

SV.U. COLLEGE OF ARTS

Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies



2017-2018

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

TIRUPATI

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY: : TIRUPATI

S.V.U. COLLEGE OF ARTS

UGC-CENTRE FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC STUDIES

The Centre for Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies (CSEA&PS), sponsored by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Area Studies Programme, was established in 1976 at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. It is a multidisciplinary research Centre representing five disciplines: Anthropology; Economics; Geography; History; and Political Science. CSEA&PS has been promoting research on the political, economic, social and strategic aspects of the Area under study. The CSEAPS is offering **M.A. (Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies)** and **Ph.D. programmes**.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

- The Programme on Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies (SEAPS) will enrich the students largely related to geographical, historical, political, economic, social and strategic engagement of India with the states of Southeast Asian and South Pacific countries.
- Educate the students with interdisciplinary outlook and multidisciplinary engagement on Southeast Asian region.
- Encourage the students to focus on basic topics like, foreign relations, bilateral and trilateral, quadrilateral relations, economic ties, international treaties, conventions, regional and international organizations.
- Students will acquire analytical knowledge in regional, international relations and conflict resolution issues and predict possible outcomes
- Comprehensive understanding of Southeast Asian and Pacific region through multidisciplinary approach.
- Students will identify research topics, collect source materials, review research literature, and analyze issues by reaching substantiated conclusions.
- The teaching of various courses in SEAP studies will help the students to acquire Indian history, India's cultural and multilateral relations with neighbouring Southeast Asian region and India's status in global politics.
- Gain expertise to examine and comment on regional, national and international issues pertinent to Southeast Asia and South Pacific
- Apply contextual knowledge to assess economic, political, security, environment, legal and cultural issues of the study area
- Relate ethical principles and apply professional ethics and responsibilities in International Relations.

- Communicate effectively on different geopolitical issues with the learned community and write effective reports or articles pertaining to the Study area.
- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding on the specific Area Studies and apply basic principles which are relevant to the professional career as a member or as a leader in multidisciplinary engagements.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

- Students get acquainted with the meaning, significance and application of Area Studies as a distinctive approach in international affairs
- Comprehend multilateral approaches in global peace and conflict resolution processes as ways of dealing with national and international issues
- Apply both multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research methods to deal with problems like traditional and non-traditional threats and challenges
- Preparing students on topics like regional cooperation, international relations, globalization and national security

S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI
SVUCOLLEGE OF ARTS
UGC CENTRE FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC STUDIES

(Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies)

The Course of Study and Scheme of Examinations

SEMESTER-I

Course Code	Components of Study	Title of the Course	Contact hours	No. of Credits	IA Marks	End SEM Exam Marks	Total
SEAPS-101	Core-Theory	Early Cultural History of Southeast Asia	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-102	Core-Theory	Regional Geography of Southeast Asia	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-103	Core-Theory	Colonization of Southeast Asia	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-104	Core-Theory	Ancient Indian History up to 1206 A.D.	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-105	Compulsory Foundation	Modern European History, 1870-1991	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-106	Elective Foundation	Human Values and Professional Ethics-I	6	4	20	80	100
	Total		36	24			600

SEMESTER-II

Course Code	Components of Study	Title of the Course	Contact hours	No. of Credits	IA Marks	End SEM Exam Marks	Total
SEAPS-201	Core-Theory	Contemporary Cultural History of Southeast Asia	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-202	Core-Theory	Modern History of China, 1839-1976	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-203	Core-Theory	Regional Geography of South Pacific & East Asia	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-204	Core-Theory	Medieval Indian History 1206 A.D.-1707 A.D	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-205	Compulsory Foundation	Modern Indian History 1757-1965	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-206	Elective Foundation	Human Values and Professional Ethics-II	6	4	20	80	100
	Total		36	24			600

SEMESTER-III

Course Code	Components of Study	Title of the Course	Contact hours	No. of Credits	IA Marks	End SEM Exam Marks	Total
SEAPS-301-A	Core-Theory	a) Nationalism in Southeast Asia	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-301-B		b) Indochina (Cambodia, Laos & Vietnam) 1802-2000	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-301-C		c) Geopolitics of Asia-Pacific Region	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-302-A	Generic Electives*	a) Modern History of Japan 1854-1975	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-302-B		b) East Asian Developments – Post Cold War	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-302-C		c) Indian Diaspora	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-302-D		d) International Relations	6	4	20	80	100
		Total	36	24			600
SEAPS-303-A	Open Electives# (for others departments)	(a) India and the World	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-303-B		(b) Emerging Asia and the World					
		Total	6	4			100

* Among four Generic Electives a student shall choose three

Among two Open Electives a student shall choose one

SEMESTER-IV

Course Code	Components of Study	Title of the Course	Contact hours	No. of Credits	IA Marks	End SEM Exam Marks	Total
SEAPS-401-A	Core-Theory	a) Regional Cooperation in Southeast Asia	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-401-B		b) Economic Landscape of Asia-Pacific	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-401-C		c) Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-402-A	Generic Electives*	a) Post-Cold War World order	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-402-B		b) South Pacific Cultures	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-402-C		c) Developing Blue Economy	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-402-D		d) History of the USA from 1766-1963	6	4	20	80	100
		Total	36	24			600
SEAPS-403-A	Open Electives# (for others departments)	(a) India-Australia Relations	6	4	20	80	100
SEAPS-403-B		(b) History of Modern Andhra Pradesh 1800-1956					
		Total	6	4			100

* Among Four Generic Electives a student shall choose three

Among two Open Electives a student shall choose one

I – SEMESTER

SEAPS-101: EARLY CULTURAL HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

- I. 1) Sources of the study of the spread of Indian Culture
2) India-Southeast Asia Maritime Trade Patterns

- II. a) Funan and Chenla
 - 1) Funan: Indian Origin and Political Expansion – Cult of Harihara
 - 2) Foundation of Chenla and the greatness of Isanavarman – Cult of Bhadreswarab) Champa
 - 1) Origins – The Great Rulers and their Cultural contributions:
Bhadravarman, Sambhuvarman, Prakashadharmavikranthavarman and
Jaya Indravarman
 - 2) Hindu Culture in Champa – Temples of Myson and Po Nagarc) Kambuja Empire
 - 1) Jayavarman II and Devaraja Cult – Yasovarman and Angkorian Empire –
Suryavarman II and Angkor Wat – Jayavarman VII and Angkor Thom and Bayon
 - 2) Brahmanic literature in Southeast Asia.

- III. Pagan Empire
 - 1) Pre-Pagan period – Mons and Pyus – Migration of Tibeto-Burmans
 - 2) Pagan Period – Aniruddha the Great and Shwezigon temple – Kyanzitta and
Ananda temple – Mon Cultural influence on Pagan – Migrations of Chins
and Karens into Upper Burma.
 - 3) Chapata and Sinhalese Buddhism in Burma

- IV. a) Buddhist Sailendras and Srivijaya Empire
 - 1) Sailendras and Borobudur and other temples
 - 2) Sailendra – Chola Relationsb) Hindu Javanese Kingdoms
 - 1) Sanjaya and Mataram Dynasties – Hindu temples of Prambanan Valley –
The greatness of Airlangga
 - 2) Kadiri Dynastysy and Indo-Javanese Literature
 - 3) The Greatness of Kritanagara and Siva Buddhism

- V. 1) Kublai Khan's Military invasions of Southeast Asia
2) Hegemony of Thais in Mainland Southeast Asia
3) Rise of Majapahit – King Jayanagara – Prime Minister Gajamada's Services
to Majaphahit – Hindu Culture
4) Spread of Islam

Suggested Readings

1. Bose, Phanindra Nath, *The Hindu Colony of Champa*, (Adayar, 1927)
2. Cady, J.F., *Southeast Asia: Its Historical Development*, (New York, 1964).
3. Chatterji, B.R., *Indian Cultural Influence in Cambodia*, (Calcutta, 1928).
4. Coedes, George, *The Indianized States of Southeast Asia*, (Honolulu, 1968).
5. Hall, D.G.E., *A History of Southeast Asia*, (New York, 1968).
6. Keyes, Charles, F., *The Golden Peninsula*, (New York, 1977).
7. Le May, Reginald, *The Culture of Southeast Asia: The Heritage of India*, (London, 1964).
8. Majumdar, R.C., *Hindu Colonies in the Far East*, (Calcutta, 1973).
9. Provencher, Ronald, *Mainland Southeast Asia: An Anthropological Perspective*, (New York, 1973).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students understand the causes for the spread of Indian culture in Southeast Asia.
- 2) Know the different Indian dynasties of the past in Southeast Asia.
- 3) Students will be able to learn the impact of Indian cultural on Southeast Asian societies

4) CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H	H			M							M
CO2	H	H			M							
CO3	H				H			L				L

5) H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-102: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

I. Physical Make-up

Distribution of Land and Water – Topography – River Systems – Climatic Regions – Vegetation Types – Soils.

II. Resource Potentialities and Economic Base

Arable Land – Preponderance of Agricultural Economy – Forest Wealth – Marine Products – Exportable Surplus Raw Materials and Minerals – Trading Prospects.

III. Populations

Trends in Population Growth – Pattern of Population – Population Density – Post-Independence Migrations.

IV. Infrastructural Development

Transport and Communications – Industrial Development – Energy Production & Consumption – Health and Education.

V. Geostrategic Base

Locational Significance – Regional Variations – Zone of Confluence and Conflict.

