TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
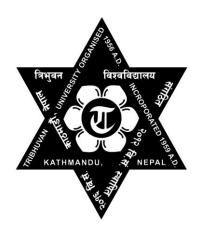# Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Master of Arts in Conflict, Peace and Development Studies

Courses of Study

2014/15

Courses of Study for
M.A. in Conflict, Peace and Development Studies (CPDS)
2014/15

Introduction

The reality of conflict and aspirations for peace is a ubiquitous feature of human history. But the growing complexities of conflicting phenomenon have made it really difficult to deal with the central challenge of our times. Realising that traditional single disciplinary focus is inadequate in understanding the varieties and complexities of contemporary conflicts at the local and global level, Tribhuvan University (TU), with its leading role, designed the Conflict, Peace and Development Studies (CPDS) as a multidisciplinary Masters Program. Through a rigorous program of lectures, seminars, research, fieldwork, and internship, the four-semester, two-year M.A. Program strives to impart theoretical, methodological, and practical set of knowledge and skills to the students for their bright, academic and professional career. Department of Conflict, Peace and Development Studies (DCPDS) further augments its comparative approach and international knowledge sharing through a regular exchange of students and faculties between its partner institutions, namely: COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Abbottabad, Pakistan; University of Ruhuna, Matara in Sri Lanka and University of Life Sciences (UMB) in Aas, Norway. The institutional arrangement between the four partner universities is supported by the Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU).

Admission and Eligibility

Enrolment to CPDS is announced once in a year. Students holding either a Bachelor's Degree from Tribhuvan University or an equivalent of this degree from any university recognized by Tribhuvan University shall be eligible to apply for admission in this program. Applicants seeking admission to this program must appear in an entrance examination conducted by Tribhuvan University. Applicants who fail either to appear in the entrance examination or to obtain a minimum qualifying score will not be given admission. Admission of the students will be based on the merit list and the enrolment capacity of the class as fixed by the program. English is the medium of language in the entrance examination as well as all other class activities, presentations, report writing, and examinations/tests.

Duration

The duration of the program is two years. There will be four semesters in total, two semesters in one year.

Examination

The examination for a three/four credit course carries 50 marks, out of which the internal examination carries 20 marks (40 percent).

The internal evaluation for each course comprises of:
- Term paper   50% of Internal Grade
- Mid-term examination (Sit-in-test)   30% of Internal Grade
- Presentation, attendance, class interaction and participation 20% of Internal Grade

The final examination carries 30 marks (60 percent), except for CPDS 565 (Research Practicum, Fieldwork and Report Writing) and CPDS 585 (Thesis). Students can opt to take a non-credit course of research in the form of term papers (two term papers) in the fourth semester, which carries 4.00 credits.

At least 50 percent marks in both internal and final examinations are required to successfully complete a course. The academic performances of the students, however, will be awarded through letter grading system (CGPA) with a maximum grade point of 4.00. A weighted average of the course grade points will be calculated to determine the average grade point as follows:

Letter Grade	Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)		Remarks
A	85 and above	4.0	Outstanding
A$^-$	75-84.9	3.7	Excellent
B$^+$	70-74.9	3.3	Very good
B	65-69.9	3.0	Good
B$^-$	60-64.9	2.7	Satisfactory
C	50-59.9	2.0	Pass
F	Below 50	0.0	Fail

The performance on CPDS 565 (Research Practicum, Fieldwork and Report Writing) in the Second Semester will be evaluated under the following structure: Proposal (5 marks), Fieldwork (15 marks), Report Writing (20 marks), and Paper Presentation (10 marks). Similarly, the performance on Thesis, which will carry 100 marks, will be evaluated under the following structure: Proposal (10 marks), Written Part (60 marks), and Viva-voce Examination (30 marks).

Course Structure

A successful completion of 62 credit hours is required to obtain the degree of M.A. in Conflict, Peace and Development Studies (CPDS). Out of 62 credit hours, first and second semester carry 16 credit hours each while third and fourth carry 15 credit hours each. The curriculum has been designed in such a way that students will be more focused on research activities along with academic courses. The courses, Research Methods (CPDS 555) in first semester and Research Practicum, Fieldwork and Report Writing (CPDS 565) in second semester have been given the weightage of 4 credit hours each. Students aspiring to have a focus on research can choose CPDS 590: Research Work and Thesis Writing instead of compulsory and elective courses along with thesis that are offered in the fourth semester. However, students are required to write their term paper and reports under the themes of the compulsory and elective subjects offered in the fourth semester.

A three credit hour course will have 48 lecture hours. The listing of the course for all semesters is as follows:

FIRST Semester Courses

Code Number	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.*
CPDS 551	Conflict Studies	3
CPDS 552	Governance: Concepts and Issues	3
CPDS 553	National Security	3
CPDS 554	Conflict Resolution: Models and Applications	3
CPDS 555	Research Methods	4
	Total Credit Hours	16

SECOND Semester Courses

Code Number	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.*
CPDS 561	Peace Studies	3
CPDS 562	Social and Cultural Dimensions of Conflict and Peace	3
CPDS 563	Gender, Conflict and Development	3
CPDS 564	International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	3
CPDS 565	Research Practicum, Fieldwork and Report Writing	4
	Total Credit Hours	16

THIRD Semester Courses

Code Number	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.*	Remarks
CPDS 571	Development Studies	3	
CPDS 572	Natural Resource Conflict	3	
CPDS 573	Psychology and Personal Transformation	3	
CPDS 574	International Relations	3	
CPDS 575-1	Power and Politics	3	
CPDS 575-2	Transitional Justice	3	Any One
CPDS 575-3	Violence and Human Security	3	
	Total Credit Hours	15	

FOURTH Semester Courses

Code Number	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.*	Remarks
CPDS 581	Migration, Refugee and Conflict	3	
CPDS 582	Political Economy of Conflict	3	
CPDS 583-1	Peace-Tourism and Development	3	
CPDS 583-2	Peace and Disarmament	3	
CPDS 583-3	Public Policy and Global Governance	3	Any One
CPDS 584-4	Disaster Management	3	
CPDS 585	Thesis	6	
	Total Credit Hours	15	

<div align="center">OR</div>

CPDS 590	Research Work and Thesis Writing	15	

* Cr. Hrs. = Credit Hours

Conflict Studies

CPDS 551
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Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48
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Objectives
The course is intended to provide students with a broad based understanding of conflict, which will constitute both a foundation for further study and a point of connection to the knowledge and approaches of the different disciplines of social sciences. The course will also familiarise students in the application of knowledge of different theoretical approaches and conflict resolution techniques.

Unit I: Introduction to Conflict Studies **6 hrs**
a.   Concept of Conflict Studies
b.   Development of Conflict Studies as a Discipline
c.   Conflict Typologies
d.   Stages of Conflict

Suggested Readings
Galtung, J., Jacobsen, C. G., & Brand-Jacobsen, K. (2002). *Searching for Peace: The Road to Transcend*. London: Pluto Press.

Kalyvas, S.N., Shapiro, I., & Masoud, T. (Eds.). (2008). *Order, Conflict, and Violence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Otomar, J., & Wehr, P. (2008). *Using Conflict Theory*. USA: Cambridge University Press.

Upadhyaya, P., & Kumar, S. S. (2014). *Peace and Conflict: The South Asian Experience*. India: Cambridge University Press.

Wallensteen, P. (2003). *Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace and the Global System* (pp. 31-47). London: Sage Publications.

Unit II: Historical Trends of Conflict **16 hrs**
a.   Causes of Conflict – Historical Reasons / Ethnic / Religious / Uneven Development / Problem of Representation / Exploitation and Exclusion / Competition for Resources / Environmental Degradation
b.   Conflicting Situation – War / Civil War / Cold War / Revolutionary Wars / Insurgency / Nuclear War/ Terrorism / The Question of Sovereign Monopoly of Force
c.   Prehistoric War, Religious War, World War I and II
d.   Case Studies – South Asia, Arab Uprising, Peru, Rwanda

Suggested Readings
Balasundaram, N. (2008). Causes and Consequences of Ethno-Political Conflict in Sri Lanka. In Shekhawat, S., & Mahapatra, D. A. (Eds.), *Afro-Asian Conflicts: Changing Contours, Costs and Consequences*. New Delhi: New Century Publication.

Cater, C. (2003). The Political Economy of Conflict and UN Intervention". In Karen, B., & Sherman, J., *The Political Economy of Armed Conflict. Beyond Greed and Grievance* (Chapter 2, 19-46). Lond: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Collier, C. (2007). Economic Causes of Civil Conflict and Their Implications for Policy. In Crocker, C., Hampson, F. O., & Aall, P. (Eds.), *Leashing the Dogs of War. Conflict Management in a Divided World* (pp. 197-218). Washington, D.C.: USIP Press.

Cordell, K., & Wolff, S. (Eds.). (2010). *Ethnic Conflict: Causes – Consequences – Responses*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

McNeese, T. (2005). *Political Revolutions of the 18th, 19th, and 20th Centuries*. USA: Chelsea House Publishers.

UNEP (2004). *Understanding Environment, Conflict, and Cooperation*. Nairobi, Kenya: United Nations Environment Programme.

Upadhyaya, P., & Kumar, S. S. (2014). *Peace and Conflict: The South Asian Experience*. India: Cambridge University Press.

Upreti, B. R. (2006). *Armed Conflict and Peace process in Nepal: The Maoist Insurgency, Past Negotiation and Opportunities for Conflict Transformation*. New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

Wallensteen, P. (2003). *Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace and the Global System* (pp. 31-47). London: Sage Publications.

Wayne, C. M., & Harry Piotrowski. *The World War Since 1945: A History of International* Relations. New Delhi: Viva Books.

Wolff, S. (2006). *Ethnic Conflict: A Global Perspective*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Unit III: Approaches to Conflict Analysis   **10 hrs**
a.   Conflict Dynamics Approach
b.   Basic Need Approach
c.   Rational Calculation Approach
d.   Triple R and Triple M Approach
e.   Conflict Mapping Techniques

Suggested Readings
Deutsch, M., Coleman, P. T., & Marcus, E. C. (Eds.). (2006). *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*. USA: Jossey-Bass.

Goodhand, J. (2001). *Conflict Assessment A Synthesis Report: Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Nepal and Sri Lanka.* Kings College London: The Conflict, Security and Development Group.

Ohlson, T. (2006). Triple-R and Triple-M: Understanding Causes of war and Peace. *European Journal of International Relations 2008, 14*, 133.

Wallensteen, P. (2003). *Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace and the Global System* (pp. 31-47). London: Sage Publications.

Unit IV: Theoretical Concept on Resolving Conflict   **8 hrs**
a.   Conflict Management School
b.   Conflict Resolution School
c.   Complementary School
d.   Conflict Transformation School

Suggested Readings
Butler, M. J. (2012). *International Conflict Management*. India: Routledge.

Lederach, J. P. (1997). *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies.* Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace.

Lederach, J. P. (2003). *The Little Book of Conflict Transformation.* Intercourse, PA: Good Books.

Miall, H., Ramsbotham, O., & Woodhouse, T.(2005). *Contemporary Conflict Resolution,* Cambridge: Polity Press.

Unit V: UN and Armed Conflicts   **8 hrs**
a.   UN, Regional organizations and NGOs in Conflict Management
b.   Conflict Prevention and Early Warning in Practice
c.   Humanitarian Intervention

Suggested Readings
Ackermann, A. (2003). The Idea and Practice of Conflict Prevention. *Journal of Peace Research, 40* (3), 339-347.

Butler, M. J. (2012). *International Conflict Management*. India: Routledge.

Cater, C. (2003). The Political Economy of Conflict and UN Intervention". In Karen, B., & Sherman, J., *The Political Economy of Armed Conflict. Beyond Greed and Grievance* (Chapter 2, 19-46). Lond: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Collier, C. (2007). Economic Causes of Civil Conflict and Their Implications for Policy. In Crocker, C., Hampson, F. O., & Aall, P. (Eds.), *Leashing the Dogs of War. Conflict Management in a Divided World* (pp. 197-218). Washington, D.C.: USIP Press.

Jentleson and Davis (1996). *Preventive Diplomacy and Ethnic Conflict: Possible, Difficult, Necessary,* IGCC Policy Paper # 27 http://escholarship.org/uc/item/2tp1m760

Krasno, J. E. (2005). *The United Nations: Confronting the Challenges of Global Society*. New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited.

Naraghi A., & Nyheim, D. (1999). *Preventing Future Wars: State of the Art Conflict Early Warning Systems*. South Africa: Conflict Trends.

Reychler, L. (2003). Proactive Conflict Prevention: Impact Assessment*?* <http://www.gmu.edu/programs/icar/ijps/vol3_2/reychler.htm>

Rizal, D. (2012). *Contemporary Governance: Challenges and the United Nations (Peace Building in Conflict and Post Conflict Societies)*. New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

Governance: Concept and Issues

CPDS 552
                                                Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
This course is intended to provide comprehensive concept and theories on governance. The course will also familiarize the students in the application of knowledge in the field of governance.

Unit I: Introduction to Governance   **10 hrs**
a. Meaning and Concepts of Governance
b. Discourses on Governance
c. Mechanism and Forms of Governance
d. Attributes of Good Governance
e. Challenges of Governance at National/ Regional/ Global Level

Suggested Readings
Baghel, C. L., & Kumar, Y. (2006). *Good Governance: Concept and Approaches*.
Dahal, R. K. (1999). *Prospects of Good Governance in Nepal* (A Report submitted to CEDA, TU., Kathmandu).
Dahal, D. R. (1999). Towards Alternative Vision to Good Governance in Nepal. In SAP/N, *Good Governance in the New Millennium: The Path to a strong civil Society* (pp. 11-19). Kathmandu: SAP/N.
Goran, H, Court, J., & Mease, K. (2005). *Making Sense of Governance: Empirical Evidence from 16 Developing Countries*. New Delhi: Viva Books.
Michele, A. (2013). Global Cities, Governance and Diplomacy. India: Routledge.
Prabhu, C.S.R. (2012). *E-Governance: Concepts and Case Studies*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Limited.
Reddy, G. G. (2012). *Good Governance and Politics: An Indian Perspective*. New Delhi: Research India Press
Yadav, S. N., & Baghel, I. (2009). *Good Governance and Human Development*. New Delhi: Jnanada Prakashan.

Unit II: Issues on Governance   **10 hrs**
a. Regional Imbalance
b. Socio-economic and Political Disparity
c. Policy Mismanagement / Arbitrariness
d. Accountability
e. Participation
e. Corruption
f. Interference of Non-state Actors

Suggested Readings
Bhargava. V. K., & Bolongaita, E. (2005). *Challenging Corruption in Asia: Case Studies and a Framework for Action*. Vietnam: State Inspectorate Research Institute.
Khanal, R. (2006). *Donor's Policies against Corruption in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Transparency International Nepal.
Moynihan, D. P., & Herd, P. (2010). Red Tape and Democracy: How Rules Affect Citizenship Rights. *American Review of Public Administration*. 40(6), 654-670.
Pandey, D. R. (1995). *Combating Corruption: A Nepalese Perspective*. A paper presented in Milan, Italy, 27-28 March, pp. 1010.
Sachchidananda, & Mandal, B. B. (2009). *Crisis of Governance: The Case of Bihar*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.
Shrestha, A. P., & Dahal, S. R. (2001). *Issues of Governance in Nepal*. Kathmandu: NEFAS, CASAC, FES.
Transparency International. *Transparency International Source Book 2002* (Chap. 4, National Integrity).
World Bank (2000). *Helping Countries Combat Corruption*. Washington D.C.

Unit III: Key Actors in Governance   **6 hrs**
a. Government
b. Political Parties
c. Pressure Groups/Interest Groups
d. Civil Society (NGOs/ INGOs/ CBOs)
e. Media
f. Private Sectors/Market Forces
g. Multinational Companies

Suggested Readings

Diehl, P. F. (Ed.). (2005). *The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World*. New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited.
Goldin, I. (2013). *Divided Nations: Why global governance is failing, and what we can do about it.* UK: Oxford.
K.C., K. (Ed.). (2000). *The Institutionalization of Democratic Polity in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Modern Printing Press.
Kaldor, M. (2003). *Global Civil Society: An Answer to War*. Cambridge UK: Polity.
Rizal, D. (2012). *Contemporary Governance: Challenges and the United Nations: Peace Building in Conflict and Post Conflict Societies*. New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.
Rondinelli, D. A., & Heffron, J. M. (Eds.). (2008). *Globalization & Change in Asia*. New Delhi: Viva Books.
Shrestha, A. (Ed.). (1998). *The Role of Civil Society and Democratization in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Nepal Foundation for Advanced Studies, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.
World Bank. *Civil Service Reform: A Review of World Bank Assistance*. Washington: World Bank, Operation Evaluation Department.

Unit IV: Governance in South Asia   **10 hrs**
a. Systematic Framework
b. Shaping of Governance: Internal and External Forces
c. Comparative Study of Governance in South Asia
d. Case Studies of Governance (Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)

Suggested Readings

Banaszak, L. A. (2010). *The World's Movement: Inside and Outside the State*. USA: Cambridge University Press.
Chalam, K. S. (2014). *Governance in South Asia: State of the Civil Services*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd.
Hirst, P, & Thompson, G. (1998). *Globalization in Question* (pp. 170-194). UK: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
Mitra, S. B. (2006). *The Puzzle of India's Governance: Culture, context and comparative theory.* London and New York: Routledge.

Unit V: Governance Reform Measures   **12 hrs**
a. Public Policy Development
b. Modernization of Bureaucracy
c. Popular Participation and Participatory Democracy
d. Local Self Governance
e. Decentralization, Devolution and Delegation of Power
f. Gender and Inclusion
g. Federalism
h. Service Delivery

Suggested Readings

Bardhan, P., & Mookherjee, D. (1998), *Expenditure Decentralization and the Delivery of Public Services in Developing Countries*. IED Discussion Paper, Boston University

Berry, C., & Igboemeka, A. (2005). *Service Delivery in Difficult Environments: Issues Arising from DFID Support to Health Sector Interventions in Burma, Afghanistan and Nepal*. DFID, London.

Berry, C., Forder, A., Sultan, S., & Moreno-Torres, M. (2004). *Approaches to Improving the Delivery of Social Services in Difficult Environments*. DFID PRDE Working Paper 3, October.

Beteille, A. (1998). Distributive Justice and Institutional Well Being. In Mahajan, G. (Ed.), *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice* (pp. 463-488). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Brancati, D. (2009). *Peace by Design: Managing Intrastate Conflict through Decentralization*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Dahal, D. R., et al. (2002). *Good Governance and Decentralization in Nepal,* Part I (pp. 1-48). Kathmandu: GDS/FES.

Dahal, R. K. (1999). Prospects of Good Governance. In POLSAN, *Decentralization and Good Governance,* POLSAN/FES (pp. 68-81).

Gurung, H. (1996). *Ethnic Demography of Nepal*. Kathmandu: NEFAS.

Gurung, H. (1998). *Nepal Social Demography and Expression*. Kathmandu: New ERA.

HMG/N (2000) *Policy Paper on Decentralization,* NDF, 2002, Feb., 2000, Kathmandu.

K.C., K. (1998). Local Self-Government in Nepal: Evolving Practices. In Thapa, G. B. (Ed.), *Local Self-Government in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Political Science Association of Nepal/Fredric Ebert Stiftung.

Khanal, R. (2006). *Local Governance in Nepal: Democracy at Grassroot*. Kathmandu: Smriti Books.

Mahajan, G. (Ed.). (2000). *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice* (Chapters I-). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Ministry of Law & Parliamentary Affairs, GoN. (1999). *Local Self Governance ACT (LSGA)*. Kathmandu.

POLSAN. (1998). *Promoting Participatory Democracy in Nepal*. Kathmandu: POLSAN.

SAP-Nepal. *Governance Planning with the People (2002)*. Kathmandu: SAP-Nepal.

Saxena, R. (Ed.). (2011). *Varieties Federal Governance: Major Contemporary Models*. Delhi: Foundation Books.

Shrestha, A., & Uprety, H. (Eds.). (2006). *Distribution of Goods and Services in Nepal's Conflict Situation*. Kathmandu: NEFAS/FES.

WSP. *Gender and Democracy in Nepal (2001)*. Kathmandu: Central Department of Home Science, Women's Studies Program (WSP), TU/FES.

National Security

CPDS 553

Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
This course is intended to provide comprehensive concept and theories on National Security. The course will also familiarize the students with the application of knowledge in the field of factors affecting national security and modern security system.

Unit I: Theoretical Concept of National Security   **14 hrs**
a.   The Meaning of State, Nation and Nation State
b.   Meaning and Importance of National Interest
c.   Definition of National Security
d.   Concept of Sovereignty and Its Importance
e.   Determining factors of Internal and External Security
f.   Concepts of Traditional and Non-traditional Security
g.   Globalization and Regionalism in International Security
h.   Cooperative Security and Collective Security
i.   Comprehensive Security and Human Security

Suggested Readings
Ayoob, M. (1995). *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict and the International System*. USA: Lynne Rienner, Boulder Co.

Bajpai, K. (2002). *Beyond Comprehensive Security: Human Security*. New Delhi: Delhi Policy Group.

Banerjee, D. (Ed). (2000). *Security Studies in South Asia: Change and Challenge*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.

Mashshāt, A. (1985). *National Security in the Third World*. London: Westview Press.

Tadjbackhsh, S., & Chenoy, A. M. (2010). *Human Security Concepts and Implications*. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group.

Thakur, R. (2006). *The United Nations, Peace and Security: From Collective Security to the Responsibility to Protect*. Cambridge University Press.

Unit II: Dimensions of National Security   **8 hrs**
a.   Constitutional Provisions on National Security
b.   Role of Legislature and Executive in Formulating National Security Policy
c.   Drafting Process of National Security Policy and International Practices
d.   National Security Structures and Apparatus
e.   Role and Limitations of Oversight Agencies
f.   Role of Non-state Actors

Suggested Readings
Chari, P. R. (Ed.). (2009). *Security and Governance in South Asia*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.

Collins, A (2005). *Contemporary Security Studies*. UK: Oxford University Press.

