

Far-western University
Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
B. A. Political Science



Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
B. A. Political Science
Course Structure

<u>Course Code</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
Semester I	
Pol 101	Introduction to Political Science
POL 102	Post 1950 Political Development of Nepal
Semester II	
POL 121	Introduction to Comparative Politics
POL 122	Government and Politics of South Asia
Semester III	
POL 231	Contemporary Issues in International Politics
POL 232	Contemporary Nepal's Foreign Policy
Semester IV	
POL 241	Comparative Study of Democratic Systems
POL 242	State & Local Governance of Nepal
Semester V	
POL 351	Fundamentals of International Politics
POL 352	SAARC and other Regional Organizations
Semester VI	
POL 361	Preliminary Research Methodology
POL 362	Eastern Political Thought
Semester VII	
POL 471	Principles of Public Administration
POL 472	Introduction to Western Political Thought
Semester VIII	
POL 481	Politics and Government of Nepal
POL 482	Major Constitutions of the World

Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **Introduction to Political Science**

Full Marks: 100

Code No: Pol 101

Pass Marks: 45

Nature of the Course: Introductory

Period per Week 3

Year First, Semester First

Time per Period: 1Hr.

Level: BA

Total Periods: 45

1. Course Description:

This is an introductory course on Political Science. It incorporates key ideas and concepts as generally found in most literatures on the subject. The focus of the course is primarily on basic concepts, theories, and functioning of the state and government. Essentially the course begins with nature and scope of politics, the definition of politics, and how and why politics is studied. It approaches the study from several perspectives that include political communication, political socialization, political culture, and behavior. On examining politics it approaches models as discussed by David Easton with system analysis, Gabriel Almond with input-output analysis and Morton Kaplan's structural-functional analysis. It introduces the nature, origin and historical development of the state. It examines the key concept of sovereignty as addressed by monist and pluralists and explores the concept in view of globalization that is experiencing increasing a borderless world. This course fundamentally hovers around theory of politics and its practice and what it means in the new millennium. On institutions and structures of politics the three organs of government, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary are studied in terms of power, functions and balance as found in Great Britain, the United States and India. The concept of separation of power is studied with special focus as discussed by Montesquieu and as understood and practiced. Regarding contemporary political systems a comparative perspective on parliamentary and presidential system of Government is explored, highlighting on various critical issues facing modern day democracy such as constraints on majority, what it means to have a strong executive, dual executive, and role of political parties. Democracy in the developing countries is also the area of discussion.

2. Course Objectives

Broadly, it intends to achieve the following goals. On completion of the course, the students are expected:

1. to become familiar with basic theories of politics as understood in readings of political philosophy and theories of democracy and government;
2. to gain the foundations required to develop understanding of political science and the knowledge required to practice public jobs in various walks of life;
3. to develop ones knowledge of the contemporary societies and acquire the nuances of politics as popularly evident through various medium and gain confidence in understanding modern day Nepal and its politics

Specific Objectives	Contents
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<p>Discuss and Explain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Nature and Scope of Political Science •Defining Politics as a Social Process •Basic Concepts of Politics •How Politics is Studied •Why Study Politics in Nepal? 	<p>Unit 1: INTRODUCTION [6]</p>
<p>Discuss and Explain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Nature of the State -Highlight It's Essence and It's Attributes •The Origin of the State •The Historical Development of the State •The Justification and End of the State •The Welfare State •Sovereignty -Highlight on monist and pluralist concept 	<p>Unit II:THE NATURE, ORIGIN, AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE 12]</p>
<p>Discuss and Explain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Major Approaches •Systems Analysis (Discuss David Easton, Gabriel Almond, and Morton Kaplan's Systems Theories, Structural Functional Analysis, and Input-Output Analysis) •Political Communication (it's Meaning, Basic Concepts, Functional Aspects as Theorized by Karl Deutsch) •Political Socialization •Political Culture •Behavioralism and Post-Behavioralism 	<p>Unit III: APPROACHES AND THEORIES [12]</p>
<p>Discuss and Explain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organs of Government -Highlight on Legislature (Unicameral and Bicameral and It's Powers and Functions), 	<p>Unit IV: INSTITUTIONS AND STRUCTURES [12]</p>

<p>Judiciary(It's Powers and Functions and Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review), and Executive(It's Powers and Functions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Party System •Pressure Group Politics and Interest Group Politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Highlight on Group Theory and Techniques of Pressure Politics such as Lobbying, Strike, Gherao, etc. •Typology of States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Highlight on Liberal Democratic State, Autocratic State, Totalitarian State and Welfare State •Separation of Powers (It's Meaning and It's Exponents with Special Focus on Montesque's Thought) •Contemporary Political Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Highlight on Forms of Democracy (in U.S.A., Great Britain, and India) -Highlight on Post Communist States (Russia and China) -Highlight in General the Situation in the Developing Countries •The American Model: The Presidential System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Highlight on Separation of Powers, Constraints on Majority Rule, and Strong Executive •The British Model: The Parliamentary System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Highlight on Fusion of Powers, Dual Executive, and Disciplined Parties 	
<p>Discuss and Explain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Era of Democratization •Liberalization and Globalization •Issues of Globalization 	<p>Unit V:DEMOCRACY AND GLOBALIZATION [6]</p>

-Highlight on Competition for Resources and Interdependency among Nations •Towards New Millennium	
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Note: The figures in the parentheses indicate the approximate periods for the respective units.

4. Prescribed Books and References

1. Johari, J. C. Comparative Politics, Third Edition (Revised and Enlarged), Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi –110016, 1990
2. Asirvatham, Eddy and K. K. Misra. Political Theory, 13th. Edition (Revised and Enlarged), S. Chand and Company Ltd., Ramnagar, New Delhi –110055, 2005.
3. Magstadt, Thomas M. and Peter M. Schotten. Understanding Politics, Ideas, Institutions, and Issues, 5th. Edition, Worth Publishers, Inc., Bedford/St. Martin's, Boston, MA 02116, U.S.A., 1999.
4. Easton, David. The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science, 2nd. Edition, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1981.
5. Almond and Powell, Comparative Politics: A Development Approach, Pearson Education, Delhi, 1979.
6. Dahl, Robert, Theory and Practice of Modern Government, Prentice Hall, 1978
7. Ramaswamy, S. Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, McMillan, Delhi, 2003.
8. Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya. Political Theory: An Introduction, Pearson Longman, Delhi, 2008.
9. Lucian W. Pye and Sidney Verba, (eds.), Political Culture and Political Development.
10. Bhargava, Rajeev & Ashok Acharya, ed., Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi, Pearson Education, 2008.

Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **Post 1950 Political Development of Nepal**

Full Marks: 100

Course No. : POL 102

Pass Marks: 45

Nature of the Course: Theory

Period per Week: 3

Year: First

Time per Period: 1 hrs

Semester: First

Total Period: 45

Level: Bachelor of Arts

1. Course Description

The course intends to acquaint the students with basic knowledge of Political developments in Nepal in post 1950 days. The course incorporates five units. The first unit deals with the Political development in Nepal during 1950-60, the second one is related with the functioning of the non-party Panchayat politics during the period 1962-1989 and, the third one deals with the second multi-party parliamentary experiment in Nepal during 1990-2002. The fourth unit includes the activities of the political parties and their protests against the direct rule of king Gyanendra ((2005-06.) The last Unit deals with the Jana Andolana, (April 2006) (2062/63), and, events on post 2006 days.

2. Course Objectives

The general objectives of the course are as follows:

- To acquaint the students with of basic knowledge of Political developments taking place in Nepal in post 1950 days
- To enable the students to analyze of basic role of political parties, governments formed in different periods and the major issues of Nepalese politics in the contemporary Nepal.

Specific Objectives	Contents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the important political activities during 1950-60. Explain the role of 1959 parliamentary elections/general elections in Nepalese political history. • Describe the positive achievements of Nepal's first democratically elected government of Nepal headed by PM B P Koirala. • Discuss the factors that led to the dissolution of the elected government. 	Unit I: Political development in Nepal(1950-60) (10) 1.2 Party activities during the period 1.2 Changes in governments 1.3 1.3.Relations between king Mehendra and the political parties 1.4 T he Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal,1959(2015 1.5 First General Elections,1959(2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Nepal's first democratically elected government headed by PM B P Koirala.(1959-60) 1.6 Dissolution of the elected government 1.7 King Mehendra's direct rule and the declaration of non-party Panchayat system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the main characteristics 	Unit II: The non-party Panchayat politics(1962-1989) (12)

<p>of the non-party Panchayat politics (1962-1989).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the main characteristics of the constitution of Nepal, 1962(2019). • Describe the role of the oppositional politics in Nepal during the non-party Panchayat politics (1962-1989). • Describe Role of monarchy during the non-party Panchayat system (1962-1989). • Analyze the main causes (both background and immediate) of the people's movement (Jana Andolana, 2062/63) of 1990. • Describe main causes of the downfall of the non-party Panchayat system. 	<p>2.1 characteristics of the non-party Panchayat politics (1962-1989).</p> <p>2.2 Main characteristics of the constitution of Nepal, 1962(2019).</p> <p>2.3. Oppositional politics in Nepal during the non-party Panchayat politics (1962-1989)</p> <p>2.4 Role of monarchy during the non-party Panchayat system (1962-1989).</p> <p>2.5 people's movement (Jana Andolana, 2062/63)1990 and the downfall of the non-party Panchayat system.</p> <p>.</p>
<p>Explain the main characteristics of The second multi-party parliamentary experiment in Nepal (1990-2002.)</p> <p>Explain the achievements of the Interim government of Nepal(1990-1991)</p> <p>Describe the main characteristics of The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990(2047).</p> <p>3.4 Explain the role of Oppositional politics in Nepal during the period</p> <p>3.5 Describe the causes and effect of the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal in post 1995 days.</p>	<p>Unit III: The second multi-party parliamentary experiment in Nepal (1990-2002.) 12</p> <p>3.1The Interim government of Nepal(1990-1991)</p> <p>3.2 The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal,1990(2047)</p> <p>3.3Parliamentary election, 1991.</p> <p>3.4 Oppositional politics in Nepal during the period</p> <p>3.5 the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal in post1995 days</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the characteristics of Direct rule period of) King Gyanendra((2005-06) • Describe king Gyanendra's relationship with the political parties of Nepal during 2005-06. • Discuss the role of Oppositional politics in Nepal during 2005-06. 	<p>Unit IV: Direct rule of king Gyanendra ((2005-06) 2</p> <p>4.1Relation with the political parties</p> <p>4.2 Oppositional politics in Nepal</p>

<p>Explain the main causes and effects of Jana Andolana, April 2006 (2062/63).</p> <p>Describe the role of the CA in the constitution making in Nepal.</p> <p>Describe critically the reasons of not making the constitution by the CA.</p> <p>Analyze critically the reasons of the abolition of monarchy in Nepal.</p> <p>Critically analyze the Current/contemporary issues of Nepalese politics.</p> <p>Describe the current situation of the resolution of the Maoist conflict.</p>	<p>Unit V: Jana Andolana, April 2006 (2062/63) and aftermath 12</p> <p>5 .1 Jana Andolana, April 2006 (2062/63): causes and effects</p> <p>5.2 Interim constitution of Nepal,2007(2063) and the third multi-party parliamentary experiment in Nepal (2006-onwards.)</p> <p>5 .5 Constituent Assembly(CA) politics in Nepal and the issues of democratic constitution making in Nepal</p> <p>5.3.1 Election of constituent Assembly ,April 2008</p> <p>5.3.2 Abolition of monarchy in Nepal</p> <p>5.3.3.Failure of the constituent Assembly in making constitution of Nepal</p> <p>5.4 Post April 2008 political developments in Nepal</p> <p>5.5 Current/contemporary issues of Nepalese politics: Issues of federalism, state structuring, secularism, participation, and representation.</p> <p>5.6 Resolution of Maoist conflict in Nepal</p> <p>5.7 One/single identity based federalism or multi-identity-based federalism, preferential/special rights.</p>
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Note: The figures in the parentheses indicate the approximate periods for the respective units.

