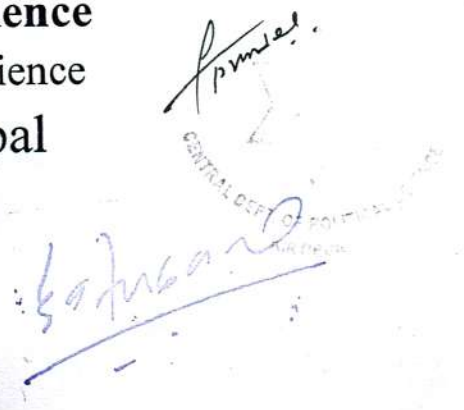




**Tribhuvan University**  
**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Central Department of Political Science**

# Course of Study 2024

**Master of Arts in Political Science**  
Central Department of Political Science  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal



## Master of Arts in Political Science (MAPS)

### Background

The Central Department of Political Science (CDPS) has been serving as a leading institution for the development of political science in Nepal since last seven decades. As a lead organization, its contribution is immense in several fields, i.e. (a) designing and periodical revision of political science syllabus at all levels (undergraduate, graduate, post-graduate, MPhil-PhD), (b) knowledge production through research, seminar, and publication, (c) imparting discipline-specific knowledge to postgraduate, MPhil and PhD students, and (d) formal and informal networking/collaboration with national and international research-based organizations both at individual capacity of faculty members and institutional level.

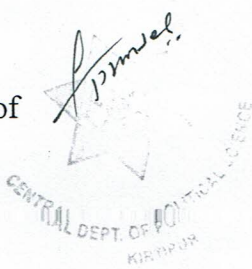
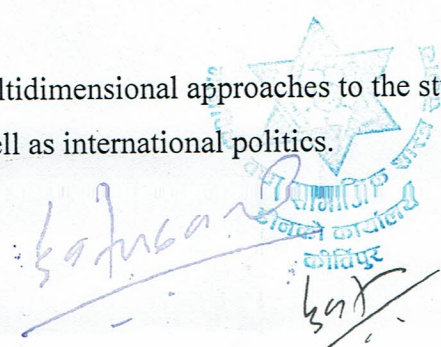
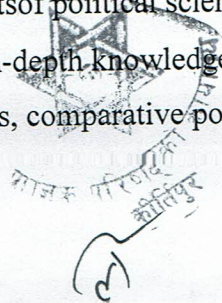
Located at Kirtipur, Kathmandu within the premise of the Central Campus of Tribhuvan University, the CDPS with its competent faculty members has been providing quality education in the political science discipline. It has produced hundreds of PhDs. It has earned the credit of being an institution that has produced competent human resources in academia, bureaucracy, political parties, and different spheres of public life. Scholars, leaders, policymakers, and key executive authorities are the advent of this journey.

Nevertheless, a confession is that being primarily a teaching faculty at the CDPS, it is time to go beyond the classroom activities. For this, it would require a backup of research culture with teaching-learning and impartment of the faculties and students with theoretical as well as empirical knowledge. In turn, there will be an exploration of a 'political worldview'. The CDPS would like to welcome all stakeholders in making its academic efforts a grand success and expects their support in uplifting and making the process of teaching-learning-research more scientific.

### Master's in Arts (MA) Program

Political Science as a master discipline of social science in Nepal has contributed significantly to the academic, administrative, and political spheres. Given all these facts, CDPS has offered this course of MA in Political Science (MAPS). The MAPS is one of the major disciplines of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Tribhuvan University. It has provided a reputed postgraduate program that is dedicated to developing qualified students knowing theories and practices in the political field. The MAPS is a semester program in which every semester is six months. This program has been launched since 2014. The interdisciplinary approach of this program tends to provide theoretical knowledge of political science in general and an understanding of Nepalese politics and the political system in particular. This program offers:

- An opportunity to get theoretical and practical knowledge about different subjects of political science.
- An in-depth knowledge about multidimensional approaches to the study of politics, comparative politics as well as international politics.



- Various methods of research including qualitative and quantitative techniques in general and their application in the study of people, society and state.

### Entry requirements

The students opting to get MAPS degree must hold at least Bachelor's Degree (in any subject) from TU and any other University around the world. But the students have to pass the entrance examination, conducted by the university.

### Medium of Teaching-Learning

English is the preferred medium of teaching and learning. They are encouraged to develop skills in presentation, writing, and research in the English language. Mixed language, including Nepali and English, can also be used for in-depth clarifications and explorations during the teaching-learning process.

### Mode of classes

With the execution of this course, physical classes with the attendance of respective faculty and students are only allowed. Online classes and other modes of teaching shall not be allowed in any cases unless the TU officially allows such provision for immediate circumstances.

### Course requirements

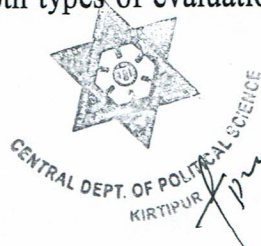
As per the TU rules, 75 percent attendance of all the credit hours is compulsory in each subject. The students failing to fulfill this precondition will not be qualified to sit in the final examination. Students are also required to submit their assigned papers and thesis in the given time.

### Expected outcomes

After the accomplishment of the MAPS, the students will have detailed theoretical and critical knowledge about the various sub-disciplines of political science. They will be able to analyze contemporary issues related to political theories, domestic politics, comparative politics, and international relations. The students will be able to conduct research in the political field. They will also know about Nepalese politics, politics of different regions in an international context, public administration, governance, and foreign policy.

### Examination

Out of the 100 marks in each subject, 40 percent is allocated for internal assessment. It includes primarily four components: class attendance, discipline and performance, paper presentation, and term examination. The remaining 60 percent is allocated for the final examination. It will be conducted as an external evaluation in each of the subjects in each semester. The measurement of grading for both types of evaluation will be based on the following criteria.



SN	Types of Evaluation	Weightage / value
1	<b>Internal assessment or evaluation</b>	<b>40%</b>
	a. Attendance	5
	b. Paper presentation or article writing or book review	5
	d. Term examination	30
	<b>Pass Marks in Internal evaluation</b>	<b>60%</b>
2	<b>Final semester examination</b>	<b>60%</b>
	<b>Pass Marks</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

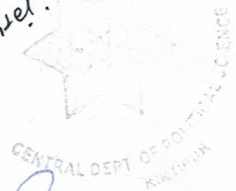
### Assignments and Model of Questions

The assignments given for internal evaluation (40%) may vary in terms of content and structure. However, they should follow the principle of scholarly writing with an academic tone and scientific method of evidence, neutrality, and arguments.

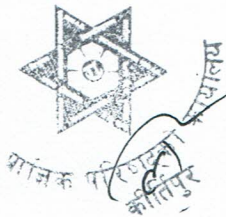
The model of questions for the end-semester written examination (60%) will be based on the defined format as given in the Annex-1. It requires an analytical and critical style of writing from the students exploring the research problem or course content.



*Praveen*



*Kanchi*





## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, First Semester

**Course Title: Political Philosophy**

**Course Code: PS 501**

**Teaching Hours: 48**

**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description

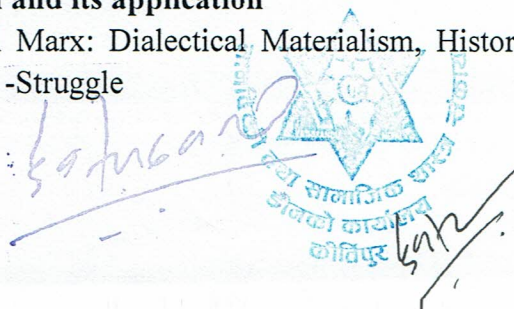
Political Philosophy entails political thought, theories, and discourse as a whole. It is one of the core subjects of the discipline. This course provides knowledge about history of political thoughts and their impacts on human society and state politics. After completion of this course, the students will be able to evaluate ideas of major political philosophers. The course content is divided into six units.

#### Objectives

- To familiarize the students with the critical understanding of the history and relevance of Political Philosophy;
- To impart the students about the knowledge on philosophical ideas of the great political thinkers; and
- To familiarize the students with contemporary issues, debates, trends related to Political Philosophy and their relevance on state and society.

#### Detailed Content of the Course

<b>Unit I. Political Philosophy</b> 1.1 Political Philosophy & Thought 1.2 Trends of Eastern Philosophy 1.3 Trends of Western Political Thought	<b>8 Hours</b>
<b>Unit II. Eastern Political Thought</b> 2.1 Manu: Rajadharma 2.2 Kautilya: Theory of Saptanga 2.3 Mahatma Gandhi: Non-violence	<b>8 Hours</b>
<b>Unit-III: Western Political Thought</b> 3.1 Plato: Ideal State, Philosopher king and Justice 3.2 Aristotle: Classification of Government System and Citizenship 3.3 Cicero: Concept of Law 3.4 Machiavelli: Statecraft	<b>10 Hours</b>
<b>Unit IV Social Contract Theories</b> 4.1 Thomas Hobbes: State of Nature 4.2 John Locke: Liberalism 4.3 Jean-Jacques Rousseau: General Will	<b>6 Hours</b>
<b>Unit V. Marxism and its application</b> 5.1 Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Surplus Value, Class -Struggle	<b>6 Hours</b>



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5.2 Lenin: Theory of Revolution

5.3 Mao: New democracy

## Unit VI. Contemporary Political Thought

10 Hours

6.1 Antonio Gramsci: Cultural Hegemony

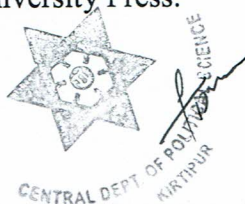
6.2 Jurgen Habermas: Public Sphere

6.3 John Rawls: Theory of Justice

6.4 Michel Foucault: Power and Knowledge

### Core Readings

- Adamson, W. L. (2014). *Hegemony and revolution: Antonio Gramsci's political and cultural theory*. University of California Press.
- Balibar, E. (2017). *The philosophy of Marx*. Verso Books.
- Baradat, L.P. & Phillips, J. A. (2017). *Political Ideologies: Their Origins and Impact*. Routledge.
- Boucher, D. & Paul, K. (eds.) (2005). *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. Oxford University Press.
- Burns, K. (2006). *Eastern Philosophy: The greatest thinkers and sages from ancient to modern times*. Arcturus Publishing Ltd.
- Carver, T. (2014). Marx and Marxism. In *Nineteenth-Century Philosophy* (pp. 35-64). Routledge.
- Gramsci, A. (1971). *Selections from the prison notebooks of Antonio Gramsci*. New York: International Publishers Co.
- Gupta, R. C. (1986). *Great Political Thinkers: East and West*. Agra: Laxmi Narayan Agarwal.
- Habermas, J. (1991). *The structural transformation of the public sphere: An inquiry into a category of bourgeois society*. Massachusetts: The MIT Press.
- Heywood, A., & Chin, C. (2023). *Political theory: An introduction*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Kenny, A. (2006). *An illustrated brief history of western philosophy*. Malden: Blackwell Publishing.
- Klosko, G. (2013). *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophies*. Oxford University Press.
- Mukhrjee, S. & Sushila, R. (2013). *A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd.
- Pantham, T. & Deutsh, K. L. (1986). *Political Thought in Modern India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Parekh, B. C. & Pantham, T. (ed.) (1987). *Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Rawls, J. (2005). *A Theory of Justice*. Harvard University Press.
- Russell, B. (1946). *History of Western Philosophy*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- Sabine, G. H. & Thorson, T. L. (1973). *A History of Political Theory*. Illinois: Dryden Press.
- Strauss, L. & Cropsey, J. (eds.) (1987). *History of political philosophy*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Taylor, D. (ed.) (2011). *Michel Foucault's key concepts*. Durham: ACUMEN.
- Wolin, S. S. (2004). *Politics and vision: Continuity and innovation in western political thought*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.



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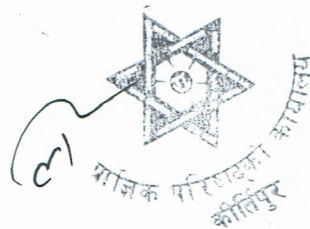
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- Au, W. W. (2016). *Reclaiming Communist Philosophy: Marx, Lenin, Mao, and the Dialectics of Nature*. IAP.
- Barker, E. (2013). *Greek political theory*. Routledge.
- Boucher, D., & Kelly, P. (2003). The social contract and its critics. In *The social contract from Hobbes to Rawls* (pp. 11-44). Routledge.
- Hall, S., Lumley, R., & McLennan, G. (2013). Politics and ideology: Gramsci. In *On ideology* (pp. 45-76). Routledge.
- Harvey, D. (2020). The condition of postmodernity. In *The New social theory reader* (pp. 235-242). Routledge.
- Pateman, C. (2016). Sexual contract. *The Wiley Blackwell encyclopedia of gender and sexuality studies*, 1-3.
- Robinson, D., & Groves, J. (2014). *Introducing philosophy: A graphic guide*. Icon Books Ltd.
- Skyrms, B. (2014). *Evolution of the social contract*. Cambridge University Press.
- Strauss, L., & Cropsey, J. (Eds.). (2012). *History of political philosophy*. University of Chicago Press.
- Williamson, T. (2021). *The philosophy of philosophy*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Wolff, J. (2023). *An introduction to political philosophy*. Oxford University Press.



