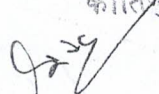


TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FoHSS)
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Master's Program in International Relations and Diplomacy



Master's of Arts in International Relations and Diplomacy
Revised Syllabus 2017

प्राज्ञिक परिषदको कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर



List of Courses

First Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
MIRD.501	Introduction to International Relations	3
MIRD.502	World Political Affairs	3
MIRD.503	Theories of Diplomacy	3
MIRD.504	Foreign Policy Analysis	3
MIRD.505	Government and Policies of South Asia	3

Second Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
MIRD.506	Theories of International Relations	3
MIRD.507	International Political Economy	3
MIRD.508	Public Policy for International Relations and Diplomacy	3
MIRD.509	International Law	3
MIRD.510	Research Methodology	3

Third Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
MIRD.511	International and Regional Organizations	3
MIRD.512	International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	3
MIRD.513	Foreign Policy and Diplomacy of Nepal	3
MIRD.514	Diplomatic Practices	3
MIRD.515	State Building and Failure in Developing World *	3
MIRD.516	Politics of Climate Change and Security *	
MIRD.517	Strategic Studies *	

Fourth Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
MIRD.518	Foreign Policy of Major and Emerging Powers	3
MIRD.519	Small States in International Relations	3
MIRD.520	Professional & Diplomatic Communication	3
MIRD.521	Development Economics *	3
MIRD.522	Globalization of Regional Integration *	
MIRD.523	International Conflict and Cooperation *	
MIRD.524	Politics of International Migration *	
MIRD.525	Comparative Politics*	
MIRD.526	Thesis	6

* Elective papers

Note: Out of elective Papers, only two papers can be offered in Third and Fourth Semester.



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Class Format

Classes consist of lectures, class presentations and class discussions. Generally one hour lecture is followed by class presentations and discussions. A presentation should last 10-15 minutes (if two are presenting in one session) or 20-30 minutes (if there is only one presenter). Ample time is given to class discussion, which should be genuinely interactive. It is expectedly important that core readings for each topic are done before the class in order to facilitate productive discussion. There will be group assignments on selected topics, which will be presented in the class.

Assessment Criteria

Students will be evaluated on the basis of following criteria

Assignment	Description	Value
Attendance and active participation	At least 80% attendance with active participation to obtain full grade.	10%
Book reviews and presentations	Students will be provided certain book (or chapters) of required books and assigned to make a review report followed by its presentation.	10%
Mid Term Examination/ Term paper	At least a 10-paged research paper on any issues of global politics approved by the instructor.	20%
Final Exam	Final written exam based on the issues discussed in the classroom.	60%



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Course Title: **Introduction to International Relations**
Course Code: **MIRD.501**
Total Credit Hours: **3**
Total Teaching Hours: **48**
Semester: **First**

Introduction

This course is designed to introduce students with the major issues and approaches to the international politics, to guide them in exploring important historical and contemporary questions and debates in international affairs, and to help students think critically about the developments in international affairs. It also provides guidelines to the students on how historical and contemporary events in international relations can be explained, analyzed and understood using international relations theories. The course also looks at contemporary issues including human rights, environmental issues, nuclear proliferation and immigration, etc.

Objectives

1. To introduce students about the origin, meaning, scope, and approaches of International Relations.
2. To familiarize students about the development of international relations by focusing on the concept of power, national interest, nationalism, international regimes, and so on.
3. To develop in students the capacity to identify and critically examine the nature, trend and phenomenon in international affairs
4. To make students able to analyze the basis of interaction, pattern and interest of engagement between states and non-state actors.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Introduction

10 hours

- Meaning, definition and significance
- Scope of IR: International Relations as an academic and policy-relevant discipline
- Origin and development of IR
- Basic approaches for studying IR
- Contemporary discourses on IR

Required Readings

Graham Evans, (1999), *The Penguin Dictionary of International Relations*, Penguin.
Joshua S. Goldstein (2004), *International Relations*, Pearson.
Martin Griffiths & Terry O'Callaghan (2004), *Key Concepts in International Relations*, Rutledge.
Robert Jackson & George Sorensen (2013). *Introduction to International Relations Theories and Approaches*, Oxford University Press, pp: 3-9.

Unit 2: Modern Sovereign State-System

6 hours

- Meaning of modern sovereign state-system
- The rise of the sovereign state-system: The Peace of Westphalia
- Characteristics and features
- Crisis or decay of modern state-system

Required Readings

- Charles Tilly (1992). City and state in world history, In *Coercion, Capital and European State, A.D. 990-1992*, PP:1-37
- Charles W. Kegley, Gregory A. Raymond, (2007), *the Global Future: A Brief Introduction to World Politics*, Wadsworth.
- G.R. Berridge (1997), *International Politics: States, Power and Conflict since 1945*, Prentice Hall.
- Robert Jackson & George Sorensen (2013). *Introduction to International Relations Theories and Approaches*, Oxford University Press, pp: 10-18

Unit 3: The Phenomenon of Power

6 hours

- Defining Power and National Power
- Nature and types of Power
- Components of National power
- Defining Balance of Power
- Characteristic and types of Balance of Power
- Devices and methods of Balance of Power

Required Readings

- Andrew Haywood (2011), *Global Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, pp 210-213
- Geeta Chowdhury and Sheila Nair, (2002), *Power, post-colonialism and International Relations: Reading Race, Gender and Class*, Routledge.
- Karen A. Mingst and Jack L Snyder (eds) (2008) *Essential Readings in World Politics*, W.W. Norton & Company: New York

Unit 4: National Interest

4 hours

- Meaning and definition of National Interest
- Types of National Interest
- Instruments for promotion of National Interest
- Nepal's National Interest

Required Readings

- Beard, Charles Austin., & Smith, Howard Edward. (1934). *The idea of national interest*, New York: Macmillan.

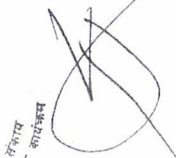
Unit 5: Nationalism

4 hours

- Meaning and origin of Nationalism
- Types of Nationalism
- Rise of cultural and ethnic Nationalism
- Pros and cons of Nationalism

Required Readings

- Benedict Anderson (1983), *Imagined Communities*, Verso
- Ernest Gellner (1983), *Nations and Nationalism*, Wiley
- Andrew Haywood (2011), *Global Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, pp 158-165
- Casas, Gustavo de Las..(Mar. - Apr., 2008), *Is Nationalism Good for You? Foreign Policy*. No. 165, pp. 50-56



Unit 6: Environmental Issues

6 hours

- Environmental politics: The rise of Green Politics
- Climate change: causes, consequences, international cooperation for tackling climate change
- Politics of climate change and Nepal

Required Readings

Andrew Haywood (2011), *Global Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, pp 383-408
Government of Nepal (2010). *National Adaptation Plan for Action 2010*.
Government of Nepal (2011). *Nepal Climate Change Policy 2011*
Government of Nepal (2012). *Local Adaptation Plan for Action 2012*
Gustavo Sosa-Nunez & Ed Atkins (2016), *Environment, Climate Change and International Relations*, E-IR edited collection
Nepal Planning Commission (2011). *Climate Resilient Planning: A Tool for Long-term Climate Adaptation*.

Unit 7: Proliferation of Weapons

6 hours

- Introduction
- Nature of nuclear weapons and their effects
- Concept of arms control and disarmament
- rationale for arms control
- Impediments to arms control
- Major steps taken for arms control and disarmament

Required Readings

Andrew Haywood (2011), *Global Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, pp 264-278
John Baylis, Steven Smith & Patricia Owens (2011). *The Globalization of world politics: an introduction to international relations*, Oxford University Press, pp:384-394
Marek Thee (1981), *Armaments, arms control and disarmament*, UNESCO
Melissa Gillis (2012), *Disarmament: A Basic Guide*, United Nations

Unit 8: Migration issues

6 hours

- Concept of migration: immigration, emigration
- Factors initiating and sustaining migration
- Refugee and its types; Asylum seekers
- Migration and Human Security: Case study of Nepal

Required Readings

Bhim P. Subedi (1991). *International Migration in Nepal: Towards an analytical framework*, Journal of Center for Nepal and Asian Studies, pp:83-102
Bhim P. Subedi (2003). *International Migration from Nepal: Emerging Patterns and Trends*, Japanese Society for Promotion of Sciences. PP: 252-272
Stephen Castles, Hein De Haas & Mark Miller (2014). *The Age of Migration, International Population Movements in the Modern World*, Guilford Press
T. Truong & D. Gasper (2011). *Transnational migration and human security: The migration-development-security nexus*, Heidelberg: Springer



Course Title: World Political Affairs
Course Code: MIRD.502
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48
Semester: First

Introduction

World Political Affairs is an important sub-field of International Relations dealing with all the aspects of the relations existing between countries that include political, economic, diplomatic and military relations. This course investigates key developments in contemporary international politics. It not only introduces the major developments and different level of changes in international politics but also guides students conceptually to look into the events and occurrences. The first part of the course deals with the conceptual understanding and different approaches to world politics while the second part examines the key issues in post-cold war world politics.

Objectives

1. To provide conceptual understanding about the political ideologies that are existing and somewhere even conflicting in world political affairs.
2. To make students able to understand, comprehend and analyze various aspects and dimensions of the post-cold war international politics.
3. To make the students aware about the recent occurrences in world politics including post 9/11 scenario and the contemporary global issues.

Course Contents

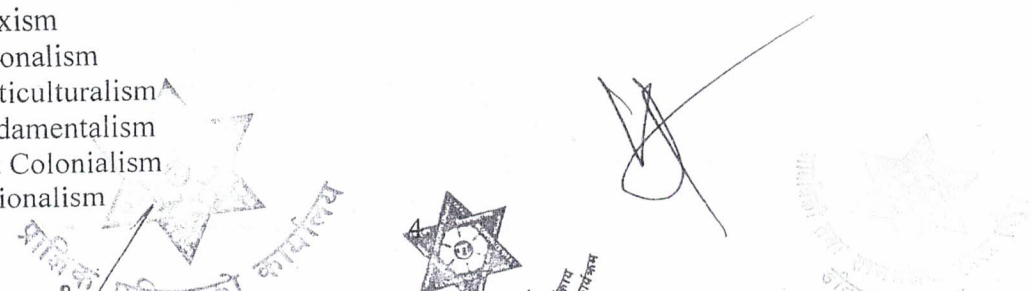
Unit 1: Conceptual Understanding of World Politics	2 hours
Unit 2: The Evolution of International Society	4 hours
Unit 3: International History 1900-99	4 hours

Required Readings

Baylis, John, Smith, Steve and Owen, Patricia (4th ed) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007).
Wayne, C. Mc Williams and Harry, Piotrowski. (2016). *The World since 1945 A History of International Relations, New Delhi: Viva Books*

Unit 4: Approaches to Global Politics **8 hours**

- Conservatism
- Fascism
- Marxism
- Nationalism
- Multiculturalism
- Fundamentalism
- Post Colonialism
- Regionalism



Required Readings

David Hawks, *Ideology* (London: Rutledge, 2003).

Political Ideologies: An Introduction by Andrew Heywood (Palgrave Macmillan: 2007). 15

Nationalism: A Very Short Introduction by Steven Grosby (Oxford University Press: 2005).

Kegley, Jr., Charles W. and Blanton, Shannon L. (12thed). *World Politics: Trend and Transformation*, (Boston, Wadsworth, 2009-10). 14

Jackson, Robert and Sorensen, Georg (3rded) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2006)

Unit 5: Post-Cold War World Politics

12 hours

- From the end of cold war to a new global era
- Globalization and global politics
- Rising powers and the emerging global order
- Changing character of War
- Post 9/11 world politics and War on Terror
- The Arab Spring and Syrian crisis

Unit 6: Recent Trends

8 hours

- Regionalism and Integration
- International and global security
- Transnational actors in global politics
- The UN restructuring

Required Readings

Cooper, Robert, *The Breaking of Nations: Order and Chaos in the Twenty-First Century* (New York: Grove Press, 2003).

Buzan, Barry and Weaver, Ole, *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*, (Cambridge, Cambridge University, Press, 2003).

Ewan Harrison, *the Post-Cold War International System*, London, Rutledge, 2006

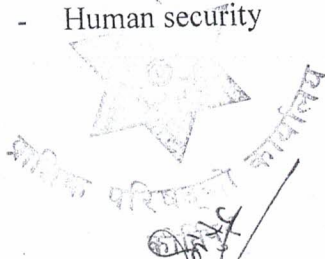
Fukuyama, Francis, *the End of History and the Last Man* (New York: The Free Press, 1992

Zakaria, Fareed (2008). *The Post-American World*, New York: WW. Norton and Company

Unit 7: Twenty-First Century Challenges

10 hours

- Poverty, development, and hunger
- Global trade and global finance
- Global warming and climate change
- Refugees and migration
- Human security



Required Readings

Baylis, John, Smith, Steve and Owen, Patricia (4th ed) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007).

Wayne, C. Mc Williams and Harry, Piotrowski. (2016). *The World since 1945 a History of International Relations, New Delhi: Viva Books*

Suggested Readings

John Hoffman & Paul Graham, *Introduction to Political Ideologies* by (Longman: 2006).

John Schwar mantel, *Ideology and Politics* (Sage: 2008).

Lyman Tower Sergeant, *Contemporary Political Ideologies: A Comparative Analysis* by (Wadsworth Publishing: 2008).

Malise Ruthven, *Fundamentalism: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford University Press: 2007).

Margaret Walters, *Feminism: A Very Short Introduction* by (Oxford University Press: 2006)

Postmodernism: A Very Short Introduction by Christopher Butler (Oxford University Press: 2003).

Robert J. Art and Robert Jervis, (Ed.), *International Politics 8th ed.* (New York, Longman, 2005).

Stephanie's G. Neumann, (Ed.) *International Relations Theory and the Third World*, (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1998).



Course Title: Theories of Diplomacy
Course Code: MIRD.503
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48

Introduction

While war and peace have shaped the course of international relations, diplomacy is directly related to the latter. But diplomacy is not just an alternative to war; it does not end when war begins. Diplomacy, the conduct of relations between states through peaceful means, enables states to secure the objectives of their foreign policies without resorting to force, propaganda or law and resolve disputes. Diplomacy developed when permanent contacts and dialogues between governing entities came to be seen as mutually advantageous. Thus, the use of non-lethal means to promote national interest and manage interstate relations and foreign threats has been central to international politics since times immemorial. However, the conduct of diplomacy has evolved over time, and more so amid the complexities of the 21st century. Globalization coupled with advances in technology has altered the conduct of diplomacy among states. Moreover, diplomatic network today is no longer limited to states and embraces the maneuvering of non-governmental organizations, civil society entities and trans-national corporations.

Course Objectives

The course aims to give students an in-depth knowledge about theories of diplomacy, problems and issues in contemporary diplomacy, along with best practices in international negotiations. It helps students understand the theoretical aspect of diplomacy as well as acquaint them with the limitations and potentials of the emerging diplomatic relationships between states, international organisations, INGOs, and other non-state entities. Thus, the course offers a broad coverage of the subject with both historical depth and contemporary relevance. Furthermore, the course explores the diplomacy of small states, especially focusing on Nepalese diplomacy.

Course Content

Unit 1: Diplomacy and Statecraft

4 hours

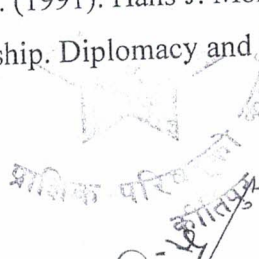
- Introduction
- Purpose of diplomacy
- History of diplomacy

Required Readings

Berridge, G. R. (2010), *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*. 4th ed. Basingstoke: Palgrave

Bull, H. (2002). "Diplomacy and International Order," in Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics* (pp.156-177).

Russell, G. (1991). Hans J. Morgenthau and the normative foundations of diplomacy and statesmanship. *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, 2(1), 130-160.



Unit 2: Major Theories of Diplomacy

12 hours

- Bilateral diplomacy: Conventional and unconventional
- Multilateral diplomacy: Forms, functions and challenges
- Cold war diplomacy: Containment and crisis
- Economic diplomacy / development diplomacy

Required Readings

Berridge, G. R. (2010), *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*. 4th ed. Basingstoke: Palgrave
Cooper, A. F., Heine, J., & Thakur, R. (Eds.). (2013). Multilateral diplomacy. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Hare, P. W. (2015). Regional Diplomacy, Summits, and the Gs The Rise of Summitry. In *Making Diplomacy Work: Intelligent Innovation for the Modern World*. CQ Press.

Hare, P. W. (2015). The Institutions of Bilateral Diplomacy Precedence, Protocol, Ministries, Embassies. In *Making Diplomacy Work: Intelligent Innovation for the Modern World*. CQ Press.

Woolcock, S., & Bayne, N. (2013). Economic diplomacy. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Unit 3: Diplomacy in Modern Era

16 hours

- New actors
- Public diplomacy
- Cyber diplomacy
- Trade, foreign policy & diplomacy
- Environmental diplomacy
- Disaster and emergency diplomacy
- Diplomacy and security
- The diplomacy of normalization

Required Readings

Barston, R.P. (2016). *Modern Diplomacy*, Fourth Ed., Routledge Special Nepal Edition

Acharya, A. (1997). Ideas, identity, and institution-building: From the 'ASEAN way' to the 'Asia-Pacific way'. *The Pacific Review*, 10(3), 319-346.

Cooper, A. F. (2016). The changing nature of diplomacy. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Cooper, A. F., Heine, J., & Thakur, R. (2013). Introduction: The Challenges of 21st Century Diplomacy. *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*, 1-31.

Hare, P. W. (2015). The New Diplomatic Agenda The Challenges for Diplomatic Reform. In *Making Diplomacy Work: Intelligent Innovation for the Modern World*. CQ Press.

Nye Jr, J. S. (2008). Public diplomacy and soft power. *The annals of the American academy of political and social science*, 616(1), 94-109.

Nye, J. S. (1990). Soft Power. *Foreign Policy*, (80), 153-171.

Unit 4: Art of Negotiation

8 hours

- Pre-negotiation
- Diplomatic momentum, packaging agreements and follow up
- Culture and psychology
- Bargaining, problem solving and relative gains

Required Readings

Berridge, G. R. (2014). *Diplomacy: theory and practice. International politics*. Routledge.

Analysis. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 45(4), 519-544.

Fisher, R. (1983). Negotiating power: Getting and using influence. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 27(2), 149-166.

Unit 5: Diplomacy: Evolution and Challenges

8hours

- Small state diplomacy
- Buffer state diplomacy
- History of Nepalese diplomacy
- Challenges

Required Readings

Baral, L. R. (1986). Nepal's security policy and south Asian regionalism. *Asian Survey*, 26(11), 1207-1219.

Bhasin, M. (2006). South Asian cooperation: myths and realities. *India Quarterly*, 62(1), 21-43.

Choi, J., & Park, D. (1994). A stable feedback control of the buffer state using the controlled Lagrange multiplier method. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 3(5), 546-558.

Jazbec, M. (2010). Small States and Diplomacy: An Indispensable, though Much Diversified Relation. *Halduskultuur*, 11(1).

Keohane, R. O. (1971). The big influence of small allies. *Foreign Policy*, (2), 161-182.

Krasner, S. D. (1976). State power and the structure of international trade. *World Politics*, 28(3), 317-347.

Murthy, P. (1999). India and Nepal: Security and economic dimensions. *Strategic Analysis*, 23(9), 1531-1547.

Partem M.G. (1983). The Buffer System in International Relations. *Journal of Conflict Resolutions*, Vol: 27, No. 1, March 1983, 3-26.

Putnam, R. D. (1988). Diplomacy and domestic politics: the logic of two-level games. *International organization*, 42(3), 427-460.

Rose, L. E., & Dial, R. (1969). Can a Ministate Find True Happiness in a World Dominated by Protagonist Powers?: The Nepal Case. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 386(1), 89-101.

Upadhyaya, S. (2012). *Nepal and the geo-strategic rivalry between China and India*. Routledge. Pp 17-68

Suggested Readings

- Boesche, R. (2003). Kautilya's Arthashastra on war and diplomacy in ancient India. *The Journal of Military History*, 67(1), 9-37.
- Cohen, R. (1999). Reflections on the new global diplomacy: statecraft 2500 BC to 2000 AD. In *Innovation in diplomatic practice*, Palgrave Macmillan UK: (pp. 1-18)
- Cohen, R. (2001). The great tradition: The spread of diplomacy in the ancient world. *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, 12(1), 23-38.
- Elman, C., & Elman, M. F. (2012). Diplomatic history and international relations theory: respecting difference and crossing boundaries. *Diplomatic History*, 22(1).
- Krasner, S. D. (1999). Sovereignty: organized hypocrisy. Princeton University Press, pp. 3-43
- Leguey-Feilleux, J. R. (2009). The dynamics of diplomacy. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Modelski, G. (1964). Kautilya: Foreign Policy and International System in the Ancient Hindu
- Constantinou, C. M., & Sharp, P. (2016). Theoretical Perspectives in Diplomacy. In *The Sage Handbook of Diplomacy*. London: SAGE Publications, 13-27.
- Cooper, A. F., Heine, J., & Thakur, R. (Eds.). (2013). Trade and Investment Promotion. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.
- Feinberg, R. (2013). Institutionalized summitry. In *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*.
- Frey, L. & Frey, M. (2016). Diplomatic immunity. In C. Constantinou P. Kerr & P. Sharp *The SAGE Handbook of diplomacy* (pp. 197-206).
- Greenstock, J. (2013). The Bureaucracy: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Service, and Other Government Departments. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.
- Groom, A. J. R. (2013). Conference Diplomacy. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.
- Hardin, R., Mearsheimer, J. J., Dworkin, G., & Goodin, R. E. (1985). Nuclear deterrence, Ethics and strategy.
- James, A. (1999). The practice of sovereign statehood in contemporary international society. *Political Studies*, 47(3), 457-473.
- Insson, C. (2016). Diplomacy, communication and signaling. In C. Constantinou P. Kerr & P. Sharp *The SAGE Handbook of diplomacy* (pp. 79-91).
- Karns, M. P., & Mingst, K. A. (2013). International organizations and diplomacy. In *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*.
- Leffler, M. P., & Westad, O. A. (Eds.). (2010). *The Cambridge History of the Cold War* (Vol. 1). Cambridge University Press. pp 1-111
- Malone, D. M. (2013). The modern diplomatic mission. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.
- Okano-Heijmans, M. (2013). Consular Affairs. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.
- Rana, K. (2016). Embassies, permanent missions and special missions. In C. Constantinou P. Kerr & P. Sharp *The SAGE Handbook of diplomacy* (pp. 149-160).
- Sokolski, H. D. (2004). *Getting MAD: nuclear mutual assured destruction, its origins and practice*. DIANE Publishing.
- Weiss, T. G. (2013). The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and Modern Diplomacy. In *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.
- Wouters, J., Duquet, S., & Meuwissen, K. (2013). The Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations. In *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*.
- Changhe, S. (2013). Soft Power. . In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Course Title: Foreign Policy Analysis
Course Code: MIRD.504
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48
Semester: First

Introduction

Foreign policy analysis is a well-defined subfield within the International Relations. Foreign policy generally refers to the political and security policies adopted by a state in relation to the outside world. G.R Berridge and Alan James define foreign policy in *A Dictionary of Diplomacy* as 'all of the policies (including economic policies) adopted by a state in relation to the outside world'. According to Steve Smith, foreign policy is the 'strategy or approach chosen by the national government to achieve its goals in its relations with external entities'. Foreign policy is generally designed to protect a country's national interests, national security, ideological goals, and economic prosperity. It includes the economic, diplomatic, military, and social and cultural relations with other nations. Foreign policy analysis is a study of the management of external relations and the activities of nation-state, as distinguished from their domestic policies. The study of foreign policy is referred to as foreign policy analysis. According to Jackson and Sorensen, foreign policy consists of aims and measures that are intended to guide government decisions and actions with regard to external affairs, particularly relations with foreign countries. This syllabus is designed to equip students with conceptual framework to analyse, interpret and understand the dynamics of foreign policy. This course helps students to know about the foreign policy issues, approaches, determinants, levels of analysis, and the actors involved in foreign policy decision-making.