3. Prescribed Books and References

Prescribed Books/Textbooks

Chauhan, R.S. 1971. The political Development in Nepal 1950-70. New Delhi: Associated Publishing House.

Dahal, Ram Kumar 2001. Constitutional and political Development in Nepal (up to 1993). Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.

References

Gupta, Annirudha 1964. Politics in Nepal. Bombay; Allied publishers.

Rose, Leo E. and B L Joshi. 1966. Democratic Innovation in Nepal. Berkeley: CALIFORNIA press

Devkota, G.B. 1980. Nepalko Rajnitik Darpan. part-1,2,3, Kathmandu; Devkota.

Note: As no readymade books are available on the current politics of Nepal, the teachers have to collect information and materials by themselves and have to prepare a study pack and distribute the hard/soft copy to the students. Both the printed and electronic media, including the websites on Nepal can be used in this connection.

Far-western University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: Introduction to Comparative Politics	Full Marks: 100
Course No: POL 121	Pass Marks: 45
Nature of the Course: Introductory	Period per Week 3
Year First, Semester Second	Time per Period: 1Hr.
Level: BA	Total Periods: 45

1. Course Description:

The course provides a broad overview of the comparative politics subfield. Particular attention is paid to the understanding of how and why countries become democracies as well as when democracies remain stable forms of government. An extended introduction is provided as a foundation on which to build theoretical framework for study of comparative politics. Starting from what is politics and how politics function in certain type of political system the course focuses on key concepts (or terminologies generally used) that are found throughout the sub-field. Why certain types of political system succeed and others have drawbacks are compared and studied to know the strength and weaknesses of various types of political systems.

2. Course Objectives

There are broadly two objectives. First, it is to understand the basic structures that explain a political system and its processes. Key concepts are studied in identifying the characteristics of system and its processes generally discussed in politics. Second, it is to acquaint students with fundamental terminologies in comparative politics in order to develop both analytical and critical perception of politics, process and structures. Third, to understand the methods which political scientists use to understand politics and to assess critically comparative data.

3. Specific Objectives and Content

Specific Objectives	Contents / Hrs

<p>Give a Brief Introduction on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Comparative Politics? • Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics • The Comparative Approach in social Sciences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Role of Theory - The Comparative Method - The Basis of Comparison - Increasing Focus on the Study of Developing Societies - Focus on Inter-Disciplinary Approach • Limitations of Scientific Analysis in Comparative Politics • Major Approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Traditional Approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philosophical Approach - Historical Approach - Institutional Approach - Legal Approach B. Modern Approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sociological - Economic - Quantitative - Systems - Behavioral 	<p>Unit 1: INTRODUCTION AND APPROACHES</p> <p>[12]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. See J. C. Johari. <i>Comparative Politics</i>, (Sterling Publishers: Delhi), 1990 / Note. The page numbers can differ in the latest updated edition. <p>Part 1, "Approaches and Theories," pp 3-19 and 20-42 [in 1990 publication]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. See Caramarie, Daniele (ed). Comparative Politics, Oxford University Press, 2008, reprinted 2010, printed in India by Sirohi Brothers (P) Ltd., ISBN 978-0-19-929841-9. <p>Chapters 1, 2, 3 on "The Evolution of Comparative Politics," Approaches to Comparative Politics," and "Comparative Research Methods," pp 25-82.</p>
<p><u>Discuss and Explain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Systems Analysis in Pol Science D. Systems Analysis of Day 	<p>Unit II: Systems Analysis[4]</p> <p>See J. C. Johari. <i>Comparative Politics</i>, (Sterling</p>

<p>Easton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salient Features - Critical Appraisal <p>E. Gabriel Almond's Model of Political System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salient Features <p>F. Critical Appraisal</p>	<p>Publishers: Delhi), 1990 / Note. The page numbers can differ in the latest updated edition.}</p> <p>Part 1 Chapter 3 and 4, "Systems Analysis" and "Political System," pp 43-60 and 61-84[in 1990 publication]</p>
<p><u>Discuss and Explain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <p>G. Structural-Functional Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of David Easton - Analysis of David Apter - Analysis of Gabriel Almond and Merton Kaplan <p>H. Critical Appraisal</p>	<p>Unit III: Structural-Functional Analysis[4]</p> <p>See J. C. Johari. Comparative Politics, (Sterling Publishers: Delhi), 1990 / Note. The page numbers can differ in the latest updated edition.}</p> <p>Part 1, Chapter 5, Structural-Functional Analysis,"pp 85-112.[1990 publication]</p>
<p><u>Discuss and Explain</u></p> <p>I. General Characteristics</p> <p>J. Key Concepts: Outputs, Feedbacks and Capabilities</p> <p>K. Critical Appraisal</p>	<p>Unit IV: Input-Output Analysis [4]</p> <p>See J. C. Johari. Comparative Politics, (Sterling Publishers: Delhi), 1990 / Note. The page numbers can differ in the latest updated edition.}</p> <p>Part 1 Chapter 6, "Input-Output Analysis," pp 113-127.[in 1990 publication]</p>
<p><u>Discuss and Explain</u></p>	<p>Unit VI: Institutions and Structures [12]</p> <p>See J. C. Johari. Comparative Politics, (Sterling</p>

<p>A. Constitutionalism B. Party System & Pressure Groups C. Typology of States -Unitary and federal systems D. Rule Making, Rule Application And Rule Adjudication E. Political Elites F. Application of Concepts: -parliamentary and presidential systems –illustrate</p>	<p>Publishers: Delhi), 1990 / Note. The page numbers can differ in the latest updated edition.}</p> <p>Part II, Chapters 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, pp 297-547.[in 1990 publication]</p> <p>See Caramarie, Daniele (ed). <i>Comparative Politics</i>, Oxford University Press, 2008, reprinted 2010, printed in India by Sirohi Brothers (P) Ltd., ISBN 978-0-19-929841-9.}</p> <p>Chapters 12 and 13</p>

Note: the reference provided here is mainly from J. C. Johari's book *Comparative Politics*. Other references can be referred from the prescribed books and references listed below that are easily accessible.

4. Prescribed Books

1. Johari, J. C. *Comparative Politics*, Third Edition (Revised and Enlarged), Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi – 110016, 1990
2. Caramarie, Daniele, Ed. *Comparative Politics*, Oxford University Press, 2008, reprinted 2010, printed in India by Sirohi Brothers (P) Ltd., ISBN 978-0-19-929841-9.

References

3. Easton, David. *The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science*, 2nd. Edition, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1981.
4. Almond and Powell, *Comparative Politics: A Development Approach*, Pearson Education, Delhi, 1979.
5. Pye, Lucian W. and Sidney Verba, (eds.), *Political Culture and Political Development*.
6. Dahl, Robert. *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*, Prentice Hall, 1978.
7. Bara, J. (2009) 'Methods for Comparative Analysis', in Bara, J. & Pennington, and M. (eds.), *Comparative Politics*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 40-65.
8. Blondel, J. 'Then and Now: Comparative Politics', *Political Studies. Vol. 47, Issue 1*, 1996, pp. 152-160.
9. Chandhoke, N. 'Limits of Comparative Political Analysis,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 31 No 4, January 27, 1996, pp PE 2-PE8.

Far-western University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: Government and Politics of South Asia	Full Marks: 100
Course No: POL 122	Pass Mark: 45
Nature of the Course: Introductory	Period per Week 3
Year First, Semester Second	Time per Period: 1Hr.
Level: BA	Total Periods: 45

1. Course Description:

South Asia includes eight member nations of SAARC (**Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Sri-Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives**). The course introduces the cultural and historical background of the region and explores issues facing the region. Specific topics such as institutions, regional grouping, democratization, economic development, culture and religion, regional politics and foreign affairs are included to understand the milieu of contemporary politics. The politics and nature of states in the region is discussed by examining the constitutional features of governance, structures of government, and political parties and interest groups.

2. Course Objectives

There are three main objectives to this course. First, students should demonstrate familiarity with critical debates about the colonial era that more or less had submerged the countries of South Asian region for not less than two centuries under British rule. The earlier history prior to the British rule is also covered to give a comprehensive understanding of foreign invasion and influence. Second, students acquire the knowledge of institutions, democratization, economic development, culture, religion, regional politics and foreign affairs of South Asian countries and know what makes the South Asian region unique in the international system. Lastly, students will acquire the empirical information and analyze the differences and commonalities of the countries in the region. On the whole, the course is intended to develop necessary skills of communication to promote better understanding of the people and government in the region.

3. Specific Objectives and Content

Specific Objectives	Contents / Hrs.

<p>Briefly Introduce the subject. Describe the South Asian Region focusing on the following categories in order to provide background information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Why Study South Asia? B. The Geography of South Asia C. Foreign Invasions and Colonial Rule D. Political Culture and Heritage of South Asia E. Democratization Process in the Region: Country Specific Situation. F. South Asia in World Affairs 	<p>Unit 1: INTRODUCTION</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[8]</p> <p>See Craig Baxter and others: Government and Politics in South Asia</p> <p>pp 1-21, pp 41-67, pp 78-101, pp 372-392, pp 394-400.</p> <p>See Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre: Freedom at Midnight. London: Panther Books, 1982, 596p. [See pp. 565 to 575 for a useful list of books on the region.]</p>
<p>Discuss in detail the following categories for each individual countries of South Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Sri-Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Constitutional Features of Governance B. Government Structures C. Political Parties and Interest Groups 	<p>Unit II: Politics and Nature of States in South Asia</p> <p>[12]</p> <p>See Craig Baxter and others: Government and Politics in South Asia</p> <p>pp 78-101, 102-119, pp 120-134</p>

<p>Discuss the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. India-Pakistan Partition and Major Conflicts B. The Issue of Kashmir C. The Struggle for Stability and Peace in Afghanistan D. Brief History of Sri-Lankan Crisis E. Nepal: Peace Process F. Bangladesh: G. Bhutan: Refugee Issue H. Maldives 	<p>Unit III: Conflicts and Political Issues in the Region [12]</p> <p>See Craig Baxter and others: <i>Government and Politics in South Asia</i>, pp 161-228, pp 229-296, pp297-356, pp 357-371, pp 372-392, pp 78-101, pp 102-119, pp 120-134</p> <p>Delinic and Pandey: <i>Towards a More Cooperative South Asia</i>, pp 24-36, pp 37-47; pp 75-85.</p> <p>Ian Talbot: <i>India and Pakistan</i>, N.Y. OUP, 2000, xxi-320p.</p>
<p>Discuss the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Subcontinent B. Towards a More Regional Cooperation C. Basis of SAARC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamental Factors - Common Territoriality - Common Civilization Assets - Common Spiritual and Moral Values - No Linguistic Barrier - Environmental Interdependence - Common Economic Problems D. State of Bilateral & Multilateral Cooperation in the Region 	<p>Unit IV: Towards New Regionalism: The Role of SAARC [12]</p> <p>See Delinic and Pandey: <i>SAARC Towards Meaningful Cooperation</i>, pp 62-75</p> <p>Also Delinic and Pandey: <i>Towards a More Cooperative South Asia</i>, pp 37-48; pp 64-74</p>

<p>Discuss the following areas:</p> <p>A. India as a Centre State in SAARC Region</p> <p>B. Rising Economy of India</p> <p>C. Global Interests in the Region</p>	<p>Unit V: South Asia in the World System [8]</p> <p>See Craig Baxter and others: <i>Government and Politics in South Asia</i>, pp 372-292.</p> <p>Vernon Marston Hewitt: <i>The International Politics of South Asia</i>, Manchester & N.Y.: Manchester University Press, 1992, xii-243p.</p>
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4. Prescribed Books

(Note: This course requires reading from several sources and the concerned instructor has the unique responsibility to look for reading references for the entire South Asia. Here the most recent sources and specific page references are provided for all the five units. Books on Nepal are available in major bookshops of Nepal.)

