Course Title : Basics of Arabic Language
Course Teacher : Aftab Ahmad
Course Duration : One Semester
Instruction Method : Lectures
Evaluation Method : Mid-Term Test and Final Exam

Unit -1: Arabic Alphabets, Vowels, forming of words, Types of Noun derived from Verbs, Gender, Cases, Subject & Predicate, Preposition, Possessive Demonstrative and Relative Pronouns, Particles of Interrogations, Negation and reply.

Unit- 2: Basic Arabic Grammar (the construct state, the Noun Qualified, Adjective, Dual, Plural, Past Tense, Present/ Future Tense, Imperative Verb, Negative imperative Verb) etc.

Unit- 3: Reading of the Text from the Book “Al Qiraatul Wadiha” Part -1 by Wahiduz Zaman Keranwi (Chapter 1-5).

Unit- 4: (A) Translation of simple sentences: Arabic into English & vice versa. (B) Conversation related to daily life.

Recommended Books:
3. Faynan: Prof. Rafi el- Imad: The Essential Arabic, Goodword Books, New Delhi, 2004
4. Khan, Habibullah & Farooqi, Zubair Ahmad, Teach Yourself Arabic, New Delhi
5. Keranwi, Wahiduz Zaman “Al Qiraatul Wadiha” Part -1
M. Phil Course for 11nd Semester

Course Title : Functional Arabic
Course Teacher : Aftab Ahmad
Course Duration : One Semester
Instruction Method : Lectures
Evaluation Method : Mid-Term Test and Final Exam

Unit: 1 Grammar

(a) Words similar to verb (Huruf Mushabbah bil fail).
(b) Negative Verbs (Afaal-e- Naqisa).
(c) Subject
(d) Object
(e) Noun of Comparison (Ism Tafzeel).

Unit: 2 Text

Reading of the text from the Book “Al Qiraatul Wadiha” Part -2nd by Wahiduz Zaman Keranwi (Chapter1-10).

Unit: 3 Translation

(a) A general introduction to the art of Translation.
(b) Translation of selected materials from Arabic and English newspapers on variety of subjects. (Political, Economic and Social).

Unit: 4 Essay and Composition

- Letter & Application writing (Personal/ official and commercial)

Recommended Books:


3. Faynan: Prof. Rafi el- Imad: The Essential Arabic, Goodword Books, New Delhi, 2004
4. Khan, Habibullah & Farooqi, Zubair Ahmad, *Teach Yourself Arabic*, New Delhi

5. Keranwi, Wahiduz Zaman “*Al Qiraatul Wadiha*” Part -1

*(THE END)*
Course for M. Phil

Social Demography, Migration and Development in the Gulf Region

Introduction

This course seeks to offer the students about socio-economic and demographic profile of the Gulf region. This is an important aspect which is supposed to be known to those who are interested for making research in the area of the social demographic issues, population, HRD, migration, etc. in this region. It also provides a broad perspective which would be effective in order to understand the dynamics of population and development taking place in this region.

UNIT – I

Social Demography: Conceptual Framework

Nature, Scope and Objectives of Social Demography
Relations with Other Social Science Disciplines

Major Demographic Theories

Malthusian Theory, Demographic Transition Theory, Marxian Theory, Neo-Malthusian Theory, Boserup and Simon’s Theory and their Relevance in Gulf countries.
Islamic Approach to Population and Family Planning

UNIT-II

Socio-Demographic and Economic Profile

Population Size, Growth Patterns and Projections
Age Structure and Sex Composition of Population
Literacy and Educational Levels-Gender Variations
Ethnic composition of Population-Tribalism, Sectarianism, Regionalism, etc.

Economic Characteristics

Urbanization Process Dispersion and Concentration in the Gulf Countries
UNIT-III

Mobility and Migration

Patterns and Trends of Current Migration
Immigration from Non-Gulf Arab
Immigration from South Asian
South East Asian Migrants
Female Migrant Workers
Migration Policy of the Gulf States

UNIT – IV

Human Resource Planning and Development
Human Resource Development-Concepts and Indicators
Status of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) With Reference to Women Empowerment, Education levels, Health Care and Access to ICT Issues for Development in Higher Education and Institutions.
Course Syllabi for M.Phil Programme
Centre for West Asian Studies
Jamia Millia Islamia

COURSE TITLE    : History and Culture of Saudi Arabia
COURSE CODE          :
COURSE TEACHER : Dr Hemayun Akhtar Nazmi
Course Duration : One Semester
Semester : IInd
Instruction Method : Lectures & Tutorials

Course Description & Objective:

When the modern Kingdom (Saudi Arabia) was established in 1932, the Arabian Peninsula was an agricultural society based on date exports and pilgrims coming to Makkah and Madinah. The discovery of oil 1938 completely change Economic and social scenario of the people of the kingdom. Soon after World War II, oil revenue brings the funds to build a basic infrastructure of roads, airports, seaports, schools and Hospitals. In 1970, Saudi Arabia introduced the first five-year development plans to build a modern infrastructure. Today, the Kingdom offers a highly developed infrastructure to support economic growth and investment, free public education and health care systems for all citizens, world-class research and health care facilities and an extensive social services program. Saudi Arabia has also implemented a number measures to encourage political participation, promote economic growth, increase foreign investment and expand employment opportunities. The Kingdom has been updating and modernizing its academic curricula and monitoring its religious schools. The social changes resulting from government-sponsored development projects helped to create a new class of Saudi professionals and technocrats. These men comprised an urbanbased , Western-educated elite that emerged from both the traditional merchant class and low-status families. The technocrats have had responsibility for implementing the country's economic development programs. The objective of this course is to familiarise the students about the Kingdom which help them to do reach on kingdom.

This course is divided into five sections. First three section will deal the various developments occurred since the inception of the Modern Saudi Arabia. The second section of this course will deal the various social changes occurred in Saudi Arabia.

Evaluation Method and Grading: Total 100 Marks:
Term Paper 10 marks,
Term Paper Presentation 5 marks,
Book Review 5 marks
Class Participation 5 marks
Final Exam 75 marks
I. Development of the Modern Saudi Arabia
   History of Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud (Ibn Saud), Geography, Economy, Religion and Ethnicity, Education, Legal System and Civil rights, Political system etc.

II. Development of the Modern Saudi Arabia
   The Saud family and the rise of the Wahhabis, Creation of Modern Saudi Arabia, Suppression of the Ikhwan, Discovery of oil, King Saud, King Faisal, King Khalid, Riots and disturbances, Saudi Peace initiative, King Fahd and King Abdullah

III. Development of the Modern Saudi Arabia
   Judicial System, Educational Development, Social and Cultural development, Women Empowerment?. Various developments plans

IV. Cultural Changes in Saudi Arabia
   Traditional Islamic Culture, Extended Family Roles and Modernization, the Impact of Islam on Traditional Culture, Islam as Political ideology, extended Family Roles, Patriarchal Tradition, Endogamy, Polygamy, Gender Role, impact of modernization on Saudi Culture and Saudi Family.

