



International Relations of South Asia

Political Science 223
Wellesley College
Fall 2018

Instructor: Christopher Candland
Office: Pendleton East 245

Office Hours: Mondays and Thursdays from 4:30 pm to 6:00 pm
and Wednesdays from 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm

Classroom: Pendleton East 139
Class Hours: Mondays and Thursdays from 2:50 pm to 4:00 pm

Description

This is a course on the relations between the governments and states of South Asia and between them and governments and states outside of South Asia that have had significant influence in the region. The countries of South Asia – defined by membership in the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation – are (in order of population) India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Maldives. Together the population of these eight countries constitute one quarter of the world's total.

Governments of these countries have frequently been at war. Even in the absence of declared war, governments in the region are often engaged in covert activities to destabilize one another and are expanding their militaries, which in India and Pakistan include nuclear weapons and delivery systems. Governments external to the region – including China, the former Soviet Union, and the United States – have had major influence in the region. The United States is waging a North Atlantic Treaty Organization-backed war in Afghanistan and covert military operations in Pakistan.

The course investigates several sets of contemporary and historical relations. We begin with a discussion of nationalism and state formation and the distinctions between governments, states, and nations and between human security and national security. We then examine relationships between India and Pakistan since 1947; relations between the United States and Pakistan and between the United States and India during the Cold War and since; the break-up of Pakistan and creation of Bangladesh in 1971; Soviet and U.S. involvements in Afghanistan and India's and Pakistan's

relations with Afghanistan since 1973, when the monarchy was deposed; the development of nuclear weapons in India and Pakistan; India's very differing relations with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka; and contemporary Indian and Pakistani government dialogues and non-governmental peace initiatives.

This course complements Politics of South Asia (POL2 211), which focuses on the domestic politics of the region. POL2 211 is not a prerequisite for International Relations of South Asia (POL3 223). Nor is POL3 223 a prerequisite for POL2 211.

Objectives

We have twin learning objectives. We aim to become knowledgeable of the historical and contemporary relations of governments and states of South Asia. We also aim to understand methods in analysis of international relations.

Reading

All readings are available on the Sakai course conference, except those that are available through links provided on the electronic copy of this syllabus (on Sakai) and the two books below. These are on reserve at Clapp Library. I would be happy to lend to you a copy of either of these.

Mohsin Hamid, *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, Orlando: Harcourt, 2007
Khushwant Singh, *Train to Pakistan*, New York: Grove Press, 1956

Requirements

This course requires a high level of engagement and a substantial commitment of time. The course requires much reading, frequent writing, out-of-class video viewing, and pod-cast listening. Students are to prepare for and be involved in class discussion. I might call on students to answer questions in class. The course also requires your flexibility. As the course covers a region undergoing significant change, new assignments are likely to be made and other assignments are likely to be changed during the semester.

Students are to write responses to study questions about the reading and post these responses to the course conference by 9 pm the day before the class in which we discuss the reading. These responses are required and will be used to help evaluate course participation.

The graded assignments are (1) informed participation in each of the four round-table discussions; (2) a mid-term paper of no more than 1,500 words (approximately 6 pages double-spaced); and (3) a final paper of no more than 3,500 words (approximately 14 pages double-spaced). A one-page proposal describing your final paper project is due by the end of the day on Tuesday, November 20. Please follow the five-part guideline below in writing your proposal and your final paper.

Roundtable discussions require research so that you can speak on behalf of an individual at a significant juncture in South Asia's international relations. Sarah Moazeni, the Research and Instruction Librarian for the Middle East and South Asia, will meet with the class in Clapp 131, on Thursday, October 11, to show you how to locate primary material for the roundtable discussions.

The final paper must be based on an approved description of the question that the paper will address and the approach that the paper will take. Sarah Moazeni will meet with the class in Clapp 131, on Monday, November 26, to show you research tools that you might want to use for your final papers.

Class Participation

I will not evaluate your class participation by quantity of comments. I know that different people have different propensities to speak in class. I do expect attendance at all classes and evidence of thoughtful reflection (e.g., by comments in office hours, on the Sakai conference) on class discussion.