1. Baxter, Craig, Yogendra K. Malik, Charles H. Kennedy, and Robert C. Oberst. *Government and Politics in South Asia*, 2nd Ed., Westview Press: Oxford, 1991. [There is a later edition brought out in August 2008 by Yogendra K Malik (Author), Mahendra Lawoti (Author), Syedur Rahman (Author), and Ashok Kapur (Author) with the same title.]
- References**
2. Hagerty, Devin T. and Others. *South Asia in World Politics*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers (May 2005) | ISBN-10:0742525872 | ISBN-13:978-0742525870
 3. Norton, James H. K. *India and South Asia*. 6th ed. N.Y. McGraw-Hill/Dushkin, 2003, x-214p.
 4. Collins, Larry and Dominique Lapierre. *Freedom at Midnight*. London: Panther Books, 1982, 596p. [See pp. 565 to 575 for a useful list of books on the region.]
 5. Chopra, J.K. *Bangladesh as a New Nation*, Jaipur: Sublime, 2000, 252p.
 6. Spear, Percival. *A History of India*, Vol. Two, London: Penguin Books, 1978 (with revisions), 298p and
 7. Delinic, Tomislav and Niscal N. Pandey. SAAARC: *Towards Meaningful Cooperation* (June 2012), pp 105 and *Towards More Cooperative South Asia* (August 2012), pp 109, Centre for South Asian Studies (CSAS) and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), Modern Printing Press, Kathmandu. [For more references there are many other publications by CSAS and KAS institutions written by various outstanding South Asian intellectuals]
 8. Hardgrave, Robert L. Jr. And Stanley A. Kochanek, *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, Fort Worth: Harcourt Publishers, 2007. (Chapters 1, 2, 5, 8,
 9. Jones, Owen Bennett. *Pakistan: Eye of the Storm, 2002*, New Haven: Yale University Press.
 10. Kothari, Rajni. *Politics in India*. Orient Blackswan Publication, June 4, 2012, pp 504.

11. Hewitt, Vernon Marston. *The International Politics of South Asia*, Manchester & N.Y.: Manchester University Press, 1992
12. **Constitutions of all countries of SAARC, SAARC Charter, and publications brought out by SAARC Secretariat.**
13. *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*. Pub. By Monash University.
14. *Contemporary South Asia* (Ford Foundation & Universities of Bradford and Manchester), Carfax Publishing, U.K.
15. **Barbara D. Metcalf and Thomas R. Metcalf. *A Concise History of Modern India, Cambridge Concise Histories*, Cambridge University Press: London, Oct 22, 2012, 230 pages.**

Far-western University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: Contemporary Issues in International Politics	Full Marks: 100
Course No: POL 231	Pass Mark: 45
Nature of the Course: Introductory	Period per Week 3
Year: Second Semester: Third	Time per Period: 1Hr.
Level: BA	Total Periods: 45

1. **Course Description:** Study of International Politics is very much related to the dynamics of global order and contemporary issues that emerge with the impact on globalization and inter-state relations. Emphasis is on key concepts, theories, and analytical frameworks that describe the operation of international system and issues in international relations. In the explanation the causes of international conflicts are summarily enumerated for discussion.
2. **Course Objectives:** The course will give students the conceptual appreciation of major events and debates in globalization and international relations. Students will have to learn contemporary issues of International Politics through three different approaches: International Politics, International Relations, and globalization. Overall, the importance of International Politics beyond the traditional perspective of history and foreign policy will be studied to examine the issues that affect inter-state relations at regional and global level.
3. **Specific Objectives and Content:**

As the study of Politics and International Relations dwell upon the study of power in national and international setting the critical issues of modern and contemporary times should be examined carefully by understanding the nature and intensity of world problems through the lens of interstate conflict and rivalry. The specific objective is to provide substantive knowledge on a wide range of contemporary issues that cut across trans-national boundaries. Students are expected to reflect on key issues with analytical and conceptual skill in order to demonstrate the ability to develop and present reasoned arguments and propose possible solutions to address conflicting issues of international politics.

Specific Objectives:	Contents:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an introduction to the course • Explain Positivist Theory from the following four perspectives Realism, Liberalism, Idealism Regime, and Neo Liberalism • Explain Post-positivist Theory 	<p>Unit 1: Introductory [10]</p> <p>1.1. Significance of the Study</p> <p>1.2 History of International Relations</p> <p>1.3 International Politics</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">- Contemporary Issues</p>

<p>through illustrations in defining the nature and functions of International Society and Social Constructivism in the lesser developed countries Explain Post-structuralism by highlighting the rise of Feminism and Post-Realism in the Post Colonial regimes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Globalization - Levels of Analysis: The State System and the International System - North South Dichotomy of Development in the World
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is to highlight the approach to the study of International Politics and the Issues At the theoretical level explanation is provided on what power by illustrating the meaning of Polarity (Balance of Power, Cold War and Unipolarity), Hegemony, Interdependence (Increasing Connectivity and Globalization) and Dependency (Core States and Periphery States) • In Explaining systemic tools describe the role of diplomacy, sanctions, War, and Regionalism • Explanation is provided on the increasing importance of economic institutions such as ADB, IMF, World Bank and WTO for development • Other institutions of international and regional importance such the UN, European Union, Asian, SAARC, Arab League, African Union, CIS, Brics and others. • Highlight on (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Human Rights Commission, Multinational Corporations, INGOs and NGOs How worlds problems can be studied and tackled through 	<p>Unit II Concepts [10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Systemic Level 2.2 Systemic Tools 2.3 Economic Institutions 2.4 Global and Regional Institutions 2.5 International Legal Bodies and International Organizations 2.6 Tackling Major Problems of the World. Need for Global Government and Global Approach

conceptual approach at national, regional, and global level.	
* <i>Discuss major global issues.</i>	<p>Unit III Global Issues [10]</p> <p>3.1 Climate Change and Global Warming 3.2 Global Financial Crisis and Third World Debt 3.3 Loss of Biodiversity 3.4 North and South Divide 3.5 Poverty 3.6 International Trade Regime 3.7 International Conflicts and Armament Race 3.8 Human Rights Issues 3.9 Terrorism 3.10 Rapid Development in Science and Technology 3.11 Globalization 3.12 Current and Emerging Flash Points</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the following issues that are persistent in the discourse of International Politics. Areas such as the Middle East(Iraq, Libya, Syria, Israel-Palestine, Iran and the broader Middle East Problem); South Asia (India-Pakistan, Afghanistan, India and Its neighbours); and Central Asia 	<p>Unit IV Some Major Political Conflicts [10]</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the importance of global organization - the UN- as a form of global government and the role played by International Agencies for international cooperation and efforts taken to tackle contemporary issues. • Explain the significance of South-South Cooperation And North –South Cooperation • Discuss the role of Good Governance and National Effort for sustainable development 	<p>Unit V: Approaches to Peace and Development [10]</p>

4. Prescribed Books / Text Books

Jackson, Robert and Georg Sorensen. **Introduction to International Relations**, Theories and Approaches, 4th edition, (Oxford University Press: New York) 2010.

Joshua S. Goldstein and Jon C. Pevehouse, **International Relations**, 8th ed. Pearson Education Inc, Longman, printed in India by Dorling Kindersley, 5th Impression, New Delhi. 2008.

[Robert J. Art](#) (Author), [Robert Jervis](#) (Author): **International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues** (11th Edition) [Paperback] **Publisher:** Pearson; 11th edition (February 20, 2012)

7. References / Suggested Readings

http://www.ehow.com/facts_7627746_issues-contemporary-international-relations.html

<http://www.globalissues.org/issue>

S. Huntington, "The Clash of Civilizations?" Foreign Affairs, summer 1993, pp. 23-49, excerpted in Jentleson, American Foreign Policy.

Robert D. Kaplan, "The Coming Anarchy," The Atlantic Monthly 273:2 (February 1994), 44-76.

Thomas Friedman, **The Lexus and the Olive Tree**, esp. 254-261.

World at Risk: A Global Issue Source Book (Washington D.C.: CQ Press, 2002).

Robert M. Jackson, ed. Annual Editions: Global Issues 10/11. 2011.

Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **Contemporary Nepal's Foreign Policy**

Course No: POL 232

Nature of the Course: Introductory

Year: Second Semester: Third

Level: BA

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 45

Period per Week 3

Time per Period: 1Hr.

Total Periods: 45

1. Course Description

Foreign Policy involves three kinds of choices. First is the choice of goals, second is deciding what should be the nation's general objectives in international politics, and third is to craft particular objectives in specific national and international context. It is a dynamic field of study keeping in tune with contemporary reality of domestic and international politics. With these goals historically Nepal's foreign policy pursues a set of priorities that are of strategic and geopolitical importance in order to secure nation's sovereignty, independence and development. Intensely it cherishes good relations with India, China, and the West. Next, is the method that Nepal pursues these priority goals which essentially involves a wide range of activities from peace keeping operations in various conflict theatres of the world to opening up its economy to foreign investment. As foreign policy is crafted on the basis of its capabilities these factors are also surveyed in order to assess the strength and weakness in its operation. Institutionally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is examined to explore how foreign affairs are managed.

2. Course Objectives

There are two main objectives to this course. First is to familiarize the students with theoretical knowledge of how foreign policy is made. Second is the dynamics of Nepal's foreign policy from the past to the present as it has evolved and challenges it faces in the new millennium.

3. Specific Objectives and Content

Specific Objectives	Contents / Hrs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and explain Foreign Policy and the basis or strategy of Formulating Foreign Policy; • Explain why strategic location and geopolitics have important bearing in the conduct of Nepal's foreign policy; • Describe briefly the goodwill and traditional friendship Nepal has with China, India and the West; • Explain the importance of cultural and economic diplomacy for Nepal ; • Highlight the significance of globalization and its impact on Nepal; • Discuss briefly Nepal as a sovereign actor in the international system; • How foreign policy is made (Choosing goals, 	Unit I Introductory [5]

methods, and capabilities).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss Nepal as an ancient nation with a rich history in South Asia; • Describe briefly the ties Nepal maintained historically with external powers- China, India and Britain; • Explain the post 1950 political development in Nepal and expanding foreign relations; • Discuss foreign relations activity through Jaishi Kotha and Munshi Khana in the past and how the Ministry of Foreign Affairs replaced them. In discussing the role of these institutions briefly highlight the conduct of diplomacy through the ages; • Describe the organization and management of Ministry of Foreign Affairs 	Unit II Nepal's Diplomatic History [10]
<p>Discuss the significance of the following role in the conduct of Nepal's foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geo-strategic location; • National Interest and National Security; • Protection of Democracy; • Cultural heritage and ethnic harmony; • Securing its defined international borders with India and China; • Exercising independent foreign policy; • Engaging actively in international affairs ; • Securing Nepal's defense from external aggression; • Securing the welfare of the Nepali people. 	Unit III Determinants of Nepal's Foreign Policy [10]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the organization and management of Ministry of Foreign Affairs; • Discuss the inter-ministry coordination on matters of foreign relations. 	Unit IV Structure and Functions of Nepal's Ministry of Foreign Affairs [10]
<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role in SAARC; • Role in the United Nations; • Role in peacekeeping operations; • Securing good relations with China, India, and the West; • Promoting economic diplomacy. 	Unit V Priority Areas of Nepal's Foreign Policy Engagement [10]

