

INTRODUCTION TO SOUTH ASIA

GENERAL INFORMATION

Module Convenor	Dr Thibaud Marcesse
Office Hours	Tuesdays, 2-4pm or by appointment
Contact Details	Thibaud.marcesse@kcl.ac.uk
Module Credit	30 Credits
Semester	Standard Year (Sem 1 & 2)

Information that can be found in this module handbook are:

- Aims of the module
- Learning outcomes
- Assessment and key link to student handbook
- Teaching schedule
- Essential and Further reading

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AIMS

South Asia is the southern region of the Asian continent, which comprises the sub-Himalayan countries and, in some contexts, the adjoining countries to the west and east. It consists of seven core countries, namely India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal and Afghanistan. It is the world's most densely populated region and among the poorest, the most illiterate and the most malnourished regions of the world. South Asian nations have been experiencing the profound political evolution of democratization over the last few decades. At the same time, the region remains the focal point of growing international attention and concern on account of nuclear proliferation, the rise of Islamic militancy and the anti-terror war, the emergence of India as a global power, and regional efforts for cooperation. This module will introduce students to key themes, concepts and questions pertaining to the contemporary politics of South Asia. To that end it will examine the development and evolution of political institutions in the region, the role of religion, political economy of development, and the international relations of South Asia.

Learning objectives

- To examine key themes and concepts in South Asian politics
- To develop an understanding of the role and evolution of the main institutions in the region and the place of South Asia as a part of the international system
- To explore the significance of South Asia in the global order, including its historical role, contemporary significance and future direction

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the module, students will have:

- Developed a critical approach to the main issues in the study of South Asia, enabling them to analyse both controversial historical events and the work of scholars who have written about them
- Acquired analytical skills that will benefit students working on all aspects of International Relations and War Studies, notably empowering them with the ability to assess issues of strategy and security in a specific regional context
- Refined the ability to assess critically the importance of political and social institutions in the evolution of contemporary South Asia

EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS

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The skills acquired over the course of this module will prove valuable in a range of different workplace positions. As well as equipping students with a range of transferable skills, including critical evaluation, independent judgment and oral and written presentational skills, the module will provide students with an in-depth understanding of South Asia that is likely to strengthen their CV. Given the region's high political and economic significance and numerous security challenges, the module could service employment in journalism, government, academia or political/risk consultancy.

ASSESSMENT & KEY LINK TO STUDENT HANDBOOK

BA Year 2 & Full Year Study Abroad

Type of work	Word limit	Deadline	% of Final Mark
Essay	4,000	18 th January 2018	50%
Exam	n/a	TBC	50%

Key information such as listed below can be found under the student handbook link

- Assessments deadlines and penalties
- Extension requests (Mitigating Circumstances)
- Exams timetable
- Plagiarism and Turn-it-in
- Marking Criteria and Procedures

<https://www.kcl.ac.uk/sspp/departments/warstudies/handbook/index.aspx>

Assessment

The module will be assessed by means of a 4000 word coursework essay at the end of term 1 (50%) and an unseen, 3 hour written examination after term 2 (50%). A set of essay questions will be circulated in the middle of term 1.

TEACHING SCHEDULE

LECTURE SCHEDULE

Term One: State, Society and Economy in South Asia (Adnan Naseemullah)

1. Module Introduction

2. State Formation in India

In this session we will look at the formation of the Indian state as the country embarked on independence from colonial rule in 1947. We will consider conceptions of the Indian nation(s) held by nationalists, the social and economic inequalities that formed the experience of ordinary Indians at the moment of Independence and the resultant framing of the Indian constitution. To understand the formation of the Indian state, it is necessary to look both to the colonial past but also understand the centrality of the form of modern democratic politics that was set in train at the point of Independence.

3. State Formation in Pakistan

In this session, we will explore the background conditions and political dynamics among India's Muslims that led to Partition and the creation of the new state of Pakistan in 1947. We will discuss the ways in which the framework agreements and assumptions that were embedded in the movement for a new Muslim state were challenged by the political exigencies of Partition itself and challenges by political groups in the early Republic. We will also assess the ways in which the politics before and after Independence have framed some of the enduring conflicts in the Pakistani polity, including authoritarianism, ethnic violence and religious conflict. We shall see whether there is a parallel 'idea of Pakistan': are there meanings and values of the new nation that transcend political outcomes?