Suggested Readings

1. Bradshaw, Michael, *A World Regional Geography*, (New York, 1997).
2. Cohen, B., *Monsoon Asia: A Map Geography*, (London, 1970).
3. Cole, John, *Geography of the World's Major Regions*, (London, 1996).
4. Dobby, E.H.G., *Southeast Asia*, (London, 1970).
5. Dutta, Ashok K., *Southeast Asia: Realm of Contrasts*, (Boulder: Colorado, 1985).
6. Fisher, C. A., *Southeast Asia: A Social, Economic and Political Geography*, (London, 1966).
7. Gordon East, W., Spate, O.H.K. and Fisher, Charles A., *The Changing Map of Asia*, (Norfolk, 1971).
8. Hill, R.D., *A Systematic Geography of Southeast Asia*, (Kuala Lumpur, 1979)
9. Salter, Christopher L., Hobbs, Joseph J., Wheeler Jr. Jesse H. and Trenton, Kostbade J., *Essentials of World Regional Geography*, (Sydney, 1998).
10. Spencer, J.E, and William L. Thomas, *Asia, East by South: A Cultural Geography*, (New York, 1971).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students understand geographical profile of different countries of Southeast Asia.
- 2) Know the trends in population movement within Southeast Asia.
- 3) Students will be able to assess location significance and various infrastructural developments.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H											
CO2	H											
CO3	H							L				L

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-103 : COLONISATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

I. Portuguese Conquest of Malacca: Rise and fall of Portuguese Empire in the East.

II. Colonisation of the Philippines by Spain – The Dutch takeover of East Indies

III. Colonial Conquest: Dutch take over of East Indies - British Conquest of Malaya. Establishment of Straits Settlements – Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States – British Conquest of Burma: The Three Anglo - Burmese Wars – Establishment of British Protectorate over Brunei.

IV. Colonial Policies and Administration: Dutch Culture System and Ethical Policy – Economic Policies of other Colonial Powers: British, Spanish and U.S. Administrations.

V. Developments in Thailand: The Reigns of Mongkut and Chulalongkorn – Political and Economic Transformation of Thailand upto 1945.

Suggested Readings

1. Bastian, John & J. Benda, Harry, *A History of Modern Southeast Asia*, (Englewood Cliffs, 1968).
2. Buss, Claude A., *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, (New York, 1970).
3. Cady, John F., *Southeast Asia: Its Historical Development*, (New York, 1964).
4. Christie, Clive J., *A Modern History of Southeast Asia: Decolonization, Nationalism and Separatism*, (Singapore, 1996).
5. Hall, D.G.E., *A History of Southeast Asia*, (London, 1976).
6. Harrison, Brian, *Southeast Asia: A Short History*, (London, 1954).
7. Kahin, G.M., *Nationalism and Revolution in Indonesia*, (Ithaca, 1952).
8. Kahin, G.M. (ed.), *Governments and Politics of Southeast Asia*, (New York, 1966).
9. Purcell, Victor, *South and Southeast Asia Since 1800*, (Cambridge, 1965).
10. Sardesai, D.R., *Southeast Asia: Past and Present*, (New Delhi, 1997).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students will have adequate knowledge on rise and fall of Portuguese
- 2) Students differentiate the colonial powers that ruled Southeast Asia
- 3) Critically observe Thailand's Political, Economic transformation and maintaining independence
- 4) CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H				M	M						
CO2	H				M	M						
CO3	H				M	M		L				L

- 5) H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAP-104: ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY UPTO 1206 A.D.

- 1) Meaning and importance of the study of History – Impact of Geography on Indian History – The Features of Indus Valley Civilization – Vedic Culture – Conditions prevailed in Northern India in 6th Century B.C. – Jainism and Buddhism.
- 2) Mauryan Empire – Chandra Gupta – Ashoka - Decline of Mauryan Empire – Post-Mauryan period in North India
- 3) Kushans – Kanishka – Gupta Empire – Samudra Gupta – Golden age of Guptas – Pushyabhuti Dynasty – Harsha Vardhana – Contribution to Indian Culture.
- 4) Deccan and South Indian Kingdoms – Sangam Age – Satavahanas – Cholas – Chalukyas – Rastrakutas – Kakatiyas
- 5) Muslim Invasions – Ghazni Mohammed – Rajputs -- Ghori Mohammed – Effects of Muslim Invasions

Suggested Readings

- Mahajan, V.D. , Ancient India, (New Delhi, 1981)
Majumdar, R.C., *Ancient India*, (Calcutta, 1920)
Romila Thaper, *Ancient Indian History*, (Delhi; 1978)
Sastri, Neelakanta, *A History of South India* (Madras, 1956)
Sastri, Neelakanta, *History of India Vol I & II* (Madras)
Yazdani, G, *Early History of Deccan*, (Oxford, 1960).
Iswari Prasad, *Medieval India*, (Allahabad, 1974).
Smith, V.A., *Oxford History of India*. (Oxford, 1982).
History of India, Cambridge, (New Delhi, 2001).

Course Outcome:

- 1) Students comprehend ancient Indian History, Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic Culture and Jainism and Buddhism.
- 2) Know the rise of different Dynasties and contribution to Indian Culture.
- 3) Gain knowledge on various Muslim Invasions and affects

PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H					M						
CO2	H					H						
CO3	H					H		L				L

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-105: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1870 - 1991

- I. Franco-Prussian War – Paris Commune - The Third Republic – Bismarck and the Consolidation of German Empire.
- II. Big-power Interests and Conflicts in the Balkans - Russo-Turkish War, 1877 – Treaty of San Stefano and Congress of Berlin, 1878 and their Significance.
- III. Formation of Triple Alliance and Triple Entente – The Balkan Wars and their Results- Events leading to the World War I –Treaty of Versailles – Bolshevik Revolution, 1917 and its Impact on Colonial Asia.
- IV. Rise of Dictatorships in Germany and Italy -- Events leading to the World War II – Reconstruction of Europe – Marshall Plan – Origin and Growth of Cold War.
- V. Cold War Politics in Europe – Berlin Crisis – East Europe vs. West Europe – Role of super Powers – Collapse of Soviet Union – End of Cold War.

Suggested Readings

1. Dayal, Rahgubir, *A Textbook of Modern European History, 1789-1939*, (Bombay, 1977).
2. Ferguson, Wallace K., and Bruun, Geoffrey, *European Civilization*, (Boston, 1958).
3. Gooch, G.P., *History of Modern Europe*, (Delhi, 1979).
4. Hammond, D.Y., *Cold War and Detente*, (New York, 1975).
5. Joll, J., *Europe Since 1870*, (London, 1973).
6. Ketelbey, C.D.M., *A History of Modern Times from 1789*, (Bombay, 1976).
7. Lipson, E., *Europe in the XIX and XX Centuries, 1815-1939*, (London, 1963).
8. Marriot, J.A.Rt., *A History of Europe*, (New Delhi, 1979).
9. Taylor, A.J.P., *Struggle for the Mastery in Europe, 1848-1918*, (Oxford, 1960).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Differentiate volatile political situation in Europe
- 2) Earn broad understanding of Bismarck and consolidation of the Germany.
- 3) Understand global politics in the two world wars and the cold war

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H			M								
CO2	H											
CO3	H							L				L

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-106: HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS-I

I. Definition and Nature of Ethics-Its relation to Religion, Politics, Business, Law Medicine and Environment. Need and Importance of Professional Ethics-Goals- Ethical Values in various Professions.

II. Nature of Values-Good and Bad, Ends and Means, actual and potential Values, Objective and Subjective Values, Analysis of basic moral concepts- right, ought, duty, obligation, justice, responsibility and freedom, Good behavior and respect
For elders, Character and Conduct.

III. Individual and Society:

Ahimsa (Non-Violence), Satya (Truth), Brahmacharya (Celibacy), Asteya (Non possession) and Aparigraha (Non-stealing). Purusharthas (Cardinal virtues)-Dharma (Righteousness), Artha (Wealth), Kama (Fulfillment Bodily Desires), Moksha (Liberation).

IV. Bhagavad Gita-(a) Niskama karma. (b) Buddhism-The Four Noble Truths-Arya astange marga, (c) Jainism-mahavratas and anuvratas. Values Embedded in Various Religions, Religious Tolerance, Gandhian Ethics.

V. Crime and Theories of punishment-(a) Reformative, Retributive and Deterrent. (b) Views on manu and Yajnavalkya.

Suggested Readings

1. John S Mackenjkje: A manual of ethics.
2. "The Ethics of Management" by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D. Irwin Inc.
3. "Management Ethics – integrity at work" by Joseph A. Petrick and John F. Quinn, Response Books: New Delhi.
4. "Ethics in Management" by S.A. Sherlekas, Himalaya Publishing House.
5. Harold H. Titus: Ethics for Today.
6. Maitra, S.K. Hindu Ethics.
7. William Lilly: Introduction to Ethics.
8. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics.
9. Manu: Manu Dharma Sastra or the Institute of Manu: Comprising the Indian System of Duties.
10. Susruta Samhita: Tr. Kaviraj Kunjanlal, Kunjalal Brishagratha, Chowkamba Sanskrit series, Vol I,II and III, Varnasi Voll OO, 16-20, 21-32 and 74-77 only.
11. Caraka Samhita: Tr. Dr. Ram Karan Sarma and Vaidya Bhagavan Dash, Chowkambha Sanskrit Series office, Varanasi I, II, III Vol I PP 183-1991.
12. Ethics; Theory and Contemporary Issues, Barbara Mackinnon, Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2001.
13. Analyzing Moral Issues, Judith A. Boss Mayfield Publishing Company, 1999.
14. An Introduction to Applied Ethics (Ed) John H. Piet and Ayodhya Prasad, Como Publications.

15. Text book for Intermediate logic, Ethics and Human Values, board of intermediate Education & Telugu Academic Hyderabad.
16. I.C Sharma Ethical Philosophy of India. Nagin & co Julundhar.

II – SEMESTER

SEAPS-201: CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

I. Colonialism and Spread of Christianity:

- a) Christian Missionary Activities and the Spread of Christianity under the European Colonial rule in Southeast Asia:
 - 1) Philippines (2) Burma (3) South Vietnam (4) Spice Islands (Molukkas)
- b) Impact of Colonialism on Southeast Asian Cultures.

II. Overseas Indians and Chinese in Southeast Asia:

Indians:

- 1) Factors contributing to Indian Emigration into Southeast Asia.
- 2) Role of Indian Emigrants in Southeast Asia in the Struggle for Indian Freedom
- 3) Indian National Army – R.B. Bose – Subhash Chandra Bose

Chinese: Chinese Economic Domination and Political Ambitions – Problem of Integration into Host-communities.

