

MA 1st Semester CAPS syllabus
Conflict Studies: Issues and Dynamics

CAPS 5II

Credit Hours: 3

Objectives: The objective of the course is to provide students with the theoretical understanding of conflict studies. Furthermore, the subject intends to shed light on conflict as an academic discipline and its relation with other academic discipline. The curriculum prepares student with the early warning mechanism as well as analysis of conflict.

Unit I: Understanding Conflict (14 hrs)

Development of Conflict and Peace as an Academic Discipline

Concept and Nature of Conflict

Basic Terminology used in Conflict

Conflict Theories

Types of Conflict

Stages of Conflict

Causes of Conflict

Global Conflict Trends Analysis

Conflict Mapping

Unit II: Theoretical Concept of Conflict Analysis (6 hrs)

Conflict Dynamics

Basic Need Approach

Rational Calculation Approach

Triple R, Triple M Approach

Unit III: Theoretical Concept on Different School (6 hrs)

The Conflict Management School

The Conflict Resolution School

The Conflict Complementary School

The Conflict Transformation School

Unit IV: Case Study (14 hrs)

Principal of War

World War I and World War II

Cold War

Civil War

Readings:

Ackermann, Alice (2003). The Idea and Practice of Conflict Prevention, Journal of Peace Research, vol. 40, no. 3, 2003, pp. 339–347.

Alex Austin, Artina Fischer, Norbert Ropers (Eds.) Transforming Ethnopolitical Conflict: The Berghof Handbook, German, 2004.

Ananda, V. K (1981), Insurgency and Counter Insurgency: A Study of Modern Guerilla Warfare. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

Ballentine, Karen and Sherman, Jake (ed), The Political Economy of Armed Conflict, Viva Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2005

Barash, P.David, Webel P. Charles: Peace and Conflict Studies, Thousand Oaks, California 91320, Sage Publications, Inc, 2002.

Barots otomar J. and Wehr paul (2002), Using Conflict Theory, United Kingdom: Cambridge University press.

Copley, Antony (1999). Religion in Conflict, Ideology, cultural contact in late colonial India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Crocker, Hampson, Aall (Eds.) Leashing the Dogs of war, United States Institute of Peace Press, Washington DC, 2007.

DEID Policy Paper (2006). Preventing Violent Conflict, London: DFID.
 Haque, Mahfuzula (1997). Ethnic Insurgency and National Integration (A Study of selected Ethnic Problems in South Asia), New Delhi: Lancers Books Publishers.
 Harbom L. (eds.) (2005) States in Armed Conflict 2005, Research Report 34, Uppsala Department of Peace & Conflict Research, Uppsala University.

Jentleson and Davis (1996) Preventive Diplomacy and Ethnic Conflict: Possible, Difficult, Necessary, IGCC Policy Paper # 27
 Reychler, Luc (2003) - Proactive Conflict Prevention Impact Assessment? ed. (1)

Lederach John P. (2003s), A Handbook of Conflict Transformation, Good Books.
 Marwah, V 997). Uncivil Wars: Pathology of Terrorism in India, New Delhi: Hapers Collins Publishers.
 Naraghi, Anderlini and Nyheim, David (1999) Preventing Future Wars: State of the Art Conflict Early Warning Systems, Conflict Trends.
 Sharma, S. C. (2000). Insurgency or Ethnic Conflict, New Delhi: Deepak Chopara, Magnum Business Associates.
 Wallensteen, Peter (2002), Understanding Conflict Resolution, London: Sage Publication
 Wimmer Andreas, (2002). Nationalist Exclusion and Ethnic Conflict, United Kingdom:Cambridge University press.
 Report of the Secretary-General (1992). An Agenda for Peace Preventive diplomacy peacemaking and peace-keeping, adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992.