<p>Highlight following areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to unrestricted trade and transit facilities; • Disadvantages of land-locked geography; • Maintaining open Nepal-India border and its regulation; • Continuing past treaties to suit modern times; • Upgrading foreign service personnel; • Encountering constraints of economic diplomacy ; • Encountering challenges of the new millennium; • Other factors. 	<p>Unit VI Issues and Challenges [5]</p>
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4. **Prescribed Books / Text Books**

(Note: There is no single textbook prescribed for this course. There are wide ranging references for the study of Nepalese foreign policy)

5. **References / Suggested Readings**

- Khanal, Y.N. *Essays in Nepal's Foreign Affairs*, Kathmandu: Murari Prasad Upadhyaya, 1988.
- Khanal, Rabindra and Puspa Adhikari (eds) *National Security of Nepal: Thinking Ahead*
- Martin, James. *The Meaning of the 21st Century*. New York: Riverhead Books, 2007.
- LOHANI, Prakash C. "Dynamics of Nepalese Foreign Policy." in Sushil Raj Pandey and Pushpa Adhikari. *Nepalese Foreign Policy at the Crossroads*. Kathmandu: Sangam Institute, 2009.
- MUNI, S. D., *Foreign Policy of Nepal*. New Delhi: National, 1973.
- Palmer, Norman D. and Howard C. Perkins, *International Relations*, Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta, India, 1969.
- Pandey, Bhim Bahadur. *Tyas Belako Nepal (Nepal of That Time)*, Part I and II, Kathmandu, CNAS, 1982.
- Pandey, Sushil Raj and Puspa Adhikari (eds), *Nepalese Foreign Policy at the Cross Roads*, Kathmandu, Sangam Institute, 2010.
- Rose, Leo E. *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*, Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1971
- Rosenau, J.N. *The Study of Foreign Policy*, New York; Nichols Publishing Co., 1980.
- Shah, Rishikesh, *Modern Nepal: A Political History 1769-1955, Volume 1: 1769-1885*. New Delhi: Manohar Publication, 1990.
- Shah, Rishikesh, *Modern Nepal: A Political History 1969-1955. Volume II: 1885-1955*, New Delhi: Manohar Publication, 1990.
- Shah, Rishikesh. *Ancient and Medieval Nepal*, Manohar Publication, 1992.

- Subedi, Surya P., *Dynamics of Foreign Policy and Law; A study of Indo-Nepal Relations* Oxford University press, New Delhi, 2006.
- Sharma, Jagadish P. *Nepal: Struggle for Existence*, Kathmandu: Communication Inc., 1986.
- Shrestha, Sita. *Nepal and the United Nations*, Delhi, Sindhu, 1974.
- Stiller, Ludwig. *The Rise of the House of Gorkha*, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak, 1975.
- Websites, Foreign Ministry of Nepal, Nepal
- Websites, Institute of Foreign Affairs, Nepal

Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **Comparative Study of Democratic Systems**

Course No: POL 241

Nature of the Course: Introductory

Year : Second Semester: Fourth

Level: BA

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 45

Period per Week 3

Time per Period: 1Hr.

Total Periods: 45

1. **Course Description:** The tool of comparative study is applied to study democracy. The course introduces the concept of democracy by exploring its varied definitions, principles, and foundations on which democracy grows and becomes meaningful with universal acceptability of modern times. With democracy progressing rapidly in many countries, Western and Eastern human rights. This has led to wider space for economic development, increased welfare and vibrant civil society. The course then advances to theoretical understanding of modern democracies. It analyzes the key attributes of presidential, parliamentary, and direct democracies as found in most political regimes with the view to compare and contrast classical states with modern states that are on the path to modernization and democratization have progressed or encounter hurdles. From a comparative perspective the subject of democracy is studied and as a global movement the issues facing it are explored in today's world of globalization and connectivity. The works of Samuel P. Huntington "The Third Wave" and Larry Diamond's perspective on "Democracy" are explored so that a wider comprehension of the concept of democracy is grasped.
2. **Course Objectives:** The course will give students the required tools to comprehend and appreciate democracy from a wider perspective, comparing political regimes as existent in various types of states, from classical to modern. It also imparts not only critical understanding of the subject of democracy which often times are controversial in nature but also gives greater objectivity in analyzing the problems of nation states that are traversing the road to democracy with many ups and downs. The popular discourse on democracy as the Third Wave is scrutinized so that political events that have swept political regimes particularly in various parts of the Middle East, Eastern Europe and South Asia are critically understood in a meaningful way with proper use of terminologies and concepts that provide the skill required for effective communication and dialogue.

3. Specific Objectives

Contents

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of the study • What is democracy? Focus on definitions and principles Political culture, • Process of democratization 	Unit 1: Introduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief Outline of Types: Classical and Modern States 	Unit 2: Classification of States

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss Particularly Three Types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Direct Democracy – Presidential Democracy – Parliamentary Democracy • Commonalities and differences of these types • Discussion and Conclusion 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nation state • Regimes: Varieties of democracy • Regimes: Varieties of autocracy • Discussion & Conclusion 	Unit 3: States & Regimes in Developing Countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustrate constitutionalism in select countries (France, U.S.A., Great Britain, Switzerland, India, and Nepal). Focus on basic Principles that are common to all forms of democracy, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Separation of Powers, Constitution – Laws debated and passed by the parliament – Decrees by the government based on laws and regulating the details how to the laws shall be applied in practice – Elections – Political Parties – Referendums • Discussion & Conclusion 	Unit 4: Forms of Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading of Two select books • Samuel P. Huntington, <u>The Third Wave</u>, pp. 3-46. • Larry Diamond, <u>Developing Democracy</u>, ch.2, pp. 24-63. • Future of Democracy and Democratization with view on the Fourth Wave citing cases from the Middle East • Discussion & Final Conclusion 	Unit 5: Conclusion with remarks on Third Wave of Global Democratization

4. Prescribed Books/Text Books

Georg, Sorensen. **Democracy and Democratization, Process and Prospects** in a Changing World, Westview Press, Oxford, 1993, Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Samuel Huntington. **The Third Wave: Democratization in the Twentieth Century**, University of Oklahoma Press, 1991, Chapter 4.

Robert A. Dahal. **On Democracy**, Yale University Press, 2000, Part I.

Eddy Asirvatham and K.K. Mishara. **Political Theory**, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, reprints with correction 2005, Chapters 23, 25 and 26.

J.C. Johari, **Comparative Politics**, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, Third Edition, 1990, Chapters 14 ("Constitutionalism"), 21("Typology of States"), 23 ("Representation"), and 26 ("Separation of Powers").

Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya. Reprinted Twelfth Edition, The world Press Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta, 1998, Chapters 17 ("Forms of Government"), 18 ("Parliamentary and Presidential Government"), and 19 ("Political Change").

5. References/Suggested Readings

Dankwart Rustow, "Transition to Democracy: Towards a Dynamic Model" in Lisa Anderson ed., **Transitions to Democracy** (Columbia University Press, 1999).

Or in Dankwart A. Rustow, "Transitions to Democracy: Toward a Dynamic Model," in **Comparative Politics**, Vol. 2, No. 3 (April 1970), pp. 337-363 [Bb]

Diamond, Larry, **Developing Democracy: Toward Consolidation** (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999).

Diamond, Larry and Marc F. Plattner, eds., **The Global Divergence of Democracies** (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 2001 University Press), pp. 49-62.

Lijphart, Arend. **Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries** (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1999)

Andreas Schedler, "What is Democratic Consolidation?" Ch. 12 in **The Global Divergence of Democracies** (pp. 149-164)

Sen Amartya (1999) "Democracy as a Universal Value" **Journal of Democracy** 10:3, 3-17.

Welzel, Christian (2009), "Theories of Democratization." pp. 74-91 in Christian W. Haerpfer; Patrick Bernhagen; Ronald F. Inglehart & Christian Welzel (eds.), **Democratization**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **State & Local Governance of Nepal**

Course No: POL 242

Nature of the Course: Introductory

Year : Second Semester: Fourth

Level: BA

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 45

Period per Week 3

Time per Period: 1Hr.

Total Periods: 45

1. **Course Description:** The study explores several areas: (a) the dynamics of the concept of local governance from a broader perspective of state formation and developments; (b) it seeks to explain the significance of the subject and why we care about it; (c) it raises issues Nepal faces and identifies ways of transforming rural environment to a higher culture of development that essentially gives special status to local government. It discusses the structure of power and the need for strengthening local population; (d) any lastly, it examines local governance in view of the approaches taken so far to give meaning to local government (or local bodies) with the task of improving its reputation as representative body in the new political dispensation.

2. **Course Objectives:** The course will give students the conceptual appreciation of the concept of local self governance. Students will have to learn contemporary issues of rural and urban settings and the significance of local government (or representative local bodies) to change for the better to meet rising aspirations of local communities. The subject will help students to understand the functioning of local bodies as responsive citizens.

3. Specific Objectives and Contents

Special Objectives	Contents in Detail
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the rise of state of Nepal and its governance in historical perspective • Briefly outline the administrative structures under different regimes and critique the style of governance since 1769 • Highlight the significance of People's Participation in democracy and development in modern state. • Analyze the significance of local development in nation state building 	Unit 1: Introduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the weaknesses of dependency Theory and the rationale behind local development in developing nations. • Explain why local bodies want to be free from the centre • Explain briefly the following approaches 	Unit 2: Key Approaches to Local Development

<p>to development at the grassroots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Development Approach - People's Participation - Decentralization of Power - Self-reliance Approach - Human development approach 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governance during the Panchayat Era and its limitations • Local Government Act 1991 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of Village Development Committee - Role of Municipality - Role of District Development Committee • Local Self-Government & Local Governance Act 1999. 	<p>Unit 3: Policy framework for Decentralization & Local Governance since 1990: Structural Transformation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the powers and functions of key actors in democracy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elected Local Bodies - Civil Society/NGO - Indigenous Institutions - Consumer Groups - Women (As Agent of Change in Traditional Rural Setting) • Barriers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social and cultural - Economic - Political - Psychological - Theory 	<p>Unit 4: Actors of Local Governance And Barriers to Change</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the attributes and challenges of local self-governance, covering following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial autonomy - Self-reliance - Resource mobilization - Challenges before CA • Towards Local-self Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Challenges before CA members and Local Bodies - Structural Transformation and its Limitations 	<p>Unit 5 : Looking Forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Remaking of the State - Conclusion

7. References/Suggested Readings

Centre for Constitutional Dialogue. Local Self-Governance, Nepal Participatory Constitution Building, New Baneswor (Print Point Publishing: Baneswor), Booklet Series No 4, date not given, See, www.ccd.org.np

Bevir, Mark (Ed.), The Sage Handbook of Governance, Sage, 2011. (Note: The study of governance has risen to prominence as a way of describing and explaining changes in our world. The SAGE Handbook of Governance presents an authoritative and innovative overview of this fascinating field, with particular emphasis on the significant new and emerging theoretical issues and policy innovations.

The Handbook is divided into three parts. Part one explores the major theories influencing current thinking and shaping future research in the field of governance. Part two deals specifically with changing practices and policy innovations, including the changing role of the state, transnational and global governance, markets and networks, public management and budgeting and finance. Part three explores the dilemmas of managing governance, including attempts to rethink democracy and citizenship as well as specific policy issues such as capacity building, regulation and sustainable development.

