

Mid-Western University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

School of Contemporary Studies

Surkhet, Nepal



Bachelor's Degree in
International Relations and Diplomacy
Course of Study

Mid-Western University
Surkhet

Course Syllabus for the
Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Degree

In International Relations and
Diplomacy

Mid-Western University

Bachelor of Arts (B.A) in International Relations and Diplomacy

Background

The Bachelor of Arts (B.A) at Mid-Western University in International Relations and Diplomacy is a 4-year (8 Semester, 136 Credit) program that combines term paper writing with extensive research at the end of each semester. All the semester will carry 17 credits for each semester out of which 2 credits are separated for the term paper. In the fourth semester thesis writing is compulsory. 17 credit hours are allocated for thesis writing.

Admission Eligibility

To be admitted to the Bachelor's Program in International Relations and Diplomacy, students must have a ten plus two (10+2) or an Intermediate 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 four full years containing eight semesters.

Medium of Instruction

Medium of Instruction will be English.

B.A. International Relations Course Structure

First Semester (17 Credits)

| Code No. | Subject | Full marks | Teaching Hrs. |
|----------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| IR 311 | Theory of International Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 312 | History of International Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 313 | Emergence of contemporary World | 30 | 50 |
| IR 314 | Foreign Policy | 30 | 50 |
| IR 315 | Diplomacy | 30 | 50 |

Term Paper (2 credits, Mandatory)

Second Semester (17 Credits)

| Code No. | Subject | Full marks | Teaching Hrs. |
|----------|--|------------|---------------|
| IR 321 | State and International Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 322 | Political System and International Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 323 | International Organization | 30 | 50 |
| IR 324 | Environmentalism and International Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 325 | Regional Study: India and China | 30 | 50 |

Term Paper (2 credits, Mandatory)

Third Semester (17 Credits)

| Code No. | Subject | Full marks | Teaching Hrs. |
|----------|---|------------|---------------|
| IR 331 | Public International Law | 30 | 50 |
| IR 332 | Dimension of Human Security | 30 | 50 |
| IR 333 | Introduction to International Political Economy | 30 | 50 |
| IR 334 | Human Rights | 30 | 50 |
| IR 335 | Globalization | 30 | 50 |

Term Paper (2 credits, Mandatory)

Fourth Semester (17 Credits)

| Code No. | Subject | Full marks | Teaching Hrs. |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|---------------|
| IR 341 | Political Philosophy and International Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 342 | Public Administration and International Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 343 | Comparative Foreign Policy | 30 | 50 |
| IR 344 | Strategic Studies | 30 | 50 |
| IR 345 | Nepal's Foreign Policy | 30 | 50 |
| Term Paper (2 credits, Mandatory) | | | |

Fifth Semester (17 Credits)

| Code No. | Subject | Full marks | Teaching Hrs. |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|---------------|
| IR 451 | International Politics of the Middle East | 30 | 50 |
| IR 452 | Regionalism | 30 | 50 |
| IR 453 | National Security | 30 | 50 |
| IR 454 | Arms Control and Disarmament | 30 | 50 |
| IR 455 | The Politics of Cold War | 30 | 50 |
| Term Paper (2 credits, Mandatory) | | | |

Sixth Semester (17 Credits)

| Code No. | Subject | Full marks | Teaching Hrs. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| IR 461 | Terrorism and International Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 462 | National Interest | 30 | 50 |
| IR 463 | The Politics of Foreign Assistance | 30 | 50 |
| IR 464 | Gender and International Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 465 | Comparative Constitutions | 30 | 50 |
| Term Paper (2 credits, Mandatory) | | | |

Seventh Semester (17 Credits)

| Code No. | Subject | Full marks | Teaching Hrs. |
|----------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| IR 471 | Nepal's Domestic Politics and IR | 30 | 50 |
| IR 472 | The Politics of Indian Ocean | 30 | 50 |
| IR 473 | Nepal-Japan Relations | 30 | 50 |
| IR 474 | Comparative Politics | 30 | 50 |
| IR 475 | Research Methodology | 30 | 50 |

Term Paper (2 credits, Mandatory)

Eighth Semester (17 Credits)

| Code No. | Subject | Full marks | Teaching Hrs. |
|----------|---------|------------|---------------|
| IR 482 | Thesis | 100 | |

IR311.Theory of International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Course Description:

This course is designed to give an in-depth knowledge in theory and concept of international relations to the students at bachelor level. It will focus on the development of International relations as a separate discipline of study, state's role in the international system, concept of power in international relation, balance of power system and the national interest of the states that guides the states in their activities in international system. The course helps the students in understanding inter-state relations through various perspectives.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand the concept, nature, scope and evolution of international relations and its relation with other social sciences;
- To make them understand the origin and development of state and its role in international relations;
- To acquaint them with the concept of power and the need of balance of power in international system; and
- To provide them the knowledge of national interest and its importance in international relations.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept of International Relations
- Nature and Scope of International Relations
- International Relations as an independent discipline
- Evolution of International Relations
- International Relations and other Social Sciences (Political Science, International Politics, Sociology, Economics, History)

Unit II State in the International System 10

- Concept of state
- Origin and development of the modern state system
- State as determinant of international relations
- Limitations of the state system
- Future of the state system

Unit III Power and International Relations 10

- Concept of Power in International Relations (Idealistic and Realist School of Thought)
- Essence of national Power in IR
- Forms of National Power

- Elements of national Power
- Evaluation of National Power

Unit IV The Balance of power System 10

- Concept of the Balance of Power
- Theory of Balance of Power and its Nature
- Purpose of the Balance of Power
- Methods of the Balance of Power
- The Relevance of Balance of Power in the Modern World

Unit V National Interest 10

- Meaning and nature of national interest
- Values and ends of national interest
- Determinants of national interest
- Types of national interest
- Methods of promoting national interest

References:

Baylish, John and Steve Smith , *The Globalization and World Politics: An Introduction to International Relation*, (2nd ed .) London: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Chomsky, N., *World Orders, Old and New*, London: Pluto Publishers, 1994.

Deutsch, Karl W., *The Analysis of International Relation*, New Jersey: Prentice-hall, Inc. 1978.

Easton, David, *The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science*, New York: 1953.

Merle, Marcel, *The Sociology of International Relations*, New York: Berg Publishers, 1987.

Mesquita, Bruce Bueno De, *The War Trap*, London: Yale University Press 1981.

Watson, Matthew, *Foundations of International Political Economy*, New York: Palgrave, 2005

Power, Robert, *In the Shadow of Power: States and Strategies in International Politics*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1999.

Stinglitz, Joseph, *Globalization and its Discontents*, New Delhi: Penguins Books 2002.

Weinstein, Michael M. (ed.), *Globalization: What's New*, New York: Columbia University Press, 2005.

IR312.History of International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Course Description:

The course is designed to introduce the Bachelor level Students to the history of international relations from the early period to the end of Cold War. More focus is given from the time when the modern nation state system began in Europe in 1648. World War I and World War II and the new world order created by those wars are significant in shaping yet another world order that lasted throughout the 20th century. This course also emphasizes the Cold War and its aftermath.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand the historical development of international relations from the early period;
- To give them the knowledge of the causes and consequences of World War I and World War II;
- To make them understand the division of the world during the Cold War; and
- To acquaint them with the pre and post Cold War politics of international system.

Unit I Early History of International Relations 10

- Greek Period
- Roman period
- Supremacy of Papal Authority in Europe
- Secularists Movement
- Renaissance and Reformation

Unit II Post-Industrial Revolution and International Relation 10

- Westphalian arrangement of International Relations
- Growth of nation-state system in Europe
- Imperialism
- Colonialism

Unit III World War I 10

- Alliance and Counter Alliance in the World War I
- End of the War
- Treaty of Versailles – Characters and Consequences
- League of Nations

Unit IV World War II 10

- Causes of World War II
- Destructions caused by World War II

- Pacific settlement of disputes
- The Birth of the United Nations

Unit V International Relations after World War II

10

- Division of the world under the Cold War
- Beginning of the bi-polarity and the arms race under it
- Non-aligned movement as an alternative model
- The end of Cold War and Aftermath

References:

Bull, H.N., *The Expansion of International Relations*, London: Oxford University Press, 1984

Columbus, Theodore, *Introduction to International Relations: Power and Justice*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1878

Cox, Richard H. (ed.), *The State in International Relations*, New York: Prentice Hall, 1978

Deutsch, K.W., *The Analysis of International Relations*, Eaglewood Cliff: N.J. Prentice Hall, 1978

Hartman, Frederick H., *The Relations of Nations*, (6th edition), New York: MacMillan, 1983

Hoffman, Stanley H., *Contemporary Theory in International Relations*, Eaglewood Cliff, N.J: Prentice Hall, 1960

Holsti, K.J., *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis*, Eaglewood Cliff, N.J: Prentice Hall 1983

Hirsch, James A., *Theories of International Relations*, Washington D.C.: National Defense University, 1990

Keohane, Robert O., *International Institutions and State Power: Essays in International Relations Theory*, London: Westview Press, 1989

Miller Lynn H., *Global Order: Values and Power in International Relations*, London: Westview Press, 1990

Morgenthau Hans. J., *Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*, (Indian Edition)
Calcutta: Scientific Book Agency, 1972

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

Pearson, Frederic S., and J. Martu Rochester., *International Relations: The Global Conditions in the Late 20th Century*, New York: Random House, 1988

IR313.Emergence of Contemporary World

Credit Hrs. 3

Course Description:

This course is specifically designed to give an in-depth knowledge to the student about modern civilization, its ideological base, its priority in different sectors and its achievement as well as the challenges it faces. It also emphasizes on certain contemporary issues and values like democracy, development, environment and equality.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand the nature and basis of the contemporary world;
- To acquaint them with the achievements and challenges of the modern world; and
- To give them a clear understanding of major issues and the human norms and values that the modern nation states have adopted.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Nature of the Contemporary World
- Determinants of Contemporary Civilization
- Role of Economy in the making of the Contemporary World
- End of Ideology and the Contemporary World

Unit II Communication and the Contemporary World 10

- Introduction
- Development of Communication and International System
- Globalization, the internet and the World Wide Web Revolution
- Security, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Consequences of Information Revolution