Grades and Deadlines

Informed participation in the four round-table discussions is worth 10 percent of the final grade; informed class participation overall is worth 25 percent; the mid-term paper is worth 25 percent; and the final paper is worth 40 percent.

I will accept late work but will lower grades, by one third of a letter grade for every 24 hours after the deadline. (There is no penalty for a submission fewer than 24 hours after the deadline.) Extensions are granted if a medical professional or a student dean informs me of an illness or emergency.

Research Assistance

Sarah Moazeni is the Research and Instruction Librarian for the Middle East and South Asia. You are to meet with her twice in Clapp 131, on Thursday, October 11, when she will show you how to locate primary material for the roundtable discussions, and on Monday, November 26, when she will show you how to use research tools for your final papers.

The Sakai Course Conference

The Sakai course conference is private. Nobody other than registered students and the instructor can see the content or posts. Do let me know if you have any trouble accessing or using the Sakai course conference.

Each topic is numbered to correspond to the class number found in this syllabus. Please note that the space allowance for the short description below each topic does not permit me in every case to give all of the study questions for that class. In such cases, I have used " ... " to indicate that there is more. The complete set of study questions appears below.

I customized the Sakai course conference so that you can delete and edit your own posts.

Class Tutors

The course has two public speaking tutors, Adwoa Antwi (who goes by Difie) and Katherine Thomas. You are encouraged to consult with the tutors and required to meet with one tutor for at least 30 minutes before October 5, the last day of classes before the fall break. The objective is to ensure that you are as confident as possible in making comments in class and in speaking in the roundtable discussions.

Electronic Devices

I would like you to refrain from using laptop computers or other electronic devices during class. I would like you to look at the person who is speaking, and to be looked at when you are speaking. Please do let me know if, for any reason, you need to use electronic devices.

Authorship

The writing that you submit must be your original work. I do encourage you to seek assistance with your thinking and writing. You are permitted to ask others to read drafts of your work and to make suggestions related to content and even to grammar and style. But you are not permitted to ask for assistance with grammar and style from professional copy editors or to allow anyone to edit your writing for you (e.g., to send comments that can be accepted or declined electronically using “Track Changes”).

Plagiarism

Your ideas and words exist because of your efforts. Others' ideas and words exist because of others' efforts. Representing another's ideas or words as your own is a form of theft, even if those ideas and words are not published and even if you are only paraphrasing rather than quoting. Please note the origins of your ideas and words. Carefully citing all sources in your writing protects you from plagiarism. Carefully citing all sources also impresses your reader with the research and authority that you bring to your subject.

Bibliography

Do please consult the bibliography below. In addition to full references for the assigned reading, the bibliography includes other valuable works related to political logic and persuasion, some of which have links to the texts.

Accommodations

If you might be eligible for accommodations, I encourage you to consult with James Wice, Director of Disability Services (x2434), and to inform me of your requirements within the first three weeks of the semester.

Holidays

Please let me know if you observe holidays for which we should make accommodations.

Major Assignment Dates

mid-term paper proposal	by 9 pm on Tuesday, October 16
mid-term paper	by 9 pm on Tuesday, October 30
final paper proposal	by 9 pm on Tuesday, November 20
final paper	by 4 pm on Thursday, December 20

SCHEDULE

This course covers a region undergoing political change. Your interests in the region are likely to change and deepen. Accordingly, I might adjust the schedule and or change reading.

Thursday, September 6, 2018

1. Introduction to Course

objectives, overview, introductions, and response forms

Monday, September 10, 2018

2. Nationalism and State Formation

and introductions (continued)

view: Eqbal Ahmed, "Stories My Country Told Me" (56 minutes) available on the Sakai course conference in the Resources folder at Access Video E-Reserves

read: Christopher Candland, "What is the Good of Government? A Note in Preparation for Reading Tagore on Nationalism" (Candland 2017 1-7)
Rabindranath Tagore "Nationalism in the West" (Tagore 1917: 13-61)
available [here](#)

Study Questions: What, according to Tagore, are the two meanings of "Nation"?
What does Tagore mean when he writes that "the Nation is the greatest evil unto the Nation"?

