



Jindal School of International Affairs
India's First Global Policy School



O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL
INSTITUTION OF EMINENCE DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITY
A Private University Promoting Public Service

COURSE MANUAL

Course Code

- **M.A.(DLB) 0498**

Course Title

- **INDIA'S ROLE IN UN
PEACEKEEPING**

Programme

-

Semester

- **SPRING 2026**

COURSE INFORMATION

Course Duration : 15 Weeks

Credit Hours : 4 Credits.

This course will have 3 contact hours per week in the form of class lectures. Additionally, students are expected to actively read for the class.

Meetings : By appointment

Location : T3/373

Classroom : T3/T-72

Time Slot : Tuesday, 1:00 to 4:00 PM

Prerequisites : -

Equivalent Courses : -

Exclusive Courses : -

INSTRUCTOR INFORMATION

Instructor : Lt Gen Prof (Dr.) Rajesh Kochhar,
AVSM and Bar, SM, VSM
PhD, M.Sc, M.Phil, FIE, C Engr(I), ndc, HC, psc,.

Biography : Details as Under

Gen Kochhar is a graduate of the 41st course of the NDA and was commissioned in the Indian Army in 1972. Apart from the mandatory technical courses, he has attended the prestigious Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, Senior Command, Higher Command and National Defence College, New Delhi. With an outstanding academic record, he is a postgraduate in Defence studies from Madras University and had completed his M Phil in Defence Management from DAVV University, Indore. He has successfully completed his PhD in HRD. The General officer had carved a niche for himself as an eminent engineer in the armed forces.



The General Officer had the distinction of commanding an independent field workshop in United Nations Mission in Somalia. As a Colonel he commanded an Electronics and Mechanical Engineers (EME) Battalion in op RHINO in Counter Insurgency Operational Area. As a Brigadier, he had the privilege of commanding EME Centre when new President's Colors were presented. The General Officer has served in coveted staff and instructional appointments including instructor at National Defence Academy (NDA), Deputy Assistant Adjutant (DAA) & Quarter Master General (QMG) of a Mountain Brigade in the North East and Joint Director EME (Ops & Plans) at Directorate General of EME at Army HQs.

The General Officer has served as Colonel General Staff at Army War College, Colonel Administration of Infantry Division, Director EME (Coord) at Army HQ, Major General-In Charge Administration of Northern Command, Director General Administration & Coordination at Integrated Headquarter of Ministry of Defence and Chief Of Staff, HQ Army Training Command (ARTRAC). In each of his command, staff and instructional appointments, he has earned innumerable laurels and recognition for the Indian Army.

Another feather in the cap of the General Officer is that he retired after tenure as Chief of Staff ATRAC, the only EME officer to have tenanted the appointment till date. During his tenure of two years and four months as COS ARTRAC, he has been instrumental in restructuring training across the spectrum in consonance with the terminal objectives desired from each trainee. He has also played a vital role in transformation in the Indian Army by critically defining and guiding various studies being conducted and major doctrines being formulated at the ARTRAC during his tenure. He has also played a major role in infrastructure development across the 32 Training Establishments of Indian Army. Another significant project undertaken by ARTRAC steered under his able guidance was restructuring of all Management programmes affecting the officers of the Indian Army.

The General Officer also formed part of delegation to Sweden and France in 2007 with a view to acquire firsthand knowledge of manufacture of spares of Gun 155mm FH77BO2 in order to indigenize the same. The General Officer has also led an inter-services delegation to Manila (Philippines) to attend a military leadership forum in July 2009. He was also a member of delegation to Australia in August 2009.

For his outstanding professional acumen, immaculate planning and immense contribution as Col Adm of 14 infantry Division, He was awarded the Vishisht Seva Medal in 2001. As Dir EME (Coord) at Army HQ he was awarded Sena Medal in 2004. As DG Adm & Coord at Army HQ, he was awarded the Ati Vishisht Seva Medal for distinguished services of an exceptionally high order. Apart from this the General Officer is also a recipient of the COAS Commendation Card once and GOC-in-C Commendation Card twice. He was awarded Bar to Ati Vishisht Seva Medal by President of India on Republic day 2013 for distinguished service of most exceptional order.

