UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR

SYLLABUS

M. Phil. South Asia Studies
Semester Scheme
Examinations 2016-2017

Dy. Registrar (Acad.)
University of Rajasthan
JAIPUR
South Asia Studies Centre
University of Rajasthan
Jaipur

COURSE WORK FOR M.PHIL. STUDENTS

1. The course work is compulsory for all the students admitted in South Asia Studies Centre for M.phil and Ph.D. programme beginning with The academic session 2012-13 However, it is exempted for those who have already done M.Phil.

2. The course work is of six months duration at the end of which written examination will take place. Minimum 75% attendance is compulsory failing which a student will not be allowed to appear in the examination.

3. There will be four papers all of which are compulsory with internal options in paper III & IV. Each paper will carry 100 marks of which 80 marks will be for written test at the end of the semester and 20 marks for internal assessment.

4. The students belonging to different disciplines i.e. modern history, political science, sociology and economics will have to opt for optional papers (paper III & IV) of their discipline in the post graduate studies.
PAPER-I
RESEARCH METHODS

Maximum Marks - 100

1. Social Research: Meaning and nature
   Normative and empirical
   Fact-Value dichotomy

2. Approaches: Philosophical, Historical – legal and Scientific


4. Concept of Research Design – Thematic breakup of the problem and formation of variables. Hypothesis, Sampling, Types and sources of data.

PAPER-II
SOUTH ASIAN REGION

Maximum Marks - 100

1. South Asia: An introduction

2. South Asia: From Colonialism to Independence.

3. Demographic patterns and resource base.


6. Foreign Policies of South Asian countries: main trends; major powers in South Asia.

Dy. Registrar (Acad.)
University of Rajasthan
JAIPUR
REVIEW OF PUBLISHED RESEARCH WORK

Maximum Marks – 100

The Paper intends to impart comprehensive knowledge of the literature published on South Asia. The paper will broadly cover the following aspects.

1. South Asian Studies in India and abroad: a review
2. Sources of literature on South Asia.
3. Review of literature on South Asia.
4. Review of literature on South Asian Counties (Each student will be required to review literature in the country as per the optional (III) paper opted.
5. Book review presentations.

PAPER-IV
Optionals

The students are required to opt any one of the following papers in accordance with their discipline at the post graduate level.

(I)

Optional III GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN PAKISTAN

1. Genesis of Pakistan, Land and People
4. Religious Fundamentalism, Ethnicity and Regionalism.
5. Foreign policy: Determinants and Salient Features.
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN SRI LANKA

2. Constitutional reforms and process of Democratization – and Donoughmore and Soulboury Constitutions.
3. Democratization during the Post-Colonial phase: Parliamentary and Executive-Presidency System; Constitutional Provisions for executive, Legislative and Judicial System.
4. Secularization and Ethnicization of the Political Processes. Genesis and Evolution of party system.
6. Salient Features of Sri Lankan Foreign Policy.
Optional (III)

(iii)
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN NEPAL

1. Land and people.
5. Monarchy as a social and political institution.
6. Determinants and salient features of foreign policy.

Optional (III)
(iv)
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN BANGLADESH

1. Emergence of Bangladesh: genesis and growth of Separatist Identity, liberation war.
2. Land and people.
5. Democracy and Military Dictatorship.
7. Determinants and Salient Features of Foreign policy.

Dy. Registrar (Acad.)
University of Rajasthan
Jaipur
Optional (III)

(v)

PAPER- I

INDIA IN SOUTH ASIA

1. India and Geo - Politics in South Asia.
2. Historical, socio - Economic and Cultural Heritage of India and its impact on South Asia.
3. India’s relations with South Asian Countries.
5. India and SAARC.

Optional (III)

(vi)

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN BHUTAN

1. Demographic profile: Land and the People.
3. From Theocracy to Monarchy: The Historical Context.
4. Introduction to Politico-Constitutional Structures and Political Processes.
5. Role of Monarchy.
6. Foreign Policy: Determinants and Salient Features.
Optional (III)

(VII)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SRI LANKA

1. Resource base and Demography.
2. Impact of colonialism on Sri Lankan Economy – Peasant Agriculture and Plantation Sector.

Optional (III)

(VIII)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL

2. Resource bases and Demography.
3. The nature of economy : planning and Resource Mobilisation.
4. Sectoral development and Contributions: Agriculture, Industries and Service Sector.
5. Role of Foreign Aid, Trade and Foreign Direct Investment.