Unit III Major Issues in Contemporary World 10

- Development
- Gender
- Terrorism
- Environment

Unit IV Governance and Contemporary World System 10

- Increasing popularity of Liberal Democracy
- Role of Civil society in Public Policy Making
- Decentralization of Governance
- Inclusive Participation

- Democracy
- Freedom
- Human Rights
- Good Governance

References:

Brodeur-Girard, S. (et.al.), *Immediate: Contemporary World*, Laval, QC: Editions Grand Duc, 2010

Fouskas, V. K., *The Politics of Conflict*, London: Routledge, 2007

Friedman, J., (ed.), *Globalization, the State, and Violence*, New York: Altamira Press, 2003

Guggisberg, M and D. Weir, (eds.), *Understanding Violence: Contexts and Portrayals*, Oxford: Inter-Disciplinary Press, 2009

Higgins, R and M. Flory, *Terrorism and International Law*, London: Routledge, 2003

Horgan, J., *The Psychology of Terrorism: Explaining Ethnic Cleansing*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005

Kegley Jr, C. W., *World Politics: Trends and Transformations*, CA: Wadsworth, 2009

Korten, D.C., *Getting to the 21st Century: Voluntary Action and the Global Agenda*, West, Hartford: Kumarian Press, 1990

Rourke, J. T., *International Politics on the World Stage*, New York: McGraw Hill, 2007

Scholte, J.A., *Globalization: A Critical Introduction*, London: Palgrave, 2000

Stiglitz, J., *Globalization and its Discontent*, London: Penguin, 2002

Taras, R. C., and R. Ganguly, *Understanding Ethnic Conflict: The International Dimension*, New York: Longman, 2008

IR314.Foreign Policy

Credit Hrs. 3

Course Description:

Foreign Policy is a basic tool of conducting international relations. This course is designed to give an in-depth knowledge to the students of bachelor level about the foreign policy of a state in order to understand how they manage to pursue their national goals in the international system. The course will discuss the concept, types, foreign policy making process and how the states adjust themselves in the ever changing international order.

Objectives:

- To acquaint the students with the concept, objectives and determinants of foreign policy;
- To make them understand the types of existing foreign policy in the world;
- To give them the idea how the foreign policies are formulated; and
- To acquaint them with the changing nature of international order and the role of foreign policy to pursue their national goals in the international system.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept, Definitions and Utility
- Objectives of Foreign Policy
- Determinants of Foreign Policy
- Instruments of Foreign Policy

Unit II Types of Foreign Policy 10

- Foreign Policy of Imperialism
- Neo-colonialism
- Balance of Power/ Alliance, non-alliance and neutrality
- Policy of isolation
- Peaceful co-existence

Unit III Formulation of Foreign Policy 10

- Identification of National Interest
- Role of elected representatives in the formulation of Foreign policy
- Role of executive in the formulation of Foreign Policy
- Foreign Policy, Media and Civil Society

Unit IV Limitation of Foreign Policy 10

- International Relations
- International Law

- International Ethics and Morality
- International Public Opinion

Unit V Changing Nature of Foreign Policy

10

- Globalization and Foreign Policy
- Domination of Free Market Economy
- Regionalism
- International Security

References:

Ali, Almeen, *Landlocked States and International Law*, New Delhi: south Asian Publishers, 1989

Allison, Graham and Peter Stanton, *Remaking Foreign Policy: The organizational Connection*, New York: Basic Books, 1976

Buzan, Barry, *The making of Foreign Policy: A Comparative Perspective*, Sussex: Wheatsheaf Books, 1987

Clavert, P.E., *The Foreign Policy of New States*, Brighton, Sussex: Wheatsheaf Books, 1986

Frankel, Joseph, *The making of Foreign Policy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962

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

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

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

IR315. Diplomacy

Credit Hrs. 3

Course Description:

The subject aims at giving students knowledge of the evolution, characteristics and principles of current diplomacy, of existing Foreign Service system and diplomatic activities, its functioning and practicing basic skills necessary for working in the Foreign Service. In addition, supplementary aim of the course is to introduce various aspects of diplomatic practice and mainly to support development of skills of a contemporary diplomat and to provide the knowledge about various types of diplomatic practices as well as the privileges and immunities the diplomats get through the International law.

Objectives:

- To acquaint the students with the concept of diplomacy and its scope;
- To acquaint them with the development of diplomatic practices in different phases of history;
- To make them understand various types of diplomacy that are in practice in the contemporary world; and
- To make them understand the functions of a diplomat.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept and utility of diplomacy
- Objectives of diplomacy
- Problems of diplomacy
- Scope of diplomacy

Unit II Development of Diplomacy 10

- Diplomacy in the Eastern literatures including Ramayana and Mahabharata
- Diplomacy in the Greek and Roman period
- Diplomacy in the European Nation State System
- Diplomacy in the modern period

Unit III Types of Diplomacy 10

- Political diplomacy
- Cultural diplomacy
- Economic diplomacy
- Secret diplomacy
- Open diplomacy
- Hi-tech diplomacy

Unit IV Recognition of Diplomacy in International Law 10

- The right of representation
- Classification of diplomatic agents
- Privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents
- Termination of diplomatic missions

Unit V Functions of Modern Diplomatic Missions

10

- Promotion of nation's foreign policy
- Information gathering
- Policy advice to their respective governments
- Representation
- Negotiation
- Consular service

References:

Barston, R.P., *Modern Diplomacy*, London: Longmans, 1998

Berridge, G.R., *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*, Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1995

Berridge, G.R., and James A., *A Dictionary of Diplomacy*, Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2001

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

Hamilton, K. and R. Langhorne, *The Practice of Diplomacy*, London: Routledge, 1995

Hocking, B. (ed.), *Foreign Ministries: Change and Adaptation*, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1999

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

Nicolson, Harold, *Diplomacy*, London: Oxford University Press, 1969

Nicolson, Harold, *The Evolution of Diplomatic Method*, London: Constable, 1954

Richardson, J.L., *Crisis Diplomacy: The Great Powers since the Mid-nineteenth Century*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994

Watson, A., *Diplomacy: The Dialogue Between States*, London: Methuen, 1982

IR321. State and International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Course Description:

International relation is concerned with the activities of the independent states in the international system. Students will not be able to pursue their study of international relations without knowing the concept of state, their theories, their problems as well as their activities within the state. Thus, the course is designed to give them the knowledge about different elements of states and the role they play within and outside their own territory.

Objectives:

- To provide the knowledge to the student about the formation of the state;
- To acquaint them with different theories of the origin of state;
- To give them the concept of sovereignty; and
- To make them understand the problems and responsibilities of state in international system.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Political theory as the foundation of Political studies
- State formation
- Essence of state
- Elements of state

Unit II Theories of State 10

- Evolutionary theory of state
- Organic theory of state
- Divine theory of state
- Social contract theory
- Marxian concept of state

Unit III Concept of Sovereignty 10

- Meaning of sovereignty
- Characteristics of sovereignty
- Principles of pluralism
- Contemporary challenges to sovereignty: Imperialism/ neo-colonialism/ role of power blocks/ globalization

Unit IV Problems of State 10

- Nation, state and nation-state
- Nationalism
- Limitations of state

- Challenges to statehood in the contemporary world

Unit V External Activities of the State

10

- State in the international system
- Responsibilities of state as an independent international actor
- obligations of the state

References:

Ball, Alan R., *Modern Politics and Government*, London: Macmillan, 1988

Barry, Norman P., *An Introduction to Modern Political Theory*, London: Macmillan, 1989

Benn, S. I., and R. S. Peters, *Social Principles and Democratic State*, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1975

Carnoy, Martin, *The State and Political Theory*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984

Gauba, O.P., *An Introduction to Political Theory*, New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd., 2003

Held, David, *Political Theory and Modern State*, London: Polity Press, 1994

Horton, John, *Political Obligation*, London: Macmillan, 1992

Lipson, Leslie, *The Great Issue of Politics: An Introduction to Political Science*, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1993

Poggi, Gianfranco, *The State – Its Nature, Development and Prospects*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1990

Ricci, David M., *The Tragedy of Political Science*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1984

IR322.Political System and International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Course Description:

This course is designed to give an understanding to the Bachelor level students about the political system of a state. It is important because the state's behavior in its domestic as well as the international relations is determined by the type of political culture and socialization of the people. It also discusses the role of political parties, interest groups and pressure groups that have tremendous influence in the inter-state relations. The students are expected to establish core-relationship between the internal behavior of the state and the international relations while pursuing their studies in this field.

Objectives:

- To acquaint the students with the growth of political system on the basis of the people's culture and socialization process in understanding the international relations;
- To make them understand the capabilities of the state; and
- To give them the understanding about the political parties and other groups that influences the international relations of a state.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Genesis and growth of political system in world politics
- Types of political system
- Political structure
- Political culture
- Impact of domestic political system in international relations

Unit II The capabilities of political system 10

- The extractive capability
- The regulative capability
- The distributive capability
- The symbolic capability
- The responsive capability
- Capabilities and International Relations

Unit III Political Socialization 10

- Meaning and nature of political socialization
- Agencies of political socialization
- Political socialization and the formation of world view
- Impact of political socialization in International Relations

Unit IV Political Parties and Political Process 10

- Essence of Political parties in modern democracy
- Classification of political parties and party system
- Political parties and political socialization
- The role and influence of political parties in foreign policy making and international relations

Unit V Interest Group Dynamics

10

- Meaning and nature of interest groups
- Classification of interest groups
- Determinants of pressure group methods
- Operational techniques of interest groups
- Influence of interest groups in international relations

References:

Almond, Gabriel and G. Bingham Powell, *Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach*, New Delhi: Amerind Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1975

Ball, Alan R., *Modern Politics and Government*, London: Macmillan, 1988

Barry, Norman P., *An Introduction to Modern Political Theory*, London: Macmillan, 1989

Benn, S. I., and R. S. Peters, *Social Principles and Democratic State*, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1975

Carnoy, Martin, *The State and Political Theory*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984

Connolly, William E., *The Terms of Political Discourse*, Oxford: Martin Robertson, 1983

Dahl, Robert A., *Modern Political Analysis*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall, 1991

Gauba, O.P., *An Introduction to Political Theory*, New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd., 2003

Held, David, *Political Theory and Modern State*, London: Polity Press, 1994

Kuper, Jessica, *Political Science and Political Theory*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1987

Ray, S. N., *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall, 1999

Rush, Michael, *Politics and Society: An Introduction to Political Sociology*, New York: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1992

IR323.International Organizations

Credit Hrs. 3

Course Description:

This course is designed to give an in-depth knowledge about the international organizations to the students of B. A. level. 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.

