



Appendix – ‘A’ to Item No. ‘B-1’
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI
SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS
P.G. Degree Programme (CBCS) Regulations-2016
(With effect from the batch admitted in the academic year 2016-17)
CHOICE-BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

1. Preamble:

P.G Degree Programme is of two academic years with each academic year being divided into two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters.

Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) is a flexible system of learning and provides choice for students to select from the prescribed elective courses. A course defines learning objectives and learning outcomes and comprises of lectures/tutorials/laboratory work/field work/project work/viva/seminars/ assignments/ presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.

Under the CBCS, the requirement for awarding a degree is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.

The CBCS permits students to:

- i. Choose electives from a wide range of courses offered by the Departments of the College/University.
- ii. Opt for additional courses of interest
- iii. adopt an inter-disciplinary approach in learning
- iv. make the best use of expertise of the available faculty

2. Minimum Qualification:

Minimum qualification for seeking admission into a specialization of P.G Degree Programme is U.G Degree, with at least 40% marks for general and pass marks for SC/ST in aggregate, awarded by Sri Venkateswara University (SVU) in the appropriate Branch of learning or any other equivalent examination recognized by other Higher Education Institution and Universities.

3. Branches of Study:

The Branches of study in PG Degree Programme are:

S. No.	Name of the Department
1	Adult & Continuing Education
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology
3	Econometrics
4	Economics
5	English
6	Hindi
7	History
8	Human Rights & Social Development
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics
10	Library & Information Science
11	Performing Arts
12	Philosophy
13	Political Science & Public Administration
14	Population Studies & Social Work
15	Rural Development & Management

16	Sanskrit
17	Sociology
18	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)
19	Tamil
20	Telugu Studies
21	Tourism
22	Arabic, Persian & Urdu
23	Centre for Extension Studies & Centre for Women's Studies

4. Programme Duration:

4.1 Minimum duration of the full-time P.G Programme is two consecutive academic years i.e. four semesters and maximum period is four academic years.

4.2 Semester:

Generally, each semester shall consist of 90 actual instruction days including the sessional test days. However, instructional days may be reduced up to 72, when necessary, with increased instructional hours per course per week.

5. Credits:

Credit defines the quantum of contents/syllabus prescribed for a course and determines the number of instruction hours per week. The norms for assigning credits to a course for a duration of one semester shall be as follows:

- i One credit for every one hour of lecture/tutorial per week
- ii One credit for every two hours of practical work/seminar per week
- iii 4 credits in a semester for project work.

6. Classification of Courses:

The courses of each specialization of study are classified into Core Courses and Elective Courses and Foundation courses. It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the Core and Elective courses pertaining to his/her of specialization of study.

Semester-I

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Compulsory Foundation	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
6.	Elective Foundation	6a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		6b						
Total				36	24	120	480	600

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper
- Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.

Semester-II

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Compulsory Foundation	5a	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
6.	Elective Foundation	6a	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
		6b						
Total				36	24	120	480	600

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper
- Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.

Semester-III

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total					
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100					
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100					
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100					
4.	Generic Elective	4a	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100					
		4b											
		4c							6	4	20	80	100
		4d											
5.	Open Elective	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100					
		5b											
		5c											
Total				36	24	120	480	600					

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

Semester-IV

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total	
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.	Generic Elective	4a	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100
		4b		6	4	20	80	100
		4c		6	4	20	80	100
		4d		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Open Elective	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
Total				36	24	120	480	600

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

6.1 Core Course:-

There may be a core course in every semester. This is the course which is to be compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the requirement of a programme in a said discipline of study.

6.2 Elective Course:-

Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of papers. It may be :

- Supportive to the discipline of study
- Provide a expanded scope
- Enable an exposure to some other discipline/domain
- Nurture student's proficiency/skill.

6.2.1. An elective may be "Generic Elective" focusing on those courses which add generic proficiency to the students. These electives shall be "Discipline centric". Three or Four papers may be offered, of which Two may be chosen.