III. Southeast Asian Culture Today

- a) Therawada Buddhist Societies.
- b) Islamic Societies.
- c) Christian Societies.
- d) Tribal Societies and their ways of life.

IV. Survivals of Indian Culture in Southeast Asia.

- 1) Balinese Hinduism
- 2) Cham Hindu Culture.
- 3) Little India in Singapore.
- 4) Ramayana and Mahabharata in Southeast Asia.

V. Nation Building in Southeast Asia.

- 1) Ethnic Conflicts in Southeast Asia.
- 2) Efforts at National Integration.

Suggested Readings

1. Bahadur Singh, I.J., *Indians in Southeast Asia*, (New Delhi, 1981).
2. Boon, James A., *The Anthropological Romance of Bali*, (Cambridge, 1977).
3. Cady, John F., *Southeast Asia: Its Historical Development*, (New York, 1964).
4. Fisher, Charles, A., *Southeast Asia: A Social, Economic and Political Geography*, (New York, 1966).
5. Hall, D.G.E., *A History of Southeast Asia*, (New York, 1968).
6. Keyes, Charles, F., *The Golden Peninsula*, (New York, 1977).
7. Landan, K.P., *Southeast Asia: Crossroad of Religions*, (London, 1969).
8. Leber, Frank, et. al., *Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia*, (New Haven, 1964).
9. Osborne, Milton E., *Southeast Asia*, (London, 1979).
10. Provencher, Ronald, *Mainland Southeast Asia: An Anthropological Perspective*, (New York, 1973).
11. Sandhu, K.S. & A. Mani, *Indian Communities in Southeast Asia*, (Singapore, 1993).
12. Siddique, Sharon and Nirmala Purushotam, *Singapore's Little India*, (Singapore, 1990).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students list the Christian Missionary activities in Southeast Asian countries.
- 2) Knows the factors of Indian Emigration, and Chinese economic contribution in Southeast Asia.
- 3) Comprehensive grasp over different cultures and religions in Southeast Asia

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H	M		M					M			L
CO2	H			M	M					L		
CO3	H	H		M			H					

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-202: MODERN HISTORY OF CHINA, 1839 – 1976

- I. Early Western Contacts – Opium Wars – Taiping Rebellion – Unequal Treaties – Sino-Japanese War, 1894 – Scramble for Concessions - Open Door Policy - Reform Movement: Kang Yu-Wei- Hundred Days Reform, 1898 – The Boxer Uprising - Manchu Reform Programme.
- II. Sun Yat-Sen – Revolution of 1911 – The Republic – Yuan Shi-Kai – May Fourth Movement – Warlordism - Reorganisation of Kuomintang.
- III. Chiang Kai-Shek - Rise of Kuomintang – Origin and Growth of Chinese Communist Party - Mao Tse-Tung - Long March – Second World War – Civil War, 1945-49 - Establishment of Peoples' Republic of China – Korean War, 1953-1954.
- IV. Reconstruction and Consolidation, 1949-52 – Transition to Socialism, 1953-57 – Hundred Flowers Campaign – Great Leap Forward – Cultural Revolution, 1965-68 – Reconstruction, 1968-76.
- V. People's Republic of China's Relations with the USA, the USSR, India, Taiwan and South and North Korea.

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmed. L. L., *A Comprehensive History of the Far East*, (New Delhi, 1981).
2. *Cambridge Encyclopaedia of China*, (Cambridge, 1982).
3. Chesneaux, Jean and others, *History of China*, Vol.1.2, (New Delhi, 1985).
4. Chien-nung, Li, *The Political History of China, 1840-1928*, (California, 1979).
5. Clyde, P.H., and Beers, B.F., *The Far East: A History of Western Impact and Eastern Responses 1830-1975*, (New Delhi, 1976).
6. David, M.D., *The Making of Modern China*, (Bombay, 1993).
7. Hsu, Immanual, C.Y., *The Rise of Modern China*, (London, 1985).
8. Shouyi, Bai (ed.), *An Outline History of China*, (Beijing, 1982).
9. Vinacke, Harold M., *A History of the Far East in Modern Times*, (Ludhiana, 1978).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students know Western contacts, rebellions and reforms in China
- 2) Advanced understanding on Sun Yat Sen, Chiang Kai-Shek and Mao Tse-Tung
- 3) Distinguish Reconstruction and Consolidation of China and its foreign relations

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H		M									
CO2	H							M		H		
CO3	H									H		L

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-203: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND EAST ASIA

I. Physical Setting

- (a) South Pacific: (1) The Insularity and Island Types - Preponderance of Water Body and Preeminence of EEZs – Landforms, Climate, Soils and Vegetation Types in the Island Realm (2) Natural Regions of Australia.
- (b) East Asia: Landforms, Soils, Vegetation and Climate.

II. Resource Base and Potentialities

- (1). Australia's Abundant Mineral Wealth (2) New Zealand's modest Mineral and Forest Resources (3) Limited Terrestrial and Marine Resources of the Island Realm (4) Japan's Human Resources and Technological Development (5) Agricultural base and Mineral Wealth of China.

III. Economic Character

- (1) Australia's Export Economy (2) New Zealand's Pastoral Industry (3) Island Realm: Subsistence Farming – Economic Dependency (4) China: Intensive Capital Investment in State-owned Industrial Sector – Shift to Market Economy, (5) Japan: Imported Raw Materials and Energy vis-a-vis Leading Exporter of Manufactured goods – Regional Development Assistance.

IV. Population

- (1) High Density Coastal Fringes of Australia and New Zealand – Increasing Urbanization in the Region (2) Over Population Tendencies in the Island Realm (3) Issues of Highly Populous China – Marginal Population Growth in Japan and Korea.

V. Infrastructural Development

- (1) Well-developed Transport & Communication System, High Energy Production, Better Education and Health in Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Korea (2) Improper Infrastructural Development in the South Pacific Island Realm, (3) Moderate Infrastructure and Modernization in China.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bergsmark, D.R., *Economic Geography of Asia*, Vol. 2, (Jaipur 1996).
2. Cole, John, *Geography of World's Major Regions*, (London, 1996).
3. Dobby, E.H.G., *Monsoon Asia*, Vol. 5 (London, 1961).
4. Heintzelman, O.H. and R.M. Highsmith, Jr., *World's Regional Geography*, (New Delhi, 1965).
5. Kolb, A., *Geography of a Cultural Region: East Asia*, (London, 1963).
6. Salter, Christopher L., Hobbs, Joseph J., Wheeler Jr. Jesse H. and Trenton, Kostbade J., *Essentials of World Regional Geography*, (Sydney, 1998).
7. Stamp, L. Dudley, *A Regional Geography: Asia, Australia and New Zealand*, (London, 1956).

8. Wheeler, Jr. Jesse H., Trenton Kostbade J. and Thoman, Richard S., *Regional Geography of the World*, (New York, 1969).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students identify physical setting, landforms, climate and soils of South Pacific.
- 2) Comprehend on Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China
- 3) Recognize the economic trends in South Pacific and East Asian nations

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H	M	M				M					M
CO2	H	M			L				M			
CO3	H		M				L				M	

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-204: MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY 1206 A.D. – 1707 A.D.

- 1) Delhi Sultanate – Slave Dynasty – Khilji Dynasty – Tughlaq Dynasty – Lodi Dynasty – Downfall of Delhi Sultanate
- 2) Socio-cultural contribution of Delhi Sultanate -- Sufi and Bhakti Movements
- 3) Mughal Empire – Babur – Humayun -- Akbar – Sher Shah – Jahanghir --Shahjahan – Aurangazeb – Downfall of Mughal Empire
- 4) Socio-economic conditions – Trade and Commerce – Urban life – Administration of Sher Shah -- Akbar’s Religious Policy – Architecture
- 5) Rise of Regional powers – Marathas – Sivaji – Sikhs -- Advent of Europeans – British East India Company

Suggested Readings:

Majumdar, R.C., *Ancient India*, (Reprint), Calcutta, 2004)
 Romila Thaper, *Ancient Indian History*, (Delhi; 1988)
 Sastri, Nilakanta, *A History of South India* (Madras, 1956)
 Sastri, Nilakanta, *History of India Vol I & II* (Madras)
 Iswari Prasad, *Medieval India*, (Allahabad, 1974).
 Smith, V.A., *Oxford History of India*. (Oxford, 2000).
 Sharma, L.P., *History of Medieval India*, (New Delhi, 1997)

Course Outcomes:

- Students will gain knowledge on Major dynasties of Medieval India
- Students know the great Indian rulers of Medieval period
- Students comprehend the advent of Europeans

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H											
CO2	H											
CO3	H											

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAP-205: MODERN INDIAN HISTORY 1757 – 1965

- I. Advent of Europeans – Anglo – French conflict – Expansion and consolidation of British power in India – Governor Generals – Robert Clive – Lord Cornwallis – Permanent Settlement of Land Revenue – Lord Wellesly – Subsidiary Alliance – William Bentinck – Reforms – Lord Dalhousie – Doctrine of Lapse.
- II. First War of Independence, 1857 – Causes and Failure of the revolt – Establishment of the rule of British Crown – Viceroys - Lord Ripon – Lord Curzion – Freedom Movement – Rise of Nationalism – Establishment of Indian National Congress – Partition of Bengal – Swadeshi Movement – Muslim League – Home Rule Movement– Annie Besant – Constitutional Reforms, 1909 and 1919.
- III. Cultural change and Religious Reform Movement – Rise of Modern Education and Press – Social Reform Movement.
- IV. Gandhian Era – Non Cooperation Movement – Civil Disobedience Movement – Round Table Conferences – Government of India Act, 1935 – Quit India Movement – Partition of India – Indian Independence
- V. Integration of Princely states – Sardar Vallabhai Patel – States Reorganisation – Indian Constitution – Declaration of Republic – Five Year Plans – Jawaharlal Nehru – Policy of Nonalignment

