

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FOHSS)
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Master's Program in International Relations and Diplomacy
(MIRD)



Master's of Arts in International Relations and Diplomacy
Revised Syllabus 2017

List of Courses

First Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
MIRD.501	Introduction to International Relations	3
MIRD.502	World Political Affairs	3
MIRD.503	Theories of Diplomacy	3
MIRD.504	Foreign Policy Analysis	3
MIRD.505	Government and Policies of South Asia	3

Second Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
MIRD.506	Theories of International Relations	3
MIRD.507	International Political Economy	3
MIRD.508	Public Policy for International Relations and Diplomacy	3
MIRD.509	International Law	3
MIRD.510	Research Methodology	3

Third Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
MIRD.511	International and Regional Organizations	3
MIRD.512	International human Rights and Humanitarian Law	3
MIRD.513	Foreign Policy and Diplomacy of Nepal	3
MIRD.514	Diplomatic Practices	3
MIRD.515	State Building and Failure in Developing World *	3
MIRD.516	Politics of Climate Change and Security *	
MIRD.517	Strategic Studies *	

Fourth Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
MIRD.518	Foreign Policy of Major and Emerging Powers	3
MIRD.519	Small States in International Relations	3
MIRD.520	Professional & Diplomatic Communication	3
MIRD.521	Development Economics *	3
MIRD.522	Globalization of Regional Integration *	
MIRD.523	International Conflict and Cooperation *	
MIRD.524	Politics of International Migration *	
MIRD.525	Comparative Politics*	
MIRD.526	Thesis	6

* Elective papers

Note: Out of elective Papers, only two papers can be offered in Third and Fourth Semester.

Course Title: **Introduction to International Relations**

Course Code: **MIRD.501**

Total Credit Hours: **3**

Total Teaching Hours: **48**

Semester: **First**

Introduction

This course is designed to introduce students with the major issues and approaches to the international politics, to explore important historical and contemporary questions and debates in international affairs, and to help students to think critically about the developments in international affairs. It also discusses some important historical and contemporary events in international relations to learn how they can be explained and understood using international relations theories and knowledge of some critical historical episodes and current events. The course also looks at contemporary issues including human rights, environmental issues, nuclear proliferation and immigration, etc.

Objectives

1. To introduce students to the core concepts and basic premises of leading schools of thought and interpretation in the study of international relations from global perspectives.
2. To familiarize students with the major international institutions, norms, events and practices central to the development of international relations during the past century or so.
3. To develop in students the capacity to identify and critically examine the international relations' issues and trends; and
4. To make students able to analyze the way countries and non-state actors interact on the basis of conflicting interests, patterns of interaction, and institutions, that constrain the way states behaves.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Introduction

10 hours

- Meaning, definition and significance
- Scope of IR: International Relations as an academic and policy-relevant discipline
- Origin and development of IR
- Basic Approaches for studying IR
- Contemporary Discourses of IR

Required Readings

Graham Evans, (1999), *The Penguin Dictionary of International Relations*, Penguin.

Joshua S. Goldstein (2004), *International Relations*, Pearson.

Martin Griffiths & Terry O'Callaghan (2004), *Key Concepts in International Relations*,
Routledge.

Robert Jackson & George Sorensen (2013). *Introduction to International Relations Theories and Approaches*, Oxford University Press, pp: 3-9.

Unit 2: Modern Sovereign State-System

6 hours

- Meaning of Modern Sovereign state-system
- The rise of the Sovereign state-system: The Peace of Westphalia
- Characteristics and features
- Crisis or decay of modern state-system

Required Readings

Charles Tilly (1992). City and state in world history, In Coercion, Capital and European State, A.D. 990-1992, PP:1-37

Charles W. Kegley, Gregory A. Raymond, (2007), *the Global Future: A Brief Introduction to World Politics*, Wadsworth.

G.R. Berridge (1997), *International Politics: States, Power and Conflict since 1945*, Prentice Hall.

Robert Jackson & George Sorensen (2013). *Introduction to International Relations Theories and Approaches*, Oxford University Press, pp: 10-18

Unit 3: The Phenomenon of Power

6 hours

- Defining Power and National Power
- Nature and Kinds of Power
- Components of National power
- Defining balance of Power
- Characteristic and Types of balance of power
- Devices and methods of balance of power

Required Readings

Andrew Haywood (2011), *Global Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, pp 210-213

Geeta Chowdhury and Sheila Nair, (2002), *Power, post-colonialism and International Relations: Reading Race, Gender and Class*, Routledge.