6.2.2 An elective may be "Open Elective" and shall be offered for other Disciplines only. Atleast one paper must be chosen for study as mandatory. More than one paper may be studied through self study.

6.3 Foundation Course:-

The Foundation Courses may be of two kinds: Compulsory Foundation and Elective foundation, "Compulsory Foundation" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They are mandatory for all discipline. Elective Foundation courses are value-based and are aimed at man-making education.

6.4 MOOCS and e-Learning:

Discipline centric elective course through MOOCS (Massive Open Online Course) platform. Students of I, II and/or III semesters can register for the courses/offered by authorized Institutions/Agencies through online with the approval of the DDC concerned. The certificate issued by the Institutions/Agencies after successful completion of the course will be considered for the award of the Grade to that course in open electives category only. Further, 30-40% of the syllabus of any one course in I, II and III semesters may be taught through e-Learning.

7 **Course Registration:**

Every student has to register for the set of Courses offered by the Department in that Semester including those of Open Elective course of the other Departments and MOOCS courses with the total number of their Credits being limited by considering the permissible weekly contact hours (typically: 36/Week).

8 **Credits Required for Award of Degree:**

A student shall become eligible for the award of P.G degree, if he/she earns a minimum of 96 credits by passing all the core and electives along with practicals, seminars, comprehensive viva-voce prescribed for the programme.

- 8.1 It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the core courses pertaining to his/her specialization of study.
- 8.2 A student may choose Generic Electives from the list of elective courses offered from his/her specialization of study.
- 8.3 Further, a student may select from a list of Elective courses from other Departments as Open Electives to “suit the required” number of credits, such that the total credits is atleast 96.
- 8.4 There should be a register maintained by the Head of the Department indicating for each student, the course (s) registered by the student within the department, so that “Generic Electives” opted by the student are indicated.
- 8.5 In the case of Open Elective, the Head of the Department should prepare a statement /register indicating the courses choosen/ opted by the students of the department in other departments.
- 8.6 The Head of the Department should send the list of registered papers (opted by the students) to the principal with a copy to the controller of examinations immediately with in a week of commencement of each semester.
- 8.7 A copy of the courses registered by the students in each semester approved by the Principal shall be sent to the Academic Branch as well as Examination Branch.
- 8.8 The list of students registered for Mooc’s shall be furnished giving details of the programme with a copy to the Principle and Controller of Examinations.
- 8.9 A model of Registers to be maintained by the Head of the Department is given in the Annexure. It is mandatory on the part of the Head of the Department to maintain Register for each UG/PG Course separately.

9. **Scheme of Instruction :**

The Board of Studies (BOS) of each specialization shall formulate the scheme of instruction and detailed syllabi. For every course learning objectives and learning outcomes should be defined. While formulating the scheme of instruction, the BOS shall facilitate to offer the minimum number of credits for the entire Programme. The syllabi of theory courses shall be organized into four / five units of equal weight. The question paper for the Semester end University Examination in theory course shall consist of four / five units, two questions from each unit of syllabus carrying a total of 60 marks. There shall be short answer questions for a total of 20 marks.

- 9.1 Part A contains of 20 marks with two short question from each unit out of which the student has to answer five questions with each question carrying 4 marks with a total of 20marks.

Examination in theory shall consist of five units in each paper, two questions from each unit of syllabus out of which a student shall answer one question carrying 12 marks for each question with a total of 60 marks.

In case of any course / programme having practicals out of the total 80 marks, the theory shall consist of 50 marks and practicals 30 marks. Out of the total theory marks of 50, section A carries 10 marks and Section B 40 marks. Section A contains 8 short questions out of which 5 should be answered, each question carrying 2 marks.

In Section B, out of 10 questions 5 are to be answered with internal choice each question carrying 8 marks.