Inbar, E., & Sheffer, G. (Eds.). (1997). *The National Security of Small States in a Changing World*. London: Frank Cass.
Sarkesian, S. C., Williams, J. A., & Cimbala, S. J. (2008) *US National Security: Policy Makers, Processes and Politics*. New Delhi: Viva Books Pvt. Ltd.

Unit III: Geo-Political Dimensions on National Security   **6 hrs**
a.   Concept and Evolution of Geopolitics and Strategic Studies
b.   Dynamics and Elements of Geopolitics
c.   World Wars, Cold War and Post-Cold War
d.   Nepal's Geo-strategic Importance

Suggested Readings

Chapman, G. P. (2009), *The Geopolitics of South Asia: From Early Empires to the Nuclear Age*. Norway: Ashgate.

Khatri, S. K. (1987). *Regional Security in South Asia*. Kathmandu: Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS), Tribhuvan University.

Rose, L. E. (1971). *Nepal Strategy for Survival*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.

Williams, P. D. (Ed.). (2012). *Security Studies*. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group.

Unit IV: Challenges of Modern Security System 10 hrs

a. Arms Proliferation and Arms Trade
b. Weapons of Mass Destruction (Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons)
c. Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
d. Insurgency and Counter Insurgency
e. Ethnic Conflict/Identity Conflicts/Religious Conflicts
f. Cyber Threats and Security

Suggested Readings

Bhattarai, R., & Sharma Wagle, G. (Eds.). (2010). *Emerging Security Challenges of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Nepal Institute for Policy Studies.

Shrestha, A. P., & Adhikari, P. (Eds.). (2009). *Nepal's National Interest*. Kathmandu: Sangam Institute.

Terriff, T., Croft, S., James, L., & Morganm P. (2001). S*ecurity Studies Today*. New Delhi: Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis.

Thakur, R., & Wiggen, O. (Eds.) (2003), *South Asia in the World: Problem Solving Perspective on Security, Sustainable Development and Governance*. New York: United Nations University Press.

Upreti, B. R., Bhattarai, R., & Sharma Wagle, G. (Eds.). (2013). *Human Security in Nepal: Concepts, Issues and Challenges*. Kathmandu: Nepal Institute for Policy Studies and South Asia Regional Coordination Office of NCCR (North-South).

Unit V: Ways and Means of Ensuring National Security 10 hrs

a. Coordination among Existing Security Institutions
b. Role of Ministry of Home Affairs
c. Role of Ministry of Defence
d. Concept of Civil-Military relations
e. Intelligence and Counter intelligence
f. Interpol
g. Historic Evolution and Dimensions of National Security of Nepal
h. South Asian Security Context (Pakistan and Sri Lanka)

Suggested Readings

Cleary, L. R, & McConville, T. (Eds.) (2006) *Managing Defence in a Democracy*, New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group.

Einsiedel, S., Malone, D. M., & Pradhan, S. (Eds.). *Nepal in Transition: From People's War to Fragile Peace*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012

Gaige, F. H. (2009). *Regionalism and National Unity in Nepal*. Kathmandu. Social Science Baha.

Khanal, R., & Adhikari, P. (Eds.). (2009). *National Security of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Sangam Institute.

Sapkota, B. (Ed.), (2009). *The Nepali Security Sector: An Almanac*. Geneva: DCAF, Brambauer Publishers, Hungary.

Models and Applications of Conflict Resolution

CPDS 554   **Credit Hours: 3**
                                                               Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
The course is intended to provide strong foundation in conflict resolution, conflict analysis and assessment with skill of communication facilitation and dialogue. The course will also familiarise students practical and experiential learning through exercises, simulations, case studies, guest lectures and discussions.

Unit I: Introduction to Conflict Resolution   **4 hrs**
a.   Concept of Conflict Resolution
b.   Concept and History of Alternative Dispute Resolution
c.   Theories on Alternative Dispute Resolution
d.   Types of Alternative Dispute Resolution

Suggested Readings
Nalon-Haley, J. M. (1992). *Alternative Dispute Resolution.* USA: West Publishing Co.
Wallensteen, P. (2003). *Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace & the Global System*. London: Sage Publication.

Unit II: Negotiation Theory and Practice   **12 hrs**
a.   Concept of Negotiation
b.   Negotiation: The Culture Roots
c.   Theoretical Framework
d.   Deciding Strategy, Style and Methods
e.   Negotiation Skills through Practice: Simulation Exercise on Negotiation

Suggested Readings
Eco, U. (2004). Mouse or Rat? Translation as Negotiation. London: Phoenix.

Fisher, R., Ury, W., & Patton, B. M. (1992). *Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement without Giving In*. Penguin Books.

Justice, T., & Jamieson, D. W. (2012). *The Facilitator's Fieldbook*. New York. AMACOM Books.

Raiffa, H. (2003). *The Art and Science of Negotiation*. USA: Harvard University Press.
Thompson, L. L. (2011) *The Heart and Mind of the Negotiator*. Pearson.

Unit III: Mediation Theory and Practice   **12 hrs**
a.   Concept of Mediation
b.   Historical Background of Mediation
c.   The Mediation Model
d.   Understanding Dispute Resolution and Mediation
e.   The Transformative Approach to Mediation
f.   The Mediation Process: Conducting productive Mediations
g.   Mediation Skills through Practice: Simulation Exercise on Mediation

Suggested Readings
Bush, R. A. B., Folger, J. P. (2004). *The Promise of Mediation: The Transformative Approach to Conflict*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Giessmann, H. J., & Wils, O. (2009). *Conflict Parties' Interests in Mediation*. Berlin: Berghof Policy Brief 01. Online at http://www.berghof-center.org/uploads/download/bcr_bps_policy_brief_01.pdf.

Moore, C. W. (2003). *The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflicts (3rd ed.)*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Unit IV: Facilitation Theory and Practice   **12 hrs**
a.   Concept of Facilitation
b.   Theories and Models of group dynamics facilitation

c. Group development as well as Workshop Development and Delivery Facilitation
d. Facilitation with Technology
e. Preparation and Process
f. Facilitation Skills through Practice: Workshop Exercise on Facilitation

Suggested Readings

Broome, B. J. (2003). Responding to the challenges of third-party facilitation: Reflections of a scholar-practitioner in the Cyprus conflict, *Journal of Intergroup Relations*, *26*(4), 24-43.

Broome, B. J. (1997). Designing a Collective Approach to Peace: Interactive Design and Problem-Solving Workshops with Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot Communities in Cyprus. *International Negotiation*, *2*(3), 381-407.

Kraybill, R. (2005). Facilitation Skills for Interpersonal Transformation. In Berghof Handbook for Conflict Transformation. <http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/facilitation/?nid=1290>.

Schwarz, R. (2002). *The Skilled Facilitator: A Comprehensive Resource for Consultants, Facilitators, Managers, Trainers, and Coaches*. New York: Jossey-Bass, John Wiley & Sons.

Unit V: Indigenous and Traditional Mechanisms of Conflict Resolution   **8 hrs**
a. Overview of Indigenous and Traditional Mechanisms of Conflict Resolution in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan
b. Community Mediation Practice in Nepal , Sri Lanka and Pakistan

Suggested Readings

Chhetri, R., & Kattel, S. P. (2004). *Dispute Resolution in Nepal: A Socio-Cultural Practices*. Kathmandu: CVICT.

Pradhan, R. (2005). *Legal Anthropology and Traditional Disputing Process in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Access to Justice Program, UNDP.

Shah, S., & Thapa, M. (2009). *Bringing Justice Back to the Community: Impact Evaluation of Community Mediation Programs*. Kathmandu: The Asia Foundation. (Unpublished Report of Impact Evaluation of Community Mediation Program of Nepal).

Research Methods

CPDS 555   **Credit Hours: 4**
                                                                 Teaching Hours: 64

This course is intended to acquaint the students with social sciences philosophies, concepts, the techniques of conducting social research and to enhance their skills in developing proposal and writing research reports.

Unit I: Introduction to Social Science Research   **10 hrs**
a. **Social Science Research: Evolution, Perspectives and Approaches**
    * Evolution of Sciences and Social Sciences: Rationalism, Empiricism, Natural Philosophy, German Idealism, Positivism, Anti-positivism, Post-Positivism, Critical Research
    * Approaches to Social Research: Ontology, Epistemology (Positivism, Interpretivism and Critical Social Science), Methodology, Methods
    * Introduction to Social Sciences Research: Definition, Type, Salient Features, Objectives
    * Paradigms and Theories (and paradigm) in Social Sciences
    * Research practices in Conflict and Peace Research
b. **Fundamental Concepts of Social Science Research**
    Research Problem, Hypothesis, Objectives, Conceptual framework, Causality (Cause and Effects), Interpretation, Reliability and Validity, Generalization, and Dissemination

Suggested Readings

Babbie, E. (2012). *The Practice of Social Research,* 4th edition. California: Wardworth Publishing Company.

Bhattacherjee, A. (2012). *Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices.* USF Open Access Textbooks Collection. Book 3.

Diani, Mario. (2012). "Attributes, Relations, or Both? Exploring the Relational Side of Collective Action". *Contributions to Nepalese Studies, Especial Issue, "Social Sciences Methodology",* Pp21-44, Volume 39. Kathmandu: CNAS, Tribhuvan University.

Henn, M., Weinstein, M., & Foard, N. (2010). *A Critical Introduction to Social Research.* Second Edition. Sage.

Oommen. T. K. (2012). "Methods and Methodological Issues in the Analysis of Social Movements: An Overview". *Contributions to Nepalese Studies, Especial Issue, "Social Sciences Methodology"* Pp1-20, Volume 39. Kathmandu: CNAS, Tribhuvan University.

Wallensteen, P. (2001). *The Growing Peace Research Agenda.* Kroc Institute Occasional Paper #21: OP: 4.

Unit II: Research Designs   **8 hrs**
Meaning, Fundamental Features, Types (Qualitative, Quantitative, mixed design), Strengths and Limitations of Descriptive, Experimental, Longitudinal, Cross-Cultural and Comparative Research Designs.

Suggested Readings

Babbie, E. (2012). *The Practice of Social Research,* 4th edition. California: Wardworth Publishing Company.

Baker, T. L. (1990). *Doing Social Research.* Third Edition. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill College.

Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Unit III: Types, Nature and Scope of Information   **4 hrs**
a. Qualitative
b. Quantitative

Suggested Readings

Babbie, E. (2012). *The Practice of Social Research,* 4th edition. California: Wardworth Publishing Company..

Baker, T. L. (1990). *Doing Social Research*. Third Edition. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill College.

Neuman, W. L. (1997). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon (Chapter 4 in the Third Edition; more recent edition should be available in the bookstores).

Unit IV: Data Collection method and Tools   12 hrs

a. Selection of research site, sample and rapport building
b. Quantitative Research and Data
 - Sampling Methods and size
 - Survey: Methods and Types
 - Measurements: Uses, Rationale and Limitations
 - Questionnaire preparation: Types, Uses and Limitations
c. Qualitative Research and Data
 - Field Research (Field methods and modes of inquiry)
 - Checklist Preparation, Uses and Limitations
 - Qualitative Interviews: Key Informant Interview (KII), Focused Group Discussion (FGD)
 - Case Study
 - Emic approach in research: Ethnographic method

Suggested Readings

Diani, M. (2012). "Attributes, Relations, or Both? Exploring the Relational Side of Collective Action". *Contributions to Nepalese Studies, Especial Issue, "Social Sciences Methodology"*, Pp21-44, Volume 39. Kathmandu: CNAS, Tribhuvan University.

Gellner, D. N., Hirsch, E. (2001). *Inside Organizations*. Oxford: Berg.

Gupta, S. C. (1999). *Fundamental of Statistics*. New Delhi: Himalayan Publishing House.

Karki, M. B. (2012). "Assessing Activists' Motivation but How? *Contributions to Nepalese Studies, Especial Issue, "Social Sciences Methodology"*, Pp85-121, Volume 39. Kathmandu: CNAS, Tribhuvan University.

Ritchie, J., Lewis, J., Nicholls, C. M., & Ormston, R. (Eds.). (2003). *Qualitative Research Practice: A Guide for Social Science Students and Researchers*. Sage.

Unit V: Data Processing and Analysis   14 hrs

a. Quantitative Data
 - Quantitative Data Processing
 - Univariate Analysis (frequency, measure of central tendency, measures of dispersion),
 - Bivariate (bivariate tables, measures of association, regression analysis)
 - Introduction to Multiple regression analysis
b. Qualitative Data
 - Conceptualizing, (thematic) Coding, Organizing and Categorizing qualitative data (verbal/ illustration)
 - Interpretative Analysis
 - Writing Case studies

Suggested Readings

Diani, Mario. (2012). "Attributes, Relations, or Both? Exploring the Relational Side of Collective Action". *Contributions to Nepalese Studies, Especial Issue, "Social Sciences Methodology"*, Pp21-44, Volume 39. Kathmandu: CNAS, Tribhuvan University.

Gellner, D. N., & Hirsch, E. (2001). *Inside Organizations*. Oxford: Berg.

Gupta, S. C. (1999). *Fundamental of Statistics*. New Delhi: Himalayan Publishing House.

Unit VI: Writing Research Proposal, Papers and Thesis/Dissertation   **10 hrs**
a. Proposal
   - Proposal Preparation
   - Components of a Research Proposal
b. Literature Review:
   - Introduction and Need for Literature Review (reasons/justification, uses)
   - Identification and selection of relevant Literature
c. Scientific Writing (International Standard Format):
   - Thesis/Dissertation;
   - Journal articles;
   - Reports (based on TOR given by projects/clients/agencies/organizations, etc.)

Suggested Readings

American Psychological Association. (2007). *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.* Sixth Edition. Author.

Babbie, E. (2012). *The Practice of Social Research,* 4th edition. California: Wardworth Publishing Company.

Wolff, H. K., & Pant, P. R. (2012). *Social Science Research and Thesis Writing. Sixth Edition.* Kathmandu: Buddha Academic Publishers and Distributors Pvt. Ltd.

Unit VII: Ethical Issues in Social Science Research   **6 hrs**
   - Code of Ethics (with reference to Nepal Health Research Council)
   - Protection of Subject/respondent (anonymity, confidentiality; informed consent, etc.)
   - Ethics in Scholarly Writings (plagiarism, giving credit, etc.)
   - Ethical Dilemmas in Field Research

Suggested Readings

Acharya, G. P., Gyawali, K., Ramesh K. Adhikari, and Joseph L. Thaler (eds.) nd. National Ethical Guidelines For Health Research in Nepal.

American Psychological Association. (2007). *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.* Sixth Edition. Author.

Babbie, E. (2012). *The Practice of Social Research,* 4th edition. California: Wardworth Publishing Company.

Pennycook, A. (1996). *Borrowing Others' Words: Text, Ownership, Memory, and Plagiarism.* Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 201-230. TESOL Quarterly.

Online Resources

Causes of War – www.sozialwiss.uni-hamburg.de/publish/Ipw/akuf
Correlates of War (COW) – www.correlatesofwar.org
GPPAC – www.gppac.net
International Alert – http://www.international-alert.org
International Crisis Group – http://www.crisisgroup.org
IPRA - http://www.human.mie-u.ac.jp/~peace/about-ipra
Minority At Risk Project – http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar
PRIO - http://www.prio.no
SIPRI - http://www.sipri.org
Swiss Peace – www.swisspeace.org
TRANSCEND – www.transcend.org
Uppsala Conflict Database – www.pcr.uu.se/database/index.php
USF Open Access Textbooks Collection. Book 3 -- http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/oa_textbooks/3

Peace Studies

Objectives

The courses is intended to provide students with a broad based understanding of peace studies, which will constitute both a foundation for further study and a point of connection to the knowledge and approaches of the different disciplines.

Unit I: Peace and Non-violence   10 hrs

a. Concept of Peace Studies
b. The History and Evolution of Peace Studies
c. Non-violence: Overview, History and Present Impacts
d. Civil Resistance: Power, Consent and Disobedience
e. Peace Movements

Suggested Readings

Barash, D. P., & Webel, C. P. (2002). *Peace and Conflict Studies*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Forrester, D. B. (2003). Violence and Non-Violence in Conflict Resolution: Some Theological Reflections. *Studies in Christian Ethics*, *16*(2), 64-79.

FreedomHouse Report (2005) How Freedom is Won: From Civil Resistance to Durable Democracy - <http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/special_report/29.pdf>

Galtung, J. (1996). *Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilization*. London: Sage Publication.

Gene Sharp – Leaflet on: *198 Methods of Nonviolent Actions <http://www.aeinstein.org/organizations/org/198_methods.pdf>*

Kalyvas, S.N., Shapiro, I., & Masoud, T. (Eds.). (2008). *Order, Conflict, and Violence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lederach, J. P. (1997). *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies.* Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace.

Sandy, L. R. & Perkins, R. (2002). *The Nature of Peace and Its Implications for Peace Education,* OJPCR: The Online Journal of Peace and Conflict Resolution 4.2. <http://www.trinstitute.org/ojpcr/4_2natp.pdf>

Sharp, G. (2003). *There are Realistic Alternatives,* Cambridge, MA: Albert Einstein Institute <http://www.aeinstein.org/organizations/org/TARA.pdf>

USIP Report - Strategic Non-violent Conflict: Lesson Learned from the Past, Ideas for the Future <http://www.usip.org/files/resources/sr87.pdf>

Wallensteen, P. (2003). *Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace & the Global System*. London: Sage Publication.

Weber, T. (2001). Gandhian Philosophy, Conflict Resolution Theory and Practical Approaches to Negotiation. *Journal of Peace Research*, *38*(4), 493–513.

Unit II: Theoretical Aspect on Peace Studies   8 hrs

a. Liberal Peace Thesis
b. Galtung's Positive Peace Theory
c. Examples of Nonviolence Resistance
     i. India: Movement for Self Rule
     ii. The American South: Campaign for Civil Rights
     iii. South Africa: Campaign against Apartheid
     iv. Poland: Power from Solidarity

Suggested Readings

Gene Sharp – Leaflet on: *198 Methods of Nonviolent Actions <http://www.aeinstein.org/organizations/org/198_methods.pdf>*

Gene Sharp - Leaflet on: Correcting Common Misconceptions about Nonviolent Actions <http://www.aeinstein.org/organizations/org/misconceptions.pdf>

Lederach, J. P. (1997). *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies.* Washington DC:

United States Institute of Peace.

Paris, R. (2004). *At War's End: Building Peace after Civil Conflict*. New York. Cambridge University Press.

Sharp, G. (2003). *There are Realistic Alternatives,* Cambridge, MA: Albert Einstein Institute <http://www.aeinstein.org/organizations/org/TARA.pdf>

Weber, T. (2001). Gandhian Philosophy, Conflict Resolution Theory and Practical Approaches to Negotiation. *Journal of Peace Research*, *38*(4), 493–513.

Zunes, S. (1999). 'The Origin of People Power in the Philippines', in *Nonviolent Social Movements*. Eds. Zunes, Stephen; Krutz, Lester R & Asher, Sarah Beth (Malden: Blackwell Publishing).

Unit III: Post-Conflict Situation   10 hrs
a. Ceasefire Arrangements and Implementation of Agreements
b. Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)
c. Development of National Security Strategy and Security Sector Reform
d. Conflict Transformation – Avoiding Recurrence of Conflict / Legal Assistance / Humanitarian Assistance / Transformation of Individual and Social Behaviour including Meditation and Religion
e. Establishing the Rule of Law

Suggested Readings
Lederach, J. P. (1997). *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies.* Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace.

Paris, R. (2004). *At War's End: Building Peace after Civil Conflict*. New York. Cambridge University Press.

Sapkota, B. (Ed.). (2009). *The Nepali Security Sector: An Almanac*. Hungary: Brambauer Publishers.

Stedman, S. J., Rothchild, D., & Cousens, E. M. (Eds.). (2002). *Ending Civil Wars: The Implementation of Peace Agreements*. USA: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Upreti, B. R. (2006). *Armed Conflict and Peace Process in Nepal: The Maoist Insurgency, Past Negotiation and Opportunities for Conflict Transformation*. Adroit Publishers: New Delhi.

Wallensteen, P. (2003). *Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace & the Global System*. London: Sage Publication.

Unit IV: UN and Peace Process   10 hrs
a. Department of Political Affairs (DPA)
b. Department of Peacekeeping Operations – Peacekeeping / Peacemaking / Peace Enforcement / Hybrid-Robust Peacekeeping / Peacebuilding
c. Field Support
d. Involvement of Regional Organisations in Peace and other Peace Arrangements
e. UN Peacebuilding Commission

Suggested Readings
Rizal, D. (2012). *Contemporary Governance: Challenges and the United Nations (Peace Building in Conflict and Post Conflict Societies)*. New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

Unit V: Post-Conflict Development Activities   10 hrs
a. Arrangements for Political Power Sharing and Legal Frameworks
b. Assistance to victims of Conflict – IDP / Refugees / Vulnerable Groups – Women and Children
c. Ensuring Inclusiveness
d. Balanced Development of Basic Infrastructures
e. Developing Basic Institutions or Capacity of the State
f. External Helps – UN / Breton Wood Institutions / Bilateral Donors

Suggested Readings
Jarstad, A. K., & Sisk, T. D. (2008). *From War to Democracy: Dilemmas of Peacebuilding*. Cambridge.

Jeong, H. (2006). *Peacebuilding in Post Conflict Societies: Strategy and Process*, New Delhi: Viva Books.

Junne, G., &, Verkoven, W. (2006), *Post Conflict Development: Meeting New Challenges*, New Delhi: Viva Books.

Paris, R. (2004). *At War's End: Building Peace after Civil Conflict*. New York. Cambridge University

Press.

Sisk, T. D. (2008). From War to Democracy: Dilemmas of Peacebuilding. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stedman, S. J., Rothchild, D., & Cousens, E. M. (Eds.). (2002). *Ending Civil Wars: The Implementation of Peace Agreements*. USA: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Thapa, M. (2009) "Role of Civil Society & Political Party in Current Nation/State Building Process in Nepal" in *The New Dynamics of Conflict in Nepal*. Eds. Bishnu Poudel and Hari Bansh Jha (Kathmandu: The National Advisory Council of South Asian Affairs & Friedrich Ebert-Stiftung).