Objectives:

- To delineate the historical antecedents and trends in the growth of International organizations;
- To describe the structure and activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies; and
- To analyze the functional areas of the United Nations.

Unit I Meaning and Concept of International Organization 10

- Meaning of International Organization
- Need of International Organization
- Evolution of International Organization
- The role of International Organization in International Relations

Unit II Types of International Organization 10

- International Organization as a Regulatory body
- International Security organizations
- Multinational International Organizations
- Regional Organizations

Unit III The United Nations 10

- Background for the creation of the United Nations
- Charter of the United Nations
- Major Organs of the United Nations
- Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

Unit IV Working Procedures of the United Nations 10

- Membership and Voting in the United Nations
- Role of big five in the United Nations' decision making-process
- Role of the UN Secretary General in the Organizational working procedure

- UN Security Council in the Rapidly Changing World

Unit V Functions of the United Nations

10

- Collective Security and Peace Keeping
- Economic and Social Activities
- Decolonization, Human Rights and Humanitarian Activities
- Constraints of the United Nations

References:

Archer, C. , *International Organizations*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1983.

Armstrong, D. *The Rise of International Organizations*, London: McMillan, 1982.

Bennett, A.L, *International Organizations: Principles*, Eaglewood Cliffs: N.J. Prentice-Hall, 1977.

Cheever, Danial S, & Jr.Haviland, *Organizing for Peace: International Organizations in World Affairs*, London: Skven & Son. 1957.

Eugene P. Chase, *The United Nations in Action*, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company Inc., 1950.

Goodspeed, Stephen S., *The Nature and the Function of International Organization*. N.Y. 1980.

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

Ryan, Stephen, *The United Nations and International Politics*, New York: St. Martin Press, 2000

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.

Verrier, A., *International Peace – Keeping*, London: Penguin, 1981.

IR324.Environment and International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

Environment has become a major issue in the international system. Growing industrialization and the armament race among the states have made it more precarious. In this situation the understanding of the environmental issues and the role of the states as well as the international initiatives to mitigate this problem is in the interest of the students of international relations. Thus the course is designed to give them an understanding of the environmental problems that the world facing right now.

Objectives:

- To acquaint the students with the concept and pattern of environmental problems of the world;
- To give them the knowledge about the methods of managing the environmental problems;
- To make them familiar with the politics related with it; and
- To acquaint them with the international treaties and agreement in relations with environment.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept of Environmentalism in International Relations
- Changing Patterns of Environmental Problems
- Social origin of the Environmental Problems
- Political aspects of Environmental Problems

Unit II Global Environment 10

- Ozone Depletion and Climate Change
- Deforestation
- Conservation of endangered flora and fauna
- Marine Environment

Unit III Management of Environmental Problems 10

- Disaster Management
- Eco-system management
- Environmental Governance
- Resource Efficiency

Unit IV The Politics of Environment 10

- International Relations and Environmental Conflict
- Role of Individual States in the protection and preservation of the Environment

- Industrialized Vs. Developing States in environmental protection
- Role of Non-governmental Organizations

Unit V International Tools to Protect Environment

10

- Copenhagen Agreements
- Rio Convention
- Kyoto Protocol
- UN Leadership in the Environmental Protection

References:

Benedick, R. E., *Ozone Diplomacy: New Directions in Safeguarding the Planet*, London: Harvard University Press, 1991

Blakemore, R. and A. Reddish (eds.), *Global Environmental issues* (2nd edition), London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1996

Blowers, A. and P. Glasbergen (eds.), *Environment Policy in an International Context*, Vols 1-4, London: Arnold and New York: John Wiley and Son, 1996

Elloott, L., *The global Politics of the Environment*, London: Macmillan , 1998

Grubb, M. (et.al.), *The Kyoto Protocol: a Guide and Assessment*, London: Earthscan, 1999

Has, P.M., R. O. Keohane, and M. Levy (eds.), *Institutions for the Earth: Sources of Effective International Environmental Action*, London: MIT Press, 1993

Hempel, L.C., *Environmental Governance, The global Challenge*, Shington, D.C.: island Press, 1996

Ostrom, E., *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990

Vogler, J. and M. Imber (eds.), *The Environment in International Relations*, London: Routledge, 1996

Vogler, J., *The Global Commons: Environmental and Technological Governance* (2nd ed.), Chichester: John Wiley and Son, 2000

Young, O. (ed.), *Global Governance: Drawing Insights from the Environmental Experience*, London: Cornell University Press, 1997

IR325.Regional Study: India and China

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

India and China are the immediate neighbors of Nepal and each of their action and activities have deep influence in its internal and external politics. Thus this course is intended to give a general introduction of both these countries so that the students can analyze Nepal's political condition, behavior and psychology while conducting its internal politics and dealing with the other countries. The course will deal with the political system, political process and their aspirations as well as their relations with each other.

Objectives:

- To give an understanding about the importance of India and China in the international system;
- To make the students understand how their internal system function; and
- To acquaint them with the Sino-Indian relations and its repercussion in the region.

Unit I Introduction 8

- Importance of India and China in the World Politics
- Geo-political Location of India and China
- Rise of China as a Global Economic Power
- India's Aspiration for Global Power

Unit II Governance and Policy Making of China 8

- Organization of the State
- The Executive (the Chinese Communist Party, the National Government and the Bureaucracy)
- Other State Institutions (the Military, the Judiciary and other Sub-national governments)
- The Policy Making Process in China

Unit III Governance and Policy Making in India 8

- Organization of the State
- The Executive
- Other State Institutions
- The Policy Making Process in India

Unit IV Representation and Participation in China 8

- The Legislature
- Role of Communist Party in the Legislature
- Elections
- Political Culture, Citizenship and Identity (from Communism to Consumerism)

Unit V Representation and Participation in India

8

- The Legislature
- Party System in India
- Elections
- Political Culture, Citizenship and Identity

Unit VI India-China Relations

10

- India-China Political Relations
- India-China Economic Relations
- Border Dispute between India and China
- Future of India-china Relations

References:

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Brown, Judith, *India: The origin of an Asian Democracy*, New Delhi: oxford University Press, 1985

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Ramakant, *Nepal-China and India*, New Delhi: Abhinav Publications, 1976

Saich, Tony, *Governance and Politics of China*, New York: Palgrave, 2001

Spence, Jonathan D., *The Search of Modern China*, New York: Norton, 1990

IR331.Public International Law

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

International law is a law that regulates the behavior as well as the relations between and among the independent modern state. The Western scholars of international law, in the past, considered it as a law to govern the relationships between the civilized states but today no state is considered as an uncivilized state, thus it governs the relationship of all the states with one another. It is important, that is why this course intends to give, at least, an introductory knowledge to the students of the Bachelor level which will help them to understand the international relationship in a better way. The course includes the concept, sources and evolution of international law along with the state's personality, rights and duties in the international system.

Objectives:

- To familiarize the students with the concept, sources and evolution of international law;
- To make them understand how the states acquire recognition in the international system;
- To acquaint them with the rights and duties of a state as a member of the international community; and
- To give them an understanding of the rights and duties of a landlocked state with special reference to Nepal.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept and Nature of International Law
- Scope of International Law
- Evolution of International law
- Approaches to International law

Unit II Sources of International Law 10

- Treaties
- Customs
- Judicial Decisions
- Natural Law and other Possible sources of International Law

Unit III The Personality of the State 10

- The state and the International Law
- Recognition of the state
- Legal effects of recognition
- The discretionary character of recognition

- De jure and De facto recognition

Unit IV Rights and Duties of State 10

- The fundamental rights of the states
- Supremacy of international law
- Rights and duties of states
- Existence and independence
- Co-existence

Unit V Land-locked Countries in International Law 10

- Status of land-lockedness
- Constraints of landlocked countries
- Obligations of the coastal countries in relations of the landlocked countries
- UN conventions and declarations on the rights of landlocked countries

References:

Ali, Almeen, *Landlocked States and International Law*, New Delhi: Asian Publishers, 1989

Barker, J. Craig, *International Law and International Relations*, London: Continuum

Cassese, Antonio, *International Law* (2nd ed.), Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005

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Higgins, Rosalyn, *Problems and Process: International Law and How to Use it*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994

Hingorani, R.C., *Modern International law*, New Delhi: Oxford & IBH, 1993

Kapoor, S. K., *A Text Book of International Law*, Allahabad: Central Law Agency, 1989

Kratochwil, Friedrich, *Rule, Norms and Decisions*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989

Lynch, Cecelia and Michael Loriaux (eds.), *Law and Moral Action in world Politics*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2000

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Starke, J.G., *An Introduction to Public International Law*, London: Butterworth's, 1977

Verma, S. K., *An Introduction to Public International Law*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall, 1998

IR332.Dimensions of Human Security

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

Human Security is emerging as both an important concept and a methodology for broadening and deepening traditional and narrow conception of security. It represents both a conceptual shift in ways that the questions pertaining to security and identified and addressed, as well as an operation shift in practice by emphasizing the perspective of an impact on individuals and communities in how to understand, assess, plan, implement and evaluate policies, programs and projects.

Objectives:

- To introduce students to the concept of Human Security and its role in security and development discourses today.
- To examine, in theory and practice, the links between Human Security, Traditional Security, Development and Human Rights.
- Introduce a Human Security approach to policy and programming in comparison to traditional approaches.

Unit I Introduction 8

- Concept of human security
- Hazard, exposure, vulnerability and risk
- Risk management
- Crisis management

Unit II Major Security Concern in the modern World 8

- Environmental Security
- Water and Food Security
- Health Security
- Migration and Community Security

Unit III Mortality Rate of Small Children in the World 8

- Under 5 and Infant Mortality Rate
- Effects of Armed Conflict on Mortality Rate
- Effects of Income and Wealth in Mortality Rate
- Nepal's Case

Unit IV Poverty and Global Development 8

- Global income inequality and poverty

- Poverty trap
- Actions to reduce poverty
- UN Mechanism for the Least Developed countries.