10. **Course Numbering Scheme:**

Each course is denoted by an alphanumeric code as detailed below:

S. No	Name of the Course	Course Code
ARTS		
1	Adult & Continuing Education	MAAE
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology	AIHC&A
3	Econometrics	EMT
4	Economics	ECO
5	English	ENG
6	Hindi	HIN
7	History	HST
8	Human Rights & Social Development	HR
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics	LING
10	Library & Information Science	LIS
11	Performing Arts (Music)	PA-M
12	Performing Arts (Dance)	PA-D
13	Philosophy	PHI
14	Political Science & Public Administration	PSPA
15	Population Studies	PSC
16	Rural Development & Management	MARDM
17	Sanskrit	SNSKT
18	Social Work	MSW
19	Sociology	MASO
20	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)	SEAP
21	Tamil	TML
22	Telugu Studies	TEL
23	Tourism	T
24	Urdu	URD
25	Women Studies & Management	SVUWS

11. **Evaluation :**

- 11.1 Evaluation shall be done on a continuous basis i.e. through Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) in the Semester and Semester End Examination (SEE). For each theory course, there shall be two internal tests of two hours duration carrying 20 marks each and one Semester end Examination of 3 hours duration carrying 80 marks. Internal marks for a maximum of 20 shall be awarded based on the average performance of the two internal tests.
- 11.2 The first internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 50% of the instruction days covering 50% of the syllabus. The second internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 90 instruction days covering the remaining 50% of the syllabus.
- 11.3 It is mandatory for a student to attend both the internal tests in each theory course. The weighted average of the marks secured in two tests is awarded as sessional marks. However, 0.8 shall be assigned as weight for the best performance of the two tests whereas for the other test it shall be 0.2. If a student is absent for any of the internal test for whatsoever reason, the marks for that test shall be zero.
- 11.4 The students shall verify the valuation of answer scripts of sessional tests and sign on the same after verification.

11.5 The valuation and verification of answer scripts of Sessional Tests shall be completed within a week after the conduct of the internal tests. The answer scripts shall be maintained in the dept until the semester end results are announced.

11.6 The valuation of Semester end Examination answer scripts shall be arranged by the Controller of Examinations as per the University procedures in vogue.

11.7 Evaluation of Practicals:

For each practical course, the sessional marks for a maximum of 100 shall be awarded by the teacher based on continuous assessment of practical work. The Semester end University practical Examinations carrying 100 marks shall be conducted by i) Internal examiners and ii) external examiner permitted by the BoS of the Department a panel submitted to the Controller of Examinations.

12. Project Work :

12.1 The work shall be carried out in the concerned department of the student or in any recognized Educational Institutions of Higher learning / Universities / Industry / Organization as approved by the DDC. The student shall submit the outcome of the project work in the form of a report.

12.2 The project work shall be evaluated at the end of the IV semester with 70 marks for the report and 30 marks for the Viva Voice with a maximum of a 100 marks.

13. Grading and Grade Points:

Grade Point: It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale

Letter Grade: It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.

Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses registered in a semester and a total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be given up to two decimal places.

$$\text{SGPA (Si)} = \Sigma(\text{Ci} \times \text{Gi}) / \Sigma\text{Ci}$$

Where Ci is the number of credits of the ith course and Gi is the grade point scored by the student in the ith course.

The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme, i.e.

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is given up to two decimal places.

$$\text{CGPA} = \Sigma(\text{Ci} \times \text{Si}) / \Sigma \text{Ci}$$

Where Si is the SGPA of the ith semester and Ci is the total number of credits in that semester.

The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

Letter Grades and Grade Points:

A 10-point grading system with the following letter grades is to be followed.

Grades and Grade Points

Marks	Grade Point	Letter Grade
75-100	7.5-10	O (Outstanding)
65-74	6.5-7.4	A+ (First)
60-64	6.0-6.4	A (First)
55-59	5.5-5.9	B+ (Second)
50-54	5.0-5.4	B (Second)
40-49	4.0-4.9	C (Third)
00-39	0.0-3.9	F (Fail)

A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.

