

Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Central Department of Political Science

Courses of Study of M.A. In Political Science
(Semester System)

Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Nepal
2014

Master of Arts in Political Science (MAPS)

Background

Political Science is a separate discipline of social science from the very beginning of the University education system in the world and in Nepal has undergone significant changes in the course of political development and development of the approaches to the study of political phenomena. Important changes have also occurred in the field of political theories. In this globalized world of the 21st century national, regional and global politics are interdependent and have reciprocal effects. Political Science as a master discipline of social science in Nepal has contributed significantly to academic, administrative and political arena of Nepal. Keeping in view of all these facts, CDPS, has offered this course of M.A. in Political Science (MAPS).

Program

MA in Political Science (MAPS) is a major discipline under the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Tribhuvan University. It is one of the oldest and most reputed postgraduate program dedicated to develop qualified students having knowledge about theory and practices in political field. The MAPS is a four semester program in which every semester is of six months time. This program is to be launched by 2014 February academic session. The interdisciplinary approach of this program is tended to provide theoretical knowledge of political science in general and the understanding of Nepalese politics and political system in particular. This program offers:

- i. an opportunity to get theoretical and practical knowledge about different sub disciplines of political science.
- ii. an in-depth knowledge about multi dimensional approaches to the study of political science in the globalized context. And,
- iii. offers various methods of research including qualitative and quantitative techniques in general and their application in the study of political field.

Entry requirements

The students opting to get MAPS degree must hold at least Bachelor's Degree from any University or TU. According to the current rules and regulations of the TU. the students have to pass the entrance examination, conducted by the TU and should get passing grade in the entrance exam. The department (CDPS) will publish notice for that.

Medium of instruction

As per the rules of the TU, the medium of instruction will be English and students are required to develop skills in English language and have to write in English in the exam of assessment and other internal and external tests.

Course requirements

As per the TU rules, 75 % attendance will be considered compulsory. The students failing to fulfill this precondition will not be allowed to sit in the final examination. They are also required to submit their home assignments, reports and thesis in the given time.

Fee structure

To be decided by TU with consultation with the CDPS.

Thesis writing

Thesis will be compulsory and should be written in English language.

Expected outcomes

On the completion of the MAPS, the students will have detailed theoretical and critical knowledge about the various sub disciplines of political science. They will be able to analyze contemporary world politics including the skill of regional and global issues. The students will be able to conduct research in the political field. They will also have knowledge about Nepalese politics, administration and foreign policy.

Administering examination

The Final/Board examination will be conducted by the Dean's Office, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in consultation with the CDPS. The final result will be published within a month of the examination.

Criteria for internal assessment

The students are required to submit the internal assessments, seminar papers, reports and thesis in time, as decided by the CDPS. The overall grading will be conducted from the evaluation of final exam, terminal exam, presentation of assignment paper and attendance. The measurement of grading will be based on the following criteria-

S.N.	Assignment	Description	Weightage/ value
1	Attendance and active participation in class room teaching	75% Compulsory attendance of total classes	10%
2	Individual and group research paper (GRP)	Presentation in class room	10%
3	Term paper and midterm exam.	Presentation in house seminar	20%
4	Written Examination	written exam conducted by Dean's Office	60%

Course of Study
Political Philosophy
First Semester

Course Title: Political Philosophy

Course code No : MAPS-551

Credit Hours : 3

Teaching Hours : 48

Course Description

Political philosophy is one of the most basic and root areas of Political Science. The understanding of the recent development in the field of political theory is possible only with the basic knowledge on political philosophy. Political thought and theories enable the students to do political theorizing and political reflection in the study of political science.

Course Objectives

- i. To familiarize the students with the critical understanding of the history and relevance of Political Philosophy.
- ii. To impart the students with the knowledge of teaching and philosophy of the great political thinkers of the past and present, and
- iii. To sensitize the students to the contemporary issues, debates, trends and challenges of Political Philosophy and their implications to the society and politics.

	Teaching hours
Unit I : Political Philosophy : Concept, Nature and Relevance	4 hours
Unit II : Classical Greek Political Thinkers a) Plato: Plato as an Archetypal philosopher, Ideal state and concept of status, Plato's ancient and modern critics b) Aristotle : New Science of Politics, Classification of Governments, Constitution and Citizenship	10 hours
Unit III : Renaissance and Modernity Niccolo Machiavelli : Statecraft and Power	4 hours

Unit IV : Contractualist Thinkers 9 hours

- a) Thomas Hobbes : Historical context of Hobbesian Philosophy, State and Natural Law, Leviathan and Authoritarian rule
- b) John Locke : Liberalism, Individual and Property Rights, Right to Revolution
- c) Jean Jacques Rousseau : State of Nature and 'Noble Savage', General Will.

10 hours

Unit V : Marxian and Left Thinking

- a) Karl Marx : Basic Foundations of Marxian Political Philosophy, Crises of communism and its emerging Trends
- b) Mao-Tse-Tung and his contributions to Marxism
- c) Democratic Socialism: Concept, Characteristics and Relevance.

Unit VI : Great Eastern Political Thinkers:

6 hours

Mahatma Gandhi; Manu; Kautilya; and Confucius

Unit VII : Contemporary and Post-Modern Thinkers

5 hours

Antonio Gramsci; Jurgen Habermas; John Rawls; Michel Foucault

Recommend Readings

- Abter, D.E. (1978). *Introduction to political analysis* : New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Baradat, L.P. (1991). *Political ideologies : their origins and impact*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Berki R.N. (1977). *The history of political thought: a short introduction*, London: J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd.
- Bishop, D.H. ed. (2001), *Chinese thought, an introduction*. Delhi: Ideas Publishers.
- Boucher, D. and Paul K. (2003). *Political thinkers: from socrates to the present*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cohen, M. (1996). *Princeton reading in political thought: essential texts since plato*. Princeton, N.J. Princeton University Press
- Crespingny, A.D. and K.M. (1978). *Contemporary political philosophers*, New York: Washington Square Press.

- Eatwell, R. and A.W. (1993). *Contemporary political Ideologies*, Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.
- Germino, Dante. (1972). *Modern political thought: Machiavelli to Marx*. Chicago: Pand Mc Harry & Co.
- Goodin, R.E. and Hans-Dieter K. (1998). *A new handbook of political science*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Gunnell, John G. (1979). *Political theory: tradition and interpretation*. Cambridge: Winthrop Publishers.
- Gupta, M.G. (1972). *History of political thought*. 2 Vols. Allahabad, India, Chaitanya Publishing House.
- Gupta, R.C. (1986). *Great political thinkers; east and west*. Agra, India: Laxmi Narayan Agarwal.
- Klosko, G. (2013). *The oxford handbook of the history of political philosophies*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Maxey, C.C. (2007). *Political philosophies*. Delhi, India: Surbjeet Publications.
- Mukhrjee, S. and Sushila R.S. (1999). *A history of political thought' plato to marx*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Pantham, T. and Kenneth L. Deutsch (1986). *Political thought in modern india*, New Delhi: Sage Publications
- Parekh, B. and Thomas P., eds. *Political discourse: explorations in indian and western political thought*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Parekh, B., (1982). *Contemporary political thinkers*. Oxford: Martin Robertson
- Russell, B. (1979). *History of western philosophy*, London: Unwin Paperbacks.
- Sabine, G.H. and Thomas Thorson, (1973). *A history of political theory*, Hinsdale, Illinois: Dryden Press.
- Sibley, M. (1981). *Political ideas and ideologies*, Delhi: Surjeet Publications
- Sills, David (1968). *International encyclopedia of social science*, New York: The Macmillan, Co & The Free Press.
- Strauss, Leo (1988). *What is political philosophy? and other studies*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Strauss, Leo and Joseph C. (1987). *History of political philosophy*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- Verma, S.P. (1975). *Modern political theory: A Aritical aurvey*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- Wayper, C.L. (1965). *Teach yourself political thought*, London: The English Universities Press Ltd.
- Wolin, S.S. (2004). *Politics and vision: continuity and innovation in western political thought, princeto*, USA: Princeton University Press.

Course of Study
Modern Political Theory
First Semester

Course Title: Modern Political Theory

Course code No: MAPS-552

Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Course Description

Modern political theory provides the students a comparative perspective on the basic concepts, methods and approaches to the study of political science as an interdisciplinary subject. This course also makes students familiar with discourses on contemporary issues of political analysis.

