Course of Study Second Semester MA, Political Science Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Tribhuvan University

Constitution and Government

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 556 Teaching Hours: 48

a. Mixed Executiveb. Legislature

c. Independent Judiciaryd. Sharing of Power

Constitution and Government have always been dominant subjects in the study of political science. The students are expected to be beneficiaries in getting an intensive and extensive knowledge on constitution and government. Furthermore, this course helps the students to develop a comparative knowledge on commonalities and differences of three major forms of democratic government: parliamentary, presidential and mixed.

To strengthen the capacity of students in their understanding of democratic government in comparative

To make students familiar with the concept of constitution and government;

To impart knowledge on different forms of government practiced in the world; and

Objectives:

1.

2. 3.

	perspective.	
Uni	Class hours	
I:	Concept and Types	12
	 a. Constitution and Government b. Sources of Constitution c. Typology of Constitution d. Evolution of Constitutional Government e. Typology of Government: Democratic and Non-democratic f. Tiers of Government: Central, Provincial and Local 	
II:	Parliamentary System (With Reference to UK and India) a. Executive b. Parliament c. Judiciary d. Fusion of Power	12
III:	Presidential System (With Reference to USA and Maldives) a. Election and Power of President b. Legislature c. Independent Judiciary d. Separation of Power	12
IV:	Semi-presidential system (With Reference to France and Sri Lanka)	12

- Bara, Judith and Mark Pennington. 2009. Comparative Politics. New Delhi; Sage Publication
- Bhagwan, V. and Bhushan Vidya. 2011. *World Constitutions: A Comparative Study*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Ltd.
- Huntington, Samuel P. 1996. *The Third Wave and Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*. New DelhI: Adarsh Books.
- Johari, J. C. 1996. Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers
- Khanal, N. P. and K. Chudal 2004. Constitutions of the World (Vol. I). Kathmandu: Ekta Books.
- Mukherjee, S. and S. Ramaswamy 2005. Democracy in Theory & Practice. Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
- Ray, S. N. 2011. *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt Ltd.
- Strong, C. F. 1996. Modern Political Constitutions. New York: Putnam Sons

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- Chadda, Maya. 2000. Building Democracy in South Asia. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications
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- Heywood, Andrew. 2002. Politics: London: Palgrave Foundation.
- Kincaid J. and A.T.Tarr 2005. *Constitutional Origin, Structures and Changes in Federal Countries*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.
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Public Policy and Governance

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 557 Teaching Hours: 48

Public Policy and Governance is a new course in political study that Tribhuvan University entertains recently. It helps the students to acquire conceptual and analytical knowledge on interrelationship between governance and public policy. Besides, the students become familiar with complexity of public policy formulation at multiple level and actors involved in this process. It also intends to impart knowledge about basic concept and techniques of project design, its implementation and evaluation.

Objectives:

- 1. To provide knowledge on governance system with its contemporary issues and dynamism;
- 2. To provide knowledge on public policy formulation process; and

b. Project Proposal and Report Writing

3. To provide knowledge on basic concept, methods and techniques of project formation, its implementation and evaluation.

Unit	${f ts}$	Class Hours
I:	Concept of Governance and Public Policy	
	a. Government and Governance	
	b. Good Governance and its Attributes	
	c. Public Policy as Multistage Decision Making Process	
II:	Public Policy Making Process and actors	10
	a. Policy Commitment at Political Level	
	b. Technocrats as Think Tank	
	c. Bureaucracy as Implementing Body	
	d. Stakeholder as Participant as well as Receptive Entity	
III:	Bodies of Governance and Tools of Participation in Public Policy	10
	a. Central (Staff, Line and Regulatory) and Local Bodies of Governance, Their Role and Interconnection (in reference to Nepal) and Politicization in Governance	
	b. Tools of Participation in Public Policy: Decentralization/Delegation of Power, Devolution of Authority, Division of Power (Power Sharing), Autonomy and Local Self Governance	
IV:	Public Policy and National Planning	8
	a. Promises	
	b. Resources	
	c. Outcome	
V:	Project Planning and Management	10
	a. Project Cycle: Planning, Analysis, Implementation, Monitoring and Outcome Evaluate	tion

- Anderson, James E. 1997. Public Policymaking. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
- Bourn, J. 1979. Management in Central and Local Government. Melbourne: Pitman.
- Chandra, P. 1995. *Project Planning, Analysis, Selection, Implementation and Review*. Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing C. Ltd.
- Goodin, Rober E. and Hans-Dieter Klingemann. 1996. *A New Handbook of Political Science*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Jain, L. C. (ed.) 2007. Decentralization and Local Government. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
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- Gerston, Larry N. 2009. Public Policy Making in A Democratic Society. Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd.
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- Khanal, R. 2006. Local Governance in Nepal: Democracy in Grassroots, Kathmandu: Smriti Books.
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- Rijal, Yogendra Raj. 2001. *Government Institutions and Local Governance*. Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications.
- Shreshtha, T. N. 2004, *The Concept of Local Government and Decentralization*. Kathmandu: RatnaPustakBhandar.

Conflict, Peace and Development

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 558 Teaching Hours: 48

This course – Conflict, Peace and Development –seeks to introduce the interconnection of conflict, peace and development; the three related phenomena of human existence, development and change. The course also lists the key factors that have been instrumental in starting, reigniting and sustaining conflict followed by glimpses of contemporary conflicts in South Asia. It also exposes the truth how social suppression, politico- economic exclusion, identity and ideology are among the most dominant causes of conflict in recent time in the region.