- 13.1 In each Semester, every student who satisfies the attendance requirements should register for examination, failing which he/she shall not be promoted to the next semester. Any such student who has not registered for examination in a semester shall repeat that semester in the next academic year after obtaining the proceedings of the Principal.
- 13.2 To pass a course in PG Programme, a student has to secure the minimum grade of (P) in the PG Semester end Examination. A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination as supplementary candidate.
- 13.3 A student is eligible to improve the marks in a paper in which he has already passed, in with 4 years from the year of admission as and when it is conducted for the subsequent batches. This provision shall not be provided once the candidate is awarded Degree.
- 13.4 A student who has failed in a course can reappear for the Semester end Examination as and when it is held in the normal course. The Sessional Marks obtained by the student will be carried over for declaring the result.
- 13.5 Whenever the syllabus is revised for a course, the semester Examination shall be held in old syllabus three times. Thereafter, the students who failed in that course shall take the semester end Examination in the revised syllabus.

14. Award of Degree :

A student who has earned a minimum of 96 credits by passing in all the core courses and the minimum number of electives prescribed shall be declared to have passed the course work and shall become eligible for the award of degree.

- 14.1 A student who has earned extra credits shall be issued a separate certificate to that effect mentioning the subject and grade.

15. Ranking and Award of Prizes / Medals :

- 15.1 Ranks shall be awarded in each branch of study on the basis of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for top ten percent of the students or top three students whichever is higher.
- 15.2 The students who have become eligible for the award of PG degree by passing all the four semester regularly without break, shall only be considered for the award of ranks.
- 15.3 Award of prizes, scholarships and other honours shall be according to the rank secured by the student as said above and in conformity with the desire of the Donor.

16. Attendance Requirements:

- 16.1 A student is required to complete the Programme of Study satisfying the attendance requirements in all the semesters within twice the prescribed period of study i.e. 4 academic years from the year of admission failing which he/she forfeits his/her seat.
- 16.2 A student shall repeat the semester if he/she fails to satisfy the attendance requirements given below:
 - i A student shall attend at least 60 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken by the teacher for each course.
 - ii A student shall attend at least 75 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken for all the courses put together in that semester.
- 16.3 The Principal shall condone the shortage of attendance of a student provided; the student satisfies the clause 16.2 and obtain atleast 60% of overall attendance in a semester on medical grounds only.
- 16.4 A student who fails to satisfy the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 shall repeat that semester in the subsequent academic years with the written permission of the Principal.
- 16.5 A student shall not be permitted to study any semester more than two times during the Programme of his/her study.
- 16.6 A student who satisfies the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 in any semester may be permitted to repeat that semester after canceling the previous attendance and sessional marks of that semester with the written permission of the Principal. However, this facility shall be extended to any student not exceeding twice during the entire Programme of study provided the stipulation in clause 16.1 is met.

17. Conditions of Promotion:

A student shall be eligible for promotion to the next semester provided, if he/she satisfies the attendance requirements in the immediately preceding semester as specified in clause 16. The Principle of the concerned college will furnish the promotion list to the HOD at the beginning of II, III & IV Semesters.

18. Transitory Regulations:

- 18.1 A student who has been repeated in the previous regulations for not satisfying the attendance requirements shall be permitted to join in these regulations provided the clauses 16.1 and 16.4 hold good.
- 18.2 Semester end University Examinations under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations shall be conducted two times after the conduct of last regular examination under those regulations.

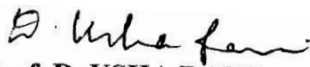
18.3 The students who satisfy the attendance requirements under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations, but do not pass the courses shall appear for the Semester end University Examinations in equivalent courses under these regulations as specified by the BOS concerned.

19 **Grievance Redressal Committee**

The Principal of the concerned college shall constitute a Grievance Redressal Committee by nominating three Professors from among the faculty of the college with the Vice – Principal of the college as Convener and Chairperson for a period of two years. The Convener of the committee, one among the three, shall receive the complaints from the students regarding the valuation of sessional tests and place the same before the Committee for its consideration. The committee shall submit its recommendations to the Principal for consideration.