4. Institutions and Political Development in India

This session will examine the development of political parties and the party system within the institutional structures set up by the Indian constitution. We will look for the sources of democratic longevity in India (which can appear puzzling given India's poverty, social inequality and heterogeneity, and the experience of its regional neighbours). We will look at the

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establishment of Congress Party dominance in the political realm in the first two decades after Independence. We will then examine how new forms of political and social mobilization came to challenge Congress dominance from the 1970s onwards, and became institutionalised within the party system rather than posing more fundamental challenges to India's democratic traditions. These challenges include attempts to develop electoral mandates around caste inequalities, Hindu nationalism and region; the regionalization of the party system and the emergence of coalition politics. NB. While we will touch on Hindu nationalism this week in the context of party system change, we will return to it in greater detail in week 10.

5. Political Economy of Development in India

This week we will look at how the social and political consolidation of the Indian state has affected the nature of economic development. We will consider the argument that the nature of democratic consolidation in India placed limits on economic development. The early years of economic planning laid foundations for industrial growth in the initial years after Independence, but from the mid-1960s to 1980s the economy floundered. Since the 1980s, India has cautiously liberalized its economy and seen higher rates of economic growth in this period (although the link between liberalization and economic growth remains a contested one). The session will end by looking at the extent to which India's political elites have lived up to the redistributive aspirations of the constitution.

6. The Rise and Fall of the State in Pakistan

This session explores the nature, trajectory and weaknesses of the Pakistani 'developmental' state as it was established during the Ayub Khan years, and how this state was challenged fundamentally by Bengali nationalism and then provincial resurgence and Islamist politics. We will then explore the nature of Pakistani politics in its aftermath, through the Bhutto and Zia years and into the contemporary period, seeking to understand the ways these have shaped and combined to form a fragile and violent yet increasingly democratic polity. This shift has also been seen in the politics of economic liberalization, a process that parallels India's market reform, though has yielded quite different outcomes in developmental success. Finally, we will investigate the similarities and differences of politics at the local level between India and Pakistan.

7. State Formation in Afghanistan

In this session, we will discuss the nature and trajectory of the state of Afghanistan, from the creation of the Durrani Empire to the destruction of the modern state in revolution, Soviet invasion and civil war. We will explore the 'Great Game' and the part that geopolitical competition has played in Afghanistan's internal politics, and seek to understand the extent and limits of state building and nationalism in the context of an ethnically diverse, geographically challenging country. We will contrast Afghanistan's fragmented politics and economy with both Pakistani and Indian projects of national integration, and trace the roots of conflict in the politics of state formation, geopolitical competition, modernization and transformations in social identity.

8. Contemporary Dynamics of Conflict in Afghanistan

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In this session, we will examine dynamics of contemporary conflict in Afghanistan. We will assess the stated aims and objectives of the American and Allied intervention in ousting the Taliban in 2001, and how these have changed in counterinsurgency conflict on the part of the American military, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and the new Afghan security forces from the mid-2000s. At the same time, we will examine new political institutions, including the Afghan constitution, and assess whether they have transformed or been disrupted by political realities on the ground, and whether they have helped and hindered the quest for political stability and economic growth. Finally, we will examine the nature and goals of alternative sovereignties within Afghanistan's borders, and the prospects for the recreation of a single Afghan state given these challenges.

9. Ethnicity, Regionalism and Conflict in South Asia

This session will look at the different histories of conflict and accommodation across the countries of South Asia. It will look at the design and evolution of the Indian federal system and how the territorial structures of the Indian state have been reshaped since the 1950s in order to recognize regional diversities and respond to demands for linguistic states during the 1950s and 60s; the rise and partial accommodation of violent separatisms during the 1980s and 1990s. The session will also consider the ongoing debates in post-conflict Nepal over the design of a future federal system and the accommodation of ethnic diversity, as well as the challenges of majoritarianism in Sri Lanka.

