

Mid-western University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

School of Contemporary Studies

Surkhet, Nepal



Master's Degree in
International Relations and Diplomacy

Course of Study

Background

The Master of Arts (M.A) at Mid-Western University in International Relations and Diplomacy is a 2-year (4 Semester, 120 Credit) program that combines graduate level seminars with extensive research at the end of each semester. First, second and third semester will carry 28 credits for each semester out of which 3 credits are separated for seminar. In the fourth semester thesis writing is compulsory. 16 credit hours are allocated for thesis writing.

Admission Eligibility

To be admitted to the Master's Program in International Relations and Diplomacy, a student must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited academic institution subject to minimum entrance requirements prescribed by the University.

Duration of the course

The duration of the course will be two full years containing four semesters.

Medium of Instruction

Medium of Instruction will be English.

M.A. International Relations and Diplomacy Course Structure

Total 120 Credits

First Semester (28 Credit)

Code No	Subject	Full Marks	Teaching Hrs.
IR 5.1.1	Introduction to International Relations	50	75
IR 5.1.2	International Relation in Action	50	75
IR 5.1.3	Foreign Policy and Diplomacy	50	75
IR 5.1.4	International Organization	50	75
IR 5.1.5	International Humanitarian Law	50	75
Research Seminar I (3 Credits, Mandatory)			

Second Semester (28 Credit)

Code No	Subject	Full Marks	Teaching Hrs.
IR 521	International Migration	50	75
IR 522	Research Methodology	50	75

IR 523	Regional Study: South Asia	50	75
IR 524	Security of Small State	50	75
IR 525	Global Conflict and globalization	50	75

Research Seminar II (**3 credits Mandatory**)

Third Semester (28 Credits)

Code No	Subject	Full Marks	Teaching Hrs.
IR 531	Nepal's Foreign Policy	50	75
IR 532	International and Diplomatic Law	50	75
IR 533	Administration and Management of Foreign Ministry	50	75
IR 534	International Security	50	75
IR 535	Regional Study: Western Hemisphere	50	75

Research Seminar III (**3 Credits, Mandatory**)

Fourth Semester (36 Credit)

Code No	Subject	Full Marks	Teaching Hrs.
IR 541	International Political Economy	50	75
IR 542	Regional Study: Europe	50	75
IR 543	Regional Study: South East Asia	50	75
IR 544	Arms Control and Disarmament	50	75
IR 545	Thesis Writing (16 Credits)	100	150

Optional Paper in Fourth Semester

Code No	Subject	Full Marks	Teaching Hrs.
IR 543-1	Cultural and Economic Diplomacy	50	75
IR 544-2	The Study of Subaltern in International Relations	50	75

IR511.Introduction to International Relations

Credit Hrs.

5

Full Marks 50

Course Description

This course is designed to introduce the Masters Students to the theory and practice of International Relations. This course has two broad purposes. First, the course explores the most recent theoretical developments in the International Relations literature like the post-modernism and the feminist theory. In the second place the present course also tries to introduce the concept of national power and the national interest which are considered as the foundation of the International Relations studies.

Objective of the Course

The objective of this course is to give an in-depth knowledge of the theoretical base of International Relations to the students and to provide an understanding of power and national interest of the nation states to them.

Unit I	Introduction to International Relations	15 Hrs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meaning and Scope of International Relations- International Relations as a field of study- International Relations vs. International Politics- Actors of International Relations (State and Non-state Actors)- Level of analysis in International Relations (Global level, Inter-state level, Domestic level and Individual levels)	
Unit II	Theories of International Relations	10 Hrs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Realist Theory (Classical and Structural Realism)- Liberal Theory (Core ideas in liberal thinking on International Relations)- Contemporary mainstream theories: Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism- The neo-neo debate	
Unit III	Marxist Theory of International Relations	15 Hrs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The essential elements of Marxist theories of world politics- World-system theory- Gramscianism- Critical theory- New Marxism	
Unit IV	Alternative Theories to International Relations	15 Hrs.

- Historical Sociology
- Normative theory
- Feminist theory
- Post-modernism
- Post-colonialism

Unit V Concept of Power

10 Hrs.

- Meaning and nature of power
- Influence, Authority and Capability of National Power
- Methods of Exercising Power in International Relations
- Elements of National Power and Limitations

Unit VI National Interest

10 Hrs.

- Meaning and Nature of National Interest
- Function and Purpose of National Interest
- Types of National Interest

Suggested Readings:

Goldstein, Joshua S., *International Relations* (Indian Edition), New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2005

Baylis, John & Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005

Malhotra, Vinay Kumar, *International Relations*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., 2003

Clark, I., *Globalization and International Relations Theory*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999

Baldwin, D. (ed.), *Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism: The Contemporary Debate*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1993

Bauman, Z., *Globalization: The Human Consequences*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1998

Brown, C., *International Relations Theory: New Normative Approaches*, Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1992

George, J., *Discourses of Global Politics: A Critical Introduction to International Relations*, Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner, 1994

Berchill, S., A. Linklater, (et al.), *Theories of International Relations*, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1996

IR512.International Relations in Action

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description

The course is designed to introduce the Masters Students to the history and contemporary issues of international relations along with political and military relations among the states and the issues that dominate the international interactions. Beside this the international political economy and communication system developed since the latter half of the last century will also be the focus of this course.

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint students with the development of International Relation as a separate discipline of study.
- To provide an understanding of how the international system operates and what impact did it have from the historical experience.
- To give them an understanding of the most important issues that are often discussed in the international forum and have deepening effect in the international security.
- To provide them the knowledge about international market and the communication system developed in the recent years.

Unit I	Evolution of International Relations	15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ancient Greece and Renaissance Italy- European International Society- The Origin of the First World War- Peacekeeping 1919, the Versailles Settlement- World War II and its Settlement	
Unit II	History of International Relations, 1945 – 1990	15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Unsettled disputes of the World War II- End of the Empires- The Beginning of Cold War and its Impact in International Relations- Alignment, Counter-alignment and Non-alignment During the Cold War Period- The End of Cold War and the beginning of a new World Order	
Unit III	Major Issues in International Relations	15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Disarmament- Environmentalism	

- Terrorism
- Human Rights
- Weapons of Mass Destruction and Non-proliferation Treaties

Unit IV The International System 10

- Anarchy and sovereignty
- Balance of power
- Great powers, middle powers and small powers
- Power distribution
- hegemony

Unit V International Political Economy 10

- Introduction to Political Economy
- Globalization and Theories of Global Economy
- International Trade and International Financial Relations
- International Monetary Regime
- Globalization Discontent and Global Financial Crisis

Unit VI Causes and Consequences of the Communications and Internet Revolution 10

- Introduction and Historical Background
- Globalization, the Internet, and the World Wide Web Revolution
- Drivers that shape Globalization
- The Impact of Information Revolution on International Relations and institutions
- Security, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Consequences
- Governance and Information Revolution

Suggested Readings:

Hogan, M., (ed.) *The End of the Cold War: Its Meaning and Implications*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992

Goldstein, Joshua S., *International Relations* (Indian Edition), New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2005

Baylis, John & Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005

Crenshaw, M. (ed.), *Terrorism, Legitimacy and Power*, Middle Town, Conn.: Wesleyan University Press, 1983

Morgenthau, Hans J., *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace* (Indian Edition), Calcutta: Scientific Book Agency, 1973 (6th edn, New York: McGraw, 1985)

Palmer, Norman D. & Howard C. Perkins, *International Relations: The International Community in Transition* (Indian Edition), Calcutta: Scientific Book Agency, 1973

Waltz, Kenneth N., *Man, the State and War: A Theoretical Analysis*, Columbia: Columbia University Press, 2001

George, J., *Discourses of Global Politics: A Critical Introduction to International Relations*, Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner, 1994

Gaddis J., *The United States and the End of Cold War: Implications, reconsiderations, Provocation*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1992

Hobden, T., *International Relations and Historical Sociology: Breaking Down Boundaries*, London: Routledge, 1998

Keohane, R. & J. Nye, *Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition*, Boston: Little Brown, 1977

Krause, K. (ed.), *Culture and Security: Multilateral Arms Control and Security Building*, London: Frank Cass, 1999

Luard, E. (ed.), *Basic Text in International Relations*, London: Macmillan, 1992

IR513.Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description

Foreign policy and diplomacy are the major tools of a state in pursuing its relation with other states in international system. They reflect the states' commitment and goals as to how it intends to conduct its relations with others and what position does it hold in the world politics. The understanding of the concept and practices of foreign policy and diplomacy thus is very important to the students of International Relations. This course is designed to give a broad idea to the students in foreign policy and diplomacy.