Objectives

- i. To inform the origin of political science as a separate discipline and its growth with contemporary political theories and discourses;
- ii. To make student familiar with key concepts of political studies;
- iii. To provide knowledge on major themes of contemporary politics

Units I : Modern Political Theory: 4 hours

Concept, Evolution and Recent Trend

Unit II : Approaches to the Study of Political Science: 12 hours

- a. Traditional and Modern Approaches
- b. System Theory (Input-Output and Structural-Functional Analysis)
- c. Behavioral and Post-Behavioral Approaches
- d. Inter-Disciplinary Approach

Unit III : Models of Political Analysis 16 hours

- a. Political Culture
- b. Political Communication
- c. Political Socialization and mobilization
- d. Political Development and modernization
- e. Political movement/revolutions

Unit IV : Political Theories and Discourses 16 hours

- a. Democracy and Representation
- b. Federalism and Autonomy
- c. Pluralism, Multiculturalism, Consociationalism
- d. Nationalism, State-Building and Nation-Building

Recommend Readings

- Almond, G.A. and Powell, Bingham (1966). *Comparative politics: A developmental Approaches*, New York: Feffer and Simons Ink.
- Anderson, George (2008). *Federalism: an introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press,
- Apter, David and Eckstien, Harry (1989). *Comparative politics* (Indian reprint), New Delhi: Surjeet Publications,
- Connolly, William E. (2005). *Pluralism*, Durham: Duke University Press,
- Easton, David (1971). *The political system*, New York: Alfred A. Knoff Publishers.
- Fukuyama, Francis (2004). *State building*, London: Profile Books.
- Goodin, Robert E. and Klingemann, Hans-D. (1996). *A new handbook of political Science*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hague, Rod and Harrop, Martin (1982). *Comparative government and politics*, New York: Palgrave.
- Held, David (1996). *Models of democracy*, Cambridge: Polity.
- International IDEA, (2005). *Electoral system design*, Stockholm: International IDEA.
- Lijphart, Arendt (1977). *Democracy in plural societies*, New Haven: Yale University Press,
- Paul R. Brass, (1991). *Ethnicity and nationalism: theory and comparison*, New Delhi: Sage,
- Phadnis, Urmila and Ganguly, Rajat, (1989). *Ethnicity and Nation-building in South Asia*, New Delhi: Sage,
- Saxena, Rekha (2011). *Varieties of federal governance*, Delhi: Foundation Books.
- Verma, S.P. (1975). *Modern political theory*, New Delhi: Vikas Publication.
- Watson, C.W. (2002). *Multiculturalism*, (Indian reprint), New Delhi.

Course of Study
International Politics
First Semester

Course Title-International Politics

Course Code: MAPS-553

Total Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours - 48

Course Description

International Politics is one of the core areas of political science. World politics, the major area of international politics is the key issue of political science. This course provides the students with the knowledge and applied skill on the actors and their power in international politics including the conceptual knowledge and historical developments and trends in international Politics.

Course Objectives

- i. To conceptualize the theories and approaches to the study of International politics.
- ii. To enrich students with the understanding of analytical history of international politics insight about political behavior of the nation states.
- iii. To make students able to understand about the actors and their power in international politics and,
- iv. To familiarize the students with the contemporary issues of world politics.

Unit I: Introduction to International Politics

10 hours

- a) Concept of International Politics
- b) Scope of International Politics
- c) The Approaches to the Study of International Politics: Idealist, Realist, Liberal and Marxist approaches

Unit II: Theories of International Politics

8 hours

- a) System Theory
- b) Game Theory
- c) Decision Making Theory
- d) Geopolitical Theory

Unit III: Power in International Politics

12 hours

- a) Concept and Elements of Power
- b) Hierarchy of Power
- c) History of Power Struggle: Early Beginning, Colonial Era, Cold War And Contemporary World Order

Unit IV: The Actors in International Politics **10 hours**

- a) The State as an Actor
- b) The Supra State Organizations (UN, EU, SAARC and INGOs)
- c) The Agencies of Globalization (Britton Wood Institutions and MNCs)

Unit V: The Contemporary Issues of International Politics **8 hours**

- a) Developmental and Humanitarian Aids
- b) Environment and Natural Resources
- c) Refugee and Migration
- d) Terrorism and International Peace

Recommended Readings

- Ayoob, Mohammed (1995). *The third world security predicaments: state making and regional conflict*. Boulder : Lynne Rienner.
- Christian, Reus-Smit and Snidal Duncan (2008). *The oxford handbook of international relations*. Oxford University Press.
- Friedman, J., and Randeria, S. (2004). *Worlds on the move: globalization, migration and cultural security*, London, New York: I.B. Tauris.
- Fukuyama, Francis (1992). *The end of history and the last man*, New York.
- Gilpin, Robert (1981). *War and change in world politics*, Cambridge University Press.
- Gilpin, Robert (2001). *The global political economy: understanding the global economic order*, Princeton University Press.
- Graham, Evans (1999). *The penguin dictionary of international relations*, Penguin
- Harvey, David (2007). *A brief history of neo liberalism*, Oxford University Press.
- Heywood, Andrew (2011). *Global politics*, London: Palgrave Foundation.
- Huntington, S. (1996). *The clash of civilizations*, New York.
- M. Farrell, B. Hettne and L. Langenhove (2005) Eds., *Global politics of regionalism: theory and practice*, London: Pluto Press.
- Machiavelli, Nicholo (1961). *The prince*, London: Penguin
- Martin Griffiths, (2007). *Encyclopedia of international relations and global politics*, Routledge.
- Morgenthau, Hans J. (1985). *Politics among nations*, (6Th Eds.). New York.

- Nye, J.S. (2012). *Understanding global conflict and cooperation: an introduction to theory and history*, New York: Pearson.
- Robert J. Art & Robert Jervis (2005). *International politics: enduring concepts and Contemporary Issues*, New York: Pearson.
- Sondhi, Sunil (2005). *International relations: search for security and development*, New Delhi: South Asia Publication.
- T. Troung & D. Gasper (2011). *Transnational migration and human security: The migration development Security Nexus*, (Eds.), Heidelberg: Springer.
- Telo M. (2007). *European union and new regionalism: regional actors and global governance in a Post-hegemonic Era*. 2nd ed. Burlington VT: Ashgate.
- Trivedi, Sonu (2005). *A handbook of international organizations*, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Dist.
- Weiner, M. (1995). *The global migration crisis: challenges to states and to human rights*. New York: Harper Collins College Publishers,

Course of Study
Public Administration
First Semester

Course Title:- Public Administration

Course Code No: MAPS 554

Credit hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

Course Description

Public Administration is the core subject of political science. The course on public administration includes the conceptual and theoretical knowledge of administration. It provides the models and approaches to the study of administration including development, personnel administration and public policy.

Course Objectives:

- i. To impart theoretical knowledge of administration with analytical skills.
- ii. To enable the students to understand new developments in administrative organizations ;
- iii. To familiarize the students with the current trends, developments and process of administrative system and public policy.
- iv. To provide knowledge about the problems of public administration and contemporary policy problems.

Unit I: Public Administration: Concept

8 hours

- a) Concept and scope
- b) Public administration and society
- c) Public administration and economy
- d) Public administration and politics
- e) Public administration and leadership

Unit II: Models, Approaches and Theories

10 hours

- a) Scientific management theory
- b) Human relation approach
- c) Weber's bureaucratic model
- d) Riggs prismatic model
- e) Institution building model

Unit III Development Administration

8 hours

- a) Development administration: concept and characteristics
- b) Development administration and good governance

Unit IV Personnel Administration

10 hours

- a) Concept, function and importance
- b) Personnel policies, procedures and problems
- c) Employee organizations and collective bargaining

Unit V: Public policy: Concept, Theory and Action

12 hours

- a) Concept, scope and policy issues
- b) Group theory
- c) Elite theory
- d) Institutional theory
- e) Implementation of Public Policy

Recommended Readings

- Anderson, J., (1979). *Public policy making*, Rinehart and Winston, New World Holt.
- Bava, Noorjahan (2010). *Public administration in the twenty first century*, (ed.), New Delhi: Krishna Publishers.
- Charles, L.C. and F.M. Eloise (2007). *Public policy perspectives and choices*, New Delhi: Viva Books.
- Hill, M. and P. Hupe (2006). *Implementing public policy: governance in theory and practice*, New Delhi: Sage Publication,
- Nigro, Felix A. (1970). *Modern public administration*, New York: Harper and Row,
- Parson, W. (1995). *Public policy: an introduction to the theory and practice of policy analysis*, Aldershot: Edward Elgar.
- Ramani, R.K. (2008). *Issues and crisis of public administration codes and guideline*
- Rathod, P.B. (2004). *Personnel administration dynamics and dimensions*, New Delhi: Commonwealth publishers.
- Rigg, Fred W. (1978). *Applied prismatic: a developmental perspective*, Kathmandu: CEDA.
- , (1975). *The Evelopment of Public Administration*, New Delhi Asia Publication House.
- Sapru, R. K. (2002). *Development Administration*, New Delhi: Sterling Publications.
- Sharma, M.P., Sadhana B.L. and Kaur, Harpreet (2011). *Public administration in theory and practice*, Patna: Kitab Mahal.
- Srivastava, Smita, (2012) Ed., *Theory and practices of public administration*, India: Dorling Kindrsley.
- White, L.W., 2007, *Introduction to the Study of Public Administration*, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.

Course of Study
Research Methodology
First Semester

Course Title: Research Methodology

Course code No: MAPS-555

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

Course Description

The course on research methodology is to familiarize the students with basic research in relating to political science improving their ability to make a logical argument based on empirical evidences. Students will be familiarized with both the qualitative and quantitative approaches of social science research. The course focuses on the concepts, techniques, terminologies and tools of research, data analysis and research writing. The first part deals with the conceptual and theoretical aspect of social science research. The second forwards with the practical aspect of research.

Objectives

1. To impart the knowledge of research in political science.
2. To acquaint the students with the methods and process of research to achieve the scientific knowledge in political field.
3. To familiarize the students with some basic tools in statistics to help them understand the fast changing discipline of political science in the contemporary world.