Objectives

1. To introduce students about the central concepts in foreign policy analysis
2. To familiarize students with foreign policy decision-making process
3. To help students in comparing different types of foreign policies in practice
4. To promote students for critical engagement with the literature available on foreign policy analysis

Course Content

Unit 1: Introduction

6hours

- Concept, meaning, definition and importance of foreign policy
- National interest and foreign policy analysis
- Terminologies of foreign policy analysis

Required Readings

Understanding Foreign Policy Making by Alex Mintz, Karl DeRouen, Cambridge University Press (2010)

Unit 2: Theoretical and Historical Approaches

8hours

- History and evolution of foreign policy analysis
- Realism and foreign policy
- Liberalism and foreign policy



- Constructivism and foreign policy
- Discourse analysis, post-structuralism, and foreign policy

Required Readings

Foreign Policy Analysis: A Comparative Introduction by Marijke Breunin, Palgrave MacMillan (2007)

Unit 3: Determinants of Foreign Policy **6 hours**

- Internal determinants and external determinants in foreign policy
- Policy makers factor
- The role of personality in foreign policy decision making
- The role of government structures and political opposition in foreign policy

Unit 4: Level of Analysis and Foreign Policy **10 hours**

- **Individual – level Analysis**
Humans as species
Organizational behavior
Leaders and their individual traits
Policy as a mix of rational and irrational factors
- **State- level analysis**
Making Foreign Policy: Type of government, situation, and policy
Making Foreign Policy: Political culture
- **System-level Analysis**
Structural characteristics
Power relationships

Unit 5: Foreign Policy Decision Making **4 hours**

- Rational and psychological models
- Individual decision model
- Group psychology

Unit 6: Actors Involved in Foreign Policy Decision Making **6 hours**

- Head of government, foreign minister and ministry, parliament, pressure groups, Political parties, media, intelligence agencies, other non-state actors
- Case studies: Who makes the foreign policy of USA, EU, India, China and Nepal?

Unit 7: Case Study **8 hours**

- Indian Blockade on Nepal in 2015
- North Korean Missile Crisis
- South China Sea: China, the U.S. and Philippines
- China India in Doklam crisis

Required Readings Unit 1-7:

Steve Smith, Amelia Hadfield, and Tim Dunne **Foreign Policy Theories, Actors, Cases** (2nd edit) Oxford University Press (2012)

Suggested Readings

China: Fragile Superpower by Susan L. Shirk, Oxford University Press (2008)

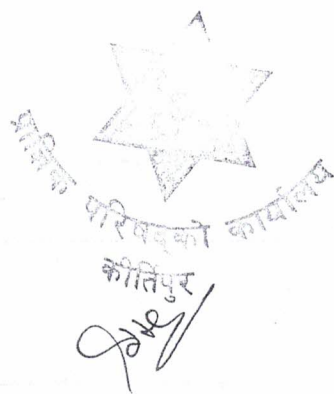
China's Political System by June Teufel Dreyer, Pearson (2011)

Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy by David M. Malone, Oxford University Press

Foreign Policy Analysis: Classic and Contemporary Theory by Valeric M. Hudson, Rowman and Littlefield Publication (2006)

Foreign Policy Analysis: New Approaches, Understanding the Diplomacy of War, Profit and Justice by Chris Alden, Amnon Aran, Routledge (2011)

Robert Jervis *Perception and Misperception in International Politics*, Princeton University Press (1976)



Course Title: Government and Politics of South Asia
Course Code: MIRD.505
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48
Semester: First

Introduction

South Asia is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, West Asia, Central Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. This sub-region comprises eight developing countries—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. South Asia is home to over one fifth of the world's population, making it the most populous geographical region in the world. Since the end of the Cold War, South Asia has become a focal point of growing international attention and concern by nuclear proliferation, the rise of Islamic militancy and the anti-terror war, the emergence of India as a global power, and regional effort for cooperation. South Asian nations have also been experiencing a profound political evolution of democratization.

This course provides students with a comprehensive and systematic introduction to the comparative political study of the eight nations of South Asia. Organized in parallel fashion to facilitate cross-national comparison, the course sections on each nation address several topical areas of inquiry: political culture and heritage, government structure and institutions, political parties and leaders, and social conflict and resolution. India, the preeminent power of the subcontinent, will receive the greatest attention. In treating the international relations of the region, this course will address several predominant region-wide issues: the India–Pakistan conflict, the rise of Islamic militancy and the AfPak War, and regional cooperation under the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Course Objectives

The course aims to make the students of international relations familiar with the broad sweep of literature on the politics of South Asia. It will introduce them with the history, politics, economy, forms of government, role of civil society and various other contemporary issues of South Asian countries. The course also intends to help students understand the geo-political importance of South Asia as a region and its relation with the great powers so as to find latter's position in international relation.

Course Contents

Units

Unit 1: Introduction

6 hours

Understanding South Asia as Region
British Colonial Rule in South Asia
Constitutionalism in South Asia
Role of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Required Readings

Bose, Sugata and Ayesha Jalal (1997), *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Chandra, Bipan (1999), *Essay on Colonialism* (2nd ed.), Orient Longman Ltd.

Dash. Kishore C (2008), *Regionalism in South Asia: Negotiating Cooperation, Institutional Structures*, London and New York: Routledge.

Muni, S.D. (1994), *Understanding South Asia*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.

Rizvi, Gowher (1993), *South Asia in a Changing International Order*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Unit 2: Government and Politics of Afghanistan

6 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Pressure Groups,
Mass Media, Civil Society, Peace Process and Reconciliation,
Relations with Great Powers

Required Readings

Barfield, Thomas (2010), *Afghanistan: A Cultural and Political History*, Princeton University Press.

Kejariwal, O.P. (2002), *The Afghanistan Crisis Problems and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

Unit 3: Government and Politics of Bangladesh

6 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Military Regimes,
Pressure Groups, Mass Media, Civil Society, Relations
With Great powers

Required Readings

Ahamed, Emajuddin (ed.)(2004), *Foreign Policy of Bangladesh: A Small State's Imperative*, Dhaka: Kamol Kuri Prokashon.

Choudhury, Dilara (1994), *Constitutional Development in Bangladesh: Stresses and Strains*, Dhaka: UPL.

Sobhan, Rehman (1993), *Bangladesh Problems of Governance*, New Delhi: Konark Publishers

Unit 4: Government and Politics of Bhutan

6 hours

Political System, ethnic conflict, Foreign Relations,
Gross National Happiness and Mass Media

Required Readings

Kharat, Rajesh S. (2015), *Bhutan: Contemporary Issues and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

Unit 5: Government and Politics of India

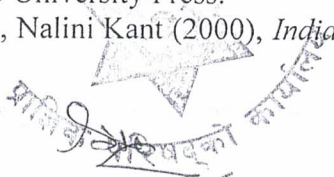
6hours

Political System, Political Parties, Security Challenges,
Mass Media, Civil Society, Foreign Policy and Relations
With Great Powers

Required Readings

Brass, Paul (1994), *The Politics of India since Independence (2nd edition)*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jha, Nalini Kant (2000), *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, New Delhi: South Asian Pub.



S. D. Muni (1996), *Ethnic Conflict, Federalism, and Democracy In India,* in *Ethnicity and Power in the Contemporary World*, eds. K. Rupesinghe and V. Tishkov, Tokyo: United Nations University Press.

Upreti, B.C. et al. (eds.), *India's Foreign Policy: Emerging Challenges and Paradigms*, Delhi: Kalunga, 2003.

Unit 6: Government and Politics of Maldives

4 hours

Political System, Climate Change, Foreign Policy

Required Readings

Grover, Virendra (2002), *Maldives: Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

Sharma, Rashmi (2007), *Maldives and SAARC*. New Delhi: Regal Publications

Unit 7: Government and Politics of Nepal

6 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Constitution, Mass Media, Civil Society, Foreign Policy and Relations with Great Powers

Required Readings

Baral, Lok Raj (1993), *Nepal Problems of Governance*, New Delhi, Konark Publishers.

Muni, S. D. (2016), *Foreign Policy of Nepal (Revised and Enlarged)*, New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

Rose, Leo E (2010), *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*, Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point.

Unit 8: Government and Politics of Pakistan

4 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Military Regimes, Mass Media, Civil Society, Foreign Policy and Relations with Great Powers

Required Readings

S. Cohen (2004), *The Idea of Pakistan*, Washington: Brookings Institution Press.

S. Sayeed (1997), *Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan*, Boulder: West View Press.

T.V. Paul ed. (2010), *South Asia Weak States*, Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Security Studies.

Unit 9: Government and Politics of Sri Lanka

4 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Ethnic Conflict, Mass Media, Civil Society, Foreign Policy and Relations with Great Powers

Required Reading

Cheran, R (2009) *Pathways of Dissent: Tamil Nationalism in Sri Lanka*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

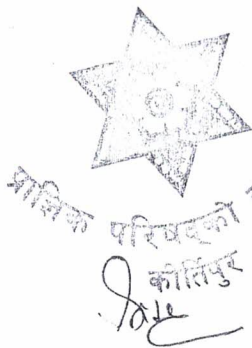
Kodikara, Shelton U. (1982), *Foreign Policy of Sri Lanka: A Third World Perspective*, Delhi: Chanakya Publishers.

U. Phadnis (1976) *Religion and politics in Sri Lanka*, C Hurst & Co Publishers Ltd.

Recommended Readings

Rizvi, Gowher (1993), *South Asia in a Changing International Order*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

- Stern Robert W. (2001), *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia*, New Delhi, India Research Press.
- William Gould (2012), *Religion and Conflict in Modern South Asia*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Y. Malik, C. Kennedy, R. Oberst, M. Lawoti, S. Rahman, A. Kapur, A. Ahmad (2009), *Government and Politics in South Asia (6th ed.)*, Westview Press.
- Datta, Sreeradha (2004), *Bangladesh: A Fragile Democracy*, Dhaka: Shipra.
- David, Abe Cassis (1990), *Identity, Islam and Human Development in Rural Bangladesh*, Dhaka: UPL
- Stern, Robert W. (2004), *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia Dominant Classes and Political Outcomes in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh*, London: Praeger.
- Gujral, I.K. (1998), *A Foreign Policy for India*, External Publicity Division, MEA, Government of India, Delhi.
- Jha, Nalini Kant ed.(2003), *South Asia in 21st Century: India, Her Neighbours and Great Powers*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers
- Gellner, David N. (2008), *Resistance and the State Nepalese Experiences* (New Delhi, Social Science Press).
- Lawoti, Mahendra (2005), *Towards a Democratic Nepal: Inclusive Political Institutions for Multicultural Society*, New Delhi: Sage Publications
- Kaushik, P.D. (1996), *New Dimensions of Government and Politics of Nepal*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
- Ahmed, Akbar. S (1983), *Religion and Politics in Muslim Society: Order and Conflict in Pakistan*, Cambridge, Cambridge Unviersity Press.
- Ali, Tariq (1970), *Pakistan: Military Rule or People's Power?*, London: PUBLISHHER??
- Bose, S., & Jalal, A. (1998). *The Partition of India and the Creation of Pakistan. Modern South Asia:*
- Hasbullah, S.H. and Morrison, Barrie M (2004), *Sri Lankan Society in an Era of Globalization: Struggling to Create a New Social Order*, New Delhi: Sage Publications



Course Title: Theories of International Relations

Course code: MIRD.506

Total credit hours: 5

Total teaching hours: 48

Semester: Second

Theories of International Relations studies the most prominent issues in philosophical and scientific thoughts about international relations. The aim of studying a wide variety of International Relations theories is to make international politics more intelligible and better understood. The theories involve testing hypotheses, proposing causal explanations, describing events and explaining general trends and phenomena, with an aim of constructing a plausible image of the world. This Master's course will introduce students to the different school of thoughts for the analysis of international politics. Scholars have developed different perspectives to analyze the trend in world politics, relations among nations and non-state actors, and the way states behave in international system. By the end of this course, students are expected to be conversant in different IR theories and have the intellectual equipment to understand critically, logically and coherently.

Objectives

1. To introduce students with the major theoretical concepts of International Relations
2. To endow strong academic and theoretical perspectives to the students
3. To make students able to analyze the international political phenomenon critically
4. To impart the skill of recognizing behavior patterns and their comparison with the theories learned.

Course Content

Unit 1: Theory and Methodology in International Relations

4 hours

Required Readings

Chernoff, Fred. *Theory and Meta-Theory in International Relations: Concepts and Contending Accounts*, Palgrave Macmillan.

Unit 2: Introduction to IR Theories

4 hours

Required Readings

Baylis, John; Steve Smith; and Patricia Owens. (2008) *The Globalisation of World Politics*, OUP, 4th edition

Griffiths, Martin, Terry O' Callaghan. (2001) *International Relations: the Key Concepts*, Routledge: London and New York, 2001.

Jackson, Robert H., and Georg Sørensen (2013) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, Oxford: OUP, 5th ed.

Unit 3: Mainstream IR Theories

12 hours



- Realism
- Idealism
- Liberalism
- Realism vs. Idealism
- Neo-realism vs. Neo-liberalism
- Constructivism

Required Readings

Baldwin, David A., "Neoliberalism, Neorealism, and World Politics," in David A. Baldwin (eds.) (1993) *Neorealism and Neoliberalism: the Contemporary Debate*, New York: Columbia University Press.

Unit 4: Critical IR Theories

10 hours

- Post Structuralism
- Marxist theories: World System theory, Dependency theory, and Gramscian theory
- Critical Theory
- Feminism

Required Readings

Ackerly, Brooke and Jacqui True (2008) 'Power and Ethics in Feminist Research on International Relations', *International Studies Review* 10(4): 693-707.

Cox, Robert (1981) 'Social Forces, States and World Order: Beyond International Relations Theory', *Millennium* 10(2): 126-155.

Edkins, Jenny (1999) *Poststructuralism in IR* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner),

Weber, Cynthia. (2004), *International Relations Theory. A Critical Introduction*, 2nd edition, Taylor & Francis

Unit 5: Eastern IR Thoughts

8 hours

- 5.1 KautilyaNiti
- 5.2 Confucianism

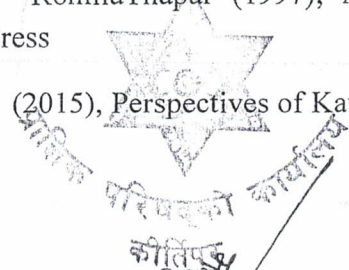
Required Readings

Bresciani, Umberto, *Reinventing Confucianism: The New Confucianism Movement*, (2001) Ricci Institute for Chinese Studies, Taipei.

Narasingha Prosad Sil; "Political Morality vs. Political Necessity: Kautilya and Machiavelli Revisited," *Journal of Asian History* 19, no. 2, 101-42, see 123.

Romila Thapar (1997); *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas* (Delhi: Oxford University Press

Satish Karad (2015), *Perspectives of Kautilya's Foreign Policy: An Ideal of State Affairs*, Vol 2



Unit 6: Geopolitical Theories and their Relevancy in Nepal.

10 hours

- Geopolitics and geo-political theories
- Geo-political issues in Nepal

Required Readings

Jakub J. Grygiel, (2006), *Great Powers and Geopolitical Change*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Saul B. Cohen, (2015) *Geopolitics: The Geography of International Relations*, Lanham: Rowman&Littlefield.

Suggested Readings

A. A. Stein, (1982), "Coordination and Collaboration: Regimes in an Anarchic World," *International Organization* 36 no. 2 (Spring), pp. 299-324.

A. A. Stein, (1990) *Why Nations Cooperate: Circumstance and Choice in International Relations* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, pp. 3-20.

Ashley, David, "The Poverty of Neo-realism" in: Robert O. Keohane (ed.) (1986) *Neorealism and Its Critics*, New York: Columbia University Press.

Braumoeller, Bear. (2013) *The Great Powers and the International System: Systemic Theory in Empirical Perspectiv*, Cambridge University Press.

Burchill, et al. eds. (2005) *Theories of International Relations*, 3rd edition, Palgrave,

D. A. Lake, (2007), "Escape from the State of Nature: Authority and Hierarchy in World Politics," *International Security* 32, no. 1 (Summer)

D. Drezner, (2003), "The Hidden Hand of Economic Coercion," *International Organization* 57, no. 3 (Fall).

Goldstein, Joshua S. (2006), *International Relations*, 6th ed., Delhi: Pearson Education.

Guilhot Nicolas, ed. (2011) *The Invention of International Relations Theory: Realism, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the 1954 Conference on Theory*.

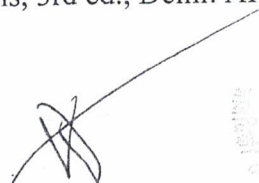
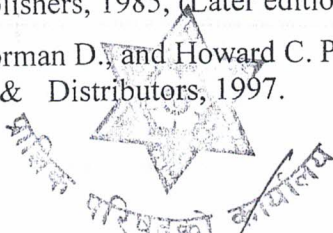
Kaplan, Morton A., (1996), The New Great Debate: Traditionalism vs. Science in International Relations, *World Politics* (October 1966), P. 1-20.

Kenneth M. Waltz. *Man, State, war*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1959.

Keohane, Robert O. Joseph Nye. *Power and Interdependence*, Glenview: Acott, foresman 1989.

Morgenthau, Hans J. *Politics among Nations*, 6th ed., Rev. Kenneth W. Thompson, Ed. New Delhi: Kalian Publishers, 1985, (Later editions available)

Palmer, Norman D. and Howard C. Perkins, *International Relations*, 3rd ed., Delhi: AITBS Publishers & Distributors, 1997.



Course Title: International Political Economy (IPE)

Code: MIRD.507

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Semester: Fourth

Introduction

The end of cold war resulted into the acceleration of global economic integration drawing attention of political scientists interested in international relations to the politics of global trade, money, and finance. The interaction between power and wealth, states and markets, and economics and politics in international system form a concept of International Political Economy (IPE), which is generally studied under the purview of international relations. This course explores the same interaction between politics and economy in the international system and how it makes impacts on the relation between countries. It also investigates the effects of international institutions on economic relations, international financial regimes, and the impact of politics on international trade and finance. It will also explore the role of domestic, foreign and international financial institutions over the relationship between countries and their diplomatic engagements. Overall, it deals with the key issues in international political economy such as trade, monetary policy, foreign investments, globalization, development, foreign aid and international institutions and cooperation.

Course Objectives

- To acquaint students with the basics of International Political Economy
- To make them understand how economy plays important role on shaping political relations between the states.
- To help students perceive how international trade and financial regime works in competitive international system
- To assist students understand how economic interest determines the behavior of state actors.

Course Content

Unit 1: Basic Concepts

2 Hours

- Introduction and definition
- Background and history
- Scope

Required Readings

- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2001). *Global political economy: Understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press.(pp. 3-45)
- Oatley, T. H. (2012). *International political economy* (5th ed.). Boston: Longman/Pearson Education. (pp. 1-15)



Suggested Readings

- Frieden, J. A., Lake, D. A., & Broz, J. L. (2017). *International political economy: Perspectives on global power and wealth*. New York, NY: W. W. Norton & Company.(pp. 1-18)
- Langley, P. (2013). *World financial orders: Historical international political economy*. New York, NY: Routledge. (pp. 1-9)

Unit 2: The Neoclassical Conception of the Economy

4 Hours

- The discipline of neoclassical economics
- Nature of a market
- Comparison of economics and political Economy

Required Readings

- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2006). *Global political economy: understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press. (pp. 46-76)
- Mankiw, N. G. (2012). *Principles of macroeconomics* (6th ed.). Delhi: Cengage Learning. (pp. 3-35)

Suggested Readings

- Ozanne, A. (2016). *Power and neoclassical economics: a return to political economy in the teaching of economics*. Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Morgan, J. (2016). *What is neoclassical economics?: debating the origins, meaning and significance*. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- Marshall, A. (2013). *Principles of economics*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.