Objectives:

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

Units:		Class hour
I:	Introduction	10
	a. Conflict: Concept and Issuesb. Mode of Conflict (Low and High Intensity)c. Manifestation of Conflict (Tractable and Intractable Conflicts)	
II:	Conflict Transformation and Peace Building	10
	 a. Socio-Economic Dimension of Conflict b. Conflict Transformation and Peace Building c. Reconciliation, Transitional Justice, and Truth Commissions 	
III:	Values in Development and Peace Building	10
	a. Human Security, Equity and Equality, Participation, Sustainable Development	
IV:	Conflict and Conflict Management in South Asia	18
	a. Causes of conflictb. Case Studies: Punjab Accord (India), CHT (Bangladesh), LLTE (Sri-Lanka),	CPA

(Nepal), Mujahidin (Pakistan)

- Banerjee, Dipankar. (ed.) 2006. Security Studies in South Asia: Change and Challenges. New Delhi: Manohar.
- Barash P. David and Webel P. Charles. 2002. *Peace and Conflict Studies, Thousand Oaks*. California: Sage Publication.
- Galtung, John et al. 2002. Searching for peace: The Road to TRANSCEND. London: Pluto press.
- Galtung, John.1996. *Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace, Conflict and Development and Civilization*. London: Sage Publication.
- Huntington, Samuel P.1996. The Clash of Civilization and the Remaking of World Order. New Delhi: Penguin Books India(P)Ltd.
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- Manchanda, Rita. 2001. Women, War and Peace in South Asia; Beyond Victimhood to Agency. New Delhi: Sage Publication.

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- Shrestha, Anand and HariUprety(eds.) 2006. *Distribution of Goods and Services in Nepal's Conflict Situation*. Kathmandu: NEFAS / FES.
- Shrestha, ChudaBahadur. 2004. Nepal: Coping with Maoist Insurgency, Conflict Analysis and Resolution. Kathmandu: ChetanaLokshum.
- Thakur, Ramesh and Oddny Wiggler 2005. South Asia in the World Problem Solving Perspectives on Security, Sustainable Development and Good Governance. New Delhi: Bookwell.
- Upreti, Bishnu Raj. 2006. Armed Conflict and Peace Process in Nepal: The Maoist Insurgency, Past Negotiation and Opportunities for Conflict Transformation. New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

International Law

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 559 Teaching Hours: 48

The course is designed to impart the basic knowledge and idea on International Law. It covers most significant areas related to how the relations between and among the sovereign states are governed by international law, conventions and practices. It indeed helps the student to understand international laws in the changed context of global politics.

Objectives:

- 1. To acquaint the students with concept and practice of international law;
- 2. To make them familiar with core subjects and emerging issues of international law; and
- 3. To enable them to make a critical appraisal of the functioning of the international law.

Units:			Class hour	
I.		Nature and Characteristics Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law Jurisdiction of International Law	10	
II.	Major Issues of International Law		24	
	a.b.c.d.e.	Recognition of States and Governments Extradition and Asylum Law of Treaties Neutrality, Intervention and Law of War Settlement of International Disputes		
III		Rights of Landlocked Countries (also a brief introduction of Law of Sea)	06	
IV	:	Recent Issues and Challenges of International Law	08	
	a. b.	International Terrorism International Human Rights Law Right to Self Determination		

Arned, Anthony Clark and Robert J. Becks. 1993. *International Law and the Use of Force: Beyond the UN Charter Paradigm*. London: Routledge.

Ananda, R.P. 1982. Origin and Development of Law of the Sea. Bombay: N.M. Tripathi.

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Hingorani, R.C. 1982. *Modern International Law*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Company.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966

SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 1987.

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- --- (1987). "Representation of Landlocked and Geographically Disadvantaged Countries in the Council of International Seabed Authority". Nepal Law Review. Vol. 10 (1).
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Politics and Government of Nepal

Credit Hours: 3

Course Code: MAPS 560 Teaching Hours: 48

This course – Politics and Government of Nepal – isdesigned to makestudents familier withpolitical and constitutionaldevelopment in Nepal. Apart of structural dimension of Nepalipolitics – constitution, organs of government, political parties, the central theme of this course, italsointends to enhancetheirknoweldge on contemporary transitional politics of Nepal.

Objectives:

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

Units:			Class Hour
I:	Foundation and Determinants of Nepali Politics		10
	a.	Nature, Characteristics and Emerging Trends in Nepali politics	
	b.	A Brief Political History of Modern Nepal	
	c.	Constitutional Developments in Nepal	
II:	Ne	pali Politics in Transition	12
	a.	Movements for Democracy	
	b.	Decade Long Maoist Insurgency and Peace Process	
	c.	Constituent Assembly and New Constitution Making Process	
III: Nature and Practice in Nepali Politics and Government		ture and Practice in Nepali Politics and Government	12
	a.	Legislature	
	b.	President	
	c.	Executive	
	d.	Judiciary	
IV		Political Parties in Nepal	10
	a.	Structure, Organization, Ideology and Leadership	
	b.	Social Bases of Political Parties	
	c.	Challenges of Party System	
Un	it V	Y: A Brief Introduction of Literature on Nepali Politics	04

- Adhikari, Bipin. (ed.) 2010. *Nepal: Design Options for New Constitution*. Kathmandu: Faculty of Law/TU, Supreme Court of Bar Association.
- Baral, Lokraj.(ed.) 2006. Nepal: Facets of Maoist Insurgency. New Delhi: Adroit.
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Relevant Online Sources:

- www.crisisgroup.org
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- www.idea.int
- www.inseconline.org

Journals:

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National: Himal South Asia, Contribution to Nepal Studies (CNAS, T.U.), Journal of Nepal Centre for Contemporary Studies