M.A. in Conflict Analysis and Peace Building (IVth Semester)

Syllabus

(January 2012 – June 2012)

Nelson Mandela Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution
Jamia Millia Islamia
New Delhi - 1100 25
MASTERS IN CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND PEACE-BUILDING

From 2007, the Centre has introduced a two-year Master of Arts (MA) in Conflict Analysis and Peace-Building. The MA in Conflict Analysis and Peace-Building is a comprehensive course focusing on the policies, practices and tools required to contain, manage or resolve contemporary conflicts and prevent them from recurring.

Core aims of the Course are to quip students with the analytical and field skills to engage in peacemaking and peace-building on the ground, both at home and abroad; and to bring Indian traditions of conflict resolution into the mainstream of conflict analysis and peace studies.

Objectives of the Course:

- To develop analytical methods that take into account the type of conflict, capabilities in the region, and the potential for escalation or resolution;
- To provide a thorough grounding in the areas, institutions and processes of peacemaking, collective security and peace-building today;
- To equip students with tools for solving conflicts, from conflict prevention and peace settlements to conflict transformation and post-conflict reconstruction.

Duration: Two Years (Intensive full-time)

Nature of the Course and Examination System:

The Course is an MA Program with a Semester System. The MA course comprises of altogether sixteen papers spread over four semesters [four papers in each semester].

M.A. (Previous) – Papers

Semester I:
Compulsory Papers:
Paper 101 Conflict Analysis
Paper 102 State, Citizenship and Governance
Paper 103 Development and Security
Paper 104 Multilateral Institutions and Conflict Resolution

Semester II:
Compulsory Papers:
Paper 105 Research Methodology and Field Work
Paper 106 Issues of Conflict and Peace in South Asia
Paper 107 Peacemaking
Paper 108 Colonialism, Modernity and Social Movements
**M.A. (Final) – Papers**

**Semester III:**

*Compulsory Papers:*
- Paper 109 Methodological Issues in Conflict Studies
- Paper 110 Peace-Building
- Paper 111 Indian Strategic Thought

*Optional Papers:*
- Paper 112 Religion, Violence and Peace
- Paper 113 International Humanitarian Law

**Semester IV:**

*Optional Papers:*
- Paper 114 World Order in the 21st Century
- Paper 115 Media, Conflict and Peace
- Paper 116 South Asia: Selected Case Studies
- Paper 117 Humanitarian Protection
- Paper 119 Nationalism, Multiculturalism and Minority Rights
- Paper 120 Gender and Conflict
- Paper 121 M.A. Thesis

**RULES FOR ATTENDANCE, EVALUATION AND CONDUCT OF M.A. STUDENTS**

**Attendance:**

Attendance in all the activities pertaining to the Masters course is compulsory including M.A. Thesis. Students will be required to attend at least 75 percent of the lectures, tutorials and other sessions to be eligible to appear for the examination.

**Evaluation:**

Students in the M.A. course will be evaluated through internal assessment and end semester exams. The end semester exam in each paper will be of 75 marks. The internal assessment in each paper will be of 25 marks [this will comprise of a mid-semester exam of 10 marks, term paper for 10 marks and presentation/viva-voce for 5 marks].

As per the Jamia Millia Islamia’s Ordinance XV Para 14 Annexure XV – B, a candidate is required to secure 40 per cent marks in aggregate of Theory and Internal Assessment of each paper to pass the M.A.

M.A. Thesis is to be treated as a paper. All rules and regulations that apply to the M.A. papers will also be applicable to the M.A. Thesis. Students who fail in the M.A. Thesis will have to re-write and submit it in the following session.

Students must submit the hard as well as soft copy of all assignments to the office by the given deadline. Late submission will lead to deduction in marks. The Centre considers plagiarism a major violation of academic ethics. Students will be considered to have plagiarized if they write from sources without correct use of references.
or if they cut and paste from the internet without acknowledging the sources. Plagiarism in assignments and dissertation will attract penalty. Plagiarized work will not be accepted and no second chance of submission will be given.

