PhD (Politics and International Relations)

Scheme, Courses and Syllabus

(2022 Onwards)

School of International Relations and Politics
Mahatma Gandhi University

Kottayam, Kerala, India -686560

PhD (Politics and International Relations)
Scheme, Courses and Syllabus

Courses-Core (I Semester)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR PDIC 802	International Relations Theory	C	4
2	SIR PDIC 801	Research Methodology	C	4
	SIR PDIC 812	Research and Publication Ethics	C	2

Courses-Electives (I Semester)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
5		Political Geography of Outer Space	E	4
6		India's Soft Power Diplomacy in Global South.	E	4
7		India – Mali Bilateral and Economic Relations	E	4
8			E	4

CORE COURSE

Programme	PhD Politics and IR
Semester	One
Course Status	Core
Course Code	**SIR PD C 01**
Course Title	**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY**
Credits	4

Course Description

The objective of this course is to deal with the major theoretical orientations in the discipline of politics and international relations and to give students the necessary theoretical and methodological training in analysing world affairs. The course also aims to introduce the key assumptions of the international relations theory as a part of social science and as an analytic tool, focusing on the specific problems of war and peace, foreign policy decision-making, etc. The course covers the works that address major theoretical paradigms, including Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Marxism, and the English School. It also puts light on some other perspectives such as International Political Economy, Critical Theory, Post structuralism, and non-Western International Relations Theory. This course is also expected to act as a catalyst for students to think creatively and critically in search of 'global' or more 'international' international relations that is inclusive of non-Western experiences, traditions and interactions and critical of the western domination and eurocentric bias of mainstream IR and its neglect of the history, politics and contributions made by non-Western traditions of thought and theorizing.

Course Objectives

➢ To introduce diverse traditions and School of thoughts in International Relations;

➢ To develop a critical insight of IR theories to understand and analyse the nature of

international politics and how it is to be conceptualized, understood and studied in distinct geo-cultural settings;

➢ To develop critical thinking and alternative perspectives in global issues and events in IR;

➢ To improve the understanding of Global IR and the need for more focus on non-western perspectives in the discipline of international relations.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students should:

➢ Have improved their critical thinking and be able apply various theories and methods for studying politics and international relations;

➢ Be able to analyse and critically review the key assumptions and arguments of the mainstream IR theories;

➢ Have improved their understanding of Global IR and why non-western perspectives are needed in the discipline of international relations;

➢ Be able to interpret and suggest relevant policy measures in the realm of foreign policy, diplomacy, security challenges, economic diplomacy etc.. in complex policy environment and thereby develop a career in government and other reputed policy institutes in India and abroad.

Pedagogic Methods

Lectures, Seminars, Tutorials, flipped classrooms; Problem Based Learning (PBL).

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -20 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 20 Marks for internal test

End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

1.   Nature of IR theory

Positivism and Post-positivism – Historicism and New Historicism Level of Analysis; 'Great Debates' in IR

2.   **Realist theory of IR**: Historical Antecedents

Realist theory of IR: 20th Century – Neorealism

3.   Contemporary Liberal theories of IR

Liberal Internationalism - Neoliberalism

4.   **Positivist theories:**

International Systems Theory;   Communication Theory; Game & Decision-Making Theories

5.   **Historicist Theories of IR- Marxism and IR** Theories of Imperialism - Gramsci and IR

6.   **Neo-Marxist theories of IR**

Dependency theory/World System Theory

7.   **Post-Positivist Theories of IR** -:

Critical Theory/Postmodernism/ Constructivism/Feminism

8.   **Global IR:** Non- Western Theories of IR- Indian and Chinese

Essential Reading List

Amin, Samir (1997): Capitalism in the Age of Globalisation, London: Zed Books.

Bajpai, Kanti and Siddharth Mallavarapu, eds. (2005): International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Bull, Hedley (2002): The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics, Basingstoke: Palgrave. Burchill, Scott and Andrew Linklater eds. (1996): Theories of International Relations, New York: St.Martin's Press.

ChChatterjee Shibashis(1997): "Neorealism in International Relations," International Studies, 34(1), January- March.