Unit V Armed Conflict and Human Development 8

- Insurgency
- Civil Wars
- Refugees and Internally displaced people (IDP)

Unit VI Nuclear Weapons and Human Security 10

- Nuclear weapons – Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Exposed to radiation
- Eliminating the risk of Nuclear Weapons
- Eliminating the risk of risk and nuclear Weapons.

References:

Darshan, K., *Security, Peace and Honour*, New Delhi: Manas Publications, 2000

Ghos, N. C., *Future Defense Challenges*, New Delhi: Manas Publications, 2003

Kaldor, Mary, *Human Security*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007

Kumaraswamy, P. R. (ed.), *Security Beyond Survival*, New: Delhi, Sage Publication, 2004

Mathur, K. M., *Internal Security Challenges and Police in a Developing Society*, Jaipur: RBSA Publishers, 1989

Richmond, Oliver, *The Transformation of Peace*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007

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Truong, T.D., S. Wierninga and A. Chhacchi, *Engendering Human Security: Feminist Perspectives*, London: Zed Books, 2006

Thomas, Caroline, *Global Governance, Development and Human Security: The Challenge of Poverty and Inequality*, London and Sterling, VA: Pluto Press, 2000

Tadjbakhsh, Shahrbanon and Anuradha M. Chenoy, *Human Security: Concepts and Implications*, London: Routledge, 2007

IR333.Introduction to International Political Economy

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course description:

This course is an introduction to the field of International Political Economy. It explores the interaction of economics and politics in global affairs – the struggle for power and wealth within the international system. The main theme of the course is that neither international politics nor international economy can be understood in isolation.

Objectives:

- To familiarize the students with the concept of political economy in different periods of history;
- To make them understand how political economy has been perceived by different political and ideological theorists; and
- To acquaint them with the existing international financial institutions that work in the field of political economy.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Meaning and understanding of Political Economy
- The history of political economy after World War I
- Power, wealth and International Political Economy
- Key Terms and Concepts of International Political Economy

Unit II The Liberal Perspective 8

- The basic tenets of liberalism
- The evolution of liberal thought
- Institutions, interdependence and cooperation

Unit III The Realist Perspective 8

- The basic tenets of realism
- The evolution of realist thought
- Hegemonic stability theory

Unit IV The Historical Structuralist Perspective 8

- Basic tenets of Marxism
- The evolution of historical structuralism
- Dependency theory

Unit V The International Monetary System 8

- The gold exchange standard
- The Bretton Woods system and the IMF
- The international monetary system today

Unit VI International Trade Relations

8

- The General Agreement and Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- The World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Global trade relations today

References:

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

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

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

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

Krugman, Paul R. and Maurice Obstfeld, *International Economics: Theory and Policy*, New York, NY: Addison Wesley, 2005

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

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

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

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

IR334. Human Rights

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is an introduction to the developing systems, laws, and norms for the promotion and protection of human rights in the world today. The course supplies a foundation for understanding legal, political, and economic aspects of human rights. We will discuss ideological and cultural perspectives; sources of violations; the United Nations, regional, and national systems; women's human rights; and the role of non-governmental organizations. Overall, we will be looking at prevailing concepts, institutions, rules, procedures, problems, and potentialities.

This course seeks to help students to:

- develop intellectual skills to question and appraise human rights policies and practices at the international and national levels;
- perceive improvements;
- discern ambiguities and contradictions;
- draw useful conclusions about the theory and practice of human rights concerning the three groups in particular and of human rights in general.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept of Human Rights in the Modern World
- The Evolution and Normative Framework of International Human rights
- Human rights as a separate field of study
- Human rights and Humanitarian Law

Unit II The Universal Declaration of Human rights 10

- Repression/ Human right Violation/ State coercion
- Legality of Human Rights
- Promotion of Human Rights
- Protection of Human Rights

Unit III Human Rights in Comparison 10

- Positive and Negative rights
- Absolute and Non-absolute rights
- Individual and Collective Human Rights
- Substantive and Procedural

Unit IV Minorities, Disappearances and Religious Discrimination 10

- sources of religious intolerance
- UN's approach to the problem of displaced or disappeared persons
- right to self-determination
- permissible limits or restrictions upon the exercise of rights

Unit V Second Generation Rights:

10

- Gender,
- Environmental,
- Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and
- Indigenous Rights

References:

Alston, Philip, *Promoting Human Rights Through Bills of Rights: Comparative Perspectives*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1996

Barbieri, William A., Jr., *Ethhics of Citizenship: Immigration and Group Rights in Germany*, Durham: Duke University Press, 1998

Burg and Walter Laqueur, *The Human Rights Reader*, Meridian/Pergamon, rev. ed., 1990

Fabricius, Fritz, *Human Rights and European Politics: The Legal Political Status of Workers in the European Community*, New York University Press

Heraclides, Alexis, *The Self-Determination of Minorities in International Politics*, London: Frank Cass

Holt, Robin, *Wittgenstein, Politics and Human Rights*, New York: Routledge, 1997

Howard, Rhoda E., *Human Rights and the Search for Community*, Boulder: Westview

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Ishay, Micheline, R., *The Human Rights Reader*, New York: Routledge, 1998

Mullerson, Rein, *Human Rights Diplomacy*, New York: Routledge, 1997

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Robertson, A.H. and J. G. Merrills, *Human Rights in Europe: A Study of the European Convention on Human Rights*, Manchester University Press, 1995

Roht-Arriaza, Naomi, ed., *Impunity and Human Rights in International Law and Practice*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995

IR335.Globalization

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

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. This process is called the globalization. The states have entered into the global process and have accepted to be bound by the pros and cons of globalization. The developing countries that are heavily depended on outside help in fulfilling their development aspirations cannot escape the grip of globalization even if they don't want to. 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.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand the meaning, advantages and disadvantages and the evolution of globalization and its effect in human society;
- To make the students aware of the effect of globalization in the individual states; and
- To make them aware about the impact of globalization in different field of human society.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Meaning and Concept of Globalization
- Characteristics of Globalization
- Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalization
- Evolution of Globalization

Unit II Types of Globalization 10

- Political globalization
- Economic globalization
- Cultural globalization
- Social globalization

Unit III Globalization and Developing World 10

- Characteristics of Developing Countries
- Weaknesses of the developing countries
- Advantages of interconnected to the developing countries
- Impact of globalization in the developing countries

Unit IV Drivers of Globalization

10

- International Financial Institutions
- NGOs and INGOs
- Politics of Market
- International and Regional Treaties and Agreements

Unit V Globalization and Media

10

- The role of print media in creating global forces
- Electronic media and the global propaganda
- The impact of Internet revolution in the promotion of globalization
- The prospects of E-governance and Globalization

References:

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

Cohen, S., *States of Denial: Knowing about the Atrocities and Suffering*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001

Eichengreen, Barry, *Globalizing Capital*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1996

Frieden, Jeffry A., *Global Capitalism: Its Fall and Rise in the Twentieth Century*, New York: W.W. Norton, 2006

Held, David, Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt and Jonathan Perrator, *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999

Held, David, *Democracy and global Order: From the Modern State to Global Governance*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1995

Helleiner, Eric, *States and Reemergence of Global Finance: From Bretton Woods to the 1990s*, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1994

Mosley, Layna, *Global Capital and National Governments*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003

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Waller, M. and A. Linklater (eds.), *Political Loyalty and the Nation States*, London: Routledge, 2003

IR341.Political Philosophy and International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

Political philosophy is the basis of all the political studies and the international relation is no exception. Thus this course is designed to give an introductory knowledge to the student about the political philosophy, its role in the international relations and the views of various political thinkers in regards to the state, sovereignty and the concept of political philosophy.

Objectives:

- To impart knowledge about political philosophy and the differences between political philosophy, political thought and political theory;
- To make them understand the theories of state formation; and
- To acquaint them with the contemporary political theories.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept of Political philosophy
- Difference between Political philosophy, political thought and political theory
- Political Philosophy as the foundation of International Relations
- Question of sovereignty and inter-state relations

Unit II State Formation 10

- Devine theory of state
- Evolutionary theory
- Forced theory
- Contractual theory

Unit III Theories of Sovereignty 10

- Jean Bodin's theory of sovereignty
- John Austin on Sovereignty
- Hugo Grotius theory on sovereignty and International law
- Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau on Sovereignty

Unit IV The Idealist School of thought 10

- Immanuel Kant on State and Government
- Hegelian thought on State, sovereignty and government

- T.H. Green's theory of the state
- J. S. Mill's concept on Liberty

Unit V Some Influential Theories in the 20th Century

10

- Karl Marx – surplus values/ historical materialism/ dialectical materialism/ notion of class struggle
- M. K. Gandhi – civil disobedience and non-violence
- V. I. Lenin – state, revolution and rule of proletariat
- Mao Tse-tung – Revolution

References:

Bakshi, Om, *The Crisis of Political Theory: An Inquiry into Contemporary Thought*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1987

Ball, Alan R., *Modern Politics and Government*, London: Macmillan, 1988

Benn, S. I., R. S. Peters, *Social Principles and Democratic State*, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1975

Bhandari, D. R., *History of European Political Philosophy*, Bangalore: Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co, Ltd., 1967

Carnoy, Martin, *The State and Political Theory*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984

Grahm, Keith (ed.), *Contemporary Political Philosophy: Radical Studies*, Cambridge: Cambridge University press, 1982

Connolly, William E., *The Terms of Political Discourse*, Oxford: Martin Robertson, 1983

Friedrich, Carl J., *An Introduction to Political Theory*, New York: Harper and Row, 1967

Hacker, Andrew, *Political Theory – Philosophy, Ideology and Science*, Toronto: Macmillan, 1961

IR342.Public Administration and International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is designed to give an introductory knowledge of public administration to the students of bachelor level in international relations. Public administration is needed to understand how the states run their bureaucracy and other organizations and at the same time it also teaches how the international organizations are managed. Beside this the course also discusses the methods of managing the foreign ministries which would help the students to understand how the states conduct their foreign policies through their ministries.