Karen A. Mingst and Jack L Snyder (eds) (2008) *Essential Readings in World Politics*, W.W. Norton & Company: New York

Unit 4: National Interests

4 hours

- Meaning and definition of National Interests
- Types of National Interests
- Instruments for promotion of national interests
- Nepal's National interests

Required Readings

Beard, Charles Austin., & Smith, Howard Edward. (1934). *The idea of national interest*, New York: Macmillan.

Unit 5: Nationalism

4 hours

- Meaning and origin of Nationalism
- Types of nationalism
- Rise of cultural and ethnic nationalism
- Pros and Cons of Nationalism

Required Readings

Benedict Anderson (1983), *Imagined Communities*, Verso
Ernest Gellner (1983), *Nations and Nationalism*, Wiley
Andrew Haywood (2011), *Global Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, pp 158-165
Casas, Gustavo de Las. (Mar. - Apr., 2008), *Is Nationalism Good for You? Foreign Policy*. No. 165, pp. 50-56

Unit 6: Environment issues

6 hours

- Environment Politics: The rise of Green Politics
- Climate Change: Causes, Consequences, international cooperation for tackling Climate Change
- Climate Change Politics and Nepal

Required Readings

Andrew Haywood (2011), *Global Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, pp 383-408
Government of Nepal (2010). *National Adaptation Plan for Action 2010*.
Government of Nepal (2011). *Nepal Climate Change Policy 2011*
Government of Nepal (2012). *Local Adaptation Plan for Action 2012*
Gustavo Sosa-Nunez & Ed Atkins (2016), *Environment, Climate Change and International Relations*, E-IR edited collection
Nepal Planning Commission (2011). *Climate Resilient Planning: A Tool for Long-term Climate Adaptation*.

Unit 7: Proliferation of Weapons

6 hours

- Introduction
- Nature of nuclear weapons and their effects
- Concept of Arms Control and Disarmament
- Reason for Arms Control
- Obstacles to Arms Control
- Major Steps towards Arms Control and Disarmament

Required Readings

Andrew Haywood (2011), *Global Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, pp 264-278
John Baylis, Steven Smith & Patricia Owens (2011). *The Globalization of world politics: an introduction to international relations*, Oxford University Press, pp:384-394
Marek Thee (1981), *Armaments, arms control and disarmament*, UNESCO
Melissa Gillis (2012), *Disarmament: A Basic Guide*, United Nations

Unit 8: Migration issues

6 hours

- Concept of Migration: Immigration, Emigration
- Factors Initiating and Sustaining Migration
- Refugee and its types, Asylum seekers
- Migration and Human Security: Case study of Nepal

Required Readings

Bhim P. Subedi (1991). International Migration in Nepal: Towards an analytical framework, Journal of Center for Nepal and Asian Studies, pp:83-102

Bhim P. Subedi (2003). *International Migration from Nepal: Emerging Patterns and Trends*, Japanese Society for Promotion of Sciences. PP: 252-272

Stephen Castles, Hein De Haas & Mark Miller (2014). *The Age of Migration, International Population Movements in the Modern World*, Guilford Press

T. Truong & D. Gasper (2011). *Transnational migration and human security: The migration-development-security nexus*, Heidelberg: Springer.

Course Title: World Political Affairs

Course Code: MIRD.502

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Semester: First

Introduction

World Political affairs is an important sub-field of International Relations, dealing with all aspects of the relations between countries including political, economic, diplomatic and military relations. As part of MIRD, this course investigates key developments in contemporary international politics. It introduces the major developments and fluctuations in International politics. The first part deals with the conceptual understanding and different approaches to world politics while the second part of the unit examines the key issues in Post Cold War World Politics.

Objectives

1. To provide basic theoretical understanding of the ideologies of world political affairs.
2. To make students able to understand, comprehend and analyze various aspects and dimensions of the Post Cold War International Politics.
3. To make the student aware on the recent happenings in world politics including post 9/11 scenario and the contemporary global issues.

Course Contents

Unit 1: Conceptual Understanding of World Politics **2 hours**

Unit 2: The Evolution of International Society **4 hours**

Unit 3: International History 1900-99 **4 hours**

Required Readings

Baylis, John, Smith, Steve and Owen, Patricia (4th ed) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007).