Christian Reus-smit and Duncan Snidal (eds.) (2010): The Oxford Handbook of International Relations, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Dougherty, James E., Robert L. Pfaltzgrah (1971): Contending Theories of InternationalRelations, Philadelphia: JB Lippincott Company.

Dunne, Tim, Milja Kurki and S. Smith (2010): International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Frankel, Joseph, Contemporary International Theory and the Behaviour of States, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Giddens, Anthony (1990): The Consequences of Modernity, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Gill, Stephen (1993): Gramsci, Historical Materialism and International Relations, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Gilpin, Robert (2010): Global Political Economy : Understanding The International Economic Order, Hyderabad : Orient BlackSwan

Griffiths, Martin (1999): Fifty Thinkers in International Relations, London: Routledge. Wenger, Andreas and Doron Zimmermann (2004): International Relations: From the Cold War to the Globalised World, New Delhi: Viva Books.

Holsti, K.J. (1991): International Politics: A Framework for Analysis, New Delhi: Prentice Hall

Jackson and Sorensen, G. (2008): Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Knorr , Klaus (ed.)(1987): Power, Strategy and Security, New Delhi: Asian Books.

Kubalkova V. and Cruickshank (1980): Marxism and Theory of International Relations, London: Routledge.

Kessler, Clive S. (2000): "Globalisation: another false universalism, "Third World Quarterly, 21(6), December.

Kothari, Rajni (1988): Transformation and Survival: In Search of Human World Order, Delhi: Ajanta.

Light, Margot and A.J.R. Groom eds. (1985): International Relations: A Handbook of Current theory, London: Frances.

Linklater, Andrew, ed. (2000): International Relations: Critical Concepts in Political Science Volumes 1-5 London: Routledge.

Neuman, Stephanie G. (1998): International Relations Theory and the Third World, London: Macmillan. Ordeshook, Peter (1986): Game Theory and Political Theory, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986).

PhiPhilopott, Daniel, "The Religious Roots of Modern International Relations," World Politics, Vol.52, No.2, January 2000.

RR Ramakrishnan A.K., (1999): "The Gaze of Orientalism: Reflections on Linking Postcolonialism and International Relations, " International Studies, 36(2).

Se Seethi, K.M. (2001): "Postmodernism, Neoliberalism and Civil Society: A Critique of the Development Strategies in the Era of Globalisation," Indian Journal of Political Science, No.3, September.

Smith, Steve, Ken Booth, et al. eds.(1996): International Relations Theory: Positivism and Beyond,

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Spegele, Roger (1996): Political Realism in International Theory, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Strange, Susan (1996): The Retreat of the State: The Diffusion of Power in the World Economy, Cambridge:

Cambridge University Press.

Taylor, Trevor ed. (1978): Approaches and Theory in International Relations, London: Longman. Thornton, A. P. (1977): Imperialism in the Twentieth Century, Minnesota: Macmillan.

Viotti, Paul R., Mark V. Kauppi (2007): International Relations and World Politics, New Delhi:

Pearson Education.

Walker R.B.J. (1993): Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Waltz, Kenneth (1979): Theory of International Politics, London: Addison-Wesley Publishing.

Whittaker, David J. (1997): United Nations in the Contemporary World: The Making of the Contemporary World, London, UK:

Williams, Mare (1989): International Relations in the Twentieth Century: A Reader, New York: New York University Press.

Research Methodology

This course is designed with the aim of offering an interdisciplinary research perspective to the students coming from Social Sciences. The course explores various research methods (both qualitative and quantitative) used in Social Sciences by drawing upon a range of philosophical, theoretical and empirical research questions that are current in the Social Sciences. The philosophical and theoretical aspects of the course will comprise an exploration of various theories, concepts and terms that are part of the research methodology. The empirical aspects will provide a broad understanding of various research methods and techniques, besides dealing with the practical realm of research.