Unit 3: Ideological Perspective in IPE

4 Hours

- Liberalism and interdependence
- Marxist school
- Realism, economic nationalism and state

Required Readings

- Gilpin, R. (1987). *The political economy of international relations*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. (pp. 25-64)
- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2006). *Global political economy: understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press.(pp. 13-23)
- Oatley, T. H. (2012). *International political economy* (5th ed.). Boston: Longman/Pearson Education. (pp. 9-13)

- Frieden, J. A., Lake, D. A., & Broz, J. L. (2017). *International political economy: Perspectives on global power and wealth*. New York, NY: W. W. Norton & Company. (pp. 4-16)

Suggested Readings

- Krasner, S. D. (1976). State Power and the Structure of International Trade. *World Politics*, 28(03), 317-347
- Keohane, R. O., & Nye, J. S. (1996). Realism and Complex Interdependence. *International Political Economy*, 53-63.
- Santos, T. D. (1996). The Structure of Dependence. *International Political Economy*, 165-175.
- Hamilton, A. (1892). *Alexander Hamilton's famous report on manufactures: made to Congress December 5, 1791: in his capacity as Secretary of the Treasury*. Boston: Home Market Club.
- Vásquez, I. (2000). *Global fortune: the stumble and rise of world capitalism*. Washington: Cato Institute.
- Amīn, S., & Foster, J. B. (2014). *Capitalism in the age of globalization the management of contemporary society*. London: Zed Books.
- Baldwin, D. A. (1985). *Economic statecraft*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Helleiner, E., & Pickel, A. (2005). *Economic nationalism in a globalizing world*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Unit 4: Theories of Political Economy

4 Hours

- Theory of Structural Change
- Theory of Hegemonic Stability

Required Readings

- Gilpin, R. (1987). *The political economy of international relations*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. (pp. 65-117)
- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2006). *Global political economy: understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press. (pp. 77-102)
- Keohane, R. O. (2005). *After hegemony: cooperation and discord in the world political economy*. Princeton, N.J. ; Oxford: Princeton University Press

Suggested Readings

- Oatley, T. (2015). *A political economy of American hegemony: Buildups, Booms, and Busts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (pp. 115-121)

Unit 5: International Trade

8 Hours

- Why trade takes place?
- The instruments of political economy and trade policy
- Trade policy in developing countries
- National income accounting and the balance of payments
- International trade regimes and WTO

- Global trade and financial cartels

Required Readings

- Krugman, P. R., Obstfeld, M. (2009). *International economics: theory and policy*(8th ed.). New Delhi, India: Pearson Education Limited.(pp.11-41, 181-324: Selected Readings)
- Oatley, T. H. (2012). *International political economy* (5th ed.). Boston: Longman/Pearson Education.(pp. 18-169)
- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2006). *Global political economy: understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press. (pp. 196-233, 82-92)

Suggested Readings

- Mankiw, N. G. (2012). *Principles of macroeconomics* (6th ed.). Delhi: Cengage Learning.(pp. 49-62, 171-216)
- Hoekman, B. M., &Kostecki, M. M. (2013). *The political economy of the world trading system: the WTO and beyond*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bhagwati, J. N. (2001). *International trade: selected readings*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

Unit 6: International Monetary and Financial System

8 Hours

- History of international monetary system
- Bretton Wood institutions: IMF and World Bank/AIIB/ADB
- Politics of international monetary regimes
- Exchange rate regimes and the issue of capital account convertibility
- Nature of financial crisis

Required Readings

- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2006). *Global political economy: understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press.(pp. 234-277)
- Oatley, T. H. (2012). *International political economy* (5th ed.). Boston: Longman/Pearson Education.(pp. 220-360)
- Langley, P. (2013). *World financial orders: an historical international political economy*, London: Routledge(pp. 125-149)
- Krugman, P. R., Obstfeld, M. (2009). *International economics: theory and policy*(8th ed.). New Delhi, India: Pearson Education Limited.(pp. 502-531)

Suggested Readings

- Hoekman, B. M., &Kostecki, M. M. (2013). *The political economy of the world trading system: the WTO and beyond*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Stiglitz, J. E. (2002). *Globalization and its discontents*. New York: Norton.
- Horowitz, S., &Heo, U. (2001). *The political economy of international financial crisis: interest groups, ideologies, and institutions*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.



- Mankiw, N. G. (2012). *Principles of macroeconomics* (6th ed.). Delhi: Cengage Learning.(pp. 323-346)
- Minsky, H. P. (2008). *Stabilizing an unstable economy*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Krugman, P. R. (2009). *The return of depression economics and the crisis of 2008*. New York: W.W. Norton.
- Toussaint, E., & Millet, D. (2010). *Debt, the IMF, and the World Bank: sixty questions, sixty answers*. New York: Monthly Review.

Unit 7: Multinational Corporations

6 Hours

- MNCs and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- MNCs and global production system
- Mode of production and social relations
- Debate over MNCs and nation state

Required Readings:

- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2006). *Global political economy: understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press.(pp. 278-304)
- Oatley, T. H. (2012). *International political economy* (5th ed.). Boston: Longman/Pearson Education.(pp. 170-219)

Suggested Readings

- Dunning, J. H. (2001). *Governments, globalization, and international business*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Jenkins, R. O. (2012). *Transnational corporations and uneven development: the internationalization of capital and the Third World*. London: Routledge.
- Hertz, N. (2003). *The silent takeover: global capitalism and the death of democracy*. NY: Harper Business
- Hughes, O. E., & O'Neill, D. (2008). *Business, government and globalization*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Goddard, C. R., Cronin, P., & Dash, K. C. (2003). *International political economy: state-market relations in a changing global order*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner. (pp. 415-458)

Unit 8: Nation State in the Global Economy

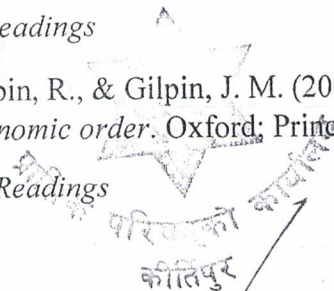
4 Hours

- Debate over MNCs and nation state
- Nature and implications of economic globalization
- Political economy of regional integration

Required Readings

- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2006). *Global political economy: understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press.(pp. 341-376)

Suggested Readings



- Goddard, C. R., Cronin, P., & Dash, K. C. (2003). *International political economy: state-market relations in a changing global order*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.(pp. 391-412)
- Stiglitz, J. E. (2002). *Globalization and its discontents*. New York: Norton.

Unit 9: Developing Countries and IPE

8 Hours

- Income, wealth and growth in the world economy
- Foreign aid, borrowing and debt
- Development and world Bank
- Theory and future of “Developmental State”
- Nepal and IPE

Required Readings

- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2006). *Global political economy: understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press.(pp. 305-340)
- Oatley, T. H. (2012). *International political economy* (5th ed.). Boston: Longman/Pearson Education.(pp. 313-360)
- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (Chap 11, 13-14)
- Mihaly, E. B. (2002). *Foreign aid and politics in Nepal: a case study*. Lalitpur, Nepal: Himal Books.
- Goddard, C. R., Cronin, P., & Dash, K. C. (2003). *International political economy: state-market relations in a changing global order*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.(pp.317-368)
- Krugman, P. R., Obstfeld, M. (2009). *International economics: theory and policy*(8th ed.). New Delhi, India: Pearson Education Limited.(pp. 621-686)

Suggested Readings

- Amsden, A. H. (1992). *Asia's Next Giant: South Korea and Late Industrialization*. NY, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Wade, R. (2004). *Governing the market: economic theory and the role of government in East Asian industrialization* (2nd ed.). Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Robertson, J. (2008). *Power and politics after financial crisis: rethinking foreign opportunism in emerging markets*. Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Jameson, K. P., & Wilber, C. K. (1996). *The political economy of development and underdevelopment*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Apter, D. E. (1994). *Rethinking development: modernization, dependency, and postmodern politics*. Newbury Park; London; New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Cornell, R. A. (2007). *Financing development: aid and beyond*. Paris: Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

मासिक परिषदको कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर



सिद्धान्त
शास्त्र
कार्यालय

Course Title: Public Policy for International Relations and Diplomacy

Course Code: MIRD.508

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Semester: First

Introduction

Nepal is situated in a strategic position between two of the world's most politically influential countries, namely China and India. Besides, they are modern world's most populated as well as economically most active economies. However, Nepal has not been able to take benefits of being located between these two giants. In this light, this course has been designed considering political, social and economic transformations within Nepal and also in our neighboring nations, which either directly or indirectly affect Nepal's local and international policies.

Objectives

The course aims to train and prepare next generation of international relations professionals, who need to be aware of the pertinent public policy issues of the country for generating ideas and creating policies that help Nepal to draw benefits out of its strategic location. In addition to introducing students with major theoretical issues in public policy, the course also intends to engage students in different assignments that help them to better understand how a country's geographical, social, economic and technological factors shape that nation's internal and external political dimensions. For this purpose, the course comprises of five distinct sections that are crucial to have an academic understanding about public policy in the 21st century.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Introduction

8 hours

- Public policy: Concepts and approaches
- Goals, values and ideas in public policy
- Actors and institutions in public policy
- Instruments and models of public policy

Required Readings

Dye, T. R., (2002). Understanding public policy (10th ed.). Upper Saddle River, N.J: Prentice Hall

Unit 2: Geography

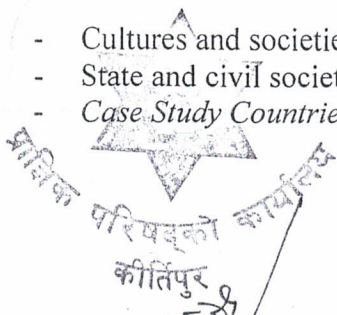
4 hours

- Landlocked countries and development
- China and India, and future of public policy in Asia

Unit 3: Society and Development

6 hours

- Cultures and societies, and public policies
- State and civil society relations
- *Case Study Countries: Ethiopia and Singapore*



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Required Readings

Congleton, R. D., & Swedenborg, B. (2006). Democratic constitutional design and public policy: Analysis and evidence. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.

United Nations. (2007). The Challenges of Restoring Governance in Crisis and Post-Conflict Countries. Proceedings from 7th Global Forum on Reinventing Government Building Trust in Government 26-29 June 2007, Vienna, Austria

Unit 4: Constitution, Peace and Security

10 hours

- Constitutional aspects of public policy
- Public policy in the post-conflict economies
- Roles of the UN, development partners and private sector in post-conflict economies
- Emerging issues and public policy
- Case Study Countries: Rwanda, United Kingdom

Required Readings

Bradford, Colin I. Jr. (2004). Global governance for the 21st century. The Brookings Institution, Washington DC

Nayyar, D., Oxford scholarship online, & World Institute for Development Economics Research. (2002). governing globalization: Issues and institutions. Oxford: Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199254033.001.0001

Weiss, T. G., Thakur, R. C., & Project Muse. (2010). Global governance and the UN: An unfinished journey. Bloomington: Indiana University Press

Unit 5: Global Governance, Trade and Investment

10 hours

- Global governance: Introduction, power concepts and players
- Public policies in the age of globalization and liberalization
- Governance in developing countries
- UN and global governance
- Case Study Countries: Bangladesh, Israel

Required Readings

Afram, G. G., & Angelica Salvi Del Pero. (2012). Nepal's investment climate: Leveraging the private sector for job creation and growth. US: World Bank Publications. doi:10.1596/978-0-8213-9465-6

Dharamdasani, M. D. (1994). Nepal, political economy of foreign aid. Varanasi: Shalimar Pub. House

Pandey, N. N., & Institute of South Asian Studies (Singapore). (2010). New Nepal: The fault lines. Los Angeles; Singapore: SAGE Publications

Pradhan, S., & Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (Colombo, Sri Lanka). (2015). Politics in Nepal: Monarchy, democracy, and governance. New Delhi; Colombo: Regional Centre for Strategic Studies

Rose, L. E., & University of California, Berkeley. Center for South and Southeast Asia Studies. (1971). Nepal; Strategy for Survival. Berkeley: University of California Press

Whelp ton, J. (1990). Nepal. Oxford, England; Santa Barbara, California: Clio Press

Unit 6: Nepal in the Context

10 hours

- History of political development in Nepal
- Aid, trade and development
- Globalization and Nepal
- Media, new media and public policy

Required Readings

- Bromell, David (2012) Evidence, Values and Public Policy. ANZSOG Occasional Paper
- Dunn, William N. (1993). "Policy Reforms as Arguments". In Fischer, Frank and John Forester (ed.). *The Argumentative Turn in Policy Analysis and Planning*. Durham: Duke University Press
- Mintrom, Michael and Claire Williams (2013) "Public policy debate and the rise of policy analysis", in Araral, Fritzen, Howlett, Ramesh and Wu (eds.) *Routledge Handbook of Public Policy*. Chapter 1.
- Rossell, Christine H (2003) Using Multiple Criteria to Evaluate Public Policies: The Case of School Desegregation. *American Politics Quarterly*, 21: 2. Read 155-167.
- Stone, Deborah (2011) Policy Paradox: The Art of Political Decision Making, W. W. Norton & Company, pp. 1-100.
- Xun, M Ramesh, M Howlett, Scott Fritzen (2010) The Public Policy Primer: Managing the Policy Process, Routledge
- Fukuyama, F. (2004). State-building: Governance and world order in the twenty-first century. London: Profile Books
- Howe, B. M. (2014). Post-conflict development in east asia. Burlington, VT;Farnham, Surrey, UK;; Ashgate.
- Krause, K., &Jütersonke, O. (2005). Peace, security and development in post-conflict environments. *Security Dialogue*, 36(4), 447-462. doi:10.1177/0967010605060449
- Kurland, P. B. (1985). Public policy, the constitution, and the supreme court. *Northern Kentucky Law Review*, 12(2), 181
- Stewart, F., &Daga, R. (2017). Does the way civil wars end affect the pattern of post-conflict development? *Oxford Development Studies*, 45(2), 145-26. doi:10.1080/13600818.2016.1263727
- Frederking, B., & Diehl, P. F. (2015). The politics of global governance: International organizations in an interdependent world (Fifth ed.). Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.
- Frederking, B., & Diehl, P. F. (2015). The politics of global governance: International organizations in an interdependent world (Fifth ed.). Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc
- May, C. N. (2015). Global corporations in global governance. Abingdon, Oxon;New York, NY;; Routledge
- Mudacumura, G. M., &Morçöl, G. (2014). Challenges to democratic governance in developing countries. Cham: Springer
- Ocampo, J. A. (2016). Global governance and development (First ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press



- Srinivasan, T. N. (2009). Trade, growth and poverty reduction: Least-developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small states in the global economic system. New Delhi;London;: Commonwealth Secretariat
- Weiss, T. G., & Wilkinson, R. (2014). International organization and global governance. New York;London;: Routledge
- Weiss, T. G., Gordenker, L., & Thomas J. Watson, Jr. Institute for International Studies (Brown University). (1996). NGOs, the UN, and global governance. Boulder, Colo: Lynne Rienner
- Adhikari, A. (2014). The bullet and the ballot box: The story of nepal's maoist revolution. New York;London;: Verso
- Baral, L. R., & Centre for Policy Research (New Delhi, India). (1993). Nepal, problems of governance. Delhi, India: Konark Publishers
- Bhandari, S. (2014). Self-determination & constitution making in nepal: Constituent assembly, inclusion, & ethnic federalism. Singapore: Springer
- Constitution of Nepal 2015
- Einsiedel, S. v., Malone, D. M., & Pradhan, S. (2012). Nepal in transition: From people's war to fragile peace. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Einsiedel, S. v., Malone, D. M., & Pradhan, S. (2012). Nepal in transition: From people's war to fragile peace. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Hangen, S., & East-West Center Washington. (2007). Creating a "new nepal": The ethnic dimension. Washington, D.C: East-West Center
- Jha, P. (2014). Battles of the new republic: A contemporary history of nepal. London: C. Hurst & Co. (Publishers) Ltd
- Lawoti, M. (2004). Towards a democratic nepal: Inclusive political institutions for a multicultural society. New Delhi: Sage Publications
- Lawoti, M., & Pahari, A. K. (2009). The maoist insurgency in nepal: Revolution in the twenty-first century. Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon;New York;: Routledge
- Rīyāja, Ā., & Basu, S. (2007). Paradise lost?: State failure in nepal. Lanham: Lexicon Books
- Seddon, D. (1987). Nepal, a state of poverty. New Delhi: Vikas Pub. House
- Singh, M. M. (2013). Forever incomplete: The story of nepal. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications
- Singh, M., & National University of Singapore. Institute of South Asian Studies. (2008). Nepal: Political uncertainties and economic challenges. Singapore: Institute of South Asian Studies

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Course Title: International Law

Course Code: MIRD.509

Total credit hours: 3

Total teaching hours: 48

Semester: Second

Introduction

Traditionally (Public) International Law (IL) dealt with the relationship between the states. With the paradigm shift, now, it is the combination of rules and customs governing relations between states; relations between states and inter-governmental institutions in different fields, such as armed conflict, human rights, the sea, space, trade, territorial boundaries, and diplomatic relations. Hence, the study of international law has remained crucial in studying the state behaviors, and particularly for the students of international relations and diplomacy, it is essentially important to know the importance of treaties, agreements, arbitrations, mediation, good offices, among others.

Objectives

1. Impart knowledge on development of international law.
2. Provide insight into the different branches of international law viz. air and space law, law of the sea, international criminal law.
3. Keep abreast of State practice in recognition.
4. Develop critical insights on application of international law.
5. Appraise the reciprocity between diplomacy and international law.

Course Content

Unit 1: Concept of International Law

4 hours

- Concept, origin, nature and basis of International Law
- Development of International Law
- General principles of International Law
- Theories of International Law

Unit 2: Sources of International Law

4 hours

- Treaties
- Custom
- Judicial Decisions
- Decisions or determinations of the organ of international institutions
- Other sources

Unit 3: Relation between International Law and Municipal Law

4 hours

- Monism
- Dualism
- Transformation Theory
- State practice, Constitution of Nepal and Treaty Act of Nepal
- Soft Law and Hard Law

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Unit 4: Subjects of International Law **6hours**

- International Legal Personality
- States, statehood, duties of States, territorial sovereignty and its limitations
- Regional international organizations
- Individuals; insurgents, belligerents

Unit 5: Recognition and Succession in International Law **10 hours**

Meaning and nature

- Recognition of the State, government, government in Exile
- Types of recognition:
 - De Jure and De facto recognition
 - Premature, implied, conditional and collective recognition
- Concept of State succession and its types
- Succession of the State and government
- Continuity and succession
- Succession to the international organizations

Unit 6: State Jurisdiction and Intervention of International Law **2 hours**

- Overland, air, sea

Unit: 7: Law of the Treaty **4 hours**

-Bilateral Treaty with India and China

Unit 7: Intervention **4 hours**

- Concept
- Types
- Theories of non-intervention

Unit 8: Nepal's Role in Strengthening International Law **10 hours**

- Constitution, legal provisions, International Law and contemporary practices
- Nepal, Law of the Sea and International Relations
- The rights of land locked countries and Law of the Sea
- Trade and transit rights of land locked countries
- Nepal's relations with neighboring countries (e.g.: inter-country blockades and transit facilitations)

Required Readings

Malcolm N. Shaw (MNS), *International Law* (6th edition), Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, 2008.

Oppenheim, Lassa. *International Law: A Treaties*, Vol-I & II. London: Longman, 1955.

Suggested Readings

Armstrong, David, *International Law and International Relations*, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, 2012.



Brownlie, I. (2008) "Sources of the Law." In *Principles of Public International Law*. Oxford, U.K.: Oxford University Press.

Charlotte KU and Paul F. Diehl (eds.), *International Law, Classic and contemporary readings*, Lynne Rienner Publishers, Delhi. 2004.

Dixon, Martin, *Textbook on International Law*, Oxford University Press: London, 2007.

Fenwick, Charles, G., *International Law*, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1965.

Hingorani, R.C., *Modern International Law*, 3rd edition, Oxford: IBH, 1993.

Rebecca M.M. Wallace (RMMW), *International Law*, Sweet and Maxwell: London, 2009.

Schabas, William A. (2004) *An Introduction to the International Criminal Court*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Shirley V. Scott, *International Law in World Politics: An Introduction*, Lynne Rienner Publisher, Delhi. 2005.

Starke, J.G. *An Introduction to International Law*, London: Butterworth, 1989



Course Title: Research Methodology
Course Code: MIRD.510
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48
Semester: Second

Introduction

The field of International Relations deals with multi-disciplinary approaches spanning from politics to trade and from foreign policies to human rights, each of which share a lot of commonalities and at the same time embrace multiple research principles, methodological approaches and style of written presentation. The course is interconnected to different modules as an attempt to encompass those various disciplinary aspects of International Relations research.

The goal of this course is to introduce students to the scope and methods of research in International Relations and consequently improving their ability to develop a logical argument that is based on solid evidence. Students are introduced both to the core principles of the philosophy of social science that underlay all research methods and also to the methods that are currently being used by students of International Relations. Students will be familiarized with both the qualitative and quantitative approaches of social science relevant to the study of International Relations.

The first module of this course deals with the conceptual and theoretical approaches used in social science research. Then the methods of data collection, analysis and written presentation are forwarded. This includes both descriptive and statistical approaches. The final module details the research practices of social science and International Relations in Nepal. The emphasis is also given on the ways and techniques of developing proposal and preparing dissertation.

Objectives

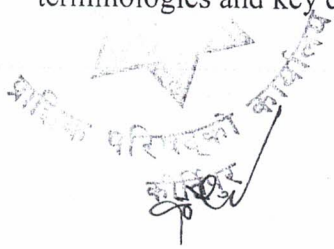
1. To introduce students with the various aspects of research in social science and specifically in international relations.
2. To provide students with the basic tools for designing and conducting rigorous research and penning policy papers in international relations and diplomacy.
3. To familiarize students to the different approaches and tools of international relations research that include qualitative in comparison with their quantitative counterparts.
4. To equip students with all the techniques that they require to design and write a MA dissertation on the issues related to International Relations and diplomacy.

Course Content

Unit 1: Basic Concepts and Scope

4 hours

- Meaning and concept of research, importance, objectives, characteristics and nature, types and approaches, scope of social science research, research terminologies and key concepts in social research.



Unit 2: Theories

8 hours

- Scientific thinking, positivism and scientific realism, propositions, variables, hypothesis, transformation of theoretical questions to research design, theoretical triangulation, source of knowledge, reliability and validity.

Unit 3: Qualitative Methods

12 hrs

- Characteristics of qualitative research/ difference with quantitative
- Logic, arguments and theories in social science research
- The research questions and literature review
- Designing research: hypothesis, concepts and measurements
- Choosing methodology: Mixed methods, comparative method, longitudinal analysis, content analysis
- Data collection: Primary and archival
- Techniques: Interviewing, Participation, ethnographic studies, observation and case studies
- Data analysis and presentation: coding, displaying and analyzing data (Data reduction, analytical induction, constant comparison)
- Factors jeopardizing research
- Ethical considerations

Unit 4: Quantitative Methods

12 hrs

- Characteristics of quantitative approach
- Application of quantitative techniques in social science research
- Parametric and non-parametric techniques
- Descriptive data analysis (Measures of central tendency, variability, fiduciary limits and graphical presentation of data)
- Inferential data analysis
- Use of computer software in Data Analysis
- Concepts, use and interpretation of following statistical
- Techniques: measurement of central tendency, Correlation, t-test, z-test, ANOVA, Critical ratio for comparison of percentages and chi-square (Equal Probability and Normal Probability Hypothesis).
- Testing of Hypothesis

Unit 5: How to Write Research Proposal

4 hours

- Title
- Introduction
- Statement of the Problem
- Objectives of Study
- Significance of the Study
- Limitation of the Study

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- Organization of Study
- Review of Literature
- Research Methodology

Unit: 6

8 hours

- Research practices in politics, IR, foreign policy and diplomacy
- Major research institutions/centers in IR around the world and in South Asia
- IR research practices in Nepal
 - Research institutions, think-tanks and major research activities,
 - Problems and challenges in the field of IR and diplomacy research in Nepal
 - Need of Institutional initiatives in the field of IR and diplomacy research in Nepal
 - Recommendations to improve IR and diplomacy research in Nepal.

Required readings

Klotz, Audie z and Deepa Prakash (2008)/ *QUALITATIVE METHODS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS A Pluralist Guide* London: Palgrave

Laura Roselle and Sharon Spray (2007). *Research and Writing in International Relations*, Longman : London.

Wolff, Howard K. and Prem R Pant (2009). *A Handbook for Social Science Research and Thesis Writing*, Kathmandu.