Suggested Readings

- Bipan Chandra, *Modern India : A Text Book*, (New Delhi, 1986)
 Grover B.C. and Sethi R.R., *A New Look on Modern Indian History*, (New Delhi, 1992)
 Majumdar, R.C *History of Freedom Movement in India* (Calcutta, 1962). Aggarwala, R.N., *National Movement and Constitutional Development of India* (Delhi, 1984).
 Sarkar, Sumit, *Modern India, 1885-1947* (Delhi, 1983)
 Bipan Chandra, *India's Struggle for Independence* (New Delhi, 1969)
 Spear, Percival, *The Oxford History of Modern India*, 1974-1974, (New Delhi, 1997).
 Kashyap, Subhasuc, *History of Freedom Movement, 1885-1947*, (New Delhi, 1990).
 Roberts, P.E., *History of British India*, (London, 1952).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students understand Indian sub-Continent and the Europeans arrival
- 2) Students distinguish the causes for the rise of nationalism and various phases of Independence movement.
- 3) Gain adequate knowledge on Gandhian Era, Independence and post independent-India

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H							H		M		L
CO2	H							H				
CO3	H							H				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-206: HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS-II

- I.** Value Education-Definition – relevance to present day – Concept of Human Values – self introspection – Self esteem. Family values – Components, structure and responsibilities of family – Neutralization of anger – Adjustability- Threats of family life – Status of women in family and society – Caring for needy and elderly- Time allotment for sharing ideas and concerns.
- II.** Medical ethics- Views of Charaka, Suchruta and Hippocrates on moral responsibility of medical practitioners. Code of ethics for medical and healthcare professionals. Euthanasia, Ethical obligation to animals, Ethical issues in relation to health care professionals and patients. Social justice in health care, human cloning. Problems of abortion. Ethical issues in genetic engineering and Ethical issues raised by new biological technology or knowledge.
- III.** Business ethics- Ethical standards of business-Immoral and illegal practices and their solutions. Characterizes of ethical problems in management, ethical theories, causes of unethical behavior, ethical abuses and work ethics.
- IV.** Environmental ethic- Ethical theory, man and nature-Ecological crisis. Pest control, pollution and waste, Climate change, Energy and population. Justice and environmental health.
- V.** Social ethics- Organ trade, Human trafficking, Human rights violation and social disparities, Feminist ethics, Surrogacy/pregnancy. Ethics of media – Impact of Newspapers, Television, Movies and Internet.

Suggested Readings

1. John S Mackenjkje: A manual of ethics.
2. “The Ethics of Management” by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D. Irwin Inc.
3. “Management Ethics – integrity at work” by Joseph A. Petrick and John F. Quinn, Response Books: New Delhi.
4. “Ethics in Management” by S.A. Sherlekas, Himalaya Publishing House.
5. Harold H. Titus: Ethics for Today.
6. Maitra, S.K. Hindu Ethics.
7. William Lilly: Introduction to Ethics.
8. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics.
9. Manu: Manu Dharma Sastra or the Institute of Manu: Comprising the Indian System of Duties.
10. Susruta Samhita: Tr. Kaviraj Kunjanlal, Kunjalal Brishagratha, Chowkamba Sanskrit series, Vol I,II and III, Varnasi Voll OO, 16-20, 21-32 and 74-77 only.
11. Caraka Samhita: Tr. Dr. Ram Karan Sarma and Vaidya Bhagavan Dash, Chowkambha Sanskrit Series office, Varanasi I, II, III Vol I PP 183-1991.
12. Ethics; Theory and Contemporary Issues, Barbara Mackinnon, Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2001.
13. Analyzing Moral Issues, Judith A. Boss Mayfield Publishing Company, 1999.
14. An Introduction to Applied Ethics (Ed) John H. Piet and Ayodhya Prasad, Como Publications.
15. Text book for Intermediate logic, Ethics and Human Values, board of intermediate Education & Telugu Academic Hyderabad.

III – SEMESTER

SEAPS-301-A: NATIONALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

I. The Philippines: Replacement of the Spanish rule by the American Rule

Origin and Growth of Nationalist Resistance to Spanish rule – Early Filipino Nationalist Leaders: Jose Rizal, Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Aguinaldo – Spanish-American War of 1898 and American Annexation of the Philippines – The Process of Filipinisation: Organic Act, 1902, Jones Act, 1916, Tydings McDuffie Act, 1934 – Japanese Occupation of the Philippines – End of World War II and the attainment of Independence.

II. Burma

Growth of Burmese Nationalism during and after World War I – Anti-footwear Movement, 1916-17 – Movement for Dyarchy 1921-22 – Saya San Rebellion 1931 – Burma's separation from India – The Thakin Movement – AFPFL – British reoccupation and transfer of power to the Burmese.

III. Indonesia

Emergence of Indonesian Nationalist Leadership: Kartini Movement, Boedi Utomo, Sarekat Islam, – 'Volksraad' – Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI), Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI). Impact of the World War II on Indonesian Nationalist Movement – Post-World War II Developments: Proclamation of Indonesian Republic – Linggadjati Agreement – First Police Action – Renville Agreement – Second Police Action – New Delhi Conference on Indonesia – Hague Conference – Transfer of Power to Indonesia.

IV. Malaysia

Post-World War II Malaya – Communist bid to grab power – Establishment of UMNO, 1946 – Events leading to the Independence of Malaya – Establishment of Malaysia 1963 – Independence of Singapore, 1965.

V. Brunei

British Administration – Attainment of Independence in 1984.

Suggested Readings

1. Cady, John F., *Southeast Asia: Its Historical Development*, (New York, 1964).
2. Christie, Clive J., *A Modern History of Southeast Asia: Decolonization, Nationalism and Separatism*, (Singapore, 1996).
3. Hall, D.G.E., *A History of Southeast Asia*, (London, 1976).
4. Laothamatas, Anek (ed.), *Democratization in Southeast Asia and East Asia*, (Singapore, 1997).
5. Pluvier, J.M., *Southeast Asia: From Colonialism to Independence*, (Kuala Lumpur, 1977).
6. Purcell, Victor, *South and Southeast Asia Since 1800*, (Cambridge, 1965).
7. Sardesai, D.R., *Southeast Asia: Past and Present*, (New Delhi, 1997).
8. Suryaranarayan, V., *Singapore: Path to Independence*, (Madurai, 1977).
9. Tarling, Nicholas (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*, Vols. I & II, (Cambridge, 1992).
10. Tarling, Nicholas, *Nations and States in Southeast Asia*, (Cambridge, 1998).
11. Tate, D.J.M., *The Making of Modern Southeast Asia*, Vols. I & II, (Kuala Lumpur, 1977).

Outcomes:

- 1) Understand causes for the rise of nationalism and movements in different Southeast Asian countries.

- 2) Earn knowledge on the Japanese Occupation of Southeast Asia during the Second World War
- 3) Analyze the course **Course** and outcome of Nationalist movements in Southeast Asia

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H	M		M	H	M		L				
CO2	H											
CO3	H		M			L				M		

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-301-B: INDOCHINA (CAMBODIA, LAOS AND VIETNAM), 1802 – 2000

- I. Early Western Contacts – French Conquest of Cochin-China, Establishment of Protectorates over Cambodia, Laos and Annam and Tongking.
- II. French Administration – Political, Economic and Social effects –Growth of Nationalism – World War II and Japanese Occupation of Indochina – Effects Declaration of ‘Independence’. Re-imposition of French rule, 1945 – Struggle for Freedom – Ho Chi Minh and Viet Minh – Democratic Republic of Vietnam – Khmer Issark and Pathet Lao movements in Cambodia and Laos – Bao Dai Experiment – Franco- Vietnamese, Franco - Cambodian and Franco- Laotian Agreements,1948-49.
- III. Cold War and its effects on Indochina – Sihanouk’s crusade for Independence – Developments in Vietnam and Laos – Battle of Dien Bien Phu – Geneva Conference of 1954 – Provisions and their working – International Control Commissions.
- IV. **Post-Geneva Developments:**
 - a) **Vietnam:** Internal Developments in Two Vietnams – Problems of Reconstruction in DRVN – Diem’s rule in the Republic of Vietnam – Struggle for unification – National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam – Provisional Revolutionary Government and DRVN – US involvement – Paris Agreement, 1973 – Overthrow of Thieu Regime –Unification of Vietnam.
 - b) **Cambodia:** Abdication of King Norodom Sihanouk – Sihanouk’s rule – Struggle for Neutrality–Overthrow of Sihanouk – Lon Nol’s rule, 1970-75 – Overthrow of Lon Nol.
 - c) **Laos:** RLG Agreement with the Pathet Lao, 1956 – Vientiane Agreement, November 1951 – Geneva Agreement 1962 – Standstill Ceasefire Agreement, 1973 -Vientiane Agreement, 1973 – Formation of PGNU, 1974 – Proclamation of LPDR, 1975.

V. Vietnam – Cambodians Conflict – Chinese Invasion on Vietnam – Cambodian problem – Collapse of Soviet Union – Integration of Indochina in to ASEAN.

Suggested Readings

1. Buttinger, Joseph, *Vietnam: A Political History*, (Andre Deutsch, 1969).
2. Cady, John F., *Southeast Asia: Its Historical Development*, (New York, 1964).
3. Dommen, J, *Conflict in Laos: The Politics of Neutralization*, (New York, 1964).
4. Hall, D.G.E., *A History of Southeast Asia*, (London, 1976).
5. Hammer, Ellen J., *The Struggle for Indochina*, (Stanford, 1956).
6. Marr, D.G., *Vietnamese Anti-Colonialism 1885-1925*, (Berkeley, 1971).
7. Murthy, B.S.N., *Vietnam Divided*, (Bombay, 1964).
8. Reddi, V.M., *A History of the Cambodian Independence Movement, 1862-1955*, (Tirupati, 1970).
9. Sardesai, D.R., *Southeast Asia: Past and Present*, (New Delhi, 1981).
10. Tarling, Nicholas, (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*, (Two Volumes) (Cambridge, 1992).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students will learn early Western contacts and establishments of French protectorates over Indochina states.
- 2) Gain knowledge on French Administration and freedom movements in Indochina.
- 3) Knows global politics during Cold War and its effects on Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam national movements

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H			M			L		L			
CO2	H	M			M				M			
CO3	H											

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-301-C: GOPOLITICS OF ASIA–PACIFIC REGION

I. Geostrategic Perspectives of Southeast Asia

(a) Intra-regional Issues: (1) Persistent Boundary Disputes (2) Maritime Boundary Controversies: Overlapping Territorial claims -- EEZs -- Strategic Significance of South China Sea –Paracels and Spratlys; (b) Strategic Significance of Southeast Asia; (c) Southeast Asia: a Theatre of Cold War.