V. Social changes in Saudi Arabia
   Social Custom, Cuisine, dress, rites of passage, holidays and communication and Mass media, Social Life, rites of passage, Mawlid (Mawlid), Marriage (Irs or Zawaj) Traditional arrange marriages, Modern Marriage, etc Arabic language and Saudi Culture, The evolutions of Mass communications

Essential Readings:

17. Wolfe, Michael, *One Thousand Roads to Mecca: Ten Centuries of Travelers Writing About the Muslim Pilgrimage*, NYC, Grove Press, 1999,

Articles

Course Syllabi for M.Phil Programme  
Centre for West Asian Studies  
Jamia Millia Islamia

**COURSE TITLE** : Religion, Culture and Society in West Asia  
**COURSE CODE** :  
**COURSE TEACHER** : Dr Hemayun Akhtar Nazmi  
**Course Duration** : One Semester  
**Semester** : 1st  
**Instruction Method** : Lectures & Tutorials

**Course Description & Objective:**  
This course offers a panoramic survey of the Islamic societies of the West Asia from its origin to the present day. It will deal with the history and expansion of Islam, both as a world religion and civilization, from its birth in the Arabian peninsula in the seventh century to its subsequent spread to other parts of the world. Issues of religious practices, political governance and movements, gender, social relations and cultural norms will be explored in relation to a number of Islamic societies in the region.

**Evaluation Method and Grading:**  
Total 100 Marks:  
Term Paper 10 marks,  
Term Paper Presentation 5 marks,  
Book Review 5 marks  
Class Participation 5 marks  
Final Exam 75 marks

**Course Content:**

I. **Introduction to the Religion, Culture and Society in West Asia**  
Historical Narrative of the Region, Social and Cultural Setting, Various approaches to the Religion, Relationship between religion and Culture, cross-cultural interpretation and the treatment of common problems and themes within religious traditions

II. **World Religions in History**  
Historical relations of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, with emphasis on the traditions. Origin and Dimensions of Islam, Basic Concept, Features, Sects, School of Laws.

III. **Impact of Islam**  
Impact of Islam on Arab Social Structure, Social Security, Slavery, Women’s right, Islamic marital jurisprudence, Language, Custom, Ethnicity

IV. **Islam in India**  
History of Islam in India, Early interactions between India and Arabs. Prominent Literary works in Abbasi Period mainly translation of Sanskrit work into Arabic,

V. **Contemporary Religious Thought.**  
Islamic Fundamentalism and Sectarian Violence, Religious and social thinkers across the WANA region like Taha Hussain, Naguib Magfiooz etc. Indian Religious thinkers and authors like shah Waliullah and Ali Mai Nadvi etc.
Essential Readings:

13. F. Halliday, Arab Resources: The Transformation of a Society (George Town University, 1983).
25. Kemal H. Katrpat, Political & Social Thought in the Contemporary Middle East (New York: 1967)
27. Jack H., Thompson & Robert D. Rei Schauer (Eds.), Modernization of the Arab World (Princeton-1966)

Articles:
33. James A. Bill, Class Analysis and the Dialectics of Modernization in the Middle east” IJMES, 3 October 1972, pp.417-34.
35. James, A.Bill, :Class Analysis and the Dialectics of Modernization. in the Middle East JIMES, 3 October 1972, pp.417-34.
Course Title: \textbf{ISLAMIC FINANCE IN WEST ASIA}
Course Teacher: Javed Ahmad Khan
Method of Teaching: Lectures, Discussions and Presentations.
Duration: One Semester Course (About 30 Lectures of one hour each)

\textbf{Objective:} This course aims to focus on the development of Islamic Economics and Finance as an emerging academic discipline in West Asia and outside that region. While covering both the theoretical as well as the practical aspects, this course in particular covers the nature of expansion of Islamic financial market in the Arab Gulf region.

\textbf{Unit 1} \textit{Islamic Economics and Finance: Evolution and Expansion}
Economics and Finance in Islamic Framework; Islamic Critique of other Economic System; Development in Islamic Economics since middle of 20\textsuperscript{th} century

\textbf{Unit 2} \textit{Teachings and Researches in Islamic Economics & Finance}
Major Thinkers and Theoretical Settings; Current Teaching and Researches in the Arab World; Critique of the current Islamic Economics and Finance

\textbf{Unit 3} \textit{Islamic Banking and Finance: Practice and Progress}
Islamic Concept of Money and Profit, Differences between Islamic and Conventional Banks: Excessive volumes of debt and speculation based on securitized debts Risk-sharing as opposed to Risk–Shifting, One to one correspondence between real and financial sectors, Current issues in Islamic Banking Finance: Monetary management without interest bearing debts.

\textbf{Unit 4} \textit{Experiment of Islamic Banking in the Gulf States}
Impact of Post-Oil Era, Islamic Modes of Finance, Equity based financial instruments, Debt-based financial instruments; Innovations in Islamic financings, \textit{takaful}, \textit{sukuk} and \textit{Tawarruq}

\textbf{Unit 5} \textit{Institutional Developments}
Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Islamic Economics Institute (Jeddah), Accounting and Auditing Organization of Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), International Islamic Financial Market (IIFM), International Islamic \textit{Fiqh} Academy
Suggested Readings:

Course Title: WEST ASIAN ECONOMICS
Course Teacher: Javed Ahmad Khan
Instruction Method: Lectures, Seminars and Tutorials
Course Duration: One Semester (about 30 Lectures)

Objective: This course aims to introduce the basic features as well as the emerging economic trends and ideas in West Asia while taking into account the issues related to development and underdevelopments in the region, the impact of the trade liberalization including the main features of India-West Asia economic relations since 1970s.

COURSE CONTENT:

Unit-1 West Asian Economies

1. Main Features of the Economies; Oil & Non-Oil Sectors
2. The Problems of Development and Underdevelopment in West Asia
3. Growing Population, Unemployment and Dependence on Foreign Labors

Unit-2 Oil-based West Asian Economies

1. Hydrocarbon Resources in West Asia
2. The Gulf’s Energy in Global Energy Market
3. Role of OPEC & OAPEC

Unit-3 Oil Revenues and Its Impact On West Asia

1. Remittances, Aids and Tourism
2. Regional Diversification of Funds
3. Foreign Participation in Energy Sector

Unit-4 Regional Economic Integration

1. Economic and Financial Integration: Basic Issues
2. West Asia and Other Regions
3. GCC and Rest of World

Unit-5 India West Asia Economic Linkages Since 1970s

1. Emerging Trends in India-West Asia Economic Relations Since 1990s
2. Energy Cooperation and Investments
3. Role of Indian Expatriates in the Gulf region
Course Title             :           Conflict and Peace in West Asia
Course Code              :           MP
Course Teacher :           Dr. Rafiullah Azmi
Course Duration :           One Semester
Semester                     :           IInd
Instruction Method :           Lectures & Tutorials

Course Description & Objective: Conflict, wars, insecurity and consequently lack of peace has become an endemic feature of the West Asia since its emergence as a significant factor in the World Affairs. The region is regarded as the most unstable, volatile and conflict ridden region because it has witnessed many wars and armed conflicts involving both state and non-state actors, regional and extra-regional powers. There are various flash points and fault line which generates conflict and turmoil leading towards war, insecurity and absence of peace. Given this perspective, this course has been designed to make students familiar with various kinds of conflicts afflicting the West Asian region. It also aims to provide a theoretical paradigm to understand the nature of conflicts and approaches to the management of the conflicts by transforming or containing it, and if possible by resolving it.