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint the students with concept and growth of foreign policy and diplomacy along with major trends of international relations that has influenced the foreign policy making process of each state;
- To give general idea to the student how the foreign policies are formulated in the modern states;
- To provide an understanding of the determinants of foreign policy of each state;
- To make the students understand how diplomacy plays its role in pursuing foreign of a state; and
- To provide the basic knowledge about the foreign policy of some major countries of the world.

Unit I Conceptualization of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

15 hrs.

- Foreign Policy: Concept, Growth and Types (Policy of Neo-colonialism, Policy of Balance of Power, Policy of Alliances, Policy of Non-alignment, Policy of Peaceful Coexistence, Policy of Neutrality, Policy of Status Quo)
- Meaning of Diplomacy and its Objectives
- Diplomacy as an Art of Implementing Foreign Policy
- Growth of Diplomacy in the 20th century

Unit II Organization and Process of Foreign Policy Making

10 hrs.

- Role of Legislature
- Executive
- Bureaucratic Agencies
- Political Parties
- Interest/ Pressure Groups

- Public Opinion and Media

Unit III Determinants of Foreign Policy 15 hrs.

- Objective Determinants: Sovereignty and Integrity of the State, Interdependence of States, Promotion of National Interests, Internal and External Conditions
- Subjective Determinants: History, Geography, Population, Natural Resources, Economic Factors, Development, National and Military Capability, Ideology

Unit IV Diplomacy and Foreign Policy 10 hrs.

- The making and the Implementation of Foreign Policy
- Diplomacy as policy Instrument
- The Relationship between Diplomacy and Other Policy Instruments
- Diplomacy and Developing States
- Challenges to a State-based Diplomacy

Unit V Foreign Policy of Major Countries 25 hrs.

- Foreign Policy of USA
- Foreign Policy of China
- Foreign Policy of India
- Foreign Policy of Japan
- Foreign Policy of European Union

Suggested Readings:

- Barston, R.P., *Modern Diplomacy*, London: Longmans, 1998
- Berridge, G.R., *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*, Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1995
- Buzan, Barry, *The making of Foreign Policy: A Comparative Perspective*, Sussex: Wheatsheaf Books, 1987
- Craig, G.A. & G.I. Alexander, *Force and Statecraft: Diplomatic Problems of Our Time*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1983
- Goldstein, Joshua S., *International Relations* (Indian Edition), New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2005
- Luard, E. (ed.), *Basic Text in International Relations*, London: Macmillan, 1992
- Macridis, R.C., *Foreign Policy and World Politics*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1995
- McGraw, P. & C.W. Kegley (ed.), *Foreign Policy and the Modern World System*, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage, 1983
- Nicolson, Harold, *Diplomacy*, London: Oxford University Press, 1969
- Nicolson, Harold, *The Evolution of Diplomatic Method*, London: Constable, 1954
- Palmer, Norman D. & Howard C. Perkins, *International Relations: The International Community in Transition* (Indian Edition), Calcutta: Scientific Book Agency, 1973
- Rosenau, James N., *The Study of Foreign Policy*, New York: Nichols Publishing House Co., 1980

IR514.International Organization

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description

This course explores the institutional structures, political processes and impact of international organizations within the larger context of world politics. International Organizations play prominent role in resolving a wide range of global problems and are important elements in the current system of global governance. The course will cover the basic theoretical concepts as well as the major international issues that are to be tackled by the UN initiatives. Because of its scope and importance in the world politics, the activities and influence of the United Nations system is given special emphasis in the course.

Course Objectives:

- To delineate the historical antecedents and trends in the growth of International organizations;
- To discuss various theories related to international system and international organizations;
- To describe the structure and activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies;
- To analyze the functional areas of the United Nations; and
- To evaluate the past performances of the international organizations and dwell upon the future prospects of it in the international community.

Unit I Introduction 10 hrs.

- Introduction to the International System
- Evolution of International System
- Changing Pattern of the International System
- Regulatory bodies in the International System
- Theories of International System (Idealist and Realist Theories)

Unit II Development of International Organizations 15 hrs.

- Definition and types of International Organization
- Historical Trends (From the Treaty of Westphalia)
- The League of Nations
- The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

Unit III Functional Areas of the United Nations 15 hrs.

- Security (Peaceful Settlement of Dispute, Collective Security, Peace keeping and Disarmament efforts)
- Promotion of Human Rights
- Promotion of Economic Welfare
- Protection of Environment

- Promotion of Social Welfare

Unit IV Role and Function of Some Important International Actors 10 hrs.

- International Atomic Energy Agency
- United Nations High Commission for Refugee
- Human Right commission
- International Committee of Red Cross
- Amnesty International

Unit V Role and Function of INGOs as International Organizations 10 hrs.

- The World Bank
- The International Monetary Fund
- World Trade Organization
- Asian Development Bank

Unit V Challenges to the United Nations 15 hrs.

- Expansion of security council and the challenges ahead
- UN Peacekeeping operations in the twenty first century
- United Nation's Reform Movement, necessity and constraints
- Efforts of Perez de Cuellar and Boutros-Ghali to Accommodate the US Demand for Reform
- Kofi Annan and Reform Revolution of the UN

Suggested Readings:

Archer, Clive, *International Organization* (2nd ed.), London: Routledge, 1992

Benneth, A.L., *International Organizations: Principles and Issues* (3rd ed.), Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984

Boudreau, Thomas, *Sheathing the Sword: The U.N. Secretary General and the Prevention of International Conflict*, New York: Greenwood Press, 1991.

Chakraborty, Bimal, *The United Nations and the Third World: Shifting Paradigms*, New Dehli: Tata McGraw-Hill, 1996

Diehl, Paul F. (ed.), *The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Independent World* (2nd ed.), Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2001.

Evans, Gareth, *Cooperating for Peace: The Global Agenda for the '90s and Beyond*, New York: Allen And Unwin Publishers, 1993.

Malone, D. (Ed.), *The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century*, Boulder. Col: Lynne Rienner, 2004

Meyer, S.M., *The Dynamics of Nuclear Proliferation*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984

Narasimha, C.V., *The United Nations: An Inside Views*, New Delhi: Vikas, 1988

Saksena, K.P., *Reforming the United Nations*, New Delhi: Sage, 1992

Talukdar, Ghanashyam, *Role of the United Nations in World Politics*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications, 1993.

IR515.International Humanitarian Law

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

International relations in the modern world are guided more and more by the humanitarian laws. States, in the name of maintaining law and order, in their internal politics as well as in dealing with other nations have been violating the humanitarian laws as a result the heinous crimes such as crime against humanity and genocide are on rise every day. The students of International Relations, thus, should have a clear understanding of the International Humanitarian Laws so that it is easy for them to judge what is right and what is wrong in the policies adopted by the states of the world community. The course is designed to give that understanding to the students of International Relations in Master's degree.

Course Objectives:

- To develop skill in critical, logical and structured reasoning generally and within the context of International Humanitarian Law in particular;
- To understand conflict as a social phenomenon and its regulation from a legal perspective;
- To appreciate the interplay between legal and social values of the society; and
- To acquire the ability to follow, on one's own, contemporary events and discourses involving International Humanitarian Law.

Unit I	Concept, Philosophy, Development and Importance of Human Rights	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Concept, Scope and types of Human Rights- Evolution of human Rights- Universalism and Cultural Relativism Debates in Human Rights	
Unit II	Introduction to Major UN Human Rights Protection Instruments	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- UN Charter- UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, CATCERD- Rights of Minorities and Ethnic Groups- Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced People	
Unit III	International Human Rights Enforcement and Protection Mechanism	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- UN Charter and Treaty-based Mechanisms- Complaints, Petition, Communication and Reporting Procedures	
Unit IV	Regional Human Rights Protection Mechanisms	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	

- African Charter	
- American Convention on Human Rights	
- Developments in other Regions including South Asia	
Unit V International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and its Implementations	10
- Human Rights during Internal and International Armed Conflicts and Application of IHL	
- Case studies: Ruanda and Burundi/ Kosovo	
Unit VI Concept of Transitional Justice Mechanisms and Human rights Protection	10
- Truth and Reconciliation Mechanisms, Concept and Process	
- Nepal's peace process	
Unit VII Role of National Human Rights Institutions and NGOs in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	10
- Nepal Human Right Commission and other NGOs working in the field of human right protection	
Unit VIII Methods and Practices of Human Rights	5
- Monitoring, Investigation and Reporting	

Suggested Readings:

Cassese, Antonio, *International Criminal Law*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003

Dieter, Fleck (ed.), *The Handbook of Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflicts*, Oxford: Oxford University Press (2nd ed.), 2008

Falk, Richard, *Human Rights Horizons: The Pursuit of Justice in a Globalizing World*, New York: Routledge, 2000

Forsythe, David, *Human Rights in International Relations*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000

Green, Leslie C., *The Contemporary Law of Armed Conflict* (2nd ed.), Manchester University Press, 2000

May, Larry, *Crime Against Humanity: A Normative Account*, Cambridge University Press, 2005

Rogers, A.P.V., *Law of Battlefield* (2nd ed.), Manchester University Press, 2004

Nef, J., *Human Security and Mutual Vulnerability* (2nd ed.), Ottawa: IDRC, 1999

IR521.International Migration

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Due to the development in transport and communication and increasing effect of globalization, the world has turned into a global village. People no more are confined within a state boundary and their mobility have increased more than ever in this century. It has been a general phenomenon for anyone to move across their state boundary in search of opportunity for better life. But at the same time, the rules and regulations adopted by the states pertaining migration have caused restrictions to people's movements. The problems of migrant workers and the refugees have become a great concern in the international relations. Thus, this course intends to provide adequate knowledge to the students of International Relations about these problems.