Social and Cultural Dimensions of Conflict and Peace

CPDS 562
Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
Drawing on the insights from anthropology, sociology and other relative disciplines, this paper will acquaint the students with the fundamental social, cultural and institutional processes related to the conflict, peace and order in society. Overall, the students will study on the theory of culture on one side and cultural institutions of the host country on the other.

Unit I: Introduction to Culture   6 hrs
a. Concept of Culture
b. Elements of Culture
c. Characteristics of Culture
d. Evolution of Culture

Suggested Readings
Haviland, W. A. (1974) *Anthropology,* New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston.
Jha, M. (2007). *An Introduction to Anthropological Thought,* New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House.
Marshall, G. (2004). *Dictionary of Sociology* (Indian Edition), New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Moore, J. D. (1997). *Visions of Culture: An Introduction to Anthropological Theories and Theorists,* New Delhi: Altamira.

Unit II: Perspectives on Conflict, Peace and Harmony   8 hrs
a. Ethnocentrism, Prejudices and Stereotypes, Cultural Relativism, Mixophobia, Mixophilia, Xenophobia , Xenophilia,
b. Assimilation, Amalgamation, Acculturation, Cultural Pluralism, Multiculturalism/ Interculturalism,
c. Anthropology of War

Suggested Readings
Kottak, C. P. (1994). *Anthropology: The Exploration of Human Diversity.* New Delhi: McGraw-Hill, INC.
Otterbein, K. F. (1997). The Anthropology of War. In J. J. Honigmann (Ed.), *Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology* (pp. 923-958). Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
Schaefer, R. T. and Lamm, R. P. (1992). *Sociology,* New Delhi: McGraw-Hill, INC.
Wignaraja, P. & Hussain, A. (Eds.). (1989). *The Challenges in South Asia* (pp. 237-290). New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Unit III: Social Movements in Nepal   8 hrs
a. Caste/ Ethnicity
b. Exclusion/ Inclusion
c. Gender
d. Dalit Movement
e. Madhesi Movement

Suggested Readings
Aditya, A. (ed.) (2007). *The Inclusive State: Reflection on Reinventing Nepal,* Kathmandu: SAP-Nepal.
Ahmed, F. (1998). *Ethnicity in Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
Berreman, G. D. (Ed.). (1981). *Social Inequality: Comparative Perspectives*. New York: Academic Press.
Bidwai, P., Mukhiya, H. & Vanaik, A. (Eds.). (1996). *Religion, Religiosity and Communalism*. New Delhi: Mandahar Publishers and Distributors.
Bista, D. B. (2001). *Fatalism and Development Nepal's Struggle for Modernization*. Patna: Orient Longman.
Chatterji, R. (Ed.). *Religion Politics and Communalism: The South Asian Experience*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
Deepak, C. (2011). *Terai/ Madhes of Nepal: An Anthropological Study*, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
Dumont, L. (1980). *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications,* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
Eriksen, T. H. (1993). *Ethnicity and Nationalism: Anthropological Perspectives*. London: Pluto Press.

Forum for Women, Law and Development (2003). Special *Measures For Women & Their Impact,* Kathmandu: FWLD.

Gaige, F. G. (1975). *Regionalism and National Unity of Nepal,* New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House.

Horowitz, D. L. (1985). *Ethnic Groups in Conflict*. University of California Press.

Kunwar, R. R. (1996). *Ethnicity in South Asia,* Kathmandu: Laxhmi Kunwar.

Manandhar, L. K. & Bhattachan, K. B. (eds.) (2001*). Gender and Democracy in Nepal,* Kathmandu: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.

Regmi, R. R. (1999). *Dimensions of Nepalese Society and Culture*. Kathmandu: SANN Research Institute.

Wignaraja, P. & Hussain, A. (Eds.). (1989). *The Challenges in South Asia* (pp. 237-290). New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Yingeer, J. M. (1997). *Ethnicity: Source of Strength? Source of Conflict?,* New Delhi: Rawat Publication.

Unit IV: Analysis of Society and Culture in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan   10 hrs

a. Nepal: Ecology, Economy, Society, Culture and Religion of Himalayan Region, Hilly Region and Terai Region.
b. Sri Lanka: Ecology, Economy, Society, Culture and Religion.
c. Pakistan: Ecology, Economy, Society, Culture and Religion.

Suggested Readings
Deepak, C. (2011). Terai/ Madhes of Nepal: An Anthropological Study, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.

Ives, J. D. (2006). Himalayan Perceptions: Environmental Change and the Well-being of the Mountain People, Lalitpur: Himalayan Association for the Advancement of Science (HimAAs).

Kunwar, R. R. (1999a). Fire of Himal: An Anthropological Study of the Sherpas of Nepal Himalayan Region, Jaipur: Nirala Publications.

Kunwar, R. R. (1999b). Himalayan Heritage: Study of Society, Culture and Religion, Kathmandu: Laxhmi Kunwar.

Poffenberger, M. (1980). Patterns of Change in Himalayan Region, Delhi: The Macmillan Co.

Vidhyarthi, L. P. (1976). South-Asian Culture: An Anthropological Perspective, Delhi: Oriental Publisher and Distributers.

Unit V: Review of the Ethnographic Text   16 hrs

This unit will be country-specific. Here the students will be assigned to read, write and present on the specified text listed country-wise. In the case of Nepal, following texts are referred.

a. Land and the Social Change in Eastern Nepal by Lionel Caplan
b. Priest and Cobblers by Patricia Caplan
c. Trans-Himalayan Traders by James F Fisher
d. Many Tongues, One People: The Making of Tharu Identity in Nepal by Arjun Guneratne
e. Fluid Boundaries by William Fisher
f. Regionalism and National Unity by F. G. Gaige
g. Process of Nepalization by Dor Bahadur Bista
h. Patterns of Cultural Change in Nepal by Mark Poffenberger

Suggested Readings
Bista, D.B. (1982). Process of Nepalization. In Bista, D.B. et al. (eds.) *Anthropological And Linguistic Studies of the Gandaki Area of Nepal* (pp. 1-20), Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa.

Caplan, A. P. (1972). *Priest and Cobblers,* London: Intertext Books.

Caplan, L. (1970). *Land and Social Change in East Nepal: A Study of Hindu-Tribal Relations*. London: Routledge and Kegal Paul.

Fisher, J. (1986). *Trans-Himalayan Traders: Economy, Society and Culture in Northwest Nepal*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Fisher, W. F. (2001). *Fluid Boundaries Farming Forming and Transforming Identity in Nepal*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Gaige, F. G. (1975). *Regionalism and National Unity of Nepal,* New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House.

Guneratne, A. (2002). *Many Tongues, One People: The Making of Tharu Identity in Nepal*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Gender, Conflict and Development

CPDS 563   **Credit Hours: 3**
                                                                 Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives

The course is intended to familiarize students with basic conceptual, theoretical and methodological aspects and contemporary issues of gender studies. The course will also equip students with knowledge of gender dimension of conflict, peace and development.

Unit I: Conceptual Underpinnings   **10 hrs**
a. Social construction of gender
    i.   Concept of Sex, Gender and Gender Relations
    ii.   WID, WAD and GAD Approaches
b. Theoretical Perspectives on the Formation of Gender
    i.   Socialization and the formation of Gender Identity: Socialization across the life course
    ii   Gender in Cross-cultural Perspective
    iii. Gender Analysis
c. Feminist Theories
    i.   Feminist Theories: Liberal feminism, Marxian feminism, Radical feminism, Socialist feminism
    iii. Issues of Feminist Epistemology

Suggested Readings

Brettelle, C. & Sargent, F. S. (Eds.). (1997). *Gender in Cross-Cultural Perspective* (pp. 255-265, 266-270). Texas: Prentice Hall.

Cook, J. A., & Fonow, M. M. (1986). Knowledge and Women's Interests: Issues of Epistemology and Methodology in Feminist Sociological Research. *Sociological Inquiry, 56*(1), 2-29.

Harding, S. (1987). Epistemological Questions. In Harding S. (Ed), *Feminism and Methodology* (pp. 181-190. Indiana University Press.

Kondos, V. (2004). *On the Ethos of Hindu Women: Issues, Taboos and Forms of Expression*. Kathmandu, Mandala Publications.

March, C., Smyth, I. & Mukhopadhyay, M. (1999). *A Guide to Gender Analysis Frameworks*. Oxfam GB.

Mittra, S., & Kumar, B. (Eds.). 2004. *Encyclopaedia of Women in South Asia*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Nelson, B. J. & Choowdhury, N. (Eds.). (1994). Political Participation of Women in Nepal. In *Women and Politics world Wide*. New Heaven USA: Yale University Press.

Richter, L. K. (1990). Exploring Theories of Female Leadership in South and Southeast Asia. *Pacific Affairs, 63*(4), 524-540.

Ritzer, G. (1996). *Modern Sociological Theory* (pp. 447-496). New Delhi: McGraw Hill Company.

Sen, A. (2001). The Many Faces of Gender Inequality. *The New Republic*. *225*(12), 35-41.

Unequal Citizens: Gender, Caste and Ethnic Exclusion in Nepal. (2006). The World Bank, Nepal. DFID Nepal, pp. 39-44.

Yuval-Davis, N. (1996). Women and the biological reproduction of "the nation". *Women's Studies International Forum, 19* (1-2, January-April), 17-24.

Unit II: Gender and Development Approaches   **6 hrs**
a. Policy Approaches to Gender and Development in South Asia (Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka) – sharing good practices

Suggested Readings

Bhadra, C. (2001). Gender and Development: Global Debate on Nepal's Development Agenda. *Contribution to Nepalese Studies, 28,* (1), 95-107. CNAS/TU.

Pannilage, U. (2013). *Role of Women in Rural Development*. Colombo: Gamana (Guarantee) Ltd.

Sen, G., & Grown, C. (1987). *Development Crisis and Alternative Visions:* Third World Women's Perspective. New York: Monthly Press.

Smyth, I. (2007). Talking of Gender: Words and Meanings in Development. In *Development in Practice, 17* (4–5). Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group.

Unit III: Gender and Armed Conflict   8 hrs
a. Gender dimensions, relations and armed conflict
b. Gender based violence
c. Gendered Impact of Armed Conflict: Case Studies of South Asia (Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka

Suggested Readings

Cockburn, C. (2001). *The Gendered Dynamics of Armed Conflict and Political Violence*. In Moser, O. N & Clark F. C., *Victims, Perpetrators or Actors? Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence* (pp. 13-29). New York: Zed books

Dutta, A, & Goswami Vernal, T. (2009). *Women Rebels: Stories from Nepal and Nagaland*. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.

El-Bushra, J. (2001). Fused *in Combat: Gender Relations and Armed Conflict. In Afshar, H, & Eade, DF. (Eds.), Development, women and war: feminist perspectives,* 151-171. Oxfam, Oxford.

McKay, S. (1998). The Effects of Armed Conflict on Girls and Women. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*, *4*(4), 381-392.

West, H. G. (2000). Girls with Guns: Narrating the Experience of War of Frelimo's Female Detachment. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 180-194.

Yami, H. (2007). *People's War & Women's Liberation in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Janadhwani Publication.

Unit IV: Gender, Peace and International Conventions   8 hrs
a. Culture of Peace
b. Women's Role in Peace Process
c. CEDAW
d. UNSCR 1325 and 1820
e. Beijing Platform 1995

Suggested Readings

Anderlini, S.N. (2008). *Women Building Peace: What They Do, Why It Matters*. New Delhi: Viva Books.

Benerjee, P. (Ed.). (2008). *Women in Peace Politics*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

*CEDAW Report C*ommittee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women presented on 12-30 January.2004 in NY.

Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm, last accessed on 31st August 2009

Skjelsbæk, I, & Smith, D. (Eds.). (2001). *Gender, Peace & Conflict*. London: Sage Publications.

The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 (2007), As Amended by the First to Sixth Amendment, Fundamental Rights.

UN Secretary General's Report on Women, Peace and Security.

http://www.usip.org/gender_peacebuilding/about_UNSCR_1325

https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Presentation_Madhu_Regmi.pdf

http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/irrc-877-barrow.pdf

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/mdtmanila/training/unit1/harvrdfw.htm

Unit V: Gender and Economy   8 hrs
a. Changing Livelihood Strategies – Changing Labour Market Prospects
b. Women Participation in Labour Market
c. Gender Division of Labor and New Skills in South Asia

Suggested Readings

Behera, N.V. (Ed.). (2006). *Gender, Conflict and Migration*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Benería, L. (1981, April). Conceptualizing the Labor Force: The Underestimation of Women's Economic Activities. *Journal of Development Studies*, *17(3)*, 10. Retrieved September 4, 2009, from Business Source Premier Database.

Kabeer, N. (2005). Micro-Finance, the MDG and Beyond. What Difference can Financial Services to low income women make? Report of Regional Conference. Lessons from SA. May 2005, New Delhi, India.

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/mdtmanila/training/unit1/harvrdfw.htm

Unit VI: Gender and Law: in South Asia   **8 hrs**
a.   Gendered Analysis of Law in South Asia (Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Afghanistan)
b.   Property Law and Women in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Afghanistan
c.   Reproductive Rights
d.   Case study of South Asian countries - term papers

Suggested Readings

Agarwal, B., (1998). Land rights for women: making the case. *A field of one's own: gender and land rights in South Asia* (pp. 27-45). Cambridge University Press.

Chitrakar, J. (2009, Women's Land Rights, A Significant Step towards Ending Violence Against Women. *Land First, Occasional Land Rights Journal, 2009*, 34-38.

Malla, S. P, (2001), Property Right of Nepalese Women, Gender and Democracy in Nepal. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. http://www.nepaldemocracy.org/gender/property_rights.htm

Women of the World: Laws and Policies Affecting Their Reproductive Rights, South Asia (2004). Center for Reproductive Rights, pp. 10-25, 115-124 (Nepal), 202-234 (Sri Lanka).

Studies in International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

CPDS 564
Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
This course is intended to provide a theoretical, historical and empirical understanding of International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law. The course will also trace out the evolution of human rights, human rights protection mechanisms at different level, international humanitarian laws and their implementation.

Human Rights

Unit I: Concept of Human Rights   10 hrs
a.   Concept and definition of Human Rights
b.   Notion of Human Rights
   - Eastern Notion of Human Rights
   - Western Notion of Human Rights
   - Universalism vs Relativism in Human Rights
c.   Evolution of Human Rights
d.   Generational development of Human Rights
   - First Generation of Human Rights
   - Second Generation of Human Rights
   - Third Generation of Human Rights
e.   Interdependence and Indivisibility of Human Rights

Suggested Readings:
A Timeline of Human Rights-CISV International, Compiled by Diana Camacho available at: http://www.cisv.org/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=98702
Diwan, P. (1996). Human Rights and the Law: Universal and Indian. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
Donnely, J. (2013) (3rd edition), *Universal Human Rights: In Theory and Practice,* (PP. 7-37, 72-88,) New York: Cornell University Press.
Eide, A. (1995). Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as Human Rights. In Eide, A., Krause, C. & Rosas, A. (Eds.), *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: A Textbook* (pp. 21-40). Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
Freeman M., *Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, Chapter 4 & 6.
Ghai, Y. (2000). Human Rights and Governance: The Asia Debate. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Human Rights and the Law*, 9-52.
Mendus S. (1995). *Human Rights in Political Theory. Political Studies, XLIII,* 10-24.
Micheline R. I. (2004). What are human rights: Six historical controversies. *Journal of Human Rights, 3*(3), 359-371.
Mullerson, R. (1999). Reflections on the Future of Civil and Political Rights. In Weston, B.H. & Marks, S. P. (Eds.) *The Future of International Human Rights* (pp. 225-244). New York: Transnational Publishers.
Piovesan, F. (2004). Social, Economic and Cultural Rights and Civil and Political Rights, *SUR-International Journal of Human Rights, 1(1),* 21.
Relevant Human Rights Conventions
Sen, A. (2004). Elements of a Theory of Human Rights. *Philosophy & Public Affairs*, *32*(4), 315-356.
Smith, R. K. M. (2005). *Textbook on International Human Rights* (PP. 5-26) Oxford, sixth Edition.
Steiner, H. J. (1998). Social Rights and Economic Development: Converging Discourses? *Buffalo Human Rights Law Review, 4*, 25.
Yubaraj Sangroula, Concepts and evolution of human rights: Nepalese perspective (2005)

Unit II: Protection and Implementation of Human Rights   14 hrs
a.   Introduction to the Core International Human Rights Instruments
   - Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948
   - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966
- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women 1979
- Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984
- Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990
- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance 2006
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006

b. International Mechanisms and Instruments
- Charter based Mechanism
- Treaty based Mechanism

c. Regional Mechanisms
- European System
- Inter-American System
- African System
- Arab League
- Asia and SAARC

d. National Mechanisms
- Domestication of International Human Rights Instruments
- Legislative, Executive and Judicial Measures for Implementation of Human Rights

e. Role of Media, I/NGOs and Civil Society in promotion and protection of Human Rights

Suggested Readings:

Heyns, C., Padilla, D. & Zwaak, L. (2006). A Schematic Comparison of Regional Human Rights Systems: An Update'*, SUR-International Journal of Human Rights*, 3 *(4)*, 163-171.

Muntarbhorn, V. (1998). Asia, Human Rights and the New Millennium: Time for a Regional Human Rights Charter? *Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems*, 8(2), 407.

Naim, A. A. A. (2001). Human Rights in the Arab World: A Regional Perspective. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 23 *(3)*, 701-732.

Nepal Treaty Act 2047 (1990), www.lawcommission.gov.np/site/sites/default/files/.../nepal-treaty-act.pdf

Okere, B. O. (1984) 'The Protection of Human Rights in Africa and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights: A Comparative Analysis with European and American Systems', *Human Rights Quarterly*, 6, 160.

Robertson, A. H., Merrills, J. G. (2005). *Human Rights in the World*: *An introduction to the Study of the International Protection of Human Rights*. First Indian Reprint 2005. Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co.

Shelton, D. (1999). The Promise of Regional Human Rights Systems. In Weston, B. H. & Marks, Stephen, P. (Eds.), *The Future of International Human Rights* (p. 351). Transnational Publishers, New York.

Smith, R. K. M. (2005). *Textbook on International Human Rights* (pp. 26-137 (selected portions)). Oxford, Second Edition.

The Core International Human Rights Treaties, United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/Publications.aspx.

UN Charter, http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/

International Humanitarian Law

Unit III: Concept of IHL   **6 hrs**
a. Meaning and Nature
b. Origin of IHL in Eastern and Western Philosophies
c. Historical Development of IHL
d. Fundamental Principles of IHL
e. Relation between IHRL and IHL

Suggested Readings:

Balchandran, M. K. & Vergese, R. (1997). *An Introduction to Humanitarian Law*. Indian Centre for Humanitarian Law and Research, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Henckaerts, J., & Doswald-Beck, L. (2009). *Customary International Humanitarian Law*. ICRC.

Hingorani, R. C. (Ed.). (1987). *Humanitarian Law*. New Delhi: Oxford IBH.

Humanitarian Law, Reader for South Asia, ICRC, Delhi.

Sassòli, M., Bouvier, A. A., & Qunitin, A. *How does law protect in war? Cases, documents, and teaching materials on contemporary practice in international humanitarian law, Volume I & Volume II*. ICRC.

Unit IV: Basic Provisions of IHL   8 hrs

a.   Protection of Wounded and Sick in the Armed Forces in the Field
b.   Protection of the Members of the Armed Forces at the Sea
c.   Protection of Civilians
d.   Protection of Prisoners of War
e.   Protection of the Cultural Properties

Suggested Readings

Sassòli, M., Bouvier, A. A., & Qunitin, A. (n.d.). *How does law protect in war? Cases, documents, and teaching materials on contemporary practice in international humanitarian law, Volume I & Volume II*. ICRC.

Jean-Marie, H., & Doswald-Beck, L. (2009). *Customary International Humanitarian Law*. ICRC.

Balchandran, M. K. & Vergese, R. (1997). *An Introduction to Humanitarian Law*. Indian Centre for Humanitarian Law and Research, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Properties during Armed Conflict, 1954.

Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in the Armed Forces in the Field, August 12, 1949.

Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces in Sea of August 12, 1949.

Geneva Convention Relative to Treatment to Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.

Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Person in Time of War of August 12, 1949.

Unit V: Implementation of International Humanitarian Law   10 hrs

a.   Implementation at International Level
   - War Crime Tribunals
   - Tokyo
   - Nuremberg
   - ICTY, Rwanda and Sierra Leone
   - Rome Statute of International Criminal Court
b.   Implementation at National Level
   - Implementation of IHL during Civil War
   - National Legislative, Executive and Judicial Framework
c.   Role of Various Organizations
   - ICRC
   - UN
   - Amnesty International
   - Other INGOs and NGOs

Suggested Readings

Antonio Cassese and Paola Gaeta**,** *Cassese's International Criminal Law* (2013), Third Edition.

Charter of Various War Crime Tribunals

Constitution and Relevant Laws

Rome Statute of International Criminal Court

UN Charter

Research Practicum, Field-Work and Report Writing

CPDS 565

Credit Hours: 4
Teaching Hours: 64

Objectives

This course is designed to provide practical skills and experience to the students with regard to carrying out research on topics and issues relevant to Conflict Peace and Development Studies. More specifically, it will be devoted to impart hands-on skills on HOW to undertake a field research and produce a paper on the basis of empirical data/information.

This course will consist of two parts. Part I is primarily a practicum, devoted to interactive sessions held in the classroom with a view to enable the students to prepare a mini research project, design the study, tools and techniques for data collection, etc. Part II will involve a field-work (10-12 days) wherein the students will collect data/information on the basis of the tools and instruments prepared during Part I of the course-work. After returning from the field, the students will write short research papers and make a presentation in the class. The report writing should be accomplished within one week after returning from the field.

Part I: Research Practicum   26 hrs

1. **Conceptualizing Research**: Discussion on how to come up with a feasible research idea, how to turn such idea into a 'research problem'; come up with appropriate research questions and objectives; and determine the methods (tools and techniques of data collection) suited to the questions and objectives. (Lectures: 3 Hrs).