Evaluation Method and Grading: Total 100 Marks: Term Paper 10 marks, Term Paper Presentation 5 marks, Book Review 5 marks & Class Participation 5 marks

Unit I: Introduction & Theoretical Framework

- Meaning, nature and typology of conflict
- Evolution of conflict and conflict resolution as a discipline of study
- Theories and approaches to the study of conflict & conflict management
- Theories of Peace/Democratic Peace theory
- Track II and Multi-track diplomacy
- Third Party Mediation

Unit II: Ideological & Identity Conflicts in West Asia

- Ideological conflict: Zionism & Arab-Israel conflict
- Various peace process and plans to resolve the Israel-Palestine conflict
• Role of the Civil society movements and the NGOs: Peace Now and others
• Islamists vs Secular: Egypt & Turkey
• Iraq: Sectarian (Shia-Sunni), and ethnic dimension (Kurdish Issue)
• Kurdish Question: Inter-state Dimension

Unit III: Territorial Conflicts in West Asia

• Cyprus Issue Between Turkey and Greece
• Initiatives to resolve Cyprus Issue
• Dispute over three islands between Iran and the UAE
• Between Bahrain & Iran
• Between Saudi Arabia and the UAE
• Between Bahrain & Qatar
• Between Saudi Arabia and Yemen

Unit IV: Conflicts over Natural Resources

• Between Kuwait and Iraq over oil
• Among Israel and Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinian territories over Jordan River
• Between Turkey, Syria and Iraq Over Euphrates & Tigris rivers
• Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan over Nile River

Unit V: Conflicts due to Nature of Govt. & External Intervention

• Question of popular legitimacy of the government
• The Issue of democratization
• Recent Uprising: Tunisia, Egypt, Bahrain, Syria, Yemen
• Invasion of Iraq, Intervention in Libya
Essential Readings:

- **Mamdani, Mahmood**, *Good Muslim, Bad Muslim- An African Perspective*, Columbia University, *Lockman, Zachary*, *Contending Visions of the Middle East: the History and Politics of Orientalism*
- **Said, Edward**, *The Orientalism*

Suggested Readings:

(A)Books

- **Lewis, Bernard**, *Shaping of the Modern Middle East*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1994
- Hamas, Gregory, with Todd M. Ferry, *The Palestine-Israel Conflict: A Basic Introduction* (CWAS)
- Houston, Christopher, *Islam, Kurds and the Turkish Nation State* (New York: OUP, 2001)
(B) Articles

- **Leenders, Reinoud**, Regional Conflict Formations: Is the Middle East Next?” *Third World Quarterly*, vol. 28 (5), 2007, pp. 959-982
- **Sprecher, Christopher & Karl Derouen JR.**, “The Domestic Determinants of Foreign Policy Behaviour in Middle Eastern Enduring Rivals, 1948-1998”, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, vol. 1, 2005, 121-141
- **Soli, Mirjam E. et al.**, “Why is there so Much conflict in the Middle East?”, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, vol. 49(1), Feb. 2005, pp. 141-165
Course Title: Modern History of West Asia
Course No.: MP 1.7
Course Teacher: Rafiullah Azmi
Semester: 1st
Course Duration: One Semester
Instruction Method: Lectures & Tutorials

Course Description & Objective: The West Asia had always been and continues to be an area of vital importance from geo-strategic, political, religious, and cultural perspectives. The discovery of the oil in the 1st decade of the 20th century further enhanced its significance. West Asia, which is also known as the cradle of many civilizations in the past, is being dominantly imagined through many negative features. This course treats the emergence of the modern West Asia roughly from the late 18th century to the 1979 Islamic Revolution of Iran. It deals with the encounter of the West Asia with the growing and expansionist Europe, its consequences upon the region and attempts to cope with that challenges culminating in the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979. The approach of the course is not chronological or political history, rather it would be thematic. Thus the course aims to familiarise the students with major ideologies and forces which had played important role in the evolution and shaping of history of the West Asia. In this respect, role of the faiths, encounter with the West, emergence of the nationalism, Zionism, creation of Israel and petroleum factors are the most notable.

Evaluation Method and Grading: Total 100 Marks: Term Paper 10 marks, Term Paper Presentation 5 marks, Book Review 5 marks & Class Participation 5 marks

Unit I: Terms, Concepts & Approaches to History
- Terms: Middle East, Near East, West Asia
- Concepts: Orientalism & Construction of Identity
- Approaches to History

Unit II: Encounter with Europe
- Rise and Decline of the Ottoman Empire
- Napoleon Invasion of Egypt (1798) and Its Impact
- Emergence of Mohd. Ali Pahsa & his reforms
- Rivalry Among European Powers for Spheres of Influence
- Growing Presence of the British on the Gulf’s coast
- British Involvement in Hejaz
- Emergence of the British as the Dominant Power

Unit III: West Asia and the World War I

- Ottoman-German Alliance Alliance (1914)
- Revolt by Sharief Husain of Mecca against the Ottomans
- Balfour Declaration & Sykes-Picot Agreement
- Disintegration of the Ottoman Empire
- Post World War I Settlements: Treaties
- British & French Mandates
- Creation of New Nation-States
- Independent Struggles

Unit IV: Emergence of Ideologies

- Nationalism: Arab, Iranian and Turkish
- Pan-Islamism: Afghani to Khomeini
- Evolution of Zionism
- Bathism/Socialism
- Wahabism/ Salafism

Unit V: Disputes, Conflicts and Wars

- Territorial Disputes
- Arab-Israel Disputes & Wars
- Iran-Iraq War
- Ethnic Conflict
- Sectarian Conflict
Essential Readings:

(A) Encyclopedias

- *Middle East & North Africa*, Europa Publication (CWAS)

(B) Books

- **Mamdani, Mahmood**, *Good Muslim, Bad Muslim- An African Perspective*, Columbia University,
- **Lockman, Zachary**, *Contending Visions of the Middle East: the History and Politics of Orientalism*
- **Catherwood, Christopher**, *A Brief History of the Middle East*, Robinson, London, 2006
- **Pappe, Ilan**, *The Modern Middle East*, Abingdon, Routledge, 20005, (CWAS)
- **Milton-Edwards, Beverley**, *Contemporary Politics in the Middle East*, 2006, Polity Press, USA (CWAS)
- **Lewis, Bernard**, *Shaping of the Modern Middle East*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1994
- **---------------------, History of the Arabs**
o Azmi, Rafiullah, *Conflict in the Gulf: British Quest for Domination and Ottoman Response*, Delhi, Academic Excellence, 2004 (CWAS)
o Carr, E. H., *What is History?* JMI Lib
o Said, Edward, *The Orientalism*