Objectives:

- To give the concept of public administration and its evolution as an independent discipline of the study;
- To acquaint the students with various theories of public administration; and to give them the idea how the ministries of external affairs are run in the states.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept, nature and importance of Public Administration
- Growth and evolution of Public Administration as a discipline
- Interaction between Public and Private administration

Unit II Administrative Theories 10

- Scientific Management Theory
- Administrative Management Theory
- Human Relation Theory

Unit III Principles of Organization 10

- Hierarchy and Span of Control
- Centralization and Decentralization
- Ethics and Values in Public Administration

Unit IV Structure of Organization 10

- Line and Staff Agencies
- Chief Executive – types and role
- Personnel Administration – recruitment, promotion and retirement

- Organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Major functions of the Foreign Ministry
- Role of the Foreign Ministry in the Implementation of Foreign Policy
- Role of Foreign Secretary in the Internal administration of Foreign Ministry

References:

Aberbach, J. D., R. D. Putnam and B. A. Rockman, *Politicians and Bureaucrats in Western Democracies*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1981

Basu, Rukmi, *Public Administration: Concept and theories*, New Delhi: Sterling, 1998

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Goodin, R. E., *Political theory and Public Policy*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1882

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

Sharma, M. P. and B. L. Sadan, *Public Administration in theory and Practice*, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 1993

Shrestha, Tulshi Narayan, *Public Administration*, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 2007

IR343.Comparative Foreign Policy

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is designed to give a better understanding of the foreign policy of some major countries that are important to Nepal. In this course the United States of America, People's Republic of China and the Republic of India have been included because India and China are the two immediate neighbors of Nepal and have tremendous influence in Nepal's internal and external affairs. The United States is a major global power and its policies are considered to be one of the important regulators of international politics. Thus, the course is expected to be helpful to the students of Bachelor's level in international relations.

Objectives:

- To provide an understanding of the general features of the foreign policies;
- To acquaint the students with the basis and the areas of US foreign policy in general;
- To give them the idea of foreign policies adopted by India and China; and
- To make them aware of the changing pattern of foreign policies due to the advent of new world economic and political order.

Unit I Basic Tenets of Foreign Policy 10

- Common features of foreign policy
- Types of foreign policy
- Foreign Policy making Process in Democratic Countries

Unit II Foreign Policy of the United States of America 10

- Foundation of the American Foreign Policy
- Truman and Eisenhower Doctrines and their follow up
- US Foreign Policy in West Asia and Indo-China
- US Policy towards India and China
- America's War against Terrorism

Unit III Foreign Policy of the People's Republic of China 10

- The Importance of the Rise of China in International Relations
- Foundations and goals of Chinese Foreign Policy
- Chinese foreign policy during the Cultural Revolution
- China's entrance in the United Nations and relations with the West
- Chinese Foreign Policy after Mao

Unit IV Foreign Policy of the Republic of India

10

- India's Independence from the British Empire
- Basic principles of the Indian Foreign Policy
- India's role in the Nonaligned Movement
- India's policy with the neighboring countries
- India-Russia and the United States of America

Unit V New Direction in Contemporary Foreign Policy

10

- International political economy and the foreign policy of the above countries
- New direction of foreign policy – less confrontation and more cooperation

References:

Barnouin, Barbara and Yu Changgen, *Chinese Foreign Policy during the Cultural Revolution*, USA: Columbia University Press, 1998

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

Histon, Harold C., *Communist China in World Affairs*, London: Macmillan, 1966

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Kumar, Dhruba, *Mao and China's Foreign Policy perspectives*, Kathmandu: Center for Nepal and Asian Studies, 1989

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Northedge, F. S., *The Foreign Policies of Powers*, New York: Praeger, 1968

Prasad, Bimal, *The Origin of Indian Foreign Policy*, Calcutta: Bookland Private, 1960

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_____, *The Study of Foreign Policy*, New York: Nichols Publishing Co., 1980

Spanier, John, *American Policy since World War II* (Indian Reprint), New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 1989

IR334.Strategic Studies

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is designed to give an introductory knowledge about the strategic studies to the students of B.A. in international relations. States adopt strategies that help them to promote their national interests and secure their position in the international system. Policies formulated by the states may fail if they do not pursue right type of strategy. Thus, this course is intended to give the idea to the students how the strategies are formulated and work in the international system.

Objectives:

- To acquaint the students with the concept and evolution of strategic study;
- To make them aware about the threat of war that is more devastating than the previous ones;
- To let them have the idea of military alliances and counter-alliances to cope up with the threat of war; and
- To make them understand the causes and consequences of the nuclear technology and nuclear proliferation for the security of the world.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Nature and scope of strategic studies
- Evolution of strategic studies as a discipline
- Development of modern technology and its impact in strategy

Unit II The Role of Force in the International System 10

- The phenomenon of war and its kinds
- The changing nature of the warfare
- The threat of nuclear war and its impact

Unit III Military Alliances 10

- Alliance in the International Relations
- The nature and dynamics of military alliance
- The role of military alliance in war and peace

Unit IV Economics of Defense 10

- The logic and debate of military expenditure
- Categorization of states in terms of military spending

- The implication of military spending in the developing countries

Unit V Problems of disarmament and arms control

10

- Nuclear proliferation, causes and consequences
- Vertical and horizontal proliferation
- Impact of modern technology in strategic thinking

References:

Adams, Valerie, *Chemical Warfare, Chemical Disarmament*, Bloomington: Indiana, 1990

Boulding, Kenneth E., *Conflict and Defense*, NY: Harper & Row, 1962

David, Steven R., *Choosing Sides: Alignment and Realignment in the Third World*, USA: Johns Hopkins, 1991

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Munro, Neil, *The Quick and the Dead: Electronic Combat and Modern Warfare*, NY: St. Martin's, 1991

North, Robert C., *War, Peace, Survival: Global Politics and Conceptual Synthesis*, Boulder, CO: Westview, 1990

Perkovich, George, *India's Nuclear Bomb: The Impact of global Proliferation*, Berkeley: California, 1999

Rabb, Theodore K. (ed.), *The thirty Years of War*, NY: University Press of America, 1981

Ramberg, Bennett (ed.), *Arms Control without Negotiation: From the Cold War to the New World Order*, Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 1993

Shafritz, Jay M., and Phil Williams, *International Relations: The Classic Readings*, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993

Weinberg, Gerhard L., *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*, NY: Cambridge, 1994

Goldstein, Joshua S., *International Relations* (Indian Reprint), New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2003

IR345.Nepal's Foreign Policy

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is designed to give an introduction to Nepal's foreign policy because without understanding their own foreign policy the students will not be able to understand the foreign policies of other countries. As foreign policy is the expression of a state according to which it wants to live and act in the international system, it is utmost necessary for the students of international relations to understand it and specifically of their own state.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand the basic foundations of Nepal's foreign policy;
- To make them understand how Nepal has been struggling to maintain its independent posture in the international system; and
- To acquaint them with the role Nepal has been playing in the international system including the United Nations and other regional bodies.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Foundations of Nepal's foreign Policy
- Determinants of Nepal's Foreign Policy
- Goals and objectives of Nepal's foreign policy
- History of Nepal's Foreign Policy since Unification

Unit II Nepal's struggle for Identity in the World 10

- Emergence of Communist China and Independent India
- Nepal's struggle for independent identity vis-à-vis India and China
- Diversification of its relation with the countries beyond India and China

Unit III Nepal in the International Community 10

- Nepal's membership in the United Nations
- Nepal as a member of the Non-aligned Movement
- Nepal in South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

Unit IV Nepal's stand in the major International Issues 10

- Disarmament and Non-proliferation of the nuclear weapons
- Environmentalism

- Human Rights

Unit V Nepal's role in the World community

10

- Nepal in the UN Peacekeeping Operation
- Nepal as one the leaders of the least developed countries
- Nepal's voice for the rights of the land-locked countries

References:

Baral, Lok Raj, *Looking to the Future: Indi-Nepal Relations in Perspective*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications, 1996

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

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

Mojumdar, K., *Political Relations between India and Nepal 1877-1923*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1973

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

Ramakant, *Nepal-China and India*, New Delhi: Abhinav, 1976

Rawat, P. C., *Indo-Nepal Economic Relations*, New Delhi: National, 1974

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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

IR451.International Politics of the Middle East

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is intended as an introduction to politics in the Middle East and therefore provides a general overview of some of the chief issues of contemporary Middle Eastern politics. Consequently, it will examine the interplay of numerous factors that help the students of international relations to better understand and to critically analyze the Middle East.

Objectives:

- To give an understanding to the strategic importance of the Middle East in the World Politics;
- To help the students to understand the history of Middle East;
- To understand the major issues of conflict in the Middle East; and
- To acquaint the students with the challenges that the countries of the Middle east are facing.

Unit I The Middle East 10

- Background
- Strategic and political importance of the Middle East
- Resource and economic importance of the Middle East

Unit II Arab Nationalism 10

- The Palestinian issue
- Egyptian Revolution and the rise of G. A. Nassir
- The Suez Crisis 1956

Unit III Arab-Israeli Conflict 10

- Arab-Israel War 1967/73
- Camp David Accords
- Peace Process and its impact on the politics of Middle East

Unit IV Major Changes in the Arab World and its Impact in the World 10

- The Iran-Iraq War and its aftermath
- Gulf Crisis 1990 - 91
- The end of Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq
- Political Changes in Egypt and Libya

- Iran's nuclear ambition
- Lack of unity among the Arab countries
- Growing interest of China in the region
- Search for alternative source of energy in the developed world

References:

Barnett, Michael Barnett, *Dialogues in Arab Politics: Negotiations in Regional Order*, Columbia University Press, 1998

Dhillon, Navtej Paul Dyer, and Tarik Yousef, (eds.), *Generation in Waiting: The Unfulfilled Promise of Young People in the Middle East*, Brookings Institution Press, 2009

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Gerner, Deborah J. (ed.), *Understanding the Contemporary Middle East*, Lynne Rienner, 2000

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Kurtzer, Dan and Scott Lasensky, *Negotiating Arab-Israeli Peace*, US Institute for Peace, 2008

Lynch, Marc, *Voices of the New Arab Public: Iraq, Al-Jazeera, and Middle East Politics Today*, Columbia University Press, 2006

Oren, Michael, *The Six Day War*, Oxford University Press, 2007.

Pollack, Kenneth, *A Path Out of the Desert: A Grand Strategy for America in the Middle East*, New York: Random House, 2008.

Takeyh, Ray, *Guardians of the Revolution: Iran and the World in the Age of the Ayatollahs*, Oxford University Press, 2009.

IR452.Regionalism

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

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 introductory knowledge to regionalism and some of the regions that have been effective in the present international system.