Module I: Research in Social Sciences

History, Evolution and Theory

Module II: Major Approaches

(a) Philosophical and sociological Traditions; Historicisms and Positivisms (Readings of Auguste Comte, Max Weber, Karl Popper)

(b) Hermeneutics (Readings of Gadamer);

(c) Historical Materialism and Critical Theory (Readings of Marx, Adorno,

Marcuse, Habermas)

(d) Post Structural Approaches: Textuality, Sexuality, Biopolitics, (Derrida,

Judith Butler, Fanon, Foucault, Agamben)

Module III: Critical Themes in Research:

(a) Theory of Knowledge – Ontology and Epistemology

(b) Phronesis–Episteme Debate

(c) Indigenous responses to canons: Critique of Modernity.

Module IV: Research Methods and techniques

(a) Methodology: Major Paradigms

(b)Quantitative Modes: structured interview; statistical surveys and

questionnaires; structured observation; content analysis; secondary analysis

(c) Qualitative Modes: analytic induction; ethnography; focus groups; morphological analysis; participant observation; semi-structured interview;

unstructured interview; textual analysis; theoretical sampling.

Module V: Research Process

a. Identifying Research Themes

b. Literature Review

c. Developing Research Questions

d. Formulation of Hypotheses

e. Data Collection

f. Classification and Analysis of Data

g. Report Writing/Thesis Writing.

SELECT READINGS

Baert, P. (2005): Philosophy of the Social Sciences: Towards Pragmatis, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Bernard , Russell H. (2000): Social Research Methods, New Delhi: Sage.

Booth, Ken. & Smith, S., eds. (1995): International Relations Theory Today, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Burchill, Scott. and Linklater, A., eds. (2001): Theories of International Relations, Basingstoke: Palgrave.

Butler, J. (1990). Gender Trouble, Feminism and the Subversion of Identity. New York: Roultledge.

Butler, J. (1993). Bodies that Matter: On the Discursive Limits of Sex. London: Routledge.

Carr, E.H. (1986): What is History, revised edition ed. R.W. Davies, Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Connell, R. W. (2005). Masculinities. California: University of California.

Derrida, Writing and Difference (1967) University of Chicago Press.

Dougherty, J.E. and Pfaltzgraff, R.L. (2001): Contending Theories of International Relations: A Comprehensive Survey, New York/London: Longman.

Foucault, M (1972) The Archaeology of Knowledge, translated by A. Sheridan Smith, New York: Harper and Row.

Foucault, Michel (2004):The Bio politics, Palgrave Macmillan.

Galtung, Johan (1967): Theory and Methods of Social Research, London: George Allen Unwin.

Gellner, Earnest (2003): Cause and Meaning in the Social Sciences, London: Routledge.

Gill, Stephen (1993): Gramsci, Historical Materialism and International Relation, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Goode, W.J. and P.K. Hatt (1952): Methods in Social Research, New York: McGraw- Hill.

Habermas, J.(2003): Truth and Justification, B. Fultner (trans.). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

HesseBiber, S.N. & Leavy, Patricia (2006): The Practice of qualitative Research, New Delhi: Sage.

Hoy, David (ed.) (1986): Foucault: a Critical Reader, Oxford: Blackwell.

Imre Lakatos (1995): The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes, Philosophical Papers, volume I, edited by John Worrall and Gregory Currie, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kothari, C.R. (1990): Research Methods & Techniques, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd. Krippendorff, E. (1982): International Relations as a Social Science, Brighton: Harvester.

KubalkovaV., A.A.Cruickshank (1980): Marxism and Theory of International Relations, London: Routledge.

Kuhn, Thomas (1969): The Structure of Scientific Revolutions, Chicago and London: Chicago.

Lazarsfeld, P.F., Rosenberg, M., eds. (1995): The Language of Social Research. A Reader in the Methodology of Social Research, New York: The Free Press.

Linklater, Andrew (1990): Beyond Realism and Marxism: Critical Theory and International Relations, Basingstoke: Macmillan.

Nagel, Ernest (1961): The Structure of Science: Problems in the Logic of Scientific Explanation, New York.

Popper, Karl (1991): The Poverty of Historicism, London: Routledge.

Popper, Karl (1991): Conjectures and Refutations, London: Routledge.

Sarukkai, Sunder ((2008): Indian Philosophy and Philosophy of Science, New Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass Publication.

Seethi, K.M.(2011): "Social Sciences in Transition: Value-Rationality beyond Rigid Boundaries," Social Science Perspectives, March-June.