Suggested Readings:

o Choueiri, Youssef M, *Companion to the History of the Middle East*, Blackwell Publishing, 2005 (CWAS)
o Gallagher, Nancy Elizabeth (Ed.), *Approaches to the History of the Middle East*, *Interviews with Leading Middle East Historians*. Reading, Garnet, 1995
o Cannadine, D., *What is History Now?* JMI Lib.
o John, Tosh, *Why History Matters?*
o Said, Edward, *the Politics of Dispossession, the Struggle for Palestinian Self-Determination*
  o -------------------------------, *Culture and Imperialism*
  o Imber, Colin, *The Ottoman Empire, 1300-1650, the Structure of Power*, New York: Palgrave, 2002, Read Full Book, (CWAS)


o Fitzsimons, M.A.  *Empire by Treaty: Britain in the Middle East in the 20th Century*, University of North Dane Press, Indiana, 1964


o ---------.  *Arab –Turkish Relations and the Emergence of Arab Nationalism*, Beirut.1958

o Hamas, Gregory, with Todd M. Ferry,  *The Palestine-Israel Conflict: A Basic Introduction* (CWAS)

o Milton-Edwards, Beverley,  *The Israel-Palestinian Conflict: A People’s War*, Routledge, 2009 (CWAS)


o Hirst, David,  *the Gun and the Olive Branch: The Roots of Violence in the Middle East*, London: Faber and Faber, 1984 (See for Theodore Herzl’s policy of uprooting Palestinians)


o Hiro, Dilip,  *Blood of Earth-the Battle for the World Vanishing Oil Resources*, Penguin, New Delhi,


o Venn, Fiona,  *the Oil Crisis, New Deal and Oil Diplomacy in the 20th Century*,

o -----------------,  *the Anglo-American Oil War: International Politics and the Struggle for Foreign Petroleum, 1912-1945*, IB Tauris, March 2008,
- Pappe, Ilan, The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine, Oxford: One World Publications,
- , A History of Modern Palestine: One Land, Two Peoples, Cambridge University Press, Distributed by Foundation Books,
- (ed), the Israel/Palestine Question: A Reader, Routledge 2008, 2nd edn.,
- Ilan, Pappe, & Moshe, Maoz: A History from Within
Course Title : Politics and Foreign Policy of Turkey
Course No : MP
Course Teacher : Rafiullah Azmi
Semester : II
Course Duration : One Semester
Instruction Method : Lectures and Tutorials

Course Description & Objective: Turkey is one of the important country of the West Asia and its location at the crossroad of Asia and Europe adds to its significance. Momentous transformation of Turkey in the contemporary period has made it one of the important power in the West Asian region. The course would delineate the causes of political transformation of Turkey from an authoritarian political dispensation under single party rule (Republican People Party) to the experiment of multiparty democracy, era of coalition politics and finally to the formation of a government by a pro-Islamic party-the AKP. However, the most notable change in the domestic politics is that it has become more plural and accommodative of the diverse perspective. Islam which was considered anathema in the Turkish politics has become an integral part of it. Thus this course intends to make students familiar with the changing dynamics of politics in Turkey since its emergence as a modern nation-state, which has close bearing upon her foreign policy as well. The course has been designed with the underlying assumption that foreign policy of any country is the extension of the domestic politics.

Evaluation Method and Grading: Total 100 Marks: Term Paper 10 marks, Term Paper Presentation 5 marks, Book Review 5 marks & Class Participation 5 marks

Unit I: From Empire to The Nation-State

- Rise of the Ottoman Empire
- Encounter with the Europe
- Tanzimat and 1876 Constitution
- Emergence of Abdul Hamid II
- The Young Turks
- Turkish War of Independence
- End of the Ottoman Empire
Unit II: Turkish Republic towards Modernization:

- Emergence of Modern Turkey
- Atatürk’s Vision of Modern Turkey
- Atatürk’s Secularisation and Modernisation Drive
- One Party Rule
- Atatürk’s Reforms and Consequences
- Turkish Nationalism- Homogenisation Framework
- Foreign policy during Atatürk

Unit III: Turkish Experiments with Democracy:

- From Single Party to Multiparty
- Coalition Governments and Political Instability
- Trends towards Islamic Revivalism
- Military as Watchdog of Secularism: Coups (1960, 71, 80)
- Turgut Özal and Emerging Political and Economic Trends

Unit IV: Islamists in Turkish Politics:

- Roots of Islamic Revivalism
- Erbakan’s & Ist. Islamist-led Coalition Government
- Coup by Military Memorandum(1997)
- Formation of the AKP Government
- Constitutional Amendments
- Marginalisation of Turkish Armed Forces
- Transformation of Turkey

Unit V: Turkey and the World:

- Geo-Political Environment
- Turkey & NATO
- Turkey-US Relationship
- Turkey- Israel Relationship
- Turkish & the EU
- Turkey & the Arab world
- Turkey – Central Asia & Iran
Essential Readings:

- **Fromkin, David**, *A Peace to End all Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East*. Owl Books, Paperback 2001
- **Quataert, Donald**, *The Ottoman Empire, 1700-1922*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000

Suggested Readings:

- **Ahmad, Feroz**, *The Young Turks*. Oxford University Press, 1969.


o ----------- *Political Islam in Turkey.* New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2006


o Robins, Phillip, *Turkish Foreign Policy since the Cold War.* London, C. Hurst, 2002.


o Yilmaz, Bahri, *Challenges to Turkey: The New Role of Turkey in International Politics since the Dissolution of the Soviet Union.* New York, NY, St Martin’s press, 2006.

o Imber, Colin, *The Ottoman Empire, 1300-1650, the Structure of Power,* New York: Palgrave, 2002 , Read Full Book, (CWAS)


o Kedouri, E., *England and the Middle East: the Destruction of the Ottoman Empire, 1914-1921*

Historically speaking, the Gulf region had the distinction of being cradle of civilization as various civilizations flourished at various times in the history of mankind. In modern and contemporary era, the Gulf region continues to be an area of tremendous strategic, political, economic and cultural importance not only to us but for the whole world. However, it owes extraordinary significance for the US to maintain its supremacy due to its being the repository of energy resources & strategic location. Traditionally, the US followed the policy of maintaining the political status quo in the region which became synonymous with the maintenance of the Gulf security. However, in the post 9/11 era the US has abandoned its traditional policy of maintaining stability under the influence of Neo-conservatives who forcefully argue for the use of the military force to change the regime and even for destabilisation. In this course, we will highlight significance of the Gulf for the US, its policies to safeguard its interests and its consequences.

### Introduction

- Physical Features, Geographical Terms and Concepts: Shatt al-Arab, Strait of Hormuz, etc.
- Natural Resources, Demographic Composition and Trends
- Politics of Naming: Persian Gulf VS Arabian Gulf

### Significance of the Gulf for the US

- Economic Significance of the Gulf for the US
- Role of the Oil
- Strategic significance of the Gulf for the US

### US Policy towards the Gulf in the Cold War Era

An Overview of Evolution US Foreign Policy
A. Beginning of the US Involvement in the Gulf

- President Roosevelt and King Abdul Aziz Meeting (1945)
- The Eisenhower Doctrine
- The Carter Doctrine

B. Emergence of the US as the ‘Guardian’ of the Gulf Security

- Seeds of the Conflict and Instability from the British Legacy
- Twin Pillar Security Structure- Pivotal Role of Iran and Saudi Arabia
- Iranian Islamic Revolution and its Ramifications
- The Gulf War I- (Iran-Iraq War)
- Emergence of Bahrain as the US Military Base- 5th Fleet –CENTCOM

The US Policy towards the Gulf in the Post- Cold War Era

- The Gulf War II (Occupation of Kuwait and Its Liberation)
- Dual Containment Policy of the US
- Emergence of Saudi Arabia as the US military Base