10. Religion and Politics in India and Pakistan

In this session, we will explore the multiple connections between religious groups and political outcomes in India and Pakistan. In India, Hindu nationalist organizations and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) have emerged as a potent force in Indian politics both in the 1990s and since the historic elections of 2014. We will discuss how the resurgent political power of the BJP and its allies has reoriented discussions of religious minorities, affirmative actions and social policies in India's democracy. In Pakistan, we see a paradox: religious political parties such as the Jamaat-e-Islami have been very unsuccessful in electoral politics, even as religious groups involved in politics are among the most powerful and influential in the polity, and are responsible for reactionary policies and sectarian violence. We will attempt to unravel the channels and mechanisms of influence of Islamist political movements in Pakistan, and then construct frameworks of comparison and contrast that relate Indian and Pakistani religious politics.

Term 2: International Relations of South Asia (Thibaud Marchesse)

11. South Asia and the World

In this session, we will explore theoretical approaches to study the international relations (IR) of South Asia and its significance in global politics. The session will introduce students to a multi-

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dimensional analytical framework for studying regional developments and security issues. We will also discuss to what extent IR theories and concepts are suitable for studying international relations in South Asia.

12. Foreign Policies in South Asia: India

In this session, we will look at the foreign policy of the region's major actor – India –, its interests and role in the region and its global aspirations.

13. Foreign Policies in South Asia: Pakistan

This session looks at Pakistan – the main contender of India in the region – and its foreign policy. In particular, it sheds light on the relationship between foreign policy and national identity.

14. Foreign Policies in South Asia: Other States

In this session, we will explore the particular challenges that small/weak states such as Nepal or Afghanistan face in international relations and the foreign policy strategies to address these challenges.

15. The Persistence of the India-Pakistan Conflict

In this session, we will discuss the causes and evolution of the Indo-Pakistani conflict and the prospects of a conflict resolution. In particular, we will explore the main reasons for the persistence of the conflict.

16. The Nuclear Dimension in South Asia

In this session, we will explore the role of nuclear weapons in the region. In particular, we will discuss the stability of nuclear deterrence in South Asia and to what extent nuclear weapons have increased or decreased regional security.

17. External Actors in South Asia: China

This session will look at the role of China in South Asia and its interests and objectives in the region. In particular, we will explore to what extent China seeks to contain India in South Asia.

18. External Actors in South Asia: The US

In this session, we will explore the role of the United States and how it shaped regional developments both in the cold war and post-cold war era.

19. Regional Co-operation in South Asia

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In this session, we will look at the emergence of regional organizations and the challenges of regional co-operation in South Asia. In particular, we will discuss the development, organisational structure and policies of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC).

20: Wrap-Up

ESSENTIAL AND FURTHER READING

Term One: State, Society and Economy in South Asia (Naseemullah)

2. State Formation in India

- Ramachandra Guha, *India after Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy* (Macmillan, 2007), chapter 1 (pp3-24) and 3 (35-59) [you are welcome to read chapter 2 as well, though partition will be covered in more detail next week]
- Stuart Corbridge and John Harriss, 'Sovereign, Democratic, Federal, Socialist, Secular': The Invention of Modern India' in *Reinventing India: Liberalization, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy* (London: Polity Press, 2000), pp20-42
- Sunil Khilnani, 'Politics and National Identity', in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta eds *Oxford Companion to Politics in India* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2010), pp192-205

Further Readings

- Uday Mehta, 'Constitutionalism' in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta eds *Oxford Companion to Politics in India* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2010), pp14-27

INTRODUCTION TO SOUTH ASIA

- Granville Austin, *Working a Democratic Constitution: A history of the Indian Experience* (OUP, 1999)
- Madhav Khosla, *The Indian Constitution* (OUP, 2012)
- Sunil Khilnani, *The Idea of India*

3. State Formation in Pakistan

- Anatol Lieven, *Pakistan: a Hard Country* (London: Allen Lane, 2011), ch. 1-2.
- Maya Tudor, "Explaining Democracy's Origins," *Comparative Politics* 45 (April 2013), 253-272.