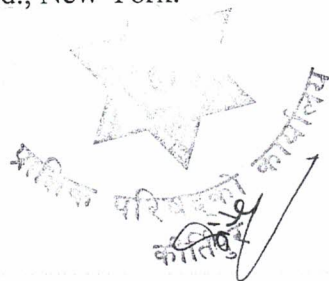
MIRD Manual

Suggested Readings

Bell, Judith (1992). *Doing Your Research Project*, Open University Press, Philadelphia. Bryman, Alan (2001). *Social Research Methods*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Ghosh, B.N. (1086). *A Dictionary of Research Methods*, Arnold Heinemann, New Delhi.

Nachmias David, ChavaNachmias (1987). *Research Methods in the social sciences*, St. Martin's Press, 3rd ed., New York.



Course Title: International and Regional Organizations

Course Code: MIRD.511

Total credit hours: 3

Total teaching hours: 48

Semester: Third

Introduction to the Course

The supranational tendencies displayed by assorted international organizations have posed unusual challenges to the very idea of nation-state itself. These organizations have been playing remarkable role in global affairs, be it in peace keeping, global interdependence, trade, collective security mechanism, human rights norms, conflict prevention among others. The cause behind the upsurge in the numbers of international and regional organization in the contemporary world is that states can better pursue their national interest in reciprocity and interdependence. Throughout the history, from the treaties of Westphalia of 1648 to the League of Nations of the interwar period, and particularly after World War II various forms of agreements and cooperation among sovereign states have expanded dramatically. Taking into consideration all such occurrences, this course aims to impart knowledge about the origin, evolution, objectives, structures, and activities of different international and regional organizations existing in today's world. Also, this course explores different theoretical approaches not only to analyze the traits and surge of international and regional organizations, but also to assess their relevancy by dividing their stories of success and failures.

Objectives

1. To familiarize students about the origin, development, objectives, structures and activities of different international and regional organizations in the contemporary world,
2. To understand similarities and differences, purposes and functions of different international and regional organizations,
3. To explore critically how international and regional organizations are addressing the challenges posed by global forces,
4. To identify factors driving the exponential growth of international and regional arrangement.

Course Content

Unit 1: International Organizations

8 hours

- Meaning, definition, scope and significance of International Organizations
- Nature, evolution and purposes of International Organizations
- History of International Organizations:
 - Pre-modern International Organizations: From Amphictyonic League to the Thirty years of war
 - Modern International Organizations: From Westphalia to the outbreak of First World War
 - Between the war period International Organization
 - Post war International Organizations
 - Cold war period International Organizations

- International Organizations and Globalization

Required Readings

- Abbot, Kenneth and Duncan Snidal. (1998). "Why States Act through Formal Organizations". *Journal of Conflict Resolution*,
- Annan, Kofi. (2012). *Interventions, A Life in War and Peace*. London: Penguin,
- Barkin, Samuel. (2006). *International Organization, Theories and Institutions*. New York: Palgrave,
- Cogan, Jacob Katz., Hurd, Ian., & Ian Johnstone. (2016). *The Oxford Handbook of International Organizations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press,
- Davies, Michael & Woodward Richard. (2014). *International Organizations, A Companion*. UK: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited,
- Galbreath, David & Carmen Gebhrd. (2010). *Cooperation or Conflict? Problematizing Organizational Overlap in Europe*. New York: Routledge,
- Thompson, Alexander and Snidal, Duncan. (1999). *International Organization*. University of Chicago,
- Trivedi, Sonu. (2005). *A Handbook of International Organizations*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Dist,

Unit 2:

6 hours

- Classification of International Organizations: IGOs and INGOs
- Legal aspects of inter-governmental cooperation
- INGOs in modern world: Meaning, definitions and significance; role of INGOs in Nepal; criticism of the activities of INGOs
- Non-Governmental Organizations: Amnesty International, International Committee of the Red Cross, Inter-Parliamentary Union
- **League of Nations:** Success and failures
- **United Nations:** Objectives, purpose, principles, membership, principal organs, specialized agencies and related organizations; success and failures of UN system; reform and restructuring debates; Nepal in United Nations

Required Readings

- Archer, Clive. (2015). *International Organizations*. Abingdon: Routledge,
- Boli, John & George Thomas. (). *Constructing World Culture, International Non-governmental Organizations since 1875*. Stanford: Stanford University Press,
- Housden, Martyn. (2014). *The League of Nations and the Organization of Peace*. Abingdon: Routledge,
- Jordan, Robert. (2001). *International Organizations, A Comparative Approach to the Management of Cooperation*. Westport: Praeger Publishers,
- Moore, John Allphine & Jerry Pubantz. (2017). *The New United Nations, International Organization in the Twenty-First Century*. New York: Routledge,
- Vinuales, J.E. (2012). "The Secret of Tomorrow: International Organization through the Eyes of Michel Virally". *The European Journal of International Law*, Vol. 23 no. 2. Oxford University Press,



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Unit 3: International Organizations with Specific Purpose (Inside UN system) 8 hours

- International Monetary Fund: Origin and evolution; Objectives; Membership; Structure; Activities; Nepal and IMF
- World Bank: Origin and evolution; Objectives; Membership; Structure; Activities; Structural Adjustment Program and the Third World; Nepal and World Bank World Trade Organization: Origin and evolution; Objectives; Membership; Structure; Principles of WTO; Activities of WTO; Least Developed Countries and WTO; Criticism of WTO; WTO discourse in Nepal: Expectations and Challenges
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Origin and evolution; Objectives; Membership; Structure; Activities;

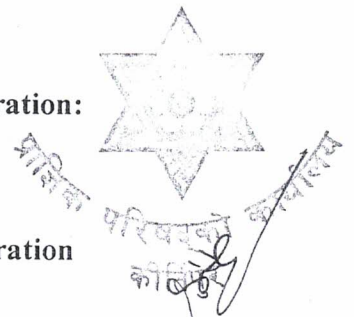
Required Readings

- Coffey, Peter & Robert J. Riley. (2006). *Reform of International Institutions*. UK: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited,
- Gunter, Tamar. (2016). *International Organizations in World Politics*. Sage Publications,
- Jorgensen, Knud. (2008). *The European Union and International Organizations*. UK :Routledge,
- Marshall, Katherine. (2008). *The World Bank: From Reconstruction to Development to Equity*. New York: Routledge,
- Olwell, Russell B. (2009). *Global Organization The International Atomic Energy Agency*. New York: Chelsea House,
- Peet, Richard. (2003). *Unholy Trinity The IMF, World Bank and WTO*. London: Zed Books Ltd,

Unit: 4

12 hours

- **International Organizations with Specific Purpose (Outside UN system):**
 - International Criminal Court
 - Permanent Court of Arbitration
 - International Criminal Police Organization
 - International Telecommunication Satellite Organization
 - International Organization for Migration
- **International Organizations prioritizing on South-South Cooperation:**
 - Group of 15(G-15)
 - Group of 77(G77)
 - Group of 24 (G24)
- **International Organizations prioritizing on North-North Cooperation**
 - Group of Seven/Eight (G7/G8)
 - Group of Twenty (G20)
- **Inter-Continental Organizations on the Basis of Ideology/Purpose**
 - Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
 - Organization of Islamic Conference
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Non-Aligned Movement: Origin and Development; Principles and Objectives; Structure of NAM; Activities of NAM; Relevancy of NAM in multipolar world; Nepal and NAM
 - Commonwealth of Nations
 - ANZUS
 - BRICS



Required Readings

- Arnold, Guy. (2006) *The A to Z of the Non-Aligned Movement and Third World*. Maryland: The Rowman&Littlefield Publishing Group,
- Braveboy-Wagner, Jacqueline. (2009). *Institutions of the Global South*. Abingdon: Routledge,
- Ducasse-Rogier, Marianne. (2002). *The International Organization for Migration, 1951-2001*. IOM,
- Fooner, Michael. (1985). *A Guide to INTERPOL*. U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice,
- Indlekofer, Manuel. (2013). *International Arbitration and the Permanent Court of Arbitration*. Kluwer Law International
- Larionova, Marina & John j. Kirton. (2016). *The G8-G20 Relationship in Global Governance*. Abingdon :Routledge,
- Lipsy, Phillip Y. (2017). *Renegotiating the World Order*. UK: Cambridge University Press,
- Reinalda, Bob. (2009). *Routledge History of International Organizations From 1815 to the Present Day*. Abingdon: Routledge,
- Schabas, William. (2001). *An Introduction to International Criminal Court*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Stuenkel, Oliver. (2016). *The BRICS and the Future of Global Order*. Lexington Books,

Part II: Regional Organizations

Unit 5:

6 hours

- Region and regionalism
- Criteria for conceptualizing a region: Geographic proximity;the multidimensional conception, the Neo Functionalist Approach, the Teleological Approach, the Structuralism perspective
- Regionalism and collective security
- Theorizing regionalism: Cooperation, integration, and governance
- Regionalism beyond EU-centrism and Brexit
- Theories of New regionalism
- The resurgence of geopolitics, populism and nationalism in the age of regionalism

Required Readings

- Abass, Ademola. (2004). *Regional Organizations And The Development of Collective Security: Beyond Chapter VII of the UN Charter*. Portland: Hart Publishing,
- Akinyeye, Yomi. (2010). *Nation-States and the Challenges of Regional Integration in West Africa, The Case of Nigeria*. Karthala,
- Armstrong, Kenneth A. (2017). *Brexit Time, Leaving the EU, Why, How and When?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,



Grugel, Jean & WilHout. (1999). *Regionalism across the North/South Divide*. London: Routledge,
 Hurrell, Andrew & L 'Estrange Fawcett. (1995). *Regionalism in World Politics: Regional Organization and International Order*. New York: Clarendon Press,
 Soderbaum, F & T. Shaw. (2003). *Theories of New Regionalism*. UK: Palgrave,
 Tavares, Rodrigo. (2009). *Regional Security: The Capacity of International Organizations*. Abingdon: Routledge,
 Telo, Mario. (2016). *Regionalism in Hard Times*. Abingdon: Routledge,
 Wallensteen, Peter & Anders Bjurner. (2015). *Regional Organizations and Peace Keeping*. London: Routledge,

Unit 6:

8 hours

- **Regional Organizations in Asia Pacific:** Asian Development Bank, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, Association of South East Asian Nations, Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Indian Ocean RIM Association,
- **Regional Organizations in Africa and West Asia :** African Union, African Development Bank, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, Economic Community for West African States, Arab League, Arab Maghreb Union, ARAB Monetary Fund, Gulf Cooperation Council, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- **Regional Organizations in Europe:** Warsaw Treaty Organization, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, European Union, Nordic Council, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Council of Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States, Central European Initiative, Black Sea Economic Cooperation
- **Regional Organizations in Americas:** North American Free Trade Agreement, Organization of American States, Latin American Integration Association, Central American Common Market, Caribbean Community and Common Market, Association of Caribbean States, Inter-American Development Bank

Required Readings

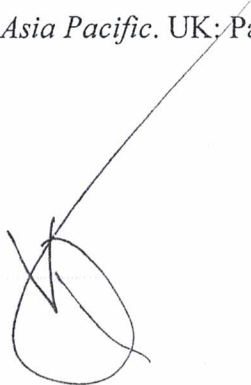
Bernhardt, Rudolf. (2014). "Regional Cooperation". In *Encyclopedia of Public International Law*

Lombaerde, Philippe De & Michael Schulz. (Eds.). (2016). *The EU and World Regionalism*. The International Political Economy of New Regionalism Series,

Schoppert, Stephanie. (2013). *African Regional Organizations and Democracy*. University of Central Florida

Soderbaum, Fredrik & Rodrigo Tavares. (2011). *Regional Organizations in African Security*. Abingdon: Routledge,

Wesley, W. (2003). *The Regional Organizations of the Asia Pacific*. UK: Palgrave,



Course Title: International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

Course Code: MIRD.512

Total credit hours: 3

Total teaching hours: 48

Semester: Third

Introduction

The discourse on international human rights and humanitarian law has ever been increasing after it was coined in the Charter of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in 1945. The Charter was drafted in the backdrop of the killing of millions of people during the World War II and the drafters of the Charter envisaged of saving the lives of such innocent people from the scourge of war. The concept of rights does not connote the same all the time. Now, human rights has more far-reaching meaning than how it was perceived at the time of the drafting of the Charter and even during the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Protection mechanisms of human rights also have expanded than before. Now, the concept of human rights as individual liberty alone is not sufficient. Hence, the issues such as socio-economic justice and protection of civilians when the state governments are not responding have equally been the contents of human rights. Similarly, the international human rights law and international humanitarian law have evolved from different context. However, both the laws aim at making the human lives better and safer. So, the convergence and divergence between these two laws are equally studied within the purview of human rights.

Objectives

1. Impart knowledge about the development of human rights through religion, philosophy and politics.
2. Keep abreast of UN System and other system on protection and promotion of human rights.
3. Help students develop critical insights on human rights protection and national interest.
4. Appraise the effectiveness of existing mechanism.

Course Content

Unit 1: Introduction to Relevant Branches of Public International Law & Development of

International Human Rights Law

4 Hours

- Branches of Public International Law
- Traces of human rights in different world religions
- Philosophical foundation of human rights
- Development of human rights until the establishment of the UNO

Unit 2: Generations of Human Rights and Its Universality

4 Hours

- Human rights: Recognition vs. Granting
- Three generations of human rights
- Universality vs. Cultural Relativism

Unit 3: Human Rights in International Instruments

6 Hours



- UN Charter
- International Bill of Rights
- Other International Conventions of Human Rights (Five other Covenants only that Nepal has ratified)
- Vienna Declaration and Program of Action (Adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna on 25 June 1993)

Unit 4: Global and Regional Human Rights Protection Mechanism **6 Hours**

- Treaty Based Mechanism: 9 Committees under the 9 Core Human Rights Conventions
- Charter Based: Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review, Special Procedures
- Regional Mechanism: Europe; Africa, America, Asia
- Role of INGOs

Unit 5: National Implementation of International Human Rights Commitments **2 Hours**

Unit 6: National Human Rights Protection Mechanism **2 Hours**

- National Mechanism: Court, Ombudsman and National Institutions
- Role of NGOs

Unit 7: War on Terrorism and Human Rights **4 Hours**

- Combating against terrorism
- State policy and non/derogation of rights,
- Non-discrimination, fair trial, prohibition of torture, refugees and asylum seekers

Unit 8: Recent Development of Human Rights **4 Hours**

- Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
- Right to Development
- Recent development in Nepal

Unit 9: Transitional Justice: **2 Hours**

- Definitions, elements of TJ
- Nepal and TJ

Unit 10: Human Rights and Diplomacy **4 Hours**

- Human rights and diplomacy:
- Human rights in Nepal's foreign policy

Unit 11: Introduction to International Humanitarian Law **8 Hours**

- Development of IHL and definition



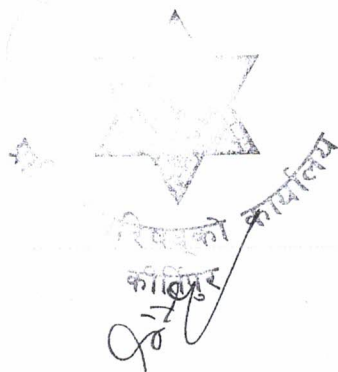
- International and non-international armed conflict
- Geneva Conventions and additional Protocols
 - Common Article 3
 - Prisoners of war (PoW)
- ICRC and emblems
- Dilemmas of IHL
- IHL and human rights

Required Readings

Amartya Sen, "Elements of a Theory of Human Rights," *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, 32:4 (2004). <http://www.mit.edu/~shaslang/mprg/asenETHR.pdf>.
 Columbia University Human Rights Program, *25 Essential Human Rights Documents*. http://hrcolumbia.org/publications/25+_human_rights_documents.pdf
 Doebbler, C.F., (2004). *International Human Rights Law: Cases and Materials*, Washington DC: CD Publishing.
 Hayden, P., (2001). *Philosophy of Human Rights*, Minnesota: Paragon House. 59
 [United Nations Conventions, European Conventions and Treaties, International Humanitarian Law (all can be downloaded from concerned webpage)]

Suggested Readings

Forsythe, D., (2000). *Human Rights in International Relations*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,
 Frank, T.M., (2001). "Are Human Rights Universal?" *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 80, No. 1.
 Freeman, M. (2002). *Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary approach*. Cambridge Polity.
 Gould, C. (2004). *Globalizing Democracy and Human Rights*. Cambridge University Press.
 Li, X., (1985) "'Asian Values' and the Universality of Human Rights," in Hayden, *Philosophy of Human Rights*, pp. 397-408.
 Perry, M., (1998). *Rights Talk: What Does It Mean? And Is It Problematic?* "The Idea of Human Rights: Four Inquiries, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 Shelton, D., (2003). *Historical Development of International Protection of Human Rights, Documentary File, Vol. 1, 34th Study Session*, Strasburg.
 Steiner, H.J., Alston P. (2000). *International Human Rights in Context, Law, Politics, Morals*, London: Oxford University Press.
 Symonides, J. (2000). *Human Rights, Concepts and Standards*, Sydney: Aldershot.
 Tesón, F., (1985). "International Human Rights and Cultural Relativism," in *Virginia Journal of International Law*, pp. 379-396 .



Course Title: Foreign Policy and Diplomacy of Nepal

Course Code: MIRD.513

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Semester: Third

Introduction

What are Nepal's foreign policy priorities? How does Nepal's geo-strategic position influence foreign policy formulation? Is there consensual culture among the political parties in determining Nepal's foreign policy? If not, what are the domestic challenges in prioritizing Nepal's independent foreign policy and diplomacy? The course aims to answer these questions providing knowledge from the historical era of unification to the recent phase of post-conflict recovery.

Objectives

- Familiarize students with the fundamental elements and challenges related to crafting and conduct of Nepal's foreign policy and diplomacy so that they can pursue a career in international relations as the career diplomats.
- Help students in understanding the history of Nepal's foreign policy and diplomacy
- Equip them to figure out the major priorities of Nepal's external relation.
- Sharpen their analytical skills and oral communication through discussion, simulations and paper presentation.

Course Content

Unit 1: Nepal's Foreign Policy

2 hours

- Meaning, definition, scope, objectives and goals, guiding principles (as mentioned in the constitution and laws / legal documents)

Unit 2: History of Nepalese Foreign Policy and diplomacy

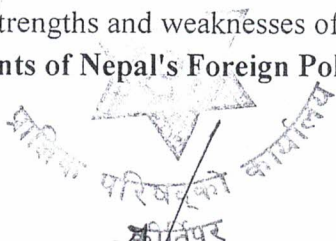
14 hours

- Foreign policy of Nepal during Kirati, Lichhavi and Mallaperiod
- Era of national unification; Anglo-Nepal war; Treaty of Sugauli; Ranaregime, democratic transition in 1950; Panchayatera; Democratic era (1990-2006); Foreign policy during Maoist insurgency; Post-conflict foreign policy of Nepal; Foreign Policy in Post-Republic era (After 2008)

Evolution of Nepal's diplomatic relation(from Lichhavi period to modern age); Diplomatic structure; Nepal's diplomatic rise in international arena; Principles of Nepalese Diplomacy; Nepalese embassies abroad; Basis of establishing diplomatic relations with different countries in the world; modes of appointment of diplomats in practice, strengths and weaknesses of Nepalese Diplomacy;

Unit 3: Determinants of Nepal's Foreign Policy

4 hours



- UN charter, Principles of *panchasheela*, Non- Alignment Movement, International Law and values of world peace, geo- political situation, historical ties, socio - cultural relations, economic factors, political system and changes, psychological and personal factors, regional and global factors/environment.

Unit 4: Nepalese Foreign Policy: Regional and Major Powers **6 hours**

- Nepal's relations with regional and global powers India, China, the U.S., EU

Unit 5: Instruments and Institutions of Nepalese Diplomacy **6 hours**

- MoFA, role of foreign minister and foreign secretary, diplomatic missions, consulates, bilateral friendship organization, IFA, business organizations; promotion of Nepal's trade with other countries/trade diplomacy
- Academic institutions (TU, CNAS, CEDA, MIRD, Army Staff College)

Unit 6: Economic Diplomacy **4 hours**

- Nepal's economic diplomacy, strength and weakness of Nepalese economic diplomacy, Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Nepal's economic Diplomacy.

Unit 7: Issues and Emerging Ideas on Nepalese Diplomacy **6 hours**

- 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship: rhetoric and reality
- Diplomatic initiatives on vital issues- border issues, transit facilities, exploitation of water resources, refugee problems
- Protection of Nepalese Migrants abroad.
- Nepal as a vibrant bridge between India and China.

Unit 8: Foreign Policy of Nepal's Major Political Parties **6hours**

CPN-UML, NC, Maoist Centre, Madhes-based parties, their party documents & election Manifestoes in relation to foreign policy

Required Readings

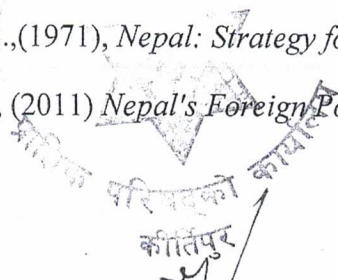
Khanal, Y.N. (1988) *Essay in Nepal's Foreign Affairs*, Kathmandu: Murari Prasad Upadhyaya

Pokharel, G.P; A. Shakya, A & Dahal, Ballav. (2009), *Foreign Policy of Nepal: Challenges and Opportunities* (Eds.), Kathmandu: Institute of Foreign Affairs

Pradhan, J.S., (1969), *Understanding Nepal's Foreign Policy*, Kathmandu: Lalita Pradhan

Rose, Leo E., (1971), *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*, Barkley: University of California Press

Singh, M.K., (2011) *Nepal's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Summit Series



Suggested Readings

Adhikari, Pushpa (2010) *Ties that Bind: An account of Nepal China Relations*, Kathmandu: Sangam Institute

Adrian, Sever (1993) *Nepal under the Rana*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publication

Bhasin, A.S. (1970) *Documents on Nepal's Relations with Indian and China 1946-6*, Bombay: Academic Books

Chaulagain, Yam P. (2012) Official Development Assistance in Nepal: A Development Perspectives UK Based International Relations Portal, Retrieved from <http://www.e-ir.info/2012/0/28/official-development-assistance-in-nepal-a-development-perspective/>

Dahal, Devraj and Pandey, NischalN(Eds). (2006) *Comprehensive security in South Asia*, Kathmandu; IFA in co-operation with FES.

Dhakal, Tika p, Chaulagain, Yam P., Adhikari, Rishi, Subedi, Shyam, (2013) (unpublished). *Nepal's New Foreign Policy Agenda: From Buffer towards a Bridge*, Kathmandu; IFA, FES.

Dhakal, Tika P. (2005), *Nepal and Germany Dynamic Relations*, Mechi: Sita

DharamDasani, M.D. (2001) *India and Nepal* (ed.) New Delhi: South Asian Publisher

Dahal, Ram Kumar (2009) "Nepalese Foreign Policy" in Shushil Raj Pandey and PushpaAdhikari (Eds.), *Nepal's Foreign Policy at the Crossroad*, Kathmandu: Sangam Institute.