This volume is an excellent resource for advanced students and researches in political science, economics, geography, sociology and public administration (Amazon)

Miller, William L, et.al. Models of Local Governance, Palgrave Macmillan, January 6, 2001. (Note: from 1979 to 1997 Britain was a laboratory for experiments in local governance as the control and delivery of local service was switched from elected councils to appointed boards (guangos), private companies or self-management. This books is about four models of local governance: the traditional "localist" model, the New Right's "individualist" model, the New Left's "mobilization" model, and government's own "centralist" model. It tests them against public opinion as expressed in 2203 interviews with ordinary citizens, 788 with councilors, and 903 with members of appointed boards - Amazon))

Watt, P.A. "Principles and Theories of Local Government, "Economic Affairs 26 (1) March 2006, pp. 4-10

Hem Narayan Agrawal. The Administrative System of Nepal, from Tradition to Modernity, (Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.: New Delhi), 1976

Various publications by Government of Nepal on decentralization and local government.

Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **Fundamentals of International Politics**

Full Marks: 100

Course No: POL 351

Pass Marks: 45

Nature of the Course: Introductory

Period per Week 3

Year : Third Semester: Fifth

Time per Period: 1Hr.

Level: BA

Total Periods: 45

1. **Course Description:** The course aims to acquaint the students with basic concepts of contemporary international politics, major international institutions, norms, events and practices central to the development of international relations and to develop in students the capacity to identify international political issues and trends.
2. **Course Objective:** The general objectives of the course are as follows:
To acquaint the students with basic concepts of concepts of contemporary international politics:
 - To enable the students to analyze the nature of international politics.

3. Specific Objectives and Contents

Special Objectives	Contents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe basic concept of Introduction to International Politics • Explain the significance, and scope of International Politics • Describe the Development of International politics as a independent discipline 	Unit I: Introduction to International Politics - 10 hours 1.1 Meaning and definition 1.2 Significance, 1.3 Scope, 1.4 Development of International politics as a independent discipline 1.5 Key Concepts of International politics
Discuss the concepts of Basic Approaches and Methods to the study of International Politics. Examine the strengths and weaknesses of Classical and modern approaches to the study of International politics. Critically analyze the characteristics of modern approaches to the study of international politics.	Unit II: Basic Approaches and Methods to the study of International politics - 10 hours 1.1 Classical Approaches 1.2 and modern Approaches
Define the concept of power in international politics. Discuss the Nature and Kinds of Power in international Politics. What is National Power and what are its	Unit III: Power and its elements - 10 hours 3.1 Definition and concept 3.2 Nature and Kinds of Power, 3.3 National Power, Elements of national power,

<p>Elements. Describe the concept of Balance of Power. What are the Characteristics and Types of Balance of Power? What are Devices and methods of maintaining balance of power?</p>	<p>3.4 Meaning of Balance of Power, Characteristic, Types of balance, 3.5 Devices and methods of maintain balance of power</p>
<p>Define the concept of Foreign Policy. What are the determinants of Foreign policy? What is National Interest, and what are its Types of National Interest? What are the Instruments and methods for promotion of national interest?</p>	<p>Unit IV: Foreign Policy and National Interest - 10 hours Meaning, concept and importance of Foreign Determinants of, Types of National Interest, Instruments and methods for promotion of national interest (7)</p>
<p>Discuss the significance of studying theories in international politics. What is the significance of studying geopolitical theory in international politics? Describe the characteristics of system theory What is the significance of studying game theory in international politics?</p>	<p>Unit V: Theories in International Politics 5.1 Geopolitical Theory 8 5.2 System Theory 5.3 Game Theory</p>

4. Prescribed Books and References

- Christian Reus-Smit and Duncan Suidal (eds. 2008), *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*, Oxford University Press.
- Martin Griffiths & Terry O'Callaghan, (2004), *Key Concepts in International Relations* Routledge.
- Paul R. Viotti & Mark V. Kauppi, (2008) *International Relations and World Politics*, Prentice Hall.
- Robert J. Art & Robert Jervis (2005), *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*, Pearson.
- Bruce Russett, Harvey Starr & David Kinsella (2006), *World Politics: The Menu for Choice* by, Wadsworth.
- Carlsnaes, (2005), *Handbook of International Relations*, SAGE Publications.
- Charles W. Kegley, Gregory A. Raymond, (2007), *The Global Future: A Brief Introduction to World Politics*, Wadsworth.
- G.R. Berridge (1997), *International Politics: States, Power and Conflict since 1945*, Prentice Hall.
- Geeta Chowdhury and Sheila Nair, (2002), *Power, post-colonialism and International Relations: Reading Race, Gender and Class*, Routledge.
- Geoffrey Stern, (1995), *The Structure of International Society: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations*, Pinter Publishers Ltd.

- Graham Evans, (1999), *The Penguin Dictionary of International Relations*, Penguin.
- Hans J. Morgenthau, (1960), *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*, SBA.
- John A. Vasquez (1996), *Classics of International Relations* Prentice Hall.
- John Baylis & Steve Smith, (2005), *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, Oxford University Press.
- Jon C. Pevehouse & Joshua S. Goldstein, (2008), *Readings in International Relations*, Longman.
- Joseph Frankel (2001), *International Relations in a Changing World*, Oxford University Press.
- Joshua S. Goldstein (2004), *International Relations*, Pearson.
- Karen Mingst, (2004), *Essential Readings in World Politics* Norton.
- Marti Griffiths, (2007), *Encyclopedia of International Relations and Global Politics* Routledge.
- Steven L. Spiegel, (2005), *Readings in World Politics*, Wadsworth.
- Claud, Inis L. *Power in International Relations*, New York: random House, 1962
- Columbus, Theodar A. and James H. Wolfe, *Introduction to International Relations*, New Delhi: prentice Hall of India, 19
- Goldstein, Joshus S. *International Relations*, 6th ed., Delhi: Pearson Education, 2006.
- Griffiths, Martin, Terry O' Callagham. *International Relations: the Key Concepts*, Routledge: London and New York, 2001.
- Keohane, Robert O. Joseph Nye. *Power and Interdependence*, Glenview: Acott, foresman 1989.
- Waltz, Kenneth. *Theory of International Politics*, McGraw-Hill: Columbus, 1979.
- Cohen, Raymond. *International Politics: The Rule of Game*, London: Longman, 1981
- Holsti, K.J. *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis*, 7th, ed., Englewood Cliffs, NJ Prentice Hall, 1995.
- Kaplan, M. *System and Process in International Politics*, New York: Wiley 1964.
- Kenneth M. Waltz. *Man, State, war*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1959.
- Morgenthau, Hans J. *Politics among Nations*, 6th ed., Rev. Kenneth W. Thompson, Ed. New Delhi Kalian Publishers, 1985, (Later editions available)
- Palmer, Norman D., and Howard C. Perkins, *International Relations*, 3rd ed., Delhi: AITBS Publishers & Distributors, 1997.
- Hoffman, Stanley, *International Relations: The Long Road to Theory*, *World Politics* (April 1959), P. 346-354.
- Kaplan, Morton A., *The New Great Debate: Traditionalism vs. Science in International Relations*, *World Politics* (October 1966), P. 1-20.
- Hass, Ernst B., *Beyond the Nation-State: Functionalism and International Organization*, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1968, P. 3-25.
- Deutsch, Karl D., *Political Community in the North Atlantic Area*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957.
- Gilpin, Robert, *War and Change in World Politics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981.

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Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **SAARC and other Regional Organizations**

Full Marks: 100

Course No: POL 352

Pass Marks: 45

Nature of the Course: Introductory

Period per Week 3

Year : Third Semester: Fifth

Time per Period: 1Hr.

Level: BA

Total Periods: 45

1. Course Description

The course aims to acquaint the students with basic concepts of regionalism, arrangements and **regional organization in south Asia (SAARC) and other regional organizations in other regions, particularly keeping in view of Nepal's role in SAARC.**

2. Course objectives

The general objectives of the course are as follows:

The course aims to acquaint the students with basic concepts of regionalism, regional arrangements and **regional organization in south Asia (SAARC) (particularly keeping in view of Nepal's role in SAARC) and other regional organizations in other regions.**

- To enable the students to analyze the issues related to SAARC and other regional organization in the world.
- To enable the students to analyze Nepal's role in SAARC.

Specific objectives	Contents
UNIT I: Meaning and Definition of Regionalism , Regional (8 hours)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the basic concept of regionalism. • Explain the concept of regional arrangement as mentioned in chapter VII of the UN Charter • What are the integrating and disintegrating factors in integrative movement of the region 	1.1 Meaning and definition of regionalism, regional arrangements and regional organization 1.2 UN charter and regional arrangements: Regional organizations and chapter VII of the UN charter 1.3 The place of regionalism in collective security 1.4 Integrating and disintegrating factors in integrative movement in the region
Unit II: regional organization in south Asia- south Asian association for regional cooperation (SAARC) (8 credit hours)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the establishment of south Asian association for regional cooperation (SAARC) as regional organization in south Asia. • Examine the short profile of SAARC countries. • Critically analyze the integrating and disintegrating factors in integrative movement in south Asia • Analyze the achievements of SAARC 	2.1 SAAR charter and short profile of SAARC countries 2.2 SAARC: origin, objectives, structure 2.3 Integrating and disintegrating factors in integrative movement in south Asia 2.4 Summits / meeting at head of the state and government level 2.5 Council of ministers (foreign ministers of SAARC countries) 2.6 Technical committees

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically analyze the main issues problems and challenges of SAARC • How can SAARC be made more effective in future? 	2.7 Achievements of SAARC 2.8 Issues problems and challenges of SAARC 2.9 Recommendations to make SAARC more effective in future.
Unit III: European regional organizations: European union (EU), (8 credit hours)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the principle objectives and structures of European union • Explain the major achievement of European Union (EU). • Explain the major challenges of European (EU) 	3.1 lessons SAARC can learn 3.2 Objectives and structures 3.3 Achievements 3.4 Problems and challenges 3.5 lessons SAARC can learn
UNIT IV: African Regional organizations : African Union,(8credit hrs)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the principal objectives and structures of African Union, • Explain the major achievements of American union, • Explain the major problems and challenges of African Union, 	4.1 objectives and structures 4.2 Achievements 4.3 Problems and challenges 4.4 lessons SAARC can learn.
Unit V : South Asian Regional Organization Association of South East Asian Nationals (ASEAN)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the principal objectives and structures of association of south east Asian nations • Explain the major achievements of association of the south east Asian nations. • Explain the major problems and challenges of association of south East Asian nations. • What lesson SASRC can learn from ASEAN 	5.1 objectives and structures 5.2 Achievements 5.3 problems and challenges 5.4 lessons SAARC can learn
Unit VI American Regional Organization: Organization of American States (OAS) (8 Credits hrs)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the principal objectives and structures of organization of American states (OAS) • Explain the major achievements of organization of American States (OAS) • Explain the major problems and challenges of organization of American States (OAS) 	6.1 objectives and structures 6.2 Achievements 6.3 problems and challenges 6.5 lessons SAARCS can learn

Abass, Ademola (2004) *Regional Organizations and the Development of Collective Security: Beyond chapter VII of the UN charter*. Portland: Hart Publishing.

Ahmed, Zahid shahab and Bhatnagar. (2008). Interstate conflicts and regionalism in south Asia: prospects and challenges, *Perceptions*. Spring- summer 2008.

Schiff, maurie and winters, l. alan (2003). *Regional Integration and Development*. Washington D.C: A co-publication of the World Bank and oxford university press.

Far-western University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: Preliminary Research Methodology	Full Marks: 100
Course No: POL 361	Pass Marks: 45
Nature of the Course: Introductory	Period per Week 3
Year: Third, Semester: Sixth	Time per Period: 1Hr.
Level: BA	Total Periods: 45

Course Description:

This course is designed as a preliminary introduction to Research Methodology. As an important discipline it is studied to know the procedures and principles of social science research, both its art and science. The art of writing research proposal, employing correct methods and collecting and analyzing data are carefully understood for the purpose of getting the right answer to the research questions.