Nepalese Society and Culture

CAPS 512

Credit Hours: 3

Objectives: This subject aims at providing students insights from anthropology, sociology and other related disciplines. This course focuses on the fundamental social, cultural and political processes and institutions related to the organization, order and conflict and peace in Nepalese society.

Unit I: Anthropology of Conflict and Peace (4 hrs)

Anthropology of war

Anthropology of peace

Unit II: Nepalese Society and Culture (16 hrs)

Defining and Describing Society and Culture

Evolution of Nepalese Society and Culture Characteristics of Culture and Society

Structure of Nepalese Society

Theories of Social and Culture Change: Amalgamation, Assimilation, Acculturation

Sanskritization, Modernization, Westernization, Globalization, Multiculturalism

and Cultural Pluralism

Theoretical Foundation; Evolutionism, Diffusions, Functionalism, Structural-

Functionalism, Globalization

Unit III: Inequality and Stratification in Society (12 hrs)

Concepts of stratification and inequality

Race, caste, class, ethnicity, gender, religion, language, region Dimensions of stratification and inequality: wealth, power and prestige

Unit IV: Non-State Actors in Conflict and Peace (4 hrs)

NGOS, INGOs and Civil Society and activism

Unit V: Society and Culture of Nepal (12 hrs)

Himalayan society and culture

Ecology, economy, environment, society, culture and religion

Hill society and culture

Ecology, economy, environment, society, culture and religion

Terai society and culture

Ecology, economy, environment, society, culture and religion

Society and culture of Karnali region

Ecology, economy, environment, society, culture and religion

Readings:

Abraham, M. Francis. 1992. *Modern Sociological Theory*. London: Oxford University Press. Aditya, Ananda., Bishnu raj Upreti and Poorna Kanta Adhikary, eds. 2006. *Countries in Conflict and Processing of Peace: Lessons for Nepal*. Kathmandu: Friends for Peace. Ahmed, F. 1998. *Ethnicity in Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press. Barth, F., Ed. 1969. *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget. Berkes, F., Ed. 1989. *Common Property Resources: Ecology and Community-Based Sustainable Development*. London: Belhaven Press.

Berremen, Gerald, D. 1981. *Social Inequality: Comparative Perspectives*. Academic Press. Bhattachan, Krishna Bahadur et al. 2001. *NGO, Civil Society and Governance in Nepal: A Critical Examination of their Roles and Responsibilities*. Kathmandu: Tribhuvan University.

Bidwai, P., H. Mukhiya, & A. Vanaik, Eds. 1996. *Religion, Religiosity and Communalism*. New Delhi: Mandahar Publishers and Distributors.

Bista, D. B. 2001. *Fatalism and Development Nepal's Struggle for Modernization*. Patna: Orient Longman.

Blackie, P. et al. 1983. *Nepal In Crisis: Growth and Stagnation at the Periphery*. Delhi: Oxford University Press..

Caplan, A. P. 1972. *Priest and Cobblers*. London: Intertext Books.

Caplan, L. 1970. *Land and Social Change in East Nepal: A Study of Hindu-Tribal Relations*. London: Routledge and Kegal Paul.

Chatterji, R., Ed. *Religion Politics and Communalism: The South Asian Experience*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.

Cohen, S. 1979. *Percy. Modern Social Theory*. London: Heinemann.

Copley, Antony. 1999. *Religions in Conflict*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Deshan, Mary and Pratyoush Onta, eds. 2004. *Nepalko Sandarvama Samajshastriya Chintan*. Kathmandu: Social Science Baha.

Despres, L. A., Ed. 1975. *Ethnicity and Resource Competition in Plural Societies*. Mouton Publishers.

Eriksen, T. H. 1993. *Ethnicity and Nationalism: Anthropological Perspectives*. London: Pluto Press.

Fisher, James. 1986. *Trans-Himalayan Traders: Economy, Society and Culture in Northwest Nepal*. Berkeley. University of California Press.