CENTRAL DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
KIRTIPUR

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**Course of Study**  
**MA in Political Science, First Semester**

**Course Title: Constitutions and Governments**  
**Course Code: PS 502**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course Description:**

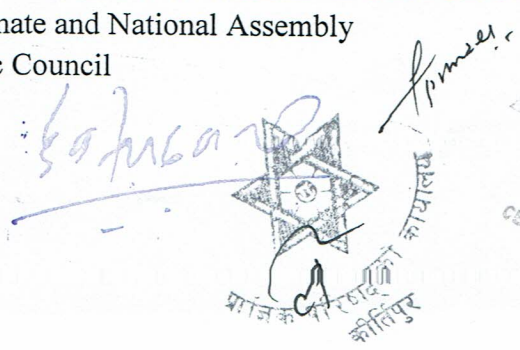
The study of politics basically concerns on types of constitution and forms of government. As the constitution is the blueprint of government, this course is designed to make student familiar with the idea of constitution and constitutionalism. This course provides comprehensive knowledge about three major forms of democratic governments: Parliamentary system, presidential system and semi-residential system. After completion of the course, the students will be able to have critical insight about various forms of constitution and governments in the world.

**Objectives:**

- To impart student the knowledge of constitution and constitutionalism
- To make student familiar with major forms of democratic governments
- To strengthen the student's critical skill of analyzing government system

**Detailed Content of Course**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| <b>Unit I: Constitution and Types of Government</b>                           | <b>14 Hours</b> |
| 1.1 Constitution and Constitutionalism  |                 |
| 1.2 Types of constitution: Evolved or Written, Rigid or Flexible              |                 |
| 1.3 Types of Governments  |                 |
| 1.4 Separation of power, Check and Balance of Power: Horizontal and Vertical  |                 |
| <b>Unit II: Parliamentary System of the United Kingdom</b>                    | <b>12 Hours</b> |
| 2.1 The Evolutionary Constitution of the UK                                   |                 |
| 2.2 Parliament of the UK: Crown, House of Lords and House of Commons          |                 |
| 2.3 The prime-ministerial Executive:  |                 |
| 2.4 Judicial system of the UK : Civil and Criminal Courts                     |                 |
| 2.5 Regional autonomy in the UK   |                 |
| <b>Unit-III: Presidential System: United States of America</b>                | <b>12 Hours</b> |
| 3.1 Salient features of the constitution of the United State of America       |                 |
| 3.2 The election and power of the US President                                |                 |
| 3.3 The US Congress: the Senate and the House of Representative               |                 |
| 3.4 Judiciary and Judicial Review   |                 |
| 3.5 The State government  |                 |
| <b>Unit-IV: Semi-Presidential System of France</b>                            | <b>10 Hours</b> |
| 4.1 The Fifth Republic of France (1958).                                      |                 |
| 4.2 Sharing of Power: The President and the Prime-minister: Election and role |                 |
| 4.3 The French Parliament: The Senate and National Assembly                   |                 |
| 4.4 The State, Social and Economic Council                                    |                 |

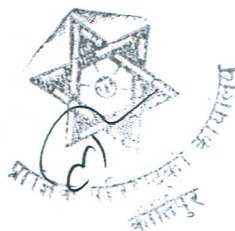
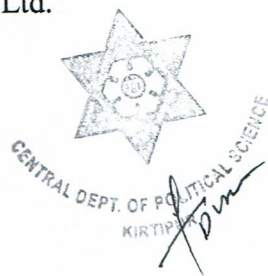


### Core Readings

- Bhawan, V. & Bhusahn, V. (2011). World Constitutions: A comparative Study  
 Caramani, D. (2010). Comparative Politics. Oxford University Press.  
 Strong, C.F. (1996). Modern Political Constitutions. New York: Putnam Sons.  
 The Constitution of the given countries.

### References

- Awasthy, S.S. (2009). Indian Government and Politics. Har-Anand Publication Pvt. Ltd.  
 Heywood, A. (2002). Politics. London: Palgrave Foundation  
 Kincaid J. & Tarr, A.T. (2005). Constitutional Origin, Structures and Changes in Federal Countries. Montreal: Mac-Gill-Queen's University.  
 Pant, S. D. (2007). Comparative constitutions of Nepal. Kathmandu: Pairavi Prakashan.  
 Ray, S.N. (2011). Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues. New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd.



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**Course of Study**  
**MA in Political Science, First Semester**

**Course Title: Public Administration**  
**Course Code: PS 503**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course Description**

Public Administration is integral subject in political study. It covers management of administrative personnel, formulating and executing public policy of the government. This course offers theoretical knowledge of administration which includes approaches to the study of administration and models of administration. The course content is divided into subsequent five units

**Objectives**

The course aims to impart theoretical knowledge about administration. It provides knowledge about model, approaches about study of public administration. It intends to enable the students to understand new developments in administrative organization.

**Detailed Content of the Course**

**Unit I: Public Administration** **12 Hours**

- 1.1 Concept of Public Administration
- 1.2 Public Administration and Society
- 1.3 Public Administration and Politics
- 1.4 Public Administration and Leadership

**Unit: II Theories and Models** **12 Hours**

- 2.1 Scientific Management Theory
- 2.2 Human Relation Theory
- 2.3 Weber's Bureaucratic Model
- 2.4 Riggs Prismatic Model
- 2.5 Institution Building Model

**Unit III: Development Administration: Concept & Theories** **8 Hours**

- 3.1 Development Administration: Concept and Classification
- 3.2 Ecology of Development Administration
- 3.3 Good Governance and Its Attributes

**Unit IV: Managerial Leadership** **8 Hours**

- 4.1 Concept, Function and Importance
- 4.2 Managerial Policies, Procedures and Problem
- 4.3 Employee Organization and Collective Bargaining

**Unit V: Development Administration in Nepal** **8 Hours**

- 5.1 Brief history
- 5.2 Planning, Programming & Budgeting

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### 5.3 Three Tiers Planning

#### 5.4 Evaluation

### Core Readings

- Anderson, J. E. (1979). *Public policy making*, Rinehart and Winston, New World Holt.
- Bava, N. (ed.) (2010). *Public administration in the twenty first century*. Krishna Publishers.
- Bhagwan, V; Bhusan, V.; & Mohla, V. (2014). *Public administration*, New Delhi: S Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd.
- Charles, L.C, & Eloise, F.M. (2007). *Public policy perspectives and choices*. Viva Books.
- Charles, L.C & F.M. Eloise (2007). *Public policy perspectives and choices*, New Delhi: Viva Books.
- Frederickson, H. G., Smith, K. B., Larimer, C., & Licari, M. J. (2018). *The public administration theory primer*. Routledge.
- Hill, M and P. Hupe. (2006). *Implementing public policy :Governance in theory and practice*, New Delhi :Sage Publications.
- Nigro, F. A. (1970). *Modern public administration*, New York: Harper and Row.
- Rathod, P.B. (2004). *Personnel administration dynamics and dimensions*. New Delhi: Commonwealth publishers.
- Rigg, Fred W. (1978). *Applied prismatic: A developmental perspectives*. Kathmandu: CEDA.
- Sapru, R.K. (2002). *Development administration*, New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
- Srivastava, S. (ed.) (2012). *Theory and practices of public administration*. India: Dorling Kindersley.

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- Goodnow, F. J. (2017). *Politics and administration: A study in government*. Routledge.
- Henry, N. (2015). *Public administration and public affairs*. Routledge.
- Kerzner, H. (2017). *Project management: a systems approach to planning, scheduling, and controlling*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Meredith, J. R., Shafer, S. M., & Mantel Jr, S. J. (2017). *Project management: a strategic managerial approach*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Rosenbloom, D. H., Kravchuk, R. S., & Clerkin, R. M. (2022). *Public administration: Understanding management, politics, and law in the public sector*. Routledge.
- Shafritz, J. M., Russell, E. W., Borick, C. P., & Hyde, A. C. (2022). *Introducing public administration*. Routledge
- Svenings son, S., Alvehus, J., & Alvesson, M. (2012). Managerial leadership: Identities, processes, and interactions. *The work of managers: Towards a practice theory of management*, 69-86.



**Course of Study**  
**MA in Political Science, First Semester**

**Course Title: International Relations**  
**Course Code: PS 504**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course Descriptions**

'International Relation 'is a multi-disciplinary subject. This subject encompasses multidimensional sub-subjects including economy, security and state to state relations. This course offers the students with historical development, theoretical knowledge and various new practices of international relation. The course content is divided into five subsequent units.

**Objectives**

- To impart knowledge to the students about the theories and approaches to the study of International Relations;
- To enable the students to understand about the actors and their power in International Relations
- To familiarize the students with the contemporary issues of world politics.

**Detailed Content of the Course**

**Unit I. Introduction**

**12 Hours**

- 1.1 Concept and Scope of International Relations
- 1.2 Evaluation of International Relations as a Separate discipline
- 1.3 Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Liberal, Neo-Liberal, Marxist, and Constructivist approaches.

**Unit II. Theories of International Relations**

**8 Hours**

- 2.1 World System Theory
- 2.2 Game Theory
- 2.3 Decision-Making Theory
- 2.4 Geopolitical Theory

**Unit III. Power**

**8 Hours**

- 3.1 Concept and Limitation of Power
- 3.2 Hierarchy of Power
- 3.3 History of Power Struggle: Shifting trains in IR and contemporary world orders.
- 3.4 Role of Small States in IR.

**Unit IV. Actors**

**8 Hours**

- 4.1 State as an Actor in IR
- 4.2 Supra State Organizations (UN, EU, SAARC, BIMSTEC, and BRI)
- 4.3 Agencies of Globalization (Britton Wood Institutions, MNCs and their relevancy)
- 4.4 Emerging Role of Non-State actors

**Unit V. Contemporary Issues of Global Politics and IR**

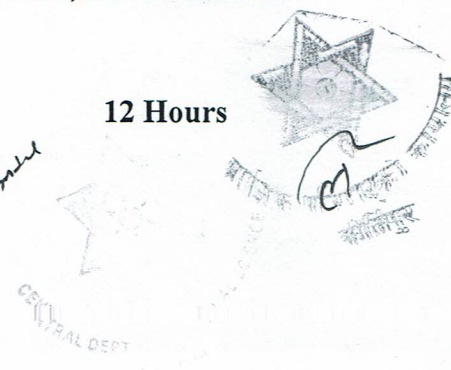
**12 Hours**

- 5.1 Changing Trends of Regionalism



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- 5.2 Developmental and Humanitarian Aids
- 5.3 Environment and Natural Resources
- 5.4 Refugee, Migration and Immigrates
- 5.5 Terrorism

### Core Readings

- Adhikari, P. & Khanal, R. (eds.) (2009). *National security of Nepal*. Sangam Publications
- Art, R. J. and Jervis, R. (2005). *International politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*. Pearson.
- Baylis, J, Smith S & Owens P. (2008). *The globalization of world politics – An Introduction to international relations* (4th ed.).Oxford University Press.
- Farrell, M., Hettne, B. & Lange, H., L. (eds.)(2005). *Global politics of regionalism: Theory and Practice*. Pluto Press.
- Friedman, J.,& Randeria, S.(2004). *Worlds on the Move: Globalization, migration and cultural security*. I.B. Tauris.
- Gamble, A. (1999). *Marxism after communism: Beyond realism and historicism*, British international studies association.
- Gilpin, R. (1981). *War and change in world politics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Heywood, A. (2011). *Global politics*. Palgrave Foundation.
- Huntington, S. P. (1996). *The clash of civilizations and remaking world order*.Simon & Schuster.Oxford University Press.
- Reus-Smit, C.& Snidal, D.(eds.)(2008). *The oxford hand book of international relations*.
- Sondhi, S. (2005). *International relations: Search for security and development*. South Asia
- Sorensen, G., Moller, J., & Jackson, R. H. (2022). *Introduction to international relations: theories and approaches*. Oxford University Press.

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- Gilpin, R.(2001). *The global political economy: Understanding the global economic order*. Princeton University Press.
- Griffiths, M. (2007). *Encyclopedia of international relations and global politics*. Rutledge
- Milner, H. V. (2020). *Interests, institutions, and information: Domestic politics and international relations*. Princeton University Press.
- Nye, J. S. (2012). *Understanding global conflict and cooperation: An introduction to theory and history*. Pearson.
- Shimko, K.(2009). *International relations: Perspectives and controversies*. Cengage Learning.
- Telò, M. (Ed.). (2013). *European Union and new regionalism: regional actors and global governance in a post-hegemonic era*. A shgate Publishing, Ltd.
- Trivedi, S. (2005). *A hand book of international organizations*. Atlantic Publishers & Dist.



**Course of Study****MA in Political Science, First Semester**

**Course Title: Politics and Government of Nepal**  
**Course Code: PS 505**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course description**

Studies of Politics and Society focus on the intersecting the politics and its relationships with the society. This course is designed to orient students about how the state and society share asymbiotic relationship, where society shapes politics, and the politics drives society. The course delves into the details about this relationship as to how one influences the others. The course will start by study on relationship between politics and society.

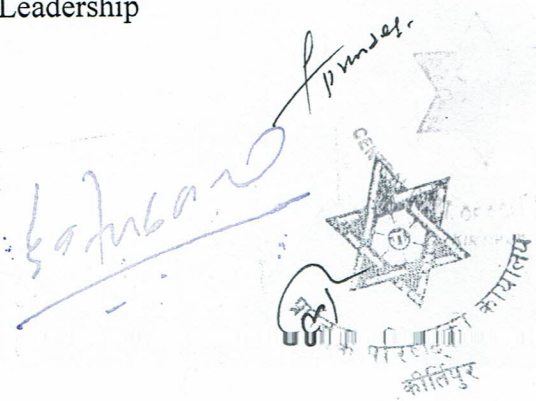
**Objectives**

After completion of this course, the students will be able to:

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

**Detailed Content of the Course**

<b>Unit I. Foundation and Determinant</b>	<b>12 Hours</b>
1.1 Characteristics and Trends	
1.2 A Brief Political History of Modern Nepal	
1.3 Constitutional Development of Nepal	
1.4 Political Transformation of Nepal	
<b>Unit II Nepali Politics in Transition</b>	<b>12 Hours</b>
2.1 Socio-political Movements for Democracy	
2.2 Decade Long Maoist Insurgency and Peace Process	
2.3 Election for Constituent Assembly	
2.4 New Constitution Making Process	
<b>Unit III. Government System (Federal, Provinces and Local)</b>	<b>12 Hours</b>
3.1 Legislature	
3.2 Executive	
3.3 Judiciary	
<b>Unit IV: Political Parties in Nepal</b>	<b>12 Hours</b>
4.1 Structures, Organization, Ideology and Leadership	
4.2 Social Positions of Political Parties	
4.3 Challenges of Party System	



**Core Readings**

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**Course of Study**  
**MA in Political Science, Second Semester**

**Course Title: Modern Political Analysis**  
**Course Code: PS 551**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course Descriptions**

'Modern Political Analysis' is one of the core subjects of Political Science. Modern political theories have developed along with behavioral movement in social sciences. This course provides the students with the knowledge of comparative perspective on the concepts, methods and approaches to the study of political science as an inter-disciplinary subject. This course is divided into four units.