Dy. Registrar (Acad.)
University of Rajasthan
JAIPUR
RESEARCH METHODS - Paper - I

The paper seeks to expose the students of the different methods of research and analysis in the Area Studies, highlighting their limitations and possibilities. It includes approaches and perspectives on the methods of analysis in research, methodological concepts and terms used in various social scientific studies.

1. Research Methods

(a) Scientific Method
(b) Case study-community studies
(c) Survey, research-sampling, schedules and questionnaire, informal interviews
(d) Observation-Participant and non-participant
(e) Qualitative data analysis – Content analysis – Historical data analysis
(f) Action research and policy research

2. Statistical Tools

(a) Central Tendency normal distribution
(b) Co-relations and regression
(c) Inference and analysis of variance
(d) Chi square test

3. Use of Computer in Social Research

(a) Software and hardware
(b) Use of computer in data processing and analysis in social sciences.

4. Construction of Models, Paradigm and Theory-building

5. Presentation of the results of analysis, Report-writing, thesis writing and paper writing

6. Documentation and Bibliography

Suggested Reading:

REvised M.Phil. Syllabus

South Asia Studies Centre
University of Rajasthan
Jaipur

Research Methods - Paper - I

The paper seeks to expose the students of the different methods of research and analysis in the Area Studies, highlighting their limitations and Possibilities. It includes approaches and perspectives on the methods of analysis in research, methodological concepts and terms used in various social scientific studies.

1. Research Methods
   (a) Scientific Method
   (b) Case study-community studies
   (c) Survey research-sampling, schedules and questionnaire, informal interviews
   (d) Observation-Participant and non-participant
   (e) Qualitative data analysis – Content analysis – Historical data analysis
   (f) Action research and policy research

2. Statistical Tools
   (a) Central Tendency normal distribution
   (b) Co-relations and regression
   (c) Inference and analysis of variance
   (d) Chi square test

3. Use of Computer in Social Research
   (a) Software and hardware
   (b) Use of computer in data processing and analysis in social sciences.

4. Construction of Models, Paradigm and Theory-building

5. Presentation of the results of analysis, Report-writing, thesis writing and paper writing

6. Documentation and Bibliography

Suggested Reading:
THE SOUTH ASIAN REGION – Paper – II

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives

The paper aims at making the students conversant with a comparative profile of the countries in the South Asian Region from a comprehensive perspective covering prominent aspects like geography, society and culture, economy and problems of economic development, government and political process and the interaction with external powers. This should enable a student to analyze particular phenomena or developments occurring in a country from comparative perspective rather than consider it an isolated occurrence. Therefore, he can have better appreciation of his study of country-specific institutions and their dynamics as part of optional paper which he will offer simultaneously.

I. The Concept and the Approaches: Regional – Area Studies, Culture Approach and Inter Disciplinary Perspective

II. South Asia as a Region

III. Geo-political Significance of the Region and Contributing Factors


V. Social Dynamics and Issues: Caste, Religion, Language, Ethnicity, Migrations, Refugee and Social Movements

VI. Patterns of Economic Development: Growth Strategies, Impact of Globalization


Suggested Readings:


64. Dev Raj Dahal and Nischal Nath Pandey (Eds.): Comprehensive Security in South Asia, New Delhi, Manohar, 2006.
73. David N. Geliner and Krishna Hachhethu (Eds.): Local Democracy in South Asia, New Delhi, Sage, 2008.
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF PAKISTAN – Paper III (9)

Part – I

DOMESTIC POLITICS

I. Patterns of Political Development in Pakistan:
   Geographical Location, Demographic Characteristics, Society and Economy.

II. Political Dynamics: Experiments in Democracy:
    Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Bureaucracy, Civil Society, Electoral Politics
    and Federalism.