Dahal, Ram Kumar (2009)"Nepal-India Relations" in Shyam Kumar Bhattaraieds. *International Relations and Foreign Affairs*. Kathmandu: Shopan Monthly.

Dahal, Ram Kumar (2010)"Dynamics of Nepal's Foreign Policy "Sangam Journal,vol.2, Issue 3, Sept.,pp.71-90.

Khadka, Narayan (1991), *Foreign Aid, Poverty and Stagnation in Nepal*, New Delhi: Bikas publishing House.

Lohani, Prakash Chandra, 2009. *Dynamics of Nepal's Foreign Policy at the Crossroad*, Kathmandu: Sangam Institute

Muni, SD (1973) *Foreign Policy of Nepal*, Delhi: National

Pandey Nischal N. (ed) (2005) *Nepal-China Relations*, Kathmandu: IFA

PoudelShriram (1988) *Foreign Trade, Aid and Development in Nepal*, New Delhi: Commonwealth

Rawat, P.C. (1973) *Indo- Nepal Economic Relations*, Nath Distributors

Shrestha, Buddhi Narayan (2003) *Border Management of Nepal*, Kathmandu: Bhumichitra Co. P. Ltd.

Sigdel, Bam Dev (2003), *Nepal's Relations with Japan and India*, Kathmandu: Center for Public Policy Studies

Subedi, Surya P. (2005) *Dynamics of Foreign Policy and Law: A Study of Indo-Nepal Relations*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press



Course Title: Diplomatic Practices
Course Code: MIRD.514
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48
Semester: Third

Introduction

Practicing theory helps students of diplomacy think more abstractly and systematically about mundane diplomatic practices. Students of diplomacy can practice theory toward empirical diplomatic activities that are often internalized and taken for granted. A dialogue between the two fields will promote a better understanding of diplomacy as undervalued practices.

As the practical dimension of the international relations theory-the significance of practice and the art of diplomacy in a globalized and nuclear world has become more predominant than ever. As an attempt to resolve the challenges at the state, non-state, regional and international level, the art of diplomacy has become the strong tool for facilitating, mitigating and resolving those challenges. The architect of contemporary international political system has also shown that the challenges facing the international community can longer be resolved by military forces. By virtue of its growing importance in the national and internal, and government and non-government sector, the study of diplomatic practices has become the major concern of students across the globe.

Course objectives

1. To acquaint students with basic principles of diplomatic practices.
2. To provide students practical knowledge of various diplomatic activities, functions and skills, and diplomatic protocols necessary for working in the foreign services.
3. To help develop the overall skills of a diplomat necessary for working in the contemporary world of professional diplomacy.

Course Content

Unit 1: Introduction

4 hours

- Conceptual understanding
- Practices with case studies

Unit 2: Terminologies Language, Forms and Means of Diplomatic Communication

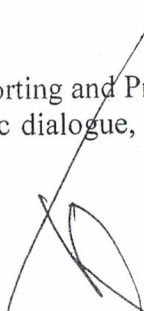
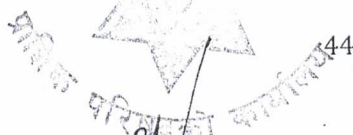
2 hours

- Visits of diplomat, conversation of diplomat, body language of diplomat, visiting card and souvenir in diplomatic practices.

Unit 3: Functions and skills of a diplomat

8 hours

- **Functions:** Representation, Negotiation, Reporting and Protection of Interest
- **General Skills:** agency, advocacy, diplomatic dialogue, reporting and analysis, counsel,



- stewardship, system and responsibility
- **Spoken Art and Advocacy:** Starting points, diplomatic channels, demarches, intercultural management, mechanism of persuasion, public speaking, press encounters TV interviews
- **Writing skills:** Creative ambiguity and code words, diplomatic reports, speech drafting, diplomatic documents, press releases, Joint Communiqué, MOU,
- Roles and responsibilities of ambassador, charge-de-affairs, counselor, etc.

Unit 4: Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities

8 hours

- Scope of privilege and immunity
- Privileges and immunities of diplomatic mission
- Privilege and Immunities of diplomatic agents
- Families, junior staffs and local nationals
- Diplomatic agents in Third States
- Diplomatic privilege and immunities of a foreign State and minister
- Special mission
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Privileges

Unit 5: Diplomatic Reports and Diplomatic Documents

8 hours

- General rule of diplomatic correspondence
- **Diplomatic reports:** Basic reports; Periodic reports; Special dispatches; Cipher Message; Briefs and Websites Reports and analysts at Headquarter; Problem of reportage; Building institutional memory
- **Diplomatic Documents:** Personal Note; Correspondence; Official note from third person; Verbal note; Position paper; Memorandum; Non paper; Personal letter; Drafting diplomatic documents

Unit 6: Diplomatic Protocols in International Affairs

2 hours

- Diplomatic corps, order and precedence, rules of diplomatic etiquette, appointments and recalls of members of the diplomatic mission personnel, official diplomatic visits, international summit protocol.

Unit 7: Diplomatic receptions, parties and attire

4 hours

- **Receptions:** Type of receptions: Day time receptions and evening receptions, preparation of receptions, clothes for reception, reply for invitation, seating plan at diplomatic receptions, running of the reception, reception of foreign delegations and visits abroad.
- **Parties:** Universal rules of etiquette, choosing guests, forms of invitation, greeting the guests, introduction, honorary seat, sitting the guests, conversation and toast, flowers and gifts.
- **Attire:** Rules of dressing, proper official clothing, proper male clothes, proper female clothes, common mistakes, moral integrity of a diplomat

Unit 8: Diplomatic Maneuver

6 hours

- Diplomatic strategy and tactics, diplomatic maneuver, diplomatic negotiation, relation between states and the use of diplomats

Unit 9: Diplomatic History and Practices of Nepal

6 hours

- Rana Regime 1846-1950
- Interim Period 1951-1960
- Panchayat Period (1960-1990)
- Post Panchayat (1990-2015)

Required Reading (-s)

Unit 1 -9

Adhikari, R., Chaulagain, Y. P., Dhakal, T. P., & Subedi, S. B. (2013). *From a buffer towards a bridge -Nepal's New Foreign Policy Agenda*. Tripureshwor, Kathmandu, Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Bailey, T. A. (1968). *The Art of Diplomacy: The American Experience*, Appleton-Century-Crofts

Berridge, G.R and James, Alan. (2003). *A Dictionary of Diplomacy (second edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan

Berridge, G.R.(2002). *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice (Second Edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Cooper AF (2008) *Celebrity Diplomacy*. Boulder: Co, Paradigm Publishers Freeman, Charles W.(1997, sixth printing 2007). *Arts of Power: Statecraft and Diplomacy*. Washington D.C: US Institute of Peace Press.

Freeman, Chas. W. (2010). *Diplomat's Dictionary*. Washington DC.: United States Institute of Press Press.

Hamilton, K., & Langhorne, R. (2011). *The Practice of Diplomacy: Its Evolution, Theory and Administration (2nd ed.)*. Third Avenue, New York: Routledge

Joshi, B. L., & Rose, L. E. (1966). *Democratic Innovation in Nepal: A Case Study of Political Acculturation*. Los Angeles: University of California Press

Khanal, Y. N. (1977). *Nepal, Transition from Isolationism*. Kathmandu: SajhaPrakashan.

Khanal, Y. N. (1988). *Essays in Nepal's Foreign Policy*. Kathmandu: Murari Prasad Upadhyaya.

- Kleiner, Juergen. (2009). *Diplomatic Practice between Tradition and Innovation*. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing Company.

Krishna S. Rana, Krishna S.(2011). *21st Century Diplomacy*. New York: The Continuum International Publishing Group.

Roberts, Ivor. (2009). *Satow's Diplomatic Practice*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Rose, L. E. (2010). *Nepal Strategy for Survival*(Reprint ed.). Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point.

Sreenivasan, TP (2014) *Applied Diplomacy Rough Prism of Mythology*. New Delhi: Wisdom tree

Unit 10

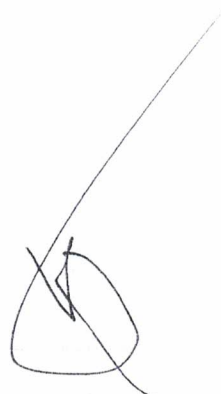
Whelpton, J. (2016). *Jang Bahadur in Europe: The First Nepalese Mission to the West*. Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point.

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Suggested Readings

- Bailey, T. A. (1968). *The Art of Diplomacy: The American Experience*, Appleton-Century-Crofts
- Berridge, G.R and James, Alan. (2003). *A Dictionary of Diplomacy (second edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan
- Berridge, G.R.(2002). *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice (Second Edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Cooper AF (2008) *Celebrity Diplomacy*. Boulder: Co, Paradigm Publishers
- Freeman, Chas. W. (2010). *Diplomat's Dictionary*. Washington DC.: United States Institute of Press Press.
- Rana, Kishan S.(2007 &2008). *Asian Diplomacy: The Foreign Ministries of China, India, Japan, Singapore, and Thailand*. Geneva: Diplo Foundation, Malta and New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sreenivasan, TP (2014) *Applied Diplomacy Rough Prism of Mythology*. New Delhi: Wisdom tree



Course Title: **State Building and Failure in Developing World***

Course Code: **MIRD.515**

Total Credit Hours: **3**

Total Teaching Hours: **48**

Semester: **Third**

Introduction

What is state failure? How does state building differ from nation building? Are fragile states dangerous? How can we prevent state failure in developing world? How do nations and states form? What does make them functional? This course aims to answer these questions providing deeper insights on various theories of state building. The course will also critically analyze the role of non-state actors in the state building process and focus on different aspect of statehood.

Objectives

- Provide theoretical and practical knowledge of state failure and state building in developing world.
- Understand institutional mechanism and their functionality in the process of state building.
- Explore various roles of non-state actors in the process of state building and state failure.

Course Outline

1. Introduction

- Meaning and definition, scope, concepts of state building, state institutions and functionality

6 hours

2. State building Theories

- Conflict transformation theory
- Democracy building theory
- Constitutionalism and rule of law

10 hours

3. State failure

- Institutional economics and the theory of organizations
- Decentralization and discretion
- Rebuilding a failed state and ambiguity of objectives
- Causes of state failure; Post- Taliban transition in Afghanistan, East Timor

10 hours

4. State building versus nation building

- Ethnicity, nationality, identity politics, political parties and pressure groups, building bridges between the state and the nationalities, overcoming populism while developing functional state, role of non-state actors in the state building process: civil society, social media, international donors and NGOs.

10 hours

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48



5. State Building in Nepal

12 hours

Required Readings

Books

- Egnell, Robert and Peter Haldén, eds. 2013. *New Agendas in Statebuilding: Hybridity, Contingency and History*. London: Routledge.
- Fukuyama, Francis. 2004. *State Building: Governance and the World Order in the 21st Century*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Spruyt, Hendrik. 1996. *The Sovereign State and Its Competitors*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Woodward, Susan L. *The Ideology of Failed States: Why Intervention Fails*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Regmi, Mahesh C. 1995. *Kings and Political Leaders of the Gorkhali Empire 1768 – 1814*. Delhi: Orient Longman.

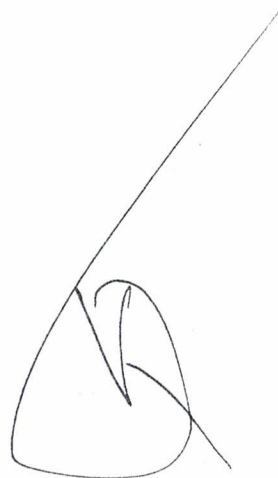
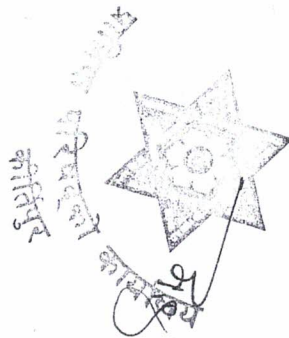
Book Chapters

- Evans, Peter B., Dietrich Rueschemeyer, and Theda Skocpol, eds. 1985. *Bringing the State Back In*. New York: Cambridge University Press [Chapters 5, 6 and 7].
- Hobbes, Thomas. 1962 [1651]. *Leviathan*. Book II of the Commonwealth. London: Collier Macmillan Publishers [Chapters 13, 17-19 and 21].
- Locke, John. 1982 [1689]. *Second Treatise of Government*. Illinois: Arlington Heights. [Chapters 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9].
- Magstadt, Thomas M. and Peter M. Schotten. 1996. *Understanding Politics: Ideas, Institutions, and Issues*. Fourth Edition. St. Martin's Press, pp. 92-100.
- Migdal, Joel S. 2001. *State in Society: Studying How States and Societies Transform and Constitute One Another*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 1].

Journal Articles

- Hendrix, Cullen. 2010. Measuring State Capacity: Theoretical and Empirical Implications for the Study of Civil Conflict. *Journal of Peace Research* 47 (3): 273-85.

- Menocal, Alina Rocha. 2011. State Building for Peace: a new paradigm for international engagement in post-conflict fragile states? *Third World Quarterly* 32 (10): 1715-1736.
- Heather, Marquette and Danielle Beswick. 2011. State Building, Security and Development: state building as a new development paradigm? *Third World Quarterly* 32(10): 1703-1714.
- Sorensen, George. 2001. War and State-Making: Why Doesn't it Work in the Third World? *Security Dialogue* 32 (3): 341-354.
- Call, Charles T. 2011. Beyond the 'failed state': Toward conceptual alternatives. *European Journal of International Relations* 17 (2): 303-326.
- Herbst, Jeffrey. 1990. War and the State in Africa. *International Security* 14(4): 117-39.
- Vu, Tuong. 2010. Studying the State through State Formation. *World Politics* 62(1): 148-75.
- Schwarz, Rolf, and Miguel de Corral. 2011. States Do Not Just Fail and Collapse: Rethinking States in the Middle East. *Democracy and Security* 7(3): 209-226.
- Grovogui, Siba N. 2002. Regimes of Sovereignty: International Morality and the African Condition. *European Journal of International Relations* 8 (3): 315-338.
- Leeson, Peter. 2007. Better off Stateless: Somalia Before and After Government Collapse. *Journal of Comparative Economics* 35: 689-710.



Course Title: Politics of Climate Change and Security*

Course Code: MIRD.516

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Semester: Third

Introduction

Climate change is a complex, contentious, and critical issue. It has been the defining environmental and security issue of the 21st century. The course reflects on the meaning of security on an increasingly crowded planet, with humanity confronting unprecedented environment and resource challenges and draws a link between security and a new phenomenon called climate change. Traditional definitions and approaches to security have failed to capture or explain the complex problems of the 21st century. So, this course explores the connections between environment, resources, security, and conflict factors that are heavily mediated by social and economic dynamics including poverty and inequality. The central issues of discussion are the likelihood of environmentally related violence in the developing world, the debate on the linking of climate change and security, global environmental change and human security, securitization theory and the environment, environment conservation and conflict resolution. The course pays particular attention to major conflict constellations of climate change, water scarcity, food insecurity, flood and storm disasters, energy insecurity and environmental migration including global warming and development, international environmental conventions and protocols e.g. Kyoto Protocol and Rio-Convention. The course also critically appreciates the emerging policy debates on the securitization of climate change and institutional initiatives to address environmental challenges, including international negotiations on climate change mitigation and adaptation, global climate governance and low-carbon society.

Objectives

To build students' understanding clear on climate change, global warming and environmental conflict as human security threat.

To study and critically appreciate the UN negotiations on climate change; the North-South politics of climate change; climate change and development; and movements for climate justice.

To equip students with the knowledge of the political economy of climate change, politics of climate change, resource depletion or environmental change as a prospect and challenge for international cooperation.

To analyze the prospects and limitations of policy responses to climate change at the international and national levels.

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काठमाडौं

Course Contents

Unit 1: Introduction

4 hours

- Global environmental politics
- Global environmental issues

Required Readings

Paterson, Matthew. 2000. *Understanding Global Environmental Politics: Domination, Accumulation and Resistance*. London: Palgrave Macmillan (Chapters 1 and 2).

Unit 2: Climate Change Politics

8 hours

- Natural and anthropogenic understanding of climate change
- Scientific and political debates over global warming and its consequences
- North-South debates on problems caused by climate change

Required Readings

Pandey, Chandra and Priya Kurian. 2017. The Media and The Major Emitters: Media Coverage of International Climate Change Policy. *Global Environmental Politics*. Vol. 17 (4), pp. 67-87.

Moran, Daniel (editor). *Climate Change and National Security: A Country Level Analysis*. Washington DC: George Washington Press (Chapter 1).

Najam, Adil. Saleemul Huq and Yuba Sokona. 2003. Climate negotiations beyond Kyoto: developing countries concerns and interests. *Climate Policy*. Vol. 3, pp. 221-231.

Unit 3: Climate Change as Human Security

4 hours

- Traditional understanding of security
- Human security: deepening and widening of security studies

Required Readings

Buzan, Barry. 1983/1991. People, States and Fear: *The National Security Problem in International Relations*. London: Harvester Wheatsheaf (chapter 1).

Barnett, Jon and W. Neil Adger. 2007. *Climate change, human security and violent conflict*. *Political Geography*. Vol. 26, pp. 639-655.

Buzan, Barry and Lene Hansen. 2009. *The Evolution of International Security Studies*. London: Cambridge University Press (Chapter 7).

Unit 4: Climate Change, Safety and National Security

8 hours

- Environmental, water and food security

- Climate change as emerging security issue
- Climate change as global and national security threat
- Climate change, resource limits and societal conflicts

Required Readings

Hanjra, Munir and M. EjazQureshi. 2010. Global water crisis and future food security in an era of climate change. *Food Policy*. Vol. 35, 365-377.

Gemenne, F., Barnett, J., Adger, W.N., Dabelko, G.D. (2014). Climate and security: Evidence, emerging risks, and a new agenda. *Climatic Change*. Vol. 123(1), pp. 1-9.

Brown, Oli., Ann Hammil and Robert Mcleman. 2007. Climate change as the 'new' security threat: implications for Africa. *International Affairs*. Vol.83 (6), pp. 1141-1154.

Webersik, Christian. 2010. Climate Change and Security: A Gathering Storm of Global Challenges. Oxford: Praeger (Chapters 1, and 3).

Moran, Daniel (editor). Climate Change and National Security: A Country Level Analysis. Washington DC: George Washington Press (Chapters 6 and 8).

Unit 5: Governing the Global Environment

8 hours

- History of environmental movements
- Green politics
- Role of environmental NGOs
- International environmental regimes (Ozone, biodiversity, Agenda 21)

Required Readings

Axelrod, Regina, Stacy Vandever and David Downie. 2011. *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law and Policy*. Washington DC: CQ Press (Chapters 1, 2 and 5).

Dryzek, John. 2005. *The Politics of the Earth: Environmental Discourses*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (Chapters 9 and 10).

Unit 6: Climate Change Negotiations and Future Innovation

8 hours

- Climate change negotiations, convention, protocols and key agreements
- The global energy infrastructure and GHG emission
- Future technologies (carbon sequestration, bio-fuels, hydrogen and geo-engineering)

Required Readings

Pandey, Chandra. The Limits of International Climate Change Policy: From Past to Present. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*. Vol.6 (4), pp. 376-390.

Axelrod, Regina, Stacy Vandever and David Downie. 2011. *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law and Policy*. Washington DC: CQ Press (Chapter 6).



Garnaut, Ross. 2008. *The Garnaut Climate Change Review: Final Report*. London: Cambridge University Press (Chapters 17 and 18).

Unit7: Climate Change Politics and Nepal

8 hours

- Climate change impacts in Nepal
- Nepal's negotiation initiatives in international forums
- Nepal's climate change policy and adaptive strategies

Required Readings

Watson, Iain and Chandra Pandey. 2015. *Environmental Security in the Asia-Pacific*. London and New York: Routledge (Chapter 5).

Government of Nepal. 2011. Nepal Climate Change Policy 2011.

Government of Nepal. 2010. National Adaptation Plan for Action 2010.

Government of Nepal. Local Adaptation Plan for Action 2012.

Suggested Readings

Chasek, Pamela. David Downie and Janet Brown. 2014. *Global Environmental Politics: Dilemma in World Politics*. Colorado: Westview Press (Chapter 1).

Buzan, Barry and Lene Hansen. 2009. *The Evolution of International Security Studies*. London: Cambridge University Press.

Webersik, Christian. 2010. *Climate Change and Security: A Gathering Storm of Global Challenges*. Oxford: Praeger.

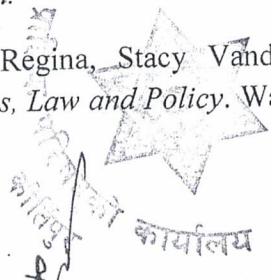
Moran, Daniel (editor). *Climate Change and National Security: A Country Level Analysis*. Washington DC: George Washington Press.

Pandey, Chandra. 2015. *Managing Climate Change: Shifting roles for NGOs in Climate Negotiations. Environmental Values*. Vol. 24 (6), pp. 799-824.

Axelrod, Regina, Stacy Vandever and David Downie. 2011. *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law and Policy*. Washington DC: CQ Press (Chapter 13).

Nepal Planning Commission. 2011. *Climate Resilient Planning: A Tool for Long-term Climate Adaptation*.

Axelrod, Regina, Stacy Vandever and David Downie. 2011. *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law and Policy*. Washington DC: CQ Press.



- Dauvergne, Peter. 2005. *Handbook of Global Environmental Politics*. Edward Elgar.
- Dryzek, John. 2005. *The Politics of the Earth: Environmental Discourses*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Lacy, Mark. 2005. *Security and Climate Change: International Relations and Limits of Realism*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Paterson, Matthew. 2001. *Understanding Global Environmental Politics: Domination, Accumulation, and Resistance*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Rootes, Christop. 1999. *Environmental Movements: Local, National and Global*. Oxford and New York: Routledge.
- Watson, Iain and Chandra Pandey. 2015. *Environmental Security in the Asia-Pacific*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Zedillo, Earnesto. 2008. *Global Warming: Looking Beyond Kyoto*. Brookings.



Course Title: Strategic Studies*

Course Code: MIRD.517

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Semester: Third

Introduction

National security and defense preparedness are the key national interests of any country. States apply different strategies for their survival and dominance. Such strategies, either military or political, are the parts of the studies of broader international relations since they are not purely domestic phenomenon. This course as part of Master's in International Relations and Diplomacy (MIRD) imparts required knowledge about the strategic thinking to the students of International Relations and diplomacy.

Objectives:

To introduce students with the basic concept of security studies

To acquaint students with the strategic aspects of International Relations.

To help participants acquire an understanding about how security threats are defined and addressed.