2. **Writing a Research Proposal**: Students decide to work on a topic on their own and write a short proposal stating the research problem, objectives and research questions while also detailing the methods of data collection. Students will be given feed-back on their proposal by the course teacher. Besides, the students will also provide comments on the proposals of their peers. This way, they will be learning from each other as well. (Students write proposals during their study time. Teacher will spend 10 lecture hours to provide comments/inputs in the class).

3. **Preparing Data Collection Tools**: Teacher will give lectures on how to develop questionnaire, check-list, interview guide, etc. Examples should be provided from completed research projects. Each student will prepare the necessary data/information collection tools (to be tailored to their specific research projects). These will be improved with inputs from the course teacher as well as other class-mates. (Lectures: 2 hrs and 5 lecture hours to provide inputs/comments in the class)

Outputs for Evaluation: There will be two outputs for this Part of the course, viz., 1) A research proposal; and 2) Research tool. Both of these can be evaluated for grades by the course teacher.

Part II: Field-Work and Report Writing   38 hrs

1. **Field-Work**: Students go to the field for 10-12 days as arranged by the Department and the course teacher. They will collect information/data deemed necessary to complete their individual research projects (as per their Proposals). Teachers accompanying the students to the field will provide necessary guidance during the entire field-work period. A discussion session (about 2 hours in the evening) at the end of each day—to share the day's major lessons by each of the students can be useful during the field-work period. Students should be encouraged to write detailed notes every day based on their field observation, interviews, informal discussions with the locals, etc.

2. **Report Writing and Presentation of the Findings**: After returning from the field-work students process the data/information, analyze the data and write research reports/papers. Each student will also make a short presentation of the finding in the class.

Outputs for Evaluation: 1) Field notes (for the quality of the information and neatness); and 2) The research report. Both of these and the class-presentation can be the basis for evaluation.

NOTE: *Each student will pay the actual cost of field-cost unless a cost-sharing becomes possible because of financial supports of grants being made available to the CPDS for this purpose.*

CPDS 571

Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

Course Description and Objectives
This course will examine the relationships between conflict and development and consider strategies that can address their interplay in a variety of settings, both before violence breaks out across social fault lines, and after. It will look at the ways in which social and economic development can contribute to, or undermine, peace; the ways in which conflict complicates development; and the various ways in which peacebuilding strategies can impact development.

Course Requirements
- Students are expected to participate actively in class discussions. Good participation means attending class and contributing in a way that is informed by assigned readings.
- Students are expected to complete all assigned readings before the class session for which readings are assigned.

Course Methodology
This course utilizes several different teaching techniques to explain the substantive material:
Lecture Session – The instructor shares her/his knowledge, thoughts, and ideas with you on the various topics, books, and articles. S/he welcomes your input on this material.
Discussion Session – This portion of the course provides students a chance to voice their opinion about international relations in a free and open manner.
Audio-Visual Aids – The instructor utilizes items such as the overhead projector, maps, films, videotapes, computers, musical recordings and other items where appropriate.

Unit I: Introduction of Development 10 hrs
a. Meaning of Development and Underdevelopment: Definitions, Concepts and Various Perspectives.
b. History of Development:
     - Ancient Civilization, Mesopotamian, Roman, Inventions
     - Pre and Post WWII Development and Territory Expansion
     - Colonialism, Imperialism
     - Development in New Millennium
     - Post Rio and Agenda 21 Development Concept and Ideas
     - Sustainable Development
     - Millennium Development Goals [Review and Appraisal]
     - Post Millennium Development Goals (Sustainable Development Goals), Its Targets and Indicators
c. Social Development: Social Indicators and Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI), GDP, DNP, GNI, PCI, Happiness Index
d. Millennium Development Goals: 8 Goals, 18 Targets and 48 Indicators
     MDGs and Post MDGs Issues, Experience and Lesson Learnt from South Asia

Suggested Readings
Bongartz, H., & Dahal, D. R. (2008). *Dahal, Development Studies* (reprint). Kathmandu: NEFAS.
Human Development Report latest edition, UNDP.
Thirlwall, A. P. (2006). *Growth and Development*. Palgrave Macmillan.
UNDP and various Publications about MDGs.
World Development Report, WB, Latest Edition.

Unit II: Theories on Development and Underdevelopment 10 hrs
a. Conventional Theories on Development
     i. From Keynesian Economics to Neo-liberalism
         - Keynesian
         - Harrod-Domar Growth Model of Savings and Investment
         - Theory of Big Push
         - Comparative Advantage Theory
         - Solow and Economic Dualism

- W Rostow's Five Stages of Economic Development
    ii. Classical and Neo-classical Theory
        - Theory of Linear Growth
        - Structural Change
        - International Dependence Revolution
        - Free Market and Neo-liberalism
    iii. Development as Modernization
b. Non-Conventional and Critical Theories of Development
    i. Marxism, Socialism and Development
    ii. Post-structuralism, Post-colonialism and Post-developmentalism
    iii. Feminist Theories on Development

Suggested Readings
Bongartz, H., & Dahal, D. R. (2008). *Dahal, Development Studies* (reprint). Kathmandu: NEFAS.
Peet, R., & Hartwick E. (2009). *Theories of Development: Contentions, Arguments, Alternatives*. New York: The Guilford Press.
Singh, K. (2009). *Rural Development: Principle, Policies and Management*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
Thirlwall, A. P. (2006). *Growth and Development*. Palgrave Macmillan.
Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2015). *Development Economics*. Prentice Hall.

Unit III: Critical Modernism and Democratic Development   4 hrs
a. Alternatives to Development
b. Critical Modernism
c. Democratic Development
d. Radical Development
e. Social Movements

Suggested Reading
Peet, R., & Hartwick E. (2009). *Theories of Development: Contentions, Arguments, Alternatives*. New York: The Guilford Press.

Unit IV: Poverty, Vulnerability and Sustainable Livelihood   8 hrs
a. Poverty and Types of Poverty
b. Various Dimensions of Poverty
c. Poverty and Inequality/ Inequity
d. Theory of Five Freedom for Development (By Amartya Sen)
e. Introduction to DFID's Model of Sustainable Livelihood: Livelihood assets, Vulnerability, Roles of Policy, Institutions and Process

Suggested Readings
Hulme, D., Karen, M. & Andrew, S. (2001). Chronic poverty: Meanings and analytical frameworks. CPRC Working Paper 2, IDPM, University of Manchester.
Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.

UNIT V: Development Practices and Applications   8 hrs
a. Planned Development (Five Year Planning, Interim Planning, History and Today)
b. Types of Development Approaches; Top-Down, Down-Top, People Centred
c. Community Development, Rural and Participatory Community Development
d. Rothman and Tropman Model of Community Development (Locality Development, Social Advocacy, Social Planning and Organized Mass Action)
e. Some Historical Approaches in Community Development (Pre-unification, Shah Regime, Rana Regime, Pre and Post 1991, Pre and Post 2006)
f. Some Indigenous Based Community Development Organizations in Nepal. (Guthi, Dhikur, Parma, Bheja, Rodhin, etc.)

Suggested Readings

Gilchrist, A., & Taylor, M. (2011). *A Short Guide to Community Development*. Policy Press at the University of Bristol.

Mishra, C. (1997). Developmental Practices in Nepal: An Overview. In Bhattachan, K. B., & Mishra, C. (Eds.). *Developmental Practices in Nepal* (pp. 1-15). Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tribhuvan University.

Singh Katar, Rural Development

Unit VI: Development Aid and Conflict   **8 Hours**

a. Conflict-sensitive Approaches to Development
b. Do No Harm: The Framework for Analyzing the Impact of Assistance on Conflict
c. Reflecting on Peace Practices (RPP): Understanding the Effectiveness of Peacebuilding and Development Practice
d. Development Induced Conflict

Suggested Readings

Anderson, M. B. (1999). *Do No Harm: How Aid can Support Peace or War.* Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner.

Boutros-Ghali, B. (1992). *An Agenda for Peace.* New York: The United Nations.

Chew, S. C. & Denemark, R. A. (Eds.). (1996). *The Development of Underdevelopment: Essays in Honor of Andre Gunder Frank*. London: Sage Publication.

Clarke, M. (Ed.). (2006). *Aid in Conflict.* New York: Nova Science Publishers.

Collier, P. (2004). *Development and Conflict.* Oxford: Oxford University.

Collier, P., Elliott, L., Hegre, H., Hoeffler, A., Reynal-Querol, M. & Sambanis, N. (2003). *Breaking the Conflict Trap: Civil War and Development Policy.* Washington DC: The World Bank.

Pandey, D. R. (2011). *Looking at Development and Donors: Essays from Nepal.* Nepal: Martin Chautari.

Paris, R. (2004). *At War's End: Building Peace after Civil Conflict.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Seligson, M. A. (2008). *Development and Underdevelopment: The Political Economy of Global Inequality.* Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner.

Stiglitz, J. E. (2010). *Freefall: America, Free Markets, and the Sinking of the World Economy.* London: Penguin Books.

Natural Resource Conflict

Objectives

This course aims to impart knowledge to the students on the challenges of peace and security in contemporary societies in relation to access, use and control of natural resources. It focuses on analyzing linkages of various aspects of natural resource with conflict. The specific objectives of the course are to:

- Familiarize the students with various conceptual and theoretical perspectives to interpret conflict over/due to natural resources;
- Enable students to identify how conflicts arise in relation to various types of natural resources (e.g. in land, forest, water, minerals, etc.); and
- Enable the students to understand international dimensions of resource conflict (such as in trans-boundary water resource, climate change, etc.).

Unit I: Introduction and Concepts of Natural Resource Conflict   8 hrs

a. Defining Natural resource, its types, trends and issues
   - Understanding Natural Resources
   - Types, Trends and Issues in Natural Resources
   - Ecology and Environment
b. Defining natural resource conflict
   - Various Perspectives on the Relationship between Natural Resources and Conflict (Resource Scarcity Hypothesis; Resource Abundance and Resource curse Hypothesis; and Resource Distribution Hypothesis)
c. Concept on Political Ecology and Economy
   - Debate on "Population - Environment - Poverty Linkage"

Required Readings

ADB/ICIMOD. (2006). *Environment Assessment of Nepal: Emerging Issues and Challenges* (Chapters 3, 4. 5, 6, pp. 33-80). Kathmandu: Asian Development Bank and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.

Bohle, H., & Funfgeld, H. (2007). The Political Ecology of Violence in Eastern Sri Lanka. *Development and Change, 38*(4), 665–687.

Bryant, R. L., Bailey, S. (1997). *Third World Political Ecology* (Chapter 2-3, pp. 26-71; Chapter 6-7, pp. 192-188). London: Routledge.

Buckles, D., & Rusnak, G. (1999). Introduction. Conflict and collaboration in natural resource management. In Buckles, D. (Ed.), *Cultivating Peace: Conflict and Collaboration in Natural Resource Management*, (pp. 1-10). Ottawa: International Development and Research Center (IDRC). Available online: http://www.idrc.ca/openebooks/899-6/

Chhetri, R. B. (2004). Conservation of Forests in Nepal: Examining its linkage with Population Growth and Poverty. *Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural Studies, 1*(2), 66-81.

Dove, M. R. (2006). Indigenous People and Environmental Politics, *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 35, 191-208.

Guthman, J. (1997). Representing the Crisis: The Theory of Himalayan Environmental Degradation and the Project of Development in Post-Rana Nepal. *Development and Change*, 28, 45-69.

Hardin, G. (1968). The Tragedy of the Commons. *Science*, 162, 1243-1248.

Homer-Dixon, T. F. (1999). Two Centuries of Debate. In *Environment, Scarcity, and Violence* (Chapter 3, pp. 28-48). Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

_____. (1999). *Environment, Scarcity, and Violence* (Chapter 4-5, pp. 47-106; Chapter 7, 133-176). Princeton University Press.

Ives, J., & Messerli, B. (1989). The Theory of Himalayan Environmental Degradation: What is the Nature of the Perceived Crisis? In *Himalayan Dilemma: Reconciling development and conservation* (Chapter 1, pp. 1-15). London, New York: Routledge.

Kahl, C. H. (2008). *State, Scarcity and Civil Strife in the Developing Countries* (Chapters 1-2, pp. 1-28). Princeton University Press.

Khagram, S., & Ali, S. (2006). Environment and Security. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 31, 395-411.

Matthew, R., & Upreti, B. R. (2005). Environmental Stress and Demographic Change in Nepal: Underlying Conditions Contributing to a Decade of Insurgency. *Environmental Change and Security Project Report.* 11, 29-39.
Online available: http://www.unu.edu/unupress/unupbooks/80a02e/80A02E00.htm#Contents

Peluso, N. L., & Watts, M. (Eds.). (2001). *Violent Environment* (Chapter 1, pp. 3-38). Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Sherbinin, A., Carr, D., Cassels, S., & Jiang, L. (2007). Population and Environment. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources,* 32, 345-73

Thompson, M. (1998). The New World Disorder: Is Environmental Security the Cure? *Mountain Research and Development*, *18*(2), 117-122.

UNEP. 2009. *From Conflict to Peace-building: Role of Natural Resources*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Program.

Vandana, S. (1992). Resources. In Sachs, W. (Ed.). *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power* (pp. 206-218). London: Zed Books.

Webster, S., & Gurung, O. (2005). *ILO Convention 169 and Peace Building in Nepal*. Kathmandu: NEFIN and ILO Nepal.

Recommended Readings

<http://www.uvm.edu/~shali/Maoist.pdf >

Ali, S. H. (2007). *Peace Parks: Conservation and Conflict Resolution* (Introduction Chapter, pp. 1-22). The MIT Press.

Ali, S. H., & Bhurtel, J. (2006). The Green Roots of Red Rebellion: Environmental Degradation and the Rise of the Maoist Movement in Nepal.

Arturo, E. (1996). Constructing Nature: Elements for a Poststructural Political Ecology. In Peet, R., & Watt, M. (Eds.), *Liberation Ecology: Environment, Development and Social Movement* (pp. 46-68). London: Rouledge.

Baechler, G. (1999). Environmental degradation and violent conflict: Hypotheses, research agendas and theory building. In Suliman, M. (Ed.), *Ecology, Politics and Violent Conflict* (pp. 76-112). London, New York: Zed Books.

Billon, P. L. (2001). The political ecology of war: natural resources and armed conflicts. *Political Geography*, 20, 561-584.

Boserup, E. (1973). *The Conditions of Agricultural Growth: The Economics of Agrarian Change under Population Pressure*. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co.

Brown, K., & Rosendo, S. (2000). Environmentalists, Rubber Tappers and Environment: Politics and Economics of Extractive Reserves. *Development and Change*, 31, 201-227.

Bryant, R. L. (1998). Power, knowledge and political ecology in the third world: A review. *Progress in Physical Geography, 22*(1), 79-94.

Castro, A. P., & Nielsen, E. (2001). Indigenous People and Co-management: Implications for Conflict Management. *Environmental Science and Policy, 4*(4-5), 229-239.

Collier, P., & Hoeffler, A. (2005). Resource Rents, Governance, and Conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution, 49*(4), 625–633.

Dahal, D. R. (1985). Population growth, land pressure and development of cash crops in a Nepali village. *Contribution to Nepalese Studies, 13*(1), 1-10.

Ehlrich, P. R., & Ehlrich, A. H. (1991). *The Population Explosion.* Touchstone Books.

Goodman, M. K., Boykoff, M. T., & Evered, K. T. (2008). Contentious Geographies: Environmental Knowledge, Meaning, Scale. In Goodman, M. K., Boykoff, M. T., & Evered, K. T. (Eds.), *Contentious Geographies Environmental Knowledge, Meaning, Scale* (pp. 1-23). England, USA: Ashgate.

Humphreys, M. (2005). Natural Resources, Conflict, and Conflict Resolution: Uncovering the Mechanisms. *Journal of Conflict Resolution, 49* (4): 508-37.

Ives, J. D. (2005). Himalayan misconceptions and distortions: What are the facts? *Himalayan Journal of Sciences, 3*(5), 15-24.

Ken, C., & Dabelko, G. D. (Eds.). (2002). *Environmental Peacemaking*. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press and Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press.

Ken, C., Carius, A., & Dabelko, G. D. (2005). Building Peace through Environmental Cooperation. In *State of the World* (pp. 144-157). The World Watch Institute.

Malla Y. B. (2001). Changing Policies and the Persistence of Patron-Client Relations in Nepal Stakeholders' Responses to Changes in Forest Policies. *Environmental History*.

Manandhar, S. (2007). *Beyond the Myth of Eco-crisis: Local Responses to Pressure on Land in Nepal - A Study of Kakani in the Middle Hills*. Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point.

Marcoux, A. (1999). Population and Environmental Change: From Linkages to Policy Issues. *SD Dimensions*. Sustainable Development Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO),

Meadows, D. H., Randers, J., & Meadows, D. L. (2004). *Limits to Growth: The 30-Year Update*. White River Junction, Vermont: Chelsea Green Publishing Company.

MOPE / ICIMOD/ SACEP/ NORAD/ UNEP 2001. *State of the Environment Nepal*. Bangkok: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Ojha, H. R. (2009). Civic Engagement and Deliberative Governance: The Case of Community Forestry Users' Federation, Nepal. *Studies in Nepali History and Society, 14*(2), 303-334.
Online: http://www.fao.org/sd/WPdirect/WPre0089.htm.

Peet, R., & Watts, M. (1996). Liberation Ecology: Development, Sustainability, and Environment in an Age of Market Triumphalism. In Peet, R., & Watts, M. (Eds.), *Liberation Ecologies: Environment, Development, Social Movement*, (pp. 1-45). London: Routledge.

Pradhan, P. K., & Pradhan, B. (2006). *Environment and Natural Resources: Concepts, Methods, Planning and Management*. Kathmandu: New Hira Book Enterprises.

Ross, M. L. (2004). What Do We Know About Natural Resources and Civil War? *Journal of Peace Research, 41*(3), 337-356.

Sachs, J. D., & Warner, A. M. (2001). The Curse of Natural Resources. *European Economic Review 45*(4-6), 827-838.

Simon, J. L. (1996). *The Ultimate Resource 2*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press

Swain, A. (1996). Displacing the Conflict: Environmental Destruction in Bangladesh and Ethnic Conflict in India. *Journal of Peace Research, 33*(2), 189-204.

Thapa, G. B., & Weber, K. E. (1989). Population and environment in the hills of Nepal". *Asia-Pacific Population Journal, 4*(2), 49-70.

Thompson, M., & Warburton, M. (1985). Uncertainty on a Himalayan scale. *Mountain Research and Development*, *5*(2), 115-135.

Upreti, B. R. (2004). Resource Conflicts and Conflict Resolution in Nepal. *Mountain Research and Development, 24*(1). 60-66.

Watts, M., & Peet, R. (Eds.). (2004) *Liberation Ecologies. (2nd ed.)* (Chapter 1). Routledge.

Unit II: Theoretical and conceptual discourses related to natural resource and conflict   6 hrs
a.   Theories of Resource and Conflict
   - Population - resource - poverty linkage: Debates among Malthusians / neo-Malthusians or pessimists (usually bio-environmentalists), Cornucopians or optimists (economists) and Distributionists (Political ecologists / Marxists or neo-Marxists)
b.   Actors, Agencies and Organizations in Natural Resource based Interactions and Conflicts
   - State ownership and control
   - Engagement of NGOs / INGOs and Civil Societies
   - Local communities, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and their initiatives
   - Indigenous people, their initiatives and sovereignty claims (including issues related to Indigenous knowledge / TEK, IPR, ILO 169)
   - From Conflict to Peace in Natural Resource: Examining how natural resources can enhance collaboration, cooperation and peace-making.

Required Readings
ADB/ICIMOD. (2006). Environment and Conflict: Review of Nepal's Experience. In *Environment Assessment of Nepal: Emerging Issues and Challenges* (Chapter 11, pp. 155-174). Kathmandu: Asian Development Bank and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.

Timsina, N. P. (2010). Natural Resources Governance and Livelihoods in Nepal: Political Economy and Political Ecology Perspectives. In Upreti, B. R., & Muller-Boker, U. (Eds.), *Livelihood Insecurity and Social Conflict in Nepal* (pp. 49-70). Kathmandu: NCCR North-South.

Upreti, B. R. (2004). Resource Conflicts and Conflict Resolution in Nepal. *Mountain Research and Development, 24*(1), 60-66.

_____. (2008). Marginalization in Nepal and Land as Source of Conflict. In Sharma, S. R., & Basnet, J. (Eds.), *Land Politics and Conflict in Nepal: Realities and Potentials for Agrarian Transformation* (Chapter 1, pp. 1-17). CSRC, NCCR North - South and HNRSC / KU.

USAID. (2006). *Conflict over Natural Resources at the Community Level in Nepal Including Its Relationship to the Armed Conflict*. A Publication of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) prepared by ARD, Inc, May 2006.

Recommended Readings

ADB/ICIMOD. (2006). *Environment Assessment of Nepal: Emerging Issues and Challenges*. (Chapters 3-4, pp. 31-54). Kathmandu: Asian Development Bank and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.

Adhikari, J. (2008). *Land Reform in Nepal: Problem and Prospects*. Kathmandu: NIDS and Action Aid. Available on-line: www.boku.ac.at/oega.

Gill, P. (2009). Politics of Land Reform in Nepal. *Studies in Nepali History and Society, 14*(2), 217-259.

Neumann, R. P. (2001). Disciplining Peasants in Tanzania: From State Violence to Self-surveillance in Wildlife Conservation. In Peluso, N. L., & Watts, M. (Eds.), *Violent Environments* (pp. 305-327). Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Peluso, N. L. (1993). Coercing conservation: The politics of state resource control. *Global Environmental Change, 3*(2), 199-216.

Stevens, S. (2009). Seeking respect for a Sherpa community conserved area: Responsibility, recognition and rights in the Mount Everest region of Nepal. In Campese, J., Sunderland, T., Greiber, T., & Oviedo, G. (Eds.), Right-based approaches: Exploring issues and opportunities for conservation. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR and IUCN.