Course Objectives:

- To provide an in-depth knowledge of the concept, types and causes of migration in the world;
- To give an understanding of the role of migration in international relations;
- To make the students familiar with the pattern of migration that has taken in the past and in the contemporary world;
- To make them familiar with international conventions, treaties and agreements regarding to migration at the regional and international level; and
- To familiarize them with the problems faced by the migrants as well as the refugees in the world today.

Unit I	Introduction of Migration	15
--------	---------------------------	----

- Concept and Definitions
- Types of Migration
- Causes of Migration
- Approaches to the study of Migration
- Role of Migration in International Relations

Unit II	Migration in the World	15
---------	------------------------	----

- Historical Pattern of Migration
- Contemporary Pattern of Migration
- South Asian Dimension of Migration
- Migration in the Larger Context of Industrial Relations

Unit III Migration and Security in the International System 15

- Humanitarian Aspects of Migration
- Refugees, Internally Displaced People and Migrants
- Regularization of Migration
- The Rights of the Migrants
- Rehabilitation of Migrants

Unit IV Legal Instruments for the Protection of Migrants 15

- International Conventions on Migration
- Regional and national initiatives on Migration
- Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and Migration
- International Organization for Migration

Unit V Problems of Migrant Workers 15

- Exploitation
- Economic Hardship
- Socio-cultural Problems with Adjustment
- Education and Health Problems
- Legal Status

Suggested Readings:

Brettell, Caroline & James Frank Hollifield (ed.), *Migration Theory: Talking Across Discipline*, New York: Routledge, 2000.

Castles, Stephen & Mark J. Miller, *The Age of Migration*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.

Challen, Paul, *Migration in the 21st Century: How Will Globalization and Climate change Affect Migration and Settlement?* New York: Crabtree Publishing company, 2010.

Cohen, Robin, *Global Diasporas: An Introduction*, London: UCL Press, 1997.

Keeley, Brian, *International Migration: The Human Face of globalization*, OECD Insights: OECD Publishing, 2009.

Khalid, Koser, *International Migration: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.

Lewis, G.J., *Human Migration: A Geographical Perspective*, London: Taylor & Francis, 1982.

Massey, Douglas S. & J. Edward Taylor, *Migration: Prospects and Policies in a Global Market*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004.

Moses, Jonathon Wayne, *International Migration: Globalization's Last Frontier*, Bangalore: Books For Change, 2006.

Sassen, Saskai, *The Mobility of Labor and Capital: A Study of International Investment and Labor Flow*, London: Cambridge University Press, 1988 (Reprint 1999).

Steiner, Niklaus, *International Migration and Citizenship of Today*, London: Routledge, 2009.

IR522.Research Methodology

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description

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

Course 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 I	INTRODUCTION	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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 & HYPOTHESIS, AND THEORY	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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	10

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

UNIT V LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY 5

- 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 10

- 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, correlational 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 10

- 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 5

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

UNIT IX RESEARCH REPORT AND PRESENTATIONS 10

- 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.

Suggested 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 and 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.

IR523.South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Regional organizations have become important ingredients of the international system. Integration of different states of the same region has developed their potential to participate in the world community more effectively and has helped them to mobilize their resources for the benefit of the whole region. The trend of regionalism is ever increasing in every parts of the world to cope up with the challenges brought by the interconnectedness of states in socio-cultural, economic and political sphere crossing their national boundaries. This course has been designed to provide an in-depth knowledge of SAARC as a region to the students of international relations.

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the concept of regionalism and its importance in the international system to the students;
- To acquaint the students about the origin, growth, objectives and problems of South Asia as a region;
- To familiarize the students with socio-cultural, economic and political conditions of the members of the SAARC;
- To explore the possibility of cooperation in different areas among the SAARC countries in the development of the whole region; and
- To acquaint to the students with achievements, challenges and prospects of SAARC as a region.

Unit I	Introduction	15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept of International System - Evolution of International System - Regionalism in the International System - Theories of Regionalism (Functionalism, Neo-functionalism, federalism, Communication) 	
Unit II	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Asia's Viability for Regional Cooperation - Origin and Growth of SAARC - Objectives and Principles of SAARC - Features of the SAARC Charter 	

- SAARC Summits	
- Problems of SAARC	
Unit III Political Profiles of the SAARC Countries (General Introduction)	15
- Afghanistan	
- Bangladesh	
- Bhutan	
- India	
- Maldives	
- Nepal	
- Pakistan	
- Sri Lanka	
Unit IV Areas of Cooperation among the SAARC Countries	15
- Economic Cooperation (SAPTA and SAFTA)	
- Social Issues	
- Agriculture and Rural Development	
- Communication and Transport	
- Environmental Issues (Meteorology, Forestry, Disaster Management)	
- Human Resource Development and	
- Energy Cooperation	
Unit V Challenges to SAARC	10
- Amendment of the Charter	
- Coping up with bilateral and contentious issues	
- Terrorist activities	
- Poverty alleviation	
- Confidence building among the member states	
Unit VI Institutional Arrangement for South Asian Cooperation	10
- Concept of South Asian Parliament	
- Concept of South Asian Development Bank	
- SAARC Development Fund	
- South Asian Food Bank	
- South Asian University	
- SAARC Regional Centers	

Suggested Readings:

Madaan, Davinder Kumar, *SAARC Origin & Development Programmes*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publishers, 1998

Singh, Ghanashyam N., *The Economy of the SAARC Nations*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications Private Ltd, 1996

Trivedi, Sonu, *Regional Economic co-operation and Integration*, New Delhi: New Century Publications, 2008

Trivedi, Sonu, *Regional Economic Co-operation and integration*, New Delhi: New Century Publishers, 2005

Baral, Lok Raj, *The Politics of Balanced Interdependence: Nepal and SAARC*, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1988.

Bhargava, K.K, and Sridhar K. Khatri, (ed.) *South Asia 2010: Challenges and Opportunities*, New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 2001.

Banerjee, Dipankar and N. Manoharan, (ed.) *SAARC: Towards Greater Connectivity*, New Delhi: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, 2008.

Mubashir, Hasan, "On a New Vision for South Asia" in *Perspective on South Asia*, V.A.Pai Panandiker and Navnita Chadha Behera (eds.), New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 2000.

IR524.Security of Small States

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

After World War II the number of small countries has increased rapidly and are playing significant role in the international community especially in the decision-making process of the United Nations Organization along with the big powers. But they are never sure of their own security amidst the big power monopoly in power games. Thus it is important to know the strength and weaknesses of the small countries and act accordingly for survival as well as adopt suitable strategy to remain independent in the international system. This course is designed to give that understanding to the students of international relations.

Course Objective

- To introduce the students with the concept of smallness in the international system;
- To provide them with an understanding of the present status of the small states, their importance, their strengths and weaknesses and their struggle to maintain their independent posture in the international community;
- To familiarize them with effect of globalization in the security of the small states; and
- To acquaint them with the security concern of the small states and the strategies they have adopted to cope up with the threats perceptions.

Unit I Concept of Small States in the International System

15

- The evolving concept of small states
- Small states in international community
- Psychology of small states syndrome
- Importance of small states in international decision making mechanism
- Strength and weaknesses of small states in world politics
- Small states in the developing world.

Unit II Security

15

- Concept of security
- Concept of security of small states vis-à-vis the middle powers and big powers
- Approaches to security of small states – national security and world order/ security systems/ alliances/ neutrality/ collective security under the UN/ regional organizations
- Vulnerability of small states

Unit III Security threats to small states

15

- Internal security threats – Socio-cultural threats/ socio-economic threats/ socio-political threats
- External security threats – territorial threats/ political threats/ economic threats/ environmental threats/ threats to human security
- Non-conventional threats – International terrorism/ arms proliferation and arms trade/ nuclear, chemical, biological weapons ((WMD)
- Insurgency

Unit IV Impact of globalization in the security of small states

15

- Lack of competitiveness in the global economy
- Increasing dependency on multilateral donors
- Transnational companies as political actors
- Non-governmental organizations as political actors
- The impact of information revolution in internal politics

Unit V Strategies of small states to cope up with threats

15

- Military defense
- Foreign policy and diplomacy
- Multilateral involvement
- Effective participation in UN and other world forums
- Internal political and social stability
- Economic growth and strength
- Effective utilization of geo-political situation

Suggested readings

Aditya, Anand (ed.), *The Political Economy of Small States*, Kathmandu: NEFAS, 2001.