Unit 1. Introduction: 6 hours

Significance of Research Methodology, Traditional and Modern Political Science Research, Common sense and Empirical research, Objection to the science of politics.

Unit 2. Research Terminology: 12 hours

Qualitative and Quantitative, Quantification, Operational definition, Reliability and Validity, Relationship, Hypotheses and Research Problems/ Statement of the problem, Laws and Theories, Inductive and Deductive method, Dependent and Independent variables, Foot Note, End Note, Bibliography, Index.

Unit 3. Research Design 5 hours

Exploratory, Descriptive, Cross Sectional, Comparative and Longitudinal Design.

Unit 4. Data and Data collection: 5 hours

Interviewing, Questionnaire, Observation and Survey methods.

Unit 5: Elementary Statistics **8 hours**

Meaning and nature of statistics, use of statistics in Social Science, Relations and Measurement Scales, Sampling, Tabulation, Ratio, Proportion, Percentage, Bar Graph, Coordinate Graph, Circle and Half Circle Graph (with illustration of pie-chart, histograms and frequency polygon).

Unit 6. Polimetrics **8 hours**

Introduction to applied statistical approaches to research question in Political Science, Introduction to applied Computer application in research enterprises, Some statistical tools: Co-efficient of Correlation, Chi-Square test, Gini index.

Unit 7. Writing a Research Proposal and Report **4 hours**

Recommended Readings

Bryman, Alan. (2001). *Social research methods*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Galtung, Johan. (1973). *Theory and methods of social research*, London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

Ghosh, B.N. (1986). *A dictionary of research methods*, New Delhi: Arnold Heinemann.

Gupta, Santosh, (2003). *Research methodology and statistical techniques*, Delhi: Deep. Co.

Johnson, Janet Buttolph and Richard A. Joslyn, (1989). *Political science research*

Kerlinger, Fred N. (1978). *Foundations of behavioral research*, Delhi: Surjeet Publication,

McNabb, David, E. (2004). *Research methods for political science*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.

Nachmias, David, Chava Nachmias, (1987). *Research methods in the social sciences*, New York: St. Martin's Press.

Pant, Prem Raj and Wolf (2003). *Introduction in research methods: a guide for thesis writing*.

Course of Study
Second Semester
MA, Political Science
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University

Constitution and Government

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 556

Teaching Hours: 48

Constitution and Government have always been dominant subjects in the study of political science. The students are expected to be beneficiaries in getting an intensive and extensive knowledge on constitution and government. Furthermore, this course helps the students to develop a comparative knowledge on commonalities and differences of three major forms of democratic government: parliamentary, presidential and mixed.

Objectives:

1. To make students familiar with the concept of constitution and government;
2. To impart knowledge on different forms of government practiced in the world; and
3. To strengthen the capacity of students in their understanding of democratic government in comparative perspective.

Units:

	Class hours
I: Concept and Types	12
a. Constitution and Government	
b. Sources of Constitution	
c. Typology of Constitution	
d. Evolution of Constitutional Government	
e. Typology of Government: Democratic and Non-democratic	
f. Tiers of Government: Central, Provincial and Local	
II: Parliamentary System (With Reference to UK and India)	12
a. Executive	
b. Parliament	
c. Judiciary	
d. Fusion of Power	
III: Presidential System (With Reference to USA and Maldives)	12
a. Election and Power of President	
b. Legislature	
c. Independent Judiciary	
d. Separation of Power	
IV: Semi-presidential system (With Reference to France and Sri Lanka)	12
a. Mixed Executive	
b. Legislature	
c. Independent Judiciary	
d. Sharing of Power	

Core Readings:

- Bara, Judith and Mark Pennington. 2009. *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi; Sage Publication
- Bhagwan, V. and Bhushan Vidya. 2011. *World Constitutions: A Comparative Study*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Ltd.
- Huntington, Samuel P. 1996. *The Third Wave and Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*. New Delhi: Adarsh Books.
- Johari, J. C. 1996. *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers
- Khanal, N. P. and K. Chudal 2004. *Constitutions of the World (Vol. I)*. Kathmandu: Ekta Books.
- Mukherjee, S. and S. Ramaswamy 2005. *Democracy in Theory & Practice*. Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
- Ray, S. N. 2011. *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt Ltd.
- Strong, C. F. 1996. *Modern Political Constitutions*. New York: Putnam Sons

Reference Readings:

- Awasthy, S. S. 2009. *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- Chadda, Maya. 2000. *Building Democracy in South Asia*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications
- Debryshire, Denish, J. 1999. *Political Systems of the World Vol. II*. London: Helicon Publishing Ltd
- Heywood, Andrew. 2002. *Politics*: London: Palgrave Foundation.
- Kincaid J. and A.T.Tarr 2005. *Constitutional Origin, Structures and Changes in Federal Countries*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Lijphart, Arend. 1999. *Patterns of Democracy: a comprehensive study of democracies around the world*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Upreti, B.C. & Gopal Krishana. 2012. *Democracy in South Asia*. Kathmandu: Kalinga Publications.

Public Policy and Governance

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 557

Teaching Hours: 48

Public Policy and Governance is a new course in political study that Tribhuvan University entertains recently. It helps the students to acquire conceptual and analytical knowledge on interrelationship between governance and public policy. Besides, the students become familiar with complexity of public policy formulation at multiple level and actors involved in this process. It also intends to impart knowledge about basic concept and techniques of project design, its implementation and evaluation.

Objectives:

1. To provide knowledge on governance system with its contemporary issues and dynamism;
2. To provide knowledge on public policy formulation process; and
3. To provide knowledge on basic concept, methods and techniques of project formation, its implementation and evaluation.

Units	Class Hour
I: Concept of Governance and Public Policy	10
a. Government and Governance	
b. Good Governance and its Attributes	
c. Public Policy as Multistage Decision Making Process	
II: Public Policy Making Process and actors	10
a. Policy Commitment at Political Level	
b. Technocrats as Think Tank	
c. Bureaucracy as Implementing Body	
d. Stakeholder as Participant as well as Receptive Entity	
III: Bodies of Governance and Tools of Participation in Public Policy	10
a. Central (Staff, Line and Regulatory) and Local Bodies of Governance, Their Role and Interconnection (in reference to Nepal) and Politicization in Governance	
b. Tools of Participation in Public Policy: Decentralization/Delegation of Power, Devolution of Authority, Division of Power (Power Sharing), Autonomy and Local Self Governance	
IV: Public Policy and National Planning	8
a. Promises	
b. Resources	
c. Outcome	
V: Project Planning and Management	10

- a. Project Cycle: Planning, Analysis, Implementation, Monitoring and Outcome Evaluation
- b. Project Proposal and Report Writing

Core Readings:

- Anderson, James E. 1997. *Public Policymaking*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
- Bourn, J. 1979. *Management in Central and Local Government*. Melbourne: Pitman.
- Chandra, P. 1995. *Project Planning, Analysis, Selection, Implementation and Review*. Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing C. Ltd.
- Goodin, Rober E. and Hans-Dieter Klingemann. 1996. *A New Handbook of Political Science*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Jain, L. C. (ed.) 2007. *Decentralization and Local Government*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Kerzner, H. 1987 *Project Management: A System Approach to Planning, Scheduling and Controlling*. Delhi: 1987.
- Little, M. D. and J. A. Mirrless. 1974. *Project Analysis and Planning for Developing Countries*. Calcutta:
- Moran, Michel, Martin Rein and Robert E. Goodin. (eds.). 2006. *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Stedman, M. S. 1979. *State and Local Governance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Reference Readings:

- Gerston, Larry N. 2009. *Public Policy Making in A Democratic Society*. Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd.
- Howlett, M. and Ramesh, M. 2003. *Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Sub-Systems*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Khanal, R. 2006. *Local Governance in Nepal: Democracy in Grassroots*, Kathmandu: Smriti Books.
- Kingdom, John W. 1995. *Agenda, Alternatives and Public Policies*. New York: Longman.
- Little, M. D. 2002. *Ethic, Economics and Politics: Principles of Public Policy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Rijal, Yogendra Raj. 2001. *Government Institutions and Local Governance*. Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications.
- Shreshtha, T. N. 2004, *The Concept of Local Government and Decentralization*. Kathmandu: RatnaPustakBhandar.

Conflict, Peace and Development

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 558

Teaching Hours: 48

This course – Conflict, Peace and Development – seeks to introduce the interconnection of conflict, peace and development; the three related phenomena of human existence, development and change. The course also lists the key factors that have been instrumental in starting, reigniting and sustaining conflict followed by glimpses of contemporary conflicts in South Asia. It also exposes the truth how social suppression, politico- economic exclusion, identity and ideology are among the most dominant causes of conflict in recent time in the region.

Objectives:

1. To develop understanding on conflict and peace building as crucial tasks directly associated with change, development and opportunity;
2. To make the students aware of the growing conflicts in general and intra-state conflicts in South Asia countries in particular; and
3. To make the students familiar with the causes of conflict and conflict management in South Asia.