Thursday, September 13, 2018

3. The Nation: Imagined, Invented, Defensive, and Strategic

and introductions (continued)

Benedict Anderson "Imagined Communities" (Anderson in Hutchinson and Smith 1994: 89-96)

Tom Nairn, "The Maladies of Development" (Nairn in Hutchinson and Smith 1994: 70-76)

Eric Hobsbawm, "The Nation as Invented Tradition" (Hobsbawm in Hutchinson and Smith 1994: 76-83)

Paul Brass, "Elite Competition and Nation Formation" (Brass in Hutchinson and Smith 1994: 83-89)

Ernst Haas "What is Nationalism and Why Should We Study it?" (Haas 1986: 707-744)

Study Question: What are the major explanations for the rise of national consciousness?

Monday, September 17, 2018

4. Government, State, Nation, and National Security

view: Dwight Eisenhower, "Farewell Address" (1961: 15:45 minutes) available [here](#)

read: John Hall, "The State" (Hall in Krieger 2003: 878-883) available [here](#)

Charles Tilly, "War Making and State Making as Organized Crime" (in Evans 1985: 169-186)

James Scott, "Introduction" (Scott 1998: 1-8)

Study Questions: (1) What are the differences between a nation, a government, and a state? (2) What is the relationship between the state and violence? (3) To whose security does "national security" refer?

Thursday, September 20, 2018

5. India - Pakistan (1940 - 1947)

read: All India Muslim League "The Lahore Resolution" (AIML 1940: 1)

Khushwant Singh, *Train to Pakistan* (Singh 1954)

Sadat Hasan Manto "Toba Tek Singh" (1955: 1-5) available [here](#)

Urvashi Butalia "Blood" (Butalia 1997: 13-22)

Study Question: How was the nation of Pakistan imagined between 1940 and 1947? What was missing from this imagining?

Monday, September 24, 2018

6. Roundtable Discussion (1) on the Partition of India and Creation of Pakistan

Mohandas Gandhi, former President of the Indian National Congress

Mohammad Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League

Abul Ala Maududi, Amir of the Jamaati Islami

Louis Mountbatten, Vice-Roy and Governor General of India

Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress

Frederick Pethick-Lawrence, Member Cabinet Mission to India

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha

Rabindranath Tagore, Nobel Laureate

discuss (1) on May 17, 1946 (one day after the Cabinet Mission presents its first proposal whether independent India will have Muslim majority provinces and a central government with limited powers over provincial affairs and (2) on June 17, 1946, one day after the Cabinet Mission presents its second proposal whether Pakistan should be created as a separate country for Muslims

For reference material, please see "Roundtable on Partition"

Thursday, September 27, 2018

7. U.S. in South Asia during the Cold War (1945 - 1989)

read: Walter Anderson, "U.S. Foreign Policy Toward South Asia" (Anderson in Rudolph and Rudolph 2008: 77-100)
Arthur Rubinoff, "From Indifference to Engagement" (Rubinoff in Rudolph and Rudolph 2008: 169-226)
Samuel Huntington, "Praetorianism to Civil Order: The Soldier as Institution Builder" (Huntington 1968: 237-263)

Study Questions: (1) What was the impact of the U.S. government in the politics of South Asia during the Cold War? (2) How did U.S. policy toward South Asia change after the nuclear tests in India and Pakistan?

Monday, October 1

8. United States - Pakistan (1954 - 1990)

read: Ayesha Jalal, "Constructing the State" (Jalal 1991: 49-135)
Robert McMahon "Paying the Costs, 1954-1957" (McMahon 1994: 189-213)
Howard Schaffer and Teresita Schaffer, "Navigating the Pakistan Government: Military and Intelligence" (Schaffer and Schaffer 2011: 51-76)

Study Question: How did the relationship between the governments of Pakistan and the United States since 1954 help to shape the Pakistani state?