Stræde, S., & Helles, F. (2000). Park-people conflict resolution in Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal: buying time at high cost? *Environmental Conservation, 27*(4), 368-381.

Upreti, B. R., & Adhikari, J. (2006). Reality Revisited: Marginalized Indigenous Communities' Access to Natural Resources in Nepal: National Laws, Policies and Practices. A paper presented in *International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development* (ICCARD), Porto Alegre, Brazil, 7-10 March 2006.

Upreti, B. R., & Muller-Boker, U. (Eds.). (2010). *Livelihood Insecurity and Social Conflict in Nepal*. Kathmandu: NCCR North-South.

Upreti, B. R., Sharma, S. R., & Basnet, J. (Eds.). (2008). Land Politics and Conflict in Nepal. CSRC, NCCR North-South and HNRSC / KU.

Uprety, D. R. (2006). Conflicts in Natural Resource Management – Examples from Community Forestry. *Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Agrarökonomie*, 15, 143-155.

Unit III: Land and Forest Resources and Conflict   8 hrs

a. Land and forest resources and rural livelihoods
b. Issues of resource scarcity and inequality in land and forest resources
c. Natural Resource - Conflict Linkage
   - The Himalayan / Nepali context related to Himalayan environmental crisis (also known as "Theory of Himalayan Environment Degradation)".
   - Natural resource- conflict linkage with reference global to South Asia and Nepal.
d. Policies and practices related to land reform, forest management (e.g. community forestry) and conservation (e.g. protected areas) in Nepal and South Asia – as a part of conflict resolution
   - Community based forest management (e.g. Community Forestry, Leasehold Forestry, Collaborative Forestry)
   - Protected areas system (e.g. National Parks, Wildlife Reserves, Conservation Areas, Buffer Zone, Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas)
   - Rangeland and pastures (e.g. between state-state, communities - communities, CFUGs - pastoralists etc.)
e. Case studies for students to prepare before coming to the class
   - National Park/Protected Areas (Park-people conflict and initiatives of various indigenous and local people) (Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and other South Asian Countries)
   - Forest Products related conflicts (collection and trade) in South Asia (e.g. Yarsha-Gumba, Nepal, Timber, etc.)

Required Readings

Gyawali, D. (1999). Institutional forces behind water conflict in the Ganga plains. *GeoJournal, 47*(3), 443-452.

Lujala, P., Gleditsch, N. P., & Gilmore, E. (2005). A Diamond Curse?: Civil War and a Lootable Resource. *Journal of Conflict Resolution, 49*(4), 538-562.

Ross, M. (2003). Oil, Drugs, and Diamonds: The Varying Roles of Natural Resources in Civil War. In Ballentine, K., & Sherman, J. (Eds.), *The political Economy of Armed Conflict: Beyond Greed and Grievance* (Chapter 3, pp. 47-70). Boulder, Co.: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Upreti, B. R. (2007). Changing Political Context, New Power Relations and Hydro-Conflict in Nepal. In Rotberg. F, & Swain, A. (Eds.), *Natural Resources Security in South Asia: Nepal's Water* (pp. 15-65). Stockholm: Institute for Security and Development Policy.

Watts, M. (2001). Petro-violence: Community, extraction and political ecology of a mythic commodity. In Peluso, N., & Watts, M. (Eds.) *Violent Environment* (pp. 189-212). Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Wolf, A. T. (1998). Conflict and Cooperation along International Waterways. *Water Policy*, 1, 251-265.

Recommended Readings

ADB/ICIMOD. (2006). *Environment Assessment of Nepal: Emerging Issues and Challenges* (Chapter 5, pp. 55-64). Kathmandu: Asian Development Bank and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.

Ali, S. H., & Grewal, A. S. (2006). The Ecology and Economy of Indigenous Resistance: Divergent Perspectives on Mining in New Caledonia. *The Contemporary Pacific, 18*(2), 361-392.

Boge, V. (1999). Mining, Environmental Degradation and War: The Bougainville case. In Suliman, M. (Ed.) *Ecology, Politics and Violent Conflict* (pp. 211-227). London, New York: Zed Books.

Conca, K. (2006). *Governing Water: Contentious transnational politics and global institution building.* Mass.: The MIT Press.

Cosgrove, W. J (compilation) (2003). Water Security and Peace: A synthesis of studies prepared under the PCCP - Water for Peace Process. An UNESCO and Green Cross International Initiative. IHP-VI, Technical Documents in Hydrology, PC-> CP Series, n[0] 29. UNESCO/ IHP / WWAP.

Dhungel, D. N., & Pun, S. B. (2009). *The Nepal-India Water Relationship: Challenges*. Springer.

Gyawali, D. (2001). *Water in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Himal Books.

Ohlsson, L. (1997). Water Scarcity and Conflict. Paper for the "New Faces Conference", dealing with "Security Challenges of the 21st Century", Forschungsinstitut der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik, Bonn, October 5-8, 1997.

Patawardhan, A. (n.d.). *Development flows from the barrel of the gun*. A documentary on various development related conflicts in India including the mining led conflict in Orrisa. www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/publications/Yoffe_Wolf_Giordano.pdf

Yoffe, S., Wolf, A. T., & Giordano, M. (2003). Conflict and Cooperation over International Freshwater Resources: Indicators of Basins at Risk. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association 39*(5), 1109-1125

Unit IV: Water and Universe; Water Resources and Conflict   9 hrs

- Comparative study of water stress countries of the world
- Water disputes/ conflicts at different levels (local, regional or sub-national and inter-national)
- Hydro politics in South Asia
- Conflicts resulting from the construction of infrastructures and dams (Dams and Development)
- Trans-boundary water disputes with special reference to South Asia
- Water: opportunities and constraints

Required Readings

Chaturvedi, A. K. (2013). Water: A Source for Future Conflicts. Delhi: Vij Books India Pvt Ltd.

Dhungel, D. N., & Pun, S. B. (2009). *The Nepal-India Water Relationship: Challenges*. Springer.

Elhance, A. P. (1999). *Hydropolitics in the Third World: Conflict and Cooperation in International River Basins* (pp. 155-190). Washington D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press.

Gyawali, D. (2001). Missing Leg: South Asia's Hobbled Water Technology Choices. *Economic and Political Weekly,* September 29, 2001: 3743-3758.

_____. (2001). *Water in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Himal Books. (Relevant chapters)

Iyer, R. (1999). Conflict-Resolution: Three River Treaties. *Economic and Political Weekly, 34*(24). 1509-1518.

Oulsson, L. (Ed.). (1995). *Hydropolitics: Conflict over Water as Development Constraint*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Pandey, B. (1995). Foreign money, foreign advice and Arun III. *Himal,* July 1995, 29-35.

Subba, B. (2001). *Himalayan Waters: Promise and Potential: Problems and Politics*. Kathmandu: Panas South Asia.

Subba, B. (2002). Water, Nepal and India. In Dixit, K, M., & Ramachandaran, S. (Eds.), *State of Nepal* (pp. 235-252). Kathmandu: Himal Books.

Subedee, H. R. (2005). *Water Disputes in the Sub-Continent: Nepalese Perspective*. Ph.D. Thesis submitted to Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Banaras Hindu University.

_____. Nepal-India Water Issues: A View from Nepal. An article to be published in an edited book entitled *India Nepal Relations*. New Delhi: Manak Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Thapliyal, S. (1996). Water and Conflict: The South Asian Scenario. *Strategic Analysis*, IDSA, *19*(7).

Unit V: Case studies of Water Disputes in South Asia (Intra-state and Inter-state)   9 hrs
a.   Mahakali (between Nepal and India)
b.   Indus treaty (between India and Pakistan)
c.   Ganga issue (between India and Bangladesh)
d.   Mahaweli (Sri Lanka)
e.   Cauvery (India)

Required Readings

A. T., B. M. A. (1982). *The Ganges Water Dispute*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

Begum, K. (1987). *Tension Over the Farakka Barrage: A Techno-Political Tangle in South-Asia* (pp. 1-16, 191-223). Dhaka: The University Press Limited.

Chellaney, B. (2011). *Water: Asia's New Battleground*. Noida: HarperCollins Publishers.

Eaton, D. J. (Ed.). (1992). *The Ganges-Brahmaputra Basin: Water Resource Cooperation between Nepal, India, and Bangladesh*. The University of Texas at Austin.

Garg, S. K. (1999). International and Interstate River Water Disputes in India (pp. 63-71). New Delhi: Laxmi Publications.

Ghosh Roy, M. K. (2015). *Water Resources: Strategic Overview for Global Sustainability*. New Delhi: MedTec.

Gulhati, N, D. (1973). Indus Waters Treaty: An Exercise in International Mediation (pp. 252-309). Allied Publishers.

Gyawali, D. (1993). The Cauvery River Dispute towards Conciliation. *Water Nepal*, *3*(2-3).

Gyawali, D., Dixit, A. (1999). Mahakali Impasses and Indo-Nepal Water Conflict. *Economic and Political Weekly*, *34*(9).

Joy, K. J., Gujja, B., Paranjape, S, Goud, V, & Vispute, S. (Eds.). (2010). *Water Conflicts in India: A Million Revolts in the Making*. New Delhi: Routledge.

Kaushik, P. (1996). Nepal-India Relations: Areas of Cooperation and Conflict. In Baral, L. R. (Ed.), *Looking to the Future: India Nepal Relations Perspective*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Malla, S. K. (1995). Case Study of Kosi and Gandak Projects. In Thapa, B. B., & Pradhan, B. B. (Eds.), *Water Resources Development: Nepalese Perspectives*, New Delhi: Knoark Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Prakash, A., Singh, S., Goodrich, C. G., & Janakarajan, S. (Eds.). (2013). *Water Resources Policies in South Asia*. New Delhi: Routledge.

Shah, R. (1994). Politics of Water Power in Nepal. *Water Nepal*, *4*(1).

Subedee, H. R. (2006). Nepal and India: Unequal Footing in Water Accords. *The Perception, 3*(2), 38-43.

____. (2009). *Management and Bilateral Agreement on Water Resources*. Kathmandu: Bindhaya Subedee.

Unit VI: Mineral Resources and Conflict   4 hrs
Mines and minerals conflict: Resource curse and resource plunder in mines, minerals and oils in various from different parts of the world [Stone quarrying, extraction of gravels and sand in Nepal; Mining conflicts in Asia and Pacific region (gold in the Philippines, forest Indonesia); Conflicts in relation to diamond mining in Africa; Petro-violence (Middle-east and Africa)]

Unit VII: Shaping Water for Peace **4 hrs**
a. Strengthening International Rules (the UN Convention, Helsinki Rules, Berlin Rules, Role of International Court of Justice)
b. Building Bilateral or Basinwide Institutions (No Harm, Doctrine of Prior Appropriation, Broader Parameters to Alleviate Conflict)

Require Readings
Chellaney, B. (2014). *Water, Peace and War: Confronting the Global Water Crisis*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Note: References to only some of the cases mentioned in the course (Unit 4) are provided here. More references, specific to particular cases, will be given in the class. Some cases may not have been published. In such cases, other secondary information, for example media reporting or background information of the cases would be useful. Here the task of students is to build up literatures of various cases of natural resource conflict in Nepal and South Asia.

Psychology and Personal Transformation

CPDS 573
<div align="right">

Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48
</div>

Objectives

This course is intended to provide fundamental concepts, theory and application of psychology in understanding conflict, its source, psychosocial consequences and reduction of it through the introductory and practical insights of the science-based knowledge combined with various wisdom traditions relevant for personal transformation and art of peaceful living. The course will also familiarize the students to apply psychological knowledge in understanding conflict and its resolution from both individual and social level mainly focusing on recent development on psychology and science of well being.

Psychology

Unit I: Understanding Psychology: Individual, Social and Group   6 hrs
a. Introduction of Psychology; Individual vs. Group Psychology
b. Basic theories and approaches of Psychology and its relation to peace and conflict
c. Various branches of Psychology with focus on Social Psychology and Peace and conflict

Suggested Readings

Christie, D. J., Wagner, R. V., & Winter, D. A. (Eds.). (2001). *Peace, Conflict and Violence: Peace Psychology for the 21st Century*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Coon, D. (2004). *Introduction to psychology*. Thomson Learning.

Deutsch, M., Coleman, P. T., & Marcus, E. C. (Eds.). (2011). *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*. John Wiley & Sons.

Feldman, R. S. (2001). *Social Psychology (Third Edition)*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Fisher, R. (2012). *The Social Psychology of Intergroup and International Conflict Resolution*. Springer Science & Business Media.

Galtung, J. (1996). *Peace by peaceful means: Peace and conflict, development and civilization*. Vol. 14. Sage.

Kalat, J. W. (2013). *Introduction to psychology*. Cengage Learning.

Myers, D. G. (2002). *Social Psychology (Seventh Edition)*. Boston, USA: McGraw-Hill Company.

Segall, M. H., Dasen, P. R., Berry, J. W., & Poortinga, Y. P. (1990). *Human behavior in global perspective: An introduction to cross-cultural psychology*. Pergamon Press, 1990.

Seligman, M. E. P., & Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2000). *Positive psychology: An Introduction*. American Psychologist. *55*(1).

Tajfel, H. (1982). Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations. *Annual Review of Psychology 33*, 1-39.

Unit II: Group Relations: Conflict and Consequences   8 hrs
a. Motivation, Frustration, Aggression and Conflict
b. Conformity: The Experimental Creation of Norms and Group Pressure towards Conformity
c. Prejudice, Stereotype, and Discrimination, Consequences of Prejudice and Discrimination
d. SIT and SCT Process and Consequences
e. Realistic Group Conflict Theory

Suggested Readings

Abrams, D., Wetherell, M., Cochrane, S., Hogg, M. A., & Turner, J. C. (1990). Knowing what to think by knowing who you are: Self-categorization and the nature of norm formation, conformity and group polarization. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, *29*, 97–119.

Anderson, C. A., & Bushman, B. J. (2002). Human aggression. *Psychology*, *53*, 27-51.

Bennett, M., & Sani, F. Sani (Eds.). (2004). *The development of the social self*. Psychology Press.

Björkqvist, K. (1997). The inevitability of conflict but not of violence: theoretical considerations on conflict and aggression. In Fry, P. F., & Björkqvist, K. (Eds.), *Cultural variation in conflict resolution: alternatives to violence* (25-36). Mahwah (N.J.): Lawrence Erlbaum, cop.

Brief, Arthur. (2005). Community Matters: Realistic Group Conflict Theory and The Impact Of Diversity. *Academy Of Management Journal*, *48*.5, 830-844. Business Source Premier.

Bryman, A. (2008). *Social Research Methods (Third Edition)*. India: Oxford University Press.

Carson, R. C., Butcher, J. N., & Mineka, S. (2000). *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life (11ᵗʰ Edition)*. India: Pearson Education.

Christie, D. J., Wagner, R. V., & Winer, D. D. (Eds.). (2001). *Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology for the 21st Century*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Cialdini, R. B., & Goldstein, N. J. (2004). Social influence: Compliance and conformity. *Annu. Rev. Psychol. 55*, 591-621.

Coats, E. J., Feldman, R. S. (1998). *Classic and Contemporary Readings in Social Psychology (Second Edition)*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.

Fiske, S. T. (2000). Stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination at the seam between the centuries: Evolution, culture, mind, and brain. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *30*, 299-322.

Hogg, M. A. (2001). A Social Identity Theory of Leadership. *Personality and Social psychology Review, 5*(3), 184-200.

Hornsey, M. J. (2008). Social identity theory and self-categorization theory: A historical review. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, *2*, 204-222.

Jackson, J. M., & Saltzstein, H. D. (1958). The effect of person-group relationships on conformity processes. *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, *57*, 17-24.

N. D. (Ed.). (2009). *Handbook of prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination*. Psychology Press.

Simpson, G. E. Eaton, & Yinger, J. M. (2013). *Racial and cultural minorities: An analysis of prejudice and discrimination*. Springer Science & Business Media.

Smith, E. R. (1993). Social identity and social emotions: Toward new conceptualization of prejudice. In D. M. Mackie & D. L. Hamilton (Eds.), Affect, cognition and stereotyping: Interactive processes in group perception (pp. 297-315). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Stangor, C. (2009). The study of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination within social psychology. *Handbook of prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination*, 1-22.

Stephan, W. G., & Stephan, C. W. (2000). An integrated threat theory of prejudice. *Reducing prejudice and discrimination*, 23-45.

Stets, J. E., & Burke, P.J. (2000). Identity Theory and Social Identity Theory. *Social Psychology quarterly, 63* (3), 224-237.

Turner, J. C. (1982). Towards a cognitive redefinition of the social group. *Social identity and intergroup relations*, 15-40.

Turner, J. C., & Reynolds, K. J. (2001). The social identity perspective in intergroup relations: Theories, themes, and controversies. *Blackwell handbook of social psychology: Intergroup processes*, *4*, 133-152.

Záratea, M. A., Garciaa, B., Garzab, A. A., & Hitlan, R. T. (2004). Cultural threat and perceived realistic group conflict as dual predictors of prejudice. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *40*(1), 99-105.

Unit III: Peace Psychology   **10 hrs**
   a.   Peace Psychology: Scope and Role of Peace Psychology
   b.   Peace keeping and Peace building
   c.   Positive and Negative Peace; Major Studies and Research in Peace building and Emerging Theories
   d.   Reconciliation, Justice,Psychosocial Impact,Trauma

Suggested Readings

Adebajo, A. (2002). *Building Peace in West Africa: Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea-Bissau*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Barsalou, J. (2008). *Trauma and transitional justice in divided societies*. DIANE Publishing.

Blumberg, H. H., Hare, A. P., & Costin, A. (2006). *Peace psychology: A comprehensive introduction*. Cambridge University Press.

Brenk, M., Hellema, M., & Verhoeven, J. (Eds.) (2005). *People building peace II: Successful stories of civil society*. Boulder; London: Lynne Rienner.

Christie, D. J. (2006). What is peace psychology the psychology of?. *Journal of Social Issues*. *62*(1), 1-17.

Christie, D. J., Wagner, R. V., & Winter, D. D. (2001). Introduction to peace psychology. *Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century*, 1-14.

Daniel, B. (2007). Sociopsychological foundations of intractable conflicts. *American Behavioral Scientist*, *50*(11), 1430-1453.

Doyle, M. W., Sambanis, N. (2006). *Making war and building peace: United Nations peace operations*. Princeton University Press.

Harris, I. M. (2004). Peace education theory. *Journal of peace education*, *1*(1), 5-20.

Johnson, D. W. (2003). Social interdependence: interrelationships among theory, research, and practice. *American Psychologist*, 58(11), 934-45.

Kelman, H. C. (1997). Social-psychological dimensions of international conflict. *Peacemaking in international conflict: Methods and techniques*, 191-237.

Kolk, v., Bessel A., McFarlane, A. C., & Weisaeth, L. (Eds.). (1996). *Traumatic Stress. The Effects of Overwhelming Experience on Mind, Body, and Society.* New York: The Guilford Press.

Mayton II, D. M. (2009). *Nonviolence and Peace Psychology*. USA: Springer.

Nadler, A., Malloy, T., & Fisher, J. D. (2008). *The social psychology of intergroup reconciliation*. Oxford University Press.

Paris, R. (2004). *At war's end: building peace after civil conflict*. Cambridge University Press.

Pham, P., N., Weinstein, H. M., & Longman, T. (2004). Trauma and PTSD symptoms in Rwanda: implications for attitudes toward justice and reconciliation. *Jama*, *292*(5), 602-612.

Ramsbotham, O., Miall, H., & Woodhouse, T. (2011). *Contemporary conflict resolution*. Polity.

Shrestha, A. D., & Thapa, R. (2007). *The Impact of Armed Conflicts on Women in South Asia*. New Delhi: Manohar.

Staub, E. (2006). Reconciliation after genocide, mass killing, or intractable conflict: Understanding the roots of violence, psychological recovery, and steps toward a general theory. *Political Psychology*, *27*(6), 867-894.

Staub, E. (2006). Reconciliation after genocide, mass killing, or intractable conflict: Understanding the roots of violence, psychological recovery, and steps toward a general theory. *Political Psychology*, *27*(6), 867-894.

<div align="center">**Personal Transformation**</div>

Unit IV: Transformation Theories   **2 hrs**
a. Transformation through Reflective Practice
b. Transformation through Mezirow´s Notions of Learning
c. Transformation through Holistic Learning
d. Transformation through Multi-logic Framework
e. Transformation through the Habermasian Framework

Required Readings

Caspersz, D., & Olaru, D. (2013). Developing 'emancipatory interest': learning to create social change. *Higher Education Research & Development*, (ahead-of-print), 1-16.

Joanna, W. (2011). Re-thinking metaphor, experience and aesthetic awareness. *Kybernetes, 40*(7/8), 1196-1206.

Merriam, S. B. (2004). The role of cognitive development in Mezirow's transformational learning theory. *Adult Education Quarterly*, *55*(1), 60-68.

Mezirow, J. (1990). *Fostering critical reflection in adulthood*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Yang, B. (2004). Holistic learning theory and implications for human resource development. *Advances in Developing Human Resources*, *6*(2), 241-262.

Unit V: Introduction to Practical Dimension of Personal Transformation   **10 hrs**
a. Introduction to Practical Wisdom and Personal Transformation in Higher Education
b. Level of Mind/Consciousness: Western/ Eastern Perspectives
c. Recent Scientific Studies on Experimental and Experiential Science of the Mind, Wellbeing and Spirituality
d. Mediation Sessions

Suggested Readings

Chopra, D. (2000). How to know God? New York: Three Rivers Press.

Linz A., Slagter, H., Dunne J., & Davidson, R. (April 2008). Moving from knowledge to wisdom, from ordinary consciousness to extraordinary consciousness *Trends in Cognitive Science*, 12 (4), 163-169.

Lutz A.. Dunne J. D., & Davidson, R. J. (2007). Medication and the Neuroscience of Consciousness. In P.D. Zelazo, Morr is Moscovitch & Evan Thompson (Eds.). *Cambridge Handbook of Consciousness* (pp. 497-550). Cambridge.

Radhakrishnan, S. (1997). Indian Philosophy, Volume 1. London: Oxford University Press.