**Objectives**

- To make students familiar historical development of political science as a discipline ;
- To impart on students knowledge of major political theories;
- To develop critical skill of the students regarding practical politics.

**Detailed Content of the Course**

<b>Unit I. Introduction to Political Analysis</b>	<b>6 Hours</b>
1.1 Concept of Political Analysis	
1.2 Scope of Political Analysis	
1.3 Shifting Trends in Modern Politics	
<b>Unit II. Traditional and Modern Approaches</b>	<b>18 Hours</b>
2.1 Traditional Approaches:	
2.1.1 Philosophical	
2.1.2 Normative	
2.1.3 Historical	
2.1.4 Legal.	
2.2 Modern Approaches:	
2.2.1 Institutional (Functional Approach)	
2.2.2 Behavioral Approach	
2.2.3 System Theory (Input-Output Analysis and Structural-Functional Approach)	
2.2.4 Post-behavioral Approach	
2.2.5 Interdisciplinary Approach	
<b>Unit III Modern Political Theories</b>	<b>12 Hours</b>
3.1 Political Culture	
3.2 Political Socialization and Mobilization	
3.3 Monism & Pluralism	
3.4 Multiculturalism & Consociationalism	
<b>Unit IV Recent Political Discourses</b>	<b>12 Hours</b>
4.1 Social Movements and Identity Politics	
4.2 Political Participation and Representation	
4.3 Welfare state	

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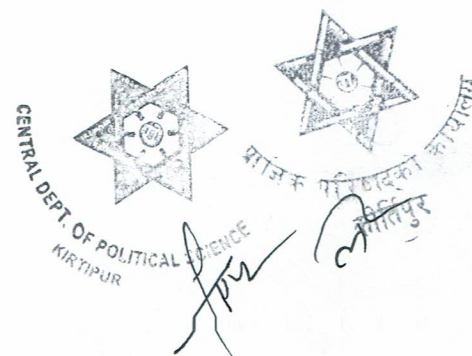
## 4.4 New Dynamics of Political Communication

**Core Reading**

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**Course of Study**  
**MA in Political Science, Second Semester**

**Course Title: Conflict, Peace and Development**

**Teaching Hours: 48**

**Course Code: PS 552**

**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course Descriptions**

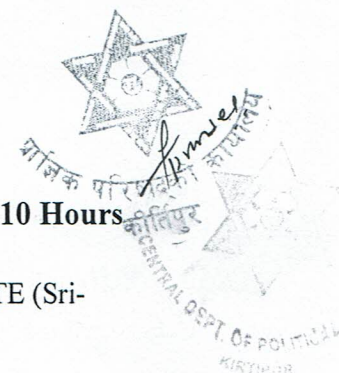
“Conflict, Peace and Development” is a new subject incorporated in political science study in Nepal. This course incorporates interdisciplinary knowledge about causes of conflicts, their impact in development and methods of conflict resolution. This course is divided into four units.

**Objectives**

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

**Detailed Content of the Course**

<b>Unit I. Introduction</b>	<b>14 Hours</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Concept of Conflict</li> <li>1.2 Mode of Conflict (Low and High Intensity)</li> <li>1.3 Manifestation of Conflict (Tractable and Intractable Conflicts)</li> <li>1.4 Concept of Peace and Peace Building</li> <li>1.5 Concept and Stages of Development</li> </ul>	
<b>Unit II. Conflict Transformation and Peace Building</b>	<b>10 Hours</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Social Dimension of Conflict</li> <li>2.2 Economic Dimension of Conflict</li> <li>2.3 Reconciliation</li> <li>2.4 Truth and Justice Commissions</li> </ul>	
<b>Unit III. Human Values in Development</b>	<b>14 Hours</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Human Security and Dignity</li> <li>3.2 Equity and Equality</li> <li>3.3 Participation and Representation</li> <li>3.4 Commitment of National Leadership</li> <li>3.5 Role of the IDA (International Donor Agency)</li> </ul>	
<b>Unit IV. Conflict Management in South Asia</b>	<b>10 Hours</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Trends of Conflict in South Asia</li> <li>4.2 Case Studies: Punjab Accord (India), CHT (Bangladesh), LTTE (Sri-Lanka), CPA (Nepal), Taliban (Afghanistan)</li> </ul>	



### Core Readings

- Banerjee, D.(ed.) (2006). *Security studies in South Asia: Change and challenges*. New Delhi: Manohar.
- Barash, D. P. & Webel, C. P. (2002). *Peace & conflict studies: Thousand oaks*. California: Sage Publication.
- Feifer, Gregory.(2009). *The great gamble: The Soviet war in Afghanistan*. New York: Harper.
- Galtung, J. (1996). *Peace by peaceful means: Peace, conflict and development and civilization*. London: Sage Publication.
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- Gunaratna, R.(1993). *Indian intervention in Sri Lanka: The role of India's intelligence agencies*. South Asian Network on Conflict Research.
- Hilali, A.Z. (2005). *U.S.—Pakistan relationship: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan*. London: Routledge.
- Huntington, S. P. (1996). *The clash of civilization and the remaking of world order*. New Delhi: Penguin Books India (P). Ltd.
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- Baral, L.R.(ed.).(2011). *Constitutional government and Democracy in South Asia*.
- Barbara, A. & Budjac, C. (2006). *Conflict management: A practical guide to developing negotiation strategies*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
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- Shrestha, C. B. (2004). *Nepal: Coping with maoist insurgency, conflict analysis and resolution*. Kathmandu: Chetana Lokshum.
- Thakur, R. & Wiggen, O. (eds.) (2005). *South Asia in the world problem solving perspectives on security, sustainable development and good governance*. New Delhi: Book well.
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**Course of Study**  
**MA in Political Science, Second Semester**

**Course Title: Public Policy and Governance**  
**Course Code: PS 553**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course Descriptions**

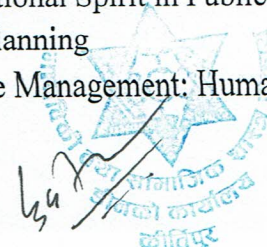
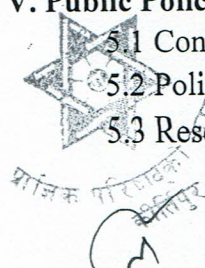
Public Policy and Governance are interrelated concepts. These concepts have a direct relationship with government functions and performance. This course provides students conceptual and theoretical knowledge of public policy formulation and their use in day to day governance. This course also enables students with practical knowledge about designing projects, their implementation and finally evaluation. The course content is divided into six subsequent units.

**Objectives**

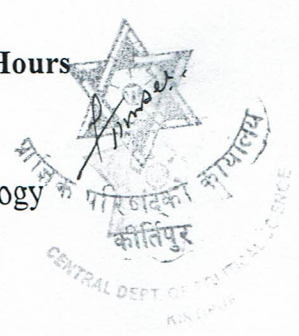
- To provide knowledge on governance & public policy
- To feature out main issues of good governance
- To provide knowledge on policy formulation, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation process.

**Detailed Content of the Course**

<b>Unit I. Concept</b>	<b>10 Hours</b>
1.1 Government and Governance	
1.2 Good Governance	
1.3 Public Policy as 'Multi-stage Decision Making Process'	
1.4 Governance Discourse in Political Science	
<b>Unit II. Approaches</b>	<b>8 Hours</b>
2.1 Participatory Approach	
2.2 Elite Approach	
2.3 Group Approach	
2.4 Incremental Approach	
<b>Unit III. Public Policy Process</b>	<b>8 Hours</b>
3.1 Policy Commitment at Political Level	
3.2 Technocrats as Think Tank	
3.3 Bureaucracy as Implementing Body	
3.4 Stake Holder as Participant as well as Receptive Entity	
<b>Unit IV. Systems of Governance</b>	<b>8 Hours</b>
4.1 Central, provincial and Local Level	
4.2 Constitutional Provision for Power Sharing	
<b>Unit V. Public Policy and National Planning</b>	<b>8 Hours</b>
5.1 Constitutional Spirit in Public Policy	
5.2 Policy Planning	
5.3 Resource Management: Human, Capital, Natural & Technology	



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**Unit VI. Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation****6 Hours**

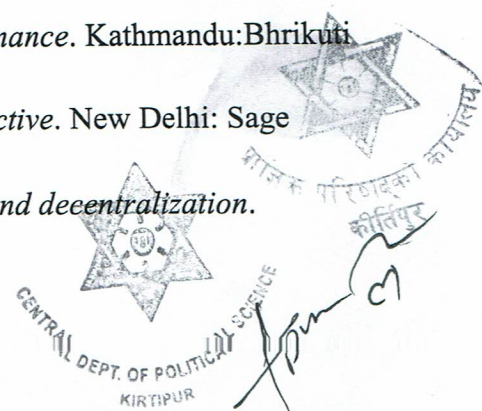
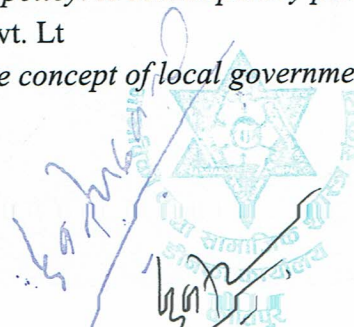
6.1 Approaches for Implementation,

6.2 Steps in Monitoring

6.3 Approaches for Evaluation

**Core Readings**Anderson, J.E. (1997). *Public policy making*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.Bourn, J. (1979). *Management in central and local government*. Melbourne: Pitman.Chandra, P.(1995). *Project planning, analysis, selection, implementation and review*. Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing C.Ltd.Dunn, W. N. (2015). *Public policy analysis*. Routledge.Farazm and, A. (Ed.).(2023). *Global encyclopedia of public administration, public policy, and governance*. Springer NatureGoodin, R.E.& Klingemann, H. D.(1996). *A new hand book of political science*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.Hooghe, L., & Marks, G. (2010). *Types of multi-level governance*. In *Handbook on multi-level governance*. Edward Elgar PublishingIle, I. U., Eresia-Eke, C., & Allen-Ile, O. K. (2012). *Monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects*. Van Schaik.Jain, L.C. (ed.) (2007). *Decentralization and local government*. Orient Longman.Kerzner, H.(1987). *Project management: A system approach to planning, scheduling and controlling*. New York: Wiley-John Wiley & Sons, Inc.Knill, C., & Tosun, J. (2020). *Public policy: A new introduction*. Bloomsbury Publishing.Moran, M.; Martin, R. & Good in, R.E. (eds.) (2006). *The oxford handbook of public policy*. Oxford University Press.Scott, J.C. (2009). *The art of not being governed: An anarchist history of upland Southeast Asia*. Yale University Press.Smith, K. B., & Larimer, C. (2018). *The public policy theory primer*. Routledge.Stedman, M.S.(1979). *State and local governance*. Cambridge University Press.**References**Gerston, L. N. (2009). *Public policy making in a democratic society*. Delhi: PHILearning Private Ltd.Howlett, M. & Ramesh, M.(2009). *Studying public policy: Policy cycles and policy sub-systems of Canada*. Oxford University Press.Khanal, R. (2006). *Local governance in Nepal: Democracy in grassroots*. Kathmandu: Smriti Books.Kingdom, J. W. (1995). *Agenda, alternatives and public policies*. New York: Longman.LITTLE, M. D. (2002). *Ethics, economics and politics: Principles of public policy*.

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Rijal, Y. R.(2001). *Government institutions and local governance*. Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications.Sapru, R. K. (2017). *Public policy: A contemporary perspective*. New Delhi: Sage publications India Pvt. LtShreshtha, T. N. (2004). *The concept of local government and decentralization*.

## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Second Semester

**Course Title: Unitary and Federal Systems**

**Course Code: PS 554**

**Teaching Hours: 48**

**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description

This course provides an in-depth examination of the concept of unitary and federal systems within the context of comparative government. Students will explore the characteristics, structures, and functions of both unitary and federal systems, and analyze their impact on governance, power distribution, and decision-making processes. Through a comparative approach, students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the strengths, weaknesses, and dynamics of unitary and federal systems in different countries. The course content is divided into four units. The course will utilize case studies and theoretical frameworks to facilitate critical analysis and promote a deeper appreciation of the complexities involved in governing diverse political systems.