Seethi, K.M.(2009): "Contested Terrains of State and Civil Society: Between

Philosophy and Praxis," Indian Journal of Politics and International Relations, Vol.2, No.2, July-December.

Walker R.B.J. (1993): Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Weber, Max (1904/1949): "Objectivity in Social Science and Social Policy" in The Methodology of the Social Sciences, E. A. Shils and H. A. Finch (ed. and trans.),

New York: Free Press.

Weber, Max (1949): Methodology of the Social Sciences (Translated and edited by Edward A. Shils and Henry A.Finch), Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press.

Course Code	New
Name of the Course	**Political Geography of Outer Space**
Course Type	PhD Research Course
Course Credits	Four
Description	The Course moves through readings and discussions, from the points of view of critical geopolitics and political geography, into the formative ideas of space, in its outer space manifestations. The realm of outer space, in this research course, as much as this is about discourses of sovereign power (manifest destiny), also prompts to go beyond coordinates of state. Methodologically it resorts a lot to ethnographies of popular culture, visual securitization, imaginaries of state space programmes (with a focus on United States of America) and spatiality.
Course Objectives	-The course seeks to focus on the outer space discourse of United States of America, through popular culture, narratives and geopolitics - Deconstructing the logic of spatiality, territoriality, and security both in their visual representations and geopolitical contexts -Understanding the framing of outer space, through specific situations, through critical political geographical perspectives
Learning Outcomes	• The course adds more dimensions to works on global security by bringing in discourses of outer space security, into thorough analysis. • A significant outcome of this research course is to have a well-

	grounded ethnographic understanding of space programmes, ecologies of fear, outer space as a global power realm etc. • It also reads ideas like state or security, onto emergent spatial configurations.
Pedagogic Methods	Course Lectures, Tutorial groups, Research Papers and Discussions as well as Ethnographic vignettes and readings
Evaluation	Semesters Papers/ Presentations/ Final Exam
Credits/Hours	Total Credits: 4 Teaching Hours 72
Content through Modules	**Module 1**: Theorizing Outer Space- 15 Hours Overview of Classical Perspectives- Emergent ideas in Visual Securitization and Constructivist traditions (Reference: Copenhagen School)
	Module 2: Political Ethnography as a Method- 14 Hours Placemaking and Visualization of Space- Formation of narratives and Spatial Cartography- Ideas on Inhabiting Space (Focus on: works by Messeri.)
	Module 3: Transcending the State- 15 Hours Writing on Outer Space-the Challenges- Beyond State frames (Reference: Jonathan Agnew's idea of Territorial Trap/ Stuart Elden's work in Political Geography) Superimposition of state on 'outer space' (From Critical Geopolitical perspective)
	Module 4: The United States of America as a Paradigm- 14 Hours Locating the US approaches to outer space- Transcendental state and Settler logic- NASA and binary logics (Literature among others: Paul

	<u>Virilio on Popular Fear</u>)
	Module 5: From Geopolitics to Political Geographies and Deconstructive Readings- 14 Hours
	Critical and Popular Geopolitics- (Cinema/ Comics etc.) – Terrestrial and Outer space geographical imaginations – (Works like Seeing like a Rover by Vertesi/ Havercroft/Duvall)
Extended Reference	Agnew, J. (1994). The territorial trap: The geographical assumptions of international relations theory. Review of International Political Economy, 1(1), 53–80. https://doi.org/10.1080/09692299408434268
	Beery, J. (2016). Terrestrial geographies in and of outer space. In James S. O. & D. Peter (Eds.), The Palgrave handbook of society, culture and outer space (pp. 47–70). Palgrave Macmillan.
	Buzan, B., & Hansen, L. (2009). The evolution of international security studies. Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511817762
	Dalby, S., & Ó Tuathail, G. (1998). Rethinking geopolitics: Towards critical geopolitics. In S. Dalby & G.Ó Tuathail (Eds.), Rethinking geopolitics (pp. 1–15). Routledge.
	Deudney, D. (2020). Dark skies: Space expansionism, planetary geopolitics, and the ends of humanity. Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780190903343.001.0001
	Dittmer, J., & Bos, D. (2019). Popular culture, geopolitics, and identity (2nd ed.). Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
	Dolman, E. C. (2001). Astropolitik: Classical geopolitics in the space age. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203016640
	Elden, S. (2009). Terror and territory: The spatial extent of sovereignty.