Further Readings:

- Christophe Jaffrelot, *the Pakistan Paradox* (London: Hurst, 2015).
- Vazira Zamindar, *The Long Partition and the Making of Modern South Asia* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2007).
- Ayesha Jalal, *the Sole Spokesman* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985).
- Ayesha Jalal, *the State of Martial Rule in Pakistan* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990).

4. Institutions and Political Development in India

- Atul Kohli and Prerna Singh, 'Introduction: Politics in India' in Atul Kohli and Prerna Singh eds *Routledge Handbook on Indian Politics* (Routledge, 2013), pp1-8 [e-book]
- Hugo Gorringe, 'Dalit Politics: Untouchability, Identity and Assertion' in Atul Kohli and Prerna Singh eds *Routledge Handbook on Indian Politics* (Routledge, 2013), pp119-129
- Louise Tillin, 'Regional Resilience and National Party System Change: India's 2014 General Elections in Context' *Contemporary South Asia* vol 23, no2 (2015), pp181-197
- Stuart Corbridge, John Harriss and Craig Jeffrey, 'Has India's Democracy been a Success?' in Corbridge, Harriss and Jeffrey, *India Today: Economy, Politics and Society* (Polity Press, 2013), pp140-158 [e-book]

Further readings:

- Zoya Hasan, 'Political Parties' in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta eds *Oxford Companion to Politics in India* (New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2010), pp241-253

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- Surinder Jodhka, 'Caste and Politics' in *Oxford Companion to Politics in India*
- Prerna Singh and Atul Kohli, *Routledge Handbook of Indian Politics* (Routledge, 2012)
- Christophe Jaffrelot, *India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Lower Castes in North India* (London, Hurst, 2003)
- R. Kothari, 'The Congress "System" in India', *Asian Survey* 4:2 1964
- J. Manor, 'Parties and the Party System' in A. Kohli ed., *India's Democracy* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1988)
- Yogendra Yadav, 'Electoral Politics in the Time of Change: India's Third Electoral System, 1989-99', *Economic and Political Weekly* vol 34, Aug 21-Sep 3 1999, pp2393-99
- Atul Kohli eds, *The Success of India's Democracy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001)

5. Political Economy of Development in India

- Atul Kohli, 'India's Fragmented-Multiclass State and Protected Industrialisation' in *State-Directed Development: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery* (Cambridge University Press, 2004), pp257-290
- Rob Jenkins, 'Introduction' in *Democratic Politics and Economic Reform in India* (Cambridge University Press, 1999), p1-11
- John Harriss, 'Politics and Redistribution in India' in Prerna Singh and Atul Kohli, *Routledge Handbook of Indian Politics* (Routledge, 2012), p211-222

6. The Rise and Fall of the State in Pakistan

- Srinath Raghavan, *1971: a Global History of the Creation of Bangladesh* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2013), ch. 1-2.
- Adnan Naseemullah and Caroline Arnold, "the Politics of Developmental State Persistence," *Studies in Comparative International Development* 50 (March 2015), 121-142.
- Anatol Lieven, *Pakistan: a Hard Country*, ch. 6.
- Shandana Khan Mohmand. "Losing the connection: party-voter linkages in Pakistan." *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics* 52.1 (2014): 7-31.

Further Readings:

INTRODUCTION TO SOUTH ASIA

- Ronald Herring, "Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the "eradication of feudalism" in Pakistan." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 21.04 (1979): 519-557.
- Kamran Asdar Ali. "The strength of the street meets the strength of the state: The 1972 labor struggle in Karachi." *International journal of middle east studies* 37.01 (2005): 83-107.
- Omar Noman. *The Political Economy of Pakistan, 1947-85* (London: Taylor & Francis, 1988).
- Andrew Wilder. *The Pakistani voter: Electoral Politics and Voting Behaviour in the Punjab* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999).

7. State Formation in Afghanistan

- Thomas Barfield, *Afghanistan* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2010), pp. 1-110.
- Barnett Rubin, "The Political Economy of War and Peace in Afghanistan," *World Development* 28 (2000).