Wayne, C. Mc Williams and Harry, Piotrowski. (2016). *The World since 1945 A History of International Relations, New Delhi: Viva Books*

Unit 4: Approaches on Global Politics **8 hours**

- Conservatism
- Fascism
- Marxism
- Nationalism
- Multiculturalism

- Fundamentalism
- Post Colonialism
- Regionalism

Required Readings

David Hawks, *Ideology* (London: Rutledge, 2003).

Political Ideologies: An Introduction by Andrew Heywood (Palgrave Macmillan: 2007). 15

Nationalism: A Very Short Introduction by Steven Grosby (Oxford University Press: 2005).

Kegley, Jr., Charles W. and Blanton, Shannon L. (12th ed). *World Politics: Trend and Transformation*, (Boston, Wadsworth, 2009-10). 14

Jackson, Robert and Sorensen, Georg (3rded) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2006)

Unit 5: Post Cold War World Politics

12 hours

- From the End of Cold War to a new global era
- Globalization and Global Politics
- Rising Powers and the emerging global order
- Changing Character of War
- Post 9/11 World Politics and War on Terror
- The Arab Spring and Syrian Crisis

Unit 6: Recent Trends

8 hours

- Regionalism and Integration
- International and Global Security
- Transnational Actors in Global Politics
- The UN Restructuring

Required Readings

Cooper, Robert, *The Breaking of Nations: Order and Chaos in the Twenty-First Century* (New York: Grove Press, 2003).

Buzan, Barry and Weaver, Ole, *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*, (Cambridge, Cambridge University, Press, 2003).

Ewan Harrison, *the Post-Cold War International System*, London, Rutledge, 2006

Fukuyama, Francis, *the End of History and the Last Man* (New York: The Free Press, 1992

Zakaria, Fareed (2008). *The Post-American World*, New York: WW. Norton and Company

Unit 7: Twenty-First Century Challenges

10 hours

- Poverty, development, and hunger
- Global trade and global finance
- Global Warming and Climate Change
- Refugees and Migration

- Human Security

Required Readings

Baylis, John, Smith, Steve and Owen, Patricia (4th ed) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007).

Wayne, C. Mc Williams and Harry, Piotrowski. (2016). *The World since 1945 a History of International Relations, New Delhi: Viva Books*

Suggested Readings

John Hoffman & Paul Graham, *Introduction to Political Ideologies* by (Longman: 2006).

John Schwar mantel, *Ideology and Politics* (Sage: 2008).

Lyman Tower Sergeant, *Contemporary Political Ideologies: A Comparative Analysis* by (Wadsworth Publishing: 2008).

Malise Ruthven, *Fundamentalism: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford University Press: 2007).

Margaret Walters, *Feminism: A Very Short Introduction* by (Oxford University Press: 2006)

Postmodernism: A Very Short Introduction by Christopher Butler (Oxford University Press: 2003).

Robert J. Art and Robert Jervis, (Ed.), *International Politics 8th ed.* (New York, Longman, 2005).

Stephanie's G. Neumann, (Ed.) *International Relations Theory and the Third World*, (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1998).

Course Title: Theories of Diplomacy

Course Code: MIRD.503

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Introduction

While war and peace have shaped the course of international relations, diplomacy is directly related to the latter. But diplomacy is not just an alternative to war; it does not end when war begins. Diplomacy, the conduct of relations between states through peaceful means, enables states to secure the objectives of their foreign policies without resorting to force, propaganda or law and resolve disputes. Diplomacy developed when permanent contact and dialogues between governing entities came to be seen as mutually advantageous. Thus, using non-lethal means to promote national interest and manage interstate relations and foreign threats have been central to international politics since times immemorial. However, the conduct of diplomacy has evolved over time, and more so amid the complexities of the 21st century. Globalization coupled with advances in technology has altered the conduct of diplomacy among states. Moreover, diplomatic network today is no longer limited to states and consists of non-governmental organizations, civil society entities and trans-national corporations.