Units:

Class hour

I: Introduction	10
a. Conflict: Concept and Issues	
b. Mode of Conflict (Low and High Intensity)	
c. Manifestation of Conflict (Tractable and Intractable Conflicts)	
II: Conflict Transformation and Peace Building	10
a. Socio-Economic Dimension of Conflict	
b. Conflict Transformation and Peace Building	
c. Reconciliation, Transitional Justice, and Truth Commissions	
III: Values in Development and Peace Building	10
a. Human Security, Equity and Equality, Participation, Sustainable Development	
IV: Conflict and Conflict Management in South Asia	18
a. Causes of conflict	
b. Case Studies: Punjab Accord (India), CHT (Bangladesh), LLTE (Sri-Lanka), CPA (Nepal), Mujahidin (Pakistan)	

Core Readings:

- Banerjee, Dipankar. (ed.)2006.*Security Studies in South Asia: Change and Challenges*. New Delhi: Manohar.
- Barash P. David and Webel P. Charles.2002. *Peace and Conflict Studies, Thousand Oaks*. California: Sage Publication.
- Galtung, John et al. 2002. *Searching for peace: The Road to TRANSCEND*. London: Pluto press.
- Galtung, John.1996. *Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace, Conflict and Development and Civilization*. London: Sage Publication.
- Huntington, Samuel P.1996.*The Clash of Civilization and the Remaking of World Order*. New Delhi: Penguin Books India(P)Ltd.
- Kaur, Balvinder. 2006.*Teaching of Peace and Conflict Resolution: New Trends and Innovations*. New Delhi: DEEP and DEEP Publication.
- Manchanda, Rita. 2001. *Women, War and Peace in South Asia; Beyond Victimhood to Agency*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Reference Readings:

- Adhikari, Bipin. 2003. "Conflict, Human Rights and Peace Challenges BeforeNepal" in (eds.).*RishikeshShaha Memorial Lectures 2003*. Kathmandu: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).
- Baral, Lok Raj (eds.). 2011. *Constitutional Government and Democracy in South Asia*. Kathmandu: Nepal Centre for Contemporary Studies (NCCS).
- Barbara, A. and Budjac-corrett, 2006.*Conflict Management: A practical guide to developing negotiation strategies*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
- Blackie, P. et al. 1983. *Nepal in Crisis: Growth and Stagnation at the Periphery*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- DFID Policy Paper. 2006. *Preventing Violent Conflict*. London: DFID.
- Faizal,Farah and SwarnaRajagopalan (eds.) 2005.*Women, Security, South Asia: A Clearing in the Thicket*. New Deslhi: SAGE Publication.
- Shrestha, Anand and HariUpreti(eds.) 2006. *Distribution of Goods and Services in Nepal's Conflict Situation*. Kathmandu: NEFAS / FES.
- Shrestha, ChudaBahadur. 2004. *Nepal: Coping with Maoist Insurgency, Conflict Analysis and Resolution*. Kathmandu: ChetanaLokshum.
- Thakur, Ramesh and Oddny Wiggler 2005.*South Asia in the World Problem Solving Perspectives on Security, Sustainable Development and Good Governance*. New Delhi: Bookwell.
- Upreti, Bishnu Raj. 2006. *Armed Conflict and Peace Process in Nepal: The Maoist Insurgency, Past Negotiation and Opportunities for Conflict Transformation*. New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

International Law

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 559

Teaching Hours: 48

The course is designed to impart the basic knowledge and idea on International Law. It covers most significant areas related to how the relations between and among the sovereign states are governed by international law, conventions and practices. It indeed helps the student to understand international laws in the changed context of global politics.

Objectives:

1. To acquaint the students with concept and practice of international law;
2. To make them familiar with core subjects and emerging issues of international law; and
3. To enable them to make a critical appraisal of the functioning of the international law.

Units:

	Class hour
I. Introduction of International Law	10
a. Nature and Characteristics	
b. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law	
c. Jurisdiction of International Law	
II. Major Issues of International Law	24
a. Recognition of States and Governments	
b. Extradition and Asylum	
c. Law of Treaties	
d. Neutrality, Intervention and Law of War	
e. Settlement of International Disputes	
III: Rights of Landlocked Countries (also a brief introduction of Law of Sea)	06
IV: Recent Issues and Challenges of International Law	08
a. International Terrorism	
b. International Human Rights Law	
c. Right to Self Determination	

Core Readings:

- Arned, Anthony Clark and Robert J. Becks. 1993. *International Law and the Use of Force: Beyond the UN Charter Paradigm*. London: Routledge.
- Ananda, R.P. 1982. *Origin and Development of Law of the Sea*. Bombay: N.M. Tripathi.
- Brierly, James L. 1963. *The Law of Nations*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Brownlie, Ian. 2003. *Basic Documents in International Law* (First Indian Reprint). Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Brownlie, Ian. 2008. *Principles of Public International Law*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Harris, David. 2011. *Cases and Materials on International Law* (First South Asian Edition). New Delhi: Sweet and Maxwell.
- Oppenheim. 1970. *International Law*. London: Longman.
- Shaw, Malcolm N. 2007. *International Law* (Indian Reprint). New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- Starke, J. G. 1994. *Introduction to International Law* (First Indian Reprint). New Delhi: Aditya Book/Butterworths.
- Upreti, Kishor. 2006. *The Transit Regime for Landlocked States*. Washington DC: The World Bank
- Verma, S. K. 1998. *An Introduction to Public International Law*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
- Wallace, Rebecca M. M. 2003. *International Law* (First Indian Reprint). New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Reference Readings:

- Agrawal, H. O. 2010. *International Law and Human Rights*. Allahabad: Central Law Publication.
- Hingorani, R.C. 1982. *Modern International Law*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Company.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966*
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966*
- SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 1987.*
- Shrestha, Milan. 2011. "Politics of Right to Self Determination: Concept and Reality". *Nepal Law Review*. Volume 23, Number 1& 2.
- Sinclair, I. M. 1973. *The Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Singh, Gurdip. 2009. *International Law* (Reprinted). New Delhi: Macmillan Publishers India Ltd.
- Smith, Davidson G. 1990. *Combating Terrorism*. London: Routledge.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.*
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.*
- Upadhyaya, L.K. 1978. "Reflection on the Problems and Prospects of Landlocked Countries in International Law". *Nepal Law Review*. Vol. 1 (3).
- (1979). "A Review of Doctrinal Foundation of the Right of Free Access to the Sea for Landlocked Countries". *Nepal Law Review*. Vol. 3 (2).
- (1985). "Views on Fishing Rights of Landlocked Countries in the EEZ under the New Convention of the Law of the Sea (1982)". *Nepal Law Review*. Vol. 9 (1).

- (1986).“Evolution of the Concept of Continental Shelf and Law of the Sea”.*Nepal Law Review*.Vol. 9 (4).
 - (1987).“Representation of Landlocked and Geographically Disadvantaged Countries in the Council of International Seabed Authority”.*Nepal Law Review*.Vol. 10 (1).
 - (1987a).“Regional Cooperation in South Asia and Landlocked Nepal”.*Nepal Law Review*.Vol. 10 (3).
- Wardlaw, Grant. 1989. *Political Terrorism: Theory, Tactics and Counter Measures*: Cambridge; Cambridge University Press.

Politics and Government of Nepal

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 560

Teaching Hours: 48

This course – Politics and Government of Nepal – is designed to make students familiar with political and constitutional development in Nepal. Apart of structural dimension of Nepal politics – constitution, organs of government, political parties, the central theme of this course, it also intends to enhance their knowledge on contemporary transitional politics of Nepal.

Objectives:

1. To provide students with an overview of the nature, characteristics and evolving trajectory of the transitional politics and government in Nepal;
2. To familiarize the students about Nepali democratization process, the issues and challenges in its consolidation; and
3. To enable the students to engage in dialogues, debates and analysis of the critical issues related to Nepali politics and government.

Units:

Class Hour

I: Foundation and Determinants of Nepali Politics	10
a. Nature, Characteristics and Emerging Trends in Nepali politics	
b. A Brief Political History of Modern Nepal	
c. Constitutional Developments in Nepal	
II: Nepali Politics in Transition	12
a. Movements for Democracy	
b. Decade Long Maoist Insurgency and Peace Process	
c. Constituent Assembly and New Constitution Making Process	
III: Nature and Practice in Nepali Politics and Government	12
a. Legislature	
b. President	
c. Executive	
d. Judiciary	
IV: Political Parties in Nepal	10
a. Structure, Organization, Ideology and Leadership	
b. Social Bases of Political Parties	
c. Challenges of Party System	
Unit V: A Brief Introduction of Literature on Nepali Politics	04

Core Readings:

- Adhikari, Bipin. (ed.) 2010. *Nepal: Design Options for New Constitution*. Kathmandu: Faculty of Law/TU, Supreme Court of Bar Association.
- Baral, Lokraj.(ed.) 2006. *Nepal: Facets of Maoist Insurgency*. New Delhi: Adroit.
- Baral, Lokraj. 2012. *Nepal: Nation-State in the Wilderness (Managing State, Democracy and Geopolitics)*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Hachhethu, Krishna. 2002. *Party Building in Nepal: A Comparative Study between Nepali Congress and Communist Party of Nepal (United-Marxist-Leninist): People Organization and Leadership*. Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point.
- Joshi, BhuwanLal and Leo E. Rose.1966. *Democratic Innovations in Nepal: A Case Study of Political Acculturation*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Kumar, Dhurba.(ed.) 2000. *Domestic Politics and Crisis of Governability in Nepal*. Kathmandu: CNAS, T.U.
- Lawati, Mahendra. 2005. *Towards Democratic Nepal*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Shah, Rishikesh.1992. *Politics in Nepal: 1980-1991*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications

Reference Readings

- Chatterji, Bhola. 1982. *Portrait of a Revolutionary: B.P. Koirala*. New Delhi: Ankur Publishing House.
- Dahal, Dev Raj and Tatwa P. Timsina. 2007. *Civil Society in Nepal: Searching for Viable Role*. Kathmandu: ICA. Nepal.
- Einsiedel, Sebastian Von, et al (eds.) 2012. *Nepal in Transition: From People's War to Fragile Peace*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Hachhethu, Krishna et al .2008. *Nepal in Transition: A Study on State of Democracy*. Stockholm, Sweden: International IDEA.
- Raeper, William and Martin Hoftun. 1992. *Spring Awakening: An Account of the 1990 Revolution in Nepal*. New Delhi. Viking

Relevant Online Sources:

- www.crisisgroup.org
- www.nepalnews.com
- www.idea.int
- www.inseconline.org

Journals:

- International: *Asian Survey, Journal of Democracy, Economic and Political Weekly* (India)
- National: *Himal South Asia, Contribution to Nepal Studies (CNAS, T.U.), Journal of Nepal Centre for Contemporary Studies*

**Course of Study
Third Semester
MA, Political Science
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University**

1. Comparative Government : Unitary and Federal Systems

Course Code: MAPS - 561

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

Declaration of Nepal as a federal state in 2007 opens eye to the need and urgency of introducing this course in higher education of Tribhuvan University, Political Science in particular. The students are expected to be beneficiaries in getting a comparative knowledge between unitary and federal systems. The course indeed helps the student to develop a critical and comparative knowledge of different federal models on the formation of federal units and on the division of power between the Centre and the Province.

Objectives:

1. To make student familiar with unitary and federal systems;
2. To impart knowledge on different models of federal system; and
3. To engage on discourse of federal design in Nepal.

Units:

Class

Hours

I. Concept

10

1. Unitary System and its Features
2. Federal System and its Characteristics
3. Determining Factors of Unitary or Federal State: Size (Area and Population) and Demography (Homogeneous or Heterogeneous)

II. Unitary State

10

1. Centralized Unitary State (With reference to Bangladesh)
2. Decentralized Unitary State (With reference to Norway)
3. Unitary State with Federal Characteristics (With reference to UK)

III. Federal State

10

1. Origin and Evolution of Federalism

- A. Living Together: (With reference to USA)
- B. Holding Together: (With reference to Pakistan)

2. Models of Federal State

- A. Territorial Federalism (with reference to Germany)
- B. Ethnic Federalism (with reference to Ethiopia)
- C. Identity based Federalism (with reference to India)

IV: Division of Power

10

1. Centralized and Decentralized Federalism

2. Symmetric and Asymmetric Federalism

V: Critical Questions on Federal Design in Nepal

8

Core Readings:

- Bhakti, Ikar Nusa and Irine H. Gayatri (eds.). 2002. *Unitary State versus Federal State*. Washington D.C.: National Democratic Institute for International Affairs.
- Kincard, John and Alan Tarr (eds.). 2005. *Constitutional Origins, Structure and Change in Federal Countries*. London: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Kirkland, Thomas. 2012. *Elementary Arithmetic on the Unitary System*. London: Forgotten Books.
- Loughlin, John, John Kincaid and Wilfried Swenden (eds.). 2013. *Routledge Handbook of Regionalism and Federalism*. London: Routledge.
- Majeed, Akhtar, Ronald L. Watts and Douglas M. Brown. (eds.). *Distribution of Powers and Responsibilities in Federal Countries*. London: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Mishra, Chaitanya and Om Gurung 2012. *Ethnicity and Federalism in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology.
- Sexena, Rekha (ed.). 2011. *Varieties of Federal Governance: Major Contemporary Models*. Delhi: Foundation Books.

Reference Readings

- Augustin, Simeon and Raphael N. Montes (eds.). *Federalism and Multiculturalism*. Manila: University of Philippines.
- Azam, Kousar J. (ed.). *Federalism and Good Governance: Issues Across Cultures*. New Delhi: South Asia Publishers.
- Baral, Lok Raj and Krishna Hachhethu (eds.). 2014. *South Asia: Nation Building and Federalism*. New Delhi: Vij Books India Pvt Ltd.
- Blindenbacher, Raoul and Arnold Koller (eds.). *Federalism in a Changing World: Learning from Each Other*. London: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Majeed, Akhtar (ed.). 2009. *Federal Power Sharing: Accommodating Indian Diversity*. New Delhi: Manak.
- Turton, David (ed.). 2006. *Ethnic Federalism*. Oxford: James Currey Ltd.

2. Politics and Governance of South Asia

Course Code: MAPS - 562

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course is designed to make the student familiar with politics of third world countries, South Asia in particular. Indeed, the students will be able to understand multiplicity of politics and government of this region both in perspective of country specific unique nature and characteristics and also a comparative picture on commonality and differences of trajectory of democracy in the region.

Objectives:

1. To make student familiar with politics of Third World countries in general and South Asia in particular;
2. To inform the student about political history, democracy, and interface between state and society of South Asian countries; and
3. To assist the student in making a comparative perspective to understand and analyse the critical issues pertaining to political arena of the South Asian countries.

Units:

Class Hours

I. Colonial History and Post-Colonial Politics

12

1. Third World Countries
2. Colonial History
3. Post-Colonial State Formation
 - A. Independence of Afghanistan, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
 - B. Partition and Emergence of Bangladesh
 - C. Non-colonial states: Bhutan and Nepal

II. Trajectory of Democracy in South Asia

12

1. Democracy without Interruption: India and Sri Lanka
2. Chequered History of Democracy: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Pakistan

III. Contemporary Politics in South Asian Countries

12

1. Revival of Majoritarianism: India and Sri Lanka
2. Military in Politics: Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan
3. A New Republic: Nepal
4. Monarchy with Cautious Democratization: Bhutan

IV. Ethnic Diversity and Nation Building

12

1. Accommodation of Diversity: India and Nepal
2. Islamic Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives and Pakistan
3. Buddhist Bhutan and Sri Lanka

Core Reading:

- Chadda, Maya. 2000. *Building Democracy in South Asia*. New Delhi: Vistar.
- de Silva, K. M. 1993. *Sri Lanka: Problems of Governance*. New Delhi: Konark.
- de Souza, Peter Ronald (ed.). 2000. *Contemporary India Transitions*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Jahan, Rounaq (ed.). 2000. *Bangladesh: Promise and Performance*. Dhaka: The University Press Ltd.
- Jalal, Ayesha. 1995. *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Phadis, Urmila and RajatGanguly. 2001. *Ethnicity and Nation-Building in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Waseem, Mohammad. 1994. *Politics and the State in Pakistan*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research
- Whelpton, John. 2005. *A History of Nepal*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Reference Readings:

- Baral, Lok Raj (ed.). 2011. *Constitutional Government and Democracy in South Asia*. Kathmandu: NCCS
- Baral, Lok Raj and Krishna Hachhethu (eds.). 2014. *South Asia: Nation Building and Federalism*. New Delhi: Vij Books.
- CNAS. 1988. *CNAS Year Review 1988*. Kathmandu: CNAS.
- PaiPanindiker, V.A. (ed.). 2000. *Problems of Governance in South Asia*. New Delhi: Konark
- Suri, K. C. et al 2007. *Political Parties in South Asia*. Stockholm: International IDEA.

3. Nepalese Politics and Political Behaviour

Course Code: MAPS - 563

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course is designed to impart a critical knowledge on functional aspect of Nepali politics. It indeed helps to understand Nepali politics in perspectives of interface between state and society, co-relation between politics and economy and also orients different models of state building and nation building that Nepal experimented in different historical juncture.

Objectives:

1. To impart analytical knowledge and skills to the students to understand different dimensions of contemporary Nepalese politics and critically analyze the current trends, developments in Nepalese politics in the present globalized context.
2. To provide knowledge about the current status of state and nation building, political sociology and culture and the political economy of Nepal
3. To develop critical mind-set among the students to analyze the contemporary issues, problems and challenges of Nepalese politics seen in the present context.

Units:

Class Hours

I. Determinants of Nepalese Politics

12

1. Indigenous Factors: History, Geography, Psychology, Culture, Economy and Migration
2. Exogenous Factors: Geo-politics, Dependency and International Environment
3. Ideology

II. Politics-Society Interface

12

1. Caste/ethnicity
2. Language
3. Religion
4. Region
5. Gender

III. Political Economy

8

1. Caste/Class and Political Elite Formation (GI)
2. Growth with Inequality and Disparity: Centre-Periphery Model of Political Economy
(Rural/Urban, Hill/Madhesh, Development Regions (HDI and PI))

IV. State Building and Nation Building in Nepal

16

1. State Building

- A. Unification and Territorial Expansion

- B. Political/Constitutional settlement
- C. Institutional Performance and Legitimacy

2. Nation Building

- A. Legacy of Assimilation
- B. Quest for Accommodation
- C. Emergence of sub-nationalism

Core Readings:

- Baral, Lok Raj. 2012. *Nepal-Nation-State in the Wilderness: Managing State, Democracy and Geo-Politics*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Bista, DorBahadur. *Fatalism and Development: Nepal's Struggle for Modernization*. 1991. Patna: Orient Longman Ltd.
- Gaige, Federick H. 1975. *Regionalism and National Unity in Nepal*. Delhi: Vikas.
- Gellner, David N., Jonna Pfaff-Czarnecka and John Whelpton (eds.). *Nationalism and Ethnicity in a Hindu Kingdom: The Politics of Culture in Contemporary Nepal*. Amsterdam: Harwood Academic Publishers.
- Joshi, BhuwanLal and Leo E. Rose. *Democratic Innovation in Nepal*. 1966. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Mahat, Ram Sharan. 2005. *In Defence of Democracy: Dynamics and Fault Lines of Nepal's Political Economy*. New Delhi: Adroit.
- Mishra, Chaitanya and Om Gurung 2012. *Ethnicity and Federalism in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology.
- Panday, Devendra Raj. 1999. *Nepal's Failed Development*. Kathmandu: NESAC.