The US policy towards the Gulf in the Post 9/11 Era

- The Neo-cons Agenda and Design for the Region
- The Bush Doctrine
- The War Against Terror
- The US Invasion of Iraq and its Implications
- Emergence of Qatar as the US Military Base
- Towards Pax-Americana?
- Escalation of Confrontation Between Iran and the US
- Challenges from Other Powers- Russia and China
- Growing Indo-Us Strategic Ties and Implications for India and the Gulf

Suggested Readings:
4. Azmi, Rafiullah, Conflict in the Gulf: British Quest for Domination and the Ottoman Response, Delhi: Academic Excellence, 2004
18. Fisk, Robert, *the Great War for Civilisation, the Conquest of the Middle East*, 2005
20. Gareau, Frederick H., *State Terrorism and the US: From Counterinsurgency to the War on Terrorism*, Clarity Press, INC
43. Pappe, Ilan. The Modern Middle East, Abingdon, Routledge, 20005.
44. Pauly, Robert J, JR, US Foreign Policy and the Persian Gulf: Safeguarding American Interests, Ashgate Publishing Ltd. 2005
45. Petras, James, the Power of Israel in the US ( very critical about Israeli lobby & US foreign policy in the US)
46. Polk, William R. Understanding Iraq: The Whole Sweep of Iraqi History from Genghis Khan’s Mongols to the Ottoman Turks to the British Mandate to the American Occupation. N ey York, Haper-Collins, 2005
48. Rogers, Paul, Iraq and the War on Terror, Twelve months of Insurgency, I.B. Tauris 2004
53. Simons, Geoff, the Future of Iraq: US Policy in Reshaping the Middle East, Viva books, Delhi, 2006
54. Stoff, Michael B., Oil War, And American Security: The Search for A National Policy on Foreign Oil, 1941-1947, New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press
55. Wright, Steven, The United States and the Persian Gulf Security: the Foundation of the War on Terror, Durham Middle East Monograph Series, July 2007
60. Spiders’s Web: the Secret of History of How the White House Illegally Armed Iraq, 1993 (available in IDSA 327.730567 FRI)
Course Title               :  US and Major Powers in West Asia
Course No  :  MP
Course Teacher :  Rafiullah Azmi
Semester  :  IInd
Course Duration :  One Semester
Instruction Method :  Lectures, and Tutorials

**Course Description & Objective:** Historically speaking, the West Asian region had the distinction of being cradle of civilization as many civilizations flourished at various times in the history of mankind. In modern and contemporary era, the West Asian region continues to be an area of tremendous strategic, political, economic and cultural importance not only to us but for the whole world. However, it owes extraordinary significance for the US and other major and emerging powers like China and India due to its being the repository of energy resources & strategic location. Thus this region has been the battle ground for the interests of the major foreign powers for the last two hundred years. This course would deal with the interests, policies and politics of the major external powers, mainly the US, towards the region since the cold war era. The course has been designed to equip the students with the nuances and dynamics of the power politics of the major powers with the main focus on the US policy towards the region since the beginning of the cold war.

**Evaluation Method and Grading:** Total 100 Marks: Term Paper 10 marks, Term Paper Presentation 5 marks, Book Review 5 marks & Class Participation 5 marks

**Unit I: West Asia in the International Politics (1945-1969)**

- President Roosevelt and King Abdul Aziz Meeting (1945)
- US & Containment of the USSR expansion in the region
- US Alliance with Saudi Arabia, Iran, etc.
- Soviet Ties with States of Egypt, Syria, Iraq
- Truman Doctrine & Eisenhower Doctrines
- Mosaddiq’s Nationalisation of oil & his overthrow
- Suez Crisis
- US Response to the Creation of Israel
- Evolution of Special Relationship Between the US & Israel since 1967
- US and Pan-Arabism (Nasser)
- US & Arab Cold War Politics
Unit II: Emergence of the US as the Dominant Power in the West Asia

- End of the British Paramountacy
- Emergence of the US as the Guarantor of the Gulf Security
- Twin Pillar Security Structure- Pivotal Role of Iran and Saudi Arabia
- Iranian Islamic Revolution and its Ramifications
- The Gulf War I( Iran-Iraq War I)
- Emergence of Bahrain as the US Military Base- 5th Fleet –CENTCOM
- US & Defeat of the Arabs in 1973 Arab-Israel War
- 1973 Oil Crisis
- Camp David Agreement under the Auspices of the US & Its Ramifications

Unit III: The US Policy towards the Gulf in the Post-Cold War Era

- Disintegration of the USSR
- Emergence of the Unipolar World
- The Gulf War II (US led Coalition War against Iraq)
- “Threat” from Iran and Iraq
- Dual Containment Policy of the US
- Palestine Question and Major Powers (Quaterat)

Unit IV: The US policy towards the Gulf in the Post 9/11 Era

- The Neo-cons Agenda and Design for the Region
- The Bush Doctrine
- The War Against Terror
- The US Invasion of Iraq and its Implications
- Escalation of Confrontation Between Iran and the US

Unit VI: Emergence of the Multi-Polar World and West Asia

- Barack Obama and the West Asia
- Revival of Russia
- EU and West Asia
- Growing Influence of China
- Emergence of India
Essential Readings:

- Fromkin, David, *A Peace to End all Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East*. Owl Books, Paperback 2001
- Mamdani, Mahmood, *Good Muslim, Bad Muslim - An African Perspective*, Columbia University
- Lockman, Zachary, *Contending Visions of the Middle East: the History and Politics of Orientalism*
- Pappe, Ilan, *The Modern Middle East*, Abingdon, Routledge, 20005, (CWAS)

Suggested Readings:

For General & Historical Perspective

- Pappe, Ilan, *The Modern Middle East*, Abingdon, Routledge, 20005
- Olivier Roy, *the Politics of Chaos in the Middle East*, 2007

Major Powers and the Gulf

- Fromkin, David, *A Peace to End all Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East*. Owl Books, Paperback 2001
- International Interests in the Gulf Region, Abudhabi: ECSSR, 2004
Gulf/Middle East in the World Affairs

- **Louise Fawcett**, *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2005
- **Azmi, Rafiullah**, *Conflict in the Gulf: British Quest for Domination and the Ottoman Response*, Delhi: Academic Excellence, 2004
- **Gulf Yearbook, 2004**, Gulf Research Centre, 2005

For General Perspective on US Foreign Policy

- **Ahmad S. Mousalli**, *US Foreign Policy and Islamist Politics*, University Press of Florida, 2008

US and the Middle East

- **Eddie J. Girdner**, *USA and the New Middle East*, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2008
US and the Persian Gulf


US, Oil and the Persian Gulf


Arab States in the West Asian Affairs


Regional Powers and the Gulf

Introduction
This course seeks to offer students to the different methods of analysis in Social Sciences, especially Area Studies and International relations and highlighting their limitations, possibilities, and usefulness. The course also seeks to give students some training in the application of these methods. It provides a broad overview of processes involved in conducting research, such as selecting a problem/topic for research, reviewing, the literature; constructing hypothesis; conceptualizing a research design; methods of data collection; use of internet sources, etc. The techniques of writing a report/thesis/dissertation, referencing, preparing a bibliography and webliography will be discussed.