Ballentine, K. & J. Sherman (eds.), *The Political Economy of Armed conflict*, New Delhi: Viva Publications Pvt. Ltd., 2005

Baylis, John & Steve smith, *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Indian Edition), New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005

Charles, Mary Eugenia, *Future of Small States: Overcoming Vulnerability*, London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1997.

Clarke, Colin & Tony Payne, *Politics, Security and Development of Small States*, London: Allen & Unwin, 1987.

Dahal, D.R & Nischal Nath Pandey (eds.), *Comprehensive Security in South Asia*, New Delhi: Manohar Publishers, 2006.

- Darshan, K., *Security, Peace and Honour*, New Delhi: Manas Publications, 2000.
- Goldstein, Joshua S., *International Relations* (Indian Edition), New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2008.
- Hey, Jeanne K., *Small States in World Politics: Explaining Foreign Policy Behavior*, London: Lynne Rienner Publisher Inc., 2003
- Inbar, Efraim and Gabriel Sheffer (eds.), *The National Security of Small States*, London: Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., 1977.
- Khanal, Rabindra & Pushpa Adhikari (eds.), *National Security*, Kathmandu: Sangam Institute, 2010.
- Khatri, S.K. (ed.), *Regional Security in South Asia*, Kathmandu: CNAS, 1987.
- Kumaraswamy, P.R. (ed.), *Security Beyond Survival*, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2004.
- Lawoti, Mahendra, *Towards a Democratic Nepal: Inclusive Political Institutions for a Multicultural Society*, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2005.
- Ponnappa, B.M., *Information, Security and Technology*, New Delhi: Manas Publication, 2004.
- Talukder, Maniruzzaman, *The Security of Small States in the Third World*, Canberra: Strategic and Defense Studies Centre, 1982.
- Rose, Leo. E., *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971.

IR525.GLOBAL CONFLICTS AND GLOBALIZATION

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Globalization is the process of increasing interconnectedness between societies such that events in one part of the world more and more have effects on peoples and societies far away. The interconnectedness in economic, political, cultural and social fields have brought people of different parts of the world together and have had extensive impact in their everyday life. Most of the countries today are in the vortex of globalization. They have entered into the global process and have accepted to be bound by the pros and cons of the globalization because there is no way out beyond this especially for the developing countries that are heavily depended on outside help in fulfilling their development aspirations. The study of globalization is, thus, an important aspect of the contemporary international politics which the students of international relations cannot ignore while pursuing and understanding the contemporary world.

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the students to the concept and theories of globalization and the problems in international relations brought by globalization;
- To make them aware of the interdependency in different fields;
- To make them understand the role of different international organizations in the promotion of globalization; and
- To acquaint them with the difficulties that the small countries like Nepal are facing due to the rise of globalization in their socio-economic and political conditions.

Unit I Introduction 15

- Making sense of Globalization
- Contemporary Globalization
- Four Theories of Globalization (Realist, Liberal, Marxist, and constructivist)
- Global Conflicts (International Terrorism, climate Issues, Competition of Resources, Arms Trade Arms Race)
- Interdependency and Global Governance

Unit II Interdependency 10

- Movement of the people
- Flows of things
- Flows of money

- Flows of information

Unit III International Organizations as Agents of Globalizations 15

- World Bank
- IMF
- OECD
- WTO
- GATS
- SAFTA
- United Nations

Unit IV International and Global Security 15

- Concept of security
- Traditional approach to national security
- The difficulties of cooperation between states
- The opportunities for cooperation between states
- Alternative views of international and global security
- The continuing tension between national, international and global security

Unit V Issues of Global Securities 10

- Impact on Larger Population,
- Transnational Character
- Inter-connectedness of Elements
- Non-isolated Events as Driving Forces

Unit VI Myth of Global Governance 10

- Technological Revolution and Global Digital Divide
- Towards Disintegration of Nation-State system
- Pressure of Globalization on Developing countries
- Nepal A Case Study

Suggested Readings:

Brisk, Alison, *Globalization and Human Rights*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002.

Harris, Jerry, *The Dialectics of globalization: Economic and Political Conflict in a Transnational World*, London: Cambridge Scholar Publishing, 2008.

Huntington, Samuel P., *The Clash of Civilization and the Remaking of World Order*, New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1996.

Mittelman, James H., *Hyper Conflict: Globalization and Insecurity*, California: Stanford University Press,

Mott, William H., *Globalization: People. Perspectives and Progress*, USA: Praeger Publishers, 2004

Patman, Robert G., *Globalization and Conflict: National Security in a 'New' Strategic Era*, New York: Routledge, 2006.

Robertson, Roland, *Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture*, London: Sage, 1992.

Sklair, Laslie, *Globalization: Capitalism and its Alternatives*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

_____, *The Transnational Capitalist Class*, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Inc., 2001.

Spybey, Tony, *Globalization and World Society*, Cambridge UK: Polity Press, 1996.

IR531.Nepal's Foreign Policy

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Nepal is between the two big Asian countries India and China and occupies a very strategic location where almost all the big countries have special interest due to the existence of Tibetan Autonomous Region of China in the north of Nepal and gigantic economically viable plains of India in the south. Nepal itself has been struggling for survival in this location throughout history. Nepal's rich natural resources are of particular interest to the southern neighbor. Nepal, thus, is a unique example among the small states which has conducted its foreign policy for its own survival as well as to satisfy the immediate neighbors and at the same time the bigger countries from outside the region. Thus the study of Nepal's foreign policy is of utmost importance to the students of International relations who intend to understand the international politics from a small nation's perspective especially from that of a country like Nepal.

Course Objectives:

- To make the students aware of Nepal's socio-cultural and political settings and their impact in foreign policy making process;
- To make them understand the organizational process of foreign policy making in Nepal;
- To acquaint the students with Nepal's stand in critical international issues; and
- To make them aware of the position of a small country like Nepal in the international community.

Unit I Introduction 15

- Concept of Foreign Policy
- Objectives of Nepal's Foreign Policy
- Foundation of Nepal's Foreign Policy - Physical setting/ Ethnic and Cultural Mosaic/ Historical Background/ National Psychology/ Economic Limitations
- Nepal's National Interests and Foreign Policy

Unit II Organization and Process of Foreign Policy Making in Nepal 10

- The role of legislature
- The role of executive
- The role of bureaucracy
- Political parties/ interest groups/ pressure groups/ public opinion and media

Unit III Evolution of Nepal's Foreign Policy 10

- Nepal's foreign policy during the unification campaign
- Nepal's foreign policy during the Rana Period
- Foreign policy after 1950

Unit IV Nepal's Participation in Regional and International Organizations 10

- Nepal and the UNO
- Nepal and the UN peacekeeping operation
- Nepal and the Nonaligned movement
- Nepal and the SAARC
- Nepal and the international multi-national companies

Unit V Major Issues in Nepal's Foreign Policy 15

- Environmentalism
- Human Rights
- disarmaments
- Issues of least developed countries (LDCs)
- Rights of the land-locked countries
- Foreign aid and foreign direct investment (FDI)

Unit VI Nepal and Her Immediate Neighbors 15

- Nepal's relations with India and China
- Major issues in Nepal- India relations
- Major issues in Nepal-China relations
- Neighbor's role in Nepal's political development

Suggested Readings:

Khanal, Yadu Nath, *Nepal After Democratic Restoration*, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1996.

Aditya, Anand (ed.), *The Political Economy of Small States*, Kathmandu: NEFAS/FES, 1999.

Rose, Leo. E., *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*, Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1973.

Mihaly, Eugene B., *Foreign Aid and Politics in Nepal: A Case Study*, London: Oxford University Press, 1965.

Muni, S.D., *Foreign Policy of Nepal*, New Delhi: National Publishing House, 1973.

Nath, Tribhuvan, *The Nepalese Dilemma, 1960-74*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1975.

Pandey, Nischal Nath, *Labor Issues and Foreign Policy*, Kathmandu: IFA, 2005.

Pyakuryal, Bishwambher, Dadhi Adhikari and Dipendra Purush Dhakal, *Is Foreign Aid Working: An Analysis of Aid Effectiveness and Growth*, Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point, 2008.