II. Geopolitical Landscape of South Pacific

- (a) Region’s Strategic Significance and Security Concerns.
- (b) Australia’s Security Concerns and Interests – Security Engagement with Southeast Asia – Aid Commitment in South Pacific; (c) South Pacific Environmental Security;
- (d) Australia’s Strategic and Commercial Interests in the Indian Ocean.

III. Indo - Pacific Realm an arena of Geopolitical Contest:

- (a) Geopolitical implications of Indian Ocean on Southeast Asia and Australia.
- (b) Divergence in the Security Perceptions of India, Southeast Asia and Australia.
- (c) Extra-regional Powers' Perceptions of Regional Security Issues – IOZOP and ZOPFAN.

IV. Cold War Bipolarity and Asia-Pacific

- (a) Super Powers' Involvement in Asia-Pacific Region – Korean Crisis, Vietnam War – Regional Defence Pacts: ANZUS Pact, SEATO, FPDA.
- (b) Policies of China and Japan in Asia-Pacific; India's Outlook towards Asia-Pacific.

V. Post-Cold War Geopolitical Dynamics

- (a) Geopolitical Transition from Military-strategic Pursuits to Geoeconomics.
- (b) Convergence of Security perspectives in Indo-Pacific Realm.
- (c) Multilateral Forums & Confidence Building Measures: APEC, ARF, AFTA, SPF, SPREP.
- (d) New World Order under Geopolitics.

Suggested Readings

1. Henningham, S., *The Pacific Island States: Security and Sovereignty in the Post Cold War World*, (London, 1995).
2. Joo-Jack, Lim, *Geostrategy and the South China: Regional Balance, Maritime Issues, Future*, (Singapore, 1979).
3. Kaul, Man Mohini, *Pearls in the Ocean: Security Perspectives in the South-West Pacific*, (New Delhi, 1993).
4. Connors, M.K., Davison, R. and Dosch, J., *The New Geopolitics of the Asia-Pacific*, (London, 2004).
5. Nijman, Jan, *The Geopolitics of Power & Conflict: Superpowers in the International System, 1945-1992*, (London, 1993).
6. Sandy Gordon, *Security and Security Building in the Indian Ocean Region*, (Canberra, 1996).
7. Vali, Ferne A., *Politics of the Indian Ocean Region: The Balance of Power*, (London, 1976).

Course objectives

1. Students will understand the meaning of geopolitics
2. Essence of Cold War will be understood thoroughly
3. Will learn about Post Cold War politics

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H			M			L		L			
CO2	H	M			M				M			
CO3	H											

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-302-A : MODERN HISTORY OF JAPAN 1854 – 1975

- I. Early Western Contacts - The Tokugawa Shogunate - Opening of Japan - Meiji Restoration-Political, Economic, Social and Military Transformation.
- II. Japan's Expansion: Korea-Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 1902 – Russo-Japanese War, 1904 – Japan's role in the World War I - The Paris Peace Conference.
- III. Political Developments during the Inter-War Period: The Washington Conference – Manchurian Crisis - Rise of Militarism - Role of Japan in the World War II.
- IV. US Occupation: Political, Social and Economic Transformation – San Francisco Conference, 1951 – Post War Economic Development of Japan.
- V. Japan's Relations with the Soviet Union, the USA, China, India, South and North Korea.

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmed. L. L., *A Comprehensive History of the Far East*, (New Delhi, 1981).
2. Beasley, W.G., *The Modern History of Japan*, (London, 1970).
3. Clyde, P.H., and Beers, B.F., *The Far East: A History of Western Impact and Eastern Responses 1830-1975*, (New Delhi, 1976).
4. Duus, Peter, *The Rise of Modern Japan*, Boston, 1976).
5. Mikiso, Hane, *Modern Japan: A Historical Survey*, (London, 1986).
6. Norman, E.H., *Japan Emergence as Modern State*, (Delhi, 1977).
7. Pierre Lehmann, Jean, *The Roots of Modern Japan*, (London, 1987).
8. Reischauer, Edwin O., *Japan: Past and Present*, (London, 1964).
9. Vinacke, Harold M., *A History of the Far East in Modern Times*, (Ludhiana, 1978).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students acquaint knowledge on Opening of Japan and its early western contacts.
- 2) Knows Japan's militarization, Russo Japanese war and the First World War
- 3) Gain knowledge on US Occupation of Japan and Post World War-II developments and Japanese foreign relations.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H		M							M		L
CO2	H			M					L			L
CO3	H	H			M			L				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-302-B: EAST ASIAN DEVELOPMENT – POST COLD WAR

- I. **The End of Cold War** – Disintegration of Soviet Union – Emergence of New World Order.
- II. **China:** Post Cold War threat Perceptions – Diplomacy towards Southeast Asia -- China and Central Asia – Shanghai Cooperation – Growing Relations with Russia – Conflict and Cooperation with the USA – Policy towards Taiwan – China's quest for Energy.
- III. **Japan:** Security concerns in the Post Cold War era – Japan's strengthened relations with the USA – Diplomacy towards ASEAN – Fragile relations with China – Japan's perceptions of North Korean nuclear programme – Changed Policy towards India.
- IV. **The Korean Peninsula:** Changing security environment – The North Korea's nuclear issue – The US-North Korea conflict – China's mediation – S. Korea and N. Korea conflict and cooperation – South Korea and the US relations.
- V. **The East Asian Economic Cooperation :** Development of ASEAN+3 Mechanism – The emergence of forming of East Asian Community (EAC) – Role of China and Japan in the formation of EAC – Role of India in the EAC – East Asian Economic Summit 2005 – Road towards formation of Asian Economic Community.

Suggested Readings

- 1) Ahmed, LL, *A Comprehensive History of the Far East*, (New Delhi, 1981)
- 2) Alagappa, Muthiah(ed), *Asian Security Practice*, (California, 1998)
- 3) Cronin, Richard P, *Japan, the United States and Prospects for Asia – Pacific Security*, (Singapore, 1992).
- 4) Gurong, Shen and Sen Gupta, *China Looks at the World*, (Delhi, 1999).
- 5) Kumar, Nagesh, *East Asian Economic Community*, (New Delhi, 2005)
- 6) Nanda, Prakash, *Rediscovering Asia : Evolution of India's Look East Policy*, (New Delhi, 2003).
- 7) National Institute for Defence Studies, Japan, *East Asian Strategic Review*, 2005, (Tokyo, 2006)
- 8) Rabindrasen, *China and ASEAN : Diplomacy during and after*, (Howrah, 2002).
- 9) Singh, R.S.N., *Asian Strategic and Military Perspective*, (New Delhi, 2005).
- 10) Singh, Swaran, *China, South Asia : Issues, Equations, Policies*, (New Delhi, 2002).
- 11) Taylor, Robert, *Greater China and Japan : Prospects for an Economic Partnership in East Asia*, (London, 1996)
- 12) Vohra, *India and East Asia*, (Delhi, 2002)

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Comprehend on the disintegration of Soviet Union and Emergence of New World Order.
- 2) Ability to analyze security concerns in the post Cold War and perceptions of China, Japan and North Korea.
- 3) Develop an understanding of ASEAN+3, EAS and Asian Economic Community.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H			M					M			
CO2	H			M					L			
CO3	H	H			M			M		M		

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-302-C: INDIAN DIASPORA

Indian Emigration in Ancient India

- a) Sources for Study of Migration B)Factors contributing for Migration
- c) Case Study: Southeast Asian Region

Indian Emigration during Colonial Period

- a) Factors contributing for Migration,
Socio-economic contribution to host countries, Economic and Political Status
- b) Case Studies: Myanmar (Burma) Malaysia and Singapore
Fiji, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Africa and Caribbean Islands

III. Indian Emigration during Post-Independent period

- a) Factors promoting migration
Socio-economic contribution to host countries and the country of origin
(India)
- b) Case Studies: USA, Europe, Australia and Gulf Countries (West Asia)

IV. Indian Communities abroad: Moves at Unity and Cooperation

- a) GOPIO: Establishment and growth
- b) The role of Indian Diaspora in National Reconstruction and image building in International
Fora and in host countries

V. Indian Diaspora and India's Policy

- a) Trends in India's policy towards Indian Diaspora
- b) Pravas Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Conventions of 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006

Suggested Readings:

1. Arasarathnam, Sinnappah, *Indians in Malaysia and Singapore*, (London, 1970)Tinker, Hugh, *The Banyan Tree*, (New York, 1977)
2. Chakravarthi, Nalini Ranjan, *The Indian Minority in Burma*, (Bombay, 1971).
3. Ghosh, Lipi and Ramakrishna Chatterjee, (ed.), *Indian Diaspora in Asian and Pacific Regions: Culture, People, Interactions*, (New Delhi, 2004).
4. Gupta, Anirudha, "Overseas Indians: Patterns, Myths and Misconceptions," in *International Conference on the Indian Diaspora*, (November 1st & 2nd, 1994, University of Hyderabad).
5. Jain, Prakash, C., "Gulf Migration and its impact," in *International Conference on the Indian Diaspora*, (November 1st & 2nd, 1994, University of Hyderabad).
6. Mayer, Adrian, C., *Peasants in the Pacific*, (London, 1973)
7. Motwani Jagat K. (ed.), *Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*, (New York, 1993).
8. Nagarajan, S., *Tamils Abroad : Non – Asian Countries*, Tamil University Pub. No. 173 (1995)
9. Saha, Panchanan, *Emigration of Indian Labour*, (Delhi, 1970).