Unit VI: Transformation through Wisdom Tradition-Spiritual Philosophy and their Approaches to Peace and Mental Training   **4 hrs**
a. Key wisdom of the major religious philosophies in the world relevant for personal transformation
b. Hinduism
c. Buddhism
d. Islam
e. Christianity

Required Readings

Davis, L. S. (2010). *Advaita Vedanta and Zen Buddhism: deconstructive modes of spiritual inquiry*. London; New York: Continuum.

Opdebeeck, H., & Habisch, A. (2011). Compassion: Chinese and western perspectives on practical wisdom in management. *Journal of Management Development*, *30*(7/8), 778-788.

Suggested Readings

Ferrari, M., Kahn, A., Benayon, M., & Nero, J. (2011). Phronesis, sophia, and hochma: Developing wisdom in Islam and Judaism. *Research in Human Development*, *8*(2), 128-148.

Travis, F., & Shear, J. (2010). Focused attention, open monitoring and automatic self-transcending: categories to organize meditations from Vedic, Buddhist and Chinese traditions. *Consciousness and cognition*, *19*(4), 1110-1118.

Unit VII: Practical Approaches to Personal Transformation   **8 hrs**
a. Emotional Balance, Stress Management, Mental Cure
b. Introduction- Appreciative Inquiry and other Approaches
c. Building up Positivity and Creativity
d. Practical Mental Training Including Mindfulness
e. Learning Insights from Conversation with Wise Person

Suggested Readings

Fredrickson, B. L., & Branigan, C. (2005). Positive emotions broaden the scope of attention and thought-action repertoires. *Cognition and Emotion*, *19*(3): 313–332.

Fredrickson, B. L., Cohn, M. A., Coffey, K. A., Pek, J., & Finkel, S. M. (2008). Open hearts build lives: Positive emotions, induced through loving-kindness meditation, build consequential personal resources. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *95*(5), 1045-1062.

International Relations

CPDS 574

Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
The course aims to provide a broad exploration of the field of International Relations within the framework of peace and conflict. It is designed to introduce students with the major debates and approaches, explore important historical and contemporary questions, and help students to think critically about the developments in the field of international relations. Students are expected to read the materials before each class and actively interact in the classroom.

Unit I: Introduction to International Relations   **10 hrs**
a. Meaning and Concept
b. Terms and Definitions
c. IR as an Academic Subject
d. Approaches to the Study of International Relations:
    i. Realism
    ii. Liberalism
    iii. Constructivism
    iv. Marxism
    v. The English School
    vi. Non-Western Perspectives
    vii. Historical Sociology
    viii. Post-Structuralism
    ix. Normative Approaches

Suggested Readings

Acharya, A., and Bary Buzan (2010). Why is there no non-Western international relations theory? (PP 1-25), in Acharya, A., and Bary Buzan (eds.), "Non-Western International Relations Theory: Perspective on and Beyond Asia, Routledge: London & New York.

Antje Wiener (2007) "Constructivist Approaches in International Relations Theory: Puzzles and Promises" Review of Italian Political Science 2007, 1 Can be accessed from http://www.qub.ac.uk/schools/SchoolofPoliticsInternationalStudiesandPhilosophy/FileStore/ConWEBFiles/Filetoupload,52215,en.pdf

Buzan, Barry. "The English School: An Unexploited Resource in IR." Review of International Studies 27 (2001): 471-88.

Campbell, David (1998) National Deconstruction: Violence, Identity, and Justice in Bosnia, Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press. (Chapter 1)

Chris Brown (2010), Practical judgment in international political Theory, Selected Essays (New York; routledge), chapters 1.8.9

Christopher Butler (2003), Postmodernism: A Very Short Introduction (Oxford: Oxford university press).

Doyle, Michael W. (1986) "Liberalism and world politics", American Political Science Review, 80(4): 1151-1169.

Guzzini, Stefano (2000) "A Reconstruction of Constructivism in International Relations", European Journal of International Relations (6): 147-182

Hobden, Stephen and John Hobson (eds.), Historical Sociology of International Relations (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2002) (Chapters 1, 2, 11)

John J. Mearsheimer (2010), "The Tragedy of Great power Politics" in Russell Bova, Readings on how the world works; Pearson-Longman: new york

Linklater, A., (2005), Marxism (PP 110-136) in Burchill, S., "Theories of International Relations" (third edition), Palgrave: Macmillan.

Mervyn Frost, "Ethical Competence in International Relations" Ethics and International Affairs Summer 2009, pp. 91-100.

Puchala, D.J (Vol 34, May 1997). "Some non-western perspectives on International Relations" (PP 129-134), Journal of Peace Research, Sage Publications.

Russet and Oneal (2010), "International systems: vicious circles and virtuous circles" in Russell Bova, Readings on how the world works; Pearson-Longman: New Y.ork

Tilly, Charles (1992) Coercion, Capital and European States, AD 990-1992. Oxford: Blackwell (Chapters 3, 4, 6)

Waltz, Kenneth, Theory of International Politics (1979), Chapters 1, 6

Wendt, Alexander (1992) "Anarchy is What States Make of It: The Social Construction of Power Politics", International Organisation 46: 391-426.

Unit II: Emergence and History of International Relations   10 hrs
a. Sovereign State System: Emergence of IR
b. Pax Britannica: Colonialist Dominance
c. Thirty Years Crisis (1914-1945): End of Idealism
d. The Cold War: Realism at Its Height
e. Post-Cold War: Shift towards Geo-economics
f. The Future of State System

Suggested Readings

Jeffry A Frieden, David A. Lake, & Kenneth A. Schultz (2010). World Politics: Interests, Interactions, Institutions (PP 2-37). New York: W.W. Norton. (FLS).

Steve A. Yetiv (2010): The Iraq War of 2003in Russell Bova, Readings on how the world works; Pearson-Longman: New York.

Wilson, Peter (1998) "The myth of the 'First Great Debate'", p.1–15 i Tim Dunne, Michael Cox & Ken Booth (red.) The Eighty Years' Crisis: International Relations 1919–1999. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Also available in Review of International Studies 24 (5): 1-16.

Unit III: International Economic Relations   10 hrs
a. The Politics of International Trade and WTO
    i. International Trade Regimes
    ii. Bilateral and Multinational Trade Agreements/ Cooperation
    iii. Protectionism in International Trade
    iv. Market Politics in Globalised System
    v. Comparative Advantage in the Global Market
b. International Monetary and Financial System
    Politics of International financial institutions:
    - Britton Woods Institutions (WB, IMF)
    - The Alternatives: BRICS and AIB.
    - Central Banks, Currency Exchanges and the Politics of Currency Devaluation
c. Discontents of Globalizations and International Financial Crisis

Suggested Readings

Benjamin J. Cohen. 2008. "The International Monetary System: Diffusion and Ambiguity." *International Affairs* 84(3): 455–470.

Gilpin, Robert, *Global Political Economy: Understanding the Global Economic Order* (196-227), Princeton University Press: Princeton and Oxford, 2001.

Jeffry A Frieden, David A. Lake, & Kenneth A. Schultz (2010). *World Politics: Interests, Interactions, Institutions* (PP 264-386). New York: W.W. Norton (FLS).

Unit IV: Foreign Policy and Diplomacy   10 hrs
a. The Concept of Foreign Policy
b. Foreign Policy Formulation: Process and Challenges
c. Foreign Policy Analysis
d. Studying Foreign Policy: The Levels of Analysis Approach
e. Case Studies: Nepal and Sri Lanka

Suggested Readings

Jackson, R., Georg Sorensen (2007). *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches (third edition)* (PP 222-240). Oxford University Press: New York.

Unit V: Asian Regionalism and South Asia   8 hrs
a. Concept of Regionalism
b. Case Studies: ASEAN and SAARC
c. South Asia in 21st Century

Suggested Readings

Dash, K. C. (2008). *Regionalism in South Asia: Negotiating Cooperation, Institutional Structures*. London: Routledge.

Sridharan, K., (2007). *Regional Cooperation in South Asia and South East Asia.* Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore.

Pandey, N. N. (Ed.). (2014). *Realizing the Vision of a South Asian Union*. Kathmandu: CSAS-KAS Publication.

Pandey, N. N., & Delinic, T. (Eds.). (2012). *SAARC: Towards Meaningful Cooperation*. Kathmandu: CSAS-KAS Publication.

_____. (2012). *Towards a More Cooperative South Asia*. Kathmandu: CSAS-KAS Publication.

Power and Politics

CPDS 575-1
<div style="text-align:right">

Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48
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Objectives
Drawing from a wide range of sources, the primary objective of this unit is to familiarize the students with the foundational issues of political power and authority and its linkages with governance, development, and conflict. The semesters will include a mixture of lectures and seminars and the student will be required to produce 2 class presentations, 2 discussion papers, and one term paper.

Unit I: Foundational Classics   **10 hrs**
a. The Idea of State
b. Emergence of Political Power
c. Political Community
d. Governments and Representations
e. Oriental Thought on State and Political Power

Required Readings
Hegel, G. W. (1974). Objective Spirit: Human Conduct and Philosophic Truth. In Weiss, F. G. (Ed.), *Hegel: The Essential Writings* (Chapter VI, pp. 253-313). New York: Harper Torchbooks.
Hobbes, T. (1985). Off Common-wealth. In Macpherson, C. B. (Ed.)., *Leviathan* (223-274) London: Penguin Books.
Mill.*, J. S. (2001). Representative Government. In Williams, G. (Ed.), *Utilitarianism, on Liberty, Considerations on Representative Government Remarks of Bentham's Philosophy* (pp. 188-277). London: Everyman. 2001.
Weber, M. (1978). Political Communities. In Roth, G., & Wittich, C. (Eds.), *Economy and Society* (Vol. II, pp. 901-1005). Berkeley: University of California Press.

Unit II: Anthropological Approaches to Power and Government   **8 hrs**
a. Anthropology and the study of politics
b. Politics and Power in Tribal Societies (Asian and African)
c. Nature of Political Leadership
d. Pre-state Formations

Required Readings
Bailey, F. G. (1980). *Stratagems and Spoils: A Social Anthropology of Politics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
Barcley, H. (1982). *People without Government: An Anthropology of Anarchy*. London: Kahn & Averill. 1982.
Barth, F. (1965). Political Leadership among Swat Pathans. London: The Athlone Press.
McGlynn, F. (1991). Introduction. In Tuden, A. (Ed.), *In Anthropological Approaches to Political Behavior* (pp. 3-44). Pittsburg: University of Pittsburg Press.
Schapera, I. (1956). The Political Community. In Government and Politics in Tribal Societies (Chapter I, pp. 1-37). London: CA Watts ad Co. Ltd.
Vincent, J. (1990). Political Anthropology. In *Anthropology and Politics: Visions, Traditions, and Trends* (Part II, pp. 225-307). Tucson: The University of Arizona Press. 1990.

Unit III: Comparative Readings in Contemporary Political Systems   **12 hrs**
a. Culture and Politics in South Asia
b. Political Systems
c. Regime Change
d. East Asian Cases: Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, South Asia: Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh

Required Readings
Baxter, C., Malik, Y. K., Kennedy, C. H., & Oberst, R. C. (1993). *Government and Politics in South Asia.* Boulder: Westview Press.

Burghart, R. (1996). The Foundation of the Concept of Nepali Nation-State. In *The Conditions of Listening: Essays on Religion, History and Politics in South Asia* (pp. 226-260). Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Carothers, T. (2002). The End of the Transition Paradigm. *Journal of Democracy 13*(1), 5-21.

Fairbank, J. K., & Goldman, M. (2001). Epilogue: China at the Close of the Century (pp. 451-457), The Post-Mao Reform Era (pp. 406-450). In *China: A New History*. Cambridge. The Belknap Press.

Geertz, C. (1963). *Agricultural Involution: The Processes of Ecological Change in Indonesia*. Clifford: University of California Press.

Jansen, M. B. (2002). The Opening to the World - Imperial Japan. In *The making of Modern Japan* (pp. 257-445). Cambridge: The Belknap Press.

Linz, J. J., & Stepan, L. (1996). Theoretical Overview. In *Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation: Southern Europe, South America, and Post-Communist Europe* (Part I, pp. 3-37). Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University.

Myrdal, G. (1968). A Third World of Planning. In *Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations* (pp. 707-799). New York: Pantheon. 1968.

Pye, L. W. (1985). Asia and Theories of Development (pp. 1-30), The Evolution of Asian Concepts of Power (pp. 31-54), East Asia: Varieties of Confucian Authority (pp. 55-89), The South Asian Subcontinent: Hindu and Muslim Power and the Rewards of Narcissism, (pp. 133-157). In *Asian Power and Politics: The Cultural Dimensions of Authority*. Cambridge: The Belknap Press.

Vogel, E. F. (1991). *The Four Little Dragons: The Spread of Industrialization in East Asia*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Unit IV: Power and Development   8 hrs
a.   Emergence of a Development State
b.   International Development Regime
c.   New Development: Humanitarian Interventions

Required Readings
Escobar, A. (1995). *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Gupta, A. (1998). Agrarian Populism in the Development of a Modern Nation. In *Postcolonial Developments: Agriculture in the Making of Modern India* (Chapter I, pp. 33-105). Durham: Duke University Press.

Justice, J. (1989). *Policies, Plans, and People: Foreign Aid and Health Development*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Kaldor, M. (2001). A Decade of Humanitarian Intervention: The Role of Global Civil Society. In *Global Civil Society: An Answer to War* (pp. 109-146). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Unit V: Critique of Power and Governmentality   10 hrs
a.   Controlling the Body, Disciplining the Self
b.   Pre-modern and Modern Logics of Power
c.   Bureaucratic Reason and Unreason

Required Readings
Ferguson, J. (1990). *The Anti-Politics Machine: Development, Depoliticization, and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Foucault, M. (1991). Governmentality. In Burchell, G., Gordon, C., & Miller, P. (Eds.), *The Foucault Effect: The Studies in Governmentality* (pp. 87-104). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

_____. (1995). The body of the condemned (Part I, pp. 3-31), Panopticism (Part III, pp. 195-230). In *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*. New York: Vintage Books.

Herzfeld, M. (1992). *The Social Production of Indifference: Exploring the Symbolic Roots of Western Bureaucracy* (pp. 1-70). Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Scott, J. C. (1999). State Projects of Legibility and Simplification (pp. 1-53), The Missing Link (pp. 309-358). In *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Transitional Justice

CPDS 575-2   **Credit Hours: 3**
                                                                 Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
  a) To depart knowledge on Transitional justice and its roles
  b) To analyse the links between International, national and Regional mechanisms of TJ
  c) To have the comparative study of the practices of Transitional justice in different cases
  d) To access the role of TJ for reform and development

Unit I: Introduction to Transitional Justice   **10 hrs**
1.1   Meaning and Definition of Transitional Justice
1.2   Development of Transitional Justice
1.3   Mechanisms of Transitional Justice
1.4   Peace vs Justice

Required Readings
1.1   Closing the books, Transitional justice in historical perspectives, in "the universe of transitional justice pp 1-76, Cambridge, 2004.
1.2   Teitel, R. G. (2000). *Transitional Justice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
1.3   Thomas Obel Hansen Transitional Justice: Toward Differentiated Theory 2004, Journal of International Justice 2(pp 735-760)
1.4   NEPAL: PEACE AND JUSTICE, Asia Report N°184 – 14 January 2010, http://www.crisisgroup.org/~/media/Files/asia/southasia/nepal/184%20nepal%20peace%20and%20justice.pdf
      Transitional Justice, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy:
      http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/justice-transitional/

Unit II: Global Accountability/concern   **9 hrs**
2.1   International Law Principles
2.2   Universal Jurisdiction
2.3   Tribunals
2.4   Issue of Amnesty

Required Readings
2.1   International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, 2013, Article 2
2.2   An Introduction to International Criminal law and procedure, Ed. Robert Cryer, Hanken Friman, Darry Robinson and Elizabeth wilmshirt, in "Universal Jurisdiction" pp 44-53, Cambridge 2002
      - Roger o'Kaffe, Universal Jurisdiction, Clarifying the basic concept pp1-26
2.3   From Nuremberg to the heague the future of International Criminal Justice: edited by Philipe Sands, in "Tribunals prospects and issue for International Criminal Courts: lesson from Yugoslavia and Rwanda Cambridge, 2003.
      -Benjamin Nschiff, 2008, Building the International Criminal Court in "learning from the Yugoslavia and Rwanda tribunals" Cambridge, 2008.
2.4   Charles L. Grinsword, 2007, Forgiveness A philosophical exploration in "political apology, forgiveness and reconciliation pp 134-166, Cambridge.

Unit III: Commissions   **10 hrs**
3.1   Truth and Reconciliation Commissions
3.2   Disappearance Commissions
3.3   National Human Rights Commissions
3.4   Comparative Case Studies

Required Readings
3.1   Edited by Eduardo González and Howard Varney, Truth seeking elements of creating a truth commission, ICTJ 2013.

- Matiangai V.S. Sirleaf, The truth about truth commissions: why they do not function in post conflict societies, Cardozo law review vol 35.

3.2 Documentary, "Confronting the Truth"

3.3 National Human Rights Institutions: History, Principles, Roles and Responsibilities, United Nations Publication, http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/PTS-4Rev1-NHRI_en.pdf

3.4 Edited by Alexendra Baratona De Brito, Carmen Gonzalez-Enriquez and Andpaloma Aguilar 2001, the politics of memory transitional Justice in Democratizing Societies in Introduction pp 1-39, Oxford

Unit IV: Reform and Development   8 hrs
4.1 Structural Reform
4.2 Functional Reform
4.3 Transformative Justice

Required Readings

Transformative Justice – A Concept Note Paul Gready, Jelke Boesten, GordonCrawford, & Polly Wilding, October 2010

Unit V: Transitional Justice in Nepal/ Sri Lanka   8 hrs
5.1 Peace Process
5.2 Judicial Initiatives
5.3 TRC and Disappearance Commissions
5.4 International Commitments

Required Readings

5.1 CPA2006

5.2 ICJ, Commissions of Inquiry in Nepal: Denying remedies, Entrenching Impunity, 2012.

5.3 Transitional Justice Efforts in Nepal, http://www.insec.org.np/pics/publication/1407234555.pdf, INSEC.

5.4 Nepal: Peace and Justice, Asia Report N°184 – 14 January 2010, International Crisis Group. http://www.crisisgroup.org/~/media/Files/asia/south-asia/nepal/184%20nepal%20peace%20and%20justice.pdf

Richard Growing, "War by Other Means? An analysis of the contested terrain of transitional justice under the 'Victor's Peace' in Sri Lanka" http://www.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/pdf/WP/WP138.pdf

Nepal's Ordinance on the Disappearance of Persons, 2009

Robins, Simon, 2011, "*Towards Victim-Centered Transitional Justice: Understanding the Needs of Families of Disappeared in Post conflict in Nepal*", The international Journal of Transitional Justice, Vol. 5,

United Nations Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, 2006, "*Fact Sheet No 6 (Rev 2), Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances*" 2006

UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 2008, "*Conflict-related Disappearances in Bardiya District*"

UN Working Group, 2005, "*UN Working Group on Disappearances Welcomes Conclusion of Drafting of Convention on Enforced Disappearance*", Press Release, 23 September 2005.

International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), 2009, "*Families of Missing Persons in Nepal: A Study of their Needs*"

International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), 2009, "*Missing person in Nepal the Right to know*"

International Committee of Red Cross ICRC, 2013, "*Accompanying the families of missing persons: A handbook*"

Violence and Human Security

CPDS 575-3   **Credit Hours: 3**
                                                                    Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
Human security tries to build upon and combine insights from diverse perspectives. The concept of human security does not replace but complements them in significant ways. Human security, through the protection-empowerment framework gives better means to realize human rights. It gives equal importance to civil and political as well as to economic, cultural and social rights, and thereby addresses violations in integrated and comprehensive ways. Human security also adds to the human implications of development thinking. Its focus on people against downward risks, reminds the important policy dimension of assuring security in sudden and unforeseen downturns. These may be situations that may give rise to political instability even leading to violent conflicts

This course provides comprehensive knowledge, concepts and theories on violence and human security. The course will also familiarize the students in the application of knowledge in the field of human security.

Unit I: Introduction to Violence and Human Security   **6 hrs**
a.   Violence
b.   Human Security – The Origin and Theoretical Foundations
c.   Uses and Critiques
c.   Human Development

Required Readings
Bajpai, Kanti. "Human Security: Concept and Measurement" The Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame, Occasional Paper #19 (August 2000) 24 pages

Chandler, D. & Hynek, N. (Eds.). (2011). *Critical Perspective on Human Security: Rethinking Emancipation and Power in International Relations*. UK and NY: Routeldge.

Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), HSU Unit, Handbook on Human Security, Human Security In Theory And Practice, New York; 2010

Santos, C. M. (2005). Feminist Debates over the Meaning of Violence against Women in *Women's Police Stations. Gender, Violence, and Justice in Sao Paulo, Brazil,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan, (pp. 83-114).

Truong, T. D., Wieringa, S., & Chhacchi, A. (Eds.). (2006). *Engendering Human Security, Feminist Perspectives.* London: Zed Books.

Ul Haq, M. (1995), Reflections on Human Development, Oxford University Press, New York, 1995. Can be accessed at:

http://books.google.fr/books?id=Cwyv2OtYdGQC&printsec=frontcover&hl=fr&source=gbs_ge_su mmary_r&cad= 0#v=onepage&q&f=false.

Unit II: Violence (Models of Johan Galtung)   **12 hrs**
a.   Forms of Violence
b.   State-coercion/State-sponsored Violence
c.   Ethnic/Religious Violence
d.   Transitional Violence
e.   Wartime Violence

Required Readings
Kalyvas, S. N. (2006). *The logic of violence in civil war* .Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kleinman, A. (2000). The Violence of Everyday Life: The Multiple Forms and Dynamics of Social Violence. In Das, V., Kleinman, A., Ramphele, M., & Reynolds, P. (Eds.), *Violence and Subjectivity* (pp. 226-242). Berkeley: University of California Press.