The General Officer is a keen sportsman and has represented India at the Asian Regatta Sailing Championship in 1981. He trained the cadets of NDA in Rowing Club for the National Rowing Championships where they won two bronze medals in 1984. He was a member of the Technical Committee of the OK Dinghy International Association at UK. He is an outstanding tennis player and also well-known personality in the field of adventure activities. Qualified in mountaineering and skiing from the reputed High Altitude Warfare School, he was a member of the NDA mountaineering expedition to Mt NUNKUN (23410 ft) in 1971.

The general officer has been lecturing on military leadership at the Indian Institute of Management, Indian School of Business, Management Development Institute as also various other institutes around the country. He also takes keen interest in the teaching of ethics and morals in institutions.

The General officer superannuated from the Indian army and joined OP Jindal Global University in Sep 2012 as the Senior Director of the Jindal Institute of Leadership Development and Executive Education (JILDEE). He is also been appointed Professor of Practice at the Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA) and teaches UN peacekeeping.

In addition he is also a visiting faculty at the Jindal Global Business School and lectures on Leadership.

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Home Page	:	https://jgu.edu.in/jildee/

1. Course Description

➤ The United Nations and Peacekeeping

- Peacekeeping is arguably the most visible activity of the United Nations and certainly one of its most important contributions to what the Charter of the United Nations calls “The maintenance of international peace and security.” The UN’s distinctive “blue helmets” are now widely recognized all over the world. Sometimes praised, often maligned, since their entry onto the world stage in the late 1940s they have become a ubiquitous feature of multilateral crises management. As a consequence, anyone interested in the international politics of conflict resolution and the dynamics of international peace and security more generally needs to understand the politics, practice, and impact of UN peacekeeping.
- The United Nations (UN) was established on 24 October 1945 in the aftermath of two World Wars and was dedicated, in the enduring words of the UN Charter, to saving “succeeding generations from the scourge of war.” Since its creation, the UN has been called upon to prevent disputes from escalating into war, to persuade opposing parties to use the conference table rather than the force of arms and to help restore peace when conflict breaks out. Over the decades, the UN has helped to contain or end numerous conflicts, in many cases through the deployment of peacekeeping operations.

➤ The Evolution of Peacekeeping

- UN peacekeeping is based on the principle that an impartial presence on the ground can ease tensions between hostile parties and create space for political negotiations. Peacekeeping can help bridge the gap between the cessation of hostilities and a durable peace, but only if the parties to a conflict have the political will needed to reach the goal. Initially developed as a mean of dealing with inter-State conflict, peacekeeping has increasingly been used in intra-State conflicts and civil wars, which are often characterized by multiple armed factions with differing political objectives and fractured lines of command.
- These realities have particularly since the late 1980s, led to an evolution in the structure of peacekeeping missions. A large number of peacekeeping operations are still based on the “traditional” model of a military operation deployed in support of political activity. These operations involve military tasks such as monitoring ceasefires and patrolling buffer zones between hostile parties and are carried out by UN peacekeepers who may or may not be armed and who are widely known as “blue helmets” or “blue berets” because of their distinctive headgear. Although past military observer missions have also included non-military tasks, a growing number of UN peacekeeping operations have become multidimensional, composed of a range of components including military, civilians, police, political, civil affairs, rule of law, human rights, humanitarian, reconstruction, public information and gender. Some of these operations do not have a military component but carry out their mandates alongside a regional or multinational peacekeeping force.

