

**ANEKANT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
TULJARAM CHATURCHAND
COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE
AND COMMERCE, BARAMATI
(AUTONOMOUS)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND
STRATEGIC STUDIES**



**CURRICULUM FOR
MASTER OF ARTS
2022 PATTERN**

Eligibility: Any Graduate but preference will be given to Graduation with Defence Studies/ Military History/ Military Science

Objectives of the Course: The course MA in DDSS is formulated for four semesters to deliver wide-ranging perspectives, encourage analytical skills and understanding for solving crucial problems confronted by the country and the society. The core components revolve around the following major subject areas: -

- 1. National Security:** This course offers various subjects which are focusing over India's national security scenario. In which India's national security, Disruptive technology and national security, India's military history, Trends in Defence Expenditure These India-centric courses seek to link the broad dimensions of theory at the international level to the issues at the national level.
- 2. Strategic Studies:** Strategic Studies is core components of the course which provides through understanding of various dimensions of warfare. As well as this subject provide knowledge regarding various key concepts in the conventional and nuclear context.
- 3. International Relations:** International Relation is broad term in which the various nations, nations-states, and non-states actors – interact in the international system. This subject provides theoretical understanding as well as how and why nations behave as they do and a historical survey of the major trends in world affairs.
- 4. Peace and Conflict Studies:** In this subject student will be introduced various dimensions of peace and conflict. The subject will provide information regarding the nature and forms of conflict, approaches to conflict management and conflict resolution as well as to new concepts like comprehensive security and human security.
- 5. Area Studies:** In this subject student will study various geographical area, historical survey of that area and its security implications as well as its global impact.
- 6. Students of will be intruded the topics like revolution in Science & Technology and its impact over national security, as well as this subject provide knowledge regarding various key concepts in emerging technologies like Electronics, Computers, Material Sciences, Bio- technology, Artificial Intelligence, Cyberspace, Data Analytics, Machine Learning, Internet of Things, and the health care Systems.**
- 7. The optional subject offered in the DDSS will provide recent developments and the new breakthroughs in the field.**
- 8. Apart from core courses and optional courses there are few and add-on certificate courses are compulsory.**

Teaching Method : class room teaching, power point presentation, virtual mediums, and field visits as required.

Method of Assessment:

1. The Post-Graduate course in Defence and Strategic Studies envisages a continuous evaluation system through internal assessment (40%) - assignments, term papers and seminars – and an end semester examination (60%).
2. Regular assignments/ seminars/ workshops on a weekly basis will enhance not only perceptions but also comprehension, writing and analytical skills.

Pattern of Examination: Question paper consists of objective, one line, and short and long answer questions.

MA DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

Semester I	Semester II
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Key Concept of Security and Strategic Studies2. Peace and Conflict Studies3. Area Studies 1: Regional Security in South Asia4. India’s Security Scenario	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Evolution of Strategic Thoughts2. Disruptive Technologies and National Security3. Area Studies2: West Asia4. UN System and Global Security

Semester I

Note:

❖ (*)indicates compulsory course

Course No.	Credits	Periods	Subject Title
DS1.1*	4	50	Key Concepts of Security and Strategic Studies
DS1.2*	4	50	Peace and Conflict Studies
DS1.3*	4	50	Area Studies 1: Regional Security in South Asia
DS1.4*	4	50	India's Security Scenario

Semester II

Note:

❖ (*)indicates compulsory course

Course No.	Credits	Periods	Subject Title
DS2.1*	4	50	Evolution of Strategic Thoughts
DS2.2*	4	50	Disruptive Technologies and National Security
DS2.3*	4	50	Area Studies 2: West Asia
DS2.4*	4	50	UN System and Global Security

Semester I

DS 1.1: KEY CONCEPTS OF SECURITY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

Course Objectives: The aim of this course is to introduce to the students, the basic and fundamental concepts in the discipline of national security and defence and strategic studies. The student will learn about the concepts of, state, nation, power, interest and security through the major theoretical lenses of Realism, Liberalism and Critical Theory.

Learning Outcome: Attainment of sound knowledge about the basics that the students is expected to imbibe in the subject.