Thursday, October 4, 2018

9. Roundtable Discussion (2) on the Break-Up of Pakistan and Creation of Bangladesh (1971)

read: Rounaq Jahan, "The Disintegration of Pakistan and the Birth of Bangladesh" (Jahan 1972: 185-204)
Martha Nicholas and Philip Oldenburg, "Introduction," "The Agony of the Birth of Bangladesh," "Geo-Political Background," and "Language and Culture of Bangladesh" (Nicholas and Oldenburg 1972: 1-16)
S. M. Ahsan, report to the Rehman Commission (Ahsan 1971: 1-15)
David Dunbar, "Pakistan: The Failure of Political Negotiations" (Dunbar 1972: 444-461)

S. M. Ahsan, Abdul Hameed Khan Bhashani, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Archer Blood, Joseph S. Farland, Yahya Khan, Ziaur Rahman, Mujibur Rehman, and Mahbub ul Haq discuss the opening of the National Assembly.

Monday, October 8, 2018

Spring Break

Thursday, October 11, 2018

10. Research Techniques for Mid-Term Papers and Roundtable Discussions

Meet with Sarah Moazeni in Clapp 131 (Computing Classroom)

Monday, October 15, 2018

11. Soviet Union - Afghanistan - United States - Pakistan (1975 - 1988)

listen: Elizabeth Arnold, "History of U.S. Policy Towards Afghanistan and Pakistan"
(Arnold 2010: 25 minutes)

read: Bhabani Sen Gupta, "History and Political Traditions: The Monarchy,"
"Afghanistan as a Republic," and "The State that the Revolution
Inherited" (Sen Gupta 1986: 1-40)

Barnett Rubin, "Rentier State and Rentier Revolutionaries" (Rubin 1995:
81-106)

Study Questions: (1) How might conflict in Afghanistan beginning in 1978 be understood through a "security dilemma" involving the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics? (2) Ambassador Oakley claims in the "History of U.S. Policy Towards Afghanistan and Pakistan" report (23:17–23:30) that "True there was blowback, but at that point nobody who had any influence ... could foresee the rise of radical Islam. It just wasn't there." At what point was there evidence of religious militancy among the Afghan *mujahadeen*?

Thursday, October 18, 2018

12. Roundtable Discussion (3) on Afghanistan - Pakistan (1973 - 1988)

read: Peter Tomsen, "Cast of Characters" (2011: xxi-xxxviii)

view: BBC, "The Phantom Victory" (2007: 3 parts, 55:29, 4:14, 19:39)

Mohammad Zahir Shah, deposed King of Afghanistan

Mohammad Daoud, former President of Afghanistan

Nur Muhammad Taraki, founder Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan

Amin Hafizullah, President and Prime Minister of Afghanistan

Gulbudin Hikmatyar, Founder Hezbi Islami

Zia ul Haq, President and Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan

Leonid Brezhnev, Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Jimmy Carter, President of the United States

Stansfield Turner, Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. National Security Advisor

discuss the reasons for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan on December 25, 1979

Ahmad Shah Masood, Commander of the Northern Alliance
Abdullah Yusuf Azam, Mentor of Osama bin Laden
Ayman al-Zawahiri, Amir of Al Qaeda
Osama bin Laden, Founder of Al Qaeda
Burhanuddin Rabbani, Amir of the Jamaat-i-Islamic of Afghanistan
Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of American
William Casey, Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency
Hamid Gul, Director of Inter-Services Intelligence
Yuri Andropov, Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Charlie Wilson, Republican Congressman from Texas

discuss the rationale for funding and arming the *mujahadeen* since July 3, 1979

Monday, October 22, 2018

13. United States - Pakistan (1999 - 2018)

view: Woodrow Wilson Center, "The Quetta Experience"
(WWICS 2018: 1 hour 43 minutes) [here](#)

read: Chalmers Johnson, "Blowback World," (Johnson 2004: 11-28)

Mohsin Hamid, *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (Hamid 2007)

David Smith, "Background of the U.S. Pakistan Relationship"
(Smith 2018: 20-23)

"Is Trump Ready to Dump Pakistan?" (de Luce 2018: 1-11)

"Can Trump Dump Pakistan?" (Niaz 2018: 1-2)

Study Questions: What would you say to U.S. President Trump about United States–Pakistan relations if you had his ear for one minute? What would you say to Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan about United States–Pakistan relations if you had his ear for one minute?