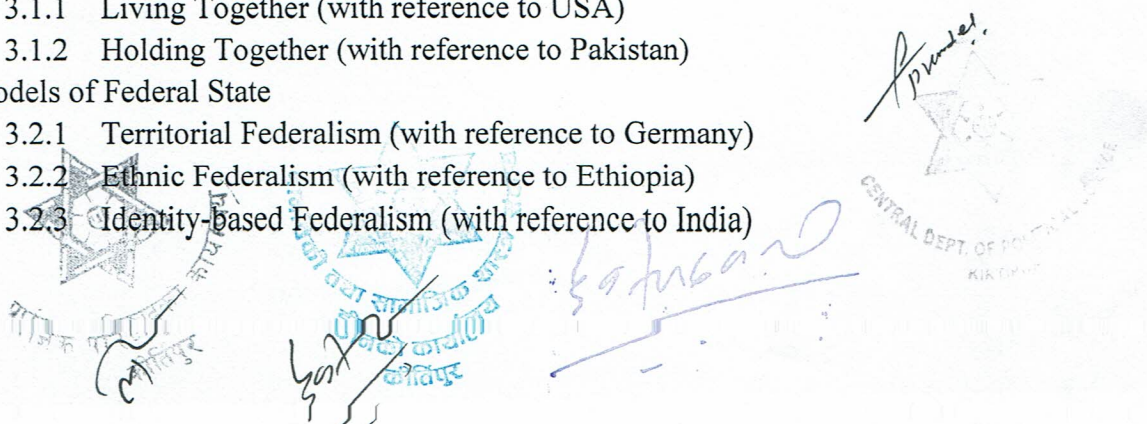
#### Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are three dimensional.

- To make student familiar with unitary and federal systems
- To impart knowledge on different models of federal system, and
- To engage on discuss of federal design in Nepal.

#### Detailed Content of the Course

<b>Unit I: Concept</b>	<b>12 Hours</b>
1.1 Unitary System and its Features	
1.2 Federal System and its Characteristics	
1.3 Determining Factors of Unitary or Federal State: Size (Area and Population) and Demography (Homogenous or Heterogeneous)	
<b>Unit II: Unitary Systems</b>	<b>10 Hours</b>
2.1 Centralized Unitary State (With reference to Bangladesh)	
2.2 Decentralized Unitary State (With reference to Norway)	
2.3 Unitary State with Federal Characteristics (With reference to UK)	
<b>Unit III: Federal State</b>	<b>18 Hours</b>
3.1 Origin and Evolution of Federalism	
3.1.1 Living Together (with reference to USA)	
3.1.2 Holding Together (with reference to Pakistan)	
3.2 Models of Federal State	
3.2.1 Territorial Federalism (with reference to Germany)	
3.2.2 Ethnic Federalism (with reference to Ethiopia)	
3.2.3 Identity-based Federalism (with reference to India)	



### 3.3 Division of Powers

#### 3.3.1 Centralized and Decentralized Federalism

#### 3.3.2 Symmetric and Asymmetric Federalism

### Unit IV: Federal System in Nepal

8 Hours

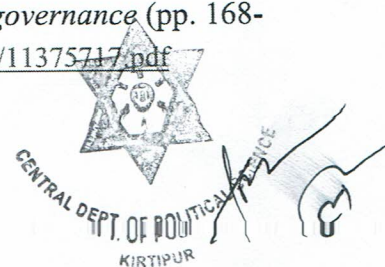
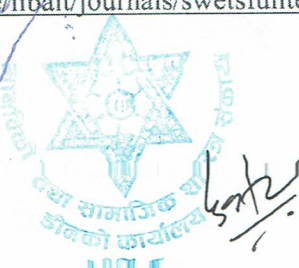
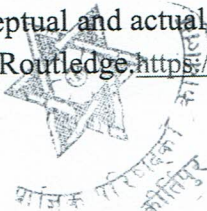
4.1 Basis of Designing Federal System – Identities and Capabilities

4.2 Structures of Federal Structures – Main and Specials

4.3 Division of Powers - Exclusive and Concurrent

### Core Readings

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- Schakel, A. H., Hooghe, L., & Marks, G. (2015). Multilevel governance and the state. *The Oxford handbook of transformations of the state*, 269-285. <https://research.vu.nl/files/2972640/14%20final%20proofs%20schakel%20hooghe%20marks%20multilevel%20governance.pdf>
- Thomas, G. W. (2012). Governance, good governance, and global governance: conceptual and actual challenges. In *Thinking about global governance* (pp. 168-189). Routledge. <https://library.fes.de/libalt/journals/swetsfulltext/11375717.pdf>



Watts, R. L. (2013). Typologies of federalism. In *Routledge handbook of regionalism & federalism* (pp. 19-33). Routledge.

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- Acharya, K. K. (2021). Federalism practice in Nepal: Does it move in the expected course. *Dhaulagiri Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*, 15(1), 20-34.  
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- Acharya, K. K., & Chandrika, A. (2021). Federalism practice in Nepal prospects and upshots. *Journal of South Asian Studies*, 9(1), 01-14.  
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- Cheibub, J. A., Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2014). Beyond presidentialism and parliamentarism. *British Journal of Political Science*, 44(3), 515-544.  
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- Hicks, U. K. (2016). *Federalism, failure and success: A comparative study*. Springer.
- Horowitz, D. L. (2003). *Constitutional design: Proposals versus processes*. Yale University Press.
- Ilago, S. A. & Montes, R. Jr. S. (eds.) (2006). *Federalism and multiculturalism*. Manila: University of Philippines.
- Law, J. (2013). How can we define federalism? *Perspectives on Federalism*, 5(3), 88-120.  
<http://www.edwardwimberley.com/courses/IntroEnvPol/federal.pdf>
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- Merkel, W. (2004). Embedded and defective democracies. *Democratization*, 11(5), 33-58.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13510340412331304598>
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- Turton, D. (ed.) (2006). *Ethnic federalism*. Oxford: James Currey Ltd.



## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Second Semester

**Course Title: Foreign Policy and Diplomacy**  
**Course Code: PS 555**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description:

The practice of Diplomacy is as old as development of political civilization in the world. Diplomacy has been a key instrument for the states to secure their national objectives in relation to foreign nations. The method and practices of diplomacy has changed over time. Thus this course is designed to make student familiar with historical and theoretical and practical aspects of diplomacy. In addition this course also provides a brief survey of foreign policy and diplomacy of Nepal.

#### Objectives

After completion of this course the students are expected to have following skills:

- To understand the concept history and practices of diplomacy
- To evaluate the changing dynamics of diplomacy
- To acquire the skill of diplomatic practice
- To understand the concept, history, objectives, and principles of foreign policy
- To assist the relationship of Nepal with immediate neighborhoods and global and regional originations

#### Detailed content of Course

##### Unit-I: Concept

12 Hours

- 1.1 Concept of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
- 1.2 Relation between National Interest, Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
- 1.3 Major determinants of Foreign Policy: Geo-politics, Economy, population, Technology and Industrialization, Natural Resources, International Environment
- 1.4 Evolution of Diplomatic Practices
- 1.5 Diplomacy of the Soft Powers
- 1.6 New Actors of Diplomacy

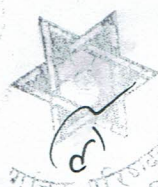
##### Unit –II: Practices and Types of Diplomacy

14 Hours

- 2.1 Formal Diplomacy
  - 2.1.1 Government to Government Diplomacy(G2G))
  - 2.1.2 Bilateral and Multi-lateral Diplomacy
  - 2.1.3 Summit Diplomacy
- 2.2 Informal Diplomacy
  - 2.2.1 Public Diplomacy
  - 2.2.2 Private diplomacy
- 2.3 . Tracks of Diplomacy:
  - 2.3.1 Track One,
  - 2.3.2 Track one and Half, and
  - 2.3.3 Track Two,
  - 2.3.4 Track Three.
- 2.4. Economic Diplomacy



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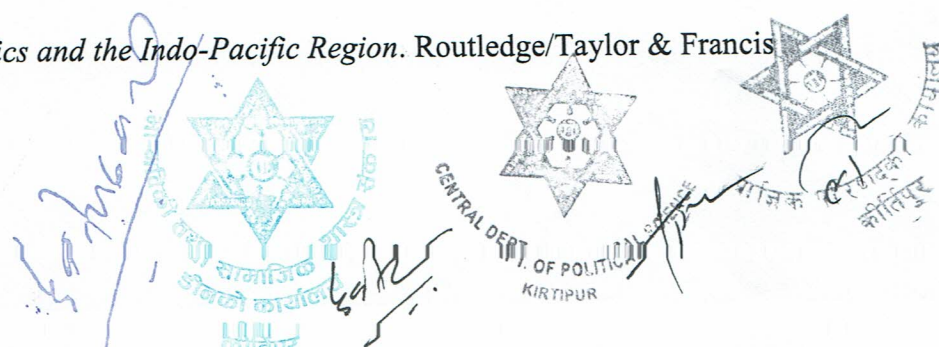


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- 2.5 Cultural Diplomacy  
2.6 Micro- management  
2.7 Coercive Diplomacy
- Unit-IV: Diplomatic Agents and Immunities** **8 Hours**
- 4.1 Types and Functions of Diplomatic Missions  
4.2 Types and Qualities of Diplomatic Personnel  
4.3 Diplomatic immunities: Theories and Privileges (Vienna Convention 1963)  
4.4 Preventing Abuses of Diplomatic Privileges
- Unit-V: Foreign Policy of Nepal and Relations with Countries** **8 Hours**
- 5.1 A brief survey of Nepalese Foreign Policy  
5.2 The Principles of Pancha-Shell  
5.3 Changing dynamics of Nepalese foreign Policy  
5.4 Relationships of Nepal with China, India, and America
- Unit-VI: Nepal in Regional and Global Platform** **6 Hours**
- 6.1 SAARC, BIMSTEC, BRI  
6.2 UN, NAME, EU

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## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Third Semester

**Course Title: Research Methodology**  
**Course Code: PS 601**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description

Research Methodology is study about various techniques of academic and professional research. Research is one of the scientific method of generating knowledge. The research in social sciences is interdisciplinary by nature. The political science encompasses wide horizon of research fields. This course makes students familiar with various kinds of scientific research design. The course content is divided into five subsequent units.

#### Objectives

The course has three-fold objectives and expected competencies:

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

#### Detailed Content of the Course

##### UNIT-I: Introduction

**8 Hours**

- 1.1 Concept & Objectives
- 1.2 Ontology and Epistemology
- 1.3 Verification and Falsification ( Kuhn vs Popper)
- 1.4 Methods and Methodology

##### UNIT-II: Process of Political Science Research

**10 Hours**

- 2.1 Preliminary Phase (Statement of the Problem and Setting the Research Question and Objective)
- 2.2 Literature Review (screening of key concepts, theories and empirical issues)
- 2.3 Data collection phase (Sources of Data; Sampling and Its Types; Methods of Data Collection)
- 2.4 Phase of Data Analysis and Presentation

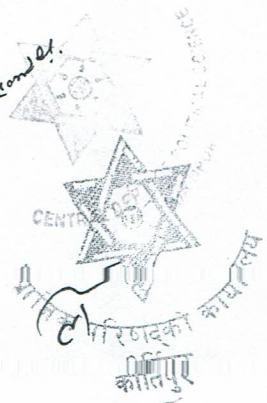
##### UNIT-III: Research Design in Political Science

**10 Hours**

- 3.1 Concept and Implication of Research Design
- 3.2 Nature of Data
- 3.3 Deductive and Inductive Reasoning
- 3.4 Variables: Dependent, Independent and Intervening
- 3.5 Conceptual Framework



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## 3.6 Hypothesis

**UNIT-IV: Collecting and Analyzing Data in Political Science** **12 Hours**

## 4.1 Quantitative Method

4.1.1 Data collection tools: Survey and Experiments

4.1.2 Data Analysis: Measurement Scales, General Frequency, Cross-tab and Analysis; and Computer Applications

## 4.2 Qualitative Method

4.2.1 Data collection tools: Interviews, Group Discussion, Case Study, Observation

4.2.2 Data Analysis: 1) Transcribing, Translating and coding; and 2) Making themes, Concepts and Categories

## 4.3 Mixed Method: Triangulation (Concept and Types)

**UNIT-V: Research Writing and Terminologies** **8 Hours**

5.1 Concept and Characteristics of Academic Writing

5.2 Ethics in Political Science Research

5.3 Plagiarism (Concept and Strategies for Avoiding it)

5.4 Citation, Foot and End Notes, Appendixes, and Reference/Bibliography (APA Style of Citation and Referencing)

**Core Readings**Barakso, M., Sabet, D.M., & Schaffner, B.F. (2014). *Understanding political science research methods: The challenge of inference*. Routledge.Benson, O. (1969). *Political science laboratory*. Columbus: Charles E. Merrill Publishing.Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. Sage publications.Galtung, J. (1973). *Theory and methods of social research*. London: George Allen & UnwinJohnson, J.B. & Joslyn, R.A. (1998). *Political science research method*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.Kapiszewski, D, MacLean, L. M., & Read, B. L. (2015). *Field research in political science: Practices and principles*. Cambridge University Press. Ltd.McNabb, D. E. (2004). *Research methods for political science*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.Mukherjee, S. P. (2019). *A guide to research methodology: An overview of research problems, tasks and methods*. CRC Press.Nayak, J. K., & Singh, P. (2021). *Fundamentals of research methodology problems and prospects*. SSDN Publishers & Distributors.Pandey, P, & Pandey, M. M. (2021). *Research methodology tools and techniques*. Bridge Center.Pennings, P., Keman, H., & Kleinnijenhuis, J. (2005). *Doing research in political science: An introduction to comparative methods and statistics*. Sage.Shively, W. P. (2017). *The craft of political research*. Routledge.Toshkov, D. (2016). *Research design in political science*. Bloomsbury Publishing.Treiman, D.J. (2009). *Quantitative data analysis: Doing social research to test the ideas*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.Wolf, H.R. & Pant, P.R. (1991). *A hand book for social science research and thesis writing*. Kathmandu: P R Pant.