10. Sandhu, K.S. and Mani, A. (ed.), *Indian Communities in Southeast Asia*, (Singapore, 1994)
 11. Singh, Bahadur, I.J., *Indians in Southeast Asia*, (New Delhi, 1984).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Know the reasons of Indian migration to Southeast Asian countries.
- 2) Learn Indian migrant's socio-economic contribution to host nations.
- 3) Focus on the role of Indian Diaspora in National Reconstruction and image building in host countries.

PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H			M					M			
CO2	H			M					L			
CO3	H	H			M			M		M		

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-302-D: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Unit. I. International Relations: Meaning and Scope – **Nation-State** – Its Features – National Power: Elements of National Power - Balance of Power – **Diplomacy:** Kinds of Diplomacies.

Unit II. Cold War: Phases of Cold War - Disintegration of Soviet Union and its impact - **Nonaligned Movement:** Origin and Growth – Role and Relevance of the Movement - **Third World:** Impact of emergence of Third World – North - South Conflict and South- South Cooperation – New International Economic order (NIEO) – Role of International Law.

Unit III. Foreign Policies of India, the USA, Russia, and China.

Unit IV. League of Nations – Structure – Achievements of the League – Cause for the failure of the League.

Unit V. United Nations – Principal organs – Its specialized agencies – collective Security – UN and Regional security parts – U N and Human Rights and Terrorism – Achievements of U N: Political, social and Economic cooperation UN: Challenges and future.

Suggested Readings

1. Chander, Prakash and Arora, Prem, *Studies in International Relations*, (New Delhi, 1989).
2. 3. Jackson, Robert and Sorensen, George, *Introduction to International Relations*, (Oxford, 1999).
3. Morgenthau, Hans J., *Politics Among Nations*, (Calcutta, 1969).
4. Palmer, N.D. and Perkins, H.C., *International Relations: The World Community in Transition*, (Calcutta, 1969).
5. Sharma, Premilata, *International Relations*, (Jaipur, 1996).
6. Sharma, Urmila and Sharma, S.K., *International Relations: Theory and History*, (Delhi, 1997).
7. Srivatsava, L.N., *International Relations*, (Delhi, 1999).
8. United Nations, *Emergencies United Nations*, (New York, 1959).

9. Bosu, Rukmi, **The United Nations: Organization** (Delhi 1992).
10. Gupta, DC, **The League of Nations**, (Delhi 1974).
11. Singh, Sukhibir, **Structure and Function of** (Delhi 1995).
12. Bennelt, Le Roy A: **International Organization: Principals and Issues**, (New Jersu, 1995).
13. Trivedi, Sonu, **A Handbook of International Organization**, (New Delhi 2005).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students know the meaning, nature and scope of International Relations
- 2) Gain knowledge on the Cold War and New International Economic Order.
- 3) Acquainted with the foreign policies of various countries; and learn about League of Nations and UNO.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H				H		L	L				
CO2	H	H			M			M		L		L
CO3	H	M			L		L			H		L

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-303-A: INDIA AND THE WORLD

I. India and Non-Aligned Movement

India's Policy of Non-Alignment: Jawaharlal Nehru as messenger of Peace.
 Indira Gandhi Period - India's Non-Aligned Policy after the end of Cold War.

II. India and the United Nations

Indian role in the founding of the UNO - India's Participation in the Principal organs of UNO – India and the Kashmir issue at the UNO - India and the Proposed reconstruction of the UNO.

III. India – US Relations

India and the USA – Similarities and Irritants - Indo-US Relations during the Cold War Period – Shadow of U.S. - Pakistan relations on India – Partnership in the War against Terrorism.

IV. India- Russia Relations

Cordial Relations during Nehru time – Relations during Indira Gandhi Period – Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the Bangladesh crisis – India – Russia relations after the Cold War.

V. India, the Arab World and European Union

Suggested Readings

1. Bosu, Rukmi, *The United Nations: Organisation*, (Delhi, 1992).
2. Chopra, V.D., *India and the Socialist World*, (New Delhi, 1983).
3. Dixit, J.N, *My South Block Years: Memories of Foreign Policy*, (New Delhi, 1996).
4. Dixit, J.N, *Across Borders: Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy*, (New Delhi, 1998).
5. Jha, N.K., (ed), *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, (New Delhi, 2000).
6. Prasad, Bimla (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy Studies*, (New Delhi, 1979).
7. Rajan, M.S., *Nonalignment & Nonaligned Movement: Retrospect and Prospect*, (New Delhi, 1990).
8. Rasgotra, M. & Chopra, V.D., (eds.), *India's Relations with Russia & China*, (New Delhi, 1997).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Develop understanding of Non-Aligned Policy under Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi
- 2) Build knowledge on India's Role in the United Nations
- 3) Advance understanding on India's relations with the US, Russia, the Arab World and the European Union
- 4) CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H						H		L			
CO2	H						M		L			
CO3	H		H				M		L			

- 5) H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-303-B: EMERGING ASIA AND THE WORLD

- I. Economic and Social Progress in Asia – Economic Growth and Developing Countries – Trends of Trade among Asian Countries – Asian Economic Crisis and Recovery – Economic Integration
- II. Foreign Direct Investments in Asia – China's Economic Revolution – India's Look East Policy – Dynamics of Japan's Economy
- III. Maritime Security – Drug and Human Trafficking – Sea Lanes of Communication – South China Sea – India and the Indian Ocean.
- IV. 21st Century and Asian Regionalism – ASEAN, SAARC and EAS – Influence of Extra Regional Powers – Growing Significance of India, China, Japan and S. Korea

V. Energy Geopolitics – The Race for Nuclear Technology/Weapons – International Terrorism – West and Central Asian Energy and its Impact on Asian Economy and Security.

Suggested Readings:

Campos, Jose Edgardo, and Hilton L. Root. 1996. *The Key to the Asian Miracle: Making Shared Growth Credible*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution.

Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 2002. *India: Development and Participation*. Oxford University Press.

Noman, Omar. 1997. *Economic and Social Progress in Asia: Why Pakistan Did Not Become a Tiger*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Shirk, Susan L. 1993. *The Political Logic of Economic Reform in China*. University of California Press. Berkeley.

Katz, Richard. 1998. *Japan The System That Soured: The Rise and Fall of the Japanese Economic Miracle*. Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe.

Michael Mastanduno, “Incomplete Hegemony: the United States and Security Order in Asia,” in Alagappa, ASO, pp. 141-170.

Avery Goldstein, “Balance-of-Power Politics: Consequences for Asian Security Order,” in Alagappa, ASO, pp. 171-209.

Mitchell B. Reiss, “Prospects for Nuclear Proliferation in Asia,” in Tellis & Wills (eds.), *Strategic Asia 2005-06*, pp. 333-360.

Muthiah Alagappa (ed.), *The Long Shadow: Nuclear Weapons and Security in 21st Century Asia*.

Ashley J. Tellis, Travis Tanner, and Jessica Keough eds, *Strategic Asia 2011-12: Asia's Responds to Its Rising Powers*, The National Bureau of Asian Research, Seattle.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Develop understanding of Economic and Social Progress in Asia and also Economic crisis and Recovery of Asia
- 2) Comprehensive grasp over Foreign Direct Investments in Asia, Rise of China and also about India’s Look East Policy.
- 3) Comprehend on Regionalism and regional organizations like ASEAN and SAARC.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H							M	M			
CO2	H			M			M					
CO3	H				M						L	

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

IV - SEMESTER

SEAPS-401-A: REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

I. Identification of Southeast Asia as a Region: Mountbatten and SEAC.

Early Attempts at Regional Cooperation:

The Philippines Proposal of Pacific Union – SEATO (1954) – Bandung Conference (1955) – Five Power Defence Treaty – ASA (1963) – MAPHILINDO (1963).

II. Formation of ASEAN

Circumstances leading to the Establishment of ASEAN - Aims & Objectives – First Decade of ASEAN – Emergence of Communism in Indochina and its Impact on ASEAN – **Cambodian Problem and ASEAN's Response** – ASEAN's opposition to Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia – Establishment of ASEAN-sponsored CGDK – Settlement of the Cambodian Problem – Paris Peace Accords of 1991.

III. Road to ASEAN-10

Admission of Brunei (1984), Vietnam's Admission (1995), Myanmar and Laos Membership (1997) – Cambodia joins as last country (1999).

IV. ASEAN Summit Meetings

V. ASEAN's Economic and Security Cooperation – Establishment of ARF (1993) – Annual Meetings of ARF – AFTA.

Suggested Readings

1. Fawcett, Louise and Hurrell, Andrew (eds.), *Regionalism in World Politics: Regional Organization and International Order*, (Oxford University Press, New York, 1995).
2. Fifield, Russel H., *Southeast Asia in United States Policy*, (Frederck A. Praeger, New York, 1963).
3. Ganesan, N., *Bilateral Tensions in Post-Cold War ASEAN*, (Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore, 1999).
4. Mahathir Bin Mohamad, *Regionalism, Globalism and Spheres of Influence: ASEAN and the Challenge of Change into the 21st Century*, (ISEAS, Singapore, 1989).
5. Rigg, Jonathan, *Southeast Asia: A Region in Transition*, (Routledge, London, 1994).
6. Sueo, Sekiguchi and Makito, Noda (eds.), *Road to ASEAN-10: Japanese Perspectives on Economic Integration*, (ISEAS, Singapore, 1999).
7. Tan, Joseph L.H. (ed.), *Afta in the changing international economy*, (ISEAS, Singapore, 1996).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Students learn about early organizations like ASA, SEATO and MAPHILINDO.
- 2) Develop understanding on the evolution of ASEAN from 5 to 10 members
- 3) Focus on the ASEAN Summit Meetings, ARF and AFTA.
- 4) CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H		H					M	M			
CO2	H			M			M					
CO3	H		M					L				

5) H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAP-401-B: ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE OF ASIA-PACIFIC

I. Regional Economic Character

Natural Resources of Asia-Pacific Region – Southeast Asia: Locational significance – Growth of agricultural economy – Rise of Industrial economies – N I Es – Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.

II. Economies of East Asia

U.S. Japan Alliance - Rise of Japan – China: Deng Xiao Ping Economic Policies – Growth of China after the Cold War.