Thursday, October 25, 2018

14. United States–Afghanistan (2001 - 2018)

read: James Dobbins and Carter Malkasian, "Time to Negotiate in Afghanistan"
(Dobbins and Malkasian 2015: 53-64)

Kosh Sadat and Stan McChrystal "Staying the Course in Afghanistan"
(Sadat and McChrystal 2017: 2-8)

Study Questions: What would you say to U.S. President Trump about the United States–Afghanistan if you had his ear for one minute? What would you say to Afghanistan President Ashraf Ghani about the United States–Afghanistan if you had his ear for one minute?

Monday, October 29, 2018

15. Pakistan–Afghanistan–United States (2001 - 2018)

read: Barnett Rubin and Abubakar Siddique, “Resolving the Pakistan-Afghanistan Stalemate” (Rubin and Siddique 2006: 1-18) available [here](#)
Howard Schaffer and Teresita Schaffer, “Afghanistan” (Schaffer and Schaeffer 2011: 20-22)
Austin Long and Joshua Rovner, “Dominoes on the Durand Line?” (Long and Rovner 2011: 1-10) available [here](#)
Peter Tomsen. “From Victory to Stalemate” (Tomsen 2011: 619-652)

Study Question: What, in your opinion, should be the U.S. policy in Afghanistan and Pakistan?

Thursday, November 1, 2018

16. Roundtable Discussion (4) on Contemporary Afghanistan (November 2018)

Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive Officer of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
John Bass, Ambassador of the United States to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Robert Corker Jr., Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Ashraf Ghani, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Amir of the Hezb-i-Islami
Austin Scott Miller, Lieutenant General, Commander of ISAF Mission
Mike Pompeo, U.S. Secretary of State
Muhammad Rasul, Amir of the High Council of Afghanistan Islamic Emirate

discuss terms for withdrawal of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization International Security Assistance Force Mission from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Monday, November 5, 2018

17. Nuclear Security and Proliferation in India and Pakistan

view: Robert Wright and George Perkovich, “How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love Nonproliferation,” Bloggingheads TV, July 10, 2011 (53 minutes) available [here](#)
read: Itty Abraham, “Introduction: Nuclear Power and Atomic Publics” (in Abraham 2009: 1-19)
Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen “Security and Democracy in Nuclear India” (Dreze and Sen 2002: 275-305)
Zia Mian, “Fevered with Dreams of the Future” (in Abraham 2009: 20-40)
Feroz Hassan Khan, “Nuclear Proliferation Motives” (Khan 2006: 501-517)

Study Questions: How effectiveness is the nuclear non-proliferation regime? In what ways did the detonation of nuclear weapons in 1998 make India more secure? Could the U.S. government have prevented the government of Pakistan from developing a nuclear weapon capacity? If not, why? If so, how and when?

Thursday, November 8, 2018

18. United States–India (1991–2018)

read: Robert Ayson “Selective Non-Proliferation or Universal Regimes?”

(Ayson 2005: 431-437)

Bruce Riedel “South Asia’s Nuclear Decade” (Riedel 2008: 107-126)

Study Questions: What is the impact of the United States – India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act on the nuclear non-proliferation regime? What is the impact of the United States – India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act on peace and security in South Asia?

Monday, November 12, 2018

19. India–Pakistan and the Conflict over Kashmir (1947 - 2018)

read: Robert Wirsing “Entitlement Issues” and “Strategic Issues” (Wirsing 1998: 9-59 and 85-109)

Dennis Kux, “The India-Pakistan Negotiating Experience” (Kux 2006: 19-48)

Study Questions: (1) Is there credible evidence that the British Indian government conspired with the Indian National Congress to include Kashmir in India? (2) What do past negotiations suggest about future negotiations between India and Pakistan?

Thursday, November 15, 2018

20. Bangladesh–Myanmar: The Rohingya Crisis

read: Schwirtz, Michael, "For Rohingya, Years of Torture at the Hands of a Neighbor" (Schwirtz 2018)

Wade, Francis, "Buddhists in Myanmar are Uniting Behind a Deadly Nationalism" (Wade 2017)

United Nations, Human Rights Council, "Report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar" (UN HRC 2018)

Study Question: Why has democratization aided genocide in Myanmar?