Ramsbotham, O. (2010). *Transforming Violent Conflict Radical Disagreement, Dialogue and Survival* UK: T & F Books.

Santos, C. M. (2005). Feminist Debates over the Meaning of Violence against Women in *Women's Police Stations. Gender, Violence, and Justice in Sao Paulo, Brazil* (pp. 83-114). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Sen, A.(2006). Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny . Penguin Books, India.

Tarlo, E. (2000). Body and Space in a Time of Crisis: Sterilization and Resettlement during the Emergency in Delhi. In Das, V., Kleinman, A., Ramphele, M., & Reynolds, P. (Eds.), *Violence and Subjectivity* (pp. 242-270). Berkeley: University of California Press.

Tilly, C. (2003). *The politics of collective violence*. Cambridge University Press.

Tulchin, J. S., Frühling, H. H. & Golding, H. (2003). *Crime and Violence in Latin America: Citizen Security, Democracy, and the State* (pp. 93-121). Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press.

Unit III: The seven areas of insecurity   **10 hrs**
a.   Economic Security
b.   Food Security
c.   Health Security
d.   Environmental Security
e.   Personal Security
f.   Community Security
g.   Political Security

Required Readings
Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. New York: Random House.

Unit IV: Measures to Mitigate Human Insecurity   **8 hrs**
a.   Humanitarian Intervention
b.   Responsibility to Protect
c.   Responsibility to Rebuild
d.   National, Regional and International Approaches
e.   Communitarian Approaches

Required Readings
Bellamy, Alex J. "The Responsibility to Protect—Five Years On," Ethics & International Affairs, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Summer 2010), pp. 143–69.

Futamura, Madoka, Edward Newman and Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh. 2009. Towards a Human Security Approach to Peacebuilding , United Nations University Research Brief, No.2 2010

ICISS, The Responsibility to Protect: Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, New York: December 2001

UNDP. Human Development Report 1994 – New Dimensions of Human Security. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994. Chapter 2, pp. 22-40

UN, Report of the Secretary-General. Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 64/291 on human security, April 2012

UN General Assembly Report A/62/695, Human security-related initiatives and activities by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, 2008.

Unit V: Case Studies   **12 hrs**
a.   Human Security in Third World
b.   Human Security Situation of South Asia
c.   Human Security in Conflict Situation
d.   Conflict Patterns in South Asia with Special Reference to Human Insecurity: Sri Lanka/Nepal / Pakistan

Required Readings
Acharya, A. (2001). Human Security East versus West. *International Journal, 61*(3), 442-460.

Alagappa, M. (1998). *Asian Security Practices: Material and Ideational Influences*. Stanford, California: California University Press.

Bharadwaj, N. N., Dhungana, S. K., Hicks, N., Crozier, R., & Watson, C. (2007). *Nepal at a Crossroads: The Nexus between Human Security and Renewed Conflict in Rural Nepal.* Kathmandu: Friends for Peace and International Alert.

Bondurant, J. V. (1988). *Conquest of Violence: The Gandhian Philosophy of Conflict*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Pres.

Ethnic Relations and Human Security in Eastern Sri Lanka: A Report Based on Individual Interviews January, 2004. Asia Foundation.

Human Security Report Project in Sri Lanka, 23 June, 2011.

Hunter, A. *Human Security Study in Nepal.* Applied Research Fellowship: Report on Nepal May and October 2008.

Seminar on *"Poverty Reduction and Regional Development in Sri Lanka"* organized by Human Security Group, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD). 1 October 2004. Prof. M.M. Karunanayake and Dr. C.K.M. Deheragoda were the speakers.

Migration, Refugee and Conflict

CPDS 581

Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
The objective of this course is to acquaint with the discourse of migration, refuge and displacement. This course focuses on the enhancement of knowledge and techniques by analyzing conflicts related to migration, refugee and displacement around the globe. The course also highlights the consequences of migration, refugee and displacement conflicts, and roles and responses of different international agencies to mitigate the problems.

Unit I: Migration and Refugee   **10 hrs**
a. Introduction to Migration and Refugee
b. Types of Migration
c. Causes of Migration (IDPs/Conflict Induced Migration/ Development Induced Migration/ Labor
d. Migration/ Natural Disaster

Required Readings
Brettell, C. B, & Hollifield, J. F. (Eds.). (2008). *Migration Theory: Talking across Disciplines*. Routledge.
Haddad, E. (2008). *The Refugee in International Society*. Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
Subedee, H. R. (2010). *Refugees: Status and Conflict*. Kathmandu: Bindhaya Subedee.

Unit II: Refugees   **8 hrs**
1. International Refugees Protocols/ Instruments
2. Status of Refugee
3. Impacts (resettlement countries/host countries/Transit Countries)

Unit III: Risks and Vulnerabilities   **10 hrs**
1. Gender Based Violence/Children and Indigenous People
2. Migration and Global Economy
3. Persecution of Minorities (Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan)

Required Readings
Behera, N. C. (2006). *Gender, Conflict and Migration* (Volume 3 of Women and Migration in Asia). Sage Publications.
Czaika, M. (2009). *The Political Economy of Refugee Migration and Foreign Aid*. Palgrave Macmillan.
Park, J. (2014). Prospects for the children of immigrants in the twenty-first century. In Gold, S. J., & Nawyn, S. J. (Eds.), *The Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies*. New Delhi: Routledge.
Phillips, N. (2012). Migration in the Global Political Economy. In Philips, N. (Ed.), *Migration in the Global Political Economy*. New Delhi: Viva Books.
Sharma, N. (2014). Migrants and indigenous nationalism. In Gold, S. J., & Nawyn, S. J. (Eds.), *The Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies*. New Delhi: Routledge.

Unit IV: Humanitarian Response   **10 hrs**
1. Agencies (Governmental/ Non- Governmental)
2. International Law protocols (International/ regional/ National)
3. State Response

Required Readings
Castro-Magluff, J. M. (2004). Role of the UNHCR in Addressing the Problem of Forced Migration. In Mishra, O. (Ed.), *Forced Migration in the South Asian Region: Displacement, Human Rights & Conflict Resolution*. New Delhi: Manak Publications Pvt Ltd.
Jacobsen, K. (2005). *The Economic Life of Refugees*. USA: Kumarian Press, Inc.

Unit V: Consequences of Migration **10 hrs**
1. Globalization and Xenophobia
2. Bilateral Conflict (Case Studies: Cases of Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal, Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, Bangladeshi Refugees in Assam, Sri Lankan Refugees in Tamil Nadu, Rohingya in Bangladesh and Thailand)
3. Refugees and Societies (Interactions: Social and Economic Impact of Refugee, Case Studies: African Refugees in Europe)

Required Readings

Jacobsen, K. (2005). *The Economic Life of Refugees*. USA: Kumarian Press, Inc.

Karpestam, P., & Andersson, F. N. G. (2013). Economic perspectives on migration. In Gold, S. J., & Nawyn, S. J. (Eds.), *The Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies*. New Delhi: Routledge.

Lewa, C. (2004). Forced Migration and Statelessness. In Mishra, O. (Ed.), *Forced Migration in the South Asian Region: Displacement, Human Rights & Conflict Resolution*. New Delhi: Manak Publications Pvt Ltd.

Phillips, N. (2012). Migration in the Global Political Economy. In Philips, N. (Ed.), *Migration in the Global Political Economy*. New Delhi: Viva Books.

Political Economy of Conflict

CPDS 582

<div align="right">

Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

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Objectives
The overall objective of this course is to introduce the relationship between politics, economics and conflict, examine economic causes and consequences of (armed) conflict, measure the costs of conflict, and explore political economic dimensions of insurgency with specific case studies from selected countries.

Unit I: Introduction to Political Economy   8 hrs
a.   Definition and Concepts
b.   Political Economy: Theory of State and the Economy
d.   The Economics of Statecraft and International Systems
e.   The Economics of Interstate, Intrastate, and Non-state Violence

Suggested Readings
Ballentine, K., & Sherman, J. (Eds.). (2005). *The Political Economy of Armed Conflict: Beyond Greed and Grievance*. New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited.

Bates, R. H. (2001). *Prosperity and Violence: The Political Economy of Development.* New York: Norton.

Diamond, J.M.(1999). *Guns, Germs and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*. New York: Norton.

Jung, D. (2003). A Political Economy of Intra-State War: Confronting a Paradox. In Jung, D. (Ed.), *Shadow Globalization, Ethnic Conflicts, and New Wars*. London: Routledge.

Michael W. Doyle (1986). "Liberalism and World Politics," The American Political Science Review 80, no. 4.1151 – 1169.

Polanyi,K.(1994). The Great Transformation. New York, Toronto, Farrar & Rinehart , Inc.

Smith, A (2001). *Wealth of Nations,* edited by C. J. Bullock. Vol. X. The Harvard Classics. New York: P.F. Collier & Son, 1909–14.

Stiglitz, J.E. (2002), Globalization and its Discontents, W.W. Norton and Co., New York.

Weber, M.(1965). *Politics as a Vocation.* Philadelphia: Fortress Press.

Unit II: Economics and Conflict   6 hrs
a.   Conflict Economics: Definition, Scope, and Methodology
b.   Basic Concepts of Economics: Demand, Supply, and Market Equilibrium; Taxonomy of Goods
c.   Production Possibilities Model: Production Function; Applications
d.   Indifference Curve: Concept and Assumptions

Suggested Readings
Anderton, C. H., & Carter, J. R. (March 2009). *Principles of Conflict Economics: A Primer for Social Scientists*. London: Cambridge University Press.

David M. Malone and Jake Sherman (2005). "Economic Factors in Civil Wars: Policy Considerations." In *Rethinking the Economics of War: The Intersection of Need, Creed,and Greed*, edited by Cynthia J. Arnson and I. William Zartman, 234-255. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Duffield, Mark (1998). "Post-Modern Conflict: Warlords, Post-Adjustment States and Private Protection" Civil Wars 1(1): 65-102.

Humphreys, M. (2003). *Economics and Conflict*. Boston: Harvard University.

Unit III: Causes of Conflict   12 hrs
a.   Greed and Grievances; Power, Wealth, and Corruption; Economic policies; Inequality; Poverty, Unemployment, and Underdevelopment; Natural Resources and Foreign Aid
b.   Externalities, Assignment of Property Rights, and the Coase Theorem
c   Common Property Resources: Tragedy of the Commons and Governing the Commons
d.   Fundamentals of Game Theory, Prisoners' Dilemma

Suggested Readings

Banerjee, Abhijit, and Esther Duflo. (2003). "Inequality and Growth: What Can the Data Say?" Journal of Economic Growth, 8(3), 267-299. [http://www.springerlink.com/content/h112582107706717/fulltext.pdf]

Collier, P. (1999). On the Economic Consequences of Civil War. *Oxford Economic Papers, 51*(1), 168-183.

Collier, P., & Hoeffler, A. (1998). On the Economic Causes of Civil War. *Oxford Economic Papers, 50*(4), 563-573.

Collier, P., & Hoeffler, A. (2001). Greed and Grievance in Civil War. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 2355. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Collier, P., & Hoeffler. A. (2004). Greed and Grievance in Civil War. *Oxford Economic Papers, 56*(4), 563-595.

Collier, P., Elliott, L., Hegre, H., Hoeffler, A., Reynal-Querol, M., & Sambanis, N. (2003). *Breaking the Conflict Trap: Civil War and Development Policy*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank / Oxford University Press.

Cramer, C. (2003). Does Inequality Cause Conflict? *Journal of International Development, 15*(4), 397-412.

Global patterns of economic growth and development (1/20) Deaton, Angus. (2005). "Measuring Poverty in a Growing World (or Measuring Growth in a Poor World)," Review of Economics and Statistics, 87(1), 1-19. [http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1162/0034653053327612]

Hardin, G. (1968). The Tragedy of the Commons. *Science, 162*(1968), 1243-1248.

Ostrom, E. (1990). *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Actions*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Robinson, J. A. (2001). Social Identity, Inequality, and Conflict. *Economics of Governance, 2*(1), 85-99

Unit IV: Consequences of Conflict   10 hrs
a.   GDP, GNP, Economic Growth, and Income
b.   Economic Cost of Conflict/ War and Its Measurement
c.   Infrastructure, Agriculture, Industries, FDI and Remittances, Capital Flight
d.   Valuation of Human Loss
e.   Trade (Domestic and Foreign), Savings, Investment, and Capital Formation
f.   Inflation and Poverty

Suggested Readings

Abadie, A., & Gardeazabal, J. (July 2002). The Economic Costs of Conflict: A Case Control Study for the Basque Country. NBER Working Paper 8478.

African Bank (2008). The Consequences of Conflict. *African Development Report 2008/2009* (Chapter 2, pp. 11-20).

Duffield, M. 1999. Globalization and War Economies: Promoting Order or the Return of History?, in: Fletcher Forum of World Affairs 23, 2, 21-38

Hirshleifer, J. (1991). The Paradox of Power. *Economics and Politics, 3*(3), 177-200.

Hoeffler, A., & Reynal-Querol, M. (March 2003). *Measuring the Costs of Conflict*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank / Oxford University Press.

Homer-Dixon, T. F. (1994). Environmental Scarcities and Violent Conflict: Evidence from Cases. *International Security, 19*(1), 5-40.

Looney, R. (2006). Economic Consequences of Conflict: The Rise of Iraq's Informal Economy. *Journal of Economic Issues, XL*(4), 1-17.

Ra, S., & Singh, B. (June 2005). Measuring the Economic Costs of Conflict: The Effect of Declining Development Expenditures on Nepal's Economic Growth. NRM Working Paper No. 2, Nepal Resident Mission, Asian Development Bank.

Unit V: Political Economy and Peace Building   12 hrs
a.   Budget and Development Plans with Relief, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Programs
b.   Revenue Mobilization, Public Spending, Domestic and External Borrowings, and Fiscal and Budget Deficits
c.   Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy

d. Post-conflict Economic Growth and Recovery
e. Private Sector and Peace building
f. Investment and Economic Assistance
g. Assistance from International Agencies such as World Bank and International Monetary Fund
h. Relevant Case Studies

Suggested Readings

Addison, T., & Murshed, S. M. (2000). The Fiscal Dimensions of Conflict and Reconstruction. A paper presented at a UNU/WIDER project meeting on "New Fiscal Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction", Helsinki, 17-18 November 2000.

Paris, R (2004). At Wars End: Building Peace after Civil Conflict. Cambridge University Press, USA.

Pugh,M. Cooper, N and Turner, M (eds) (2011). *Whose Peace? Critical Perspectives on the Political Economy of Peacebuilding.* Palgrave Macmillan.

Peace-Tourism and Development

CPDS 583-1
<div align="right">

Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48
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Objectives
This paper aims at providing extensive knowledge about humans' movement, interaction, intercultural communication, understanding, goodwill and peace between the people of different countries on one side and tourism as developmental tool during the peace time on the other.

Unit I: Introduction to Tourism 11 hrs
a. Defining and Describing Tourism
b. Tourism Platforms
c. Touristic Traditions
d. Sociology and Anthropology of Tourism
e. Hospitality as Identity (Social, Private and Commercial Domain)
f. Hospitality vs. Hostipitality
g. Socio-cultural Impact of Tourism

Required Readings
Burns, P. M. (1999). *An Introduction to Tourism and Anthropology*. London: Routledge.
Dann, G. (2000). Theoretical Advances in the Sociological Treatment of Tourism. In Quah, S. R., & Sales, A. (Eds.), *International Handbook of Sociology* (pp. 367-386). London: Sage Publications.
Franklin,F.(2009). The Sociology of Tourism. In Jamal, T. and Robinson,M. (eds). *The sage Handbook of Tourism Studies* (pp. 65-81). London: Sage.
Germann M., J., & Gibson, S. (Eds). (2007). *Mobilising hospitality The Ethics of Social Relation in a Mobile World*. Burlington Vt: Ashgate Publishing Company.
Kunwar, R. R. (2002). *Anthropology of Tourism: A Case Study of Chitwan-Sauraha, Nepal*. Delhi: Adroit Publishers.
_____. (2012). *Tourists and Tourism*. Kathmandu: Ganga Sen Kunwar.
Lashley, C., & Morrison, A. (Eds). (2000.). *In Search of Hospitality: Theoretical Perspectives and Debates*. London, Oxford: Butterworth/ Weinemann.
Leite, N., & Graburn, N. (2009). Anthropological Interventions in Tourism Studies. In Jamal, T., & Robinson, M. (Eds). *The Sage Handbook of Tourism Studies* (pp. 35-64). London: Sage.
Nash, D. (1996). *Anthropology of Tourism*. Oxford: Pergamon
Smith, V. L. (1989). *Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology Tourism*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
Stronza, A. (2001). Anthropology of Tourism: Forging New Ground for Ecotourism and other Alternatives. *Annual Review of Anthropology,* 30: 262-283.

Unit II: Tourism: A Global Peace Industry 6 hrs
a. Introduction to Peace Tourism
b. Evolution of Peace Tourism (Various International Conventions)
c. Peace Tourism Components (Citizens Diplomacy, A Healing Mission, Path of Abraham, Philanthropic Tourism and Volunteer Tourism)

Required Readings
D'Amore, L. (2007). Tourism: The Global Peace Industry. *World & I: Innovative Approaches to Peace*, 64-73.
Galtung, J., & Jacobsen, C. G. & Brand-Jacobsen, K. F. (2000). *Searching for Peace: The Road to TRANSCEND (Preface XVIII)*. London: Pluto Press.
Kunwar, R. R. (2002). *Anthropology of Tourism: A Case Study of Chitwan-Sauraha, Nepal*. Delhi: Adroit Publishers.
_____. (2006). *Tourists and Tourism* (pp. 299-318). Kathmandu: IST.
Moufakkir, O., & Kelly, I. (Eds.). (2010). *Tourism, Progress and Peace*. Wallingford: CABI.
Var, T., Ap, J. & Doren, C. V. (1994). Tourism and World Peace. In *Global Tourism: The next decade* (Ed.), Theobald, W. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann.
Wohlmuther, C. & Wintersteiner, W. (Eds.). (2014). *International Handbook on Tourism and Peace*. Austria: Centre for Peace Research and Peace Education of the Klagenfurt University/Austria in cooperation with the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Unit III: Perspectives on Tourism Development   11 hrs

a. Theories of Tourism (N. Leiper's System Theory; R. Butler's Lifecycle Theory, Stanley Plog's Destination Development Theory, G. V. Doxy's Irridex Model)
b. Theories of Tourism Development (Modernisation, Dependency Theory/ World System Theory and Neo-liberalism)
c. Formal and Informal Sector Analysis
d. Ecotourism
e. Adventure Tourism
f. Cultural and Heritage Tourism
g. Rural Tourism
h. Pilgrimage Tourism
i. Safety, Security, Crisis and Disaster Management in Tourism
j. Sustainable Tourism

Required Readings
Bramwell, B., & Lane, B. (Eds.). (1993). *Rural Tourism and Sustainable Rural Development*. Clevedon: Channel View Publications.

Cater, E., & Lowman, G. (Eds.). (1994). *Ecotourism: A Sustainable Option*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

France, L. (Ed.). (2006). *Sustainable Tourism* (pp. 1-22). EARTHSCAN.

Héctor Ceballos-Lascuráin, H. (1996). *Tourism, Ecotourism, and Protected Areas: The State of Nature-Based Tourism Around the World and Guidelines for Its Development*. IUCN (The World Conservation Union).

Kunwar, R. R. (2002). *Anthropology of Tourism: A Case Study of Chitwan-Sauraha, Nepal*. Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

____. (2012). *Tourists and Tourism* (pp. 299-318). Kathmandu: Ganga Sen Kunwar.

____. (2012). Safety and Security in Tourism: A Study of Crisis and Disaster Management. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Education*, 2: 58-83.

____. (2015). Cultural Tourism. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Education*, Vol 5.

Tarlow, P.E. (2009). Tourism and Crime. In Jamal, T. And Robinson, M.(Eds). *The Sage Handbook of Tourism* (pp.464-480). London: Sage.

Weaver, D. B. (Ed.). (2001). *The Encyclopedia of Ecotourism* (pp. 1-73). CABI Publishing.

Unit IV: Tourism in South Asia   4 hrs
a. Tourism in Nepal
b. Tourism in Sri Lanka
c. Tourism in Pakistan

Required Readings
Hall, M., & Page, S. (Eds.). (2000). *Tourism in South and South Asia*. Oxford: Butler Worth.

Richter, L. K. (2000). *The Politics of Tourism in Asia*. New Delhi: MANOHAR.

Unit V: Crisis and Restoration of Tourism   16 hrs
a. Political Violence - USA, Egypt, Israel, Sri Lanka
b. Natural Disasters – Turkey, Thailand, Taiwan and Nepal
c. Epidemic - Britain, Hong Kong
d. Crime - South Africa/ Australia

(Students should present the papers in the classroom on above mentioned areas of Unit V.)

Required Readings
Beirman, D. (2003). *Restoring Tourism Destination Crises*. CABI Publishing.

Hall, C. M., Timothy, D. J., & Duval, D. T. (2007). *Safety and Security in Tourism*. Mumbai: Jaico Publishing House.

Kunwar, R. R. (2012). Safety and Security in Tourism: A Study of Crisis and Disaster Management. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Education*, 2: 58-83.

Peace and Disarmament

<div align="right">Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48</div>

Course Description and Objectives
This course will provide students with knowledge on dialogue on disarmament, non-proliferation and security matters by informing students on global disarmament and non-proliferation norms and region-oriented approach to translating global disarmament and non-proliferation norms in Asia and around the world. Further this course will also support the students to identify pressing disarmament, non-proliferation and security issues at the regional and sub-regional levels, provide a forum for dialogue in these issues and held develop practical solutions to them.

Course Requirements
a. Students are expected to participate actively in class discussions. Good participation means attending class and contributing in a way that is informed by assigned readings.
b. Students are expected to complete all assigned readings before the class session for which readings are assigned.

Course Methodology
This course utilizes several different teaching techniques to explain the substantive material:
Lecture Session – The instructor shares her/his knowledge, thoughts, and ideas with you on the various topics, books, and articles. S/he welcomes your input on this material.
Discussion Session – This portion of the course provides students a chance to voice their opinion about international relations in a free and open manner.
Audio-Visual Aids – The instructor utilizes items such as the overhead projector, maps, films, videotapes, computers, musical recordings and other items where appropriate.

