

Course Syllabus and Policy Requirement Statement

In order to access your course materials, you must agree to the following, by clicking the "Mark Reviewed" button below.

By checking the "Mark Reviewed" link below, you are indicating the following:

- You have read, understood, and will comply with the policies and procedures listed in the class syllabus, and that you have acquired the required textbook(s).
- You have read, understood, and will comply with class policies and procedures as specified in the online [Student Handbook](#).
- You have read, understood, and will comply with computer and software requirements as specified with [Browser Test](#).
- You have familiarized yourself with how to access course content in Blackboard using the [Student Quick Reference Guide](#).

SEC 6327 Security Issues in Asia I

Course Description/Overview

This course will also cover contemporary regional issues such as the influence of Japan, India, Korea, and China on regional and global affairs with a particular focus on regional security concerns. The focus of this course is on the changing dynamics of contemporary international security in Asia. This course will include several important case studies that are important to understanding regional security in Asia. These case studies will include, but not be limited to, the ongoing and hotly debated military rise of China and the implications for the region and the world; the nuclear stand-off on the Korean peninsula; contemporary security issues in Southeast Asia; the India-Pakistan conflict; and transnational security issues in Asia.

Course Objectives/Learning Outcomes

Objectives: As a result of completing this course, the student will be able to:

- Comprehend the key transnational and regional security issues affecting Asia and the international community.
- Analyze the changing role that nations in Asia play in influencing international security.
- Analyze and articulate the events and changing paradigms that have occurred since the end of the Cold War that have brought Asia to the forefront of priorities for American national interests.

Grading Policies

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Assignment	Percent of Grade	Due
First Essay	20%	6-8 page essay. Due Sunday at the end of week 2 before 2100 hrs. Central Time
Midterm PowerPoint Presentation	20%	10-15 slide PowerPoint presentation. Due Sunday at the end of week 5 before 2100 hrs. Central Time.
Discussion Thread participation	20%	Occurs in weeks with no written assignment
Final Essay	40%	12-15 page essay. Due Friday at the end of week 8 before 2100 hrs. Central Time.
Late assignments will be graded accordingly.		

Angelo State University employs a letter grade system. Grades in this course are determined on a percentage scale:

- A = 90 – 100 %
- B = 80 – 89 %
- C = 70 – 79 %
- D = 60 – 69 %
- F = 59 % and below.

Course Organization:

Lesson 1: Setting the Context for Security in the Asia-Pacific: The Concept of Security in the Asia-Pacific. The Asia-Pacific is comprised of various regions that have a huge impact on the world - economically, politically, and militarily. Thus, it is important to conduct an analysis of the context for security issues that exists in the large set of regions that are often tied together because of the challenges that they face. In addition, the concept of security in the Asia-Pacific is unique because it is dominated by various issues such as maritime challenges, centuries old border disputes, a continued lack of democracy in many nation-states, and countries that possess weapons of mass destruction. It will be the goal of this lesson to set the stage for the many issues confronted in the Asia-Pacific regions in the world's largest continent - Asia.