- Having a clear understanding of the key concepts related to the subject along with their applications in real life situations.
- Development of analytical skills so as to be able to appreciate the importance of the subject and spread its awareness.
- Inculcate a spirit of nationalism and develop good values contributing to building strong national character.
- Identify the central questions that animate the subfield of Strategic Studies;
- Demonstrate knowledge of a selection of the key canonical texts in Strategic Studies;
- Develop their own answers in response to the questions identified in the course and/or posit new, original questions in Strategic Studies;
- Identify and evaluate the main methodological approaches of scholars of Strategic Studies; and
- Apply key Strategic Studies concepts and theories to historical and contemporary issues and cases.

1. Key Concepts:

- 1.1 State
- 1.2 Nation
- 1.3 Nationalism

2. Conceptual Analysis of State

- 2.1 Nation-State
- 2.2 National Power
- 2.3 National Interest

3. Approaches and Assumptions of Security

- 3.1 Theories and Concept of Security
- 3.2 Security and Development

4. Traditional and Non-Traditional Security

- 4.1 Border Security
- 4.2 Energy Security
- 4.3 Environmental Security

5. Theories, Assumptions and Approaches of Strategic Studies

- 5.1 Realism
- 5.2 Liberalism
- 5.3 Critical Theory

6. Contemporary Security Challenges to India's National Security

- 6.1 Terrorism
- 6.2 Food and Health Security
- 6.3 Drug and Human Trafficking
- 6.4 Migration

Suggested Readings:

- 1) Bajpai, K. Basit, S. and Krishnappa, V.(eds.) India's Grand Strategy History, Theory, Cases, New Delhi: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2014.
- 2) Cavelti, Myriam and Balzacq, Thierry (Eds) Routledge Handbook of Security Studies, Second Edition, Routledge, 2017.
- 3) Collins, A. (Ed.) Contemporary Security Studies. Oxford University Press, 2016.
- 4) Crevelde, M. The Rise and Decline of the State, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- 5) Ken Booth, Theory of World Security, Cambridge Studies in International Relations, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- 6) Metcalf, B. and Metcalf, T. The Concise History of Modern India, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- 7) Mohammed Ayoob, Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict and the International System, London: Lynne Rienner, 1995.
- 8) Raghavan, S. War and Peace in Modern India A Strategic History of the Nehru Years, Ranikhet Cantt: Permanent Black,

DS1.2: PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

Course Objectives: In this course, students will study violent and non-violent behavior in the international system. Particularly, this course aims to teach students the nature and forms of conflict, approaches to conflict management and conflict resolution as well as to new concepts like comprehensive security and human security.

Learning Outcome: Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to

- Demonstrate an interdisciplinary knowledge of the major aspects of peace and conflict studies.
- Understand basic research methods in PCS, including data analysis and interpretation.
- Demonstrate that ability to use critical and creative thinking in evaluative the causes of conflict and strategies for conflict resolution.
- Understand the impact of region and culture on peace and conflict.
- Understand the foundations of Peace and Conflict, and approaches to resolution.
- Understand the historical roots of social movements and how social justice and equality are being perused in the 21st century.

1. Peace and Conflict Studies: Nature and Scope

- 1.1 Conceptual analysis of Conflict and Peace
- 1.2 Nature and forms of Conflict
- 1.3 Peace Research and Peace Movements

2. Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution

- 2.1 Confidence Building Measures

3. Disarmament and Arms Control

- 3.1 Disarmament: Concept and Treaties
- 3.2 Arms Control: Concept and Treaties

4. Functional Approaches and Regionalism

- 4.1 Functional Approach: Economy and Institutions
- 4.2 Regionalism

5. Comprehensive Security and Human Security

- 5.1 Comprehensive Security: Political, Economic, Social, Individual
- 5.2 Human Security: Evolution and Challenges

6. Global Health Care System and Security Environment

- 6.1 World Health Organization: organizational Structure and Policies
- 6.2 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Suggested Readings:

1. Anatol Rapoport, Conflict in Manmade Environment London: 1974.
2. C. Smith, Conflict Resolution London, 1969.
3. Charles Webe land Johan Galtung (eds), Handbook of Peace and Conflict Studies, Routledge, Abingdon, Oxon, 2007.
4. Chomsky, Noam, World Orders: Old & New, Oxford University Press, 1999.
5. David Mitrany, A Working Peace System Chicago, 1966.
6. Ho-Won Jeong, Peace, and Conflict Studies: An Introduction, Routledge, A bingdon, Oxon, 2017.
7. Galtung, John, Peace by Peaceful Means, Sage, 1996.
8. J.W. Burton, Conflict and Communication London, 1969.
9. Michal Hass International Conflict New York, 1965.

DS1.3: AREA STUDIES 1: REGIONAL SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA

Course Objectives: This course aims at building an understanding of the multi-dimensional security issues in South Asia. Students will study the origins and evolution of the geo-political concept of South Asia, in order to understand the contemporary security challenges that confront the region.

Learning Outcome: Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to

- Analyze how global forces of economic, political, and cultural change affect contemporary South Asian societies.
- Explain basic historical linkages between South Asian societies, such as intra-regional cultural, social, economic, and religious interactions.
- Analyze a range of historical and contemporary issues in a specific South Asian society.
- Identify and articulate clear positions on key debates in Asian Studies within a specific academic discipline (for example, sociology, history, political science, economics, religious studies, or international relations).
- Explain inter-cultural differences, and reflect thoughtfully on inter-cultural interactions, based on an inter-cultural academic or work experience (such as a study abroad experience, Dialogue, or co-op).
- Write clear, evidence-based analyses on a topic of research.

1. Historical prospective

2. Geopolitics of South Asia

3. Security challenges in South Asia:

3.1 Cross Border Terrorism

3.2 Migration

3.3 Ethnic Conflict

3.4 Climate Change

3.5 nuclear weapons

4. Afghanistan: Developments since 2001

5. Pakistan: Political developments and security policy

6. Political developments and Foreign/Security Policy of:

6.1 Nepal,

6.2 Bangladesh,

6.3 Sri Lanka

6.4 Maldives

7. External Influences in South Asia: United States, Russia and China

8. Regional Cooperation in South Asia

Suggested Readings

- 1) Aminah Mohammed Arif, Introduction. Imaginations and Constructions of South Asia: An Enchanting Abstraction? South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal, Vol 10, 2014.
- 2) Mohammed Ayoob, the Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System (Emerging Global Issues), (Lynne Reiner Publications, 1995).
- 3) Stephen Philip Cohen (ed.), "The Security of South Asia: American and Asian perspectives', (New Delhi: Vistaor Publications, 1987).
- 4) Swarna Rajago palan,ed., "Security and South Asia: Ideas, Institutions and Initiates", (New Delhi: Routledge, 2006).
- 5) Shrikant Paranjpe, India and South Asian since 1971 (Radiant, New Delhi 1985) Sunil Amrith, Migration and Diaspora in Modern Asia, (Cambridge University Press, 2012).
- 6) Sumit Ganguly, Deadly Impasse: Kashmir and India-Pakistani Relations at the Dawn of a New Century, (Cambridge University Press, 2016).
- 7) Rajesh Basrur, South Asia's Cold War: nuclear weapons and Conflict in Comparative Perspective, (Routledge 2008).
- 8) Pratibha Ranade, Pakistan A smitechya Shodhaat, 2nd Edition, (Localpublisher 2015)

DS1.4: INDIA'S SECURITY SCENARIO

Course Objectives: In order to maintain peace of a nation and avoid from unwanted threats, there are different approaches and role to play while maintaining India's National Security. This is one of the core components of the course that provided students an understanding of various dimension of India's security challenges i.e. internal and external.