III. Significance of South Pacific

Australia: Active engagement in agriculture and food production – Mining - farm economy to open market economy. New Zealand: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry – Industrial potentials.

IV. Economic Cooperation across the Asia – Pacific

Regional Economic Groups in Asia-Pacific: ASEAN, ESCAP-APEC-EAS.

V. International Economic Cooperation

Economic Reforms – Foreign Trade – FTAs – AFTA –EEZ's - Effects of Globalization.

Suggested Readings

1. Bhagawathi, J. (Ed), **International Trade, Selected Readings**, Cambridge University Press, Massachusetts, (1981).
2. L.M. Bhole: **Financial Institutions and Markets: Structure, Growth, and Innovations**, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, 2004.
3. Paul R. Krugman & Maurice Obstfeld **International Economics**, Addison Wesley Longman (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Delhi, 2000.
4. Dilip K. Das, **Asian Economy and Finance: A Post – Crisis Perspective**, Springer Publisher, New York, 2005.
5. Jon, D. Kendall, Donghyun Park, Randolph Tan, **East Asian Economic Issues**, World Scientific Publishers, New York, 1997.
6. Mohamed Ariff and others, **Afta in the Changing International Economy**, (ISEAS, Singapore, 1996).
7. **Regional outlook – Southeast Asia (2001-2005)** (ISEAS, Singapore, 2000).
8. **The Far East and Australasia** (Ed.) (Europa Publications, England, 2002).
9. World Bank, **World Development Reports**, Oxford University Press, New York.
10. W. T. O. Regionalism and the World Trade Systems.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Develop an understanding of the rise of industrial economies like Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.
- 2) Comprehend of the economies of Australia and New Zealand.
- 3) Ability to know the Regional Economic Groups like ASEAN, ESCAP, APEC and EAS.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H		M					M				H
CO2	H		M					M				
CO3	H		L					L				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-401-C: ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- I. Introduction – Types of energy sources, Demand and supply – Estimates of energy reserves – Energy Resources and Investment – Overview of global / India's energy scenario.
- II. Environmental effects of energy extraction, conversion and use – primary and secondary pollutants – consequence of pollution and population growth – pollution control methods and impacts.
- III. Defining Environmental Security - Green technologies for addressing the problems of Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity
- IV. Types of Renewable Energy: solar, wind and nuclear energy – Low-cost and no-cost ways to save energy – The potential for solar energy, other renewable energy, and conservation.
- V. Development and the of Green Energy – biodiversity and ecosystems and their implications for sustainable development – major environmental issues: climate change and global warming, greenhouse gas emissions – assessment of its impact, mitigation and adaptation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ristinen, Robert A. Kraushaar, Jack J. AKraushaar, Jack P. Ristinen, Robert A., 2006, Energy and the Environment, 2nd Edition, Wiley, New York.
2. Energy and the Challenge of Sustainability, World Energy assessment, UNDP, N York, 2000.
3. Hinrichs, Roger A. and Merlin Kleinbach. 2002. Energy: Its Use and the Environment, New York: Harcourt.
4. IEA, 2012, Energy Policies of IEA Countries, Australia, 2012, Review, International Energy Agency.
5. Korin, Anne and Gal Luft (Editors). 2009. Energy Security Challenges for the 21st Century: A Reference Handbook, Praeger, NY.
6. Priest, Joseph . 1991. Energy: Principles, Problems, Alternatives (New York: Addison-Wesley.
7. Smil, V. (2000) "Energy in the Twentieth Century: Resources, conversions, costs, uses and consequences," Annual Review of Energy and the Environment.
8. Tester, Jefferson W., Elisabeth M. Drake, Michael J. Driscoll, Michael W. Golay, William A. Peters. 2005. Sustainable Energy: Choosing Among Options, Cambridge, the MIT Press.
9. E H Thorndike, Energy & Environment: A Primer for Scientists and Engineers, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, <http://maysero.ru/vumezoru.pdf>
10. D W Davis, Energy: Its Physical Impact on the Environment, John Wiley & Sons
11. Nebojsa Nakicenovic, Arnulf Grubler and Alan McDonald, Global Energy Perspectives, Cambridge University Press, 1998.
12. Environment – A Policy Analysis for India, Tata McGraw Hill, 2000.Environmental Considerations in Energy Development, Asian Development Bank, Manila (1991).
13. Fowler, J.M., Energy and the Environment, 2nd Ed. ,McGraw Hill, New York, 1984.
14. Energy: Science, Policy, and the Pursuit of Sustainability by Robert Bent, 2002.
15. Richard D. Morgenstern, 2005, New Approaches on Energy and the Environment: Policy Advice for the President, Resources for the Future.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Develop an understanding of the Types of energy sources in the world and India
- 2) Learn about environment issues and emerging green technologies.

3) Know the need of Renewable Energy, Green Energy, Bio-Diversity and eco systems.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H		M					M				H
CO2	H		M					M				
CO3	H		L					L				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-402-A: POST COLD WAR WORLD ORDER

1. Contemporary World Order: End of Cold War – United States as pre-eminent power – Its effects on International Relations - Relevance of Non-Aligned Movement in the Post-Cold War era.
2. Globalization and World Trade Organization – Role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs).
3. North-South Relations – Demand for New International Economic Order (NIEO) – The Present International Economic Order.
4. Human Rights – Terrorism – Non-State Actors in International Relations.
5. Experiments in Regional and Multilateral Cooperation – Role of Regional Associations – Structure and character of OAU, OAS, EEC, ASEAN, APEC, ASSRC and EAC – Emerging Multipolar World

Suggested Readings

1. Trivedi, Sonu, *A Hand Book of International Organizations*, (New Delhi, 2005).
2. Bennett, A. LeRoy, *International Organizations: Principles and Issues*, (New Jersey, 1995).
4. McGrew, Anthony and Brook, Christopher (ed.), *Asia-Pacific in the New World Order*, (London, 1998).
5. Micheal Yahuda, *The International Politics of the Asia-Pacific, 1945-1995*, (London, 1996).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Develop an understanding of the Cold War and Non-Aligned Movement.
- 2) Students gain knowledge on Globalization and Multi National Companies.
- 3) Differentiate Regional and Multilateral Cooperation and the roles of ASEAN and SAARC.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H		M					M	L			
CO2	H			M							M	
CO3	H		M					M				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-403-B: SOUTH PACIFIC CULTURES

I. Indigenous People and their Ways of Life

- (a) South Pacific : Archaeology and Settlement – Peopling of Pacific : Australoids, Melanosoids, Papuans, Polynesians and Micronesians.
- (b) Culture Areas and Indigenous Life Ways:
 - 1) Melanesia 2) Polynesia 3) Micronesia

II. European Colonization and Socio-economic Transformation

- a) European Discovery of Pacific Islands.
- b) European Colonization – Christian Missionaries.
- c) Introduction of New Economic Activities and Influx of Aliens.
- d) Alien’s Cultural Influence on Native People and Acculturation.
- e) Independent States and Plural Societies.

III. Fiji : Society

- a) British Colonial Administration and Indenture System – Fiji Indians and Sugarcane Cultivation.
- b) British Protection of Fijian Interests and Empowerment.
- c) Indigenous Fijian and Fiji-Indian Relations under Colonial rule.
- d) Fiji Independence and Racially-biased Constitutions and Ethnic Problems – Fiji – Indians fight for Equal Rights.

IV. New Zealand : Society

People of Indian origin – Socio-economic contribution – Cultural reproduction and Identity.

V. Australian Society

1. Aboriginal Australia : Settlement Process – Native Ways of life.
2. James Cook’s Discovery of Australia.

Aborigines in White Australia

- a) Whiteman’s Policy towards Aborigines.
- b) Aborigines and Human Rights – Stolen Generation’ a case of Human Rights Violation.
- c) Fight of Equal Rights and Free State

Movement towards Multiculturalism – Equal Opportunity Legislation.

Suggested Readings

1. Bambrick, Susan (ed), *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Australia*, (New York, 1994).
2. Cumberland, Kenneth B., *Southwest Pacific*, (London, 1968).
3. *The Far East and Australia* (Yearbooks), (London).
4. *Far Eastern Economic Review, Asia Yearbooks*.
5. Harding, T.G. and Ben J., Wallace (ed.), *Cultures of the Pacific*, (New York), pp.304-315.
6. Scott, Earnest, *A Short History of Australia*, (London, 1973).

7. Brookfield, H.C. and Doreen Hart, *Melanesia*, (London, 1971).
8. Burns, Sir Alan, *Fiji*, (London, 1963).
9. Harding, Thomas G. and Ben J. Wallace (ed.), *Cultures of the Pacific*, (London, 1970).
10. Howard, Alan (ed.), *Polynesia : Readings on a Culture Area*, (London, 1971).
11. Mayer, Adrian C., *Indians in Fiji*, (Bombay, 1963).
12. William H. Alkines, "An Introduction to the Peoples and Cultures of Micronesia", in *Current Topics in Anthropology*, Vol. V, (1972), pp.1-56.