III. Challenges to Nation-Building Processes:
    Four-Nation Theory and Identity Dilemma, Sectarianism and Minorities

IV. The Human Dimension of Politics:
    Human Rights, Gender and Environment

Part – II

EXTERNAL POLITICS

I. Pakistan and Major Powers of the World:
   Relations with USA, Russia, UK, France, and China.

II. Pakistan and South Asia:
    Relations with South Asian Countries and Its role in SAARC.

III. Pakistan and SAARC:
    Defence, Security, Nuclearization, Terrorism, Global Peace and Development

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmed Mushtaq, Government and Politics in Pakistan, Karachi, Royal Books

2. Ahmed Feroz, Ethnicity and Politics in Pakistan, Karachi, Oxford University


4. Ali Tariq, Can Pakistan Survive? The Death of A State, Harmondsworth,

5. Bahadur Kalim, Democracy in Pakistan: Crisis and Conflicts, New Delhi, Har-


Burki Shahid Javed, Pakistan under Bhutto: 1971-77, London, Macmillan,

Sayeed Khalid Bin, The Political System of Pakistan, Boston, Houghton Mifflin

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN BANGLADESH – Paper III (6)

I. Patterns of Political Development
II. Challenges of Democracy
III. Political Parties, General Elections and Civil Society
IV. Role of Army in Politics
V. Emerging Issues and Challenges: Fundamentalism, Regionalism and Terrorism
VI. Human Rights, Gender and Environmental Issues
VII. Foreign Policy: Relations With Major Powers, Relations with India, Bangladesh and SAARC

Suggested Readings


GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF SRI LANKA – Paper III (10)

II. Electoral System and Voting behaviour. Major Trends and Determinants.
III. Pressure Groups (Trade Unions, Professional and Social Organization).
V. Patterns and Determinants of Political Culture.
VI. Sri Lanka's Relations with the South Asian Countries, particularly with India.
VII. Role and Interest of major powers in Sri Lanka - China and USA.
VIII. Sri Lanka's Foreign Policy – Emerging Challenges.

Suggested Readings


GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF NEPAL - Paper III (8)


II. Political Parties, Presser Groups, Elections and Role of Civil Society.

III. Maoist Insurgency and the Struggle for Republican Democracy, Constituent Assembly and the Framing of New Constitution.

IV. Major Issues : Nation-Building, Ethnicity, Regionalism and Federalism.

V. Foreign Policy : Nepal's Relations with Major Powers : India, USA and China. Relations with the neighbouring Countires. Nepal and SAARC.

Suggested Readings


GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF BHUTAN - Paper III (7)

I. Patterns of Political Development in the Post 1950 Phase.

II. Role of Monarchy in Politics, Political and Administrative Institutions and Processes.

III. Emerging Patterns of Political, Administrative Structure, Political Parties, Elections and Emerging Patterns of Democracy.

IV. Challenges of Nation Building, Ethnicity and Regionalism.

V. Foreign Policy Issues: Relation with India, China, Bhutan and SAARC.

Suggested Readings


INDIA IN SOUTH ASIA – Paper III (26)

The paper is intended to give a comprehensive idea of India's place, role and the policies of India in the South Asian region. Various factors and forces that impinge upon India's attitude towards the South Asian region are to be discussed. The students will also be given an idea of India's bilateral and multilateral relations with the countries of the region including various steps taken for the South Asian Regional Co-operation.

I. India's Foreign Policy and the South Asian Region
Development of India's Regional Policy since 1947.
Security – Environment: Threat Perceptions of India as well as of other South Asian Countries.
India's relations with the super and other major powers in the context of their impact on the South Asian regional affairs, Changing perspectives in Post Cold War Phase.

II. India and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
India's role both at organizational and performance level

Suggested Readings

1. Appadorai A., Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy, 1947-72, New Delhi, 1981.
2. Ayoob Mohammad, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh Search for a New Relationship, New Delhi, 1975.
20. Ahmed Sadiq and Ghani Ejoj (Eds.), South Asia: Growth of Regional Integration, Delhi, Macmillan India Ltd., 2007.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SRI LANKA - Paper III (5)

II. Role and Contribution of Tourism and Plantation Sector.
III. Taxation Structure - Direct and Indirect Taxes. Free Trade Zones, Foreign Investment and Role of Multinational Corporations.
IV. Financial Sector - Budgetary Process, Banking and Microfinance.
V. Pattern of Employment - Employment Generation in Different Sectors of Economy.
VI. Sri Lanka’s Economic Relation with the South Asia Countries, Particularly with India.
VII. Sri Lanka’s Role and Contribution in Regional Economic Cooperation / Integration.
Suggested Readings


ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN Nepal - Paper III (3)

I. The Structure of Economy: Transportation, Communication, Basic Needs Programme.
II. Sectoral Change, Strategies and Resource Mobilization: Agriculture, Industries, Trade and Commerce; Planning and Budget, Sectoral Growth.
IV. Globalization and Its Impact on Economy, Role of Multi-National Corporations.
V. Nepal and Regional Economic Integration in South Asia.

Suggested Readings