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- McNabb, D. E. (2015). *Research methods for political science: Quantitative and qualitative methods*. Routledge.
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- Powner, L. C. (2014). *Empirical research and writing: A political science student's practical guide*. CQ Press.
- Rosenbaum, P. R. (2017). *Observation and experiment: An introduction to causal inference*. Harvard University Press.
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**Course of Study**  
**MA in Political Science, Third Semester**

**Course Title: Representative Democracy**  
**Course Code: PS 602**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course Description:**

Democracy is the most cheered system of government. The institutions and practices of democracy has changed over and places. This course principles and institutions of multiparty representative democracy. This course is designed to impart students with theoretical aspects of democracy. In addition this course also provides the idea

**Course Objectives**

After completion of this course the students will have following skills:

- To make students familiar with principles, institutions and practices of democracy
- To evaluate the paradigm of democratic representation
- To analyses the problem of democracy in a given country

**Course contents**

**Unit-I: Concept, Forms and principles of democracy** **12 Hours**

- 1.1 Direct and Indirect Democracy
- 1.2 Institutions of Representative Democracy: Parliament, Election and Political Parties
- 1.3 Principles of Representative Democracy: Robert Dahl and Embedded Democracy of Wolfgang Merkel
- 1.4 Variants of Democracy: Liberal Democracy, Social Democracy, Inclusive Democracy
- 1.5 New Discourses of Democracy: Deliberative Democracy and Global Democracy

**Unit II Political representation** **12 Hours**

- 2.1 Concept and Evolution of Political Representation
- 2.2 Role of Representatives : Trustee and Delegate
- 2.3 Types of Representation: Descriptive Representation and Substantive Representation
- 2.4 Methods of Representation: Formal and Informal Representation
- 2.5 Representation as "Claim Making" (Michael Saward)
- 2.6 Crisis of Representative Democracy

**Unit-III: Elections** **8 Hours**

- 3.1 Election and its Functions
- 3.2 Electoral Systems: First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Preferential Voting, Quota system, and No Vote.
- 3.3 Issues of Electoral Integrity: Universal Adult Franchise, Gerrymandering, Electoral Violence, Money in Politics, Voter registration, Vote Counting and Rejection of the Results, Media Control and Level Playing Field
- 3.4 Electoral Laws and Election Commission



**Unit-IV Political Parties****8 Hours**

- 4.1 Origin and Development of Political Parties
- 4.2 Functions of the Political Parties
- 4.3 Party Systems and Categorization of Political Parties
- 4.4 Problems in the Party System: Internal Democracy, Factionalism and Centralization
- 4.5 Challenges Political of Parties

**Unit-V: Democratic Transition and Consolidation****8 Hours**

- 5.1 Democratization
- 5.2 Theories of Democratic Transition
- 5.3 Democratic Consolidation: Concept and Theories
- 5.4 Problem of Democratic Consolidation in Nepal

**Core Readings**

- Dahl, Robert A (1998). *On democracy*. University of Chicago Press
- Bernard Manin (1997). *Representative government*.
- Held, David (2006). *Models of democracy*
- Horowitz, Donald L. (2021). *Constitutional process and democratic commitment*. Yale University Press.
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**Course of Study**  
**MA in Political Science, Third Semester**

**Course Title: Nepalese Politics and Political Behavior**  
**Course Code: PS 603**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course Descriptions**

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

**Objectives**

- It is about imparting analytical knowledge and skills to the students to understand different dimensions of contemporary Nepalese politics and critically analyze the current trends, developments in Nepalese politics in the present globalized context.
- To provide knowledge about the current status of state and nation-building, political sociology and culture and the political economy of Nepal.
- The course aims at developing critical mind-set among the students to analyze the contemporary issues, problems and challenges of Nepalese politics seen in the present context.

**Detailed Content of the Course**

**Unit I: Determinants of Nepalese Politics** **12 Hours**

- 1.1 Endogenous Factors: History, Geography, Psychology, Culture, Economy and Demography
- 1.2 Exogenous Factors: Geo-politics, Dependency, Environment, ideology, Foreign Aid
- 1.3 Political Actors in Nepal: Monarchy, Political Parties, Bureaucracy, Military, International Agencies & Non-State Actors

**Unit II: Politics-Society Interface** **12 Hours**

- 2.1 Caste/ethnicity
- 2.2 Language
- 2.3 Religion
- 2.4 Regional identity
- 2.5 Gender

**Unit III. Political Economy of Nepal** **8 Hours**

- 3.1 Political History and Political Elite Formation
- 3.2 Economic Growth & Provincial Distribution
- 3.3 Unemployment, Inequality and Inclusive Development
- 3.4 Peripheral Position and Dependency Syndrome in Nepal



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**Unit IV. State and Nation-Building in Nepal****16 Hours****4.1 State-Building**

- 4.1.1 Models of State Building
- 4.1.2 Unification and Territorial Expansion
- 4.1.3 Political/Constitutional settlement
- 4.1.4 Institutional Performance

**4.2 Nation-Building**

- 4.2.1 Concept of Nation
- 4.2.2 Legacy of Assimilation
- 4.2.3 Quest for Accommodation
- 4.2.4 Ethnic Diversity and Economic Dependence
- 4.2.5 Federal Design

**Core Readings**

- Baral, L. R. (2012). *Nepal-nation-state in the wilderness: Managing state, democracy and geo-politics*. Sage.
- Baral, L. R. (2018). *Politics of geo-politics: Continuity and change in India-Nepal relations*. Adarsh books.
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- Joshi, B.L. & Rose, L.E (1966). *Democratic innovation in Nepal*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
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## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Third Semester

**Course Title: International Law**  
**Course Code: PS 604**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Descriptions

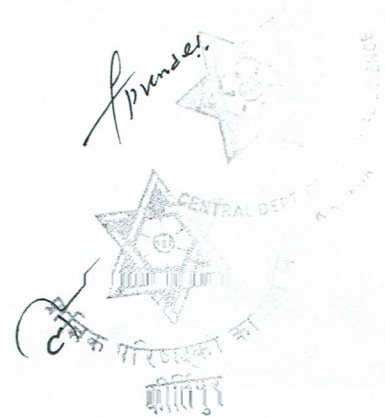
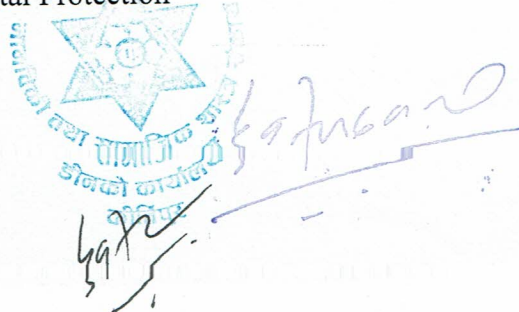
The course is designed to impart the basic knowledge and idea on International Law. It covers most significant areas related to how the relations between and among the sovereign states are governed by international law, conventions and practices. It indeed helps the students to understand international laws in the changed context of global politics. The course outcomes will be evaluated by following both internal as well as external types of systems as prescribed by the Department

#### Objectives

- To acquaint the students with concept of international law.
- To make them familiar with core values and principles of international law.
- To enable students make critical appraisal of prevalent international laws.

#### Detailed Content of the Course

<p><b>Unit I. Introduction of International Law</b></p> <p>1.1 Nature and Characteristics of International Law            1.2 Relationship Between International Law and Municipal Law            1.3 Jurisdiction of International Law (Territorial, Personal, Maritime and Airspace)</p>	<p><b>10 Hours</b></p>
<p><b>Unit II. Major Dimension of International Law</b></p> <p>2.1 Recognition of States and Governments            2.2 Asylum and Extradition            2.3 Law of Treaties            2.4 Neutrality, Intervention, and Law of War            2.5 Settlement of International Disputes</p>	<p><b>22 Hours</b></p>
<p><b>Unit III. Rights of Landlocked Countries</b></p> <p>3.1 Notion of Landlocked Countries            3.2 Rights of Access to Sea            3.3 Access to Trade and Transit            3.4 Free Access Versus Territorial Sovereignty</p>	<p><b>8 Hours</b></p>
<p><b>Unit IV: Recent Issues and Challenges of International Law</b></p> <p>4.1 Combating Terrorism            4.2 Indigenous Peoples and Right to Self-determination            4.3 Cyber-crime Within and Beyond Territory            4.4 Environmental Protection</p>	<p><b>8 Hours</b></p>



### Core Readings

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- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.*
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**Course of Study**  
**MA in Political Science, Third Semester**

**Course Title: International Organization**  
**Course Code: PS 605**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

**Course Descriptions**

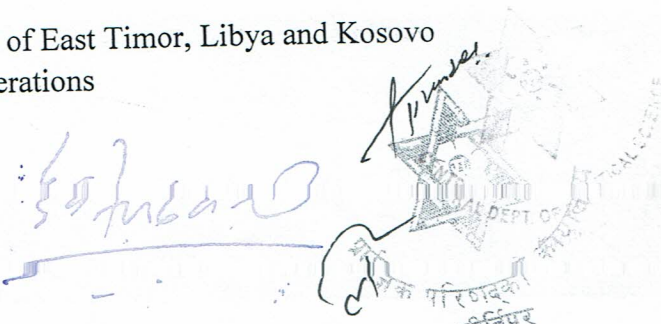
This course is designed to impart the basic knowledge and idea on international organization. It cover general background of international organizations, including UN system, multi-lateral and inter-governmental organizations, and existing issues relating to them. After completion of this course, students become familiar with UN system as well as its performance for maintaining peace and security in the world. The course content is divided into five units. The course outcomes will be evaluated by following both internal as well as external types of systems as prescribed by the Department.

**Objectives**

- To make the students familiar with international organizations;
- To help the students to critically analyze the role and achievement of the UN; and
- To enable the students critically understand the contemporary issues of international organization.

**Detailed Content of the Course**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| <b>Unit I. Introduction</b>   | <b>12 Hours</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Origin of UN and its Evolution</li> <li>1.2 Principles and Goals</li> <li>1.3 Challenges and Achievements</li> <li>1.4 Agendas for Reformation and Future</li> <li>1.5 UN and Nepal (Membership and Role)</li> </ul> |                 |
| <b>Unit II. Major Organs of UN (Composition, Powers, Functions and Achievements)</b>  | <b>10 Hours</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 General Assembly</li> <li>2.2 Security Council</li> <li>2.3 Economic and Social Council</li> <li>2.4 International Court of Justice</li> <li>2.5 The General Secretary</li> </ul>                                    |                 |
| <b>Unit III. UN Special Agencies</b>  | <b>8 Hours</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 International Labour Organization (ILO)</li> <li>3.2 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</li> <li>3.3 World Health Organization (WHO)</li> </ul>                               |                 |
| <b>Unit IV. UN and Peace Keeping Functions and Achievements</b>   | <b>8 Hours</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Arms Control and Disarmament</li> <li>4.2 Peace Keeping Mission: Case Study of East Timor, Libya and Kosovo</li> <li>4.3 Role of Nepal in Peace Keeping Operations</li> </ul>  |                 |



**Unit V. UN and Its Resolutions****10 Hours**

- 5.1 Civil and Political
- 5.2 Economic, Social and Cultural;
- 5.3 Women Rights
- 5.4 Collective Rights (Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Minorities)
- 5.5 Right to Development and Right to Environment)

**Core Readings**

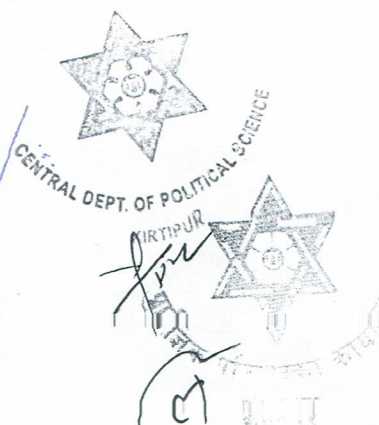
- Gordanić, J. (2022). *Non-governmental organizations (NGOS)—New world actors of contemporary international relations*. Institute of international politics and economics; Faculty of philosophy of the University of St. Cyril and Methodius.
- Hurd, H. (2007). *After anarchy: legitimacy and power in the United Nations security council*. Princeton University Press.
- Hurd, I. (2013). *International organization: politics, laws and practice*. Cambridge University Press.
- Klabbers, J. (2022). *An introduction to international organizations law*. Cambridge University Press.
- Lindblom, A. K. (2016). Non-governmental organizations and non-state actors in international law. In *the ashgate research companion to non-state actors* (pp. 147-160). Routledge.
- Martin, L. L., & Simmons, B. A. (2013). International organizations and institutions. *Handbook of international relations*, 2, 326-351.
- Mingst, K. A., Karns, M. P., & Lyon, A. J. (2022). *The United Nations in the 21st century*. Routledge.
- Puchala, D., Laatikainen, K., & Coate, R. (2015). *United Nations politics: International organization in a divided world*. Routledge.
- Tallberg, J., Sommerer, T., & Squatrito, T. (2013). *The opening up of international organizations*. Cambridge University Press.
- Weiss, T. G.; Forsythe, D. P.; Coate, R. A. and Pease, K. K. (2014). *The United Nations and changing world politics*. Westview Press.