Fisher, W. F. 2001. *Fluid Boundaries Farming Forming and Transforming Identity in Nepal*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Fürer-Haimendorf, C. 1975. *Himalayan Traders*. London: John Murray Publishers Ltd. Glazer, Nathan and Daniel P. Moynihan, eds. 1975. *Ethnicity: Theory and Experience*. Harvard University Press.

Guneratne, A. 2002. *Many Tongues, One People: The Making of Tharu Identity in Nepal*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Gupta, D., ed. 1992. *Social Stratification*. Oxford University Press.

Gurung, Harka B. 1980. *Vignettes of Nepal*. Nepal: Sajha Prakashan.

IIDS. 2006. Nepal Conflict Resolution and Sustainable Peace: Decentralization and Regional Development. Volume One. Nepal: Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IDS)

Kagarlitsky, Boris. Translated by Renfrey Clarke. 1999. *New Realism, New Barbarism Socialist Theory in the Era of Globalization*. London: Pluto Press.

Kunwar, Ramesh Raj. 1996. *Ethnicity in South Asia*. Kathmandu.

Kunwar, Ramesh Raj, 1999, *Himalayan Heritage: A Study of Society, Culture and Religion*, Kathmandu.

Kunwar, Ramesh Raj, 1989, *Fire of Himal: An Anthropological Study of the Sherpas of Nepal Himalayan Region*, Jaipur: Nirala Publications.

Maligan, N. Frank., ed. 1997. *Sociobiology: The Nature-Nurture Debate*. In *International Encyclopedia of Sociology*.

Malinowski, B. 1958. *The Dynamics of Cultural Change*. Yale University Press.

Merton, R.K. 1968. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New Delhi: APC.

Otterbein, Keith F., 1997, "The Anthropology of War" in John J. Honigmann (ed.) *Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, pp. 923-958.

Porta. Dona Della and Mario Diani. 2004. *Social Movements: An Introduction*. Blackwell Publishing.

Regmi, Rishikeshab, *Dimensions of Nepalese Society and Culture*, Kathmandu: SANN Publications.

Ruggiero, Vincenzo., and Nicola Montagna, eds., 2008. *Social Movements: A Reader* England: Routledge.

Shah, Saubhagya. 2002. *From Civil Society to Evil State?* In *State of Nepal*. Dixit and

Shastri, eds. Kathmandu: Himal Books.

Sharma, Prayag Raj. 1977. *Caste, Social Mobility and Sanskritization: A Study of Nepal's Old Legal Code*. Kailash 5(4).

Vijapur, Abdulrahim, Ajay Kuamr Singh and Kumar Suresh. 1997. *Pluralism Minorities, National Integration Problems and Prospects*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers. Wignaraja, Ponna, ed. 1993. *New Social Movements in the South: Empowering the People*. Zed Books.

National Security

CAPS 513

Credit Hours: 3

Objectives: This course is intended to provide comprehensive concept and theories on National Security. This course is also aims to enable students to understand different dimensions of National Security as well as to impart knowledge to students on armed conflict and emerging security challenges in the context of regional and global level. This paper will formalize the students in the understanding and application of knowledge in the field of Nepalese national security and its various aspects.

Unit I: Introduction (6 hrs)

Formation of State, Nation and Nation State

Concept of Sovereignty

Concept and Definition of National Security d) National Interest

National Power

Collective security and balance of Power

Unit II: Dimension of National Security (8 hrs)

Geopolitics

The Changing Dimensions of National Security (Newly Emerging Threats)

The Economic Dimension

he Socio-Political Dimension

The Ecological Dimension iv. Cultural Dimension

Unit III: Civil Military Relation (6 hrs)

Civil Supremacy

Legitimacy

Separation of Power

Transparency

Accountability

Mechanism for Control

National Security Council

Rule of Law

Statutory Mechanism

General constitutional guidelines and rules governing the military

Nepalese experience

Unit IV: Role and Relation among Security Agencies (6 hrs)

The concepts of Security Agencies and their Responsibilities

Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and National Investigation Department.