Reference Readings:

- Dixit, Kanak Mani and Shastri Ramachandaran (eds.). 2002. *State of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Himal.
- Hachhethu, Krishna. 2009. *State Building in Nepal: Creating a Functional State*. Kathmandu: ESP.
- Mishra, Chaitanya. 2007. *Essays on the sociology of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Fine Print.
- Poudyal, Ananta Raj. 2013. *Nation Building and Ethnicity in Nepal: Theory and Practice*. Kathmandu: Pragya Publication.
- Riaz, Ali and SubhoBasu. 2007. *Paradise Lost? State Failure in Nepal*. New Delhi: Adarsha Books.
- Sharma, Prayag Raj. 2004. *The State and Society in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Himal.
- UNDP/Nepal. 2009. *Nepal Human Development Report 2009*. Kathmandu: UNDP/Nepal.
- Vaidya Malla, Meena. 2011. *Political Socialisation of Women in Nepal*, NewDelahi: Adroit.
- Vaidya Malla, Meena. 2013. *Building Political Culture in Nepal*. New Delhi: Adroit.

4. Foreign Policy and Diplomacy of Nepal

Course Code: MAPS - 564

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course helps the students to understand Nepal's foreign policy and diplomacy from historical perspective to the present world order. It indeed imparts knowledge about linkage between domestic politics and foreign policy of Nepal; its relations with neighbouring countries and the world major powers; and significance of economic diplomacy.

Objectives

1. To impart analytical knowledge and skills to understand the basis of Nepalese foreign policy and its geo-strategic position;
2. To develop critical mind-set to analyze the domestic challenges in prioritizing Nepal's independent foreign policy and diplomacy; and
3. To impart analytical knowledge and skills on Nepal's role on global political economy.

Units Hours	Class
I. Determinants of Nepal's Foreign Policy	10
1. Geo-politics	
2. Socio-cultural factors	
3. History (Since Unification)	
4. Economy	
5. International Environment	
II. Nepal and Its Neighbours	10
1. Relations with India (Past and Present)	
2. Relations with China (Past and Present)	
III. Nepal in Regional and Global Platforms	10
1. UN	
2. Non-align movement	
3. SAARC	
IV. Nepal and Major International Powers/ Partners	10
1. USA	
2. UK	
3. European Union	
4. Japan and South Korea	
5. Gulf Countries	
V. Economic Diplomacy	8
1. Aid	
2. Trade	
3. Foreign Investment	
4. Remittance	

Core Readings:

- Adhikari, Puspha. 2010. *Ties that Bind: An Account of Nepal-China Relations*. Kathmandu: Sangam Institute.
- Agrawal, Govinda R., Rajeshwar Acharya and Pustun Pradhan (eds.). 1985. *Fundamentals of Nepalese Foreign Policy*. Kathmandu: CEDA.
- Baral, Lok Raj. n.d. *The Politics of Balanced Interdependence: Nepal and SAARC*. New Delhi: Sterling.
- Dharam Dasani, M.D. (ed.). 2001. *India and Nepal*. New Delhi: South Asian Publisher.
- Khadka, Narayan. 1991. *Foreign Aid, Poverty and Stagnation in Nepal*. New Delhi: Bikas Publishing House.
- Khanal, Y.N. 1988. *Essay in Nepal's Foreign Affairs*. Kathmandu: Murari Prasad Upadhya.
- Kumar, Dhruva (ed.). 1992. *Nepal's India Policy*. Kathmandu: CNAS.
- Muni, SD. 1973. *Foreign Policy of Nepal*. Delhi: National
- Pandey, Sushil Raj and Puspha Adhikari (eds.). *Nepal's Foreign Policy at the Crossroad*. Kathmandu: Sangam Institute.
- Pokharel, G.P; A. Shakya, Ballav Dahal (eds.). 2009. *Foreign Policy of Nepal: Challenges and Opportunities*. Kathmandu: Institute of Foreign Affairs.
- Poudel, Shreram. 1988. *Foreign Trade, Aid and Development in Nepal*. New Delhi: Commonwealth.
- Pyakuryal, Bishwambher, Dadhi Adhikari and Dipendra Purush Dhakal. 2008. *Is foreign Aid Working?*. Kathmandu: Mandala.
- Rose, Leo E. 1971. *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*. Berkely: University of California Press.
- Sharma, Jagadish P. 1986. *Nepal: Struggle for Existence*. Kathmandu: Communication Inc.
- Shrestha, Sita. 1974. *Nepal and the United Nations*. Delhi: Sindhu.
- Singh, M.K. 2011. *Nepal's foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Summit Enterprises.
- Subedi, Surya P. 2005. *Dynamics of Foreign Policy and Law: A Study of Indo-Nepal Relations*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Reference Readings

- Bhasin, A.S. 1970. *Documents on Nepal's Relations With India and China 1946-66*. Bombay: Academic Books.
- Pandey, Nischal N (ed.). 2006. *Nepal As a Transit State*. Kathmandu: IFA.
- Pandey, Nishchal N.(ed). 2005. *Nepal-China Relations*. Kathmandu: IFA.
- Shrestha, Buddhi Narayan. 2003. *Border Management of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Bhumichitra co. p. Ltd.
- Sigdel, Bam Dev. 2003. *Nepal's Relation's With Japan and India*. Kathmandu: Center for Policy Studies.

5.1 International Political Economy

Course Code: MAPS - 565 (1)

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course is designed to make student familiar with international political economic order. It imparts knowledge on both conflict and cooperation between North (developed countries) and South (developing countries) and also between developing and underdeveloped countries as well as among the countries belonging to South. Obviously the course includes inter-state aid, trade and market and also other regional and global organizations which play critical role in shaping international economic order.

Objectives:

1. To develop understanding of international politics in perspective of economic relations;
2. To impart knowledge on bilateral, multilateral and regional economic cooperation among the sovereign states;
3. To make familiar with the increasing role of global economic organizations in shaping world political economic order.

Units:

Class Hours

I. Concept

16

1. North-South Dialogue
2. South-South Dialogue
3. Dependency and Interdependence
4. Bilateral, Regional and Multilateral Economic Cooperation
5. Politics of Foreign Aid: Bilateral and Multilateral

II. Globalization and Liberalization

12

1. Aid
2. Trade
3. Market
4. Banking

III. Actors and Institutions of International Economic Relations

12

1. Foreign Aid Policy of Developed Countries (USA and Japan)
2. Regional Organizations (G10, European Union, OPEC)
3. Global Organizations (ADB, WTO, IMF, World Bank, MNCs)

IV. Emerging Issues

8

1. Climate Change and Green Aid

2. Food for Hunger
3. Software Aid Package for Empowerment of Marginalized Groups

Core Readings:

- Gill, Stephen and David Law. 1998. *The Global Political Economy: Perspectives, Problems and Policies*. Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Gilpin, Robert. 2001. *Global Political Economy: Understanding the Global Economic Order*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Hudson, Michael. 2003. *Global Fracture: The New International Economic Order*. Michigan: University of Michigan Press.
- Langey, Paul. 2002. *World Financial Orders: An Historical Political Economy*. London: Routledge.
- Makarczyk, Jerzy. 1988. *Principles of a New International Economic Order*. Netherland: Mortinus Nijhoff Publishers.
- Oatley, Thomas. 2009. *International Political Economy: Interests and Institutions in the Global Economy*. London: Longman.
- Robertson, Justin (ed.). 2008. *Power and Politics after Financial Crisis: Rethinking Foreign Opportunism in Emerging Markets*. New York: McMillan.
- Seligson, Mitchell A. 1984. *The Gap between the Rich and the Poor*. Colorado: Westview.

Reference Readings:

- Cohen, B.J. 1973. *The Question of Imperialism: The Political Economy of Dominance and Dependence*. New York: Basic Books.
- Gilpin, Robert (ed.). 1987. *The Political Economy of International Relations*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987.
- Lewellen, Ted C. 1995. *Dependency and Development: An Introduction to Third World*. Westport: Bergin & Garvey.
- Wilber, C. K (ed.). 1979. *The Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment*. New York: Random House.
- World Bank. *World Bank Reports*. Washington DC: World Bank

5.2 Diplomacy

Course Code: MAPS - 565 (2)

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course is designed to introduce students to theories, issues and processes connected with diplomacy. It helps students understand the theoretical aspects of state-to-state bilateral and multilateral diplomacy along with their contemporary issues of diplomacy.