➤ India’s Role in Peacekeeping Missions

- Today India plays an essential role in achieving global peace and one of the major stakeholders in UN’s peacekeeping missions globally. **In this course, we are going to look at contribution India has done for global peace.**

- As one of the founding members of the UN, India's contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security has been second to none. In no other field of activity has this been manifested more than in UN operations commencing with our participation in the operations in Korea in 1950. The operation in Korea, led by the USA, was a major military undertaking. India participated militarily with a medical unit and later provided a Custodian Force for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. India also contributed significantly to the Indo-China Supervisory Commission deployed in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam from 1954 to 1970.
- For nearly eight decades, India has played a significant role in assisting the United Nations in maintaining global peace. Starting with the UN operation in Korea in 1950. India has contributed more peacekeeper than another country. More than two lakhs Indian have served for 49 out of 71 peacekeeping missions conducted by the United Nations over the past 70 years.
- India's spontaneous and unreserved participation in UN peacekeeping operations over the years has been a clear demonstration of the country's commitment to the objectives set out in the UN Charter. Not in terms of rhetoric and symbolism, but in real and practical terms, even to the extent of accepting casualties to personnel (About 150 fatalities to date). This commitment has been acknowledged by the international community, successive Secretaries General and the United Nations Secretariat. But even more significantly, the effectiveness of such participation and commitment to United Nations peacekeeping efforts has drawn respect and praise from the fellow professionals of other countries and many others that have served jointly without commanders, observers, police monitors and contingents, in various parts of the world. Hence, the image of the Indian forces in the international arena is that the highly competent and well-trained professionals.
- In preparing ourselves for continued participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations, it would be appropriate to take stock of the changes that have taken place in the environment in which such operations are being increasingly mounted in recent years, and the manner in which they are being executed and take into account the radical changes in the nature of the peacekeeping commitment. UN peacekeepers are increasingly being sent to regions where civil-war type situations prevail; where there are no agreements, or if there are, these are rather tenuous, or broken without compunction; where the consent or cooperation of the belligerent parties cannot be relied upon; where constitutional authority does not exist in many cases, or if it does, has limited authority. In such situations, today's peacekeepers are not only required to keep the warring parties apart to the extent they can, but are increasingly called upon to safeguard humanitarian relief operations, monitor human rights violations, assist in mine clearance, monitor state boundaries or borders, provide civilian police support, assist in rebuilding logistics infra-structure like roads, railways, bridges, and to support electoral processes. In much of this the Indian Armed Forces have practical experience based on the conduct of counter insurgency operations in some parts of our own country and thus have a marked advantage over most other forces from other parts of the world. This was more than amply demonstrated by the performance of our contingents in Cambodia, Somalia, Mozambique, Angola, Rwanda and Sierra Leone. And continues to be demonstrated by the contingents deployed in the Congo, South Sudan, and in Lebanon.

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2. Course Intended Learning Objectives (Aim)

Course Intended Learning Outcomes	Teaching and Learning Activities	Assessments/ Activities
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- Throughout the semester you should acquire an understanding of key concepts of the functioning of the United Nations and theoretical and practical approaches to study of conflicts in the UN Peacekeeping Operations from the inception of the UN to the post-cold war period.
- Carry out a critical analysis of peace keeping operations of the UN.
- Focus on the evolving changes in the UN peacekeeping operations and the policy that India and Indian Armed Forces have adopted while undertaking such operations.
- Develop strong written and oral skills.

3. Scheme of Evaluation and Grading

➤ Evaluation Breakup

- **Class Participation (10%) and Assignment (20%)** : The class is a combination of lecture-seminar format. Normally I will present a short lecture and then open the class to discussion. During the discussion you are expected to **actively contribute to the debate**. My role would be to primarily moderate the debate and put the discussion in a broader context by helping you tease out the main themes from the readings. To facilitate this process, I will ask you to come up with questions prepared for the day's discussion, based on the reading. Please note if you are more than 10 minutes late you will not be granted attendance for the class (weightage 10%). In addition, there will be one/two assignments interspersed over 15 weeks dealing with India's Role in UN Peacekeeping. (Weightage 20%).
- **Group Presentation and Paper (20%)** : You would be expected to do one class presentation on a topic determined in the seminar. The presentation should be **no longer than 20 minutes**. Please refer to course outline to see the sessions slotted for making the presentation.
- **Mid-Term Exam (20%)** : The mid-term exam will be in sit down pen paper format of 100 marks, reduced to 20%. You will be asked to write short answers in response to questions posed about the themes of the course specified. The purpose is to demonstrate that you are able to understand, assess and evaluate the competing theories we will examine and present your own well-argued point of view. Instructions concerning the exam will be given in the class.
- **Final Exam/Research Essay (30%)** : The end term examination will be sit down pen paper examination of 100 marks, reduced to 30%. The syllabus will comprise of the complete lessons in the 15 weeks teaching undertaken.