As a preliminary exercise in research simple tools and concepts are taught. This course is a practical exercise in what research is and how it is done.

Course Objectives: There are three specific goals:

1. To familiarize with key concepts of research
2. To develop an independent thinking in research; and
3. Lastly, to learn the art of drawing a research proposal and conducting an opinion survey based on a mini class project as a practical exercise in order to write a research report in correct format.

Specific Objectives and Contents:

Specific Objectives	Contents / Hrs
<p>Discuss each of the following questions step by step to give a general overview of the study of research methodology:</p> <p>- What is Research? Why Do Research? The significance of research Methodology. What are the two main types of research? Distinguish between qualitative &</p>	<p>Unit 1: Introduction [6]</p> <p>1.1 Meaning of Research 1.2 Significance of Research Methodology 1.3 Two Types of Research: Qualitative and Quantitative Research 1.4 Methodology: An Art or Science? 1.5 Distinction between Science and Common Sense</p>

<p>quantitative research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodology is both art and science. - Distinguish between science and common sense. - How do you demonstrate your understanding of ethics and standards of research? - Inductive and Deductive Reasoning 	<p>1.6 Ethics in Research 1.7 Inductive and Deductive Method of Reasoning</p>
<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of data: primary and secondary data - Source of data; - Validity and reliability; - Field work; - Primary and secondary Data processing; and data analysis; Concepts: conceptual definitions and Operational definitions; - Variables: dependent, independent, control, moderate, and intervening. 	<p>.</p> <p>Unit 2: Data, Concepts and Variables [6]</p> <p>2.1 Types of Data</p> <p>2.2. Sources of Data</p> <p>2.3 Concepts and Variables</p>
<p>Explain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How topics are selected and how research problems and hypothesis are written. Give illustrations. 	<p>Unit 3: Selection of Topic, Research Problem and Hypothesis [6]</p> <p>3.1 Research Issues and Research Topic</p> <p>3.2 Meaning of Research Problem and Hypothesis</p> <p>3.3 Functions of Hypothesis</p> <p>3.4 Types of Hypothesis</p>
<p>Explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creswell's description of philosophical worldviews 	<p>Unit 4: Philosophical Worldviews, Research [10]</p>

<p>(Creswell: pp 5-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Levels of Inquiry: Problem Level, Hypothesis Level, & Theory Level. - Nachmias and Nachmias' Views on "Seven Stages of Scientific Research Process" (pp. 22-24) 	<p>Process & Theory</p>
<p>Discuss :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what is sampling, sampling technique and various types of sampling? The following areas are covered: - Two types of sampling: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Non- Probability Sampling:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convenience - Purposive or Judgment - Snowball - Quota 2. <i>Probability Sampling</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simple random sampling - Systematic sampling - Stratified sampling - Area or cluster sampling • Sampling frame • Sampling error • Sample size <p><i>Do Practical Exercise (1)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write a research proposal for a mini class project with all the components of a proposal included. - Assist students to use online method where possible 	<p>Unit 5: Sampling [6]</p> <p>5.1 Random</p> <p>5.2 Non-Random</p> <p>5.3 Types of Sampling</p> <p>5.4 Sampling Frame, Sampling Error, and Sampling Size</p>

	<hr/> <p>Unit 6: Writing a Research Proposal [8]</p> <p>1 Components of Research Proposal (Explain background of research, research issues, scope of study (limitations of study), literature review, Objectives of research design, methods of data collection, data analysis, theory (philosophical foundations of research), bibliography (or references), etc.</p>
<p><i>Discuss</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significance of Survey Research - Types of Survey - Constructing a Questionnaire <hr/> <p><i>Do Practical Exercise (2)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify a Topic; - Formulate question(s) for research on the topic selected; - Write a statement of the problem; 	<p>Unit 7: Survey Research & Research Report Writing [6]</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write a statement of hypothesis on the research problem - Write a brief literature review. - Conduct an opinion survey as a mini project. - Write a research report <p>Briefly explain APA format, endnotes, footnotes, bibliography, appendix, annex and report format.</p>	
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6. Prescribed Books/ Text Books

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

Creswell, John W. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. 4th ed. CA: Sage, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

----- "Concept and Theory: Methodological Perspectives," in NCCS

Occasional Paper I, Nepal Centre for Contemporary Studies, Kathmandu: NCCS, April, 2005.

Raj, Hansa. *Theory and Practice in Social Research*, Surjeet Publications, Delhi, 1979.

Pant, Prem R. *Social Science Research and Thesis Writing*, Buddha Publications, 5th. Ed., Kathmandu, 2009.

Turabian, Kate, L. *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Thesis, and Dissertations*, the University Chicago Press, Chicago, 1996.

Additional Sources:

Babbie, E. *Social Research*, 2nd ed, Wadsworth, California.

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

Borre, Ole and Sushil R. Pandey, and Chitra K. Tiwari. *Nepalese Political Behavior*, Sterling, New Delhi, 1994.

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

Kaplan, Abraham. *The Conduct of Inquiry*, Methodology of Behavioral Science, 7th ed, Chandler Publishing Company, New York, 1964.

Kerlinger, Fred N. *Foundations of Behavioral Research*, 2nd ed, Surjeet Publication, Delhi, 1978.

Kuhn, Thomas S. *The Structure of Scientific revolutions*, 2nd ed, Vol. I and II, No 2, Foundations of the Unity of Sciences, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1976.

McNabb, David, E. **Research Methods for Political Science**, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 2004.

Moore, David S. and George P. McCabe. **Introduction to the Practice of Statistics**, 3rd ed., Purdue University, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York, 1999.

Rosenthal, Robert and Ralph L. Rosnow. *Essentials of Behavioral Research, Methods and Data Analysis*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, U. S. A., 1984.

Schutt, Russell K. **Investigating the Social World**, The Process and Practice of Research, 3rd ed, Pine Forge Press, Thousand Oaks, California, 2001.

Turabian, Kate, L. **A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Thesis, and Dissertations**, The University Chicago Press, Chicago, 1996.

Far-western University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **Eastern Political Thought**

Full Marks: 100

Course No: POL 362

Pass Marks: 45

Nature of the Course: Introductory

Period per Week 3

Year: Third, Semester: Sixth

Time per Period: 1Hr.

Level: BA

Total Periods: 45

Course Description:

This course introduces some aspects of a wider terrain of Eastern Political Thought which generally encompasses a vast area of highly assorted field of philosophies propounded by great thinkers who were highly respected and admired for their wisdom and whose ideas impacted the social movements of their time and beyond, from ancient to modern times. A very small selection is included here which generally falls under oriental studies. India and China are included, Nepal's Southern and Northern neighbors, with exclusion of Iran, Korea and Japan. The field of study is designed to be limited and simple. It imparts preliminary understanding of popular tenets, principles and political philosophies that have guided the thinking throughout the ages. Eastern Political Thought is unique as it focuses on India and China which have different traditions and civilization roots unlike that of the West. As India and China move forward, they often look back to their past history which have shaped the current developments of their societies and make efforts to seek distinct identities in the world.

Course Objectives:

The objectives are twofold: First, it intends to explain the popular philosophies which have strong influences on societal thinking of the past transcending politics and social behavior of present day China and India. It intends to benefit students through discussion on important personalities who were movers and shakers of their time. Selected literatures are referred to in order to substantiate the discussions that reflect distinct characteristics of these societies generally considered ancient and traditional. This course is intended to benefit students by acquiring greater objectivity of political thought by comparing and blending Eastern and Western Political Thoughts.

Specific Objectives and Contents:

Specific Objectives	Contents / Hrs
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss the scope and significance of the study - Political thoughts of India and China - How history and religion have influenced culture and politics of the two countries - A general overview of popular understanding of Buddhism and Hinduism - .Laws of Manu: basic ideas, Manu on tolerance and pluralism, and influence on Hindu society - Vedas and Upanishads and their influence on Hindu society - Buddhism: Basic features and their influence in Nepal, India, and China 	<p>Unit 1: Introduction</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[8]</p> <p>1.1 Significance of the Study 1.2 The Philosophies of the East 1.3 India and China – Two Great Civilizations 1.4 Influence of Religion: Hinduism and Buddhism</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Confucianism? Briefly discuss the twin concepts of zen and li as the basis of Confucianism. • What is neo-Confucianism and what are its main features? Who are the important thinkers of this new trend? • Taoism: Its influence 	<p>.</p> <p>Unit 2: Political Philosophies of China</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[12]</p> <p>2.1 Confucianism 2.2 Neo- Confucianism 2.3 Taoism</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefly summarize Sun Tzu's strategy of warfare. - Basic tenets of his philosophy • Essential Points for Victory 	<p>Unit 3: Sun Tzu: The Art of Warfare [4]</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularity of Sun Tzu and applicability in various fields of human endeavour and competition. 	
<p>4.1 On Statecraft 4.2 diplomacy 4.3 economics 4.4 Saptanga</p>	<p>Unit 4: Kautilya</p> <p>[4]</p>
<p>Briefly discuss the belief systems held by these great leaders of their time. :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roy's political belief, Roy as social reformer (Bramo Samaj), • Saraswati's political beliefs, Saraswati as social reformer (Arya Samaj) • Tilak's political beliefs; as social reformer (Swaraj) • Discovery of India by Swami Vivekananda; practical Vedanta, Bridging between the East & West, Vivekananda as social reformer (Ram Krishna Mission) • Discuss influence of Hindu religion on Gandhi. Focus on the following main areas of Gandhi's political philosophy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imperialism and nationalism - Ends and Means - <i>Satyagraha</i> as a technique of change, - Theory of State, - <i>Sarvodaya</i> - <i>Swaraj</i> - Non-violence 	<p>Unit 5: Modern Political Thinkers of India</p> <p>[12]</p> <p>5.1 Raja Ram Mohan Roy 5.2 Dayananda Saraswati 5.3 Bal Gangadhar Tilak 5.4 Swami Vivekanda 5.5 Mahatma Gandhi</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss Mao as social and political reformer. Focus on the following features of Mao's political philosophy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of the peasantry, Continuous Revolution, New Democracy, Mass mobilization, voluntarism, self-criticism and rectification • Discuss Deng and the partial reforms he initiated. Focus on the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four modernizations articulated by Zhou Enlai in 1975 - Opening up of China; Economic reforms; Experiments with capitalist methods of production - Rule by law not by man 	<p>Unit 6: Modern Political Thinkers of China [8]</p> <p>1.1 Mao Tse Tung 1.2 Deng Sao Ping</p>

6. Prescribed Books/ Text Books

- Appadorai, A. *Indian Political Thinking Through the Ages*, Khanna Publishers, Delhi, 1992.
- Asirvatham, Eddy and K. K. Misra. *Political Theory*, S. Chand & Company Ltd., Ram Nagar, New Delhi-110 055. ISBN: 81-219-0346-7 (Gandhi: pp 747-766)
- Bandopadhyay, J. *Social and Political Thought of Gandhi*, Bombay, 1969.
- Cleary, Thomas. (Translator). *The Art of Warfare by Sun Tzu*, paperback, published January 11, 2005 by Shambhala Publications, ISBN -13: 9781590302255 (many online materials are available)
- Foundations of Indian Thought: An Interpretation from Manu to the Present Day* (paperback), 2nd. Ed., (revised) Manohar Publications, India, July 1996. ISBN-10: 8173041571 and ISBN-13: 9788173041570
- Gandhi, M. K. *The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, Navajivan, Ahmedabad, 1958.
----- Hind Swaraj, Navajivan, Ahmedabad, 1938.
- Kosambi, D. D. *Culture and Civilization in Ancient India*, Vikas, Delhi, 1980
- MacFarquahar, Roderick. *The Politics of China: The Eras of Mao and Deng*, Cambridge University Press, Jan 13, 1997. ISBN: 0521588634
- Marhatta, Pursatham. *Biswa Rajneetik Chintandhara (Global Political Thought)*, Yes Koirala Publication, Rampur Campus Road, Chitwan, 2001. (Manu: pp 215-220 and Kautilya: pp 220-225 and Gandhibad: pp 260-275)
- Mehta, V. R. *Indian Political Thought*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1996.
- Mittal, Surendra Nath. *Main Features of Ancient Indian Political Thought and Political Ideas of Manu and Kautilya*, DK number – 7027, Allahabad: Students' Friends, 1995.
- Ray, Amal and Mohit Bhattacharya. *Political Theory*, 12th Revised Edition, World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, 1998. (Gandhi: pp 563-570) (Theories of Revolution: pp 590-598)
- Shivakoti, Dr. Gopal. *Nepali Rajneetik Bichardhara*, Pracheen ra Madhyakal, Pairawee Publication, Putalisadak, Kathmandu, 2065. (kautilya: pp 255-310)
- Additional Sources:**
- Baum, Richard. *Burying Mao: Chinese Politics in the Age of Deng Xiaoping*, Princeton University Press, 1994.
- Ghoshal, U. N. *A History of Indian Political Idea*, OUP, London 1966.
- International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, 1968,
- Iyer, N. Raghavan. *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*, OUP, Oxford, 1978.
- Jayasawal, K. P. *Hindu Polity*, Bangalore Printing Press, Bangalore, 1967.