Objectives:

- To provide the concept and meaning of regionalism;
- To acquaint the students with the emerging regional organizations; and
- To give them the understanding the regional organizations play in the international system.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Meaning and definition of regionalism
- Objectives of regionalism
- Importance of regionalism in the modern International System
- Evolution and growth of regionalism

Unit II South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) 10

- Regional profile of South Asia
- South Asian Commonality and differences
- SAARC Charter
- History and achievement of the SAARC

Unit III Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) 10

- Regional profile of South East Asia
- Commonality and differences among the South East Asian Countries
- ASEAN Charter and Objectives
- History and achievement of ASEAN

Unit IV European Union 10

- Concept and context of the European Union
- History of the European Union
- Institutions of the European Union
- Influence of European Union in the World Politics

Unit V Other Regional Organizations

10

- African Union (Organization of African Unity)
- Organization of American States (OAS)
- Arab League

References:

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

Boås, Morten, Marianne H. Marchand and Timothy Shaw (eds.), *New Regionalism in the New Millennium*, (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003

_____, Marianne H. Marchand, Timothy M. Shaw (eds.), *The Political Economy of Regions and Regionalism*, London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004

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

Clark, Ian Clark, *Globalization and Fragmentation: International Relations in the Twentieth Century*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997

Cooper, Andrew Chris Hughes and Philippe De Lombaerde (eds.), *Regionalization and Global Governance: The Taming of Globalization?*, London: Routledge: 2008

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Featherstone, Mike (ed.), *Global Culture: Nationalism, Globalization, and Modernity*, London: Sage, 1990

Jameson, Fredric and Masao Miyoshi (eds.), *The Cultures of Globalization*, Durham: Duke University Press, 1998

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Söderbaum, Fredrik and Timothy Shaw (eds.), *Theories of New Regionalism: A Palgrave Reader*, (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004

Stubbs, Richard and Austina J. Reed, "Introduction: Regionalization and Globalization," in Richard Stubbs and Geoffrey R.D. Underhill (eds.), *Political Economy and the Changing Global Order* (third Edition), Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2005

IR453.National Security

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is intended to provide comprehensive concept and theories on national security, changing dimension of national security and its application in the context of Nepal. The course will also provide the students the knowledge on various national security issues and the challenges the nation faces due to the insecurity. The focus of this course is the national security of Nepal in which several national security threats have been included.

Objectives:

- To give a comprehensive concept of national security;
- To acquaint them with the dimensions of national security;
- To make them understand the national security threats of the country; and
- To help them to understand and analyze the future of national security in Nepal.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept of National Security
- Conventional Dimension of National Security
- National Security as Prescribed by Nepal

Unit II Changing Dimension of National Security 10

- Conceptual changes
- Changes in socio-political entity
- Foundation of changes in national security dimension

Unit III National Security of Nepal 10

- Nepal's national interests
- National security objectives
- Challenges to National Security of Nepal

Unit IV Internal Security Threats in Nepal's national Security 10

- Political instability
- Economic crisis
- Ethnic problems
- Refugee problems

- Population growth, unemployment and food insecurity

Unit V Future of National Security of Nepal

10

- Balanced relationship with the neighbors
- Diversification of diplomatic relations
- Federalization of the state
- Strengthening of the security forces

References:

Al-Moshat and Abdul Momen, *National Security in the third World*, London: West View, 1985

Amstutz, Mark R., *International Conflict and Cooperation: An Introduction to World Politics*, New York: Brown and Benchmark, 1995

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

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Baral, Lok Raj (ed.), *Non-Traditional Security, State, Society and Democracy in South Asia*, New Delhi: Adroit Publishers, 2006

Basnet, P. S., *New Paradigm in global Security: Civil-Military Relations in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications, 2004

Baylis, J. and S. Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005

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Khatri, S. K. (ed.), *Regional Security in South Asia*, Kathmandu: CNAS, 1987

Kumaraswamy, P. R. (ed.), *Security Beyond Survival*, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2004

IR454.Arms Control

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is designed to provide a broader idea to the students of international relations about the arms race that was prevalent during the Cold War era and to some extent it is still very prominent among some of the ambitious countries of the world. Arms race is connected with power and prestige of the states and they do not want to give it up as long as they do not feel that they are secure in the international system. Thus it is very important for the students of international relations to have knowledge on the condition of arms race and how it can be controlled.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand what is arms race and how can it be controlled;
- To make them understand when the arms race began and why the concept of arms control came to be prominent in the international relations;
- To give them an understanding of the weapons of mass destruction and their role in the modern day warfare.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Meaning and concept of armament and disarmament
- The process of arms control in International politics
- The development of arms control theory
- Arms control in the Post-Cold Era

Unit II Arms Control in Context 10

- History of arms control
- Arms control in the West prior to the nuclear age
- Arms control during the Cold War
- Arms control after the Cold War

Unit III The Changing International Context 10

- The end of US-Soviet rivalry
- Localization of conflict
- The changing technology of warfare
- New actors and roles

Unit IV Nuclear Proliferation 10

- Threats of nuclear weapons in the world
- Concept of nuclear proliferation
- Incentives and constraints
- The continuing debate of nuclear proliferation

Unit V Chemical and Biological Weapons

10

- History of the use of chemical and biological weapons
- Destruction caused by the chemical and biological weapons
- Objectives of chemical and biological arms control
- The treaties and conventions on chemical and biological arms control

References:

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

Brennan, Donald G., *Arms Control, Disarmament, and National Security*, New York: George Braziller, 1961

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Cirincione, J. (ed.), *Repairing the Regime: Preventing the Spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction*, New York: Routledge, 2000

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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*, Washington D.C.: Pergoman-Brassey's Classic, 1985

IR455.The Politics of Cold War

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

The politics of Cold War kept the World divided for more than thirty years and had a tremendous impact on socio-economic and political development of the world. It also brought about a never ending arms competition among the major states of the world and created military alignment and counter-alignment to spread their sphere of influence. Thus this course is of great importance to the student of International relations to understand the world politics even today.

Objectives:

- To impart knowledge to the students about the devastating history of the Cold War;
- To make them understand the role of the two superpowers in the Cold War period;
- To make them understand about the major political and security issues of the cold war; and
- To acquaint them with the outcome of the Cold War.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Meaning and concept of Cold War
- Causes of Cold War
- Rise of two super powers
- Evolution of Cold War politics

Unit II Role of the United States in the Cold War 10

- The Truman Doctrine
- Marshall Plan
- Point Four Program
- The Rio Pact

Unit III US-Soviet Confrontation during Cold War 10

- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Arab-Israel Conflict

Unit IV Impact of Cold War 10

- Arms race between the two super powers
- Rise of Military organizations and Alliances
- Birth of Nonaligned groups

- Realization for Disarmament

Unit V The End of Cold War and its Impact

10

- The dissolution of Soviet Union
- Breaking up of Yugoslavia
- Beginning of unipolarism in the world politics
- Birth of new international order

References:

Gaddis, John Lewis, *The Cold War: A New History*, New York: penguin Group Inc., 2005

Zubok, V. M., *A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin to Gorachev*, Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2007

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Sherwin, Martin J., *A World Destroyed: Hiroshima and the Origins of the Arms Race*, New York: Vintage, 1987

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Gates, Robert M., *From the Shadows: The Ultimate Insider's Story of Five Presidents and How They Won the Cold War*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996

IR461 Terrorism and International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description

This course serves as an introduction to the study of modern international terrorism, or what academics call "terrorism studies." As such, background in the subject is not necessary. Generally, the course centers on conceptually defining terrorism (all types-foreign and domestic, left and right wing, religious, environmental, and political, state and non-state), tracing the history and beginnings of modern international and domestic terrorism, critically examining the various U.S.-global responses to the 9-11-01 attacks, as well as generally evaluating and assessing how countries and peoples around the world try to cope with, prevent and/or respond to attacks by terrorist organizations, groups, or acts of terrorism perpetrated by nation-states or groups working with nation-states.

Objectives

- Identify and analyze the historical and conceptual frameworks that precipitate terrorism in the modern world.
- Explain and define the concept "International Terrorism."
- Identify and analyze the roots/history of international terrorism.
- Identify and analyze the structure and significance of domestic terrorism throughout the world.
- Explain and analyze the social, political, and economic precedents which cultivate terror and the psychological results that follow terrorist attacks in order to recognize shared international problems related to national security and terrorism and to compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of potential solutions.

Unit I Introduction 10

- The concept and meaning of terrorism
- Definitions of terrorism
- The evolution of terrorism in the world politics
- Types of terrorism

Unit II Causes of Terrorism 10

- Rationalist Explanation
- Sociological Explanation
- Political Explanation
- Religious and Cultural Explanation

Unit III Types of Terrorism 10

- State Terrorism
- Bioterrorism

- Cyber-terrorism
- Eco-terrorism
- Nuclear Terrorism
- Narco-terrorism

Unit IV Issues of Modern Terrorism 10

- Technological Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Terrorism and the Media
- Policy, Liberty, Security and the Future

Unit V Profile of Major Terrorist Organizations 10

- Al Qaida
- Hezbollah
- Taliban
- Lashkar-e-taiba
- Aum Shinrikyo
- Jamat-e-Islamia

References:

Boward, J., *Terrorism and Tyranny*, London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003

Byman, Daniel, *Deadly Connections: State that Sponsor Terrorism*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005

Esposito, John, *Unholy War: Terror in the Name of Islam*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002

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McDonald, Eileen, *Shoot the Woman First*, London: First Estate, 1991

Nye, Joseph, *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics*, New York: Public Affairs, 2004

Whittaker, David (ed.), *The Terrorism Reader*, London: Routledge, 2001

IR462.National Interest

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

National interest is the key to a nation's internal and external policy. Nations strive to pursue their national interest through their foreign policies and they often come into conflict with other nations or states if their national interests suffer. In this course, Nepal's national interest has been made a focus of study because Nepal is the best example which, all through its history, has been struggling to protect its national interest from various internal and external factors. The students are expected to understand the spirit of national interest from this course.