➤ **Grade Definition**

O (80% and Above) [8.0]	Outstanding	Exceptional knowledge of the subject matter, thorough understanding of issues; ability to synthesize ideas, rules and principles and extraordinary critical and analytical ability
A+ (75%-79%) [7.5]	Excellent	Sound knowledge of the subject matter, thorough understanding of issues; ability to synthesize ideas, rules and principles and critical and analytical ability
A (70%-74%) [7.0]	Very Good	Sound knowledge of the subject matter, excellent organizational capacity, ability to synthesize ideas, rules and principles, critically analyze existing materials and originality in thinking and presentation
A- (65%-69%) [6.0]	Good	Good understanding of the subject matter, ability to identify issues and provide balanced solutions to problems and good critical and analytical skills
B+ (60%-64%) [5.0]	Fair	Average understanding of the subject matter, limited ability to identify issues and provide solutions to problems and reasonable critical and analytical skills. Average understanding of the subject matter, limited ability to identify issues and provide solutions to problems and reasonable critical and analytical skills
B (55%-59%) [4.0]	Acceptable	Adequate knowledge of the subject matter to go to the next level of study and reasonable critical and analytical skills
B- (50%-54%) [3.0]	Marginal	Limited knowledge of the subject matter and irrelevant use of materials and, poor critical and analytical skills
F (50% or Below)	Fail	Poor comprehension of the subject matter; poor critical and analytical skills and marginal use of the relevant materials. Will require repeating the course

4. Academic Integrity

- **Note Bene (A):** If you miss **more than two classes consecutively** you would be required to furnish a doctor's certificate from the University's medical center. **Please furnish the medical certificate within five working days of you rejoining.** Failure to do so can result in a loss of credits for this seminar. In case of an emergency please inform me via email or phone. **You must submit your medical certificates to the JSIA executive office with a copy to karthikeyan.k@jgu.edu.in.** Students having attendance of less than 75% will be debarred from taking the end term exam and will receive a FAIL grade for this seminar. Failure

to actively participate in the class discussions will be duly noted and will negatively affect your grade for class participation.

- **Note Bene (B):** If you are more than **10 minutes** late for the class, attendance for that class will **NOT BE** granted. Face recognition attendance will be started after 10 minutes on starting, will be closed after 10 minutes.
- **Note Bene (C):** Plagiarism and/ or use of unfair means will result in a **FAIL Grade**. If you are not sure what constitutes plagiarism please consult your academic writing instructor, your course instructor and/ or read the university's handbook.
- **Note Bene (D):** Deadlines are non-negotiable. Failure to submit assignments on time will result in negative marking (**You will be penalized by one grade for every 60 minutes of delay**). **Submissions more than 4 hours late will automatically result in a FAIL grade.**
- **Note Bene (E):** The course instructor reserves the right to change the course content at any time during the semester, depending on the needs of specific students taking the course. **Please check your university email id's REGULARLY for course related announcements and for course readings.**
- **Note Bene (F): Use of mobile phones, tablets and laptops in class is strictly prohibited.**