- Pradhan, Bishwa, *Behavior of Nepalese Foreign Policy*, Kathmandu: Durga Deve Pradhan, 1996.
- Ramakant, *Nepal, China and India*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1976.
- Dahal, Dev Raj and Nischal Nath Pandey (ed.), *New Life Within SAARC*, Kathmandu: IFA/FES, 2005.
- Sharma, Jagadish, *Nepal: Struggle for Existence*, Kathmandu: Communications Inc., 1986.
- Shrestha, Sita, *Nepal and the United Nations*, New Delhi: Sindhu Publications Ltd., 1974
- Sigdel, B.D., *Nepal's Relations with Japan and China*, Kathmandu: Center for Policy Studies, 2003.

IR532.International and Diplomatic Law

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

International law created to regulate the relations between and among the states is an important field of study in international relations. The scope of international law is very wide and it is not possible to include all those areas in this short course. Thus the present course intends to provide only those parts which are frequently used in the intercourse of the sovereign states and often attract the attention of the states in their diplomatic dealings. Beside this some theoretical aspects have been added to give a clear understanding to the students of the subject.

Course Objective:

- To provide a theoretical understanding of international and diplomatic law to the students;
- To acquaint the students with the responsibilities of the state in the international system;
- To provide an understanding as to how the new states and the governments are recognized by the other states within the international community.
- To provide them with an understanding of the international criminal law cooperation; and
- To acquaint the students with the privileges and restrictions of the diplomatic agents around the world.

This course is intended to provide comprehensive concept and theories of International law related to diplomatic dealing of the state as well as the status and privileges of a diplomat as prescribed by the international agreements and international tradition.

Unit I	Introduction	15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meaning and scope of International Law- Development of International Law as a separate discipline- Sources of International Law- Municipal Law and the International Law- Modern approaches to the study of International Law	
Unit II	Responsibility of States	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nature and kinds of state responsibilities- Responsibility for breach of treaty obligations- Responsibility for international delinquencies- Claims	
Unit III	Recognition of States and Governments	5

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognition in general - Recognition de jure and de facto - Legal effects of recognition - Recognition of insurgency and belligerency 	
Unit IV Sovereign Immunity	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicting concepts - Brussels Convention of 1926 - Restrictive theory of sovereign immunity - Immunity of state agency - Immunity of foreign government corporations - Waiver of immunity 	
Unit V International Law and Asylum	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asylum in Embassies and Legations - Custom and usage - U.N. Resolutions - Asylum in Consulates - Asylum on vessels of war 	
Unit VI Settlement of International Disputes	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The history of the international law of conflict management - Law and the competing theories of the origin of major wars - Peaceful or amicable means of settlement - Forcible or coercive means of settlement 	
Unit VII International Criminal Law, International Criminal Law Cooperation	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General issues, Responsibility of individuals - War crimes, crimes against peace, crimes against humanity, genocide - International criminal court - Criminal law cooperation, mutual legal assistance - Extradition - Terrorism 	
Unit VIII The Law of Diplomatic Intercourse	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical origin of the law of diplomatic intercourse - Classification of diplomatic agents, their appointment, credentials and reception - Functions and jurisdictions of diplomatic agents - Privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents - Termination of diplomatic mission 	

- The consular service: origin, legal status, grades, functions, privileges and immunities of the consuls

Suggested Readings

Ahuja, B.N., *Essentials of International law*, New Delhi: Careers Digest Publications (No publication date)

Akehurst, Michael, *A Modern Introduction to International Law*, New Delhi: Universal Book Stall, 1990

Chandra, Prakash, *International law*, New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1992

Fenwick, Charles, G., *International Law* (Indian edition), Bombay: Vakils, Feffer and Simsons Private Ltd., 1975

Kirgis, Frederic L., *The American Society of International Law's First Century: 1906-2006*, Boston: Martinus Nijhoff, 2006

Shaw, N. Malcolm, *International Law*, London: Cambridge University Press (5th edition), 2007

Stark, J.G., *Introduction to International Law* (Indian edition), New Delhi: Aditya Books Pvt. Ltd., 1994

International Committee of the Red Cross, *The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949*, Geneva: ICRC Publications (Available from the ICRC Office, Kathmandu)

International Committee of the Red Cross, *Handbook of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*, Geneva: ICRC Publications, 1994 (Available from the ICRC Office, Kathmandu)

IR533.Administration and Management of Foreign Ministry

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Foreign Ministry of each government has special role to play in conducting its foreign policy. International relations are the reflections of foreign policies of each nation that are usually carried on by the officials of the foreign ministries even though these policies are formulated by separate mechanism including the legislative process of the modern states. Thus it is very important for the students of international relations to understand how the foreign ministries operate and how they can influence the international relations in favor of their respective countries.

Course Objective:

- To provide comprehensive concept of the internal administration and management of the Foreign Ministry in general and specifically of Nepal;
- To familiarize the students with the organizational structure of the foreign ministry; and
- To acquaint the students with the functioning of the foreign Ministry in regards to the conducting of the foreign policy through its mission abroad; and
-

Unit I Introduction 10

- General introduction of the Ministry of Foreign affairs
- Administrative structure of the Foreign Ministry
- The role of the foreign secretary in the internal administration
- The role of Foreign Ministry in the execution of foreign policy

Unit II Control over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 10

- Legislative control over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Executive and Judicial supervision
- Parliamentary Standing Committees
- Civil society and business community

Unit III Organizational Structure 10

- Organizational structure of the Foreign Ministry of Nepal
- Desk system within the Foreign Ministry
- Recruitment of the Desk Officers
- Role and responsibility of the Desk Officers

Unit IV Diplomatic Mission 10

- Concept of diplomatic mission
- Types of diplomatic mission
- Creation of diplomatic mission abroad
- Selection and posting of the diplomats
- Recruitment and training of the diplomats

Unit V Structure of the Diplomatic Mission abroad 10

- Head of the diplomatic mission
- Personnel of the diplomatic mission
- Rights, duties, privileges and immunities of diplomats
- Relation between the foreign ministry and the mission abroad

Unit VI History of the Foreign Ministry of Nepal 10

- Munsli Khana
- Jaisi Kotha
- Ilayachi Kothi (Patna Office)
- Muluki Adda
- Office of the Vakil (Calcutta office)

Unit VII Administrative Function of the Foreign Secretary 15

- Coordinate and cooperate with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and various divisions within the ministry
- Personnel administration including recruitment, training, promotion, retirement and action against the officials in need
- Financial administration
- Public relation including the issuing of passport, travel document and other necessary documents for the citizens
- Coordinate with other ministries and departments of the government

Suggested Readings

Dornath, Aryal, Ram Prasad Subedi and Surendra Thapa, *Diplomatic Dealings*, Kathmandu: Apex Educational Academy, 2010

Goldstein, Joshua S., *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson (Indian edition), 2008

Goel, S.L., *Public Administration: Theory and Practice*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications, 2003

Khadka, Narayan, *Foreign Aid and Foreign Policy: Major Powers and Nepal*, New Delhi: Vikash, 1997

Muni, S.D., *Foreign Policy of Nepal*, New Delhi: National Publishing House, 1973

Raj, Hans, *Principles of Public Administration*, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 2001

Rana, Kishan S., *Inside Diplomacy*, New Delhi: Manas Publication, 2000

Said, Abdul A., *Theory of International Relations: The Crisis of Relevance*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited, 1969 (Indian edition)

Rose Leo. E., *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*, Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1971

Official Website, Foreign Ministry of Nepal

IR534.International Security

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Students of international relations deal with some of the most profound questions it is possible to consider. Amongst the most important of these whether international security is possible to achieve in the kind of world in which we live. This course is designed to give that understanding through various theories and approaches and critically analyze the process by which the international community tries to maintain international security especially in today's world where the development of the most sophisticated weaponry system has taken place.

Course Objective:

- To provide an understanding of the concept of security at the national and international level to the students;
- To familiarize them with various theories developed in the security sector;
- To acquaint them with the threats factors in the international system; and
- To provide them with an understanding of the instruments developed by the international community in the maintenance of international and global security.

Unit I Introduction 15

- Concept of security and insecurity
- Human security, national security and international security
- Approaches to the study of international security (idealism, realism & Copenhagen school)
- Modernizing world and new security problems

Unit II Alternative views on International and Global Security 15

- Social constructivist theory
- Critical security theory
- Critical theory and emancipation
- Feminist approaches
- Post-modernist views

Unit III Threat Factors in International Security 15

- Arms trade and arms race
- Proliferation of small arms
- Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
- Development of nuclear arsenals and nuclear proliferation
- Terrorism

Unit IV Societal Threats to International Security

15

- Rise of ultra-nationalism
- Religious fundamentalism
- Ethnic violence
- Identity politics
- Industrialization, population growth and scarcity of resources

Unit V Instruments for International Security

15

- UN Charter
- Treaties and conventions [Non-proliferation treaty (NPT), Comprehensive Test-ban Treaty (CTBT), Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM), Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-1&2)]
- Collective Security system established by the United Nations
- United Nation's conventions and resolutions on terrorism
- SAARC Convention on Suppression of Terrorism
- Collective security system of the United Nations (with case studies)
- International convention on the protection of ethnic rights and ILO 169

Suggested Readings

Baylis, John & Steve Smith, *The Globalization of the World Politics: An Introduction to international Relations*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.