- Lesson 2: Institutions and Outside Influences in the Asia-Pacific:** The Asia-Pacific has often been referred to as the "21st century region." While this is an arguable concept (and in fact the Asia-Pacific is really composed of at least three separate regions), it does highlight the importance of the nation-states there and the institutions that tie them together with varying degrees of success and effectiveness. While the Asia-Pacific continues to be rich in resources, political and military might, and economic growth, it is also very influenced by outside sources. Thus, it will be the goal of this lesson to discuss the role of institutions (and address what these institutions are as well as their varying degrees of importance), and to examine the complexities and details of outside influences (particularly nation-states like the USA) in the Asia-Pacific.
- Lesson 3: Democracy and Community in the Asia-Pacific:** The Asia-Pacific is an area of the world that has surprised many policy makers and analysts since the end of WWII. There are not many who would have predicted that countries such as South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan would have vibrant, transparent democracies. While many nation-states have successfully transitioned to democracy in the Asia-Pacific, there is still a long way to go. A great many nations in the Asia-Pacific have made strides but democracy remains a possibility for future consideration. In addition, nation-states in the Asia-Pacific now cooperate like never before - thus bringing about more of a sense of "community." But how far has that truly come? It will be the goal of this lesson to examine democracy and community in the Asia-Pacific, and to give the student insights into what the future may hold.
- Lesson 4: Terrorism and Maritime Security in the Asia-Pacific:** The Asia-Pacific is not an area of the world that has traditionally not been thought of as a "hotbed for terrorism." But terrorism is an unfortunate fact of life there - particularly in Southeast Asia, where Jemaah Islamiah and other splinter groups have very real ties to more well known terrorist groups and have conducted violent acts with compelling results. Another key security challenge in the Asia-Pacific is maritime security. Because of energy security, important shipping lanes, and a wide variety of border disputes (among other issues) maritime security is of paramount importance in both Northeast and Southeast Asia. It will be the goal of this lesson to examine the two key security challenges of terrorism and maritime security in the Asia-Pacific, and to give the student key issues to ponder.
- Lesson 5: Nuclear Weapons in the Asia-Pacific: China and North Korea:** The Asia-Pacific is an important area of the world for a wide variety of reasons. But perhaps among the most compelling is the threat of nuclear weapons posed by communist, non-democratic nation-states. China and North Korea each fall into this category. For the purposes of this lesson, these are the two nations in the Asia-Pacific that we will study in addressing the nuclear threat. India and Pakistan also possess nuclear weapons, but this issue (and others regarding India and Pakistan) will be addressed in lessons 6 and 7, when we specifically look at South Asian security issues in Asia. For this lesson (lesson 5), it will be important to understand not only the nuclear weapons capability that North Korea and China have, but their assessed intentions, strategy, and the policy that the United States and its allies have regarding this important and compelling threat.
- Lesson 6: Conflict and Crisis in South Asia:** The Asia-Pacific has dominated the previous lessons in this course. For the purposes of this course, that has included issues and challenges in Northeast and Southeast Asia. But South Asia (primarily India and Pakistan) is hugely important for American foreign policy - for a variety of reasons. India and Pakistan dominate the agenda for Washington's strategic, economic, political, and often, military objectives. For these reasons, the next two lessons will cover some of the complex issues in India and Pakistan that are important for American interests overseas. In this lesson, we will analyze conflict and crisis in South Asia.
- Lesson 7: South Asia and Nuclear Weapons:** While there are many complex issues that have led to conflict and tension between India and Pakistan, there is perhaps no issue that is

more compelling for the United States (or the world) than the fact that India and Pakistan often sit on the brink of war, and that they are both armed with nuclear weapons. In this lesson, we will address the politics behind the nuclear weapons programs for both India and Pakistan, the reasons that exist behind the current (and ongoing) nuclear stand-off that continues, and the capabilities and intentions behind the nuclear programs for both India and Pakistan. We will also address some of the key concerns for the rest of the world regarding the Indian and Pakistani nuclear programs.

Lesson 8: **Assessment:** This week is set aside for the student to complete a 12-15 page essay assignment. The purpose of this assignment is to measure student mastery of the course objectives.

Course Bibliography and Required Readings:

Bechtol, Bruce E. Jr., [The Last Days of Kim Jong-il: The North Korean Threat in a Changing Era](#), (Washington DC: Potomac Books, 2013). – Available on Kindle.

Chari, P.R., Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema, and Stephen P. Cohen, [Four Crises and a Peace Process: American Engagement with India and Pakistan](#), (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2007), – Available on Kindle.

Coll, Steve, Basharat Peer, and Arif Jamal, "[Flash Point: India, Pakistan, and Kashmir, an Open Forum from NYU Law's Center on Law and Security](#)," NYU School of Law, Center on Law and Security, April 7, 2009.