Course outcomes

1. Students will learn about the definition of culture
2. Will be able to learn about different societies in South Pacific
3. Can identify different ethnic minorities in South Pacific

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H		M					M	L			
CO2	H			M							M	
CO3	H		M					M				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-402-C: DEVELOPING BLUE ECONOMY

1. Importance of Blue Economy-Key Economic Issues: Food Security-Demand for Protein - Rising Coastal Tourism-Surging of Seaborne Trade-Demand for Alternative Sources of Energy - Managing Coastal Urbanisation-Improving Ocean Health -Providing Marine Governance-Ocean Technologies
2. Guiding Principles of Blue Economy- Efficient Utilization of Marine Resources-Exploiting Opportunities in Emerging Marine Industries- Inclusive and Harmonious Growth with sustainability concerns- Creating Legal and Regulatory Institutions
3. Elements of Blue Economy: Fisheries and Aquaculture- Ports and Shipping- Deep-Sea Oceanic Resources-Marine Biotechnology -Marine Services
4. Ocean Energy: Relevance of Ocean Renewable Energy- SDGs in the context of Blue Economy-Potential, Current Status and Demand Pattern of Renewable Energy-Cost of Ocean Renewable Energy-Importance of Ocean Renewable Energy in SIDS- Importance and Status of Ocean Renewable Energy for IORA-Factors Affecting Growth of Renewable Energy
5. Technology Driven Emerging Sectors: Offshore and Deep-Sea Oceanic Resources- Deep-Sea fishing- Emerging Cruise Sector -Marine Biotechnology- Marine Derived Pharmaceuticals

Suggested Readings:

1. Charles S Colgan, "*Measurement of the Ocean and Coastal Economy: Theory and Methods*" National Ocean Economics Project, USA, 2004

2. Charles S Colgan, and Judith Kildow, “*Understanding the Ocean Economy within Regional and National Contexts*”, Centre for the Blue Economy, Monterey Institute of International Studies, Monterey, CA, 2013
3. Gunter Pauli, “*The Blue Economy: 10 years, 100 innovations, 100 million jobs*”, Paradigm Publications, 2010
4. Michael Conathan, and Scott Moore, “*Developing a Blue Economy in China and the United States*,” Centre for American Progress, 2015
5. P. Stenzel, “*Resource Assessment for Osmotic Power Plants in Europe and Worldwide*”, in F. Lienard, and F. Neumann, (eds.), *Salinity Gradient Power in Europe: State of the Art*, Sustainable Energy Week, Brussels, 2011,
6. Rui Zhao, “*The Role of the Ocean Industry in the Chinese National Economy: An Input-Output Analysis*”, Centre for the Blue Economy, Monterey Institute of International Studies, Monterey, CA, 2013,
7. UNCTAD, “*The Oceans Economy: Opportunities and Challenges for Small Island Developing States*, New York, and Geneva, 2014

Course Outcome:

- 1) Acquainted with the Blue Economy, Marine Governance and Ocean Technologies.
- 2) Gain knowledge on ports and shipping, oceanic resources and marine bio-technology.
- 3) Develop an understanding on Renewable Ocean Energy and its Importance.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H		M					M	L			
CO2	H			M							M	
CO3	H		M					M				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-402-D: HISTORY OF THE USA FROM 1766 TO 1963

- I. Geographical Features of North America – The Colonial background – American War of Independence – Causes and Consequences – Formation of Confederation – Framing of the Constitution – Its salient features – George Washington as the first President – Administration of John Adams.
- II. Thomas Jefferson and his Republicanism – Thomas Madison and the War of 1812 – Its causes, nature and significance – James Munroe : Internal and External Policies – Andrew Jackson and his Democracy – Territorial expansion: Luisiana Purchase, 1803 and the acquisition of Florida, 1819 – Manifest Destiny: Annexation of Texas, 1845 – Settlement of Oregon, 1846.
- III. The Mexican War, 1846-1848 – Causes and Results – Issue of Slavery and the anti-slavery movement – Missouri Compromise 1820 and the compromise of 1850 – Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War – Causes, Course, Significance.
- IV. Reconstruction after the Civil War – Growth of big business and giant Trusts – Agrarian unrest – Labour Problems and Trade Union Movement – Progressive Movement (1900-1917) – The era of Theodore Roosevelt; William H Taft and Woodrow Wilson

- V. American Imperialism – Spanish-American war, 1898 – The Open door Policy in China – USA and the First World War – Wilson’s Fourteen Points and the Peace Treaty of 1919 – Washington Conference 1921-1922 – Great Depression 1929-33 – F.D. Roosevelt: New Deal and Good Neighborly Policy – USA and the Second World War – Beginning of the Cold War – Truman Doctrine – Administration of Eisenhower and John F Kennedy

Suggested Readings

1. Allen, H.G., *Great Britain and the United States*, (New York, 1955)
2. Brannon, J.H., *History of the Americas*, (New York, 1963)
3. Board, C.A. and Mary R.Board, *New Basic History of the United States* (New York, 1960)
4. Billington, R.A., *American History* (Peterson, 1963)
5. Current R.N.W. and Others, *American History: A Survey*, (New York, 1979)
6. Daniels W.M., *American Indians*, (New York, 1957)
7. Franklin J.H., *From Slavery to Freedom*, (Chicago, 1966)
8. Hill, C.P., *A History of the United States* (New York, 1965)

Course Outcomes:

1. Learn about American war of Independence
2. Develop knowledge on the roles of Presidents of the USA
3. Learn the causes for the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln and era of American Imperialism.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H		M					M	L			
CO2	H			M							M	
CO3	H		M					M				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-403-A: INDIA – AUSTRALIA RELATIONS

I. Basic Linkages of India-Australia Relations

- a) Geographical Proximity as Littoral States of Indian Ocean.
- b) Commonalities based on:
 - (1) geological past, (2) mining conditions, (3) climate, (4) colonial legacy, (5) concerns over Indian Ocean security
- c) Complementarities in Economic and Trade Relationships.

II. Political Issues and Security Concerns

- a) Nehru - Menzies Ideological Estrangement
- b) Australia's Positive Response on the eve of Chinese aggression
- c) Australia's Initiatives and India's Reluctance for Defence Cooperation
- d) Australia-India Approaches to the Indian Ocean Security

III. Economic and Trade Relations

- a) Economic and Technical Cooperation – Colombo Plan and after
- b) Trade Imbalance

IV. Post - Cold War Initiatives

- a) India's Look East Policy
- b) Australia's Look West Policy
- c) Joint Business Councils:
 - (1) Investment, (2) Scientific and Technical Cooperation, (3) Trade

V. Strategic and Security Concerns

- (1) Australia's Recognition of India's Security Concerns.
- (2) Australia's Reaction to India's Nuclear tests.
- (3) Strategic Dialogue and Partnerships.
- (4) Impact of India-U.S. Bonhomie on the India - Australia Relations.

Suggested Readings

1. Banerjee, D., *Towards an Era of Cooperation : An Indo-Australia Dialogue*, (New Delhi, 1995).
2. Department of Defence, *Australia's Strategic Policy*, (Canberra, 1997).
3. Evans, G. and Grant, B., *Australia's Foreign Relations in the World of the 1990s*, (Carton: Victoria, 1995).
4. Greenwood, G. and Norman, H., *Australia in World Affairs, 1950-55, 1956-1960, 1961-1965, 1966-1970*, (Cheshire, 1957, 1963, 1968, 1974).
5. McPherson, K. and Panandikar, V.A.P., *India- Australia: Public Policy Conference*, (New Delhi, 1996).
6. Neelamegham, S. Midgley, D. and Sen, C., *Enterprise Management: New Horizons in Indo- Australian Collaboration*, (New Delhi, 1999).
7. Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, *Australia-India Relations: Trade and Security*, (Canberra, 1990).
8. Vicziany, Marika (ed.), *Australia-India, The Economic Links: Past, Present and Future*, (Nedlands: Western Australia, 1993)
9. Watt, A., *The Evolution of Australian Foreign Policy, 1938-1965*, (London, 1967).

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Learn about Littoral States of Indian Ocean and Complementarities between India-Australia
- 2) Ability to analyze Political Issues and security concerns of both nations.
- 3) Comprehend on the Post Cold War initiatives, strategic and security concerns.

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H							H		M		L
CO2	H							H				
CO3	H							H				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low

SEAPS-403-B: HISTORY OF MODERN ANDHRA 1800 - 1956

Unit I : Political conditions in Andhra in 1800. Andhra under the Company 1802-1857- Revolts of the Zamindars and the Polaiigars – the Permanent Revenue Settlement – Sri Thomas Munro and the Ryotwari Settlement – Decline of Agriculture, Handicrafts, Trade and Commerce – Drought and Famines – Irrigation facilities – Sir Arthur Cotton and the construction of Godavari and Krishna anicuts.

Unit II : Andhra Under the Crown – The Revolt of 1857 – Its effects on Andhra – Renaissance in Andhra – Social Reform Movement in Andhra – K. Veeresalingam and R. Venkataratnam Naidu, Political awakening in Andhra - Madras Mahajana Sabha – Kakinada Literary Association – Political and Economic conditions in Telangana – Social and Cultural awakening – Komarraju Lakshmana Rao – Establishment of Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhashanilayam (1901).

Unit III : Freedom Movement in Andhra Nyapati Subba Rao – Konda Venkatappayya – Besant’s Home Rule Movement – Duggirala Gopala Krishnayya – Pedanandipadu on tax Campaign – Alluri Sitarama Raju – Rampa Rebellion – Salt Satyagraha – Role of T. Prakasam – The Quit India Movement – Independence.

Unit IV: Political Awakening in Telangana – Formation Andhra Jana Sangha at Hyderabad State Congress – Swami Ramananda Tirtha – The Vandemataram incident in Osmania University – Razakar Regime – Police Action in Hyderabad – Integration of Hyderabad State with India.

Unit V : Movement for the formation of Andhra State – Bapatla Conference – Andhra Mahasabha its activities upto 1943 – establishment of Andhra University (1926) – Rayalaseema Mahasabha _ Sri Bagh Pact – J.V.P. Report Partition Committee Swamy Sitaram’s fast – Martyrdom of Potti Sriramulu – Formation of Andhra State (1953) – State Reorganisation Commission – Gentlemen’s Agreement (1956) and Emergence of Andhra Pradesh (1956).

Suggested Readings:

1. P. Raghunadha Rao, History of Modern Andhra, (1988)
2. Mamidipudi Venkatarangayya, History of Andhra Pradesh, (4 Volumes), 1985
3. Rao, K.V.N., The Emergence of Andhra Pradesh, (Guntur, 1973)
4. Ramana Rao, G.V., Economic Development of Andhra Pradesh, 1766 to 1957, (Hyderabad, 1958)
5. Ramakrishna, V., Social Reform in Andhra, 1848-1918, (1983)

Course objectives

1. Students will learn about different dynasties that ruled Andhra Region
2. Formation of Andhra in 1953 will be studied
3. Students will study about Jai Andhra Movement

CO-PO Mapping

Course	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	H							H		M		L
CO2	H							H				
CO3	H							H				

H=High, M=Middle, L=Low