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- De Coning, C. (2018). *Sustaining peace: Can a new approach change the UN?*. Global Governance Spotlight.
- Dixit, K.M.& Shastri, R. (eds.)(2002).*State of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Himal.
- Hachhethu,K.(2009). *State building in Nepal: Creating a functional state*. Kathmandu: ESP. Kathmandu: Pragya Publication.
- Mishra, C.(2007). *Essays on the sociology of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Fine Print.
- Poudyal,A.R.(2013).*Nation building and ethnicity in Nepal: Theory and Practice*.
- Rawal, P. (2019). *Military diplomacy and its role in the foreign policy of Nepal* (Doctoral dissertation, Monterey, CA; Naval Postgraduate School).
- Riaz,A. & Basu, S.(2007).*Paradise lost? State failure in Nepal*. NewDelhi: Adarsha Books.
- Sharma,P.R.(2004). *The State and society in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Himal.
- UNDP/Nepal.(2009). *Nepal human development report*. Kathmandu: UNDP/Nepal.
- Vaidya Malla, M. (2011). *Political socialization of Women in Nepal*, New Delhi: Adroit.
- Vaidya Malla, M. (2013). *Building political culture in Nepal*. New Delhi: Adroit.
- Weiss, T. G., Seyle, D. C., & Coolidge, K. (2013). The rise of non-state actors in global governance: Opportunities and limitations.



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## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Fourth Semester

**Course Title: South East Asian States**

**Course Code: PS 651**

**Teaching Hours: 48**

**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description

This course is designed to make students familiar with politics in East and South East Asian regions. In this pursuit, this course offers knowledge of both domestic and regional affairs of the given countries. As China and Japan have crucial role in international politics and economy this course offers extensive knowledge of these countries. In addition this course highlights about Nepal's areas of connectivity with these countries.

#### Objectives

- To familiarize students about the geo-politics of the South East Asia.
- To make students able to critically evaluate the political systems in the region;
- To assess about the co-operation and conflict in the region.

#### Detailed Content of the Course

#### Unit I. Geo-Politics and Major Sub-Regions

12 Hours

- 1.1 Colonial History of South East Asia
- 1.2 Country Profile: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Philippines, Korea Peninsula, Timor Leste.
- 1.3 Asia Pacific Region: Australia, New Zealand, and other Oceanic Islands

#### Unit II. Politics and Economy of China and Japan

12 Hours

##### 2.1 China:

- 2.1.1 Ancient civilization & Colonized Era
- 2.1.2 Present Political System (Including Hong Kong)
- 2.1.3 Economic Policy and Position in the World Politics
- 2.1.4 Multi-Dimensional Project: BRI

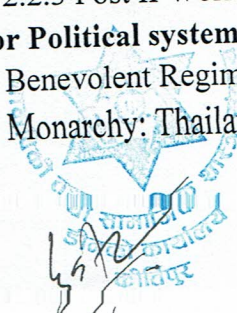
##### 2.2 Japan

- 2.2.1 Colonial Japan
- 2.2.2 Co-Existence of Monarchy and Parliament
- 2.2.3 Post II World War Japan: Industrial Economy

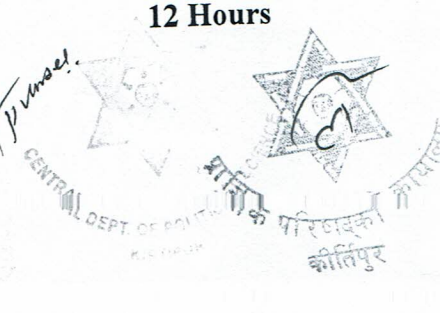
#### Unit III Major Political system in South East Asia

12 Hours

- 3.1 Benevolent Regimes: Singapore
- 3.2 Monarchy: Thailand, Brunei



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3.3 Communist Regimes (North Korea, Laos, Vietnam & Specialty of Cambodia)

3.4 Political System in Asia Pacific: Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, & New Zealand

3.5 Fragile Politics in Myanmar

**Unit IV. Regional cooperation and Conflict in South East Asia**

**12 Hours**

4.1 ASEAN

4.2 BIMSTEC

4.3 Conflict in Taiwan and South China Sea

4.4 Nepal's Connection with the South East Asian States

**Core Readings**

Adhikari, P. (2012). *China threat in South Asia*. Lancer Publishers.

Benedict, R. (2005). *The chrysanthemum and the sword: Patterns of Japanese culture*. Mariner Books.

Dayley, R. (2018). *Southeast Asia in the new international era*. Routledge.

Dower, J. W. (1999). *Embracing defeat: Japan in the wake of World War II*. W.W. Norton & Company.

Elliott, D. W. P. (2007). *The Vietnamese war: Revolution and social change in the Mekong Delta, 1930-1975*. M.E. Sharpe.

Gordon, A. (2019). *A modern history of Japan: From Tokugawa times to the present* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.

Mulmi, A. R. (2021). *All roads lead north*. Oxford University Press.

Neher, C. (2018). *Democracy and development in Southeast Asia: the winds of change*. Routledge.

Osborne, M. (2013). *South East Asia: An introductory history* (11th ed.). Allen & Unwin.

Slater, D. (2010). *Ordering power: Contentious politics and authoritarian leviathans in Southeast Asia*. Cambridge University Press

Steinberg, D. J. (Ed.). (1987). *In search of Southeast Asia: A modern history* (Rev. ed.). University of Hawaii Press.

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Adhikari, P. (2010). *Ties that bind: An account of Nepal-China relations*, Sangam Publications-Nepal

Barnett, A. D., & Barnett, A. D. (2019). *The making of foreign policy in China: structure and process*. Routledge.

Lieberthal, K. G., & Lampton, D. M. (Eds.). (2018). *Bureaucracy, politics, and decision making in post-Mao China* (Vol. 14). University of California Press.

Paudel, D. (2022). Himalayan BRI: An infrastructural conjuncture and shifting development in Nepal. *Area development and policy*, 7(1), 1-21.

Perry, E. J., & Wong, C. (2020). *The political economy of reform in post-Mao China* (Vol. 2). BRILL.

Prasai, K. (2023). The belt and road initiative in Nepal: Potential impacts and implications. *Human Geography*, 19427786231198188.

Sørensen, C. T. (2015). The Significance of Xi Jinping's "Chinese Dream" for Chinese Foreign Policy: From "Tao Guang Yang Hui" to "Fen Fa You Wei". *Journal of China and International Relations*, 3(1).



## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Fourth Semester

**Course Title: Politics and Government of South Asia**

**Course Code: PS 652**

**Teaching Hours: 48**

**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Descriptions

This course is designed to make the student familiar with politics and government of South Asian countries. This course provides comprehensive knowledge about politics of individual countries and their inter-relation. The course is divided into four units.

#### Objectives

- To make student familiar with countries of South Asia
- To impart the knowledge of political history (colonialism, state formation and democracy) in South Asian countries;
- To make student able to make critical evaluation of the relation among countries of South Asia.

#### Detailed Content of the Course

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| <b>Unit I. Colonial History and Post-Colonial Politics</b>  | <b>12 Hours</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Colonial History and Legacy</li> <li>1.2 State Formation in South Asia               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.1 Independence of Afghanistan, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri-Lanka</li> <li>1.2.2 Emergence of Bangladesh</li> <li>1.2.3 Non-colonial States: Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |                 |
| <b>Unit II. Trajectory of Democracy in South Asian Countries</b>  | <b>12 Hours</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Democratization in South Asia</li> <li>2.2 Democracy without Interruption: India and Sri-Lanka</li> <li>2.3 Chequered Democracy: Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan.</li> </ul>   |                 |
| <b>Unit III. Contemporary Politics in South Asian Countries</b>   | <b>12 Hours</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Religious Fundamentalism (India &amp; Afghanistan)</li> <li>3.2 Military Intervention (Pakistan &amp; Bangladesh)</li> <li>3.3 Ethnic Conflict (Bhutan, Bangladesh &amp; Sri-Lanka)</li> <li>3.4 Democratizing Monarchy in Bhutan</li> <li>3.5 New Experience of Republic in Nepal</li> </ul>  |                 |
| <b>Unit IV. Co-operation &amp; Conflict in South Asia</b>   | <b>12 Hours</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Establishment of SAARC</li> <li>4.2 Objectives of SAARC</li> <li>4.3 Challenges of SAARC: Border Issues</li> <li>4.4 International Concern in South Asia</li> </ul>  |                 |



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### Core Reading

- Bishwakarma, J. K., & Hu, Z. (2022). Problems and prospects for the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). *Politics & Policy*, 50(1), 154-179.
- Bose, S., & Jalal, A. (2022). *Modern South Asia: history, culture, political economy*. Routledge.
- Case, W. (2013). *Politics in Southeast Asia: democracy or less*. Routledge.
- Chadda, M. (2000). *Building democracy in South Asia*. Vistar.
- Gilley, B. (2023). *The case for colonialism*. World encounters institute/new English Review Press.
- Jahan, R. (ed.). (2000). *Bangladesh: Promise and performance*. The University Press Ltd.
- Kumar, R. (2011). *SAARC: Changing realities, opportunities and challenges*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
- McMahon, R. J. (2021). *The Cold War: a very short introduction*. Oxford University Press.
- Snedden, C. (2022). *Shifting geo-politics in the greater South Asia region*. Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

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- Baral, L.R. & Hachhethu, K. (eds.) (2014). *South Asia: Nation building and federalism*. Vajra Books.
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- Bhatta, C. D. (2022). Democratizing democracy in Nepal: An exordium. *Rooting Nepal's Democratic Spirit*, 3-28.
- Dahal, G. (2020). Democratic practice and good governance in Nepal. *Building sustainable communities: Civil society response in South Asia*, 151-169.
- Doorenspleet, R., & Shrestha, B. G. (2020). The Ebb and flow of Nepalese democracy. In *Rooting democracy in the himalayas* (pp. 232-261). India: Routledge.
- Jalal, A. (1995). *Democracy and authoritarianism in South Asia*. Cambridge University Press.
- Panikkar, K.M. (1953). *Asia and western dominance, 1498-1945*. G. Allen and Unwin.
- Phadis, U. & Ganguly, R. (2001). *Ethnicity and nation-building in South Asia*. NewSage. VijBooks.
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- Zikria, G. (2022). Restoration of democracy and deviated role of political parties in Pakistan. *The government-annual research journal of political science*, 11.



## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Fourth Semester

**Course Title: Human Rights**

**Course Code: PS 653**

**Teaching Hours: 48**

**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description

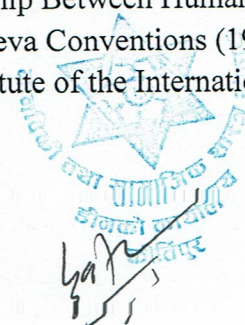
Human Rights is a political discourse that has been an unavoidable component of political science studies. This course imparts analytical knowledge of human rights from a political science perspective. It helps to understand the significance of human rights, its instruments, mechanism, and human rights law. It also provides knowledge to the students on different dimensions of human rights and issues in particular contexts and some references from Nepal. The course content is divided into five subsequent units. The course outcomes will be evaluated by following both internal as well as external types of system as prescribed by the Department.

#### Objectives

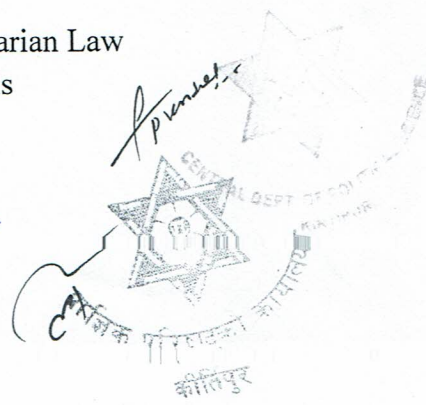
- To provide the students with the knowledge and insights into the idea, practice, and challenges to human rights;
- To enable the students to understand and appreciate the importance of human rights in the present world in particular reference of Nepal; and
- To encourage the students to critically assess the state of human rights in the national, regional and global levels.

#### Detailed Content of the Course

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| <b>Unit I. Concept of Human Rights</b>   | <b>12 Hours</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Concept Human Rights</li> <li>1.2 Evolution of Human Rights</li> <li>1.3 Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Legal Rights</li> <li>1.4 Generations of Human Rights: Civil and Political Rights; Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights; and Collective Rights</li> <li>1.5 Theory of Universality and Particularity</li> </ul>   |                 |
| <b>Unit II. Major International Human Rights Laws and Mechanism</b>  | <b>12 Hours</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 The United Nations Charter, 1945</li> <li>2.2 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948</li> <li>2.3 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966</li> <li>2.4 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966</li> <li>2.5 Other Major Convention on Collective Rights</li> <li>2.6 International Human Rights Mechanisms (Charter Based and Treaty Based)</li> </ul> |                 |
| <b>Unit III. International Humanitarian Law</b>  | <b>8 Hours</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Concept of International Humanitarian Law</li> <li>3.2 Relationship Between Human Rights Law and Humanitarian Law</li> <li>3.3 Four Geneva Conventions (1949) and Optional Protocols</li> <li>3.4 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</li> </ul>   |                 |



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**Unit IV. Human Rights in Nepal****8 Hours**

- 4.1 Understanding Human Rights Movements
- 4.2 Human Rights and Nepal's Commitments
- 4.3 Human Rights Protection Mechanisms in Nepal: National Human Rights Commission; Constitutional Bodies, Civil Society including HR Defenders,
- 4.4 Role of Supreme Court as Protector of Human Rights

**Unit V. Recent Issues of Human Rights****8 Hours**

- 5.1 Citizenship and Migration
- 5.2 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Refugee
- 5.3 Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Minority Groups
- 5.4 Rights of LGBTI

**Core Readings**

Adhikari, Bipin. (2003). *Conflict, human rights and peace challenges before Nepal*. Kathmandu: National Human Rights Commission of Nepal.

*Constitution of Nepal (2015)*. Nepal law commission, Government of Nepal.

<https://lawcommission.gov.np/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Constitution-of-Nepal.pdf>

Donnelly, J. (2013). *Universal human rights in theory and practice*. Cornell University Press.

Stemer, H. J., Alston, P., & Goodman, R. (2007). *International human rights in context: law politics and morals*. Oxford University Press.