Learning Outcome: Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to

- Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to:
- Critically analyses India's national security community
- Demonstrate an understanding of contemporary issues concerning the national security community
- Analyses concepts related to planning and implementation in a national security context
- Understand aspects of professional practice within national security agencies
- Conduct independent research

1. Conceptual Understanding of India's National Security issues

1.1 Understanding the nature of Internal and External Security

1.2 Dimensions of the problem: Political, Economic and Socio-Cultural

2. Challenges and Threats:

2.1 External interferences

2.2 Border Issues

2.3 Maritime Security issues

2.4 Terrorism

3. Approaches to the problem of Internal Security:

3.1 Role of Force

3.2 Role of Political Institutions

3.3 Role of Civil Society

3.4 Role of the Media

4. Case Studies in India

4.1 Kashmir Problem

4.2 Naxalite Problem

4.3 Agitations in the Northeastern States.

4.4 Agitations over economic/developmental issues (including SEZ)

4.5 Agitations over religious and caste issues

5. India's External Security Environment and Policy options

Suggested Readings

1. Shrikant, Paranjpe (ed.) India's Internal Security: Issues and Perspectives (New Delhi: Kalinga 2009)

2. Samaddar, Sujeet, Defence Development and National Security: Linkages in the Indian Context. (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2005)

3. Bhonsle, Rahul K. India- Security Scope 2006: The New Great Game (Delhi: Kalpaz Publication, 2006)
4. Carpenter, William M. and Wiencek, David G., Ed. Asian Security Handbook (NewDelhi: Pentagon Press, 2007)
5. Singh, Anand K. Ethnicity and Security of India. (Allahabad: Anubhav Pub. House, 2008)
6. Khare, Vijay, India in Global Politics, (Pune: Ksagar Publication, 2008)
7. Bajpai, Kanti P.and Pant, Harsh V.(ed.), India's National Security: A Reader. (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2013)
8. Shrikant, Paranjape, India's Internal Security: Role of the State (New Delhi: G.B. Books, 2019)

Semester-II

DS2.1: EVOLUTION OF STRATEGIC THOUGHTS

Course Objectives: The aim of the course is to acquaint the students with the major strategic thinkers from the ancient period to the contemporary period. The course incorporates Western, on-Western including Indian strategic thinkers in the understanding the evolution of strategic thoughts over the centuries.

Learning Outcome: Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to

- Describe the dominated theoretical approaches of various military thought.
- Student will be able understand views of various thinkers of the war and strategies.
- Understanding various military thinkers thought to interpret the changing nature of warfare.
- Understanding the evolution of warfare from different period of time.
- Understanding how recent changes in warfare affected the utility of force in international relation.

1. Kautilya (371-283BC)
2. Sun Tzu (544-496 BC)
3. Carl Von Clausewitz (1780-1831AD)
4. Henry Gemini(1779-1869AD)
5. General Giulio Douhet (1869-1930AD)
6. J.F.C. Fuller (1878 -1966AD)
7. Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart (1895-1970 AD)
8. Mao Zedong (1893-1976AD)
9. K. Subramanyam

Suggested Readings:

1. B. R. Ambedkar, Thoughts on Pakistan. Thacker limited,1941.
2. Baylis John, Booth Ken, Garnett John, and Williams Phil, (eds) Contemporary Strategy: Theories and Concepts Vol. I and II, London: Groom Helm, 1987.
3. Clausewitz, Carl von, On War. Translated by Michael Howard and Peter Piret. Princeton, N. J. Princeton University Press,1976.
4. Gandhi, M.K. Hind Swaraj: Indian Home Rule. Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan, 2014.
5. Gandhi, M. K., The story of my experiments with truth: An autobiography, BooksInternational,2018.
6. Harmon, Christopher, “On Strategic Thinking: Patterns in Modern History”, 14 March 2012 on Classics of Strategy and Diplomacy.
7. Kautilya, Vishnugupta. The Arthashastra. New Delhi, New York, N Y: Penguin Books, 1992.
8. Khare, Vijay (2005), Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and India’s National Security, New Delhi: Kilaso.
9. Liddell Hart, B. H. The classic book on military strategy. (1954).
10. Machiavelli, Niccolò. The prince. Hackett Publishing,2008.