To examine the geopolitical and geo-strategic aspects of strategic thoughts particularly in relations to Nepal

Course Contents

Unit 1: Rethinking Strategic/International Security Studies

6 hours

- What are security/strategic studies?
- Theoretical approaches to security studies
- Issues/challenges: enduring problems, changing problems and emerging problems

Unit 2: Evolution of Strategic Thoughts

16 hours

- Early years:
 - o Kautilya, Sun-Tzu, Machiavelli
- Period of nationalism and industrial revolution
 - o Karl von Clausewitz, Napoleon
- Period of armed peace (geopolitics & security)
 - o Alfred Mahan, Helmuth von Moltke, Alfred von Schlieffen
- Age of total wars
 - o Churchill, Liddell Hart, JFC Fuller
- Communist strategic thinkers
 - o Karl Marx and Mao

Unit 3: Dynamics of Nuclear Strategy

6 hours

- Concept of nuclear strategy
- Deterrence theory



- Nuclear non-proliferation
- Use of nuclear/ chemical/ radiological and biological warfare

Unit 4: Strategic Theory

8 hours

- Land warfare,
- Naval warfare and sea power
- Air power
- Irregular warfare
- Terrorism
- Cyber warfare
- Hybrid warfare

Unit 5: Intelligence, Counterintelligence, and Covert Action

4 hours

- Definitions
- Impact of intelligence operations on international relations

Unit 8: Strategic Thoughts in Nepal

8 hours

- Prithivi Narayan Shah's Unification Strategy
- Post-Unification Nepal
- Contemporary security issues

Textbooks/ References

Art, Robert. "The Four Functions of Force." Robert Art and Kenneth N. Waltz, eds., the Use of Force, 4th ed., Lanham, MD: Univ. Press of America, 1993. 80

Paylis, John, *Strategy in the Contemporary World: An Introduction to Strategic Studies*, Oxford University Press: California, 2006.

Bull, Hedley, *Strategic Studies and Its Critics*, Australian Political Studies Association, 1967.

Buzan, Barry, *An introduction to strategic studies: military technology and international relations*, Macmillan in association with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1987.

Freedman, Lawrence, *The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy*, Palgrave McMillan, 2003.

Gottfried, Kurt and Bruce G. Blair. *Crisis Stability and Nuclear War* New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.

Gray, Colin, S., *Geopolitics, Geography and Strategy*, Taylor and Francis, 1999.

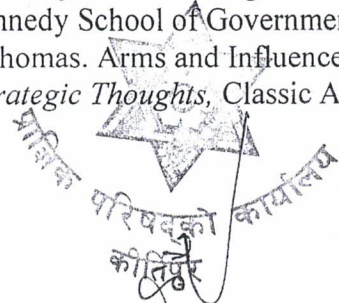
Hagerty, Devin T. "Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia: The 1990 Indo-Pakistani Crisis," *International Security* Vol. 20, No. 2 (Winter 1995/1996), pp. 79-114.

Khanal, Rabindra, Adhikari, Pushpa, *National Security of Nepal*, Sangam Institute, 2009.

Kokoshin, Andrej, *Soviet Strategic Thought 1917-91*, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 1999.

Schelling, Thomas. *Arms and Influence*, Yale University Press, 2006.

The Evolution of Strategic Thoughts, Classic Adelphi Papers, The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2008.



Course Title: Foreign Policies of the Major and Emerging Powers
Course Code: MIRD.518
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48
Semester: Fourth

Introduction

Great powers have traditionally played a key role in the study of foreign policy. From a variety of work on foreign policy analysis, it is known that great powers are more active in their foreign policy than other states in the international system. Whether the actions are disbursing foreign aid, creating alliances, conflict involvement, or others, they are the international system-influencing powerful states. The end of bipolar world division with the disintegration of Soviet Union paved the way for multi-polar world. Emergence of countries like China and India reshaped the power balance of world politics dispersing west-centric international order toward East as well. However, major powers are still handful and their decision and behavior can determine the future wave of world politics. Understanding the external policies of the major powers is important not only to get insights of great power interests, but also to know where the direction of world politics is moving.

In this context, the course examines the foreign policy behavior of major powers especially of the United States, European Union, China, Russia and India. This course aims to offer answers to questions including: how is foreign policy of major powers constructed and conducted? How do the big powers cope with an ever-changing international order? What goals do given states seek to achieve with their foreign policy? To get answers to these questions, foreign policies of United States, European Union, China, Russia and India after WWII and more specifically after Cold War are analyzed.

Objectives

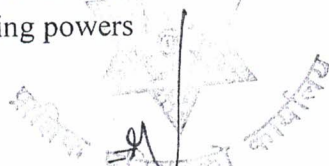
- To help the students independently analyze the foreign policy behavior of great and emerging powers.
- To equip students with the comparative framework for evaluating foreign policy decision-making.
- To provide better insights to the students for the predictability of global political order.
- To assist students in examining specific foreign policy cases for identifying the factors affecting their external behavior.
- Make students aware about the major changes in international affairs and their relation to the foreign policy of major powers.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Basic Concept

6 hours

1. Conceptual Understanding of Major and Emerging Powers
 - A. Great powers determinants
 - B. Major power criterion
 - C. Great power's external interests
 - D. Emerging powers



Required reading (-s)

- Black, J. (2007), *Great Powers and the quest for Hegemony: The World order since 1500*. London: Rutledge - Taylor and Francis,
- Davidson, R. (2008). *Foreign Policies of the Great and Emerging Powers*, Canberra: Pearson Education
- Fukuyama, Francis (2011). *The Origins of Political Order from Pre Human to the Freach Revolution* London: Profile Books,
- Huntington, Samuel P. (1996). *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World order*, New York: Simon & Schuster
- Kennedy, Paul (1987). *The Rise & Fall of the Great Powers*, New York: Vintage Books,
- Kissinger, Henry. (2014). *World other Reflection on the Character of Nations and the Course of Nations and the Course of History of* London: Penguin Books

Unit 2: Foreign Policies of Unites States of America (USA)

6 hours

- i. Aims and objectives
- ii. Foreign policy priorities
- iii. Major threats to US national security : Pre and post-cold War
- iv. Emergence as a superpower
- v. Cold war and the containment of Communism
- vi. Vietnam war: the weakness of US foreign policy
- vii. Realist policy of Reagan
- viii. Rise of the rest
- ix. War on terror
- x. Decline of US: myth or reality?

Unit 3: Foreign Policies of United Kingdom (UK)

6 hours

- i. Aims and objectives
- ii. Foreign policy priorities of the UK
- iii. Cold war and the UK
- iv. Realist policy of Thatcher
- v. Iraq war and the UK
- vi. UK as an ally of US

Unit 4: Foreign Policies of European Union **6 hours**

- i. The creation of European Union
- ii. EU as a global actor
- iii. Common Foreign and Security Policy
- iv. Issue of State sovereignty
- v. Relations with United States, Russia and Mediterranean countries

Unit 5: Foreign Policies of China **6 hours**

- i. Aims and objectives of Chinese foreign policy
- ii. Communist era and Cultural revolution
- iii. Deng Xiao Ping and economic reform
- iv. Post-cold war
- v. PRC's grand strategy and foreign policymaking
- vi. National security and Tibet Issue
- vii. China's policy toward South Asia
- viii. Future trajectories of Chinese foreign policy/ BRI

Unit 6: Foreign Policies of Russia **6 hours**

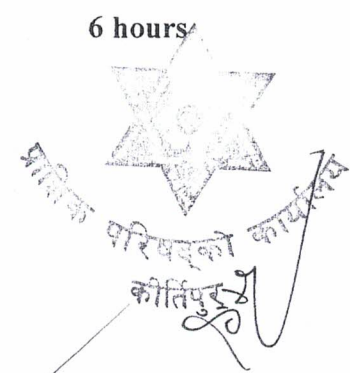
- i. Aims and objectives of Russian foreign policy
- ii. Foreign policy priorities
- iii. Communist USSR and its disintegration
- iv. Relations with US and EU
- v. The Putin era
- vi. Energy as a tool to its foreign policy

Unit 7: Foreign Policies of India **6 hours**

- i. Aims and objectives
- ii. Issues and priorities
- iii. Independence and Nehru Doctrine
- iv. India and Non Alignment Movement
- v. Relations with USSR and US during Cold War
- vi. Alliance with US after Cold War
- vii. The nuclear India
- viii. Relations with neighboring Small States (especially Nepal)
- ix. India: Beyond South Asia
- x. Relations with China

Unit 8: Foreign Policies of Japan **6 hours**

- i. Aims and objectives of Japanese Foreign Policy
- ii. Post-war foreign policy priorities
- iii. Foreign policy to US
- iv. Japan and South East Asia



- v. Japan and India
- vi. Japan - China
- vii. Japan and Korean Peninsula

Required Readings

Cox, Michael and Dong Stokes, (2012). *US Foreign Policy*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Herring, George C. (2008). *From Colony to Superpower US Foreign Relations since 1716*, New York: Oxford University Press,

Jinping, Xi (2014), *The Governance of China*, Beijing: Foreign Languages Press.

Lanteigne, M. (2009), *Chinese Foreign Policy: An Introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press,

Mankoff, J. (2012) *Russian Foreign Policy: The Return of Great Power Politics*. (2nd Edition) Maryland: Press name (unstated)

Maruyama, Maruyama (1969). *Thought and Behaviour in Modern Japanese Politics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Moore, Ray A. And Donald L. Robinson.(2002) *Partner of Democracy in Japan*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Muni, S.D. (2009). *India's Foreign Policy : The Democracy Dimension*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press,

R. Dann Veuther (ed) (2004). *European Union & Security Policy : Towards Neighbourhood Strategy*, London: Rutledge

Reischauer, Edwin O. (1981). *Japan The Story of a Nation*. Boston: Tuttle Persisting

Vasconcelos, D. (2010). *A Strategy for EU Foreign Policy* (Report No7) Retrieved from Eu, Institute of Security Studies: [http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/A strategy for the EU foreign policy. Pdf](http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/A_strategy_for_the_EU_foreign_policy.Pdf),

Suggested Readings

``Asia: Rising Powers, Regional Balance`` (2009). *World Politics Review*.

Chopra, V. D. (2006). ``India's Foreign Policy in the 21st century``. New Delhi: Kalpaz

Jacques, Martin (2012). *When China Rules the Worldm London* : Penguin Books,

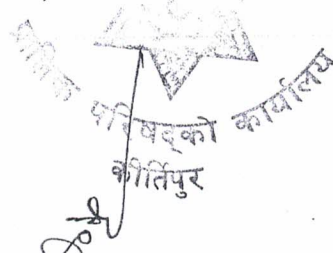
Kennan, George F.(2012): *American Diplomacy Chicago*: The University of Chicago Press,

Kissinger, Henry. (2011). *On China*: London: Penguin Books,

Rutledge,

Zaja c2 Kowski, Jalen and Et.al.(ed). *India in the contemporary World*. London:

Zakariam Fareed, (2012). *The Post- American World*, New York: www. Norton & Company



Course Title: **Small States in International Relations**
Course Code: **MIRD.519**
Total Credit Hours: **3**
Total Teaching Hours: **48**
Semester: **Fourth**

Introduction

Majority of world's two hundred plus legally sovereign states are small. However, the study of International Relations always revolves around great powers politics. States possessing powerful capabilities will inevitably use them and hence powerful states are worth examining. To survive in anarchic world, states should have either economic or military power since 'the strong do what they will while the weak suffer what they must' is still predominant in international system. The survival strategies and ensuring their say in global community are the major challenges that are being faced by weak, fragile and small states. Owing to the same, this course has been designed to impart knowledge on the security threats faced by small states and the ways to cope with them. The course also provides room to the theoretical framework on the maneuvering of small states in the powerful states-affected international system.

Objectives

- To examine how small states survive in an international system dominated by large players.
- To provide an assessment of the security challenges faced by small states particularly after cold war and how the small states meet those challenges.
- To make its participants aware on how the globalization has affected small states in economic and political sphere and how they could survive in such an environment
- To analyze the security options for small states.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Concepts and Definitions

6 hours

- Definition of small states
- Small States in International system
- Small State syndrome
- Importance of small states in international decision-making
- Strength and weakness of small states in world politics

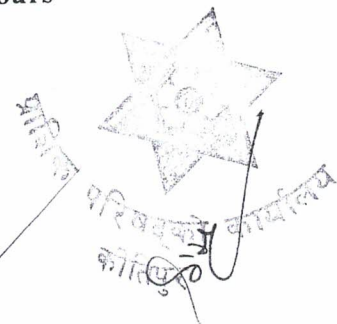
Unit 2: Small States Theories

4 hours

- World System
- Patron-client relations with great powers
- Structural scarcity

Unit 3: Security of Small States

4 hours



- Meaning of security to small states
- Security approaches of small states
 - o Protecting sovereignty and independence
 - o Forming alliances
 - o Maintaining neutrality
 - o Self - reliance
 - o Collective security under United Nations
 - o Security through regional organizations

Unit 4: Security Threats to Small States

12 hours

- Internal Security Threats
 - o Socio-cultural threats
 - o Economic threats
 - o Political threats
- External Security Threats
 - o Territorial threats
 - o Political threats
 - o Economic threats
 - o Environment threats
 - o Threats to human security
- Non-conventional Threats
 - o International Terrorism
 - o Arms proliferation and Arms trade
 - o Nuclear Chemical and Biological weapons
 - o Insurgency

Unit 5: Impact of Globalization on Small States

8 hours

- Small States in World Markets
 - o Coping Strategies of Small States
 - o Multinational and Transnational Companies as political actors
 - o Competitiveness in World Market
- Changing modes of international finance and the State
- Dependency on Multilateral Donors
- Impact of information revolution

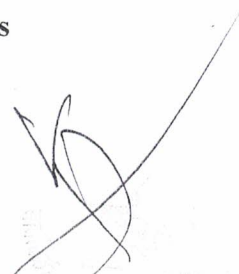
Unit 6: Strategies of Small States to cope up with threats

6 hours

Unit 7: Nepal as a Small State

8 hours

- Buffer-Bridge debate



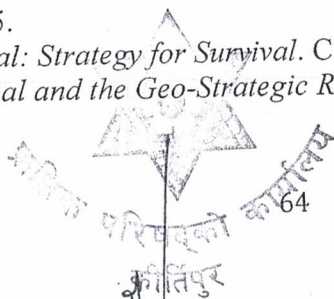
- Security threats
- Coping with globalization
- Issues and challenges of Nepal as small state
- Recommendations/strategies to address challenges/threats

Required Readings

- Aditya, Anand (ed.), (2001). *The Political Economy of Small States*, Kathmandu: NEFAS.
- Charles, E. (1997). *A future for small states: Overcoming vulnerability*. London: Commonwealth Secretariat
- FENDIUS ELMAN, Miriam (1995). "The Foreign Policies of Small States: Challenging Neo-realism in Its Own Backyard". *British Journal of Political Science*, 25(2), 171-217.
- Ingebritsen, C. (2006). *Small States in International Relations*, Washington: University of Washington Press. 88
- Keohane, R. O. (1969). "Liliputians' Dilemma: Small States in International System." *International Organization*. xxiii. no. 2 295.
- Talukder, M. (1982). *The security of small states in the third world*. Strategic and Defence Studies Center: Australian National University, Research School of Pacific Studies.

Suggested Readings

- Caporaso, J. A. (1973). "Dependency and Dependence in the Global System: A Structural and Behavioral Analysis." *International Organisation*. 32. no. 1: 13-43.
- Clarke, C. G., & Clarke, C. G. (1987). *Politics, security, and development in small states*. London: Allen & Unwin.
- Dabhade, M., and Harsh P. (2004) "Coping With Challenge with Sovereignty: Sino-Indian Rivalry and Nepal's Foreign Policy." *Contemporary South Asia*. 13. no. 2: 140.
- Dahal, D.R. & Pandey N.N., (eds.)(2006). *Comprehensive Security in South Asia*, New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
- Demir, I. (2008). "National Security of Small States in International System." *KMU İİBF Dergisi Yıl*. <http://iibfdergi.kmu.edu.tr/userfiles/file/haziran2008/Cilt8/Say14/135-149.pdf>.
- E. Inbar (Ed.), (1997). *Security of Small States in a Changing World* (1st ed.). London: FRANK CASS & CO. LTD.
- Handel, M. I. , (1990). *Weak States in International System*. London: Frank Cass and Company Ltd.
- Kumaraswamy, P.R. (ed.), (2004). *Security Beyond Survival*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Misra, A. (2004). "An introduction to the 'small' and 'micro' states of South Asia," *Contemporary South Asia*, 13, no. 2.
- Neumann, I. B., & Gstöhl, S. (2004). *Lilliputians in gulliver's world? : Small states in international relations*. (Working Paper, University of Iceland) Retrieved from [http://www.stofnanir.hi.is/ams/sites/files/ams/Lilliputians Endanlegt 2004.pdf](http://www.stofnanir.hi.is/ams/sites/files/ams/Lilliputians%20Endanlegt%202004.pdf)
- Partem, M. G. (1983). "The Buffer System in International System." *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*. 17. no. 1 1-25.
- Rose, L. E. , (1971). *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*. California: University of California Press.
- Upadhya, S., (2012). *Nepal and the Geo-Strategic Rivalry Between China and India*. London and New York: Routledge,.



Vital, D., (1971). *The Survival of Small States: Studies in Small Power-Great Power Conflict*. London: Oxford University Press.

Vital, D., (2006). *Small States in International Relations. The Inequality of States: A study of small power in International Relations*. Edited by Christine Ingebritsen. Seattle WA: University of Washington Press.

Vogel, H., (1983). "Small States' Efforts in International Relations: Enlarging the Scope", in Höll, Otmar (ed.), *Small States in Europe and Dependence*. Vienna: Braumüller, , 54-68.



Course Title: Professional and Diplomatic Communication

Course Code: MIRD.520

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Semester: First

Introduction

The course on Professional and Diplomatic Communication introduces models, concepts and approaches to effectively communicate with people and organizations in diplomacy and international relations. It is designed to equip students and practitioners with communicative skills, ideas and strategies to establish and promote relationships between/among organizations, including countries and institutions to establish and continue relationships in mutual interests. Topics ranging from basics to diplomatic etiquette in communication processes are intended to prepare students and practitioners to efficiently mediate, negotiate and organize in local, national and international networks.

Objectives

- Offer students and practitioners topics and techniques to communicate effectively in diplomacy and international relations
- Improve their competence and knowledge about and understanding of conversation and negotiation needed in national and international diplomatic sphere
- Train them to confidently interact with and present to audiences and authorities, including diplomats and professionals in professional setting and international realm

Course Contents

Unit 1: Advanced Communication: Basics and Processes

6 hours

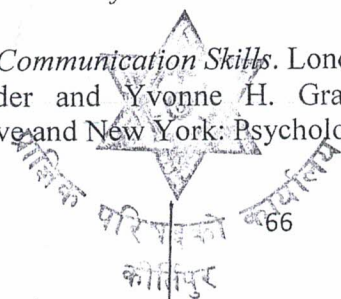
- Basic Communication Skills: Regulating, Listening and Sender's Skills (from *Communication in Organizations*)
- Introduction: Advanced Communication Skills (from *Advanced Communication Skills*)
- Review of Communication Basics (from *Advanced Communication Skills*)
- Examining Communication Process (from *Advanced Communication Skills*)
- Building your Career Success with Communication Skills (from *Essential of Business Communication*)

Required Reading

Guffey, Mary Ellen. *Essential of Business Communication*. Seventh Edition. New York: Thompson, 2007.

McPheat, Seat. *Advanced Communication Skills*. London: MTD Training and VentusApS, 2010.

Molen, Henk T. Van der and Yvonne H. Gramsbergen-Hoogland. *Communications in Organizations*. Hove and New York: Psychology press, Taylor & Francis Group, 2005.



Unit 2: Argument Perspectives and Argument Formulation**6 hours**

- Argument, concept paper, term paper, position paper, research paper (from *Perspectives on Argument*)
- The Essential Parts of an Argument: The Toulmin Model (from *Perspectives on Argument*)
- The Layout of Argument (from *The Uses of Argument*)
- Rogerian Argument and Common Ground (from *The Uses of Argument*)
- Organizing and Writing Research Arguments (from *Envision in Depth*)

Required Reading

Alfano, Christine. *Envision in Depth: Reading, Writing, and Researching Arguments*. Boston: Pearson, 2014.

Bauman, Garret. *Ideas and Details: A Guide to College Writing*. Sixth Edition. New York: Thomson, 2007.

Toulmin, Stephen. *The Uses of Argument*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge U P, 2003.

Wood, Nancy. *Perspectives on Arguments*. New Jersey: Pearson, Prentice Hall, 2004.

Unit 3: Designing Academic Writing and Communication**4 hours**

- Getting Ideas: Brain Teasers to Help you write on Almost Anything (from *Ideas and Details*)
- Paragraphs: Ideas and Details in Miniature (from *Ideas and Details*)
- Order from Chaos: Thesis and Outline (from *Ideas and Details*)

Required Reading

Bauman, Garret. *Ideas and Details: A Guide to College Writing*. Sixth Edition, New York: Thomson, 2007.

Unit 4: Reviewing Article, Book Chapter, Book**4 hours****Unit 5: Professional and Technical Communication****6 hours**

- Drafting proposal, preparing report (from *Essentials of Business Communication; Communication in Organization*)
- Abstract, synopsis, summary, executive summary, paraphrase

Required reading (-s)

Guffey, Mary Ellen. *Essential of Business Communication*. Seventh Edition. New York: Thompson, 2007.

Molen, Henk T. Van der and Yvonne H. Gramsbergen-Hoogland. *Communications in Organizations*. Hove and New York: Psychology press, Taylor & Francis Group, 2005.

Unit 6: Diplomatic Reports and Diplomatic Documents in IR**14 hours**

- Diplomatic reports: basic reports, periodic reports, running notes, special dispatches
- Diplomatic documents: correspondence, memo, memorandum of understanding



संस्कृत
विश्वविद्यालय
वाराणसी

- (MOU), personal note, official note from third person, verbal note, running notes, non paper, personal letter, negotiation, speech, press release, press communiqué/joint statement, concept paper, position paper, non-paper

Unit 7: Communication for Employment

4 hours

- The job search, resumes (chronological, functional), and cover letters (from *Essentials....; Communication in Organization*)
- Employment interview and follow up messages (from *Essentials of Business Communication; Communication in Organization*)
- 5 Basic Types of interviews: selection, job, performance evaluation, personal problems, sale

Required reading (-s)

Guffey, Mary Ellen. *Essential of Business Communication*. Seventh Edition. New York: Thompson, 2007.

Unit 8: Public Speaking and Professional/Technical Skills

4 hours

- Communicating in person, in meetings digitally or by telephone
- Preparing and delivering speech in formal programs and press conference
- Making effective professional presentations at seminar and conference

Required reading (-s)

Guffey, Mary Ellen. *Essential of Business Communication*. Seventh Edition. New York: Thompson, 2007.