Saran, A. K. *Gandhi and the Concept of Politics: Towards a Normal Civilization*, *Gandhi Marg*, Vol. 1, No. II, 1980.

Subedi, Banmali. (translator in Nepali). *Chanakya Niti Tatha Kautilya Arthsasthra*, Prabesh Prakashan, Kathmandu, Jestha 2061.

The Complete Works of Swami Vivekanand, Advait Ashram, Calcutta.

Womack, Brantly. *The Foundations of Mao Zedong's Political Thought, 1917-1935*, The University Press of Hawai, Honolulu. ISBN: 0-8248-0752-9

(<http://people.virginia.edu/~bw9c/Books/Foundations%20of%20Maos%20Political%20Thgt/MaoIntro.pdf>)

<http://hinduism.about.com/od/vivekananda/tp/Free-Ebooks-by-Swami-Vivekananda.htm>

<http://www.britannica.com/topic/Confucianism>

Far-western University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: Principles of Public Administration	Full Marks: 100
Course No: POL 471	Pass Marks: 45
Nature of the Course: Introductory	Period per Week 3
Year: Fourth, Semester: Seventh	Time per Period: 1Hr.
Level: BA	Total Periods: 45

Course Description:

This course is broadly designed to understand the basic concepts of Public Administration and to introduce the role of public service and public policy in a democratic set up. The course is suitable for students from various backgrounds. No previous knowledge of the field is required to enroll for this course. It is a subject inherently interdisciplinary and makes use of knowledge in Economics, Sociology, Management, and other fields. It describes the structure and function of Nepalese public bureaucracy and the policies that guide its procedures and functions. It provides a conceptual framework of the administrative system of Nepal and how the various tools of management are employed as commonly understood in public administration discourse. Also, the classical and modern theories of administration are studied.

Course Objectives:

The objectives are general in nature and are closely connected to each other in order to impart fundamental concepts of Public Administration in view of popular theories in Public Administration literature. It intends to explain the structure and functions of administrative organization in general; and, in Nepal context, it discusses the functioning of bureaucracy. It analyzes administrative behavior and system from theoretical perspectives as explained by prominent scholars of Public Administration and explores management tools to enhance organizational efficiency and performance. It also discusses personnel administration from human resource model to improve public administrative capacity and envisions the future role of civil service in Nepal.

Specific Objectives and Contents:

Specific Objectives	Contents / Hrs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In explaining the significance of public administration the following areas should be discussed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation and study of branches of government policy - Public good - Social justice - Reliability and predictability - Openness and transparency - Accountability - Efficiency and effectiveness - Positive principles in good governance • In explaining the popular concepts and terminologies of public administration the discussion should focus on the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization, hierarchy, unity of command, span of control, authority and responsibility, co-ordination, centralization and decentralization, delegation, supervision, line and staff. Accountability, balance, and control in democratic system, transparency, and role of civil society - Public policy: meaning, types and significance - POSDCORB - Ombudsman 	<p>Unit 1: Conceptual Framework: Meaning and Scope</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Introduction 1.2 Defining public administration and its principles 1.3 Ecology of Public Administration, history, and development of modern day public service 1.4 Public and Private Administration 1.5 New public management perspective 1.6 Basic concepts and terminologies
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the administrative system of five countries in general terms. • Explain H.Simon’s view on decision making and Maslow and Herzberg perspectives on Motivation. • With suitable illustrations from Nepal explain what “red tape” in bureaucracy means and how Nepali civil servants generally behave. Discuss what suitable management tools would be useful in changing negative behavior. 	<p>.</p> <p>Unit 2: Administrative System and Administrative Behavior</p> <p>[8]</p> <p>2.1 Administrative system of Nepal, India, China, USA and Great Britain</p> <p>2.2 H. Simon on Decision making and Maslow and Herzberg on motivation</p> <p>2.3 Red- tape in bureaucracy</p> <p>2.4 General behavior of Nepali civil servants</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the theory on scientific management by Taylor and the scientific management movement. • Discuss classical theories as propounded by Fayol, Urwick and Gulick and others and why they are called classical theories. • Discuss Max Weber’s theory on bureaucracy and opposing perspectives of its critics. • Explain what human relations approach is in management explain with Elton Mayo’s pioneering work in this field. • Discuss both behavioral and system’s approach in administration. The 	<p>Unit 3: Theories of Administration</p> <p>[8]</p> <p>3.1 Scientific management theory</p> <p>3.2 Classical theories</p> <p>3.3 Bureaucratic theory by Max Weber and his critics.</p> <p>3.4 Ideas of Mary Parker Follett and C. I. Barnard.</p> <p>3.5 Elton Mayo and others on human relations.</p> <p>3.6 Behavioral approach.</p> <p>3.7 Systems approach</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the System Resources Model used by Stanley Seashore and Ephraim Yuchtman and explain both internal and external extraction inputs for enhancing organizational efficiency. Also discuss both diffused and focused environments and the 	<p>Unit 4: Organization and the Personnel Function</p> <p>[8]</p> <p>4.1 Organization Effectiveness</p> <p>4.2 From recruitment to retirement</p> <p>4.3 Classification and Pay.</p> <p>4.4 Future of Personnel Administration</p>

<p>components of task environment (Chapter 2 of Nigro and Nigro's book on The New Public Personnel administration.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain System of collective bargaining and affirmative action • Explain protection against arbitrary or discriminatory action • Explain the various dimensions of training • Discuss the new management tools in dealing with personnel issues (such as administrative ethics, responsibilities, and future of career service. • Comprehend the core managerial functions of planning, decision-making, organizing, leading, implementing, and evaluating. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss public financial administration by discussing how and why government spends and taxes. • Explain PPBS and its usefulness and limitations. • Explain what deficit financing is and its justification and criticism. • Explain zero based budgetary process. • Describe how budget is formulated in Nepal and implemented. 	<p>Unit 5: Financial Administration and Budgetary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Process</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[8]</p> <p>5.1 Administrative organization and capabilities. 5.2 Structure and process of financial administration. 5.3 Deficit financing 5.4 Planning, Programming Budgeting System (PPBS). 5.5 Zero-Based Budgetary Process 5.6 Budget formulation and Implementation Process in Nepal</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of Nepal's Civil Service with focus on the structure of Nepal Government, PSC, administrative ethics 	<p>Unit 6: Nepal's Civil Service [6]</p> <p>6.1 Survey of post-1950 development of civil service in Nepal.</p> <p>6.2 Organization of Nepal Government structure.</p> <p>6.3 Public Service Commission (PSC)</p> <p>6.4 Administrative ethics</p>
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4. Prescribed Books/ Text Books (Selected Chapters to be provided by the Instructor)

Basu, Rukmi. *Public Administration: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*, New Delhi, Sterling, 1986.

Bhattacharya, Mohit. *New Horizons of Public Administration*, Publisher: Jawahar Publishers And Distributors, 2011.

Fry, Brian R. *Mastering Public Administration: From Max Weber to Dwight Waldo* Chatham House, 1989.

Nigro, Felix A. and Lloyd G. Nigro. **The New Public Personnel Administration**, F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., U. S. A., 1976.

Sapru, R.K. **Administrative Theories And Management Thought**, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., Jun 1, 2006.

Shafritz, Jay M. *Defining Public Administration: Selections from the International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration*, Westview Press, 2000.

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

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

7. References

Agrawal, Hem Narayan. **The Administrative System of Nepal**, New Delhi: Vikas, 1976.

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

Bhatta, Bhim Dev. **Fundamentals of Public Administration**, Kathmandu: 2054 B.S.

Bhatta, Bhim Dev. **Decentralization in Nepal**, New Delhi: Reliance, 1990.

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

Joshi, Nandalal. **Evolution of Publication in Nepal**, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1983.

Khanal, Rabindra. **Local Governance in Nepal**, Kathmandu: Smriti Books, 2006.

Nigro, Felix A. **Modern Public Administration**, New York: Harper & Row, 1970.

Shrestha, Tulshi Narayan. **Nepalese Administration: An Image**, Kathmandu: Sajha Prakashan, 1981.

----- . **Nepalese Administration: A Historical Perspective**, Kathmandu: Rhino Publications, 1989.

----- . **The Concepts of Local Governments and Decentralization**, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1996.

----- . **District Administration in Nepal: The Implementation of Decentralization Scheme in Nepal**, Kathmandu: 1999.

(((((((((((((नेपालको प्रशासनमा उत्तरदायित्व, तुलसिनारायण श्रेष्ठ, काठमाडौं, २०६४।

Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **Introduction to Western Political Thought**

Course No: POL 472

Nature of the Course: Introductory

Year: Fourth, Semester: Seventh

Level: BA

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 45

Period per Week 3

Time per Period: 1Hr.

Total Periods: 45

1. Course Description

The course intends to acquaint the students with basic concepts of western political thought/ Theory. The course incorporates six units. The first unit deals with Greek political Thought and thinkers, including Plato and Aristotle; the second one is basically concerned with the Roman political Thought and thinkers; the third one with the medieval political thought and the fourth one deals with the modern political thought, particularly after the period of Machiavelli. The fifth unit discusses about the Idealist and liberal political thinkers of the west; and the last/ Sixth unit analyses about the communist thinkers including Karl Marx, Lenin, and Mao.

2. Course Objectives

The general objectives of the course are as follows:

- To acquaint the students with the basic concepts of western political thought focusing on Greek, Roman and modern thoughts.
- To enable familiarize the students with different types of political philosophies advocated in different periods of history.