Unit-I

Unit-II
Developing the Research Plan: Identifying and Defining the Problem; Reviewing of Literature: Types of Documentary Sources, Formulation of Objectives; Formulating Hypothesis and Research Questions, Conceptualism a Research Design, Methods of Data Collection and Analysis.

Unit-III
Methodology in Social Sciences: The Philosophical Method; The Historical Methods, The Comparative Methods; The Observation Methods; The Quasi Experimental and Post Facto Method; The Method of Analogy; Cartographic Methods; Statistical or Quantitative Method; Survey Methods; Sampling Methods; Content Analysis; Discourse Analysis.

Unit-IV
Tools and Techniques of Social Research: (a) Sample and Sampling Design: Population and Universe, Representative Sample, Type of Sampling Design: Probability and Non-Probability, Sampling Bias and Sampling Error, (b) Tools of Research (i) Observation Techniques, Participant and Non-participants Observation Schedule (ii) Information Gathering Devices: Questionnaire and Schedule. (c) Content and Document Analysis: (d) Analysis and Interpretation of Data: Homothetic and Ideographic Techniques.

Unit-V
Course Title: Gender in GCC States
Course Code: MP.
Course Teacher: Dr. Shahid Jamal Ansari
Course Duration: One Semester
Semester: IInd
Instruction Method: Lectures & Tutorials

Course Description & Objective:

The course aims at giving an insight into the status of women in the Gulf region. For this, firstly, a broader framework for assessing women’s position and status has been taken into account. Secondly, given the peculiar situation of a rentier economy and welfare state, women’s position vis a vis the former have been examined. The stride made forward by women in different fields like education, workforce, civil society and to an extent political field etc. have been taken care of.

Evaluation Method and Grading: Total 100 Marks: Term Paper 10 marks, Term Paper Presentation 5 marks, Book Review 5 marks & Class Participation 5 marks

I Women studies
• Significance and Perspectives

II Status of women in the Gulf
• Legal status
• Intellectual and moral freedom
• Cultural and social condition
• Social change and women

III Women and education
• Development of modern education
• Education at different levels and female enrolment
• Government policy
• People’s attitude towards female education

IV Women and work
• Traditional economic activities
• Labour force participation
• Government policy

V Women, polity and civil society
• Political awareness and political participation
• Role in civil societies
Essential Readings


Suggested Readings

4. Development of National Gender Statistics Programme in the Arab Countries: Qatar
13. Qatar News Agency – *The Sultanate of Oman*
32. *United Arab Emirates Yearbook*.
COURSE CONTENT

Unit – I: Historical and Cultural Background – Past Linkages

a) Political contacts
b) Economic contacts
c) Cultural contacts

Unit – II: Indian Foreign Policy


Unit – III: India and the Contemporary Arab World

Indian National Congress and the Wafdist; Nasser, Nehru and NAM, Suez crisis; India and GCC; the Era of Globalisation; Challenges.

Unit – IV: Bilateral Relations

Iran, Turkey, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Egypt; Challenges.

Unit – V: India and Palestine: Continuity and Change

a) Pre-independence era – Indian National Congress & Zionist Congress, Indian National Congress, Gandhi and the Palestine question.
c) Challenges.
**SELECTED READINGS**


Ahmad, S. Maqbul, *Indo-Arab Relations; an account of India’s Relations with the Arab World from ancient up to modern times*, New Delhi, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, 1969.


Dutt, V.P. *India’s Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House pvt ltd, 1999.


M. Phil Course

Course No : MP 1.4
Course Title : Political and Social Thought in the Contemporary Arab World
Course Teacher : Dr. Shahid Jamal Ansari
Instruction Method : Lectures, Seminars and Tutorials
Duration : One Semester

Course Content:

Unite-I: Arab Nationalism

- Different Theories of Nationalism & Arab Nationalism
- Import by Christian Arabs
- Evolution since late 19th century onwards
- Nation of nations-state

Unite-II: Arab Nationalism and Pan-Arabism

- Co relation between Arab Nationalism & Pan-Arabism
- Bases of Pan-Arabism (religion, language)
- Racial element in the formation of Arab Identity
- The debate over Pan-Arabism in 1960s & 1970s

Unite-III: Regionalism and Local Nationalism

- Lesser appeal and uneven influence
- Some prominent exponents
- Cases for diversity (differences in political economy, nature of leadership etc.)

Unite-IV: Islamism as a Political Trend

- All comprehensiveness as perceived by Islamists
- Political Modernization and Islam
- Recent trends and impact on society

Unite-V: Arab Socialism and secularism

- An examination of Arab Socialism and Secularism
- Specific feature (e.g. rejection of class struggle, equitable distribution of wealth, no export of revolution to outside world etc.)
- Perception about Islam
**Suggested Readings:**


___, ed., *Contemporary Islamic Thought* (USA, UK, Australia: Blackwell Publishing Ltd., 2006).


Al-Jundi, Sami, *al-Ba'ath* (Beirut, 1969)

Ansari, Shahid jamal, *Political modernization in Gulf* (New Delhi: Northern Book Center, 1998)

___, *Arab Political Thought in the Twentieth Century* (New Delhi: Cosmos Books, 2007)


Binder, L., *The Ideological Revolution in Middle East* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1964)


Dassouki, A. (ed.), *Islamic Resurgence in the Arab World* (New York: Praeger, 1982)


___, *The Islamic Thread ; Myth or Reality ?* (New York : Oxford University Press 1992)


First, Ruth, *Libya , the Elusive Revolution* (USA: African Publishing company, 1975)


Karpat, Kemal H., ed., *Political and Social Thought in the Contemporary Middle East* (New York : Praeger,1982)


Nasser, G.A., *The Philosophy of The Revolution* (Cairo: Information Department, 1964)


Course no. : MP 2.5
Course title : Political System in the GCC States
Course Teacher : Dr. Shahid Jamal Ansari
Instruction method : Lectures, Seminars and Tutorials
Course Duration : One semester

Course Content:

Unit-I: Political System

- Meaning and nature of political system
- Relevance of the concept to the GCC states
- Political system in the light of recent developments

Unit-II: Political Stability

- Political stability in the region
- Legitimacy in a traditional society
- Globalization and its impact on political stability
- The mechanism of stability : Kuwait as a model

Unit-III: Political Participation

- Some aspects of political participation
- The indigenous form of political participation
- Political participation and political institutions & processes

Unit-IV: Education

- Nature of education.
- Impact of education on socio-political process
- Impact of education on women

Unit-V : Bureaucracy & Development Administration.

- Nature
- Expanding size
- An assessment.
SUGGESTED READINGS

Abd al-Rahman, U., *Petroleum Bureaucracy and the Dilemma of Development*  
(Kuwait: National Council for Culture and Arts, 1982).

Abdullah, Mohammad Morsy, *The United Arab Emirates: A Modern history*  

Abuhamdia, Zakaria, “Speech Diversity and language Unity: Arabic as an integrating Factor”, in  
Helm, 1988).


Ahmad, M. Fahmi & others, *Negative Aspects of Bureaucracy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*  
(Riyadh: College of Administrative Sciences: King Saud University, n.d.).


Ajmani, F., *The Arab Predicament, Arab Political Thought and Practice Since 1967* (Cambridge:  

Ansari, Shahid Jamal, *Political Modernization in the Gulf* (NewDelhi: Northern Book Centre,  
1998).