**Conduct:**

- Students who come late to class will be marked absent.
- Mobile phones must be switched off before entering the class and the library.
- Going out of the class to receive calls is not allowed.
- Students must maintain silence in the library.
- Bags must be left on the shelf allotted for the same, before making use of the library. Students who do not adhere to this rule will be fined Rs. 100/-.
- Library books must be returned on time and in proper condition (students are advised to check books inside out before issuing them). Non-compliance will lead to penalty.
- Books can be issued from and returned to the library between 10:00 am – 1:00 pm and 2:00 – 5:00 pm from Monday to Thursday and between 10:00 am – 12:00 noon and 2:30 pm – 5:00 pm on Fridays.

**Award of Grades**

**Letter Grades and Grade Points**

- Students will be awarded letter grades on 10-Points Scale for each course on the basis of their performance in that course. The procedure for award of grades is as follows:
- All evaluations will be done in marks.
- The marks obtained by a student in the End Semester Examination and Internal Assessment in a theory/ laboratory course/ Field work/ Industrial Training/ Teaching Practice/ Project, as the case may be, will be added together. These combined marks would be converted to a 100-Point Scale. The rounding off (if required) will be done to the nearest integer.
- Letter grades will now be awarded for each course as per the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Range of Marks (M)#</th>
<th>Grade Point (G)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>M ≥ 90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>80 ≤ M &lt; 90</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>70 ≤ M &lt; 80</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>60 ≤ M &lt; 70</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>50 ≤ M &lt; 60</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>40 ≤ M &lt; 50</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>M &lt; 40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# M: marks obtained by a student on the 100-point scale
Division

Division will be awarded in the following manner [with maximum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 10 as base]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGPA</th>
<th>Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥ 8.5</td>
<td>I Division with Distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5 ≤ CGPA &lt; 8.5</td>
<td>I Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 ≤ CGPA &lt; 6.5</td>
<td>II Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 ≤ CGPA &lt; 5.5</td>
<td>Pass without Division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The world order is undergoing profound changes marked by unexpected turns. The optimism and certainties that followed the end of the Cold War have given way to fear of economic crisis and new conflicts. New issues dominate the global political and security agenda – globalization, terrorism, climate change, world financial crisis, demographic decline in Europe, Russia and Japan, popular upheavals in the Arab world, failing states, the spread of democracy, and the rise of new powers.

Change is inherent in an era marked by information revolution, mobile finance capital, rapid spread of ideas, and power shift. What kind of new order is emerging however is not certain. The Twentieth century world political structure was successively reconfigured as a result of two World Wars, Depression, creation of the United Nations, the end of colonialism and the Cold War, collapse of state socialism, the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and the spread of capitalism and democracy. The 21st century in its first decade has witnessed further transformation of world politics and institutions. While the US and its allies – Europe and Japan – remain the dominant core of the existing liberal capitalist order they face serious economic difficulty. Meanwhile, strong growth of China, India, Brazil and other rapidly modernising states is transforming the global distribution of power. The emerging powers – increasingly integrated into the global system – themselves face deep social and political tensions as a result of rapid domestic change and the impact of global forces. China’s assertive nationalism as its power grows and the discontent that grip several Islamic states are two key uncertainties. Governance, security, welfare and public policy making are deeply affected by the complex global processes underway and demand comprehensive understanding.

The Course will examine the nature of the changes underway in the world order, the long-term trends, and the emerging challenges to governance, peace and stability. It will introduce to the students the debates that best capture the nature and direction of the political and social changes. The aim is to foster a better understanding of the world political order as it transforms through the 21st century.

**Course Outline:**

I. Changing Nature of Power
II. Globalisation and Its Consequences
III. Ideology
IV. Environmental and Resource Conflicts
V. Changing face of Warfare
VI. Global Governance and Challenges for Public Policy
Readings:

I. Changing Nature of Power


II. Globalisation and Its Consequences

1. Thomas L Friedman (2006) (ed.), *The World is Flat: A Brief history of the Twenty-first Century*

III. Ideology

IV. Environmental and Resource Conflicts


V. Changing face of Warfare


VI. Global Governance and Challenges for Public Policy

The present paper introduces students to area studies. Having been introduced to thematic issues of conflicts in South Asia earlier in the programme, the present paper will give the students an opportunity to look into country specific conflicts. Since it is not possible to deal with all conflicts in all the countries of South Asia, the paper will focus on some major ones.