The Role of Security Agencies to Enhance National Security

Relationship among the Security Agencies

Unit V: Challenges to National Security (6 hrs)

Arms Proliferation and Arms Trade

Terrorism

Armed Conflict and Insurgency

Maoist Insurgency: Nepal

Ethnic Conflict: Sri Lanka

Separatism: North-East India

Unit VI: Security in Post Conflict Context (6 hrs)

Security to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Disarmament demobilization and re-integration (DDR)

Security Sector Reforms (SSR)

Victims of Armed Conflict

Unit VII: Nepal's National Security (10 hrs)

The Notion of National Security in the context of Nepal

Formulation of National Security Policy of Nepal

Geo-strategic Factors

Challenges to Nepal's National Security

Enhancements and Protection of National Security

The Role of International law

Readings:

Adhikari, A. P. (2009). Nepal's National Interest. Kathmandu: Sangam Institute. Banerjee, Dipankar. (2000). South Asia at Gun point: Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation. Colombo: Regional Centre for Strategic Studies.

Baral, L.R. (Ed.). (2006). Non-Traditional Security: State, Society and Democracy in South Asia. New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

Chalise, V. (2003). Conflict Terrorism and Mass Media. Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications.

Banerjee, D. (ed.). (2000). South Asia at Gun Point: Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation. Colombo: Regional Centre for Strategic Studies.

- Basnet, P.S. (2004). *New Paradigm in Global Security: Civil-Military Relations in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications.
- Gandhi, N. (2010). *National Security: Emerging Dimensions and Threats*. New Delhi: Pentagon Press.
- Jindal, N. (2002). *Changing Dimensions of National Security*. New Delhi: Indian Council of World Affairs.
- Khanal, P. R. (2009). *National Security of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Sangam Institute.
- Koithara, V. (2004). *Crafting Peace in Kashmir through Realities*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Larsen, J. A. (ed). (2005). *Arms Control: Cooperative Security in Changing Environment*. New Delhi: Viva Books Pvt. Ltd.
- Lawoti, M. (2005). *Towards a Democratic Nepal: Inclusive Political Institutions for a Multicultural Society*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Romm, J. J. (1999). *Defining National Security*. New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press,
- Reddy, L. R. (2002). *The Worst of Terrorism*. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.
- Shrestha, C. B. (2004). (2004). *Nepal: Coping with Maoist Insurgency, Conflict Analysis and Resolution*. Kathmandu: Chetana Lokshum.
- Singh, P. (2004). *New Paradigm in Global Security, Civil Military Relation in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications.
- Thapa, D. (ed). (2003). *Understanding the Maoist Movement of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Martin Chautari.
- Wagle, R. B. (2010). *Emerging Security Challenges Of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Nepal Institute for Policy Studies (NIPS), Nepal.
- Williams, M.J. (2004). *The Wars within: Peoples and State in Conflict*. New Delhi: Manas Publication.
- Wolfsfeld, G. (2001). *The News Media and Peace Processes: The Middle East and Northern Ireland*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Institute of Peace.

Conflict Resolution Method

CAPS 514

Credit Hours: 3

Objectives: This course aims to enable student to understand different technique to conflict resolution so that student will have strong foundation on conflict resolution skills and processes like conflict analysis, mediation, negotiation, facilitation, communication and dialogue. This course focuses on practical and experimental learning through exercise in different case study.