Easley, Leif-Eric, Elina Noor, Raymund J. Quilop, and Qinghong Wang, "[Nationalism, Democracy and Security in East Asia](#)," Issues and Insights, Vol. 7-No 10, 2007.

EMMERSON, DONALD K., "[Security, Community, and Democracy in Southeast Asia: Analyzing ASEAN](#)," Japanese Journal of Political Science 6 (2), 2005.

Hernandez, Carolina G., "[Peace and Security in the Post-Cold War Asia Pacific Region](#)," Paper Delivered at the United Nations University Global Seminar '96 Shonan Session, 2-6 September 1996, Hayama, Japan.

JAYARAMAN, T., "[Nuclear crisis in South Asia](#)," Frontline, Volume 19 - Issue 12, June 8-21, 2002.

Kazi, Reshmi, "[Folly of an Indian Nuclear Shift](#)," The Diplomat, April 14, 2011.

Kerr, Paul K., and Mary Beth Nikitin, "[Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons: Proliferation and Security Issues](#)," CRS Report for Congress, Congressional Research Service, January 13, 2011.

Manning, Robert A., Ronald Montaperto, and Brad Roberts, "[China, Nuclear Weapons, and Arms Control: A Preliminary Assessment](#)," Council on Foreign Relations, 2000.

Mian, Zia, "[The Politics of South Asia's Nuclear Crisis](#)," Medicine & Global Survival, Vol. 5, No. 2, October, 1998.

Saalman, Lora, "[China and the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review](#)," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, February, 2011.

Schneider, Mark B. "[Does North Korea Have a Missile-Deliverable Nuclear Weapon?](#)," Heritage Foundation, May 22, 2013.

Terada, Takashi, "[East Asian Regionalism: Power, Interest, and Institution Building](#)," Presentation

Delivered at the Low Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, October 25, 2010.

Thomas G. Mahnken, Dan Blumenthal, Thomas Donnelly, Michael Mazza, Gary J. Schmitt, and Andrew Shearer, "[Asia in the Balance: Transforming US Military Strategy in Asia.](#)" American Enterprise Institute, June, 2012.

Tow, William T., (Editor), [Security Politics in the Asia-Pacific: A Regional-Global Nexus?](#) (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2009), Available on Kindle.

Vaughn, Bruce, Emma Chanlett-Avery, Ben Dolven, Mark E. Manyin, Michael F. Martin, and Larry A. Nicksch, "[Terrorism in Southeast Asia,](#)" Congressional Research Service, October 16, 2009.

Wu, Rui and Li Bin, "[The Impact of US Nuclear Policy on China: A Political Perspective,](#)" Paper presented at the "Conference on Northeast Asian Security: Mixture of Traditional and Untraditional Security," jointly organized by Renmin University, China, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK, University of Durham, UK, and Free University, Brussels, Belgium, 2-3 April, 2004, Beijing, China.

Communication

Office Hours/Contacting the Instructor

See the Instructor Information section for contact information.

University Policies

Academic Integrity

Angelo State University expects its students to maintain complete honesty and integrity in their academic pursuits. Students are responsible for understanding and complying with the university [Academic Honor Code](#) and the [ASU Student Handbook](#).

Accommodations for Disability

The Student Life Office is the designated campus department charged with the responsibility of reviewing and authorizing requests for reasonable accommodations based on a disability, and it is the student's responsibility to initiate such a request by contacting the Student Life Office at (325) 942-2191 or (325) 942-2126 (TDD/FAX) or by e-mail at Student.Life@angelo.edu to begin the process. The Student Life Office will establish the particular documentation requirements necessary for the various types of disabilities.

Student absence for religious holidays

A student who intends to observe a religious holy day should make that intention known in writing to the instructor prior to the absence. A student who is absent from classes for the observance of a religious holy day shall be allowed to take an examination or complete an assignment scheduled for that day within a reasonable time after the absence.