_____ & R. O'Neill (ed.), *Alternative Nuclear Futures*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Barber, B., *Fear's Empire: War, Terrorism and Democracy*, New York: W. W. Norton, 2002

Cable, V., *The World's New Fissures: The Politics of Identity*, London: Demos, 1994.

Campbell, D., *National Deconstruction: Violence, Identity and Justice in Bosnia*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1998.

Clark, I., *Globalization and International Relations Theory*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Durch, W. J. (ed.), *The Evolution of UN Peacekeeping*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993.

Fischer, D.A.V., *Stopping the Spread of Nuclear Weapons: The Past and the Prospects*, New York & London: Routledge, 1992.

Friedman, J., (ed.) *Globalization, The State and Violence*, Oxford: AltaMira Press, 2003.

Grace, C.S., *Nuclear Weapons: Principles, Effects and Survivability*, London: Brassey's, 1994

Gunaratna, R., *Inside Al Qaeda: Global Network of Terror*, New York: Columbia University Press, 2002.

IR535.Regional Studies: Western Hemisphere

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

The importance of the United States of America in the world affairs has been ever increasing since the end of the World War II. Forty years of Cold War was the product of the American policy and the end of the Cold War was its triumph. After the end of the Cold War the United States has been almost a lone super power and most of the world events have been dictated by it. In this situation, it is very important to learn about its role and position in its own region and beyond in understanding today's international relations. Thus, the course is designed to give that understanding to the students of international relations in general if not in depth.

Course Objective:

- To enable the students to understand the concept of regionalism and its growth in the Western Hemisphere;
- To familiarize them with the importance of the United States in the region;
- To make the students understand the role the United States is playing in the world politics; and
- To familiarize the students with the role of the United States in the maintenance of world peace and security.

Unit I Introduction 15

- Geo-political Importance of Western Hemisphere
- Brief political and diplomatic history of Western Hemisphere
- Demographical importance of Western Hemisphere
- Socio-economic and political influence of the region

Unit II Rise of the USA in the Twenty First Century 15

- United States as a leader of the Western World
- US economy and the world politics
- United States' role in the Cold War politics
- The collapse of the Soviet Union and aftermath

Unit III US Relations with Major States of the Region 20

- United States and Canada
- United States and Brazil
- United states and Argentina
- United States and Chile
- United States and Mexico

Unit IV United States and the UN System

15

- US role in the formation and development of the United Nations
- US as one of the big five in the UN Security Council
- Collective Security system of the United Nations and the United states
- United States and the War against terrorism

Unit V United States and the New World Order

10

- From bipolar to unipolar world order
- United States and the new economic regimes
- Reemergence of China in the world politics and the United States
- Challenges to US hegemony in the world politics

Suggested Readings:

Cassa, Ralph, A. (ed.), *The New Pacific Security Environment: Challenges and Opportunities*, Washington D.C.: National Defense University Press, 1993

Dobbies-Higginson, Michaels, *Asia Pacific: A View On Its Role in the New World Order*, New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1993

Gordon, Bernard K., *New direction for American Policy in Asia*, London: Routledge, 1990

Hastedt, Glen P., *American Foreign Policy: Past, Present and Future*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1988

Karns, Margaret P. and Mings Karen (eds.), *The United States and Multilateral Institutions: Patterns of Changing Instrumentality and Influence*, London: Routledge, 1992

Kissing, Henry, *American Foreign Policy: A Global View*, Singapore: ISEAS, 1982

Lafober, W., *America, Russia and the Cold War*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1987

McCormick, James M., *American Foreign Policy and process: An Introduction* (2nd ed.), Illinois: F.E. Peacock Publishers, 1992

Nye, Joseph, *Bound to Load: The changing Nature of American Power*, New York: Basic Books, 1990

Rosemary, Philips (ed.), *US Foreign Policy and Developing Countries: Discourse and Data 1991*, Washington D.C.: Overseas Development council, 1991

Sontoro, Carlo Maria, *Differences and Ambitions: The Intellectual Sources of US Foreign Policy*, Boulder: Westview Press, 1992

Whicomb, Roger S., *American Approach to Foreign Affairs: An Uncertain Tradition*, New York: Praeger, 1998.

IR541.International Political Economy

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

International political economy is about the interplay of economics and politics in world affairs. It has become a central point in the study of international relations because the economy is the root of the political agendas in interactions between the states. Since majority of the states have adopted free market economy their dependence on IPE has increased tremendously and its understanding to the students of international relations is no doubt very important. The course is designed to give an idea of the basic tenets of international political economy to the students.

Course Objective:

- To familiarize the students with the concept of international political economy and its study as a separate discipline;
- To provide them the knowledge of different theories in practice;
- To acquaint them with the role and functions of the drivers of international political economy;
- To acquaint them with the pattern of economic cooperation among the states and the international financial institutions; and
- To make them understand the role of IPE in international trade and business.

Unit I Introduction 15

- Study of International political economy as a separate discipline
- Evolution of International political economy
- Characteristics and determinants of Bertton woods system
- Political-structural reasons for the demise of the old order
- The links between economics and politics

Unit II Perspectives of International political economy 15

- Liberal perspectives
- Neo-liberal perspectives
- Marxist perspectives
- Neo-Marxist perspectives
- Mercantilist perspectives

Unit III World Economic Order and Social Order 10

- World Trade System: GATT/WTO (Institutional Issues)
- Most-favored-nation treatment, nondiscrimination
- Customs, non-tariff trade barriers

- Property, expropriation, investment
- Protection of intellectual property (copyright, legal protection of industrial property)

Unit IV Economic Cooperation and Development Policy 15

- Rethinking interdependence
- Regional forms of economic integration
- Foreign aid
- Foreign direct investment
- Third World debt
- IMF conditionality

Unit V International Trade 10

- Markets
- Trade strategies
- Trade regimes
- Multinational business

Unit VI Free Market Economy- Country Experience 10

- Chinese Experience of Free Market Economy
- India's Experience
- Nepal, a specific case

Suggested Readings:

Pizeworski, Adam, *State and Markets: A Primer in Political Economy*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003

Johansson, Per-Olov, *An Introduction to Modern Welfare Economics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991

Stiglitz, Joseph, *Whither Socialism?* Cambridge: MIT Press, 1994

Gilpin, Robert, *The Political Economy of International Relations*, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1987

Strange, Susan, *The Retreat of the State: The Diffusion of Power in the World Economy*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996

Tony, Michael, *Reputation and International Cooperation: Sovereign Debt across Three Centuries*, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2007

Dia, Xinyuan, *International Institutions and National Policies*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007

Baylis, John and Steve Smith, *The globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Indian Edition), New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005

Goldstein, Joshua S., *International Relations* (Indian Edition), New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2005

Mattli, Walter, *The Logic of Regional Integration: Europe and Beyond*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1999

Hirata, Akira and Ippei Yamazawa (eds.), *Trade Policies Towards Developing Countries*, New York: St. Martin's, 1993

IR542.Regional Study: Europe

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Europe has been the center of all political activities in the modern world. Contemporary civilization is indebted to the European continent for modern political, social and economic theories and philosophies. Europe has given various models of governance to the world which they acquired after many years of experiments and practices. European Union is one of the models in the field of regional organizations that has contributed in the creation of other regional organizations. This course is designed to give a broad idea to the students of international relations how Europe managed to integrate itself in the modern competitive world despite its diverse socio-economic and political background.

Course Objective:

- To enable the students to understand the European experience in the field of regional organization;
- To give a broad idea to the students about the political condition of Europe before and after the two great wars;
- To acquaint them with the process of the formation of European Union after World War II;
- To acquaint them with the present structure of the European Union; and
- To familiarize them with European policies in international relations in the present context.

Unit I Introduction 10

- The study of Europe as a region
- The growth of nation-state system in Europe
- Colonial pursuit of Europe
- Europe in great wars

Unit II Europe in the Post-World War II Period 5

- End of European colonialism
- Reconstruction of Europe
- Division of Europe into two power blocks
- End of Cold War and expansion of NATO

Unit III European Union 10

- The Vision of United Europe
- The Treaty of Rome - 1957
- The single European Act - 1985
- The Maastricht Treaty - 1992

- Amsterdam Treaty – 1997
- Nice Treaty – 2000
- Constitutional Treaty - 2004

Unit IV Structure of the European Union 5

- European Commission
- European Parliament
- Council of Ministers
- European Council
- European Court of Justice
- European Central Bank
- Committee of the Regions

Unit V Role of Europe in International Affairs 15

- Europe in the United Nations
- European Union and the United States
- European Union and Other Regional Organizations
- European Union and the Russian Federation
- European Union and the Developing Countries

Unit V Challenges to European Union 15

- Expansion of European Union
- Periodic Recession of European Economy
- Globalization of World Economy
- Security Concern of Individual States
- Growing disparity between the rich and poor states within the region.