Course Title: Development Economics*
Course Code: MIRD.521
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48
Semester: Fourth

Introduction

Development Economics studies the economics of developing world by making excellent use of economic theories, econometric methods, sociology, anthropology, political science, biology and demography and has burgeoned into one of the liveliest areas of research. As Nepal is still struggling for development, the study of Development Economics is a must for understanding and resolving the issue of underdevelopment and to move towards prosperity.

This course begins with the review of the concepts of development and includes a critical review of classical and contemporary theories of economic growth, development, and underdevelopment. Different models and theories of economic development are critically analyzed and usefulness of those theories and models in predicting and defining economic development and underdevelopment in the developing nations are also discussed. This course also looks at the factors of economic development. It studies development in the purview of international trade and capital movement across the countries in different forms.

Objectives

To familiarize the students on the major analytical approaches, empirical evidences, institutions and policy issues in development economics

To help the students be able to analyze the challenges, problems and issues related to poverty and inequality in the context of economic development

To help students have better understanding about the cause and nature of underdevelopment and poverty with the help of case studies

Course Contents

Unit 1: Introduction to Development Economics

2 Hours

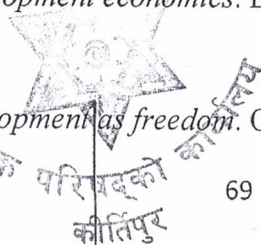
- a) Economics, institutions and development
- b) Development Economics as a discipline

Required Readings:

- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (pp. 1-23)
- Ray, D. (2010). *Development economics*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chap 1)

Suggested Readings:

- Sen, A. (2013). *Development as freedom*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.



- Sen, A., & Rawls, J. (2011). *The idea of justice*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.
- Soubbotina, T. P. (2004). *Beyond economic growth: An introduction to sustainable development*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Unit 2: Characteristics of Developing Nations

4 Hours

- Defining the developing world
- Structural Diversity of Developing Economics
- Common characteristics of developing nations

Required Readings:

- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (pp. 37-108)

Suggested Readings:

- Ray, D. (2010). *Development economics*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chap 2)

Unit 3: Measuring Growth and Development

4 Hours

- Measures based on GDP (GNP, GNI etc.)
- Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Required Readings:

- Mankiw, N. G. (2012). *Principles of macroeconomics* (6th ed.). Delhi: Cengage Learning. (pp. 195-216, 389-394)
- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (pp. 47-56)
- *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

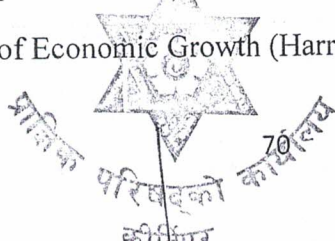
Suggested Readings:

- Krugman, P. R., Obstfeld, M. (2009). *International economics: theory and policy* (8th ed.). New Delhi, India: Pearson Education Limited. (pp. 288-301)

Unit 4: Models of Development and Underdevelopment

6 Hours

- Classical Theories of Economic Growth (Harrod-Domar Model)



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- f. Neo-Classical Growth Theory (Solow-Model)
- g. Endogenous Growth Theories and determinants of growth
- h. Kremer's O-Ring Theory of Economic Development
- i. Explaining underdevelopment (Lewis Model, Vicious Cycle of Poverty, Dependency Theory, Stages of Economic Growth)

Required Readings:

- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (pp. 109-201)

Suggested Readings:

- Barro, R. J., & Sala-i-Martin, X. (2007). *Economic growth*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Private Ltd.
- Adelman, I. (1971). *Theories of economic growth and development*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Solow, Robert M. (1956). "A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 70(1): 65-94
- Kremer, Michael. (1993). "The O-Ring Theory of Economic Development," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 108(3): 551-575.
- Lewis, W. Arthur. (1954). "Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour," *Manchester School*, 22(2): 139-191.
- Cypher, J. M., & Dietz, J. L. (2009). *The process of economic development*. London: Routledge.
- Blakely, E. J., & Leigh, N. G. (2002). *Economic development theories: theory and practice* (4th ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE.
- Lucas, R. E. (2002). *Lectures on economic growth*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Unit 5: Poverty and Inequality

6 Hours

- j. Definition of Poverty: Absolute vs. Relative Poverty
- k. Poverty Lines and Poverty Gaps
- l. Gini Coefficient and other measures of inequality
- m. Multidimensional Poverty Index

Required Readings:

- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (pp. 202-268)
- Alkire, S., Roche, J. M., Santos, M. E., & Seth, S. (2011b). *Multidimensional Poverty Index 2011: Brief methodological note*", Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/.



- Gerlitz, J., Apablaza, M., Hoermann, B., Hunzai, K., & Bennett, L. (2015). *A Multidimensional Poverty Measure for the Hindu Kush–Himalayas, Applied to Selected Districts in Nepal*. *Mountain Research and Development*, 35(3), 278-288.

Suggested Readings:

- Sachs, J. (2015). *The end of poverty: economic possibilities for our time*. NY, NY: Penguin Books
- Sen, A. K. (1992). *Inequality reexamined*. New York. Cambridge: Harvard University
- Banerjee, A. (2012). *Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty*. New York, NY: Public Affairs.
- Haughton, J. H., & Khandker, S. R. (2009). *Handbook on poverty and inequality*. Washington, DC: World Bank.(pp. 68-81)
- Golden, J. (2008). *A Simple Geometric Approach to Approximating the Gini Coefficient*. *The Journal of Economic Education*, 39(1), 68-77

Unit 6: Factors of Economic Growth and Development

6 Hours

- a) Age Structure and Population growth
- b) Human Capital: Education and health
- c) Values and institutions
- d) Natural resources and environment
- e) Social inclusion, gender equality and other social issues
- f) Leadership, political stability and governance

Required Readings:

- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (Chap 6, 7, 8, 10: Selected Readings)

Suggested Readings:

- Kremer, M. (1993). Population Growth and Technological Change: One Million B.C. to 1990. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 108(3), 681-716.
- Thomas, D., Frankenberg, E. (2002) Health, nutrition and prosperity: A microeconomic perspective. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 80(2), 106–113. URL: [http://www.who.int/bulletin/archives/80\(2\)106.pdf](http://www.who.int/bulletin/archives/80(2)106.pdf)
- Chang, H. (2011). Institutions and economic development: Theory, Policy and History. *Journal of Institutional Economics* 7(4), 473-498
- Jones, B., & Olken, B. (2005). Do Leaders Matter? National Leadership and Growth since World War II. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 120(3), 835-864.
- Urdal, H. (2005). People vs. Malthus: Population Pressure, Environmental Degradation, and Armed Conflict Revisited. *Journal of Peace Research*, 42(4), 417-434.



Unit 7: State Institutions and Development

4 Hours

- Market mechanism and market failures
- The role of State and development plans

Required Readings:

- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (Chap 11)

Suggested Readings:

- Zoellick, R. (2012). Why We Still Need the World Bank: Looking Beyond Aid. *Foreign Affairs*, 91(2), 66-78.
- Amsden, A. H. (1992). *Asia's Next Giant: South Korea and Late Industrialization*. NY, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Wade, R. (2004). *Governing the market: economic theory and the role of government in East Asian industrialization* (2nd ed.). Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Unit 8: Agriculture and Economic Development

4 Hours

- Agriculture in the developing world
- The "Green Revolution"
- Land reforms

Required Readings:

- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (Chap 9: Selected Readings)

Unit 9: Trade and Development

2 Hours

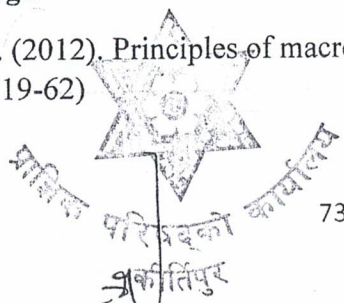
- Developing countries and Global economy
- Benefits of trade to the developing nations

Required Readings:

- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (Chap 12)

Suggested Readings:

- Mankiw, N. G. (2012). *Principles of macroeconomics* (6th ed.). Delhi: Cengage Learning. (pp. 19-62)



- Krugman, P. R., Obstfeld, M. (2009). *International economics: Theory and Policy* (8th ed.). New Delhi, India: Pearson Education Limited. (pp. 621-664)

Unit 10: Financial System, Transfers and Development 4 Hours

- The role of financial systems
- Informal finance and microfinance
- Foreign investment
- Foreign aid
- Remittances

Required Readings:

- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic Development* (11th ed.). New Delhi (India): Pearson Education. (Chap 14-15)

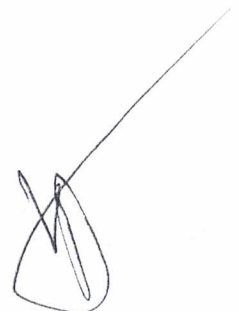
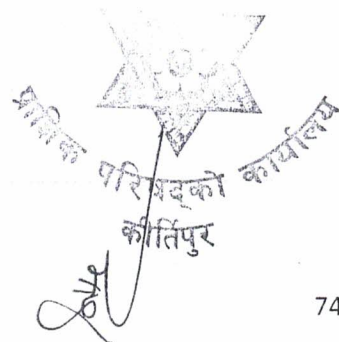
Suggested Readings:

- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (2006). *Global political economy: Understanding the international economic order*. Oxford; Princeton: Princeton University Press. (pp. 278-304)
- Cornell, R. A. (2007). *Financing development: Aid and beyond*. Paris: Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- Chami, R., A. Barajas, T. Cosimano, C. Fullenkamp, M. Gapen, and P. Montiel. 2008. "Macroeconomic Consequences of Remittances." International Monetary Fund Occasional Paper, no. 25
- Grabel, I. (2009). Remittances: Political Economy and Developmental Implications. *International Journal of Political Economy*, 38(4), 86-106.

Unit 11: Case Study of Nepal's Development

6 Hours

- Nature of underdevelopment
- Review of development planning in Nepal
- Critical assessment of External Development Financing
- Role of remittances in federal and local Development
- Glimpse of Nepalese economy and its relationship with global political economy
- Issues, problems and challenges of Nepalese economy
- Recommendations to improve the status of Nepalese Economy



Course Title: Globalization and Regional Integration*

Course Code: MIRD.522

Total credit hours: 3

Total teaching hours: 48

Semester: Fourth

Introduction

Not only as the process of the intensification and expansion of global interconnectedness but also as the result of the free movement of capital and labor which crosses the borders of traditional nation states, globalization refers to a shift or transformation in the scale of human organization that links distant communities and expands the reach of power relations across the world's regions and continents. Different from internationalization, which presupposes the validity of the nation state's borders, Globalization is praised as the answer to all the world's problems while being blamed for everything from pollution to poverty. Hence, globalization has both the positive and the negative traits.

Regionalization is one of the way to respond efficiently to the challenge of globalization. Countries in a certain region that share relative national identities and interests form a bloc to tackle increasing instability. The process of integration through which these regional agendas and identities are formed and sustained to facilitate cooperation is called regionalization. It is enhanced through the integration of economic, political and social relations. While economic integration is based on mutual interest, social integration is based on exclusive identity. As the highest level of integration, political integration includes both institutional arrangement at central and local government levels to ensure efficient government of the regional entity, and coordination of the security agenda to reduce tension and conflicts. But globalization is being variously condemned and integration has been facing various challenges as well. For instance, the India-Pakistan tension has laid perpetual obstruction on the regional integration of South Asia. Similarly, with Britain's exit from the European Union, questions are being raised against the process of regional integration itself.

Taking into consideration all such occurrences, this course aims to impart knowledge about the types of globalization and trends of integration concurrently; challenges brought about by the process of globalization in today's world and challenges faced by integration. Also, this course explores different theoretical approaches to analyze and correlate the process of globalization and trends of regional integration.

Objectives

1. To impart knowledge on how globalization as a process embodies a transformation in spatial organization of social relations and transactions, generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction and power,

2. To familiarize students about the co-relation between the process of globalization and the trends of regional integration,
3. To understand similarities and differences in different types of globalization and their impacts on the developing countries,
4. To apprehend similarities and differences of the different nature of regional integration and challenges faced by them,
5. To explore critically how regionalism and regional integration have been coping with the benefits and drawbacks of globalization,
6. To identify factors for the surge up or that have caused downfall in the process/levels/trends of regional integration.

Course Contents

Globalization

Unit 1:

8 hours

- Definitions
- Globalization as a process
- Types of Globalization
- Ideologies of Globalization
- Theoretical Approaches to Globalization and Controversies about Globalization
- Territory, Globalization and International Relations
- Challenges of Globalization

Required Readings

Axford, Barrie. (2013). *Theories of Globalization*. Cambridge: Polity Press,

Hayden. P & C. el-Ojeili. (2006). *Critical Theories of Globalization: An Introduction*. UK: Palgrave,

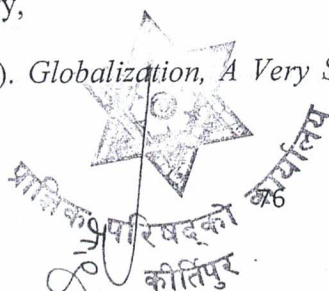
Held, David & McGrew, Anthony. (2007). *Globalization: Approaches and Controversies*. Wiley Publications,

Pfaller, Alfred & Marika Lerch. (Eds.). (2005). *Challenges of Globalization*. New Jersey: Transaction Publishers,

Rupert, Mark. (2000). *Ideologies of Globalization: Contending Visions of a New World Order*. London: Routledge,

Sobel Andrew. (2009). *Challenges of Globalization, Immigration, Social Welfare, Global Governance*. British Library,

Steger, Manfred B. (2013). *Globalization, A Very Short Introduction*. UK: Oxford University Press,



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Strandsbjerg, Jeppe.(2010). *Territory, Globalization and International Relations*. Palgrave Macmillan,

Turner Bryan S & Robert J. Holton. (2015). *The Routledge International Handbook of Globalization Studies*. UK: Routledge,

Unit 2: Challenges and Issues

8 hours

- Globalization: Experiences from Europe and Asia
- War and Peace in Era of Globalization
- Globalization and Hegemonic Stability Theory
- The Clash of Civilization and Globalization
- Globalization and its Discontents; The Great Divide; The Price of Inequality
- Globalization and Humanitarian Intervention
- Globalization and threats to Small States

Required Readings

Battersby, Paul & Joseph M. Siracusa.(2009). *Globalization and Human Security*. Rowman& Littlefield Publishers,

Goetschel, Laurent. (1998). *Small States Inside and Outside the European Union*. Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers,

Hopper, Paul. (2007).*Understanding Cultural Globalization*. Cambridge: Polity Press,

Kim, Nam-Kook. (2009). *Globalization and Regional Integration in Europe and Asia*. England: Ashgate Publishing Limited,

Milier, Gelijin& Eva Nieuwenhuys. (2010). *Peace, Security and Development in an Era of Globalization*. Republic of Letters,

Scholte, Jan Aart. (2000). *Globalization: A Critical Introduction*. Palgrave Macmillan,

Stiglitz, Joseph. (2012). *The Price of Inequality*. London: Penguin Books Limited,

Stiglitz, Joseph. (2015). *Globalization and its Discontents*. UK: Penguin Books Limited,

Stiglitz, Joseph. (2016). *The Great Divide*. UK: Penguin Books Limited,



Regional Integration

Unit 3:

12 hours

- *Concepts*: Region, Regionalization, New Regionalism, Integration, Criteria for Regional Integration
- Theoretical approach to Regional Integration
 - Political Integration
 - Functionalism
 - Communication Approach to Integration
 - Transitional Approach
 - Neo-functionalism
 - The Configurative Approach
 - Decision-Making Approach in Regional Integration
- Roles and Issues
 - Role of religion, culture, economy, politics for the promotion/demotion of regional integration
 - Role of private sectors in regional integration
 - Role of regional integration for durable peace

Required Readings

Ahmed, ZahidShahab. (2013). *Regionalism and Regional Security in South Asia, The Role of SAARC*. Abingdon: Routledge,

Akinyeye, Yomi. (2010). *Nation-States and the Challenges of Regional Integration in West Africa, The Case of Nigeria*. Karthala,

Beeson, Mark. (2014). *Regionalism and Globalization in East Asia, Politics, Security & Economic Development*. UK: Palgrave,

Kosler, Ariane. (2008). *Elements of Regional Integration: A Multidimensional Approach*. Nomos,

Lahiri, Sajal. (2001). *Regionalism and Globalization, Theory and Practice*. London: Routledge,

Lombaerde, Philippe De. (2006). *Assessment and Measurement of Regional Integration*. Abingdon: Routledge,

Mattli, Walter. (1999). *The Logic of Regional Integration*. UK: Cambridge University Press,

Melo, Jaime De & Panagariya, Arvind. (1993). *New Dimensions in Regional Integration*, Centre for Economic Policy Research, Cambridge University Press,

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Roselleon, Maureen Ane. (2010). *The Role of Private Sector in Regional Economic Integration: A View from the Philippines*. Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

Unit 4 :

6 hours

- Obstacles to Regional Integration
- Geopolitical vulnerabilities and Fault lines
- Asymmetric Dependence
- Presence of small states and great power/emerging powers in same regional organization
- Thucydides Traps and future of Regional Integration
- Patron-Client Relations

Required Readings

Dosenrode, Soren. (2015). *Limits to Regional Integration*. Abingdon: Ashgate Publishing,

Lee, Yong Wook & Key-young Son. (Eds.). (2014). *China's Rise and Regional Integration in East Asia, Hegemony or Community?* Abingdon: Routledge,

Schiff, Maurice. (2002). *Regional Integration and Development in Small States*. The World Bank Development Research Group

Scholvin, Soren. (2014). *The Geopolitics of Regional Power, Geography, Economics and Politics in Southern Africa*. Ashgate Publishing,

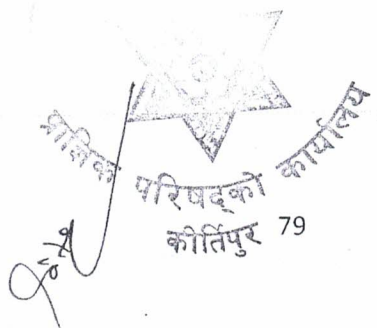
Womack, Brantly (2016). *Asymmetry and International Relations*. New York: Cambridge University Press,

Globalization and Regional Integration

Unit- 5:

6 hours

- Regionalization as a response to Hegemonic Stability
- The issue of identity and reciprocity
- The Post-American World and the Rise of the Rest
- Comparing the activities/ traits of different regional organizations against the process of globalization
- The globalization of organized violence and threat to regional integration



Required Readings

Beck, Ulrich & Natan Sznaider & Rainer & Winter. (Eds.). (2003). *Global America? The Cultural Consequences of Globalization*. Liverpool University Press,

Kaldor, Mary. (2012). *New and Old Wars: Organized Violence in a Global Era*. Cambridge: Polity Press,

Lahiri, Sahal. (Eds.). (2001). *Regionalism and Globalization, Theory and Practice*. New York: Routledge,

Wunderlich, Jens-Uwe. (2007). *Regionalism, Globalization and International Order: Europe and South East Asia*. Ashgate Publishing Limited,

Zakaria, Fareed. (2009). *The Post-American World*. India: Penguin Books,

Unit- 6

8 hours

- Regional Integration, Economic Development and Global Governance
- Westernization and Globalization
- Easternization/ Asian Century and Globalization
- South Asian Regionalism, Globalization and Nepal
- The Relations of United Kingdom with China, EU and United States after Brexit

Required Readings

Armstrong, Kenneth A. (2017). *Brexit Time, Leaving the EU, Why, How and When?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,

Lachapelle, Guy & Stephane Paquin. (Eds.). (2005). *Mastering Globalization: New Sub-states' Governance and Strategies*. Abingdon: Routledge,

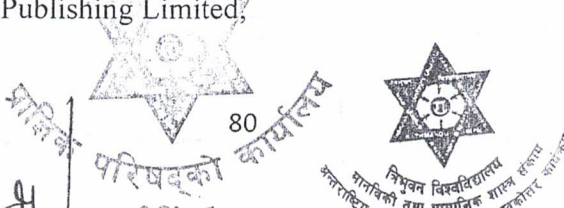
Rachman, Gideon. (2016). *Easternization, War and Peace in the Asian Century*. London: Penguin Random House,

Razzaque Mohammad & Basnett. (2014). *Regional Integration in South Asia: Trends, Challenges and Prospects*. London: Commonwealth Secretariat,

Turner, Bryan S & Habibul Haque Khondker. (2010). *Globalization East and West*. London: SAGE Publications,

Vayrynen, Raimo. (1999). *Globalization and Global Governance*. England: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers,

Volz, Ulrich. (2011). *Regional Integration, Economic Development and Global Governance*. Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited,



Course Title: International Conflict and Cooperation*

Course Code: MIRD.523

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Introduction

International conflict and cooperation is one of the most important area of International relations. International Relations (IR) as an academic subject actually investigates into the causes of conflict, crisis, disputes, war, invasions, and simultaneously discusses applied and probable solutions to mediate, resolve, and reconcile the conflict, crisis, disputes, and war. This course, precisely, helps students to understand different types of wars, theories of conflict and cooperation, causes of global conflicts and consequences, terrorism, among other occurrences that are prone to conflict and are resolvable by cooperation. Apprehending the fact that despite of the presence of the various geopolitical conflict, religious conflict, ideological conflict, terrorism/ War on Terror, conflict over sphere of influence, there is also the remarkable presence of various international organizations and non-governmental organizations that make endeavors to reach into cooperation among the warring parties or conflicting parties through mediation, good offices, agreements and treaties, multilateral forums

Objectives

- To introduce student about different types of conflicts and wars, the changing nature of conflict and war, and the means to resolve conflicts
- To discuss military intervention, mediation, negotiation, arbitration, Good Offices, bargaining treaty and agreements as the means to resolve conflicts.
- To make students briefly familiar to the predominant theories of conflict and cooperation
- To help students develop the comparative analysis of different types of crisis, disputes, conflicts, and wars

Course Content

Unit 1: Introduction of International Conflict and Cooperation

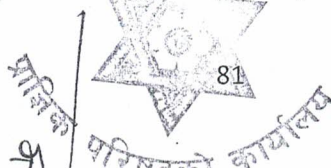
6 hours

- Meaning, nature and definition of conflict, war, civil war, revolutionary war, terrorism and violence, cyber war, hybrid war, psychological war
- Changing nature of war since the end of Cold War
- Causes and motivations of conflict

Unit 2: Theories of Conflict and Cooperation

6 hours

- Conflict and Cooperation: Realism, Liberalism, Marxism and Constructivism
- Game theory and the analysis of conflict
- Theories and practices of peacekeeping
- Developing a conflict prevention plan and the preventive measures



Unit 3: Global Conflicts: Causes and consequences

8 hours

- World War I
- World War II
- Cold War
- Conflict between Israel and Palestine
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Gulf War
- Balkan conflict
- Iraq and Afghanistan War
- Indo-Pakistan

Unit 4: Means of Resolving Conflicts

6 hours

- Military Intervention
- Mediation
- Negotiation
- Arbitration
- Good Offices
- Bargaining
- Treaty
- Agreements