11. Mohan, C. Raja, Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy. New Delhi: Viking, 2003.
12. Nehru, Jawaharlal. Discovery of India. Penguin UK, 2008.
13. Nehru, Jawaharlal. Glimpses of world history. Penguin UK, 2004.
14. Shamasastri, R., Kautilya's Arthashastra, (5th ed.) Mysore: Sri Raghuvir Printing Press, 1956.
15. Singh, Jasjit, Foreword to India's Maritime Security, edited by Rahul Roy Chaudhury. New Delhi: Knowledge World, 2000.
16. Tanham, George K. Indian Strategic Thought: An Interpretive Essay. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand, 1992.
17. Tzu, Sun. Sun Tzu Art of War. Vij Books India Pvt Ltd, 2012.
18. Lenin, Vladimir, The right of nations to self-determination, in Vincent P. Pecora (ed) Nations and Identities: Classic Readings

DS2.2: DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Course Objectives: This course aims to impress upon the students the linkages between science, technology, and national security. Technology, in modern military affairs and foreign policy can be a security-enhancer as well as a security-disruptor. This course aims to introduce to the students the major technologies that affect the conduct of military affairs and the state of national security.

Learning Outcome: Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to

- Student will be able to analyze different technology used in National Security
- Student will be able to analyze the role of various technologies and its impact over national Security
- Student will be able to understand various emerging technology and its application in national security
- Student will be able to understand changing nature of science and technology and its impact on national security doctrine

1. Introduction to Military Technology:

1.1 Role of Technology in Security

2. Emerging technologies:

2.1 Energy

2.2 Electronics, Computers, Nanotech and Artificial Intelligence

2.3 Material Science

2.4 Biotechnology

2.5 Communications and Information Technology

2.6 Transportation and vehicle technology

3. Application of technologies:

3.1 Armament and Weapon systems

3.2 Missile Technology

3.3 Communications and Radar technology

3.4 Electronic Warfare and Information Warfare

3.5 NBC Warfare and Nuclear Energy

3.6 Aircraft and Ships

3.7 Satellite and Space technology

3.8 Intelligence

3.9 Logistics (transport, supplies, inventory, medical, repair, clothing, and equipment)

3.10 Border Management.

4. Impact of developing technologies:

4.1 Military Doctrine

4.2 Conduct of Warfare.

5. Application of new technologies for Internal Security:

5.1 Disaster Management, Training and Administration.

5.2 Non-military use of modern technology:

5.3 Power

5.4 Energy

5.5 Trade

5.6 Economy

5.7 Banking

5.8 Media

Suggested Readings:

- 1) Aleksander Nawrat, Damian Bereska, Karol Jędrasiak, *Advanced Technologies in Practical Applications for National Security*, Switzerland, Springer, 2018.
- 2) Andrew S taniforth, Gregory B. Saathoff, and Hamid Arabia eds, *Application of Big Data for National Security: A Practitioner's Guide to Emerging Technologies*, London, Elsevier, 2015.
- 3) Chris Ogden, *Indian National Security (OISI)*, Oxford India Short Introductions Series, 2017.
- 4) Derek S. Rever on, Nikolas K. Gvosdev, and John A. Cloud eds., *The Oxford Handbook of U.S. National Security*, 2018.
- 5) Loch K. Johnson eds., *The Oxford Handbook of National Security Intelligence*, 2010.
- 6) Panayiotis A Y Annaco Georges, Adam B Lowther eds, *Conflict and Cooperation in Cyberspace: The Challenge to National Security*, Taylor & Francis, 2014.
- 7) Ryan K. Baggett, Chad S. Foster, Brian K. Simpkins, *Homeland Security Technologies for the 21st Century*, California, Praeger, 2017.

DS2.3: AREA STUDIES 2: WEST ASIA

Course objectives: West Asia has been one of the interesting regions for security studies, to understand peace and conflict, internal security issues and external interferences, and security related to economic, social, geography and politics. The course is designed to understand and analyses security issues of West Asia.