20. **Amendment to the Regulations:**

Sri Venkateswara University reserves the right to amend these regulations at any time in future without any notice. Further, the interpretation any of the clauses of these regulations entirely rest with the University.


Prof. D. USHA RANI
Dean Faculty of Arts

Appendix No: 'B' Item No: 'B-2'
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY: TIRUPATI
SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF CSEAP STUDIES

(Syllabus Common for S V University College and affiliated by SVU Area)
 (Revised Scheme of Instruction and Examination, Syllabus etc., with effect from the Academic
 Year's 2016-17 for I and II Semesters and 2017-18 for III and IV Semesters)
Revised CBCS Pattern with effect from 2016-17

M.A. Degree in History (Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies)
The course of Study and Scheme of Examinations

SEMESTER-I

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	SEAP-101	Early Cultural History of Southeast Asia	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	SEAP-102	Regional Geography of Southeast Asia	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	SEAP-103	Colonization of Southeast Asia	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	SEAP-104	Ancient Indian History up to 1206 A.D.	6	4	Core	20	80	100
5.	SEAP-105	Modern European History, 1870-1991	6	4	CF	20	80	100
6.	SEAP-106	Human Values and Professional Ethics-I	6	4	EF	20	80	100
		Total	36	24		120	480	600

***All CORE Papers are Mandatory**

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

SEMESTER-II

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	SEAP-201	Contemporary Cultural History of Southeast Asia	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	SEAP-202	Modern History of China, 1839-1976	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	SEAP-203	Regional Geography of South Pacific & East Asia	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	SEAP-204	Medieval Indian History 1206 A.D.–1707 A.D	6	4	Core	20	80	100
5.	SEAP-205	Modern Indian History 1757-1965	6	4	CF	20	80	100
6.	SEAP-206	Human Values and Professional Ethics-II	6	4	EF	20	80	100
		Total	36	24		120	480	600

***All CORE Papers are Mandatory**

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

SEMESTER-III

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	SEAP-301-A	a) Nationalism in Southeast Asia	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	SEAP-301-B	b) Indochina (Cambodia, Laos & Vietnam) 1802-2000	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	SEAP-301-C	c) Geopolitics of Asia-Pacific Region	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	SEAP-302-A	a) Modern History of Japan 1854-1975	6	4	Generic Elective	20	80	100
	SEAP-302-B	b) East Asian Developments – Post Cold War	6	4		20	80	100
	SEAP-302-C	c) Indian Diaspora						
	SEAP-302-D	d) International Relations						
5	SEAP-303-A	(a) India and the World	6	4	Open Elective	20	80	100
	SEAP-303-B	(b) Emerging Asia and the World						
Total			36	24		120	480	600

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

SEMESTER-IV

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks		
1	SEAP-401-A	a) Regional Cooperation in Southeast Asia	6	4	Core	20	80	100		
2	SEAP-401-B	b) Economic Landscape of Asia-Pacific	6	4	Core	20	80	100		
3	SEAP-401-C	c) Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development	6	4	Core	20	80	100		
4	SEAP-402-A	a) Post-Cold War World order	6	4	Generic Elective	20	80	100		
	SEAP-402-B	b) South Pacific Cultures				20	80	100		
	SEAP-402-C	c) Developing Blue Economy								
	SEAP-402-D	d) History of the USA from 1766-1963								
5	SEAP-403-A	(a) India-Australia Relations	6	4	Open Elective	20	80	100		
	SEAP-403-B	(b) History of Modern Andhra Pradesh 1800-1956								
Total			36	24		120	480	600		

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

Guidelines to the Students of M.A. degree in History (Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies)

- The total number of minimum credits required to obtain MA degree is 94 (88 credits from the respective department and 6 credits from the other departments).
- A student shall have a minimum of 60 credits of core papers of the respective department
- A student shall have a minimum of 12 credits of foundations papers of the respective department
- A student shall have a minimum of 16 credits of Generic Electives
- A student shall have a minimum of 6 credits of Open Electives (to be registered from other departments)

I – SEMESTER

SEAPS-101: EARLY CULTURAL HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA (Core Paper – 5 Credits)

- 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 Bhadreswara
- b) 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 Nagar
- c) 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 Relations
- b) Hindu Javanese Kingdoms
 - 1) Sanjaya and Mataram Dynasties – Hindu temples of Prambanan Valley –
The greatness of Airlangga
 - 2) Kadiri Dynastys 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 Majapahit – 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).