United Nations. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2014). *The core international human rights treaties*.

UN. [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/CoreInternationalHumanRightsTreaties\\_en.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/CoreInternationalHumanRightsTreaties_en.pdf)

Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

1948. <https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/03/udhr.pdf>

Walter, L. (2014). Theories of universal human rights and the individual's

perspective. *Politikon: The IAPSS Journal of Political Science*, 25, 120-

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**Reference**

Baxi, U. (2007). *The future of human rights*. Oxford University Press.

ICRC. (2023). *The Geneva conventions and their commentaries*.

<https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions>

Nelson, P. J. (2017). Human rights, the millennium development goals, and the future of development cooperation. In *globalization and common responsibilities of States* (pp. 437-451). Routledge.

<https://www.academia.edu/download/32649795/WD1958.pdf>

Prezelj, I. (2008). Challenges in conceptualizing and providing human security. *Humsec Journal*, 1(2), 6-26.

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- Publications of National Human Rights Commission. Government of Shrestha, K. (2003). Human rights: The concept and its challenges. *HURON Annual Publication*, (8), 63-66.
- Smith, R. K. (2022). *International human rights law*. Oxford University Press. <https://www.dagonuniversity.edu.mm/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/OUP-Rhona-Smith -IHRL Final-print MM.pdf>
- Smith, R. K. (2022). *International human rights law*. Oxford University Press. <https://www.dagonuniversity.edu.mm/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/OUP-Rhona-Smith -IHRL Final-print MM.pdf>
- Upreti, B. R., Bhattarai, R., & Wagle, G. S. (Eds.). (2013). *Human security in Nepal: concepts, issues and challenges*. Nepal Institute for Policy Studies and South Asia Regional Coordination Office of NCCR (North-South). <http://www.nccr.org.np/uploads/publication/ae9b4d33f3bee7f6011d97796d112a69.pdf>



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## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Fourth Semester

**Course Title: International Political Economy**

**Teaching Hours: 48**

**Course Code: PS 654-1**

**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description

This course is designed to make student familiar with the idea and practice of international political economy (IPE). It imparts knowledge on both conflict and cooperation between Global North (developed countries) and Global South (developing countries) and also between developing and underdeveloped countries. It also provides knowledge of inter-state trade and market, aid and foreign investment onomic order. The course content is divided into four subsequent units.

#### Objectives

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

#### Detailed Content of the Courses

##### **UNIT-I: Concept of International Political Economy (IPE)**

**12 Hours**

- 1.1 Concept and Origin
- 1.2 International PE as a Discipline
- 1.3 Institutions of PE: Domestic and International
- 1.4 Debates on North-South and South-South Dialogue
- 1.5 Theory of Dependency and Interdependence
- 1.6 Marxist Critique and Method of PE

##### **UNIT-II: Globalization, Liberalization and Cooperation**

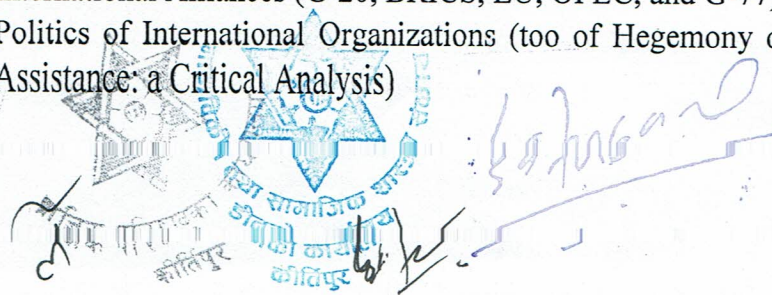
**12 Hours**

- 2.1 Liberal and Neo-liberal Perspective of IPE
- 2.2 The Rise Bilateralism, Regionalism and Multilateralism
- 2.3 Politics of Foreign Aid, FDI and Foreign Debt
- 2.4 Politics of International Trade and Finance
- 2.5 State and Market (State vs Market Dilemma; State Capitalism; Market Socialism; State Fundamentalism; Market Fundamentalism)
- 2.6 Banking System and Common Currency (Euro Zone)

##### **UNIT-III: The Political Economy of International Organizations**

**10 Hours**

- 3.1 IMF and WTO
- 3.2 WB, NDB and ADB
- 3.3 Intergovernmental Organization-UNCTAD
- 3.4 International Alliances (G-20, BRICS, EU, OPEC, and G-77).
- 3.5 Politics of International Organizations (too of Hegemony or the Strategy of Assistance: a Critical Analysis)

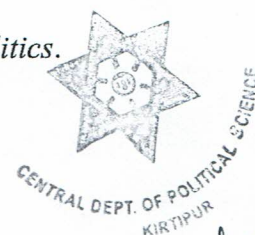
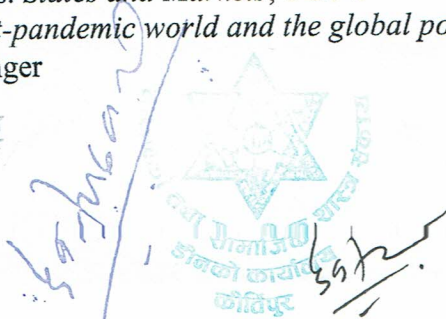


**UNIT-IV: Global Issues****14 Hours**

- 4.1 PE of Sustainable Development
- 4.2 Politics of Climate Change, Energy and Carbon Market
- 4.3 Crypto currency and Exchange Rates
- 4.4 Rise of Digital Capitalism, and E-Governance and Social Media
- 4.5 Rise of Russia, India and China as 'Global Power'
- 4.6 Rise of 'New IPE' and the Study of Political Science
- 4.7 Nepal in the Global political Order of IPE (Nepal's Underdevelopment)

**Core Readings and References**

- Balaam, D. N., & Dillman, B. (2018). *Introduction to international political economy*. Routledge.
- Baylis, J. (2020). *The globalization of world politics: An introduction to international relations*. Oxford university press, USA
- Chasek, P., & Downie, D. (2020). *Global environmental politics*. Routledge.
- Cohen, B. J. (2017). *International political economy*. Routledge.
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- Gill, Stephen and Law, D. (1998). *The global political economy: Perspectives, problems and policies*. Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheat sheaf.
- Gilpin, R. (2001). *Global political economy: Understanding the global economic order*.
- Gilpin, R. G. (2016). *The political economy of international relations*. Princeton University Press.
- Hatlebakk, M. (2017). Nepal: A political economy analysis. Report. <https://open.cmi.no/cmi-xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/2475480/Nepal:%20A%20political%20economy%20analysis?sequence=1>
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- Langey, P. (2002). *World financial orders: An historical political economy*. London: Rutledge.
- Makarczyk, J. (1988). *Principles of a new international economic order*. Netherland: Mortinus Nijhoff Publishers.
- Marx, K. (1859). *Contribution to the critique of political economy*. Progress Publishers, Moscow.
- Oatley, T. (2009). *International political economy: Interests and institutions in the global economy*. London: Longman.
- Oatley, T. (2022). *International political economy*. Routledge.
- O'Brien, R., & Williams, M. (2020). *Global political economy: Evolution and dynamics*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
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- Rodrik, D. (2011). *The globalization paradox: why global markets, states, and democracy can't coexist*. Oxford University Press.
- Seligson, M. A. (1984). *The gap between the rich and the poor*. Colorado: West view.
- Strange, S. (2015). States and markets. *States and Markets*, 1-304.
- Ullah, A. A., & F. J. (2022). *The Post-pandemic world and the global politics*. Netherlands, Singapore: Springer



## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Fourth Semester

**Course Title: West Asia**

**Course Code: PS 654-2**

**Teaching Hours: 48**

**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description

Regionalism vital importance in the present-day of globalization. In this context, this course is designed to provide basic information about the West Asian countries with their geography, history, society, economy, and politics. Besides, the course helps to understand regional cooperation among the West Asian countries and their relations with the major powers of the world including the United Nations Organization. It also includes relations between Nepal and the West Asian countries, particularly the remittance and migrant workers-based economic relations.

#### Objectives

- To make students familiar with affairs of the West Asian countries;
- To impart analytical knowledge to understand the growing concept of regionalism and the role of regional organizations of the West Asia; and
- To provide knowledge about Nepal's economic interests associated with the region.

#### Content of the Course

##### Unit I. Introduction of West Asia 12 Hours

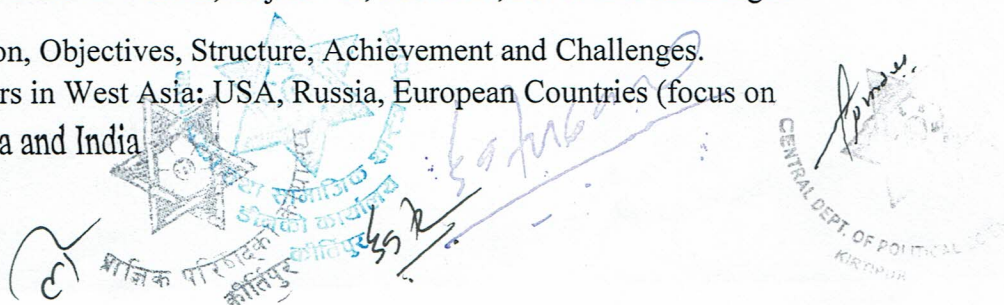
- 1.1 Geopolitics
- 1.2 Society (language, Religion, Culture, Ethnicity)
- 1.3 Human Civilization
- 1.4 Natural Resources
- 1.5 Regime Types: Monarchies and Republic

##### Unit II. Politics of West Asia 14 Hours

- 2.1 Democratic Movements in Middle East
- 2.2 Emerging Issues: Migrant labor, Refugee Crisis, Religion (Islam) in Politics, rise of Fundamentalism, Nuclear Issue and Realignment of West Asian Nations.
- 2.3 Inter-State Conflict and Challenges to Regional Security Arab- Israel Conflict: Genesis and Problem of Resolution

##### Unit III. Regionalism in West Asia 12 Hours

- 3.1 The Arab League-Evolution, Objectives, Structure, Roles and Challenges
- 3.2 OPEC and OAPEC-Evolution, Objectives, Structure, Roles and Challenges
- 3.3 GCC-Evolution, Objectives, Structure, Achievement and Challenges.
- 3.4 External Actors in West Asia: USA, Russia, European Countries (focus on Britain), China and India



**Unit IV. West Asia and Nepal****10 Hours**

5.1 Diplomatic Relations

5.2 Economic Relations: Market (labor) and Remittance, Aid, Trade and Investment

5.3 Nepal and Gulf Countries: Problem and Prospects.

**Core Readings**Ahmad, T. (2022). *West Asia: State, conflicts and geopolitics*. Harper Collins.Ahmad, T. (2022). *West Asia at war: Repression, resistance and great power games*. Harper Collins.Cohen, S. B. (2010). *Geopolitical: The geography of international relations (Sec. ed.)*. Pentagon Press.Geroge, K. (1980). *Short history of the Middle East: From the rise of Islam to modern times*. Surjeet Publication.Pradhan, P. K. (Ed.) (2016). *Geopolitical shifts in West Asia: Trends and implications*. Pentagon Press.Roy, M. S. (Ed.) (2014). *Emerging trends in West Asia: Regional and global implications*. Pentagon Press.Rubin, B. (2006). *The long war for freedom: The Arab struggle for democracy in the Middle East*. N.J: John Wiley & Sons.Singh, S. (Ed.) (2018). *West Asia in transition (Vol. II)*. Pentagon Press.**Reference**Anderson, E. W. & Fisher, W. B. (2000). *The Middle East: Geography and geopolitics*. Routledge.Barzilai, G., Klieman, A. & Shidlo, G. (1993). *The gulf crisis and its global aftermath*. Routledge.Goldschmidt, A. Jr. (1999). *A concise history of the Middle East*. Westview Press.Gulrez, M. (2004) *Conflict transformation in West Asia*. Uppal Publishing House.Kang, D. C. (2010). *East Asia before the West: Five centuries of trade and tribute*. Columbia University Press.Louise, F. (2005). *International relations of the Middle East*. Oxford University Press.Nance, M. (2016). *Defeating ISIS: Who they are, how they fight, what they believe?* Sky Publishing.Yahuda, M. (2012). *The international politics of the Asia Pacific*. Rutledge.

## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Fourth Semester

**Course Title: Europe**  
**Course Code: PS 654-3**

**Teaching Hours: 48**  
**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description

This course provides basic information about the European countries. History, society, economy and politics. Besides, it helps to understand regional cooperation among the western countries. It also includes relation relations between Nepal and the western countries. The course content is divided into five subsequent units. The outcomes will be as following.

#### Objectives

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

#### Content of the Course

##### Unit I: Introduction (Country Profile, Western European Countries and UK)

**12 Hours**

- 1.1 Geo-politics
- 1.2 Society
- 1.3 Economy

##### Unit II: History

**8 Hours**

- 2.1 State of War in Europe
- 2.2 Competition for Colony
- 2.3 Glorious Revolution in England
- 2.4 French Revolution in France
- 2.5 American War for Independence

##### Unit III: Political System

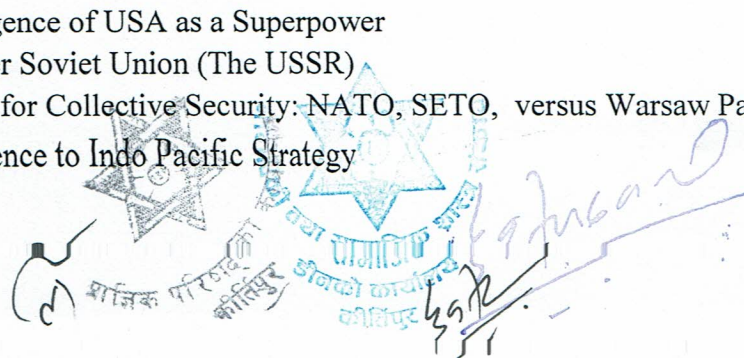
**8 Hours**

- 3.1 The Democracy with Constitutional Monarchy (UK)
- 3.2 The Republic (France and Germany)

##### Unit IV: West in the Post-second World War

**8 Hours**

- 4.1 Emergence of USA as a Superpower
- 4.2 Former Soviet Union (The USSR)
- 4.3 Quest for Collective Security: NATO, SETO, versus Warsaw Pact in Reference to Indo Pacific Strategy



## 4.4 Regional Diplomacy: EU

**Unit V: West in the Contemporary International Politics****12 Hours**

- 5.1 Emergence of EU as a Power Center in the Multi-Polar World
- 5.2 Universal Collaboration for Human Rights, Democracy and Peace-Building
- 5.3 Issues of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
- 5.4 Climate Change and Global Warming

**Core Readings**

Bache, I., Bulmer, S., George, S., Parker, O., & Burns, C. (2020). *Politics in the European Union*. Oxford University Press.