5. Keyword Syllabus

- NIL

6. Course Material

- **Caught in the crossfire revolutions, repression, and the rational peasant**
by Mason, T. David (Thomas David), 1950.
- **Community policing and peacekeeping**
by Grabosky, Peter N
- **Evolution of US peacekeeping policy under Clinton a fairweather friend?**
by MacKinnon, Michael G, 1969-.
- **International law on peacekeeping [electronic resource] :a study of Article 40 of the UN charter / by Hitoshi Nasu.**
by Nasu, Hitoshi.
- **International peacekeeping**
by Kondoch, Boris.
- **International peacekeeping the yearbook of international peace operations**
by Bothe, Michael | Wells, Alan | Kondoch, Boris | Langholtz, Harvey J, 1948-.
- **International security and peacebuilding Africa, the Middle East, and Europe**
by Bah, Abu Bakarr.
- **Keeping the peace spatial differences in Hindu-Muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002**
Raheel Dhattiwala.
by Dhattiwala, Raheel [author.]

- **Men, militarism and UN peacekeeping a gendered analysis**
by Whitworth, Sandra.
- **Militant publics in India physical culture and violence in the making of a modern polity**
by Valiani, Arafaat A.
- **Militarisation of peacekeeping in the twenty-first century**
by Sloan, James Ph. D.
- **Oxford handbook of United Nations peacekeeping operations**
by Koops, Joachim A | MacQueen, Norrie | Tardy, Thierry | Williams, Paul D.
- **Peacekeeping in Vietnam [electronic resource] :Canada, India, Poland, and the International Commission / Ramesh Thakur.**
by Thakur, Ramesh Chandra, 1948-.
- **Peacekeeping on the Plains [electronic resource] :Army operations in bleeding Kansas / Tony R. Mullis.**
by Mullis, Tony R, 1959-
- **Political ethics and the United Nations Dag Hammarskjold as Secretary-General**
by Frohlich, Manuel.
- **Politics of peacekeeping in the post-cold war era**
by Sorenson, David S, 1943- | Wood, Pia Christina.
- **Re-envisioning peacekeeping the United Nations and the mobilization of ideology**
by Debrix, Francois.
- **Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [electronic resource] :2011 substantive session (New York 22 February-18 March and 9 May 2011).**
by United Nations. Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.
- **Searching for peace [electronic resource] :the road to TRANSCEND / Johan Galtung and Carl G. Jacobsen ; with contributions by Kai Frithjof Brand-Jacobsen and Finn Tschudi.**
by Galtung, Johan | Jacobsen, C. G. (Carl G.) | Brand-Jacobsen, Kai Frithjof | Tschudi, Finn
- **The militarisation of peacekeeping in the twenty-first century [electronic resource] /James Sloan.**
by Sloan, James (Lecturer in international law).
- **The psychology of peacekeeping [electronic resource] /edited by Harvey J. Langholtz ; foreword by Lawrence S. Eagleburger.**
by Langholtz, Harvey J, 1948-.
- **UN peacekeeping [electronic resource] :myth and reality / Andrzej Sitkowski ; foreword by Tadeusz Mazowiecki.**
by Sitkowski, Andrzej, 1928-.
- **Understanding peacekeeping**
by Bellamy, Alex J | Griffin, Stuart | Williams, Paul D.
- **United Nations peacekeeping in the post-cold war era**
by O'Neill, John Terence, 1936- | Rees, Nicholas.