University of Minnesota Press.

Hamilton, M. D. (2009). Poli sci-fi 101: Lessons from science fiction television for global and outer space politics. In N. Bormann & M. Sheehan (Eds.), Securing outer space: International relations theory and the politics of space (pp. 205–220). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203882023

Hansen, L. (2011). Theorizing the image for security studies: Visual securitization and the Muhammad cartoon crisis. European Journal of International Relations, 17(1), 51– 74. https://doi.org/10.1177/1354066110388593

Havercroft, J., & Duvall, R. (2009). Critical astropolitics: The geopolitics of space control and the transformation of state sovereignty. In M. Sheehan & N. Bormann (Eds.), Securing outer space: International relations theory and the politics of space (pp. 42–58). Taylor & Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203882023

Haverluk, T. W., Beauchemin, K. M., & Mueller, B. A. (2014). The three critical flaws of critical geopolitics: Towards a neo-classical geopolitics. Geopolitics, 19(1), 19–39. https://doi.org/10.1080/14650045.2013.803192

Lane, K. M. D. (2010). Geographies of Mars: Seeing and knowing the red planet. The University of Chicago Press.

Messeri, L. (2016). Placing outer space: An earthly ethnography of other worlds. Duke University Press.

Ó Tuathail, G. (1996). Critical geopolitics: The politics of writing global space. University of Minnesota Press.

Ringas, N. (2020). The influence of mass media on society's views of space travel during the cold war. In A. Froehlich (Ed.), Outer space and

popular culture (southern space studies) (pp. 1–14). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-22656-5_1

Sage, D. (2016). How outer space made America: Geography, organization and the cosmic sublime. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315587189

Vertesi, J. (2015). Seeing like a rover: How robots, teams, and images craft knowledge of Mars. The University of Chicago Press.

Virilio, P. (2012). The administration of fear. Semiotext(e).

Waever, O. (1995). Securitization and desecuritization. In R. D. Lipschutz (Ed.), On security (pp. 46–86). Columbia University Press.

COURSE: India's Soft Power Diplomacy in Global South.

Purpose of the Course

In politics (and particularly in international politics), soft power is the ability to co-opt rather than coerce (contrast hard power). In other words, soft power involves shaping the preferences of others through appeal and attraction. Soft power Diplomacy may be understood in terms of a usable national capacity to advance foreign policy objectives and priorities of a country by non-coercive means. Being an ability to shape a broader narrative in bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, it remains a vital instrument in foreign policy by itself or as a complement to the application of "hard power", that is, military power or other types of compelling diplomacy. Constituting a wide spectrum, its key components range from economic to socio-cultural and, even, civilizational; messaging, its veritable core, is done through strategic communication in official dialogues and by means of a wider targeted public outreach using diverse media platforms available in our age of information saturation. This course will help international relations students to understand soft power as a tool of foreign policy.

Specific Objectives

- To comprehend the concept of Global South and its role in International Relations.
- To understand the concept of India's Soft Power as a tool of foreign policy in the Global South.
- To appreciate the changing dimensions in Africa's political and economic development.
- To examine the value of Soft Power on enhancing India-Kenya relations.
- To shed light on the challenges and opportunities facing Kenya-India bilateral relationship.

MODULES

Module:1	**AN INTRODUCTION OF GLOBAL SOUTH** Definition of terms (operationalization), understanding Global South, Conceptual framework- Global South and Global North, Theories of Global South, Global South in International Relations and politics.
Module:2	**SOFT POWER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS** Definition of terms, differences between soft power and hard power, the role of soft power in international relations, the effectiveness of soft power in bilateral relations, soft power as a diplomatic tool in foreign policy, etc.
Module: 3	**INDIA'S SOFT POWER DIPLOMACY IN GLOBAL SOUTH** Introduction, reasons for India's use of soft power diplomacy in the Global South, India's strengths and weaknesses in Soft Power, why soft power is not only image polishing, is soft power a failure or a success?
Module: 4	**THE CHANGING DIMENSIOS IN AFRICA'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT** Introduction, the political landscape in Africa, the economic diplomacy of Africa, India's diplomatic engagement with Africa, The rise of India in Africa.
Module: 5	**INDIA'S SOFT POWER DIPLOMACY IN KENYA** Kenya-India bilateral ties, Opportunities, and prospects for both nations, the

	role of ICCR in diplomatic relations, Medical Diplomacy in building a healthy nation, the role of the entertainment industry (Bollywood) in boosting bilateral relations between the two States.

