Energy Studies Programme
School of International Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University

Course	:	**Ph.D.**
Course No.	:	**EG616**
Course Title	:	**Gulf Energy in World Politics**
Course Type	:	**Optional**
Course Teacher	:	**Dr. Sima Baidya**
Credits	:	**4**
Semester	:	**Winter**
Course Duration	:	**One Semester**
Contact Hours	:	**4 hours per week**
Teaching Method	:	**Lectures and Tutorials**
Evaluation Method	:	**Class Performance, Session Assignments and End Semester Examination.**

Energy is the lifeline of modern civilization. This course intends to contextualize Gulf energy in the world energy map. As per the projection, world's energy demand will reach 16.3 billion tonnes of oil equivalent by 2030. Since 2002, world primary energy consumption has increased by 8 per cent, with oil demand by 5.2 per cent. No doubt, fossil fuel will occupy the pre dominant position. Oil, gas and coal will occupy 81 per cent of energy demand. The importance of Gulf energy is well accounted. West Asia and North Africa region has 61 per cent of the world's proven oil reserves and 45 per cent of gas reserves. More specifically, Gulf region alone has more than 47 per cent of oil reserves and 37 per cent of gas reserves. The overwhelming impact of gulf energy on world politics is to be examined at length in the course. Without Gulf energy, world energy security cannot be achieved. Basically interplay of demand and supply determines the market forces or energy price. But world energy politics goes beyond demand and supply, beyond quota and swing producer, beyond non-renewable/ exhaustible energy stake. Simultaneously, how world politics is reacting towards Gulf energy is also a matter of concern. The unfolding political dynamics of world politics revolves around Gulf energy. The course would focus on the linkages between fossil fuel and capitalism. The course is an outcome of the cutting-edge research on the subject. This course would examine hydro-carbon's devastating impact on the Persian Gulf environment. Nevertheless, Persian Gulf region faces a lot of challenges. Basic objective of this course is to provide a better understanding of Gulf energy and its significance in world politics.

Learning Outcome

After completing this course, students will have good understanding about the Gulf energy and its impact on world politics. This course will also make students aware of some of the important basic concepts of hydro-carbon energy, relevant in day to day life, e.g. energy efficiency etc.

Course Contents

I. Energy Landscape in the Persian Gulf: Mapping the Importance of Persian Gulf Hydro-Carbon in the Global Context.

II. Changing Contours of the Energy Scenario in the Persian Gulf: Trajectory of Oil and Gas.

III. Fossil Capitalism and Its Societal Impact: A Statist Approach

IV. Fossil Fuel and Its Impact on Environment

V. Quest for Alternative Energy: Objectives and Predicament

Reading List

Basic Readings

International Energy Agency (latest edition), World Energy Outlook: [Middle East and North Africa Insights], Paris: OECD/IEA.

U.S. Energy Information Administration (latest edition), International Energy Outlook. Washington: Department of Energy

British Petroleum (latest edition), BP Statistical Review of World Energy. London: British Petroleum Company.

Cordesman, Anthony and Al-Rodhan, Khalid R.(2006)., The Changing Dynamics of Energy in the Middle East, vol. 1 & 2, Westport, Connecticut: Praeger Security International.

Krane, Jim (2019) Energy Kingdoms: Oil and Political Survival in the Persian Gulf, USA.; Columbia University Press.

Selected Reading List [Topic wise]:

I. Energy Landscape in the Persian Gulf: Mapping the Importance of Persian Gulf Hydro-Carbon in the Global Context

Goldthau, Andreas and Keating, Michael F. and Kuzemko, Caroline (ed) (2018)

Handbook of the International Political Economy of Energy and Natural Resources, UK.; Edgar Elgar.

Bahgat, Gawdat (2015) The Changing Energy Landscape in the Gulf: Strategic Implications, UK.: Gerlach Press.

Verrastro, Frank A. (2010) The Geopolitics of Energy, Emerging Trends, Changing Landscapes, Uncertain Times, USA.: Center for Strategic and International Studies.

II. Changing Contours of the Energy Scenario in the Persian Gulf: Trajectory of Oil and Gas

Kozhanov, Nikolay and Young, Karen and Oanas, Jalal (2023) GCC Hydrocarbon Economies and Covid: Old Trends, New Realities, UK.: Springer.

Mohammed, A. Alsahlawi (2021) OPEC and the World's Energy Future: Its Legacy and Promise, USA: CRC Press.

Morton, Michael Quentin (2017) Empires and Anarchies : A History of Oil in the Middle East, UK: Reaktion Books.

Jallivand, David Ramin and Westphal, Kirsten (2017) The Political and Economic Challenges of Energy in the Middle East and North Africa.

III. Fossil Capitalism and Its Societal Impact: A Statist Approach

Malm, Andreas (2016) Fossil Capital: The rise of Steam Power and the Roots of Global Warming, UK.: Verso.

Angus, Ian (2016) Facing the Anthropocene: Fossil Capitalism and the Crisis of the Earth System, UK: Monthly Review Press.

Hanieh, Adam (2024) Crude Capitalism: Oil, Corporate Power, and the Making of the World Market, UK: Verso Books.

Muzio, Tim Di and Ovadia, Jesse Salah (2021) Energy, Capitalism and World Order, UK.: Palgrave Macmillan.

IV. Fossil Fuel and Its Impact on Environment

Aronoff, Kate (2021) Overheated: How Capitalism Broke the Planet---And How We Fight, UK: Hachette.

Gough, Ian (2017) Heat, Greed and Human Need, USA: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.

Rand, Tom (2020) The Case for Climate Capitalism, UK: ECW Press.

V. Quest for Alternative Energy: Objectives and Predicament

Carroll, William K. (2025) Refusing Ecocide: From Fossil Capitalism to A Liveable World, U.K.: Routledge.

Scholten, David (ed) (2023) Handbook on the Geopolitics of the Energy Transition, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.

Buck, Holly Jean (2021) Ending Fossil Fuels: Why Net Zero is not Enough, UK: Verso.

Pant, Girijesh (2024) Distributed Renewable Energy Systems: A Strategy for India's Energy Security, New Delhi: Academic foundation.

Lucini, Giacomo and Moerenhout (ed) (2020) When Can Oil Economies Be Deemed Sustainable? Singapore: Springer Nature.