Further Readings:

- Peter Hopkirk, *The Great Game: The Struggle for Empire in Central Asia* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994).
- Amin Saikal, *Modern Afghanistan* (London: IB Tauris, 2006).
- Ahmed Rashid, *Taliban* (London: IB Tauris, 2001).
- Olivier Roy. *Islam and Pesistance in Afghanistan* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990).
- Rubin, Barnett R. "Political Elites in Afghanistan: Rentier State Building, Rentier State Wrecking." *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 24.01 (1992): 77-99.

8. Contemporary Dynamics of Conflict in Afghanistan

- Antonio Giustozzi and Niamatullah Ibrahimi. *Thirty years of conflict: Drivers of Anti-Government Mobilisation in Afghanistan, 1978-2011*. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, 2012.
- Theo Farrell and Antonio Giustozzi. "The Taliban at War: inside the Helmand Insurgency, 2004–2012." *International Affairs* 89.4 (2013): 845-871.
- Dipali Mukhopadhyay, "Warlords as Bureaucrats: The Afghan experience", Carnegie Middle East Program (Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2009).

Further Readings:

INTRODUCTION TO SOUTH ASIA

- Thomas Johnson and Chris Mason. "No Sign until the Burst of Fire." *International Security* 32.4 (2008): 41-77.
- Adnan Naseemullah. "Shades of Sovereignty." *Studies in Comparative International Development* 49.4 (2014): 501-522.
- Seth Jones. *In the Graveyard of Empires: America's war in Afghanistan* (New York: WW Norton & Company, 2010).
- Larry Hanauer and Peter Chalk. *India's and Pakistan's Strategies in Afghanistan* (Santa Monica, CA: the Rand Corporation, 2012).
- Fotini Christia and Michael Semple. "Flipping the Taliban." *Foreign Affairs* 88.4 (2009): 34-45.

9. Ethnicity, Regionalism and Conflict in South Asia

- Sara Shneiderman and Louise Tillin, 'Restructuring States, Restructuring Ethnicity: Looking across Disciplinary Boundaries at Federal Futures in India and Nepal', *Modern Asian Studies* vol 49, no, 1 (2015), pp1-39
- Katharine Adeney, 'A move to majoritarian nationalism? Challenges of Representation in South Asia', *Representation* vol 51, no 7 (2015), p7-21
- Alfred Stepan, Juan Linz and Yogendra Yadav, 'The Rise of "State Nations"', *Journal of Democracy* vol 21: 3, July 2010, p50-68
- Neil deVotta, 'Sri Lanka: From Turmoil to Dynasty' *Journal of Democracy*, 22 (2) (2011)

Further readings:

- Katherine Adeney, *Federalism and Ethnic Conflict Regulation in India and Pakistan*, (New York: Palgrave USA, 2007).
- Louise Tillin, *Remapping India: New States and their Political Origins* (London, Hurst & Co, 2013)

10. Religion and Politics in India and Pakistan

- Hussain Haqqani, *Pakistan: between Mosque and Military* (Washington: Carnegie Endowment, 2010), ch. 1.
- Joshua T. White. "Beyond Moderation: Dynamics of Political Islam in Pakistan." *Contemporary South Asia* 20.2 (2012): 179-194.
- Amrita Basu, 'The Changing Fortunes of the Bharatiya Janata Party', in Perna Singh and Atul Kohli, *Routledge Handbook of Indian Politics* (Routledge, 2012)

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- TBC Christophe Jaffrelot. 'Between Hindu Nationalism and Coalition Politics: Jana Sangh, the BJP and the 'Moderation Thesis' regarding the 'Radical Parties' in Surinder Jodhka eds *Interrogating India's Modernity: Democracy, Identity and Citizenship* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2013)

Further Readings:

- Pradeep Chhibber, *Religious Practice and Democracy* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015).
- Joshua T White. "Pakistan's Islamist Frontier: islamic politics and US Policy in Pakistan's North-West Frontier." *The Afghanistan-Pakistan Theater: Militant Islam, Security & Stability* (2010): 41-74.
- Mariam Abou Zahab and Olivier Roy. *Islamist Networks: the Afghan-Pakistan Connection* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2004).