Objectives:

1. To impart the students about the theoretical and analytical knowledge of Diplomacy;
2. To make the students aware with the ideas behind the craft and practice of Diplomacy by great powers in particular; and
3. To introduce the students with the evolution and development of diplomatic practice and make them familiar with some of the basic components, structure, issues and practices of modern diplomacy.

Units:

Class Hour

I. Introduction

6

1. Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Diplomacy.
2. Historical Evolution and Development of Diplomacy.

II. Types of Diplomacy

18

1. Old and new Diplomacy.
2. Western and Eastern Diplomacy
3. Bilateral and Multilateral Diplomacy,
4. Summit/Conference Diplomacy,
5. Public and Private Diplomacy
6. Coercive and Persuasive Diplomacy

III. Function of Diplomat

12

1. Privileges and Immunities of Diplomat
2. Characteristics of a good Diplomat
3. Art of Negotiation

IV. Contemporary Diplomacy

12

1. Issues of Contemporary Diplomacy
2. New Actors in Diplomacy
3. Future of Diplomacy

Core Readings

- Ginger, H. 1973. *Diplomacy: How Nations Negotiate*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Johnson, E. A. J. (ed.). 1964. *The Dimensions of Diplomacy*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Laurten, P. G. (ed.). 1979. *Diplomacy: New Approaches in History, Theory and Policy*. New York: The Free Press.
- Nicholson, Harold. 1954. *Evolutions of Diplomatic Methods*. New York: Macmillan.
- Nicholson, Harold. 1963. *Diplomacy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Plischke, E. 1979. *Modern Diplomacy: The Art and the Artisans*. Washington D.C.: American Enterprise Institute.
- Webster, C. K. *The Art and Practice of Diplomacy*. New York: Barnes and Noble.

Reference Readings:

- Corebelt, P.E. 1967. *Law in Diplomacy*. Gloucester, MA: Peter, Smith.
- Craig, G.A. and G.I. Alexander. 1983. *Force and State Craft: Diplomatic Problems of our Time*. New York : Oxford University Press.
- Satow, E. A. 1957. *Guide to Diplomatic Practice*. London: Longmans.
- Thayer, Charles W. 1960. *Diplomat*. London: Michael Joseph.
- Watson, Adam. 1986. *Diplomat: The Dialogue between States*. Philadelphia: Ishi Publishers.

5.3 International Organization

Course Code: MAPS - 565 (3)

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course is designed to impart the basic knowledge and idea on International Organization. It covers general background of international organization, UN system, and existing issues of international organization. After completion of this course, students become familiar with UN system as well as its performance for maintaining peace and security in the world.

Objectives:

4. To make the students familiar with international organization;
5. To help the student to critically analyze the role and achievement of the UN; and
6. To enable the students critically understand the contemporary issues of international organization.

Units

Class

Hours

I. Introduction

12

1. Origin of UN and its Evolution
2. Principle and Goal
3. Challenges and Achievements of United Nations
4. Agenda of Reformation and Future

II. Major Organs of UN (Composition, Powers, Functions and Achievement)

20

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council
4. International Court of Justice:
5. Special Agencies of UN

III. UN and Peace Keeping

8

1. Arms Control and Disarmament
2. Case Studies of Peace Keeping: East Timor, Libya and Kosovo
3. Role of Nepal in Peace Keeping Operation

IV. UN and Its Resolution on:

8

- a. Women
- b. Indigenous People
- c. Political and Economic rights
- d. Human Rights

Core Readings

- Archer, Clive. 1992. *International Organizations*. 1992. London: Routledge.
- Hurd, Ian. 2013. *International Organization: Politics, Law and Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hurd, Hurd. 2007. *After Anarchy: Legitimacy and Power in the United Nations Security Council*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Thakur, Ramesh and Albert Schnabel. 2001. *United Nations Peace Keeping Operations*. New York: United Nations University Press.
- Weiss, Thomas G. et al. 2014. *The United Nations and Changing World Politics*. New York: Westview Press.

Reference Readings

- Bailey, S.D. 1964. *The General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York: Praeger.
- Coicaud, Jean-Marc et al (eds.). 2001. *The Legitimacy of International Organization*. New York: United Nations University Press.
- Narasimha, C.V. 1988. *The United Nations: An Inside Views*. New Delhi: Vikas.
- Shrestha, Sita. 1974. *Nepal and the United Nations*. Delhi: Sindhu.
- Sriram, Chandra and Karin Wermester. 2003. *From Promise to Practice: Strengthening United Nations Capacities for Prevention of Violent Conflict*. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Course of Study
Fourth Semester
MA, Political Science
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University

1. China and India

Course Code: MAPS - 566

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course is designed to make student familiar with neighbouring countries, China and India. It imparts knowledge on both domestic politics and foreign affairs of China and India. It indeed provides a critical knowledge on the position of two Asian giants in global political and economic affairs.

Objectives:

1. To impart analytical knowledge on foundation of domestic politics and foreign policy of China and India.
2. To make students understand bilateral relations between China and India and also the national interests of each of these two big Asian powers in Nepal.
3. To provide knowledge on the current status of China and India on global political and economic affairs.

Units	Class Hours
I. Understanding China and India	12
1. Colonial History	
2. Society and Culture (Homogeneous China and Heterogeneous India)	
II. Politics in Post-colonial Period	18
1. Political Development since Independence	
2. State: Unitary China and Federal India	
3. Political System: One Party Communist System in China and Multiparty Parliamentary System in India	
III. China, India and Nepal	9
1. Bilateral Relations between India and China	
2. China's Interest in Nepal	
3. India's Interest in Nepal	
IV. China and India in World Politics	9
1. India and China as Regional Powers	
2. India and China as Emerging Economic Powers	

Core Readings:

- Crefl, H.G.1953.*Chinese Thought from Confucius to Mao Tse Tung*. Chicago: Chicago Press.
- Dreyer, J.T. (ed.). 1989. *Chinese Defense and Foreign Policy*.New York:Paragon House Publishers.
- Dutt, V P. 1989. *India's Foreign Policy*.Delhi: Vikas House.
- Kapur, A.C.1997. *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi:S. Chand and Company.
- Mansingh, L. et.al. 1997. *Indian Foreign Policy Agenda For the 21st Century*. New Delhi: Konark Publishers,
- Rose, Leo E. 1971. *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*. Berkely: University of California Press.
- Wang,J.C.F. 1999.*Contemporary Chinese Politics: An Introduction*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Reference Readings

- Cohen, SP. 2003. *Emerging Power India*. Delhi: Oxford university press.
- Joseph, W. A.1993. *China Briefing 1992*.Colorado:Westview press.
- Kumar, Dhruva.1989. *Mao and China's Foreign Policy Perspectives*. Kathmandu: CNAS.
- KumaraswamyP.R. 1999.*China and the Middle East: The Quest for Influence*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Singha,Y. 2003. *Facets of Indian Foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Ministry of External Affairs.
- Liu,A.P.L.1971. *Communications and National Integration in Communist China*. California: Oxford university press.

2. Democracy and Human Rights

Course Code: MAPS - 567

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course imparts knowledge on three interrelated subjects: democracy, election and human rights. It provides an analytical knowledge on democracy, its philosophy, evolution and criticism. It helps to understand significance of election in democracy and also different forms of representation. It also provides knowledge on different dimension of human rights.

Objective:

1. To provide the students with the knowledge and insights into the idea, practice and challenges to democracy, electoral systems and human rights ;
2. To enable the students to understand and appreciate the importance of interrelationship between democracy, elections and human rights ; and
3. To encourage the students to critically assess the state of democracy, electoral systems and human rights in the national, regional and global levels.

Units	Class Hours
I. Idea of Democracy	12
1. Concept	
2. Waves of democracy	
3. Critics of democracy	
II. Classification of Democracies	12
1. Majoritarian and Consensual	
2. Direct and Representative	
3. Liberal and Inclusive	
III. Elections	12
1. Election as Instrument of Democracy	
2. Typology: Majoritarian, Proportional and Mixed	
3. Election Management and Electoral Reform	
IV. Human Rights	12
1. Concept, Theory, Philosophy and Evolution	
2. Universalism and Cultural Relativism Debates	
3. Major International Conventions	
4. Instruments and Mechanisms to protect Human Rights	

Core Readings:

- Dahl, Robert. 1989. *Democracy and its Critics*. New Delhi: Orient Longman
- Diamond, Larry. 2008. *The Spirit of Democracy: The Struggle to Build Free Societies Throughout the World*. New York : Times Books
- Donnelly, Jack. 2002. *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*. London: Cornell University Press
- Huntington, Samuel P. 1993. *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*. London : University of Oklahoma Press
- International IDEA. 2005. *Electoral System Design: The International IDEA Handbook*. Stockholm: International IDEA.
- Linz, Juan and Alfred Stephan. 1996. *Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation: Southern Europe, South America and Post-communist Europe*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- Powell, Jr. Bingham G. 2000. *Elections as Instruments of Democracy: Majoritarian and Proportional Visions*. New Haven and London : Yale University Press.
- Symonides, Janusz, ed. 2000. *Human Rights: Concepts and Standards*. Aldershot: Ashgate Dartmouth/ UNESCO.