- **United Nations peacekeeping operations [electronic resource] :ad hoc missions, permanent engagement / edited by Ramesh Thakur and Albrecht Schnabel.**
by Thakur, Ramesh Chandra, 1948- | Schnabel, Albrecht.
- **United Nations peacekeeping operations [electronic resource] :a guide to French policies / edited by Brigitte Stern ; with contributions by Yves Daudet, Philippe Morillon, and Marie-Claude Smouts ; translated from the French by David Boyle.**
by Stern, Brigitte
- **US military/NGO relationship in humanitarian interventions**
by Seiple, Chris.
- **World Encyclopaedia of Peace and Global Security (10 Vols. Set) global wars, conflicts and security**
by Gangchen, Lama | Mercieca, Charles | Chandra, Subash | Tripathi, Sriprakash Mani | Malik, Bernard | Ao, Imotemsu | Back, Cosy.
- **India's Role in the United Nations;**
Natraj Publishers, Jan 1995
- **A life I Peace and War, Brian Urquhart**
- **Irrelevant or indispensable? UN in the 21st Century**
By Paul Heinbecker
- **The United Nations in a Turbulent World**
By James Rosenau
- **United Nations Reform and the New Collective Security**
By Peter G. Danchin
- **Oxford Handbook of UN Peacekeeping Operations**
By Thomas G Weiss
- **The Parliament of Man; The past, present and the future of UN**
By Paul Kennedy
- **UN Sanctions and conflict; Responding to Peace and Security Threats**
By Andrea Charron, 2011
- **Charter of the UN; Commentary and documents**
By Edward Hambro, Leland M Goodrich
- **Enhancing global governance towards a new diplomacy**
- **UN Peacekeeping Operations; Adhoc Missions, Permanent Engagement,**
By Ramesh Thakur & Albrecht Schnabel
- **Interventions, A life in Peace and War**
By Koti Anan
- **United Nations; A very short introduction**
By Jussi Hanhimaki
- **Honour of India; by Lt General Satish Nambiar**

- **United Nations; The Blue Helmets**
By New York, UN Publication
- **Ghali BB, An Agenda for peace**
By UN 1992
- **The Theory and Practice of Peacekeeping**
By Inderjit Rikhye 1984

7. Session Plan

Session	General Topic	Readings	Approach/ Pedagogy
Session-1 (3 Feb 2026)	-UN peacekeeping operations & India - Introduction and History	<i>Provided week-by-week.</i>	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies.</i>
Session-2 (10 Feb 26)	-Evolution of peacekeeping -Need for peacekeeping -Principles of UN peacekeeping -Peacekeeping concepts & perspectives	<i>Provided week-by-week.</i>	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-3 (17 Feb 26)	-UN intra organisational relations in peacekeeping -UN Charter VI, VII -Peacekeeping & International Law -Types of Missions & peace operations.	<i>Provided week-by-week.</i>	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-4 (24 Feb 26)	-India and United Nations peacekeeping and peace building -Trends peacekeeping operations 1948-2019 -With reference to India	<i>Provided week-by-week.</i>	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-5 (3 Mar 26)	-India's Role in UN peacekeeping operations -India in UN Humanitarian operations	<i>Provided week-by-week.</i>	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-6 (10 Mar 26)	-Discussion (Session 1 to 5) -UN Mission in Korea - Presentation by Students	<i>Provided week-by-week.</i>	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-7 (17 Mar 26)	- Discussion, UN Mission Korea - UN Mission Congo (ONUC) -Presentation by Students	<i>Provided week-by-week.</i>	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>

Session-8 (24 Mar 26)	-Discussion UN Mission Congo - UN Mission Cambodia (UNTAC) -Presentation by Students	Provided week-by-week.	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
<u>MID TERM EXAM</u> <u>(From Lesson 1 - 5)</u>			
Session-9 (31 Mar 26)	-Discussion UN Mission Cambodia - UN Mission Somalia (UNOSOM -II) -Presentation by Students	Provided week-by-week.	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-10 (7 Apr 26)	-Discussion UN Mission UNOSOM-II - UN Mission South Sudan (UNMISS) -Presentation by Students	Provided week-by-week.	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-11 (14 Apr 26)	-Discussion South Sudan (UNMISS) - UN Mission Mozambique (ONUMOZ) -Presentation by Students	Provided week-by-week.	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-12 (21 Apr 26)	-Discussion, UN Mission Mozambique (ONUMOZ) - UN Mission Rwanda (UNAMIR) -Presentation by Students	Provided week-by-week.	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-13 (28 Apr 26)	-Discussion, UN Mission Rwanda (UNAMIR) - UN Challenges	Provided week-by-week.	<i>Classes will include an initial lecture and critical analyses of case studies</i>
Session-14 (5 May 26)	-Seminar on UN Peacekeeping (Guest Speaker)		
Session-15 (12 May 26)	-Revision		
<u>FINAL EXAM</u> <u>PEN AND PAPER FORMAT</u>			