SEAPS-102: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)

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).

SEAPS-103: COLONISATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)

- 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).

SEAP-104: ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY UPTO 1206 A.D.
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)

- 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).

SEAPS-105: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1870 - 1991
(Compulsory Foundation – 4 Credits)

- 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).

SEAPS-106: HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS-I
(Elective Foundation – 2 Credits)

- 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) Reformatory, Retributive and Deterrent. (b) Views on Manu and Yajnavalkya.

Suggested Readings

1. John S Mackenjie: 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, Varanasi Vol I, 16-20, 21-32 and 74-77 only.
11. Caraka Samhita: Tr. Dr. Ram Karan Sarma and Vaidya Bhagavan Dash, Chowkamba 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 (Core Paper – 5 Credits)

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) Theravada 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).

SEAPS-202: MODERN HISTORY OF CHINA, 1839 – 1976
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)

- 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).

**SEAPS-203: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH PACIFIC AND EAST ASIA
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)**

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).

SEAPS-204: MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY 1206 A.D. – 1707 A.D.
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)

- 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 – Aurangzeb – 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)

SEAP-205: MODERN INDIAN HISTORY 1757 – 1965
(Compulsory Foundation – 4 Credits)

- 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).

SEAPS-206: HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS-II
(Elective Foundation – 2 Credits)

- 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. 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 (Core Paper – 5 Credits)

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. Suryanarayan, 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).

SEAPS-301-B: INDOCHINA (CAMBODIA, LAOS AND VIETNAM), 1802 – 2000
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)

- 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).

SEAPS-301-C: GOPOLITICS OF ASIA–PACIFIC REGION
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)

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).

SEAPS-302-A : MODERN HISTORY OF JAPAN 1854 – 1975
(Generic Elective – 4 Credits)

- 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).

**SEAPS-302-B: EAST ASIAN DEVELOPMENT – POST COLD WAR
(Generic Elective – 4 Credits)**

- 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)

SEAPS-302-C: INDIAN DIASPORA
(Generic Elective – 4 Credits)

I. Indian Emigration in Ancient India

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

II. 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) Pravasi 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).

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, Premlata, **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. Bennet, Le Roy A: **International Organization: Principals and Issues**, (New Jersu, 1995).
13. Trivedi, Sonu, **A Handbook of International Organization**, (New Delhi 2005).

SEAPS-303-A: INDIA AND THE WORLD
(Open Elective – 3 Credits)

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).

SEAPS-303-B: EMERGING ASIA AND THE WORLD
(Open Elective – 3 Credits)

- 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.

IV - SEMESTER

SEAPS-401-A: REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (Core Paper – 5 Credits)

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).

**SEAP-401-B: ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE OF ASIA-PACIFIC
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)**

- 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 Obstfield **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.

**SEAPS-401-C: ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
(Core Paper – 5 Credits)**

- 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.

SEAPS-402-A: POST COLD WAR WORLD ORDER
(Generic Elective – 4 Credits)

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).

SEAPS-402-B: SOUTH PACIFIC CULTURES

(Generic Elective – 4 Credits)

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.

SEAPS-402-C: DEVELOPING BLUE ECONOMY

(Generic Elective – 4 Credits)

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 Cruse 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

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)

SEAPS-403-A: INDIA – AUSTRALIA RELATIONS

(Open Elective – 3 Credits)

- 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).

SEAPS-403-B: HISTORY OF MODERN ANDHRA 1800 - 1956
(Open Elective – 3 Credits)

Unit I: Political conditions in Andhra in 1800. Andhra under the Company 1802-1857- Revolts of the Zamindars and the Polaigars – 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)