I. **India: Jammu & Kashmir; North-East**

II. **Pakistan: Sectarian Violence; Talibanization**

III. **Bangladesh: Religious Radicalism; Chittagong Hill Tracts**

IV. **Sri Lanka: Tamil-Sinhala Conflict, Peace Accords, Military Solutions**

V. **Nepal & Bhutan: Jan Andolan I & II; Transition to Democracy**

VI. **Afghanistan: Cold War Theatre, Rise of Taliban, Bonn and Post-Bonn Process**

**Readings:**

I. **India: Jammu & Kashmir; North-East**

   a. The Politics of Identity: Religious Community, Region and nation in Kashmiri Discourse (Chapter 5) pp. 210-258
II. **Pakistan: Sectarian Violence; Talibanization**


III. **Bangladesh: Religious Radicalism; Chittagong Hill Tracts**


IV. **Sri Lanka: Tamil-Sinhala Conflict, Peace Accords, Military Solutions**


V. **Nepal & Bhutan: Jan Andolan I & II; Transition to Democracy**


VI. Afghanistan: Cold War Theatre, Rise of Taliban, Bonn and Post-Bonn Process

   b. Chapter 7, 9/11 and the War on Terrorism, pp. 83-94
This paper will provide students with an understanding of the legal framework for humanitarian protection. It will dwell on the principles of humanitarian action under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in order to lay down the parameters of humanitarian protection. The paper focuses on practical aspects of humanitarian protection and discusses the roles and responsibilities of actors. The paper identifies the legal and operational challenges to humanitarian protection activities. Within the framework of civilian protection, the paper looks at special categories such as refugees and internally displaced persons.

Course Outline:

I. Parameters of humanitarian protection under International Humanitarian Law.
II. Roles and responsibilities of states, international organizations, NGOs and the ICRC in protection.
III. Legal and operational challenges facing protection activities.
IV. Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons.

Readings:

I. **Parameters of Humanitarian Protection under International Humanitarian Law (IHL)**


II. **Roles and Responsibilities of States, International Organizations, NGOs and the ICRC in Protection**


III. **Legal and Operational Challenges facing Protection Activities**


IV. Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons


Most nationalisms, whether religious, linguistic or ethnic, seek to conjure a state for the nationals so defined, thus giving birth to the doctrine of ‘nation-state’. However, in recent years, the doctrine of nation-state has increasingly come to be interrogated as a hegemonic idea by minority rights activists and theorists of multi-culturalism and pluralism. This paper examines the relationship between individuals, cultural communities and states in the modern age and the issues emerging thereof. It hopes to equip students with the conceptual kit critical to comprehend identity mobilizations, ethnic strifes, nationality movements, minority group aspirations as also the emerging concerns of minorities within minorities.

Course Outline:

I. Nations and Nationalism: Theories and Concepts, The Emergence of Nation-states and the Principle of Self-Determination
II. Multiculturalism, Pluralism and the Politics of Recognition

Readings:

I. **Nations and Nationalism: Theories and Concepts, The Emergence of Nation-states and the Principle of Self-Determination**

4. Tilly, Charles (1975), *The Formation of National-States in Western Europe*

II. **Multiculturalism, Pluralism and the Politics of Recognition**

III. Minority Identities and Rights, Individual Rights vs Group Rights, Evolution of Minority Rights in India, Policies of Affirmative Action and the Question of Minorities within Minorities

2. Laponce, J.A (1960), Protection of Minority Groups, University of California press
9. Report of the Prime Minister’s High Level Committee (Sachar Committee) (2006)
Women are uniquely affected by conflict, violence and war. The present paper explores the interface between gender and conflict on the one hand and between gender and peace-building on the other by looking at cases from within South Asia and elsewhere. It specifically focuses on the multiple identities that women have in situations of conflict and peace viz. victims, perpetrators and peacebuilders. In violent conflict situations, women’s bodies become the marker for expression of hatred and revenge. Women can also be perpetrators and active participants in conflicts in the form of combatants and suicide bombers. As actors in peace-building, women can be facilitators for conflict resolution and reconciliation.