Unit I: Mediation (8 hrs)

Introduction and Definitions
 Historical Background of Mediation
 Theoretical Framework of Mediation
 Process of Mediation
 Mediation Skills Through Practice

Unit II: Negotiation (8 hrs)

Introduction and Definitions
 Theoretical Framework of Negotiation
 Stage and Methods of Negotiation
 Negotiation Skills Through Practice

Unit III: Facilitation (8 hrs)

Introduction and Definitions
 Theories and Models of Facilitation

Model and Skills of Facilitation
Preparation and Process
Facilitation Skill through Practice

Unit IV: Diplomacy (8 hrs)

Introduction and Basic Concept of Diplomacy
Origin of Modern Diplomacy
Function of Diplomacy
Multi Tracy Approach
Role of Diplomacy as a Conflict Resolution

Unit V: Adjudication, Arbitration and Humanitarian Intervention (8 hrs)

Introduction of Adjudication and Arbitration
Definition and Practice of Adjudication and Arbitration
Differences between Arbitration and Adjudication
Concept of Humanitarian Intervention
Practice of Humanitarian Intervention

Unit VI: Conflict Resolution Practice in Nepal (8 hrs)

Peace Process of Nepal
Indigenous and Traditional Mechanism
Community Mediation

Readings:

Aryal, D., Subedi, R. P., & Thapa, S. (2010). Diplomatic Dealing. Kathmandu: Apex Educational Academy.
B.Rosenberg, M. (2003). Nonviolent Communication: A Language of Life. USA: A Puddledancer Prss Book.
Burrowes, R. J. (1996). The Startegy of Nonviolent Defense: Gandhan Approach. New York: State University of New York Press.
Bush, R. A., & Folger, J. P. (1994). The Promise of Mediation. San Francisco: Jossey Bass Publishers.
Colletta, N. J., & Cullen, M. L. (2000). Violent Conflict and The Transformation of Social Capital. Washington D.C: The World Bank.
Holsopple, M., Krall, R., & Pittman, S. (2004). Building Peace: Overcomming Violence in Communities. Swutezrkabd: WCC Publication.
Katari, P. (2007). Conflict Resolution. Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd. Kaur, B. (2006). Teaching of Peace and Conflict Resolution. India: New Elegant Printers. Khanna, D., & Kueck, G (2003). conflict Resolution, Human Right and Deomcracy. Delhi: Shipra Publication.
Ramsbotham, O. T. (2005). Contemporary Conflict Resolution. UK: Polity Press. Rupsinghe, K. (1995). Conflict Transformation. London: Palgrave.
Sharma, J. N. (2008). Satyagraha: Gandhi's Approach to Conflict Resolution. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
Three, V. (2006). Nepal Conflict Resolution and Sustainable Peace. Kathmandu: Newkarmacharya Press.
Veerabhadrapa, R. (2007). Teaching of peace and Conflict Resolution. New Delhi: Lotus Press.
Wallensteen, P. (2007). Understanding Conflict Resolution. London: SAGE.

Research Methodology

CAPS 515

Credit Hours: 3

Course Description

The course is designed as a preliminary introduction to Research Methodology. As m research, both its art and science. The art of drawing plans, employing correct methods and important discipline it is studied to know the procedures and principles of social science collecting and analyzing data are carefully understood for the purpose of getting the right needed to understand the research design and research process in order to create the "scientific" answer to the research question. Research Methodology will provide the correct perspectives taught to develop theoretical and practical knowledge of the observed universe. This course knowledge required for validity and reliability of "facts". Simple methods of research are is a practical exercise in what research is and how it is done. It is an elementary exercise in Research Methodology.

Objectives:

To familiarize with key concepts regarding the definition of science, scientific thinking and the method of science;

To understand the mechanics and artistry of social science research;

To develop an independent thinking in research; and

Lastly, to prepare a research proposal for a mini research project and write a research report based on field work and analysis.

Unit 1: Introduction (4 hrs)

What is Research? The need for Research, Doing Research, Concept Mapping, Types of Research: Qualitative & Quantitative, Methodology as Art and Science, Scientific Research, Ethics of Research, and Significance of Research Methodology.