Term Two: International Relations of South Asia (Marcesse)

Session 11: Course Introduction; South Asia and the World

- Bhumitra Chakma, "South Asia's Realist Fascination and the Alternatives," *Contemporary Security Policy*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (2009), pp. 395-420.
- Barry Buzan and Ole Waever, *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security* (Chapter 4: pp. 93-127) (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003).
- Sinderpal Singh, Framing South Asia: Whose Imagined Region? Working Paper Series No. 9 (2002). Singapore: Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies. Available at:
- https://dr.ntu.edu.sg/bitstream/handle/10220/4487/RSIS-WORKPAPER_9.pdf?sequence=1
- Benjamin Miller, "State, Nations and the Regional Security Order of South Asia," in T.V. Paul (ed), *South Asia's Weak States: Understanding the Regional Security Predicament* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2010), pp. 74-97.

Session 12: Foreign Policies in South Asia: India

- Harsh V. Pant, "A Rising India's Search for a Foreign Policy," *Orbis*, Vol. 53, No.2 (2009), pp. 233-249.
- Vipin Narang and Paul Staniland, "Institutions and Worldviews in Indian Foreign Security Policy," *India Review*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (2012), pp. 76-94.

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- Sumit Ganguly and Manjeet S. Pardesi, "Explaining Sixty Years of India's Foreign Policy", *India Review*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (2009), 4-19.
- C. Raja Mohan, "Beyond Non-alignment," in Kanti Bajpai and Harsh V. Pant (eds), *India's Foreign Policy: A Reader* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), pp. 27-50.

Further Readings:

- E. Sridharan, "Rising or Constrained Power," in David M. Malone, C. Raja Mohan and Srinath Raghavan (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015), pp. 699-711.
- Robert Stewart-Ingersoll and Derrick Frazier, "India as a Regional Power: Identifying the Impact of Roles and Foreign Policy Orientation on the South Asian Security Order," *Asian Security*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (2010), pp. 51-73.
- Deepa Ollapally, "India: The Ambivalent Power in Asia," *International Studies*, Vol. 48, No. 3-4 (2011), 201-222.
- Walter C. Ladwig III, "India and Military Power Projection: Will the Land of Gandhi Become a Conventional Great Power?," *Asian Survey*, Vol. 50, No. 6 (2010), pp. 1162-1183.

Session 13: Foreign Policies in South Asia: Pakistan

- Peter R. Lavoy, "Pakistan's Foreign Relations," in Devin T. Hagerty (ed.), *South Asia in World Politics* (Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2005), pp. 49-70.
- Hasan-Askari Rizvi, "Pakistan's Strategic Culture," in Michael R. Chambers (ed.), *South Asia in 2020: Future Strategic Balances and Alliances* (Carlisle, PA: Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, 2002), pp. 305-328,
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/00105.pdf>
- Lisa Curtis, "The reorientation of Pakistan's foreign policy toward its region", *Contemporary South Asia*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (2012), pp. 255-269.

Further Readings:

- Aparna Pande, *Explaining Pakistan's Foreign Policy: Escaping India* (London: Routledge, 2011).
- C. Christine Fair and Sumit Ganguly, "Five Dangerous Myths about Pakistan," *The Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 38, No. 4 (2015), pp. 73-97.

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Session 14: Foreign Policies in South Asia: Other States

- Manish Dabhade and Harsh V. Pant, "Coping with Challenges to Sovereignty: Sino-Indian Rivalry and Nepal's Foreign Policy," *Contemporary South Asia*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (2004), pp. 157-169.
- Craig Baxter, "Bangladesh's Foreign Relations," in Devin T. Hagerty (ed.), *South Asia in World Politics* (Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2005), pp. 71-88.
- Avinash Paliwal, "Afghanistan's India-Pakistan Dilemma: Advocacy Coalitions in Weak States," *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (2015), pp. 465-491.
- K.M. De Silva, *Regional Powers and Small State Security: India and Sri Lanka, 1977-90* (Introduction) (Washington, DC: The Woodrow Wilson Center Press, 1995).