Reference Readings

- Alston, Philip (ed.). 1996. *Human Rights Law*. Aldershot: Dartmouth Publications.
- Baxi, Upendra. 2006. *The Future of Human Rights*. New Delhi : Oxford University Press.
- Dahal, Robert. 1982. *Dilemmas of Pluralist Democracy: Autonomy vs. Control*. New Haven, U.S.A. : Yale University Press
- Farrell, David M. 2001. *Electoral Systems: A Comparative Introduction*. London : Palgrave.
- Held, David. 1996. *Models of Democracy*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Kothari, Rajni. 2002 . *Rethinking Democracy*. New Delhi : Orient Longman.
- Mendis, Dushyantha (ed.). 2008. *Electoral Processes and Governance in South Asia*. New Delhi : Sage Publications.
- Shrestha, Kapil , 2003. "Human Rights: The Concept and its Challenges". *HURON Annual Publication* (No.8), pp.63-66.
- Steiner, Henry J. Et al (eds.). 2007. *International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politics and Morals*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Weston, Burns H. and Stephen P. Marks (eds.). 1999. *The Future of International Human Rights*. New York : Transnational Publishers Inc.

Online Sources for Information

- Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org); Human Rights Watch (www.hrw.org); International Center for Transitional Justice (www.ictj.org); International Crisis Group (www.crisisgroup.org); International IDEA (www.idea.int); Minority Group International (www.minorityrights.org); National Human Rights Commission, Nepal (www.nhrc.nepal).

3.1 Regional Studies: Middle East

Course Code: MAPS 568 (1)

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course provides basic information about the state of the Middle East countries: history, society, economy and politics. Besides, it helps to understand regional cooperation among the Middle East countries and their relations with the big powers of the world. It also includes relations between Nepal and the Middle East countries, particularly the remittance based economic relation.

Objectives:

4. To make students familiar with national, regional and international affairs of the Middle East countries
5. To impart analytical knowledge to understand the growing role of regionalism and regional organizations of the Middle East in the present globalized world.
6. To provide knowledge about Nepal's economic interests in the Middle East

Units:

	Class Hours
I. Introduction: Country Profile of Middle East Countries	12
1. Geopolitics	
2. History	
3. Society	
4. Economy	
II. Politics of Middle East	10
1. Monarchical states	
2. Republic states	
3. Religion (Islam) in politics and Rise of Fundamentalism	
4. Democracy movements	
III. Regional Forum/Cooperation	10
1. The Arab League	
2. OPEC	
IV. Middle East and External Actors	12
1. UN	
2. USA	
3. Russia	
4. European countries	
5. China and India	
6. Arab-Israel War	
V. Middle East and Nepal	4
1. Diplomatic Relation	
2. Economic Relations: Market (Labour) and Remittance, Aid, Trade and Investment	

Core Readings:

- Anderson, Roy et al. 1990. *Politics and Change in the Middle East: Sources of Conflict and Accommodation*. Englewood Cliffs: N.J. Prentice Hall.
- Barzilai, Gad. 1996. *Wars, Internal Conflicts and Political Order*. New York: State University of New York Press.
- Efrat, Moshe (ed.). 1991. *Super Powers and Client States in the Middle East*. London: Routledge
- Held, Colbert C. 2000. *Middle East Patterns: Places, Peoples, and Politics*. New York: Westview Press.
- Louise, Fawcett. 2005. *International Relations of the Middle East*. New York: Oxford University Press, New York, 2005

Reference Readings:

- Anderson, Ewan W. and William Bayne Fisher. 2000. *The Middle East: Geography and Geopolitics*. London: Routledge.
- Barzilai, Gad et al. 1993. *The Gulf Crisis and its Global Aftermath*. London: Routledge.
- Goldschmidt, Arthur Jr. 1999. *A Concise History of the Middle East*. New York: Westview Press.
- Lucian, Giacormo (ed. 1990). *The Arab States*. London: Rutledge.
- Owan, Roger. 1992. *State Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East*. London: Rutledge.

3.2 Southeast Asia

Course Code: MAPS – 568 (2)

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course provides basic information about the state of the Southeast Asian countries: history, society, economy and politics. Besides, it helps to understand regional cooperation among the Southeast Asian countries and their relations with the big powers of the world. It also includes relations between Nepal and the Southeast Asian countries, particularly the remittance based economic relation.

Objectives:

7. To make students familiar with national, regional and international affairs of the Southeast Asian countries
8. To impart analytical knowledge to understand the growing role of regionalism and regional organizations of the Southeast Asian Countries in the present globalized world.
9. To provide knowledge about Nepal's economic interests in the Southeast Asia.

Units:

Class

Hours

I. Introduction: Profile of the Southeast Asian Countries

16

1. Geopolitics
2. History
3. Society
4. Economy

II. Politics of Southeast Asia

12

1. Monarchical States
2. Benevolent Dictators
3. Democratic governments
4. Communist Governments

III. Regional Forum Cooperation

4

1. ASEAN (Objective, Emergence and Growth)

IV. External Relations

12

1. China
2. USA
3. Japan
4. Korea
5. India

V. Southeast Asia and Nepal

4

1. Diplomatic Relation
2. Economic Relations: Market (Labour) and Remittance, Aid, Trade and Investment

Core Readings:

Jook, Lim Joo. 1991. *Regionalism, Globalism and Spheres of Influence: ASEAN and the Challenges of Change in the 21st Century*. Singapore: ISEAS.

Larson, Joyce (ed.). 1980. *New Foundations for ASEAN and Politics*. New York: National Strategy Information Center.

Matrumato (ed.). 1981. *South-East Asia in Changing World*. Tokyo: Tokyo Institute of Development Economics,

Nair, N. K. and Chandran Jeshuran (ed.). 1980. *South-East Asia and Great Powers*, Kuala Lumpur: Malaysia Economic Association.

Rand, Nelson. 2009. *Conflict: Journeys through War and Terror in Southeast Asia*. Dunboyne: Maverick House Publishers.

Tarling, Nicholas. 1998. *Nations and States in Southeast Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Reference Readings:

Dash, Primal Kumar. 1987. *The Troubled Region: Issues of Peace and Development in South-East-Asia*. New Delhi: Sage.

Mauzy, Diane K. 1985. *Politics in the ASEAN States*. Kuala Lumpur: Marican and Sons.

Raj, D. Hans. 2001. *History of Southeast Asia*. New Delhi: Surjeet Publication.

Sardesai, D. R. 1981. *Southeast Asia: Past and Present*. New Delhi: Vikas.

Tarling, Nicholas. 1966. *A Concise History of Southeast Asia*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger.

3.3 West Europe and USA

Course Code: MAPS – 568 (3)

Credit Hours: 3

Teaching Hours: 48

This course provides basic information about the state of the USA and some Western European countries (France, Germany and UK): history, society, economy and politics. Besides, it helps to understand regional cooperation among the Western countries. It also includes relations between Nepal and the Western countries, particularly the economic relation.

Objectives:

10. To make students familiar with national, regional and international affairs of the USA and some Western European countries.
11. To impart analytical knowledge to understand the growing role of regionalism and regional organizations of the European countries in the present globalized world.
12. To provide knowledge on Nepal's economic interests with the Western countries.

Units:

Class Hours

**I. Introduction: Country Profile of the Western European Countries and USA
12**

1. Geo-Politics
2. Society
3. Economy

**II. History
8**

1. State of War in Europe
2. Competition for Colony
3. Independence of USA

**III. Political System
8**

1. USA
2. Democracy with Constitutional Monarchy (UK)
3. Republic (France and Germany)

**IV. West in Post- Second World War
10**

1. Emergence of USA as a Super Power vis-à-vis Former Soviet Union
2. Quest of Collective Security: NATO versus Warsaw Pact
3. Regional Diplomacy: EU

V. West in Contemporary International Politics

10

1. USA's Foreign Policy Strategy: Making a Uni-polar World after the down-fall of Soviet Union
2. Emergence of EU as Power Centre in the Multi-polar World
3. Collaboration for Human Rights, Democracy and Peace round the World
4. Relations between Nepal and Western Countries

Core Readings:

- Bongiovanni, Francesco M. 2012. *The Decline and Fall of Europe*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Janda, Kenneth et al. 1995. *The Challenge of Democracy: Government in America*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Kriesi, Hanspeter et al. 2012. *Political Conflicts in Western Europe*. London: Routledge.
- Mahbubani, Kishore. 2013. *The Great Convergence: Asia, the West and the Logic of one World*. Philadelphia: Public Affairs.
- Naunin, Daniel. 2012. *Dynamics of Change in European Union*. London: Routledge.
- Rose, Gideon. 2014. *American Foreign Policy*. New York: Foreign Affairs.

Reference Readings:

- Elgie, Robert. *Political Leadership in Liberal Democracies*. 1995. London: Macmillan.
- Goetz, Klaus et al. 2010. *European Politics*. London: Routledge.
- Mair, Peter (ed.). 1990. *The West European Party System*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ross, Robert. 2010. *US-China-EU Relations*. London: Routledge.
- USIA. 1989. *An Outline of American Government*. Washington D.C.: United States Information Agency.

Thesis Writing*

Course Code: MAPS – 569

Credit hours: 6

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- Central Department of Political Science has made **Thesis Writing** a **Compulsory** course to each and every student for the completion of Master's Degree in Political Science. It is equivalent to **Two Papers**, i.e. **Six Credit Hours** in Final Fourth Semester.