3. Specific Objectives and Contents

Specific Objectives	Contents
.Discuss the characteristics of ancient Greek political Thought • • Explain the political ideas of Plato. • Describe the concept of Platonic concept of Ideal state. • Describe the Platonic concept of education • Discuss the Platonic concepts of communism of wives and property. • Analyze the Platonic concepts of justice. • Describe Aristotle's concept of the ideal state and cycle of change of government.	Unit I: Greek political Thought and thinkers (8) 1.1 characteristics of Greek political Thought 1.2 Greek political thinkers Plato-theory of Ideal state, Education, communism of wives and property, justice 1.3 Aristotle-as father of political science, concept of ideal state, classification of government, citizenship; views on slaves

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically analyze Aristotle’s concept of citizenship; and slaves. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the main characteristics of Roman political thought. • Examine the main Political philosophies of Polybius and Cicero. 	Unit II: Roman political Thought and thinkers (8) 2.1 characteristics of Roman political Thought 2.2.Political philosophies of Polybius and Cicero
<p>Explain the main characteristics of medieval political Thought</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the importance and causes of the counciliar movement in medieval age in Europe. • Explain the impact of the movement in politics. 	Unit III: medieval political Thought 8 3.1 characteristics of medieval political Thought 3.2 Counciliar movement and its impact on politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the characteristics of Modern political thought. • Make a critical appraisal of political thought of Machiavelli. • Discuss Hobbes’s theory of social contract. • Analyze the political philosophy of John Locke. • Describe Rousseau’s theory of social contract. • Make a comparative study of the views of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau’s state of nature, forms of government, and nature of contract. • Explain their views on state. 	Unit IV: Modern political thought 8 4.1 political thought of Machiavelli 4.2 Social contractualists: Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau
<p>Explain the political thought of T.H Green.</p>	Unit V: Idealist and liberal political thinkers- 8 5.1 political thought of Idealist political thinkers: T.H

<p>Critically analyze the political philosophy of Hegel. Describe the political contribution of Jeremy Bentham to political science. Explain the political ideology of J.S. Mill</p>	<p>Green, and Hegel</p> <p>.2 political thought of liberal political thinkers :Jeremy Bentham, and J.S. Mill</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the political thought of Karl Marx. • Explain Karl Marx’s contribution to the political thought. • Describe the political thought of Lenin. • Explain how Lenin implemented communism in Russia. • Analyze the contribution of Mao in the Chinese political system. • Describe Mao’s concept of guerilla warfare. 	<p>Unit VI: communist thinkers-Karl Marx, Lenin, and Mao 8</p> <p>6.1.Karl Marx</p> <p>6.1.1contribution of Karl Marx to political thought</p> <p>6.1.2Dialectical materialism, interpretation of history, theory of surplus value, class struggle, views on state and religion.</p> <p>6.2 Lenin: contribution to political thought, implementation of communism in Russia, view on political parties, imperialism the highest stage of capitalism</p> <p>6.3 Mao: implementation of communism in China, views on contradiction, contribution to political thought, concept of guerilla warfare and peasants as the forces of communist revolution.</p>

Note: The figures in the parentheses indicate the approximate periods for the respective units.

Prescribed Books/Text books

Sabine, George H. and Thomas L Thorson (1973).A History of Political Theory.4th edition. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH

Suda,J P 1969 A History of political thought (in four volumes)Meerut; Jai prakash Nath and co,

References

Wayper,C L 1979.Political Thought.New Delhi:B I publication.

Zoll, DA 1974. Twentieth Century Political Philosophy. Englewood Cliffs.N.J Princeton Hall.

Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **Politics and Government of Nepal**

Course No: POL 481

Nature of the Course: Introductory study

Year: Fourth, Semester: Eighth

Level: BA

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 45

Period per Week 3

Time per Period: 1Hr.

Total Periods: 45

1. Course Description:

This is an introductory course on Nepali politics and Government. It discusses the philosophical basis of constitutional development from the perspective of people's movement since the past 65 years. The three organs of the government, judiciary, executive, and legislature, of Nepal are studied to highlight their structures and functions. Also, the characteristics of the Constitution of Nepal, 2072 are identified and discussed in order to understand the state of democracy. As a concluding discussion the challenges to Nepali democracy are pointed out

2. Course Objectives:

There are two main objective of this course: First it is to grasp the state of democracy in Nepal as defended by the Constitution of Nepal, mainly the role of political parties, federalism, sovereignty of the people, judicial independence, full rights of the people, recognition of diversity and pluralism, inclusion, secularism, etc. Second, it is to acquaint the students to the challenges to democracy.

Specific Objectives and Contents

Discuss the following: i. Philosophical Basis ii. Brief Highlights of all the constitutions formulated since	Unit 1: Making of Nepali Constitution from Past to the Present
Discuss the major highlights of the power and functions of the following: i. Executive: ii. Judiciary iii. Legislature	Unit 2: Three Organs of Government
Discuss the following: i. Preamble ii. Full Rights: Civic Freedom, Fundamental Rights, Human Rights & Voting Rights iii. Provision of Inclusion iv. Provision of National Interest v. Recognition of Diversity and Pluralism vi. Federalism vii. Competitive Multiparty Democratic System	Unit 3: Characteristics of Constitution of Nepal 2072

viii. Secularism ix. Mixed Electoral System x. Sovereignty vested in the People	
Discuss the following: i. Nature and Structure ii. Centre-State Relationship	Unit 4: Federalism
Discuss the following: i. Poverty ii. Internal & External Threats iii. Lack of Civic Culture iv. Democratic Deficit & Other Issues	Unit 5: Challenges to Nepali Democracy

3. Prescribes Books / Text Books

1. Shastra Dutta Pant: Comparative Constitutions of Nepal (1995)
2. Laxmi Prasad Kharel: Constitutionalism: Global & Nepalese Perspective, Historical Account and Modern Trends, 1990 (2011); <http://countrystudies.us/nepal/47.htm>
3. <http://countrystudies.us/nepal/47.htm>; <http://www.supremecourt.gov.np/main.php?d=general&f=preliminaries>
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Nepal
5. Kashiraj Dahal, Devraj Dahal, and Chandradev Bhatta: Adhunik Rajya Nirman ra Sambidhako Antar-bisayabasthu, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 2065, Kathmandu. (See <http://www.fesnepal.org/> and http://www.fesnepal.org/publications/list_publications.htm)
6. Somlal Subedi: Nepalma Sanghiyata ra Karyajimmebari Nirdharan, Kalankisthan, United Graphic Printers, Kathmandu (Phone No: 014268811), 2065.
7. P.. Neupane, The Constitution & Constitutions of Nepal, Printed by Narendra Bhargava, Nhargava Bhushan Press, Varanasi, 1969
8. VR Raghavan (edited): Nepal As a Federal State, Lessons from the Indian Experience, 1st.ed., Vij Books India Pvt. Ltd., 2/10, AnsariRoad, Darya Ganj, New Delhi – 110002, India, 2013. (ISBN: 978-93-82653-01-4)
9. Kalyan Srestha, Dharanidhar Kathiwada, Kashiraj Dahal, and Chudbahadur Shrestha: Nepal Adhirajyako Sambidhan, 2047 ra Yaisko Bibaichana, Dabalee Press, Balkhu, Chakrapath, Kathmandu, 2053.
10. Aman Shrestha: Sambidhanik Bikashkram Tatha Nepalko Sambidhan 2071, Bislaishanathmak Tippandisahit, Rastriya Suchana Manch, Kathmandu, Nepal, 2072.
11. Bipin Adhikari: *Constitutional Crisis in Nepal: Ensuring democratic governance during the transition to a new constituent assembly* (Kathmandu: Nepal Constitution Foundation, 2013) (in Nepali)
-----*The Status of Constitution Building in Nepal* (Kathmandu: Nepal Constitution Foundation, 2013)
-----*Some Technical and Processual Reasons behind Failure of the Constituent Assembly*(Kathmandu: Nepal Constitution Foundation, 2013) (in Nepali)

-----"Framework for Transition to Federalism in Nepal: Lessons from Comparative Experiences" in Forum of Federations edited *Transition to Federalism in Nepal: Lessons from Comparative Processes in Spain, South Africa and Ethiopia* (Ottawa, Ontario: Forum of Federations, 2011)

-----CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN NEPAL Ensuring democratic governance during the transition to a new constituent assembly, See:

http://bipinadhikari.com.np/Archives/Books/Constitutional%20Crisis_ENG_Preface.pdf

Far-western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course Title: **Major Constitutions of the World**
Course No: POL 482
Nature of the Course: Comparative Constitutional Study
Year: Fourth, Semester: Eighth
Level: BA

Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 45
Period per Week 3
Time per Period: 1Hr.
Total Periods: 45

1. Course Description:

It introduces students to know four major constitutions of the world- India, U.S.A., Switzerland, and United Kingdom that are known to have different political systems but are all democratic in spirit. The selected constitutions are known worldwide for federalism, constitutional monarchy, parliamentary system and presidential form of government. They provide the context for comparative study of representative democracy, rule of law, separation of power, federalism, and fundamental rights as well recognized by constitutional experts worldwide.

2. Course Objectives:

Fundamentally, it is to impart basic ideas about constitutions and how they are made. Four countries are selected for study in order to enable students to make comparative study of representative democracies and to understand how their governments adhered to the principles of democracy, rule of law, human rights, federalism and constitutional protection of citizens.

3. Specific Objectives and Contents

Discuss the following: 1. The significance of comparative study of constitutions 2. Nature, scope and significance of constitution 3. Typology of constitutions. 4. Major constitutions of the world	Unit 1: Introduction
Discuss the following: 1. Sources, Features, Amending procedure, Separation of Powers and checks and balances in the constitution of U.S.A. Federalism in U.S.A. 2. President: Method of Election and Removal, Powers and Position, President's Cabinet. 3. Congress: House of Representatives and Senate- their composition, powers, position and mutual relationship, Speaker of the House of Representatives. 4. Supreme Court: Composition and powers with special reference to its power of Judicial Review.	Unit 2: United States

<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Main features: Sources, Conventions, and Rule of Law. 2. British Monarch: Distinction between the King and the Crown, Powers and Position of the Monarch. 3. British Cabinet: Features, Organization, Role and Position. 4. Prime Minister: Appointment, Role and Position. 5. British Parliament: House of Lords, House of Commons - their composition, powers, position and mutual relationship, Speaker of the House of Commons - Role & Position, Role of the Committee System 	Unit 3: UK
<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salient Features; Direct Democracy; 2. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary; 3. Party System; Local Government 	Unit 4: Switzerland
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Making of the Indian Constitution 2. Salient Features. 3. Fundamental rights –Fundamental Duties; Directive Principle of State Policy. 4. Union Executive: President –Powers and Functions; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers-Powers and Functions. 5. Parliament-Composition, Powers and Functions; Judiciary, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism 6. Union List, State List and Concurrent List 7. Why India is a quasi-federal state? 	Unit 5: India

6. Prescribes Books / Text Books (All the Five Selected Constitutions are available in

<http://confinder.richmond.edu/> for all the Constitutions of the World. For details see the following:

India: <http://www2.lib.uchicago.edu/~llou/conlaw.html>

UK: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/42/data.pdf> (For Human Rights Act, 1998)

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo5/22-23/4/data.pdf> (For Statute of West Minister 1931)

USA: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_transcript.html and http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/bill_of_rights.html and http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_q_and_a.html

Switzerland:

<http://aceproject.org/eroen/regions/africa/SZ/CONSTITUTION%20OF%20THE%20KINGDOM%20OF%20SWAZILAND%202005.pdf>

J.C. Johri : *Comparative Politics*, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1982,

ISBN 8120704681, 9788120704688

R.E.C. Jewall: *The British Constitution* Published by HODDER STOUGHTON LTD (1975)

ISBN 10: [0340164557](http://www.isbn.org/0340164557) / ISBN 13: [9780340164556](http://www.isbn.org/9780340164556)

Michael Stokes Paulsen & Luke Paulsen: *The Constitution: An Introduction*, May 5th, Publisher Basic Books, 2015. ISBN: 978-0-465-05372-8

Sir Ivor Jennings: *The British Constitution*

[*Volume 136 of Political science*](#) Author [Ivor Jennings](#) Edition illustrated, reprint Publisher CUP Archive, 1971 ISBN 0521091365, 9780521091367

D.D.Basu, 2013, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis; Twenty-First edition.

Granville Austin, 2002, *The Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford University Press.

Kashyap Subhas, 2008, *Our Constitution*, New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Noorani, A.G. 2000, *Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