D.C.: Middle East Institute, 1975).


Assad, Muhammad, *The Principles of State and Government in Islam* (USA: University of  

Belaid, Sadok, “Role of Religious Institutions in support of the State”, in Dawisha, Adeed &  
Zartman, I. William, eds., *Beyond Co-ercion: The Durability of the Arab State* (London:  
Croom Helm, 1988).

Beling, Willad A., ed., *King Faisal and the Modernization of Saudi Arabia* (London: Croom  
Helm, 1980).


Dietl,Gulshan (et.al.) eds., *Contemporary Saudi Arabia and The Emerging Indo-Saudi Relations*  
(Delhi:Shipra Publications,2007).

Dietl,Gulshan (ed),Democracy and Democratization in the Gulf (Delhi;Shipra Publications,2010)


--------, *State, Society and Economy in Saudi Arabia* (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1982).


Sager, Abdulaziz O., (Chairman, Gulf Research Centre), *Gulf Year Book 2004-2005* (Gulf Research Centre, UAE).


The Gulf: Challenges of the Future (Abu Dhabi, UAE: The Emirates Centre for Strategic Studies and Research, 2005)
Israel: Politics and Society
Semester II

Course Teacher: Dr. Sujata Ashwarya Cheema
Email: scheema@jmi.ac.in
Phone: (0) 9999496850
Office: Centre for West Asian Studies (Floor II)
Imaarat-e Ibn Khaldun
Jamia Millia Islamia
New Delhi 110025

Course Code: MP 2.7
Meeting: By appointment

Course Description:
This course will introduce students to some of the major issues and debates in contemporary Israeli society and politics. The aim of the course is to assist students towards developing a deeper and more varied understanding of Israel’s political and social developments. Section I of the course will place the Israeli politics and society processes in a broad historical context. Section II will examine Israel’s political institutions and processes with reference to the state institutions, electoral system, multi-party politics, political ideologies, and non-state actors. Section III will entirely deal with different social cleavages in Israeli society, with a view to understand contentious problems, contenting narratives of Israeli identity (‘melting pot’ model versus ‘mosaic’ model) and their ubiquitous linkages to politics. Section IV will explore the strategic underpinnings of Israel’s foreign policy, in addition to the influences of Arab-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli conflicts, as well as the ‘peace process’ on Israel’s external relations and vice versa. Section V of the course will consider the robust debates over Zionism and post-Zionism, and the Occupation and the future of Israel as a Jewish and democratic state.

Schedule of Topics:
Section I. Historical and Political Background
1. Zionism and the idea of Jewish Homeland/State
2. Yishuv, Creation of Political Institutions and Early Statehood
3. Features of Jewish Society in Palestine and Israel
4. Emergence of Israel as a Jewish State
Section II Political Institutions and Processes

- State Institutions: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
- Parties and the Electoral System
- Political Ideologies and Governance
- Role of Military
- Influence of non-state Actors on Political Processes

Section III. Social Divisions

- The Ethnic Divide: Ashkenazim and Mizrachim
- The Religious Divide: Secular and Religious Jews
- The National Divide: Jews and Arabs
- The Ideological Divide: Zionists and Post-Zionists
- The Political Divide: Hawks and Doves
- The Identity Divide: Jews and Israelis
- Israeli Democracy: Consociational and Ethnic Dimensions

Section IV. Israel’s Foreign Policy

- Foreign Policy and Strategic Doctrines
- Role of Ideology
- Jewish Dimension of Israel’s Foreign Policy
- Arab-Israeli Conflict/Palestinian-Israeli (P-I) Conflict: Impact on Israel’s Foreign Policy
- Relations with Major Powers

Section V. The Future of Israel

- Zionism and post-Zionism
- Occupation and Debate over Israel’s Jewish vs. Democratic Identity
- ‘One-state solution’ vs. ‘Two-state solution’ to the P-I Conflict: Future of Israel as a Jewish State

Method of Instruction:

There will be three lecture and three tutorials of one hour each every week according to the UGC (University Grants Commission) guidelines. Questions, discussion and debate during class are strongly encouraged. Students are expected to follow news reports on Israel and look actively for analytical articles on topics in the course. Ha’aretz, Israel’s leading daily newspaper, is a good source for analysis of current events. Others could include: Jerusalem Post, Yedioth Aharonot, Mideast Mirror, and blog-based +972 web magazine. A reader for the course will be made available in the Centre’s library for photocopying at the beginning of the semester. Students are also encouraged to search for reading material related to politics and society in Israel on the Internet.
Method of Assessment:
An end-semester exam would consist of essay questions based upon the topics covered in the syllabus. In addition, a term paper addressing an appropriate question and/or issue, and a book review on issues and topics in the syllabus, submitted on the last day of the class, will form a part of the final assessment. Students can choose a subject/issue to write about, formulating appropriate question(s) and presenting the argument in a cogent manner. They can choose any book (old or new; from the reading list or otherwise) relevant to the syllabus, for review. The formats for writing term paper and book review will be discussed in the class. The term paper will be presented in a classroom meeting, mutually agreed between the teacher and students.

The total assessment is out of a maximum of 100 marks with the following break-up:

- **End-semester exam**: 75 marks
- **Term Paper (written)**: 15 marks
  - **(presentation)**: 5 marks
- **Book Review**: 5 marks

Readings:

Books


**Books Chapters**


**Journal Articles**


The Dynamics of the Arab-Israeli Conflict
Semester II

Course Teacher: Dr. Sujata Ashwarya Cheema
Email: scheema@jmi.ac.in
Phone: (0) 9999496850
Office: Centre for West Asian Studies
Imaarat-e Ibn Khaldun
Jamia Millia Islamia
New Delhi
Course Code. MP 1.6
Meeting: By appointment

Course Description

This course is designed to provide a basic understanding of the causes, complexities, and consequences of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It examines the development of the conflict from its beginnings in the Ottoman period until the present day, reviewing the rise of Zionism, the period of the British Mandate, the emergence of Israel and the Palestinian refugee issue, the birth of Palestinian nationalism and its fragmentation, the impact of Arab-Israeli wars on regional relations, and the diplomatic successes and failures in seeking a political solution to the conflict. Emphasis is on presenting the perspectives of all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and placing it in the context of the history of the Middle East as a whole. Reading, analyzing, and evaluating key texts and documents related to the conflict’s history politics, and diplomacy, are central aspects of this course.