Objectives:

- To give an understanding of the meaning, concept and importance of national interest to the students;
- To acquaint them with the determining factors of the national interest;
- To make them understand the methods of protecting national interest; and
- To give them the idea on how Nepal has been struggling to protect its national interest in the wider international system.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Meaning and concept of national interest
- Types of National Interest
- National Interest and Foreign Policy
- National Interest and Security Concern of the State

Unit II Determinants of National Interest 10

- Geo-political condition and geo-strategy
- National history/ culture and tradition
- Role in the international community
- Stable and prosperous domestic politics

Unit III Nepal's National Interest 10

- Identification of Nepal's national interest
- Constitutional methods of protecting those interests
- Protecting nation's natural heritage
- International agreements and treaties and international relations

Unit IV Preservation and Security of the State 10

- Enhance and sustain Nepal's diplomatic capability
- Maintain viable security forces
- Promote security awareness among the population
- Prevent use of Nepalese territory as threat to other States

Unit V Promotion of Nepal's National Interest

10

- Enhance democratic norms and values
- Promotion of Nepali nationality
- Enhance prosperity and equitable development
- Maintain professional civil, military and judicial administration

References:

Axford, B., *The global System: Economics, Politics and Culture*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1995

Delinic, Tomislav and Nischal N. Pandey (ed.), *Nepal's National Interest*, Kathmandu: Konard Edenauer Stiftung and Center for South Asian Studies, 2011

Carr, Edward Hallett, *The Twenty years' Crisis 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations*, Harper: Touch Books, 1964

Crawford, J. (ed.), *The Rights of People*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1988

Deibel, T. L., *Foreign Affairs Strategy: Logic for American Statecraft*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007

Hartman, Frederick H., *The Relations of Nations*: New York: The Macmillan Company, 1957

Kahnal, D. R., P. R. Rajkarnikar, K. P. Acharya and D. R. Uprety, *Understanding Reforms in Nepal: Political Economy and Institutional Perspective*, Kathmandu: Institute for Policy Research and Development, 2005

Khanal, Y. N., *Nepal's Non-isolationist Foreign Policy*, Kathmandu: Satyal Publication, 2000

Shrestha, Anand P. and Pushpa Adhikari, *Nepal's National Interest*, Kathmandu: Sangam Institute, 2009

IR463.The Politics of Foreign Assistance

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

Foreign aid occupies a critical place in the economy of the developing countries. A large portion of their national budget is made by the foreign assistance. After World War II the foreign assistance was provided to the developing countries in fulfilling the ambitions of the developed countries especially in the name of curtailing communism and spreading sphere of influence. But with the end of the Cold War, the foreign assistance strategy of the developed countries has changed. In this situation the students of international relations are expected to acquire knowledge how foreign assistance is provided and how effective they are in the development of the recipient countries. Thus the course is designed to give that knowledge to the students in the present international system.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand the concept and types of foreign assistance prevalent in the modern system;
- To acquaint them with the existing models of foreign assistance;
- To make the students aware of the effect of foreign assistance in a country like Nepal; and
- To give them the idea of the changing pattern of foreign assistance after the end of Cold War.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Concept of Foreign Assistance
- Development of the tradition of foreign assistance
- Donors-Recipient Relationship
- Pattern of foreign assistance – Bilateral and Multilateral

Unit II Types of Foreign Assistance 10

- Loans/ Grants
- Loan Guarantees
- Military Assistance
- Technical Assistance

Unit III Models of Foreign Assistance 10

- The disaster model
- The missionary model
- The Oxfam Model

Unit IV Foreign Assistance in Nepal 10

- The beginning of foreign assistance in Nepal
- Donor's interest in Nepal during the Cold War
- Nepal's geo-strategic location and Foreign Assistance
- Major donors in Nepal during the Cold War

Unit V Foreign Assistance and the End of Cold War

10

- Shift in Donor's foreign assistance policy worldwide
- The rise of multilateralism in foreign assistance
- IMF conditionality and its impact in developing countries
- IMF, World Bank and WTO interplay in Foreign Assistance

References:

Acharya, Keshav P., *A Brief Review of Foreign Aid in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Action Aid Nepal, 2002

Anderson, Mary B. and Peter J. Woodrow, *Rising from the Ashes: Development Strategies in Times of Disaster*, Boulder, CO: Westview, 1989

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Issacson, Joel M. (ed.) *Half a Century of Development: The history of US Assistance to Nepal, 1951-2001*, Kathmandu: USAID, 2001

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Khanal, Rabindra, *Donor's Policy against Corruption in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Transparency-Nepal, 2005

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Panday, Devendra Raj, *Nepal's Failed Development: Reflections on the Mission and the Maladies*, Kathmandu: Nepal South Asia Center, 1999

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Ravenhill, John, *Collective Clientelism: The Lome Conventions and North-South Relations*, NY: Columbia, 1985

Tussie, Diana and David j. Glover (eds.), *The Developing in World Trade: Policies and bargaining Strategies*, Boulder: Rienner, 1993

Williams, Marc, *Third World Cooperation: The group of 77 in UNCTAD*, NY: St. Martin's, 1991

IR464.Gender Issues and International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is designed to provide a comprehensive knowledge about the theories and existing practices of gender situation in the world at large and in Nepal in particular. It will deal with the concept of gender and some of the theories of feminism. Since the gender issues have become popular in international relations as well as in the domestic politics of the states, it is important for the students of international relations to know about this concept. The course will also discuss the international efforts in the promotion of gender issues.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand the concept of gender and why it is important in the society;
- To familiarize them with the theories of gender movements;
- To make them understand the role of women in the promotion of political economy; and
- To acquaint them with the international efforts in promoting gender issues.

Unit I introduction 10

- Concept of Sex and Gender
- Theoretical perspectives on the formation of gender
- Socialization and formation of gender identity
- Gender relations in social institutions

Unit II Feminist Theories 10

- Global Feminist movement
- Feminist movement in Nepal
- Feminist Theories – liberal/ Marxian/ Radical/ Socialist
- Household as a unit of analysis

Unit III Gender in the Global Political Economy 10

- Political economy from gender perspective
- Women in production of goods and services
- Women in development
- The export of women

Unit IV Gender Issues in Nepal 10

- The norms of gender discrimination
- Issues of women's property right

- Increasing role of women in politics and administration
- Legal reforms and policy initiatives

Unit V Gender issues within International Community

10

- The United Nations and the cause of women
- UNDP's role in Individual Countries in empowering the women
- Gender perception in the United Nation's administrative machinery
- Women's role in the international negotiations

References:

Acharya, Meena, *Analysis of Caste, Ethnicity and Gender Data from 2001 Population Census in Preparation for Poverty Mapping and wider PRSP Monitoring*, Kathmandu: World bank/ DFID, 2004

Agrawal, Beena, *A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia*, New Delhi: Cambridge University press, 1996

Gurung, Jeanette D. (ed.), *Searching for Women's Voice in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas*, Kathmandu: ICIMOD, 1999

Malla, S. P., *Property Right of Nepalese Women: Gender and Democracy in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Modern Press, 2001

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Unequal Citizens: Gender, Caste and Ethnic Exclusion in Nepal, Kathmandu: The World bank and DFID Publication, 2006

IR465.Comparative Constitutions

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

States are run by their respective constitutions and their policies whether internal or external, are made according to their constitutions. Thus it is very important for the students of international relations to understand how the constitutions are made, function and guide the states in international relations. This course attempts to give knowledge of some of the popular constitutional practices in the world having the Presidential, Parliamentary and mixed type of political system

Objectives:

- To make the students understand what the constitution is and what is the difference between the constitution and the constitutionalism;
- To give them the idea of how the Presidential, parliamentary and mixed type of political systems function; and
- To give them a comparative view of these constitutions.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Meaning and definition of constitution
- Different types of constitution
- Differences between constitution and constitutionalism Growth of constitutionalism in the world

Unit II Constitution under the Presidential System 10

- Features of the Presidential constitution
- US Constitution as a model of Presidential Constitution
- Composition, role and functions of Executive, legislature and judiciary under the Presidential system of governance

Unit III Constitution under the Parliamentary System 10

- Features of the Parliamentary Constitution
- British and Indian constitutions as the models of Parliamentary constitution
- Composition, role and functions of Executive, legislature and judiciary under the parliamentary system of governance

Unit IV Constitution under the Mixed System 10

- Features of the mixed form of constitution
- French Constitution as a model of mixed constitution

- Composition, role and functions of Executive, legislature and judiciary under the mixed system of governance

Unit V Comparison of the Presidential, Parliamentary and Mixed system of governance 10

- Comparison of the executives
- Comparison of the legislature
- Comparison of the judiciary

References:

Andrews, W.G., *Constitutions and Constitutionalism*, New Delhi: East-West Press Pvt. Ltd. (No Date)

Apter, David and Harry Eckstein (ed.), *Comparative Politics*, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1989

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Jennings, Sir Ivor, *Cabinet Government*, Cambridge: Cambridge University press, 1959

Kapoor, A.C., *Selected Constitutions*, New Delhi: S. Chand, 1998

McIlwain, Charles Howard, *Constitutionalism: Ancient and Modern*, New York: Cornell University Press, 1958

Pylee, M.V., *Selected Constitutions of the World*, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co., 2002

Strong, C.F., *Modern Political Constitutions*, London: The ELBS and Sidwick and Jackson Limited, 1975

Wheare, K.C., *Modern Constitutions*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1971

IR471.Nepal's Domestic Politics

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

This course is designed to give a broad view of Nepal's domestic politics. It deals with the nature and concept of the Nepalese politics, political development, political culture and the process of political socialization of the Nepalese people. Since Nepal has gone through several ups and downs in its history for the survival and for change, it is important to understand its politics as well as the socio-cultural milieu for the students of international relations before they try to understand the politics of international relations.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand the concept and nature of Nepalese politics; Nepal's political culture, and the methods of socialization of its citizens;
- To acquaint the students with the Structure of the Nepali society;
- To acquaint them with the political movements that occurred in Nepal in the past; and
- To give them the broad idea about the political institutions of Nepal.