Unit II: Concepts, Variables and Research Process (6 hrs)

Concepts, Conceptual Definitions, and Operational Definitions Alienation as a Concept, Theory and Models, Variables: Dependent and Independent and Control, Continuous and Discrete Variables, Moderating and Intervening Variables, Research Process and Its Various Stages. Unit III: Selection of Topic, Research Problem and Hypothesis and Theory (4 hrs) Identify a topic, Formulate question(s) for research. Statement of the Research Problem, Hypothesis, and Theory in Social Science Research

Unit IV: Writing Research Proposal (4 hrs)

Why Write a Research Proposal? Format, Practical Exercise in writing a Research Proposal on a Selected Topic

Unit V: Literature Review and Bibliography (6 hrs)

Reasons for Literature Review, Conducting a Literature Review, Format and Practical Exercise in Annotated Bibliography, and Literature Review on a Selected Topic of Research

Unit VI: Research Design and Methodology (5 hrs)

An overview of independent and dependent variables; Types of measurements (nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio, etc), Experimental and Non-experimental Research, Types of research design: historical research, descriptive research, field study research, co relational research, action research, case study research, etc. Methodology to test the hypothesis: few elements will be discussed such as research question and hypothesis, the sample, testing the hypothesis, types of data to be analyzed, pilot study, explorative study, etc

Unit VII: Survey Research and Sampling (5 hrs)

Significance of Survey Research; Types of Survey; Constructing a Questionnaire; Question Format, Avoiding Biases Class Exercise on Opinion Survey; and What is Sampling and Various Types of Sampling.

Unit VIII: Sources of Data, Data Collection and Analysis (6 hrs)

Source of Data; Validity and Reliability; Field Work; Primary and Secondary Data; Data Processing; and Data Analysis

Unit IX: Research Report and Presentations (8 hrs)

The Mini Research Project is designed to engage students in original research, working in close contact with the Instructor, and to produce a research report (APA format preferable). The topic for research will be individually chosen by the students from the list of topics provided and approved by the Instructor. The components of the research project will include the following: 1. Writing a research proposal with a hypothesis; 2. Reviewing literature and preparing annotated bibliography; 3. Identifying source materials; 4. Conducting field research; 5. Analyzing and reporting; 6. Presenting findings in power points. Upon completion of the course students will have the research tools necessary to design and carry out independent research. Guidelines for writing Research Report will be provided by the Instructor upon Faculty approval.

Readings:

Bell, Judith. *Doing Your Research Project*, Philadelphia: Open University Press, 1992.

Bryman, Alan. *Social Research Methods*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Cryer, Pat. *The Research Student's Guide to Success*, New Delhi: Viva Books Pvt. Ltd, 1999.

Ghosh, B. N. *A Dictionary of Research Methods*, New Delhi: Arnold Heinemann, 1986.

Gupta, Santosh. *Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Co, 2003.

Johnson, Janet Buttolph and Richard A. Joslyn. *Political Science Research Methods*, (2nd printing), New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, 1989.

Levin, Jack and James Alan Fox. *Elementary Statistics in Social Research*, (7th ed.), New York: Longman, 1997.

Moore, David S. *Statistics, Concepts and Controversies*, New York: W. H. Freeman & Company, 1991.

Nachmias, David, Chava Nachmias. *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*, (3rd ed.) New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987.

Pandey, Sushil R. "Methodology in Social Science Research," in NCCS Occasional Paper II, Nepal Centre for Contemporary Studies, Kathmandu: NCCS, March 2001.

"Concept and Theory: Methodological Perspectives," in NCCS Occasional Paper I, Nepal Centre for Contemporary Studies, Kathmandu: NCCS, April, 2005. Raj, Hansa. *Theory and Practice in Social Research*, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1979. Turabian, Kate, L. *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Thesis, and Dissertations*, Chicago: the University Chicago Press, 1996.

Wolff, Howard K. and Prem R. Pant. *A Handbook for Social Science Research and Thesis Writing*, Kathmandu, 2003.