Schedule of Topics:

Section I. Introduction

• The Construction of Conflicting Nationalisms
  a) Palestinian and Arab nationalism
  b) Zionism and Israeli Nationalism
• Comparing Divergent Narratives of the Conflict: Arab/Palestinian and Israeli

Section II. The Palestine Mandate, 1920-1948

• Arab-Jewish Relations in Palestine under the Ottoman Empire
• World War I and its Aftermath
  a) Balfour Declaration
  b) British Mandate in Palestine: Conflicting British Commitment towards Arabs and Jews
Palestine between the Two Wars
a) Yishuv: Ideology and politics
b) Arab Leadership and Revolts against Jewish Settlements
c) World War II, the Holocaust and the World Jewry

Arab-Israeli Conflict (1948-49) and Armistice Negotiations
a) UN Partition Plan and the End of the British Mandate
b) Palestinian Naqba/Jewish War of Independence
c) Birth of Israel and the Palestinian Refugee Problem

Section III. The Arab-Israeli Wars 1956-1982

Great Power Rivalry in the Middle East
Suez Campaign, 1956
Six Day War (1967) and its Consequences
a) Intensification of conflict with Syria and Egypt
b) Emergence of the PLO and Armed Struggle
Yom Kippur War (1973) and the Politics of Oil
Israel’s Lebanon Wars, 1978, 1982 and Rise of Hizbullah

Section IV. The Israeli Rule in the Occupied Territories

1967 and Greater Israel: Israeli Settlers in the Occupied Territories (OT)
a) Expropriation of Land in the OT: Settler Movement
b) Judaization of East Jerusalem
c) Harsh Measures under the Israeli Military Occupation
Rise of Indigenous Palestinian Leadership in the OT
Intifada (1987) and the birth of radical Islam in the OT: Hamas and Islamic Jihad

Section V. Diplomacy and Peacemaking in the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Early attempts at A-I settlement: Za’im Initiative, Israeli-Jordanian Dialogue, Israeli-Egyptian Secret Negotiations
Resolution 242 and the Land for Peace Formula:
Superpower diplomacy in the post-1967 period
The Sadat initiative and the Camp David 1979 Agreements
Madrid Conference, 1991
The Making and Unmaking of the Oslo Peace Agreements:
Gaza-Jericho Plan, ‘Oslo II’, Rejectionists, Camp David II and Intifada II
The Saudi Peace Initiatives
Syrian track in Peace Process
‘Road Map’ and the Future of the Peace Process
Section VI. Debates in the Arab-Israeli Conflict

- Role of Religion in the Arab-Israeli Conflict
- Status Arabs in Israel
- Israel’s Security Concerns
- Debate on the ‘end of the two-state solution’

Method of Instruction:

There will be three lecture and three tutorials of one hour each every week according to the UGC (University Grants Commission) guidelines. Questions, discussion and debate during class are strongly encouraged. Students are expected to follow news reports on the Arab-Israeli conflict and look actively for analytical articles on topics in the course. Ha’aretz, Israel’s leading daily newspaper, and websites such as challenge-mag.com, pij.org (Palestine-Israel journal) are good sources for analysis of the conflict. Students are also encouraged to search for more reading material related to the Arab-Israeli conflict on the Internet.

Method of Assessment:

An end-semester exam would consist of essay questions based upon the topics covered in the syllabus. In addition, a term paper addressing an appropriate question and/or issue, and a book review on issues and topics in the syllabus, submitted on the last day of the class, will form a part of the final assessment. Students can choose a subject/issue to write about, formulating appropriate question(s) and presenting the argument in a cogent manner. They can choose any book (old or new; from the reading list or otherwise) relevant to the syllabus, for review. The formats for writing term paper and book review will be discussed in the class. The term paper will be presented in a classroom meeting, mutually agreed between the teacher and students.

The total assessment is out of a maximum of 100 marks with the following break-up:

End-semester exam : 75 marks
Term Paper (written) : 15 marks
(presentation): 5 marks
Book Review : 5 marks

Readings:

Books


**Book Chapters and Journal Articles**


West Asia and International Relations

Semester I

Course Teacher: Sujata Ashwarya Cheema, PhD
Email: scheema@jmi.ac.in
Phone: (0) 9999496850
Office: Centre for West Asian Studies (Floor II)
    Imaarat-e IbnKhaldun
    Jamia Millia Islamia
    New Delhi 110025
Course Code: MP 1.9
Meeting: By appointment

Course Description:

The course is an attempt to combine general theories and concepts of International Relations with the empirical realities of West Asia since 1945. The course is divided into five main sections. The first section is a retrospective of general theories and concepts of international relations, which will include alternating each general discussion of concepts with a specific discussion of the regional issues from the second, third, fourth and fifth sections. The relevant theories and concepts here are Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Marxist, and Foreign Policy Analysis approach.

Schedule of Topics:

Section I. Introduction: IR and West Asia since 1945
- A Retrospective of IR Theories: Realism; Liberalism; Constructivism; Marxism and Foreign Policy Analysis approach
- West Asia since 1945: Alliances, conflicts, security, cooperation and confrontation

Section II. Theories of Realism in IR: Power Politics and Alliances in West Asia
- Intra-regional alliances: ‘doctrine of periphery’; Arab Maghreb Union; Arab Co-operation Council
- Regional Balance of Power: Superpower politics, inter-state strategic rivalry and alliance building in the region
- System changers: War, Revolt, Revolution, and Peace – Arab-Israeli wars, Iran-Iraq war, Iraq-Kuwait war; Palestinian and Kurdish revolts; Iranian
Revolution; Democratic revolutions in Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen, Syria; Arab-Israeli peace process

Section III. Theories of Liberalism in IR: Institutions, Interdependence and Cooperation in West Asia

- Development of state systems: Institutions, economic development, and armed forces
- Solidarity against West & Israel: Arab League and the formal basis of inter-Arab cooperation
- Intra-regional vs. extra regional trade; growth of oil revenues and Arab economic integration; politics of integration
- Problems of interdependence: inter-state confrontation and security deficit
- Security and economic cooperation: the case of the GCC

Section IV. Constructivist Approach to IR: Ideology, Norms and Identity, and Language and Symbolism in West Asia

- Three Strands of Ideology: Nationalism, Revolution, Islamism; Ideology as Instrument of the State and as Limit on the State
- Shared Values of Arabness (‘uruba); Questions of Arab Solidarity; Unity (wahda)
- Forms of identity: confessional, pan-Arab (qaumi), and local (qutri); qaumi vs. qutri identity; construction and redefinition of identity – Turkish vs. pan-Islamic, pan-Turanic, and pan-Turkic; Islamic vs. Persian identity; tensions and reconciliations
- Language and Symbols in West Asian Politics: Role of Language and Symbols in Nation-building Process

I. Section V. Foreign Policy Making: The West Asian Case

- Levels-of-Analysis Approach in Foreign Policy Making
- External Environment and Domestic factors
- Oil and Foreign policy
- Globalisation and Foreign Policy Making
- Identity and Foreign Policy

Method of Instruction:

There will be three lecture and three tutorials of one hour each every week according to the UGC (University Grants Commission) guidelines. Questions, discussion and debate during class are strongly encouraged. Students are expected to follow news reports on international TV channels
and look actively for analytical articles on topics in the course. They are also encouraged to search for reading materials related to politics and society in Israel on the Internet.

**Method of Assessment:**

An end-semester exam would consist of essay questions based upon the topics covered in the syllabus. In addition, a term paper addressing an appropriate question and/or issue, and a book review on issues and topics in the syllabus, submitted on the last day of the class, will form a part of the final assessment. Students can choose a subject/issue to write about, formulating appropriate question(s) and presenting the argument in a cogent manner. They can choose any book (old or new; from the reading list or otherwise) relevant to the syllabus, for review. The formats for writing term paper and book review will be discussed in the class. The term paper will be presented in a classroom meeting mutually agreed between the teacher and students.

The total assessment is out of a maximum of 100 marks with the following break-up:

- **End-semester exam**: 75 marks
- **Term Paper (written)**: 15 marks
  - (presentation): 5 marks
- **Book Review**: 5 marks

**Readings:**