Unit VI Considering Europe's Future 15

- The EU in crisis
- The EU as a lame duck
- Consequences of EMU
- British Europe and Core Europe
- Wider Europe, Wider Responsibility and Wider Risk

Suggested Readings:

Allen, David (et.al.) *European Political Cooperation*, London: Butterworth's 1982

Caporaso, James A., *The European Union: Dilemmas of Regional Integration*, Boulder: Westview, 2000

Corbett, Richard, *The European Parliament's Role in Closer EU Integration*, NY: Palgrave, 2001

Dinan, Desmond, *Ever Closer Union? An Introduction to the European Community*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1994

Eliassen, Kjella A. (ed.), *Foreign and Security Policy in the European Union*, New Delhi & London: Sage, 1998

Goldstein, Joshua S., *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2008 (Indian Edition)

Henig, Stanley, *The Uniting of Europe: From Discord to Concord*, NY: Routledge, 1997

Holms, John N., *The United States and Europe After the Cold War*, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997

Laffan, Brigid, *Integration and Cooperation in Europe*, London: Routledge, 1992

Lane, Jan-Erik and Sjaute O. Ersson, *European Politics*, New Delhi & London: Sage, 1998

Pinder, John, *European Community: the Building of a Union*, London: Oxford University Press, 1991

Weigali, David and Peter Stirk (eds.), *The Origin and Development of the European Community: A Student Reader and Companion*, London: Pinter, 1992

IR543.Regional Study: South East Asia (ASEAN)

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

South East Asia is a region of diversity and yet the region has presented an example of a successful regional organization. It is compared with the European Union. The new regional organization like SAARC has many things to learn from this region in economic as well as the security matters. Today the regional organizations are playing important role in the international system and thus, the students of International Relations are keen to learn the success stories of such regions like ASEAN. This course is designed to give an in-depth knowledge of ASEAN as a successful regional organization in the world politics.

Course Objectives:

- To familiarize the students with the geo-political condition of ASEAN;
- To acquaint them with all the steps taken historically in the formation of ASEAN along with its Charter and the objectives;
- To give them a detail knowledge of structural and functional aspects of ASEAN as a region; and
- To acquaint them with the future challenges of ASEAN.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Geographical setting of South East Asia
- History and culture
- Commonality and diversity in South East Asia
- The study of South East Asia as a region

Unit II An Overview of ASEAN 10

- The formation of ASEAN – 1967-75
- ASEAN Charter, objectives and fundamental principles
- Organizational structure of ASEAN
- The ZOPFAN proposal
- The Bali Conference 1976
- ASEAN as an economic organization
- The ASEAN way

Unit III ASEAN Political Community 10

- ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM)
- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

- Committees for Defense, Law and Transnational Crime

Unit IV ASEAN Economic Community 8

- ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM)
- ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)
- Committees for Energy; Food, Agriculture and Forestry; Finance; Investment; Minerals; Mekong Basin Development Cooperation; Transport; Telecommunication and IT; Tourism

Unit V ASEAN Socio-cultural Community 10

- Culture and arts; Disaster Management; Education; Environment; Haze; Health; Information; Labor; Rural Development and Poverty Eradication; Science and Technology; Social Welfare and Development; Women and Youth.

Unit VI Challenges to ASEAN 12

- Unresolved issues of ASEAN
- Expansion in membership
- Disparity among the member states
- Globalization
- Security concern of the individual states

Unit VII Political Profiles of the ASEAN Countries (General introduction) 15

- Brunei
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Laos
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Vietnam

Suggested Readings:

Acharya, Amitav, *Constructing a Security Community in Southeast Asia*, London: Routledge, 2001

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

Emmers, Ralf, *Cooperative Security and the Balance of Power in ASEAN and the ARF*, New York: Routledge Curzon, 2003

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

Larson, Joyce (ed.), *New Foundation for ASEAN and Political Security*, New York: National Strategy Information Center, 1980

Mauzy, Diane K., *Politics in the ASEAN States*, Kwalalumpur: Marican & Sons, 1985

Narine, Shaun, *Explaining ASEAN: Regionalism in Southeast Asia*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2002

Nesadurai, Helen E.S., *Globalization, Domestic Politics and Regionalism*, London: Routledge, 2003

Mohamad, Mahathir Bin, *Regionalism, Globalism and Spheres of Influence*, Singapore: Institute of South East Asian Studies, 1989

Rajendran, M., *ASEAN Foreign Relations: A Shift to Collective Action*, Kwalalumpur: Arenabuku, 1985

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

Simon, Sheldon W., *The ASEAN States and Regional Security*, Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1982

The International Institute of Strategic Studies, *Reassessing ASEAN*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Tilman, Robert O., *The Enemy Beyond: External Threat perception in the ASEAN Region*, Singapore: Institute of South East Asian Studies, 1984

IR544.Arms Control and Disarmament

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Proliferation of arms became a major headache in International Relations from the second half of the 20th century. During the Cold War the two super powers accumulated the arms in such a large quantity that it was not possible for them to carry on that race for ever. Beside this the arms, especially the nuclear arms, proliferated in other parts of the world and the superpowers were compelled to come to an understanding to decrease the arms race and signed several non-proliferation treaties to save the world from this unnecessary rat race in armaments. The course, thus, is designed to give an in-depth knowledge to the students about their attempt in the field of disarmament.

Course Objectives:

- To familiarize the students with the main issues and trends concerning the debate on arms control, disarmament and international security;
- To explore the concept, definitions, objectives and theories, which underpin all thoughts on arms limitation and disarmament measures, and to consider their effect on international security;
- To familiarize the students with the use and misuse of conventional and non-conventional weapons, their effect on international relations and the attempts made so far in disarmament; and
- To encourage students to consider how ideas related to arms control, disarmament and international security have been understood within the international arena and the practical relevance of these ideas to international relations.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Armaments, Arms-control and Disarmament
- Armament – Proliferation
- Arms-control and Disarmament – Non-proliferation
- Arms trade and arms proliferation
- Proliferation of small arms and light weapons and other conventional weapons

Unit II Introduction to Main Armament Theories 15

- The action-reaction model (realism – neo-realism)
- The bureaucratic or institutional imperative model
- The technological imperative model
- Problems with the traditional armament theories
- Constructing the assimilation model to explain the armaments dynamic

Unit III History of Chemical and Biological Warfare	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Science and technology and their impact on the choice of weaponry - Use of chemical and biological and their effect in the war - The control of chemical and biological weapons - The control of other weapons categories and modes of warfare - International conventions and protocols on the ban of chemical and biological weapons 	
Unit IV Nuclear Weapons	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - History of nuclear weapons - Use and misuse of nuclear weapons - Nuclear energy for peaceful purposes - Threat of nuclear accidents – Japan a case study - Country profile of nuclear weapons and nuclear energy - Nuclear weapons and the growing terrorist activities 	
Unit V Measures efforts in nuclear non-proliferation	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nation's perception on disarmament and nuclear arms control - Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) - Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) - Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM) - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) - International Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) (Bilateral attempt) - Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I & II (START I & II) (Bilateral attempt) - Power and function of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 	
Unit VI Disarmament in the Post-cold War period	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing perception about arms control and disarmament - Emergence of new members in the nuclear club - Questionable validity of the previous treaties - Expansion of international cooperation – need and possibility - Future of arms-control and disarmament 	

Suggested Readings

Allison, Graham, *Nuclear Terrorism: The Ultimate Preventable Catastrophe*, New York, NY: Henry Holt & Company, 2004

Art, Robert J., and Kenneth N. Waltz, *The Use of Force: Military Power and International Politics*, New York: Rowman and Littlefield, 1999

- Boutwell, Jeffrey and Michael T. Klare (eds), *Light Weapons and Civil Conflict*, New York: Rowman and Littlefield, 1999
- Bujan, Berry and Eric Herring, *The Arms Dynamic in World Politics*, London: Lynne Rienner, 1998
- Bull, Hedley, *The Control of the Arms Race: Disarmament and Arms Control in the Middle Age*, New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1961
- Croft, Stuart, *Strategies of Arms Control*, London: Manchester University Press, 1996
- Dando, Michael, *The New Biological Weapons: Threat, Proliferation and Control*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2000
- Goldblat, Jozef, *Arms Control: A Guide to Negotiations and Agreements*, London: Sage Publications, 2002
- Koulik, Sergey and Richard Kokoski, *Conventional Arms Control: Perspectives on Verification*, Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 1995
- Larsen, Jeffrey A. (ed), *Arms Control: Cooperative Security in a Changing Environment*, New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited, 2005
- Larsen, Jeffrey A. and Gregory J. Rattray (eds), *Arms Control Towards the 21st Century*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1996
- Levi, Michael, *On Nuclear Terrorism*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press 2007
- Newhouse, John, *Cold Dawn: The Story of SALT*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973
- Rostow, Eugene V., *Toward Managed Peace*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1993
- Sagan, Scott D. and Kenneth N. Waltz, *The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate*, New York: W. W. Norton, 1995
- Schelling, Thomas C., and Morton H. Halperin, *Strategy and Arms Control*, New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1961
- Simpson, John and Darryl Howlett (eds), *The Future of the Non-Proliferation Treaty*, London: Macmillan, 1995

IR545.Thesis Writing

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Thesis at the end of the 4th semester should be written on important themes in international relations with a specific focus on the role of the nation state, regional issues and conflicts, and critical international topics, such as terrorism, economic globalization, and the global AIDS crisis.