READING LIST

Patryk Kugiel(2017) India's Soft Power; A New Foreign Policy Strategy   1st Edition ISBN 9781138243538 Routledge Publishers, London.

India's New Public Diplomacy by Ian Hall Asian Survey Vol. 52, No. 6 (November/December 2012), pp. 1089-1110 (22 pages). Published By: University of California Press

Blarel Nicolas (2012): India: the next Super Power? India's Soft Power: from potential to reality? LSE IDEAS, London School of Economics and Political Science

Joseph Nye: (1991) Bound to Lead; The changing Nature of American Power basic books New York.

Joseph Nye: (2009) Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics, PublicAffairs publishers, New York.

S Nye Jr J (2003) The Velvet Hegemon. Foreign Policy JSTOR, (136). p 74–75. http://www.jstor.org/stable/3183627. Accessed 19 Feb 2017

Rohan Mukherjee (2013) The False Promise of India's Soft Power International Studies Association Annual Convention, San Francisco, April 3-6, 2013 22 Pages Posted: 9 Apr 2013 Last revised: 11 Apr 2013 Princeton University - Department of Political Science.

Dhruva Jaishankar: India Rising: Soft Power and the World's largest democracy Public Diplomacy **a** publication released on September 17, 2018.

Kenneth King and Meera Venkatachalam: India's Development Diplomacy & Soft Power in Africa.

Chieni, S. (1998). The Harambee Movement in Kenya: The Role Played by Kenyans and the Government
in the Provision of Education and other Social Services. Moi University.

Carr, H. E. (1946). The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919–1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations. New York: Harper and Row.

Chatterjee, S. (2018). "Kenya – Overcoming Rivalry & Conflict through Cultural Diplomacy." Inter Press Service News Agency. April 27. http://www.ipsnews.net/2018/04/kenya - overcoming-rivalry-conflict-cultural-diplomacy/.

Cheeseman, N., Kanyinga, K., Lynch, G., Ruteere, M., and Willis, J. (2019). "Kenya's 2017 Elections: Winner-takes-all Politics as Usual?" Journal of Eastern African Studies 13 (2): 215–234.

Chege, M. (2008). "Kenya: Back from the Brink?" Journal of Democracy 19 (4): 125–139.

Chege, M. (2018). "Kenya's Electoral Misfire." Journal of Democracy 29 (2): 158–172.

Chepkwony, K. (2008). The Role of Harambee in Socio-Economic Development in Kenya: A Case   of the Education Sector. Investment Climate and Business Environment Research Fund. Report No. 16/12.

Chetty, D. (2009). "A Harambee Theory of Rhetoric in Social Action: Persuasion, Religious Identity & Recognition in Sudan." Alternation 16 (Special Edition): 301–330

Baldwin, David A. ―Power and International Relations.‖ In Handbook of International Relations, 2nd ed., edited by Walter Carlsnaes, Thomas Risse, and Beth A. Simmons, 273-297. London: Sage, 2013.

Bajpai, G. S. ―Ethical Stand on World Issues: Cornerstone of India's Foreign Policy.‖ In Studies in Foreign Policy, edited by K. P. Mishra, 25-31. Delhi: Vikas, 1969. ------------- ―India and the Balance of Power.‖ In The Indian Year Book of International Affairs, edited by Charles Henry Alexandrowicz, 1-8. Madras: The Indian Study Group of International Affairs, University of Madras, 1952.