Learning Outcome: Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to

- Analyze how global forces of economic, political, and cultural change affect contemporary West Asian societies.
- Explain basic historical linkages between West Asian societies, such as intra-regional cultural, social, economic, and religious interactions.
- Analyze a range of historical and contemporary issues in a specific West Asian society.
- Identify and articulate clear positions on key debates in West Asian within a specific academic discipline (for example, sociology, history, political science, economics, religious studies, or international relations).
- Explain inter-cultural differences, and reflect thoughtfully on inter-cultural interactions, based on an inter-cultural academic or work experience (such as a study abroad experience, Dialogue, or co-op).
- Write clear, evidence-based analyses on a topic of research.

1. Regional overview of West Asia

2. Geopolitics of West Asia

3. Contemporary major conflict in West Asia:

3.1 Arab-Israeli conflict

3.2 Gulf Wars

3.3 Iran- Iraq war

3.4 Other internal conflicts

4. Terrorism and Counter Terrorism in West Asia

5. West Asia in World Affairs

6. External influences in West Asia

7. Relation of India with West Asian countries

Suggested Readings:

- 1) R. D, McLaurin, Foreign policy making in the Middle East (New York: Praeger,1977).
- 2) Waxman, Dov, The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: What Everyone Needs to Know (Oxford University Press, 2019)
- 3) Hurewitz,J.C.,MiddleEastPolitics:TheMilitaryDimension(NewYork:Routledge,2019)
- 4) Roy, Meena Singh (ed.), Emerging Trends in West Asia: Regional and Global Implications (New Delhi: Pentagon Press,2014)
- 5) Pradhan, Prasanta Kumar(ed.), Geopolitical Shifts in West Asia: Trends and Implications (New Delhi: Pentagon Press,2016)
- 6) Singh, Sanjay(ed.), West Asia in Transition: Volume II (New Delhi: Pentagon Press, 2018)
- 7) Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses-West Asia

DS2.4: THE UN SYSTEM AND GLOBAL SECURITY

Course Objectives: The course focuses on the structure and working of the United Nations with special reference to Global security.

Learning Outcome: Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

- Demonstrate a knowledge of the key theoretical and conceptual tools used to explain contemporary global security issues
- Understand the Role of UN developments that shape the contemporary global security environment
- Analyze and critically examine The UNSC role in maintaining global peace and Security
- Employ effective writing and communication skills in the assessment of the theories and practices of global security

1. UN Introduction:

1.1 The Structure of the United Nations:

- 1.1.1 General Assembly
- 1.1.2 Security Council
- 1.1.3 ECOSOC
- 1.1.4 Trusteeship Council
- 1.1.5 International Court of Justice
- 1.1.6 Secretariat

2. Global Security: Concepts and Theories

- 2.1 The UN: Global peace and security
- 2.2 Reforming the United Nations:
- 2.3 The Future of Global and National Security
- 2.4 The United Nations' role in global security:
- 2.5 Peace builder or peace enforcer?

3. Regional institutions, the United Nations, and Global security

- 3.1 Regional Security Arrangements: The Role of United Nations
- 3.2 Security in Asia: The United Nations and Regional Organizations
- 3.3 Security in Africa: The United Nations and Regional Organizations
- 3.4 Security in Latin America: the UN and Regional Organizations

4. Transnational civil society actors and the quest for security

- 4.1 Global Climate Security
- 4.2 Global Terrorism and the Role of United Nations
- 4.3 The Women, Peace, and Security Agenda at the United Nations
- 4.4 Global Weapons Proliferation, Disarmament, and Arms Control
- 4.5 Global civil society, social movement organizations, and the global politics of nuclear security

Suggested Readings:

- 1) Burke, A., Lee- Koo, K., & McDonald, M., Ethics, and global security: A Cosmo polytan approach. London and New York: Routledge, 2014.
- 2) Newman, E., A Crisis of global institutions? Multi literalism and international security. London and New York: Routledge, 2007.
- 3) Price, R., & Zacher, M.(eds.) The United Nations and global security. New York/ Houd mills: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.
- 4) R. Price, M. Zacher (eds), The United Nations and Global Security (Paperback), New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.

- 5) Rita Parker Anthony Burke, *The United Nations and Global Security*, Global Insecurity, 2017.
- 6) Thakur, Ramesh, *The United Nations, Peace, and Security from Collective Security to the Responsibility to Protect*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2017.