Baylis, J. (2020). *The globalization of world politics: An introduction to international relations*. Oxford University Press.

Bongiovanni, F. M. (2012). *The decline and fall of Europe*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Cini, M., & Borragán, N. P. S. (2022). *European Union politics*. Oxford university press.

Cohn, T. H., & Hira, A. (2020). *Global political economy: Theory and practice*. Routledge.

Jacques, M. (2009). *When China rules the world*. The Penguin Press.

Janda, K., Berry, J., Goldman, J., Deborah, D. & Manna, P. (1995). *The challenges of democracy: Government in America*. Boston: Houghton Miffling Company

Kriesi, H., et.al (2012). *Political conflict in Western Europe*. Routledge

Mabhbani, K. (2013). *Dynamics of change in European Union*. Routledge

Miller, T. (2017). *China's Asian dream: Empire building along the new silk road*. Zed Books Ltd.

Spalding, R. (2022). *War without rules: China's playbook for global domination*. Sentinel.

Spykman, N. J. (2017). *America's strategy in world politics: the United States and the balance of power*. Routledge.

Ravenhill, J. (Ed.). (2017). *Global political economy*. Oxford University Press.

**Reference**

Chiaromonte, A., & Emanuele, V. (2017). Party system volatility, regeneration and de-institutionalization in Western Europe (1945–2015). *Party Politics*, 23(4), 376–388. Elgie, R. (1995). *Political leadership in liberal democracies*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

Galston, W. A. (2020). The enduring vulnerability of liberal democracy. *J. Democracy*, 31, 8. [https://journalofdemocracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/02\\_31.3\\_Dobson-pp.-5-7.pdf](https://journalofdemocracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/02_31.3_Dobson-pp.-5-7.pdf)

Mair, P. (ed). (1990). *The West European party system*. Oxford University Press.



## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Fourth Semester

Course Title: North and South America

Course Code: PS 654-4

Teaching Hours: 48

Credit Hours: 3

#### Course Description

This course covers the history, politics, and culture of the Western Hemisphere. Students will learn about different societies and civilizations from ancient times to today. They will study important historical events, political changes, cultural developments, and current issues in the region. The course provides various knowledge about North and South American countries.

#### Course Objectives

- a) To develop a comprehensive understanding of the historical, political, and cultural dynamics of the Western Hemisphere.
- b) To analyze the impact of colonization, imperialism, and globalization on the region.
- c) To examine key political ideologies and political system in the Western Hemisphere.
- d) To critically evaluate contemporary issues facing the Western Hemisphere, such as migration, environmental challenges, and economic inequality.

#### Unit I. Introduction to the Western Hemisphere 12 Hours

- 1.1 Geo-politics
- 1.2 Culture
- 1.3 Economy

#### Unit II. Political History 12 Hours

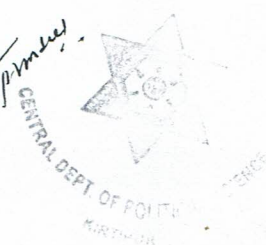
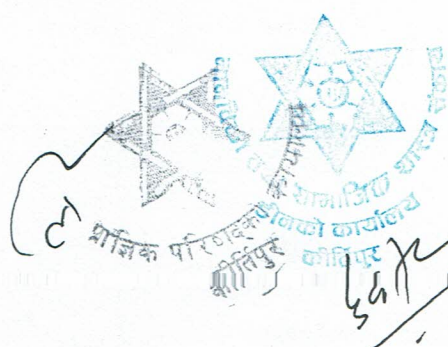
- 2.1 Colonial Era
- 2.2 Revolution
- 2.3 Independence

#### Unit III. Political System 12 Hours

- 3.1 Formation of Nation-States in the Western Hemisphere
- 3.2 Democracy Vs Authoritarianism
- 3.3 Challenges to Governance: Corruption, Inequality and Violence
- 3.4 Globalization and Economic Development

#### Unit IV: Globalization and Economic Development 12 Hours

- 4.1 Prospects for Regional Cooperation and Integration
- 4.2 Economic Models: Capitalism, Socialism, Neo-liberalism
- 4.3 USA as a Global Power
- 4.4 Migration and Refugee Crises in the Western Hemisphere
- 4.5 Environmental Challenges: Deforestation, Climate Change, Natural Disasters
- 4.6 Social Inequality, Poverty, and Human Rights Issues



**Core Readings**

Chasteen, J. C. (2018). Born in blood and fire: A Concise history of latin America. W. W. Norton & Company.

Fernández- Armesto, F., & Coatsworth, J. (2020). The Americas: A hemispheric history. Oxford University Press.

Keen, B., & Haynes, K. (Eds.).(2018). A history of Latin America. Cengage Learning.

Skidmore, T. E., & Smith, P. H. (2018). Modern Latin America. Oxford University Press.

**Reference**

Galeano, E. (1997). Open Veins of Latin America: Five Centuries of the Pillage of a Continent. Monthly Review Press.

Grandin, G. (2019). The end of the Myth: From the frontier to the border wall in the mind of America. Metropolitan Books.

Maingot, A. P. (2017). The United States and the Caribbean: Challenges of an asymmetrical relationship. Routledge.

Westad, O. A. (2017). The global cold war: Third world interventions and the making of our times. Cambridge University Press.



## Course of Study

### MA in Political Science, Fourth Semester

**Course Title: African Studies**

**Teaching Hours: 48**

**Course Code: PS 654-5**

**Credit Hours: 3**

#### Course Description

This course offers general knowledge about African continent. Africa early human civilization and status of Africa in the world politics. Africa has been a hub of foreign nations. The Paradigm of Africa has changed over time. Thus this course is designed to make student familiar with historical aspects of Africa. In addition this course also provides a brief survey of Nepal.

#### Course Objectives

This course is designed to impart the students the knowledge of African politics and status of democracy. After completion of the course the students will have following skills:

- To understand the political history of Africa
- To evaluate the challenges of democracy in Africa.
- To assess the prospects of Africa.

#### *Detailed content of the Course of study*

<b>Unit-I: Introduction of African Continent</b>	<b>14 Hours</b>
1.1 Ancient African Civilization	
1.2 Geography: Five Regions and 54 Sovereign Countries	
1.3 Ethnic and Cultural Diversities	
1.4 Colonialism and Apartheid in Africa	
1.5 National Independence Movements in Africa	
<b>Unit –II: Government systems in Africa</b>	<b>12 Hours</b>
2.1 Monarchic Nations	
2.2 Presidential System	
2.3 Parliamentary Systems	
2.4 Junta Regimes	
<b>Unit-III: Fragile Politics in Africa</b>	<b>12 Hours</b>
3.1 Ethnic Conflict	
3.2 Experience of Federalism in Africa: Nigeria, Sudan and Ethiopia	
3.3 Religious Conflict	
3.4 Conflict among States	
3.5 Governance Crises: Corruption, Nepotism and Favoritism	
<b>Unit-IV: Future of Africa</b>	<b>10 Hours</b>
5.1 Human Resources	
5.2 Natural Assets	
5.3 Global Interest	
5.4 Democratization and Modernization	



## References

- Cheeseman, Nic & Jonathan Fisher. 2020. *Authoritarian Africa: Repression, resistance, and the power of ideas*. Oxford University Press.
- Cheeseman, Nic. (2015). *Democracy in Africa: Successes, failures, and the struggle for political reform*. Cambridge University Press.
- Englebert, Pierre & Kevin C. Dunn. (2014). *inside African politics*. Lynne Reiner Publishers.
- Herbst, Jeffrey. (2000). *States and power in Africa: Comparative lessons in authority and control*. Princeton University Press.
- Mamdani, Mahmood. (2018). *Citizen and subject: Contemporary Africa and the legacy of late colonialism*. Princeton University Press.
- McCauley, John F. (2017). *The logic of ethnic and religious conflict in Africa*. Cambridge University Press.
- Milner, James. (2009). *Refugees, the state and the politics of asylum in Africa*. Springer.
- Moyo, Dambisa. (2010) *Dead aid: Why aid is not working and how there is a better way for Africa*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux
- Olopade, Dayo. 2014. *The bright continent: Breaking rules and making change in modern Africa*. Mariner Books.
- Peter J. Schraeder. (1999). *African politics & society: A Continental mosaic in transformation*. Words worth Publication.

### Electronic Sources on Africa:

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Africa>

<http://allafrica.com/>

[http://www.africa.upenn.edu//Home\\_Page/Country.html](http://www.africa.upenn.edu//Home_Page/Country.html)



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**Course of Study****Subject: Thesis Writing****MA in Political Science, Fourth Semester****Course Title: Thesis Writing****Course Code: PS 655****Credit Hours: 6****Course Description**

This course offers students to involve in the research-based work of thesis writing. A thesis or dissertation is a significant original body of research work produced by a student (researcher) and put in written form in organized manner of scientific/ academic writing. A Master's level thesis must show that the student is able to work in a scholarly manner and is acquainted with the principal works published on the subject of the thesis. As much as possible, it should be an original contribution, i.e. not a fraud work and should not be previously published anywhere. While writing the thesis, a researcher should follow any particular worldview, theory, or methodological approach from the political science perspective.

The thesis writing is compulsory to all the students as the fundamental course requirement as equivalent to 6 credit hour. Students should bear the expenses of all the activities during the thesis work (including proposal writing, field visit, data collection and other official formalities of the defense) under the regulations of Tribhuvan University.

**Three sections in the Thesis:** Preparatory, Main Body, and the End Section

**Section-I: PREPARATORY SECTION**

Research title including the cover page
Declaration
Approval Letter
Acknowledgements
Abstract
Abbreviation/ Acronyms
Table of Contents

**Section-II: MAIN BODY**

<b>Chapter I: Introduction</b>
1.1 Background of the Study
1.2 Problem Statement (with research questions)
1.3 Research Objectives
1.4 Significance of the study
1.5 Hypotheses (Optional)
1.6 Operational Definition (optional)
1.7 De-limitations of Study

Handwritten signatures and stamps are visible at the bottom of the page, including a blue star-shaped stamp and a red stamp with the text "CENTRAL DEPT".

1.7 De-limitations of Study
1.8 Organization of the Thesis
<b>Chapter II: Literature Review</b>
2.1 Conceptual and Theoretical Review
2.2 Empirical Review
2.3 Policy Review (optional)
2.4 Research Gaps
2.5 Theoretical /Conceptual Framework
<b>Chapter III: Research Methodology</b>
3.1 Study Design
3.2 Study Site Description
3.3 Population and Sampling Design
3.4 Methods and Tools of Data Collection
3.5 Methods and Tools of Data Analysis
3.6 Ethical Consideration
<b>Chapter IV: Result and Findings</b>
4.1 Sampling Characteristics
4.2 Objective-1 related findings
4.3 Objective-2 related findings
4.4 Objective-3 related findings
<b>Chapter V: Summary and Conclusions</b>
5.1 Summary
5.2 Discussion on the Findings
5.3 Conclusions
5.4 Study Implications
5.5 Recommendations (Optional)

**Section-III: The end sections (End-part of the Thesis)**

<b>References</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow APA 7<sup>th</sup> edition strictly or its new version/ edition: <a href="https://apastyle.apa.org/">https://apastyle.apa.org/</a>; <a href="https://apastyle.apa.org/instructional-aids/reference-examples.pdf">https://apastyle.apa.org/instructional-aids/reference-examples.pdf</a></li> <li>Avoid plagiarism: <a href="https://cmsw.mit.edu/writing-and-communication-center/avoiding-plagiarism/">https://cmsw.mit.edu/writing-and-communication-center/avoiding-plagiarism/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Appendices</b>	Only to be kept if there are necessary parts additionally to be put; e.g. Questionnaire; observation checklist, interview guide, letter of the confirmation of field (e.g. ward office or any organization)



## Annex -1

## Model Question for Final Examination

## MA Political Science

## First Semester

**Course Title: Constructions and Government**

**Full Marks: 60**

**Course Code: PS-552**

**Pass Marks: 30**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

*The students are advised to answer the questions in their own words as far as applicable.*

**Group-A: Answer any two**

**(15x2= 30)**

1. What do you mean by constitutionalism? .Explain the features of a democratic constitution.
2. Differentiate between Parliamentary and Presidential system.
3. Trace out commence of French Fifth Republic (1958) and describe its salient features.

**Group –B: Answer any three**

**(10x3=30)**

4. What is meant by 'fusion of power'? Explain with reference of parliament of the UK.
5. Enumerate and explain the main sources of the constitution
6. Explain the salient features of the constitution of Nepal 2015
7. Write short notes on **(any two)**
  - a. Judicial Review
  - b. Check & balance of power
  - c. Federalism

