. (2016). The rise of the Indian Navy: Internal vulnerabilities, external challenges. London: Routledge.
- 11. Pearson, M. (2010). *The Indian Ocean*. London: Routledge.
- 12. Rais, R. B. (1987). The Indian Ocean and the superpowers: Economic, political, and strategic perspectives. Totowa: Barnes & Noble.
- 13. Rossiter, A., & teutu2016).

16. Sakhuja, V. (2012). Reinvigorating IOR-ARC