Further Readings:

- Rajesh Basrur, "Foreign Policy Reversal: The Politics of Sri Lanka's Economic Relations with India," In E. Sridharan (ed.) *International Relations Theory and South Asia: Political Economy, Domestic Politics, Identities, and Images (Vol. 1)* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2011), pp. 242-259.
- Swarna Rajagopalan, "South Asia's Small States in States in World Politics," in Devin T. Hagerty (ed.), *South Asia in World Politics* (Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2005), pp. 89-112.

Session 15: The Persistence of the India-Pakistan Conflict

- T.V. Paul, "Why has the India-Pakistan Rivalry been so Enduring? Power Asymmetry and an Intractable Conflict," *Security Studies*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (2006), pp. 600-630.
- Thorsten Wojczewski, "The Persistency of the India-Pakistan Conflict: Chances and Obstacles of the Bilateral Composite Dialogue," *Journal of Asian Security and International Affairs*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (2014), pp. 319-345.
- Nicolas Blarel and Hannes Ebert, "Explaining the Evolution of Contestation in South Asia," *International Politics*, Vol. 52, No. 2 (2015), pp. 223-238.

Further Readings:

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- Subrata K. Mitra, "War and Peace in South Asia: A Revisionist View of India-Pakistan Relations," *Contemporary South Asia*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (2001), pp. 361-379.
- Rajesh M. Basrur, "India-Pakistan Relations: Between War and Peace," in Sumit Ganguly (ed.) *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 11-31.
- Sumantra Bose, *Kashmir: Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace* (Cambridge, MA.: Harvard University Press, 2003), pp. 14-101.

Session 16: The Nuclear Dimension in South Asia

- Sumit Ganguly, "Nuclear stability in South Asia," *International Security*, Vol. 33, No. 2 (2008), pp. 45-70.
- S. Paul Kapur, "Ten years of instability in a nuclear South Asia," *International Security*, Vol. 33, No. 2 (2008), pp. 71-94.
- Rajesh Basrur, "Two Decades of Minimum Deterrence in South Asia: A Comparative Framework," *India Review*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (2010), pp. 300-318.

Further Readings:

- Harsh V. Pant, "The US-India Nuclear Pact: Policy, Process, and Great Power Politics," in Kanti Bajpai and Harsh V. Pant (eds) *India's Foreign Policy: A Reader* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), pp. 321-348.
- Samina Ahmed, "Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons Program: Turning Points and Nuclear Choices," *International Security*, Vol. 23, No. 4 (1999), pp. 178-204.

Session 17: External Actors in South Asia: China

- Harsh V. Pant, "China in South Asia: Rapidly Expanding Orbit," in Harsh V. Pant, *China's Rising Global Profile: The Great Power Tradition* (Brighton: Sussex Academic Press, 2012), pp. 29-50.
- David Scott, "The Great Power 'Great Game' between India and China: 'The Logic of Geography'", *Geopolitics*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (2008), pp. 1-26.
- Andrew Small, "China's Caution on Afghanistan—Pakistan," *The Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 33, No. 3 (2010), pp. 81-97.

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- Jian Yang and Rashid Ahmed Siddiqi, "About an 'All-Weather' Relationship: Security Foundations of Sino-Pakistan Relations since 9/11," *Journal of Contemporary China*, Vol. 20, No. 71 (2011), pp. 563-579.

Further Readings:

- Paul J. Smith, "The Tilting Triangle: Geopolitics of the China–India–Pakistan Relationship," *Comparative Strategy*, Vol. 32, No. 4 (2013), pp. 313-330.
- J. Mohan Malik, "South Asia in China's Foreign Relations", *Pacifica Review: Peace, Security & Global Change*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (2001), pp. 73-90.

Session 18: External Actors in South Asia: The US

- Robert J. McMahon, *The Cold War on the Periphery: The United States, India and Pakistan*, Columbia University Press, 1994), pp. 80-153.
- S. Paul Kapur and Sumit Ganguly, "The transformation of US-India relations," *Asian Survey*, Vol. 47, No. 4 (2007), pp. 642-656.
- Ashley Tellis, "US-India Relations: The Struggle for an Enduring Partnership," in David M. Malone, C. Raja Mohan and Srinath Raghavan (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015), pp. 481-494.
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