Course Outline:

I. Gender: Conceptions, Notions and Multiple Identities in Conflict Situations
II. Gender and impact of armed conflict & violence
III. Gender and active participation in conflict
IV. Gender and actors in peace-building

Reading List:

2. Ava Darshan Shrestha & Rita Thapa (eds.) (2007); The Impact of Armed Conflicts on Women in South Asia; New Delhi: Manohar & Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Colombo
5. Radhika Coomaraswamy & Dilrukshi Fonseka (eds.) (2004); Peace Work: Women, Armed Conflict & Negotiation; New Delhi: Women Unlimited
6. Caroline O N Moser & Fiona C Clark (eds.) (2001); Victims, Perpetrators or Actors? Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence; New Delhi: Kali for Women
8. Inger Skjelsbaek & Dam Smith (eds.) (2001); Gender, Peace and Conflict; Oslo: International Peace Research Institute & New Delhi: Sage Publications
PAPER – 121: M.A. THESIS

Guidelines

- Students should choose a theme - the theme should be relevant to the field of peace and conflict and should possibly be an area of expertise of one of the faculty members.
- Once the theme is decided, the student should work on a research proposal.

The research proposal:

- A research proposal should be submitted by January 31, 2012. Please keep the deadline in mind as the proposal will be evaluated. The proposal should not be more than 10 pages (A4 size) long - Arial 12 point, Double-spaced with single space after each paragraph. It should comprise of these sections:
  1. Introduction (Problem to be investigated and Rationale – lay out your theme and describe the reasons for choosing the theme)
  2. Objectives
  3. Hypothesis
  4. Research questions
  5. Methodology
  6. Time Plan
  7. Significance of the study

Dissertation specifications:

- The dissertation should be of 20,000 words of research work plus at least 10 pages of bibliography (A4 size pages).
- All pages to be numbered (numbering will start from introduction page and not before that).
- Font – Times New Roman, 12 point, 1.5 spaced
- Single space after each paragraph
- The dissertation should be divided into chapters – 5 chapters including introduction and conclusion.
- The cover page (should be hard bound and covered with cellophane sheet) - theme of dissertation on top centre, in the middle or lower down names of supervisor (left side) and student (right side – Submitted by); the lowest part of the cover page should have the name of the centre and the university.
- The first page after the hard bound cover will be a repeat of the cover page.
- The second page should show the chapter scheme along with the page numbers. The page after will be the introduction page.
- Footnotes are a must. Please follow the style mentioned below for the footnotes and the bibliography.
When referencing a source for the first time, provide all the information to enable the reader to locate the source.

For books, use the following format:

- Author (first name first or initial and then surname)
- if edited then (ed.) followed by a comma
- title of the book in italics followed by a comma (use minimum capitalisation for publication titles)
- publishers name followed by a comma
- place of publication followed by a comma
- year followed by a comma
- page number
- end with a full stop.

For book articles, use the following format:

- Author of the article (first name first or initial and then surname) followed by a comma
- title of the article (use minimal capitalisation for titles) between single quotation marks followed by a comma
- in (in case of book article but not if it is a journal article)
- name of the author of the book – first name first or initial and then surname
- then (ed.) for edited volumes
- name of book in italics followed by a comma
- publishers name followed by a comma
- place of publication followed by a comma
- year followed by a comma
- Page number
- end with a full stop.

For journal articles, use the following format:

- Author of the article (first name first or initial and then surname) followed by a comma
- title of the article (use minimal capitalisation for titles) between single quotation marks followed by a comma
- name of journal in italics followed by a comma
- volume no. (Vol. 3) followed by a comma
- number (No. 2) followed by a comma
- Fall/August (month) followed by year, followed by a comma
- Page number
- end with a full stop.
Evaluation process:

- Total marks – 100 [Division of marks: 10 marks – proposal, 25 marks – viva-voce, and 65 marks – thesis].
- One Seminar Presentation to be made in the first week of April 2012. The Seminar Presentation should be of 20 minutes plus 10 minutes of discussion / comments / questions / clarifications etc. (Total 30 minutes)
- All Seminar Presentations will be notified a week earlier.
- Dissertation to be submitted not later than April 20, 2012. Students who submit their dissertation late will be penalized for the same.
- Students must report periodically to their supervisors on the progress of their dissertation. Between the months of February and last week of March 2012, students must have shown all their chapters to their supervisors and sought their feedback on the same.