Choose a contemporary topic in international relations and write an analytical thesis using several of the major themes presented during the course. Your thesis should be divided into several sections according to the methodology that you have done during the course.

Your thesis should be sourced. In other words, identify thoughts, information, ideas, data, and facts that are not your own. There are a number of ways you can do this. You can use various citation guidelines to source your thesis. A common one is the Modern Language Association (MLA) guidelines which require the writer to list the last name of the author of a book, journal, or periodical and the page number of the citation at the end of sentence cited, or if you are attributing a thought, or idea that is not your own. Example: (Strong, 3)

Also, The American Psychological Association (APA) requirements are also acceptable. It is a foot note system that most computers will automatically do for you. The write inputs the source (citation) information at the bottom of the page listing the name of the author, the title of the book, journal, periodical, with place of publication, publisher, year of publication and the page number.

Example: Rabindra Khanal, *Local Governance in Nepal: A Study of Democracy at the Grassroots*, Kathmandu: Smriti Books, 2006, p. 241.

References should be given as:

Khanal, Rabindra, *Local Governance in Nepal: A Study of Democracy at the Grassroots*, Kathmandu: Smriti Books, 2006 (No page number in the reference)

At least two third of your sources must be books, journals, or periodicals, such as magazines and newspapers. The internet sources can be used but as it is difficult to verify, it should be used carefully.

IR543-1.Cultural and Economic Diplomacy

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Cultural and economic diplomacy have been important aspects of public diplomacy in the international relations. Modern states are relying more and more on people to people relations in solving their differences with one another and pursue different channels of contact in promoting their relations. In this context cultural diplomacy would bring people of different cultures together and the economic diplomacy would help bringing the business communities and investors to the forefront of economic activities. This course is designed to give an in-depth knowledge of economic and cultural activities in diplomatic level to the students of International Relations in Master's degree.

Objectives:

- To provide students with an in depth understanding of the theory and practice of International Relations within the contemporary interdependent world placing a particular emphasis on cultural and economic diplomacy;
- To educate the students about cultural and economic diplomacy within the context of the political, economic and cultural pillars upon which sustainable International Relations are based; and
- To analyze the future challenges in International Relations in terms of cultural and economic diplomacy.

Unit I Introduction to Cultural Diplomacy 10

- Meaning and concept of cultural diplomacy
- Nature and scope of cultural diplomacy
- Cultural diplomacy in foreign policy
- Role of cultural diplomacy in international relations

Unit II Evolution of Cultural Diplomacy 15

- Growth of society, religion and culture in the East
- Colonialism and cultural awakening
- Clash of culture and civilizations
- Role of cultural diplomacy in cultural balance system

Unit III Cultural Diplomacy in Transition 15

- Making and unmaking of cultures in the new countries
- Modernization and westernization, conceptual misperception
- Globalization and challenges to cultural diplomacy

- Agents of cultural diplomacy, their training, scope and limitations

Unit IV Introduction to Economic Diplomacy 10

- Meaning / concept of economic diplomacy
- Nature and scope of economic diplomacy
- Economic diplomacy and the implementation of foreign policy
- Role of economic diplomacy in the international relations

Unit V Economic Diplomacy in Practice 15

- Economic diplomacy in the reconstruction of Europe after World War II
- The politics of foreign aid and economic diplomacy
- North-South dialogue in resource distribution and economic diplomacy
- Economic diplomacy and contemporary trade regimes

Unit VI Future of Economic Diplomacy 10

- Changing pattern of economic activities in the world
- Predominance of market forces over political activities
- Globalization
- End of ideology and paradigm shift in economic diplomacy

Suggested Readings:

Berridge, G. R., *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*, New York: Palgrave, 2002

Dizard, Wilson P., *Inventing Public Diplomacy: The Story of the U.S. Information Agency*, Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2004

Freeman, Chas. W., *Arts of Power: Statecraft and Diplomacy*, Washington D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1997

Gienow-Hecht, Jessica C.E. and Mark C. Donfried (eds.), *Searching for a Cultural Diplomacy*, New York: Berghahn Books, 2010

Gonesh, Ashvin and Jan Melissen, *Public Diplomacy: Improving Practice*, The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations, 2005

IFA, *Report of the Policy Study Group on Nepal's Economic Diplomacy*, Kathmandu: Institute of Foreign Affairs, 2008

____ *Nepal: A Generic Guideline for Development through Economic Diplomacy*, Kathmandu: Institute of Foreign Affairs, 2008

Leonard, M., *Public Diplomacy*, London: Foreign Policy Center, 2002

Melissen, J., *The New Public Diplomacy: Soft Power in the International Relations*, Basingstoke: Palgrave-Macmillan, 2005

MOFA, *A Concise Memorandum of Economic Diplomacy in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2008

Siracusa, Joseph M., *Diplomacy: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010

IR543-2.The Study of Subaltern in International Relations

Credit Hrs. 5

Full Marks 50

Course Description:

Course Objectives:

- To make the students familiar with the concept and notion of the studies of Subaltern that actually originated from the East;
- To make the students understand how the international relations are viewed from the subaltern perspective;
- To analyze the international relations from the perspective of a common man rather than from the perspective of the elite; and
- To analyze South Asia from the from the Subaltern point of view

Unit I Introduction 15

- Meaning and scope of Subaltern studies
- History of Subaltern studies from Antonio Gramsci to the present
- Theory and criticism of subaltern studies
- Colonialism and its forms of knowledge in South Asia
- Post-colonial theory, Subaltern and Marxism in South Asia

Unit II Subaltern in International Relations 15

- International Relations from the Subaltern perspective
- The role of small and poor nations in International Relations
- The role of religions and cultures in the formation of South Asian world view and its impact in International Relations
- South Asia's relations with Europe and the United States: A post-colonial analysis

Unit III Subaltern view of the post-Cold War world order 15

- End of the Cold War and emergence of new states
- Threat of US hegemony in the world politics
- End of ideology in the post-Cold War period
- Wave of change in the Middle East

Unit IV The reconfiguration of Global Relations under Capitalism 15

- The Third World in contemporary capitalism
- Globalism and the question of the Third World
- The globalization debate in the International Political Economy and the Third World

- International Institutions in the globalizing world economy: A subaltern analysis

Unit V South Asia from the Subaltern Perspective

15

- The construction of modern South Asia
- India's central position in South Asia
- Indian sub-continent, Indian Ocean and the identity crisis among the South Asian countries
- Search for South Asian commonality: A subaltern analysis

Suggested Readings:

Ayoob, Mohammed, *The Third World Security Predicament: State making, Regional Conflict and the International System*, Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner, 1995

Bagchi, Amiya Kumar, *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983

Bull, Hedley and Adam Watson (eds.), *The Expansion of International Society*, Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press, 1984

Bull, Hedley, *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press

Cox, Robert W. and Timothy J. Sinclair, *Approaches to World Order*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1977

Guha, Ranajit and Gayatri Spivak (eds.), *Selected Subaltern Studies*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1988

Hurrel, Andrew and Ngaire Woods (eds.), *Inequality, Globalization and World Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1999

Jackson, Robert, *The Global Covenant: Human Conduct in a World of States*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000

Smith, Steve, Ken Booth and Marysia Zalewski (eds.), *International Theory: Positivism and Beyond*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996

Spivak, Gayatri Chakravorty. "Can the Subaltern Speak?" in *Marxism and the Interpretation of Culture*, Cary Nelson and Lawrence Grossberg (eds.), Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1988

Weiss, Linda, *The Myth of the Powerless State*, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1998

Young, Robert J. C., *Postcolonialism: A Very Short Introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003.