Unit I: Introduction to Peace and Disarmament 4 hrs

Suggested Readings
Gillis, M. (2009). *Disarmament: A Basic Guide*. New York: United Nations. http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/AdhocPublications/PDF/guide.pdf. Accessed on 21 October 2010.
Tulliu, S., & Schmalberger, T. (2001). *Coming to Terms with Security: A Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building*. Geneva: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).

Unit II: The Dynamics of Armament 14 hrs
a. Theoretical Framework
- Theories of armament
  - The action-reaction model
  - The bureaucratic -institutional imperative model
  - Technological imperative model
- Game Theories of arm races
  - Repeated Prisoners' dilemma model
  - Spiral model
  - Deterrence model
- Assimilation model and its application
b. Armaments trends in globalised world
- Categories of weapons
- The international arms industry and trade
- Technology and the future of arms proliferation
c. Critical analysis: theory and trends

Suggested Readings

Downs, G. W., Rocke, D. M., & Siverson, R. M. (1985). Arms Races and Cooperation. *World Politics, 38* (1), 118-146.

Fearon, J. D. (1995). Rationalists Explanations of War. *International Organization, 49* (3), 379-414.

Franco-Jones, P. (1987-1988). Public Private Partnership: Lesson from the Brazilian Armaments Industry. *Journal of International Studies and World Affairs, 29* (4), 41-68.

Herz, J. H. (1981). Political Realism Revisited. *International Studies Quarterly, 25* (2), 182-197.

Kaldor, M. (1986). The Weapon Succession Process. *World Politics, 38* (4), 577-595.

Knoff, J. W. (2010). The Fourth Wave in Deterrence Research. *Contemporary Security Policy, 31* (1), 1-33.

Kydd, A. (1997). Game Theory and the Spiral Model. *World Politics, 49* (3), 371-400.

_____. (2000). Arms Races and Arms Control: Modelling the Hawk Perspective. *American Journal of Political Science, 44* (2), 228-244.

Moll, K. D., & Luebbert, G. M. (1980). Arms Race and Military Expenditure Models: A Review. *Journal of Conflict Resolution, 24* (1). 153-185.

Reppy, J. (1990). The Technological Imperative in Strategic Thoughts. *Journal of Peace Research. 27* (1), 101-106.

Singer, P. W. (2001-2002). Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Privatized Military Industry and its Ramification for International Security. *International Security, 26* (3). 186-220.

_____. (2009). Robots at War: The New Battlefield. *Wilson Quarterly, 33* (3), 30-48.

Small Arms Survey (2009). *Small Arms Survey 2009: Shadows of War*. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 1-Sifting the Sources: Authorized Small Arms Transfers; 6-59.

Thomas, R. G. C., & Gupta, A. (Eds.). (2000). *India's Nuclear Security*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications.

Zanders, J. P. (2004). *A Verification and Transparency Concept for Technology Transfers under the BTWC*. Stockholm: WMD Commission.

Unit III: The dynamics of Disarmament   **10 hrs**
a.   Drivers of disarmament and arms control
   - Humanitarian law and the changing pattern of arms and warfare
   - The emerging role of disarmament and arms control in 20th century peace movements
   - Key actors in 21st century
b.   A closer Look at disarmament and arms control efforts
   - Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation
   - Mine ban efforts and Mine action
   - SALW control

Suggested Readings

Cortright, D. (2008). *Peace: A History of Movements and Ideas*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Control Arms Campaign. (2006). *Arms Without Borders: Why Globalised Trade Needs Global Controls*. http://www.controlarms.org/en/documents%20and%20files/reports/english-reports/arms-without-borders . Accessed on 25 October 2010.

Hubert, D. (2000). *The Landmine Ban: A Case Study in Humanitarian Advocacy*. Stimson Avenue Providence: Brown University.

http://www.watsoninstitute.org/pub/op42.pdf. Accessed on 26 October 2010.

ICRC. (2006). A Guide to the Legal Review of New Weapons, Means and Methods of Warfare: Measures to Implement Article 36 of Additional Protocol I of 1977. *International Review of the Red Cross, 88* (864), 931-956.

   http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-864-p931/$File/irrc_864_ICRC_Geneva. pdf. Accessed on 24 October 2010.

Nelson, C. (2006). *Women and Disarmament: What Can be Learnt from Conflicts in Solomon Islands, Bougainville and PNG?*

   http://www.iansa.org/regions/asiapacific/documents/WomenandDisarmamentinPNGSIandBougseminarpaper06.pdf . Accessed on 10 October 2010.

Rappert, B. (2008). *A Convention beyond the Convention: Stigma, Humanitarian Standards and the Oslo Process*. London: Landmine Action.

http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/a-convention-beyond-the-convention-lma.pdf . Accessed on 24 October 2010.

Sharma, G. C. (2007). *International Non-Governmental Organisations in Arms Control and Disarmament: Potential and Viability*. Colombo: Regional Centre for Strategic Studies. http://www.rcss.org/publication/policy_paper/Policy40.pdf . Accessed on 14 December 2010.

Vayrynen, R., & Cortright, D. (2010). *Towards a Nuclear Zero*. New York: Routledge.

Unit IV: Efforts in the Wider Framework of the Recent Peace building Activities   10 hrs
a.   Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)
- Policy and Strategy
- Structure and Process
- Cross-cutting Issues
b.   Second generation DDR

Suggested Readings

Bouta, T. (2005). *Gender and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration*. Netherlands Institute of International Relations: Hague.

http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/58/35112187.pdf. Accessed on 14 March 2011.

Knight, M. (2004). Guns, Camps and Cash: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reinsertion of Former Combatants in Transition from War to Peace. *Journal of Peace Research, 41* (4), 499-516.

Lo, J. (2003). Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia: Theory and Practice. *International Journal, 58* (3), 395-414.

National Commission against Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms (2008). *Survey Report on Prevalence of Illicit Small Arms in Sri Lanka*. Colombo: NCAPISA. Chapter 7: Small Arms Control: 165-190.

UNICEF. (2005). *The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Children Associated with the Fighting Forces: Lesson Learned in Sierra Leone 1998-2002*. UNICEF: Darkar.

http://unddr.org/docs/Final%20version%20of%20Lessons%20learned.pdf. Accessed on 14 March 2011.

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations. (2010). *Second Generation Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Practices in Peace Operations*. United Nations: New York.

http://unddr.org/docs/2GDDR_ENG_WITH_COVER.pdf. Accessed on 14 March 2011.

Unit V: Peace and Disarmament Education as a Strategy for Peace building   10 hrs
a.   Concept and History
b.   Key efforts of peace and disarmament education
c.   Case Studies – Global and Regional (Focus on South Asia); Lessons Learned and best practices around the world

Suggested Readings

Department for Disarmament Affairs. (2003). *United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education*. New York: United Nations Publication.

http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/456/87/PDF/N0245687.pdf?OpenElement. Accessed on 27 October 2010.

Freire, P. (1990). *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. New York: Continuum.

UNESCO. (2011). *The Hidden Crisis: Armed Conflict and Education*. Paris: UNESCO.

Upreti, B. R., & Nepali, R. K. (Eds.). (2006). *Nepal at Barrel of Gun*. Kathmandu: South Asia Small Arms Network Nepal.

Vignard, K. (Ed.). (2001). *Disarmament Forum: Education for Disarmament*. Geneva: UNIDIR, 2001 issue 3.

Public Policy and Global Governance

CPDS 583-3

Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

This is an interdisciplinary course. The course aims to help students to have a critical understanding of Public Policy and Global Governance. The course will introduce students with the discourses on global policy their implications in public policy making in developing countries. The course also deals with various key actors, institutions and processes used in global governance. By and large, the course aims students to be acquainted with challenges and opportunities in public policies and global governance and their implications for development and peace. It is expected that by the completion of this course, students will equip themselves with the knowledge and understanding of public policy and governance both in a national and global context.

Unit I: Introduction to Public Policy and Global Governance 12 hrs
a. The Origin of Public Policy and the Idea of Global Governance
b. Global Governance, Global Civil Society, and Public Policy Discourse
c. Global Civil Society's Role in Shaping Public Policy
d. Globalisation and Global Policy
e. Public Policy Making in Liberal and Social Democracies (with Reference to the Role of the State)

Suggested Readings

Duffield, M. (2001). *Global Governance and the New Wars: The Merging of Development and Security*. London: Zed Books.

Engelstad, F. (2004): "Democracy at work? Does democracy in working life make sense in the 21st century?". In Østerud, Ø, & Engelstad, F. (Eds.), *Power and Democracy. Critical Interventions*. London: Ashgate.

Hall, J., & Trentmann, F. (Eds.). (2005). *Civil Society: A Reader in History, Theory and Global Politics*. Houndsmills: Palgrave Macmillan.

Held, D. (2004). *Global Covenant: The Social Democratic Alternative to the Washington Consensus*. Oxford, UK: Polity Press.

Held, D., & Roger, C. (Eds.). (2013). *Global Governance at Risk*. Oxford, UK: Polity Press.

Kaldor, M. (2003). *Global Civil Society: An Answer to War*. Oxford, UK: Polity Press.

Kothari, R. (2005). *Rethinking Democracy*. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.

Meyer, T. (2007). *The theory of Social Democracy*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Moran, M., Rein, M., & Goodin, R. E. (Eds.). (2006). *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*. Oxford University Press.

Radhakrishnan, S. (2010). *The Bhagwat Gita in the Light of Global Governance*. India: Harper Collins.

Rangarajan, L. N. (2000). *Kautilya: The Arthasasthra. India*: Penguin Books.

Schumpter, J. A. (2003). *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*. London and New York: Routledge.

Stiglitz, J. E. (2002). Globalization and Its Discontents. W.W. Norton & Company.

Unit II: Agenda Settings in Public Policy 10 hrs
a. (Welfare) State and the Public Policy
b. Public Policy and the Law Making Process
c. Non-State Agencies in Public Policy
d. Democratisation and Public Policy in Post-Conflict Societies

Suggested Readings

Aditya, A. (Ed.). (2011). The Civil Society-State Interface: Renegotiating the Space between the Private and the Political. Lalitpur: Pragya Foundation and Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

Collier, P. (2007). *The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are Failing and What Can Be Done About It*. Oxford University Press.

Levitsky, S., & Murillo M. V. (2013). Building Institutions on Weak Foundations. *Journal of Democracy 24*(2): 93-107.

Migdal, Joel S. (1988). *Strong Societies and Weak States: State-Society Relations and State Capabilities in the Third World*. Princeton N.J: Princeton University Press.

Rawls, J. (1971). *A Theory of Justice*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Sen, A. (2009). *The Idea of Justice*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Unit III: Political Economy of Public Policy and Development in Developing Countries   12 hrs
a. The Politics of Public Policy in Developing Countries
b. Foreign Aid, Public Policy, and the State Legitimacy
c. Economic Development and Public Policy
d. The Rise of New International Regimes and Debate on Public Policy
e. The Future of Global Governance

Suggested Readings

Esping-Andersen, G. (1990). *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*. Cambridge: Polity Press,

Frank, A. G. (1998). *ReOrient: Global Economy in the Asian Age*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Karns, M. P., & Mingst, K. A. (2010). International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance. Viva Books

Mingst, K. A., & Karns, P. M. (2010). International Organizations: The Political and Processes of Global Governance. Viva Books.

Myrdal, G. (1968). *An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*. New York, Twentieth Century Fund.

Picketty, T. (2013). *Capitalism in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press.

Polyani, K. (1957). The Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origins of Our Time. Boston: Beacon Press by arrangement with Rinehart & Company, Inc.

Schumacher, E. F. (2010). *Small Is Beautiful: A Study of Economics As If People Mattered*. Harper Perennial.

Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.

Stiglitz, J. (2010). *Freefall: America, Free Markets, and the Sinking of the World Economy*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.

____. (2012). *The Price of Inequality: How Today's Divided Society Endangers Our Future*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.

UNRISD (2010). *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD).

Unit IV: Public Policy Administration in Different Parts of the World   8 hrs
Lessons and experiences from South Asia
Lessons and experiences from North America and Continental Europe

Suggested Readings

Fergusion, J. (1990). *The anti-politics machine: "Development", depoliticization, and bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*. Cambridge University Press.

Houtzager, P. P., & Lavalle, A. G. (2009). The Paradox of Civil Society Representation: Constructing New Forms of Democratic Legitimacy in Brazil. In Törnquist, O, Webster, N., Stokke, K. (Eds.), *Rethinking Popular Representation*. New York, Palgrave.

Unit V: Public Policy Making in Nepal: Theories and Practice   6 hrs

Suggested Readings

Bhatta, C. D. (2014). Antinomies of Democracy and Peace in Nepal, Peace and Conflict in South Asia. In Upadhyaya, P., & Kumar, S. S. (Eds.), *Peace and Conflict : The South Asian Experience*. New Delhi: Foundation Books.

Dahal, Dev Raj (2007). Reflection on Policy Culture in Nepal. In Mukti Rijal (Ed.), *Readings on Governance and Development* (Volume VIII), pp. 1-12. Kathmandu: IGD.

Pandey, S. B. (1987). *Tyas Bhakat Ko Nepal*. Kathmandu: Sardar Bhimbahadur.

Pangeni, B. (2015). *Nepal Ko Aarthik Itihas: Arthik Prashashan Ko Sandharva*. Sahu / Subba Dharma Narayan (1908-1926 B.S.). Dharma Narayan Study Foundation.

Regmi Research Series. Available at http://www.digitalhimalaya.com/collections/journals/regmi.

Mishra, C. (2062 B.S.). *Pujibad Ra Nepal*. Kathmandu: Sajha Prakashan.

Mosse, D. (2005). *Cultivating Development: An Ethnography of Aid Policy and Practice*. London: Pluto Press.

Shah, S. (2008). Civil Society in Uncivil Places: Soft State and Regime Change in Nepal. Honolulu: East-West Center.

Stone, D. (2002). *Policy Paradox: The Art of Political Decision Making*. New York, Norton.

Disaster Management

CPDS 583-4
Credit Hours: 3
Teaching Hours: 48

Objectives
Today's world is facing serious problems through manmade and nature induced disasters. The people of everywhere have a right to survive but sometimes it could be very painful and hard to the people of the globe to survive. The main objective of this course is to provide knowledge to the students regarding different kinds of nature induced disasters and prepare them to act immediately and effectively ensure relief and other kinds of support.

Unit I: Introduction
6 hrs
a. Meaning of Disaster
b. Natural Disasters (Earthquake, Hurricane, Flood, Droughts)
c. Human Induced Disasters
d. Mixed Disasters

Suggested Readings
Coppola, D. P. (2011). *Introduction to international disaster management* (2nd ed., pp. 1-36). Burlington, MA: Elsevier.

Delinic, T., & Pandey, N. N. (2012). Regional Environmental Issues: Water and Disaster Management. Kathmandu: Centre for South Asian Studies (CSAS) and Knorad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS).

Hart, K. D. (2013). Legal and ethical issues in disaster response. In T. Veenema (Ed.), *Disaster nursing and emergency preparedness for chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism and other hazards* (3rd ed., pp. 149-166). New York, NY: Springer Publishing.

Hoffman, S. M., & Oliver-Smith, A. (2002). Introduction: Why anthropologists should study disasters. In S. Hoffman & A. Oliver-Smith (Eds.), *Catastrophe & culture: The anthropology of disaster* (pp.3-48). Santa Fe, NM: School of American Research Press.

McEntire, D. A. (2007). Disaster response and recovery: Strategies and tactics for resilience (pp. 1-32). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

Perry, R. W. (2006). What is Disaster? In H. Rodríguez, E. Quarantelli, & R. Dynes (Eds.), *Handbook of disaster research* (pp. 1-15). New York, NY: Springer.

Singh, S. K., Kundu, S. C. & Singh, S. (1998). *Disaster management* (pp. 195-204). New Delhi, India: Mittal Publications.

Unit II: Disaster Management
10 hrs
a. Earthquake Risk Management
b. Tsunami Risk Management
c. Flood Risk Management
d. Cyclone Risk Management
e. Drought Risk Management

Suggested Readings
Gunn, A. M. (2008). *Encyclopedia of Disasters: Environmental Catastrophes and Human Tragedies (Vol. 1)*. London: Greenwood Press.

____. (2008). *Encyclopedia of Disasters: Environmental Catastrophes and Human Tragedies (Vol. 2)*. London: Greenwood Press.

Koehler, G. A. (1996). What disaster response management can learn from chaos theory. In G. A. Koehler (Ed.), *What disaster response management can learn from chaos theory: Conference proceedings, May 18-19, 2005* (pp. 2-41). Sacramento, CA; California Research Bureau.

Sharma, V. K. (Ed.). (2013). *Disaster Management*. New Delhi: Scientific International Pvt. Ltd.

Simonovic, S. P. (2011). *Systems approach to management of disasters: Methods and applications* (pp. 77-105). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

Unit III: Basic Principles and Elements of Disaster Mitigation **12 hrs**
   a. Integrated Approach
   b. Comprehensive Approach
   c. Solidarity, Non-discrimination, Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Co-operation Territorial sovereignty
   d. Case Studies
   - Super volcano Toba, Indonesia,
   - Tsunami, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Japan
   - Earthquake: Nepal, Pakistan, China
   - Plague

Suggesting Readings

Depoorter, B. (2006). Horizontal Political Externalities: The Supply and Demand of Disaster Management. *Duke Law Journal, 56* (1), 101-125. Duke University School of Law.

Eyre, A. (1999). Disaster Management in South-East Asia: Emergency Response and Planning in the Coming Millennium. *Risk Management, 1* (2), 67-70. Palgrave Macmillan Journals.

Loh, B. (2005). Disaster Risk Management in Southeast Asia: A Developmental Approach. *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, *22* (2), 229-239. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS).

Sementelli, A. (2007). Toward a Taxonomy of Disaster and Crisis Theories. *Administrative Theory & Praxis*, *29* (4), 497-512. Taylor & Francis, Ltd.

Unit IV: Disaster Preparedness **10 hrs**
   a. Disaster Management: Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation
   b. Disaster Preparedness: Concept and Nature
   c. Disaster Preparedness Plan
   d. Disaster Preparedness for People and Infrastructure
   e. Community based Disaster Preparedness Plan

Suggested Readings

Abou-bakr, A. J. (2013). Assessing disaster oriented PPPs. In *Managing Disasters Through Public-Private Partnerships* (pp. 25-46). Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.

Quarantelli, E.L., Lagadec, P. & Boin, A. (2007). A heuristic approach to future disaster and crises: New, old, and in-between types. In H. Rodríguez, E. Quarantelli, & R. Dynes (Eds.), *Handbook of disaster research* (pp. 16-42). New York, NY: Springer.

Shaw, R., & Krishnamurthy, R. R. (Eds.). (2013). *Disaster Management: Global Challenges and Local Solution*. India: Universal Press.

Villagrán de León, J.C. (2012). Early warning principles and systems. In B. Wisner, J.C. Gaillard, & I. Kelman (Eds.), *A Routeledge handbook of hazards and disaster risk reduction* (pp. 481-492). London, UK & New York, NY: Routeledge.

Unit V: Institutional Capacity in Disaster Management **10 hrs**
   a. Risk Assessments and Vulnerability Analysis
   b. Rescue, Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Recovery
   c. State, International Agencies, NGOs, CBOs
   d. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
   e. Global Initiatives for Disaster Management

Suggested Readings

Coppola, D. P. (2011). *Introduction to international disaster management* (2nd ed., pp. 305-351, 377-424). Burlington, MA: Elsevier.

Harper, E. (2009). *International law and standards applicable in natural disaster situations*. Retrieved from International Development Law Organization website: http://www.idlo.org/Publications/Natural_Disaster_Manual.pdf

Harvard Business School. (2005). Harvard Business Essentials: Crisis management: master the skills to prevent disaster. Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press.

Koehler, G. A. (Ed.), What disaster response management can learn from chaos theory: Conference proceedings, May 18-19, 2005. Sacramento, CA; California Research Bureau.

NDMF. (2005). Final Report on An Overview of the Priority of the Disaster Risk Reduction in Nepal (pp. 1-43). Kathmandu: Action Aid Nepal.

Nepal Red Cross Society. (2010). *Community based disaster risk reduction programme implementation field practitioner guideline.* Kathmandu: Nepal Red Cross Society.

Oliver-Smith, A. (1999). The brotherhood of pain: Theoretical and applied perspectives on post-disaster solidarity. In A. Oliver-Smith, & S. Hoffman (Eds.), *The angry Earth: The disaster in anthropological perspective* (pp. 156-172). New York, NY: Routledge.

Shaw, R., Sharma, A., & Takeuchi, Y., (2009). Introduction: Indigenous knowledge and disaster risk reduction. In R. Shaw, A. Sharma, & Y. Takeuchi (Eds.), *Indigenous knowledge and disaster risk reduction: From practice to policy.* New York, NY: Nova Science Publishers.

Thesis

CPDS 585   **Credit Hours: 6**

Thesis writing is an extensive piece of work and should consist of not less than 18000 words. It should be based on the prescribed format and standard of the University.

Suggested Readings
APA (2010). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. Washington DC: American Psychological Association.
FoHSS. (2014). *A Manual Formatting and Organizing Dissertations*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Office of the Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University.

Research Work and Thesis Writing

CPDS 590   **Credit Hours: 15**

Research Work and Thesis writing consists the following:

a. Term paper   -   1 Credit hour
b. Report (2 nos.)   -   2 + 2 = 4 Credit hours
c. Thesis   -   10 Credit hours

Note: Under the Research Work and Thesis Writing, students are required to produce a term paper consisting not less than 4000 words, two reports consisting minimum 8000 words each and a thesis with minimum 30000 words. Term paper and reports should be under the themes of the compulsory and elective subjects offered in the fourth semester and as per the prescribed format and standard of the University.

Suggested Readings

APA (2010). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. Washington DC: American Psychological Association.

FoHSS. (2014). *A Manual Formatting and Organizing Dissertations*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Office of the Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University.