Unit I introduction 10

- Nature and concept of Nepalese Politics
- Characteristics of Nepalese Politics
- A short history from 1769-1950

Unit II Orientation of Nepali Citizens 10

- Political Socialization
- Political Culture
- Political Development

Unit III Structure of Nepali Society and its role in Nation Building 10

- Caste
- Culture
- Language
- Ethnicity
- Religion

Unit IV Political Movements and their Outcome 10

- Political Movement of 1950 (Democratic Movement)
- Political Movement of 1980 (Politics of Referendum)

- Political Movement of 1990 (First People's Movement)
- Political Movement of 2006 (Second People's Movement)

Unit V Present Structures and Framework of Government and Constitutional Development 10

- Executive
- Legislature
- Judiciary
- Political parties/ Interest and Pressure Groups/ Civil Society
- Elections and Electoral Process

References:

Baral, Lok Raj (ed.), *Nepal: Quest for Participatory Democracy*, New Delhi: Adroit Publishers, 2006

_____ *Nepal: Problems of Governance*, New Delhi: Konark Publishers, 1993

Gupta, Aniruddha, *Politics in Nepal: A Study of Post Rana political Development and Party Politics*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1964

Gurung, Harka, *Nepal: Social Demography and Expressions*, Kathmandu: New Era, 1998

Hachhethu, Krishna, *Party Building in Nepal: Organization, Leadership and People*, Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point, 2002

Hutt, Michael, *Nepal in the Nineties: Versions of the Past, Vision of the Future*, New Delhi: oxford University Press, 1994

Joshi, Bhuwan Lal and Leo E. Rose, *Democratic Innovations in Nepal: A Case Study of Political Acculturation*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966

Kaushik, P. D. (ed.), *New Dimensions of Government and Politics of Nepal*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1996

Khanal, Rabindra, *Local Governance in Nepal: Democracy at the Grassroots*, Kathmandu: Smriti Books, 2006

Lawati, Mahendra, *Towards A Democratic Nepal: Inclusive political Institutions for a Multicultural Society*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2005

Shah, Rishikesh, *Politics in Nepal 1980-1991*, New Delhi: Manohar Books, 1992

Stiller, Ludwig F., *Nepal: Growth of a Nation*, Kathmandu: Human Resource Development Center, 1993

IR472.The Politics of Indian Ocean

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Indian Ocean has become a center of rivalry among the big powers after World War II. During the Cold War period the superpowers struggled to control the Indian Ocean in different ways but after the Cold War more powers are involved because of its strategic location for sea trade. India no more wants it to be a peace zone but rather it has initiated to form Indian Ocean Rim- Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). China at the same time claims more stake in this area. Thus the Indian Ocean is very important for the students of International Relations.

Objectives:

- To introduce the Indian Ocean and its Littoral states to the Students of International Relations;
- To provide a knowledge of the big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean;
- To make the students understand the importance of the Indian Ocean to the other regions of the world; and
- To acquaint the students with Indian and Chinese attitude towards the Indian Ocean.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Location and size of the Indian Ocean
- Geo-politics and geo-strategic importance of the Indian Ocean
- Littoral states of the Indian Ocean

Unit II Role of Extra Regional Power in the Indian Ocean 10

- Competition among the European powers in the Indian Ocean
- Britain's withdrawal from the Indian Ocean
- US-USSR Rivalry in the Indian Ocean during the Cold War
- American Military Base in Diego Garcia

Unit III China's Interest in the Indian Ocean 10

- China: From Land Power to the Marine power
- China's Industrialization and the importance of sea route
- Chinese fear of US Encirclement
- China's strategic build-up in the Indian Ocean

Unit IV India's Role in the Indian Ocean 10

- Indian Ocean and India's Homeland Security
- Indian attitude towards the small littoral states
- Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and India's Role

- Indian Ocean Rim – Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)

Unit V Rising Interests of other Economic Zones in the Indian Ocean

10

- ASEAN Countries
- EU Countries
- Gulf Countries
- African Countries

References:

Adie, W. A. C., *Oil, Politics and Sea Power: The Indian Ocean Vortex*, New York: Crane, Russak, 1975

Braun, Dieter, *The Indian Ocean, Region of Conflict or Peace Zone*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 1983

Harrison, Seliq S. and K. Subrahmanyam, *Superpower Rivalry in the Indian Ocean: Indian and American Perspectives*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1989

Kaplan, Robert d., *Monsoon: The Indian ocean and the future of American Power*, New York: Random House, 2010

Mukharjee, Rudrangshu and Laxmi Subramanian (eds.), *Politics and Trade in the Indian Ocean World*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998

Pearson, Michael N., *The Indian Ocean (Seas in History)*, London: Routledge, 2003

Raizada, Ajit, *The Indian Ocean Politics*, New Delhi: Sharada Publishing House, 1994

Sali, M. L., *India-China Relations*, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation, 2009

IR473.Nepal-Japan Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Course Description:

Japan is a prominent economic power in the international system. It has been playing a significant role in the development of the poorer countries. Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) is gaining popularity in many countries because unlike many other donors Japanese assistance has no condition attached to the recipient countries. Nepal is one of the priority countries for the Japanese ODA. Thus it is important for the students of International Relations to understand the relations between Nepal and Japan in order to understand the modern political economy of the states like them.

Objectives:

- To make the students understand Nepal-Japan relations in brief;
- To make the students acquainted with the assistance Japan is giving to Nepal; and
- To make them understand why Japan is attaching so much importance to Nepal.

Unit I Introduction 10

- Importance of Japan in Nepal's Foreign Policy
- Japan in the world politics
- Commonalities and differences between Nepal and Japan

Unit II Nepal-Japan Cultural Relations 10

- Cultural Modernization in Nepal, 1769-present
- Cultural Modernization in Japan, 1600 – present
- Cultural Cooperation between Nepal and Japan
- Cultural Exchanges and Cultural programs

Unit III Nepal-Japan Political Relations 10

- Significance of Nepal-Japan Relations
- Nepal's Japan Policy and Japan's Nepal Policy
- Exchange of visits
- Political Issues of Common Interest

Unit IV Nepal-Japan Economic Relations 10

- Nepal's foreign Aid Policy
- Japan's ODA Policy
- Japan's ODA to Nepal
- Trade Relations

- Purpose
- Principles
- Objectives
- Strategic Priorities

References:

Borton, Hugh, *Japan's Modern Century*, New York: The Ronald Press, 1955

Calder, Kent E., *Pacific Alliance: Reviving US-Japan Relations*, New York: Yale University Press, 2009

Gordon, A., *A Modern History of Japan: From Tokugawa Times to the Present*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2003

Grant, R.L. (ed.), *The Process of Japanese Foreign Policy: focus on Asia*, London: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1997

Jain, P.C. (ed.), *Distant Neighbors: Japan and South Asia*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited, 1996

Mihaly, E.B., *Foreign Aid and Politics in Nepal: A Case Study*, (reprint) Kathmandu: Himal Books, 2002

Pandey, D.R. (ed.), *Foreign Aid and Development in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Integrated Development System, 1983

Pyle, K.B., *Japan Rising: The Resurgence of Japanese Power and Purpose*, New York: Public Affairs, 2007

Sharma, Jan, *Nepal-Japan Relations: Time for Strategic Partnership*, Kathmandu: Shree-Basudev Guthi, 2010

Sigdel, B.D., *Nepal's Relation with Japan and China*, Kathmandu: Center for Policy Studies, 2003

Sumiya, M. (ed.), *A History of Japanese Trade and Industry Policy*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000

IR474.Comparative Politics in Understanding International Relations

Credit Hrs. 3

Full Marks 30

Comparative politics is important to understand and compare different political systems, their cultures, socialization process of the citizens and the overall political environment of a state. This course is designed to give an understanding of the functioning of a political system in different political environment. This will help the student to analyze the political events in every country on the basis of the topics that they have studied under different headings in this course.

Objectives:

- To help students to understand the meaning, scope and structures and functions of a political system;
- To make them understand how people are socialized in the political system;
- To acquaint them with the contemporary trend of political culture;
- To acquaint them with the process of interest articulation and interest aggregation; and
- To make them understand how the public policies are made by the political system.

Unit I Introduction 10

- The importance of comparative politics in understanding International Relations
- The area of comparative politics in International Relations
- Political system: Environment and Interdependence
- Political system: Structures and Functions

Unit II Political Culture and Political Socialization 10

- Political Culture
- Mapping the Three levels of Political Culture
- Political Socialization
- Agents of Political Socialization
- Trends in Contemporary Political Culture

Unit III Interest Articulation 10

- Significance of Interest Articulation
- Citizen Action in Democratic and Authoritarian System
- Development of Interest and Pressure Groups in Democratic and Authoritarian Systems
- Effectiveness of Interest Articulation in Different Systems

Unit IV Interest Aggregation and Political Parties 10

- Significance of Interest Aggregation

- Competitive Party System and Interest Aggregation
- Authoritarian Party System and Interest Aggregation
- The Military and Interest Aggregation

Unit V Public Policy

10

- Importance of Public Policy
- The Method of Extraction, Distribution and Regulation in Democratic and Authoritarian System
- Domestic Welfare and Security Policies
- Input-output Model Public Policy Making

References:

Abramson, Paul and Ronald Inglehart, *Value Change in Global Perspective*, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1995

Almond, Gabriel A. and Sidney Verba, *The Civic Culture*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1963

Dogan, Mattei and Dominique Pelassy, *How to Compare Nations: Strategies in Comparative Politics*, Chatham, NJ: Chatham House, 1990

Goodin, Robert E. and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, *A New Handbook of Political Science*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1996

Harrison, Lawrence and Samuel P. Huntington (eds.), *Culture Matters: How Values Shape Human Progress*, New York: Basic Books, 2000

Huntington, Samuel P., *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of the World Order*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996

Inkeles, Alex and David H. Smith, *Becoming Modern*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1974

Norris, Pippa and Ronald Inglehart, *Rising Tide: Gender Equality and Cultural Change around the World*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003

Pye, Lucian W. and Sidney Verba (eds.), *Political Culture and Political Development*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1965

Rochon, Thomas, *Culture Moves: Ideas, Activism and Changing Values*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1998

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

5

- What is Research? The need for Research, Doing Research, Concept Mapping, Types of Research: Qualitative & Quantitative, Methodology

UNIT II CONCEPTS, VARIABLES AND RESEARCH PROCESS

10

- 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

- 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

5

- 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, co relational research, action research, case study research, etc. Methodology to test the hypothesis: few elements will be discussed such as research question and hypothesis, the sample, testing the hypothesis, types of data to be analyzed, pilot study, explorative study, etc

UNIT VII SURVEY RESEARCH AND SAMPLING 5

- 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

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.

IR481.Thesis Writing

Credit Hrs. 17

Full Marks 100

Thesis in the 8th semester should be written on important themes in international relations or national issues related with the topics that you have studied in the previous semesters.

Choose a contemporary topic 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.