Gray, Colin S. ―Hard Power and Soft Power: The Utility of Military Force as an Instrument of Policy in the 21st Century.‖ Carlisle, PA: Strategic Studies Institute, 2011. Accessed February 4, 2012. http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1059.pdf

Gupta, Bhabani Sen. ―India and Disarmament.‖ In Indian Foreign Policy: The Nehru Years, edited by B. R. Nanda, 228–251. Delhi: Vikas, 1976.

Ian T. (July 2012) India's rise in Africa International Affairs 88(4) DOI:10.1111/j.1468-2346.2012.01101.x

Website of High Commission of India, Nairobi: https://hcinairobi.gov.in/

Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/IndiainNairobi/

Twitter: https://twitter.com/indiainkenya

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/india_in_kenya/

India – Mali Bilateral and Economic Relations

Course Description

The course aims to deal with the fundamental understanding of bilateral relations in the discipline of politics and international relations. It also aims to give students the necessary training in analysing world affairs, focusing on bilateral and economic ties, and foreign policy decision-making from a Global South perspective. The course covers some other perspectives such as International Political Economy, and non-Western International Relations Theory. This course is also expected to act as a catalyst for students to think creatively and critically in search of 'global' or more 'international' international relations that is inclusive of non-Western experiences, traditions and interactions and critical of the western domination in IR.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Interpret and suggest relevant policy measures in the realm of foreign policy, diplomacy, security challenges, and economic diplomacy etc. in complex policy environments and thereby develop a career in government and other reputed policy institutes in India, Mali or elsewhere in the world;

2. ImprovedtheirfundamentalsofbilateralrelationsinaGlobalSouth perspective;

Course Contents Module I: Diplomacy and Foreign Policy

Concepts and definition of diplomacy - Foreign Policy - Vectors of diplomacy - Bilateral Relations - Multilateral diplomacy - Actors of diplomacy - Sectors of diplomacy.

Module II: South-South Relations in Theorical Perspective

The concept of South-South - North-South - Emergence of the South as a political force - Historical perspective on South-South – South-South bilateral investment treaties – Development dimension in South-South - Neo Marxists theory – Dependency theory – World system theory – Preferential trade and investment agreement.

Module III: Understanding India-Mali Economic Relations

Evolution of the Indian economy - Economy of Mali – India-Mali trade policy -

India-Mali Bilateral trade - Free trade and investment agreements.

Module IV: An Overview of Challenges and Opportunities for India in its Engagements with Mali

Assessment of Indian Achievements and Projects in Mali - Skills and technology Transfer at lower cost - Develop capacity to achieve truly equal partnerships - Develop joint solutions to common development challenges - Sharing more relevant and adaptable public policies - Strengthening productive capacity.

Module V: India-Mali Historical Ties

Introduction to India-Africa Relations - History of Indo-Malian Relations - Precolonial period - Colonial Period - Post independence - India's Global South Policy.

REFERENCES

Aparna, Pande (2020): *Making India Great: The Promise of a Reluctant Global Power,* India: Harper Collins Publishers India

Balzacq, Charillon and Ramel (2018): *Manuel de Diplomatie,* Paris: Presses de Sciences Po

Burchill, Linklater, Devetak, Donnelly, Paterson, Reus-Smit and True, (ed.) (2005): *Theories of International Relations Third Edition,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan Houndmills

Gosselin, Touré (2000) : *Cohérence des politiques et interventions canadiennes dans la lutte contre la pauvreté LE CAS DU MALI*, Canada : L'Institut Nord- Sud/The North-South Institute
Hansel, Khan and Levaillant, (2019) : *Theorizing Indian Foreign Policy 1st Edition*, New York : Routledge.

Jean-Jacques, Roche (ed.) (2001), *Théories des relations internationales,* Paris: Éditions Montchrestien

John L. Thornton (2014): *Africa in China's Foreign Policy,* Washington: Brookings. Ed

Malone, Mohan and Raghavan (2015): *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

S, Jaishankar (2020): *The India Way Strategies for an Uncertain World*, India: Harper Collins

Shairi, Mathur (2005): *Voting for the Veto: India in a Reformed UN,* London: The Foreign Policy Centre

Sreeram, Chaulia (2016): *Modi Doctrine: The Foreign Policy of India's Prime Minister*, India: Bloomsbury Publishing