Monday, November 19, 2018

21. Roundtable Discussion (5) on Resolution of the Rohingya Crisis

Aung San Suu Kyi, State Counselor of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

U Win Myint, President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

U Hau Do Suan, Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations

Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh

Peter Maurer, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross

Ataullah Abu Ammar Jununi, Commander of the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army

Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nations

discuss how to resolve the Rohingya Crisis

Thursday, November 22, 2018
No Classes - Thanksgiving Break

Monday, November 26, 2018
22. Research Techniques for Final Papers

Meet with Sarah Moazeni at Clapp 131 (Computing Classroom)

Thursday, November 29, 2018
23. India–China Relations (1949 - 2018)

read: Prem Shankar Jha, "China–India Relations under Modi: Playing with Fire,"
(Jha 2017: 158-171)

Ellen Bork, "Caught in the Middle: India, China, and Tibet," (Bork 2015: 52-58)

Debalina Ghoshal, "Pakistan's Missile Tracking System from China: What it Means for India," (Ghosal 2018: 4)

Dhruva Jaishankar, "Review of David Brewster, ed., *India and China at Sea: Competition for Naval Dominance in the Indian Ocean, Contemporary Southeast Asia*" (Jaishankar 2018: 346-348)

Alastair Lamb, "Review of Bertil Lintner, *China's India War: Collision Course on the Roof of the World*" (Lamb 2018: 965-966)

Frank O'Donnell, "Stabilizing Sino-Indian Security Relations: Managing Strategic Rivalry After Doklam," (O'Donnell 2018)

Study Question: Can China-India differences can be managed or will they lead to further conflict?

Monday, December 3, 2018
24. India–Nepal and India–Bhutan (1950 - 2018)

read: Barbara Crossette "Indira Gandhi's Legacy" (Crossette 2008 36-44)

Rajesh Kharat "Bhutan's Security Scenario" (Kharat 2004 171-185)

Manish Dabhade and Harsh Pant "Coping with Challenges to Sovereignty: Sino-Indian Rivalry and Nepal's Foreign Policy" (Dabhade and Pant 2004: 157-169)

Study Question: Why does the Indian state have such different relations with its two small Himalayan neighbors?

Thursday, December 6, 2018

25. Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road in South Asia

Read: Blanchard, Jean-Marc, "Probing China's Twenty-First-Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative (MSRI): An Examination of MSRI Narratives" (Blanchard 2017: 246–268)

Study Question: In what way is the discourse about the Maritime Silk Road Initiative more important than its physical infrastructure?

Monday, December 10, 2018

26. India–Sri Lanka (1987 - 2018)

read: Rajiv Gandhi and J. R. Jayawardene "Indo-Lanka Peace Accord" (1987: 1-7) available [here](#)
International Crisis Group, "India and Sri Lanka after the LTTE" (ICG 2011: 1-43)

Study Question: Why did the government of India intervene in the Sri Lankan conflict?

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Guideline for Final Papers

Please use the following five-point approach.

1. Articulate a question.

The most important and often most difficult task in designing a good paper is casting a good net – asking a question that will be productive. It is not sufficient to pose a question the answer to which is information. Avoid questions that can be answered with raw facts or political histories. A potentially fruitful question is usually articulated as a puzzle.

2. Explain briefly why that question is important to the international relations of South Asia.

In the face of the literature, or in the face of common sense, briefly explain why the puzzle demands an answer.

3. Defend briefly a strategy for addressing that question.

Different questions demand different approaches. A case study can answer some questions. Other questions might be better answered with comparative analysis. Some require interpretive approaches. Some require statistical analysis. Explain briefly what your approach can deliver.

4. Apply that strategy.

Most of your paper should be devoted to applying your chosen strategy. Having done the difficult work of framing a question and devising a strategy for addressing it, this should unfold comfortably.

5. Draw conclusions.

In your conclusion, state forcefully what you established. Avoid the temptations to speculate on the future or to introduce new variables.

Advice and Stylistic Considerations for Final Papers

Focus. Your argument is likely to be more compelling, defensible, interesting, strong, and otherwise valuable, the narrower it is.

Be succinct. Write lengthier rough drafts. Then eliminate the non-essential.

At the end of the paper, give a word count in parentheses (e.g., 3,202 words).