Unit 5: Principles and means of International Cooperation

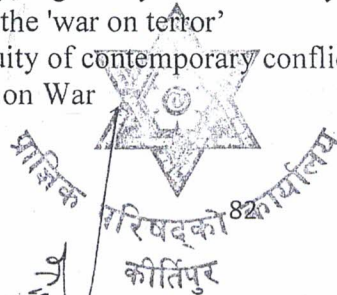
6 Hours

- State and the Theory of Democratic Peace, Theory of State Building and Nation Building
- Security Communities
- International Regimes
- Multilateralism and International Institutions
- Peacekeeping, peace-making, peace-building, peace enforcement,
- Conflict resolution and legitimacy in the post-conflict setting
- Transitional justice as a vehicle for peace-building in post-conflict settings
- Peace-building strategy: approaches and critiques

Unit 6: Understanding Terrorism:

6 hours

- Concept, definition of terrorism, counterterrorism and counterinsurgency
- The nature, type and causes of terrorism
- Understanding terrorists, origins, motivations and manifestations of terrorist groups
- Terrorist organizations and networks, the process of radicalization
- The terrorist threat at the start of the 21st Century
- Counterterrorism approaches and strategies:
- CT strategies, globally, regionally and nationally
- International law and the 'war on terror'
- Ethics and the ambiguity of contemporary conflict
- Impact of technology on War



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Unit 8: Nepal and International Conflict and Cooperation

8hours

- Armed Conflict in Nepal 1996 to 2006
- Role of Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police Force in UN Peacekeeping Mission
- Nepal's Contribution to International Peace Keeping

Required Readings

Heijmans, Annelies and Et. Al (2004), *searching for Peace in Asia Pacific: An overview of Conflict Prevention & Peace Building Activities*, London: Boulder

Essential Reading

1. **Understanding Global Conflict and Cooperation An Introduction to Theory and History** (9th edition , 2015) by Joseph S. Nye Jr. and David A. Welch, Pearson Publication

Suggested Readings

Peace and War: International Relations 1945-1991 GCSE Modern World History for Edexcel Steve Waugh, John Wright, endorsed by edexcel, Hodder Education

War and Peace: International relations 1878-194 (3rd Edition), David G. Willamson, Hodder Education London

United Nations Divided World The UN's Roles in International Relations, Edited by Adam Roberts and Benedict Kingsbury, Oxford University Press

Peace in International Relations: A New Agenda by Oliver P. Richmond (Routledge Studies in Peace and Conflict Resolution)

War, Peace and International Relations: An Introduction to Strategic History, Routledge Publication (2012)

International Conflict Resolution (International Relations for the 21st Century) by Charles Hauss, The Continuum International Publishing Group Inc (2010)

Cyber politics in International Relations by NazliChoucri Massachusetts Institute of Technology (2012)

The Oxford Handbook of Civil Society (Oxford Handbook in Politics and International Relations) by Michael Edwards, Oxford University Press

The Oxford Handbook of the Welfare State (Oxford Handbooks in Politics and International Relations) by Francis G. Castles, Stephan Leibfried, Jane Lewis Herbert Obieqer, Christopher Pierson, Oxford University Press (2012)

Policing the Globe: Criminalization and Crime Control in International Relations by Peter Andreas and Ethan Nadelmann, Oxford University Press



The United Nations and Changing World Politics by Thomas Weiss, Westview publication 6th edition (2010)

Conflict Management in Divided Societies: Theories and Practice by Stefan Wolf, Christalla Yakinthou, Routledge (2011)

International Law and the Use of Armed Force: The UN Charter and the Major Powers by Joel Westra, Routledge (2007)

Human Rights in Times of Conflict and Terrorism by Louise Doswald – Beck, Oxford (2011)

Defining Terrorism in International Law by Ben Saul, Oxford University Press USA (2008)

The War on Terrorism and Iraq: Human Rights, Unilateralism and US Foreign Policy by Margaret Crahan, John Goering, Thomas G. Weiss, Mary Robinson, Routledge (2004)

Climate Change Risks and Food Security in Bangladesh by Winston Yu, Mozaharul Alan, Ahmadul Hassan, Abu Saleh Khen, Routledge (2010)

Climate Change and National Security: A Country Level Analysis by Daniel Moran, Georgetown University (2011)

Security and Climate Change: International Relations and the Limits of Realism by Mark Lacy, Routledge (2007)



Course Title: Politics of International Migration*

Course Code: MIRD.524

Total credit hours: 3

Total teaching hours: 48

Semester: Fourth

Introduction

International Migration is not a new phenomenon. It dates back to the ancient human civilization, where people used to migrate in search of food and safe habitat. The phenomenon surged rapidly with the onset of globalization. Over the last 30 years migration issues have come to the forefront of public debate, as large and diverging demographic trends, coupled with economic and political upheavals have resulted into massive movements of people across the globe. Immigration can address labor and human capital shortages as well as shore up public pension coffers of rapidly ageing populations but liberalizing immigration policies can also trigger political backlashes driven by public concerns about economic competition and concerns over social and cultural integration of newcomers.

The policymakers experiencing net emigration may appreciate the economic remittances that contribute to their countries' economic development (and to government revenues) but they may be concerned of the "brain drain" of some of their most able citizens. International Migration also influences relations between the countries, the practice of regionalism and the process of globalization itself. Apprehending the same fact, this course aims to define international migration exploring different theoretical debates. It also offers a comprehensive review of the migration-development nexus from a socio-economic and political perspective.

Objectives

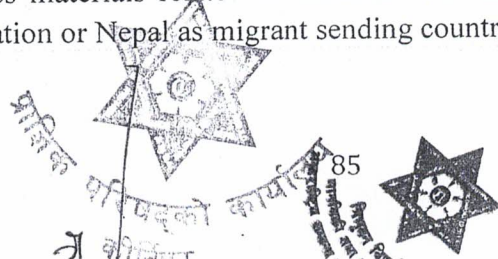
This course helps students to examine the domestic and international politics of migration and study the dilemmas faced by local, national and international policy-making bodies addressing the population movement.

It aims to light on the historical context, theories of international migration and political implications of labor migration between the sending and receiving countries

This course also discusses the linkages between International Migration and International Relations

This course also brings out examples from state control over migratory flows, including increasing human smuggling and trafficking.

It also accommodates materials related to the issue of control, security and citizenship rights. Nepal's case of migration or Nepal as migrant sending country will obtain special discussion.



Course Contents

Unit 1: Introduction to Migration

4 hours

- The concept of migration
- International migration - types and factors
- Local, circular, chain and career migration
- Migration, labor migration and refugee issue

Required Readings

Stephen Castles, Hein De Haas and Mark Miller, (2014), *The Age of Migration, International Population Movements in the Modern World* 5th edition (The Guilford Press).

Unit 2: Trends of International Migration

4 hours

- Historical perspectives
- Trends of international migration
- Regional patterns of international migration

Required Readings

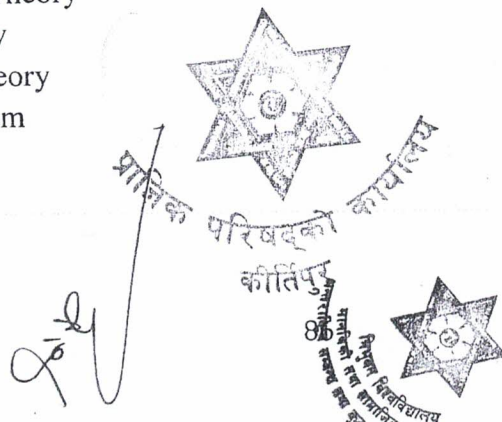
Anthony M. Messina and Gallya Lahav, eds. (2006), *The Migration Reader: Exploring Politics and Policies* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006).

William. H. McNeill, "Human Migration: A Historical Overview," in W. H., McNeill and R. S. Adams eds., *Human Migration: Patterns and Policies* . Bloomington IN: Indiana University Press, 1978

Unit 3: Theories of International Migration

10 hours

- Classical Theories – Ravenstein Lee Human Capital Theory and Todero Model of Migration
- The Economics of Migration and Neo-classical theories
- Dual Labor Market Theory
- World System Theory
- Network Theory
- Institutional Theory
- Trans nationalism



Required Readings

Caroline B. Brettell, James F. Hollifield, *Migration Theory: Talking Across Disciplines*, 3rd edition (New York: Routledge, 2015)

Massey, D. S. (1999). "Why Does Immigration Occur? A Theoretical Synthesis." *The Handbook of International Migration: The American Experience*, edited by C. Hirschman, P. Kasinitz and J. DeWind. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Unit 4: International Migration and International Relations

6 hours

- The Significance of political boundaries
- The international legal framework
- Rules of entry and exit
- International migration and human security
- Refugee issue and policy implications

Required Readings

Anthony M. Messina and Gallya Lahav, eds. *The Migration Reader: Exploring Politics and Policies* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006).

James Hollifield, Philip Martin, Pia Orrenius (eds.) *Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective*, 3rd Edition (Stanford University Press, 2014).

T. Truong & D. Gasper, (2011) (Eds.), *Transnational migration and human security: The migration-development-security nexus* Heidelberg: Springer.

Subedi, Bhim P. (1991), International Migration in Nepal: Towards and analytical framework, contributions to Nepalese Studies. 18 (I), P. 82-102

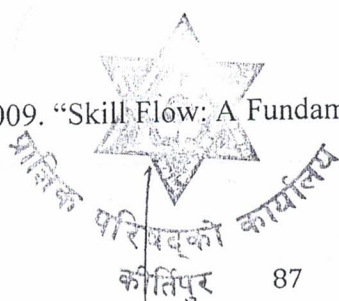
Unit 5: Patterns of International Migration

6 hours

- World pattern of migration
- Skilled and unskilled worker migration
- Student migration
- Women migration

Required Readings

Clemens, M. A. 2009. "Skill Flow: A Fundamental Reconsideration of Skilled-Worker Mobility and



Development.” *Human Development Research Paper 08*, United Nations Development Migration (GCIM) and appendix to the GCIM Global Report on Migration, Recommendations to the Secretary General, Policy Analysis and Research Programme of the GCIM, Geneva.

Oishi, N. 2002. *Gender and Migration: An Integrative Approach*. Center for Comparative Immigration

Piper, N. 2005. “Gender and Migration.” Background paper for Global Commission on International Programme, Human Development Report Office, New York.

Studies. San Diego, CA: University of California.

Subedi, Bhim P. 2013 – Key issues of Migration and Status of External Migration from Nepal based on evidences from census 2011, in MOHP(ed) Population and Development Issues in Nepal, 2013. Kathmandu: Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal, PP. 1-19.

Unit 6: National and Local Politics and the Development of Immigration Policy 4 hours

- United States
- France
- West Asia (Arab States, Israel, Palestine)
- South East Asia (Malaysia) and Pacific Areas ; Australia)

Required Readings

Human Rights Watch. 2004. *Bad Dreams: Exploitation and Abuse of Migrant Workers in Saudi Arabia*.

Market. In The International Migration of Women, edited by A. R. Morrison, M. Schiff, and M. Sjoblom. Washington, DC: World Bank and Palgrave Macmillan.

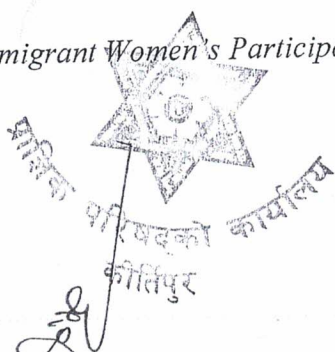
New York: Human Rights Watch.

Ozden, C., and I. C. Neagu. 2008. *Immigrant Women's Participation and Performance in the U.S. Labor*

Unit 7: Implications of Migration

- Key issues / debates in migration
- Social cost of migration
- Social remittances of Migration

6 hours



- Brawn drain, Brain drain and Brain gain

Required Readings

Acosta, P. 2007. "Entrepreneurship, Labor Markets, and International Remittances: Evidence from El

Salvador." In International Migration, Economic Development and Policy, edited by C. Ozden and M. Schiff. New York: World Bank and Palgrave Macmillan.

Samuels, F., S. Wagle, T. Sultana, M. M. Sultana, N. Kaur, and S. Chatterjee. 2012. "Stories of

Harassment, Violence and Discrimination: Migrant Experiences between India, Nepal and

Bangladesh." Project Briefing 70, Overseas Development Institute, London.

Unit 8: International Migration: Case Study of Nepal

8 hours

- Historical aspect of international migration
- Labor migration and remittances
- Unskilled migration, human trafficking, women and child trafficking
- Student migration to transnational workers
- Temporary migration to permanent settlement
- Migrations, poverty and development
- Non-Resident Nepali and dual citizenship

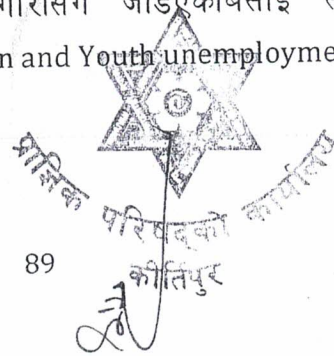
Required Readings

KC, B. K. 2004. "Migration, Poverty and Development in Nepal." *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal* 13 (2): 205–32.

Subedi, B. (2003), "International Migration from Nepal: Emerging Patterns and Trends", in Y. Ishikawa (ed.) *A Comprehensive Study of Migration Changes in Asia and Pacific Region*, Japanese Society for Promotion of Sciences, Kyoto University, pp. 252-272.

Subedi, Bhim P. 2016, नेपालमा युवा बेरोजगारीसंग जेडिएका बसाई सराई र श्रमप्रवासनाको गतिशीलता (The Dynamics of Labor Migration and Youth unemployment) in Bhusal, G.....

Suggested Readings



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Benhabib, S. (2004). *The Rights of Others: Aliens, Residents and Citizens*, London: Cambridge University Press.

Brettel, C and Hollifield, J. (2000) (eds). *Migration Theory: Talking Across Disciplines*,

Bretts, A. (2009). *Forced migration and global politics*. Willey Blackwell: Malden.

D'Appollonia, C. A. and Simon Reich (eds.) (2008). *Immigration, integration, and security: America and Europe in comparative perspective*, University of Pittsburg Press

Friedman, J., &Randeria, S. (2004). *Worlds on the move: Globalization, migration and cultural security*. London/New York: I.B Tauris.

Ian Goldin, Geoffrey Cameron, and MeeraBalarajan, *Exceptional People: How Migration Shaped our World and Will Define our Future* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2011),

Ibrahim, M., (2005), *The Securitization of Migration: The Racial Discourse*, Blackwell Publishing Limited, London. .

Massey, D. S. (1999). "Why Does Immigration Occur? A Theoretical Synthesis." *The Handbook of International Migration: the American Experience*, edited by C. Hirschman, P. Kasinitz and J. DeWind. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Salzmann, T., Admonston B. &Raymer, J. (2010) (Eds.), *Demographic Aspects of Migration* VS VerlagfürSozialwissenschaften

Subedi, Bhim Prasad (2006), "Migration issues in Nepal: The local worldview of GHARA (Home) and PARA(Other worlds) as a framework of Understanding short-term territorial Mobility", *Nepal Population Journal*, vol.12(no.11), July 2006.

Subehi, Bhim Prasad (1991), "International Migration in Nepal: Towards an Analytical Framework", *Journal of Center for Nepal and Asian Studies*, vol. 18, (no. 1), Jan. 1991, pp. 83-102.

Weiner, M. (1995), *The Global Migration Crisis: Challenges to States and to Human Rights*, HarperCollins College Publishers, New York.

World Migration Report 2010-The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change, International Organisation for Migration (IOM).



Course Title: **Comparative Politics***
Course Code: **MIRD.525**
Total Credit Hours: **3**
Total Teaching Hours: **48**
Semester: **Fourth**

Introduction

This course compares political system, political conditions, political process and political institutions that are at work within the international system in a really complex and intricate way. This course precisely compares different models, used by different social groups for managing their group lives. State, governmental structures, electoral behavior, sub-systems of the larger international system are some of the models for comparison. The course takes up broad questions concerning mainstream political behavior of man such as culture, nationalism, migration and economic transition and makes an attempt to examine how these strands of political behavior have operated in international arenas.

Objectives

1. To introduce the students to the area of comparative politics.
2. To make the students able to understand comprehend and analyze various aspects and dimension of the comparative politics.
3. To assist students in comparing the political system, social movements, government structures
4. To make students aware of the theoretical approaches to the study of comparative politics
5. To familiarize students with constitutionalism and democratization in developing countries

Course Content

Unit 1: Introduction

4 hours

- Comparative Politics: meaning, nature, scope and importance.
- Historical Institutionalism, Rational Choice and New Institutionalism.
- Approaches to the study of comparative politics: Traditional, Behavioral, Post-Behavioral, and General Systems.

Unit 2: Comparative Political Processes and Institutions:

10 hours

- Constitutions and Constitutionalism.
- Comparing democratic regimes: Presidential and Parliamentary models.
- Institutions of democratic governance: legislature, executive, judiciary.
- Political parties, party systems and electoral processes.
- Political culture and political development

Unit 3: Challenges of Accommodating Diversity and Government Structures

8 hours

- Federalism and Devolution of power



- Legislature
- Political executive
- Judiciary
- Bureaucracy, military and police.

Unit 4: Comparative Politics of Developing Societies

10 hours

- Developing societies: An introduction.
- Democratization in developing countries: Issues and problems
- Social movements in developing countries
- Modernization and the problems of the Agrarian sector.
- Industrialization and the issues of development.

Unit 5: Governments of United Kingdom

4 hours

Unit 6: Governments of The United States of America (USA)

4 hours

Unit 7: Governments of Japan

4 hours

Unit 8: Governments of China

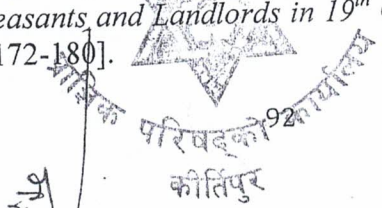
4 hours

Required Readings

- Dickovick, Tyler J. and Jonathan Eastwood, eds. 2017. *Comparative Politics: Classic and Contemporary Readings*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press. [CP]
- Green, December and Laura Luehrman. 2017. *Comparative Politics of the Global South: Linking Concepts and Cases*. Fourth Edition. Lynne Rienner Publishers.[CPGS]
- Hague, Rod and Martin Harrop. 2004. *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. [CGP]

Book Chapters

- Baral, L.S. 2012 [1971]. Nepal Apprenticeship in Democracy 1951-1960. In *Autocratic Monarchy: Politics in Panchayat Nepal*. Pratyoush Onta and Lokranjan Parajuli, eds., pp. 91-122. Kathmandu: Martin Chautari.
- Brown, T. Louise. 2010 [1996]. *The Challenge to Democracy in Nepal: A Political History*. New Delhi: Rutledge. [Chapter Seven, pp. 167-210].
- Fujikura, Tatsuro. 2013. *Discourses of Awareness. In Discourses of Awareness: Development, Social Movements and the Practices of Freedom in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Martin Chautari [Chapter 2, pp. 41-84].
- Mahoney, James and Celso Villeges. 2007. Historical Enquiry and Comparative Politics. In *Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*. Carles Boix and Susan Stokes, eds., pp. 73-89. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Panday, Devendraj. Ten Years After. In *Nepal's Failed Development: Reflections on the Mission and the Maladies*. Kathmandu: Nepal South Asia Centre [Chapter 8, pp. 411-459].
- Regmi, Mahesh C. 1999 [1978]. Thatched Huts and Stucco Palaces. In *Thatched Huts and Stucco Palaces: Peasants and Landlords in 19th Century Nepal*. Delhi: Adroit Publishers [Chapter Ten, pp. 172-180].



Tilly, Charles. 1992. City and State in World History. In *Coercion, Capital and European State, A.D. 990-1992*, [Chapter 1, pp. 1-37].

Journal Articles

- Blinder, Alan. 2006. Off shoring: The Next Industrial Revolution. *Foreign Affairs* 85(2): 113-128.
- Collier, David and Steven Levitsky. 1997. Democracy with Adjectives: Conceptual Innovation in Comparative Research. *World Politics* 49(3): 430-451.
- Des Chene, Mary. 1996. In the Name of Bikas. *Studies in Nepali History and Society* 1(2): 259-270.
- Des Chene, Mary. 2007. Is Nepal in South Asia? The Condition of Non-Post coloniality. *Studies in Nepali History and Society* 12(2): 207-223.
- Friedman, Milton. 1989. Using the Market for Social Development. *Cato Journal* 8(3): 567-579.
- Goldstone, Jack A. 2001. Towards a Fourth Generation of Revolutionary Theory. *Annual Review of Political Science* 4: 139-187.
- Hardin, Garrett. 1968. Tragedy of the Commons. *Science* 162 (3859): 1243-1248.
- Htun, Mala. 2004. Is Gender Like Ethnicity? The Political Representations of Identity Groups. *Perspectives on Politics* 2(3): 439-458.
- Jackson, Robert and Carl Rosberg. 1984. Personal Rule: Theory and Practice in Africa. *Comparative Politics* 16(4): 421-442.
- Kuran, Timur. 1991. Now out of Never: The Elements of Surprise in the East European Revolution of 1989. *World Politics* 44(1): 7-48.
- Lizphart, Arend. 2004. Constitutional Design for Divided Society. *Journal of Democracy* 15(2): 96-109.
- Lipset, Seymour Martin. 1959. Some Social Requisites of Democracy: Economic Development and Political Legitimacy. *American Political Science Review* 53 (1): 69-105.
- Mainwaring, Scott and Mathew Soberg Shugart. 1997. Juan Linz, Presidentialism, and Democracy: A Critical Appraisal. *Comparative Politics* 29(4): 449-471.
- Naim, Moises. 2003. The Five Wars of Globalization. *Foreign Policy* (January/February): 29-37.
- Schmitter, Philippe C and Terry Lynn Karl. 1991. What Democracy is... and Is Not. *Journal of Democracy* 2(3): 75-88.



Course Title: **Thesis**
Course Code: **MIRD.526**
Total Credit Hours: **6**
Semester: **Fourth**
Length of Thesis: **20000-30000 Words**

Since research is the core component of this program, every students are requires to submit a thesis at the end of semester. Having completed their course program, students subsequently submit their MA thesis. In fact, thesis writing starts with the beginning of third semester, during which students are required to submit their research proposal. The MA thesis should be and original piece of thesis is expected to be an original piece of thesis is expected to be an important scholastic contribution to the academia. The department believes on zero tolerance on any kind of plagiarism and if found, will result in failing grade. At the beginning, in the middle, and towards the end of the writing period, students attend a thesis seminar in the form of a series of workshops in order to discuss with the instructors and their fellow students, most notably with respect to research design and methodology. Thesis supervisor are invited to participate in the discussion of their supervisees' projects.

Students should submit the final draft of their thesis no later than three months after completion of fourth semester course work.