In your introduction, tell your reader your question, your position, and your trajectory. Your reader should not be made to feel that she does not know where you are taking her.

Encapsulate in the first sentence of each paragraph its main contribution.

Check your grammar; edit thoroughly; proof read carefully.

Avoid lists. Write prose. Avoid known metaphors. Do not use contractions.

Avoid first person claims. A sentence such as “I believe that international security forces in Afghanistan cannot gain the support of the people of Afghanistan” causes the reader to divide her attention between the authority of the writer and the claim being advanced. (e.g., Your reader may think “That's an interesting claim. But I wonder why she believes that.”) Stating a claim directly usually gives it more credibility.

Distinguish between countries, states, political regimes, and governments and between nations, communities, and classes. A country is not an actor. Thus, a claim such as “India has preferred social equality to economic growth” leaves the reader wondering if this refers to the administrative apparatus (the state), the particular system of recruitment into that apparatus (e.g., elections, i.e., the political regime), or a particular government (e.g., the Indian National Congress). Distinguish between nations and states. A nation is a community that believes that it shares some mixture of cultural, ethnic, historical, linguistic, religious, or other identities.

Use one of the formats described on the attached citation format hand-out.

Double-space. Do not use one and one half-space formats.

Give complete phrases (e.g., non-governmental organizations) before using acronyms (e.g., NGOs). Do not capitalize common nouns.

Paginate.

Citation and Bibliography Formats

To represent another's ideas as your own, even if paraphrasing is plagiarism.

Carefully citing your sources protects you and impresses your reader with the research and authority that you bring to your subject. Please use one of the following citation formats in your papers. At the conclusion of a sentence, which reflects or reports someone else's opinion or information, either use an in-text citation or a footnote.

(1.) An in-text citation gives the author's last name, year of publication, and page, in parentheses. (Author year: page). Then, in an attached bibliography, each source is given like this:

Last Name, First name, year, *Title of Book*, Place of Publication: Publisher.

Last Name, First name, month year, "article title," *Title of Periodical*, (Volume: Number).

Last Name, First name, year, "chapter title," in *Title of Edited Book*, First and Last Name of Editor, ed., Place of Publication: Publisher.

For example:

Kerala's performance in economic and human development owes much to its religious diversity and its tradition of matrilineal property inheritance. (Drèze and Sen 1995: 200)

Then, in your bibliography, give the full citation, like this:

Drèze, Jean, and Amartya Sen, 1995, *India: Economic Opportunity and Social Opportunity*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Following the in-text citation format, articles in periodicals or chapters in books should be listed in your bibliography like so:

McQueen, Cheryl, January 1992, "Pakistan: A Bold Agenda for Economic Reform," *Business America*, (113: 1).

Kemal, A. R., 1991, "Privatisation: The Experience of Pakistan," in V. Kanesalingam, ed., *Privatisation: Trends and Experiences in South Asia*, New Delhi: MacMillan India.

(2) A footnote refers your reader to a complete citation at the bottom of the page.

The footnote format is:

First name Last Name, *Title of Book*, Place of Publication: Publisher, Year, Page(s).

First name Last Name, "article title," *Title of Journal*, (Volume: Number), Month Year, Page(s).

First name Last Name, "chapter title," in *Title of Edited Book*, First name Last Name of Editor, ed., Place of Publication: Publisher, Year, Page(s).

For example:

Pakistan's early development strategy intentionally promoted economic inequality as a technique for rapid economic growth.¹

¹ Angus Maddison, *Class Structure and Economic Growth in India and Pakistan*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1973, 136.

Articles in periodicals or chapters in books should be listed in your footnote as follows:

² Cheryl McQueen, "Pakistan: A Bold Agenda for Economic Reform," *Business America*, (113: 1), 13 January 1992, 8.

³ A. R. Kemal, "Privatisation: The Experience of Pakistan," in V. Kanesalingam, ed., *Privatisation: Trends and Experiences in South Asia*, New Delhi: MacMillan India, 1991, 132.

If you use footnotes, you do not need to attach a bibliography, unless there are sources that you consulted but did not cite and you want the reader to be aware of these.

Please do not use endnotes (i.e., citations at the end of the paper).