Course objectives

The course aims to give students an in-depth knowledge about theories of diplomacy, problems and issues in contemporary diplomacy, along with best practices in international negotiations. It will help students understand the theoretical aspect of diplomacy as well as acquaint them with the limitations and potentials of the emerging diplomatic relationships between states, international organisations (INGOs) and non-state entities. Thus, the course offers a broad coverage of the subject with both historical depth and contemporary relevance. Further, the course explores the diplomacy of small states, especially focusing on Nepalese diplomacy.

Course Content

Unit 1: Diplomacy and Statecraft

4 hours

- Introduction
- Purpose of diplomacy
- History of diplomacy

Required Readings

Berridge, G. R. (2010), *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*. 4th ed. Basingstoke: Palgrave

Bull, H. (2002). "Diplomacy and International Order," in Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics* (pp.156-177).

Russell, G. (1991). Hans J. Morgenthau and the normative foundations of diplomacy and statesmanship. *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, 2(1), 130-160.

Unit 2: Major Theories of Diplomacy

12 hours

- Bilateral Diplomacy: Conventional and unconventional
- Multilateral Diplomacy: Forms, functions and challenges
- Cold War Diplomacy: Containment and crisis
- Economic Diplomacy / Development Diplomacy

Required Readings

Berridge, G. R. (2010). *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*. 4th ed. Basingstoke: Palgrave
Cooper, A. F., Heine, J., & Thakur, R. (Eds.). (2013). Multilateral diplomacy. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Hare, P. W. (2015). Regional Diplomacy, Summits, and the Gs The Rise of Summitry. In *Making Diplomacy Work: Intelligent Innovation for the Modern World*. CQ Press.

Hare, P. W. (2015). The Institutions of Bilateral Diplomacy Precedence, Protocol, Ministries, Embassies. In *Making Diplomacy Work: Intelligent Innovation for the Modern World*. CQ Press.

Woolcock, S., & Bayne, N. (2013). Economic diplomacy. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Unit 3: Diplomacy in Modern Era

16 hours

- New Actors
- Public Diplomacy
- Cyber Diplomacy
- Trade, Foreign Policy & Diplomacy
- Environment Diplomacy
- Disaster and Emergency Diplomacy
- Diplomacy and Security
- The Diplomacy of Normalization

Required Readings

Barston, R.P. (2016). *Modern Diplomacy*, Fourth Ed., Routledge Special Nepal Edition

Acharya, A. (1997). Ideas, identity, and institution-building: From the 'ASEAN way' to the 'Asia-Pacific way'?. *The Pacific Review*, 10(3), 319-346.

Cooper, A. F. (2016). The changing nature of diplomacy. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Cooper, A. F., Heine, J., & Thakur, R. (2013). Introduction: The Challenges of 21st Century Diplomacy. *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*, 1-31.

Hare, P. W. (2015). The New Diplomatic Agenda The Challenges for Diplomatic Reform. In *Making Diplomacy Work: Intelligent Innovation for the Modern World*. CQ Press.

Nye Jr, J. S. (2008). Public diplomacy and soft power. *The annals of the American academy of political and social science*, 616(1), 94-109.

Nye, J. S. (1990). Soft Power. *Foreign Policy*, (80), 153-171.

Unit 4: Art of Negotiations

8 hours

- Pre-negotiation
- Diplomatic Momentum, packaging agreements and follow up
- Culture and psychology
- Bargaining, problem solving and relative gains

Required Readings

Berridge, G. R. (2014). *Diplomacy: theory and practice. International politics*. Routledge. Analysis. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 45(4), 519-544.

Fisher, R. (1983). Negotiating power: Getting and using influence. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 27(2), 149-166.

Unit 5: Diplomacy: Evolve, Plight and Challenges

8hours

Small state diplomacy

Buffer State diplomacy

History of Nepalese diplomacy

Challenges

Required Readings

Baral, L. R. (1986). Nepal's security policy and south Asian regionalism. *Asian Survey*, 26(11), 1207-1219.

Bhasin, M. (2006). South Asian cooperation: myths and realities. *India Quarterly*, 62(1), 21-43.

Choi, J., & Park, D. (1994). A stable feedback control of the buffer state using the controlled Lagrange multiplier method. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 3(5), 546-558.

Jazbec, M. (2010). Small States and Diplomacy: An Indispensable, though Much Diversified Relation. *Halduskultuur*, 11(1).

Keohane, R. O. (1971). The big influence of small allies. *Foreign Policy*, (2), 161-182.

Krasner, S. D. (1976). State power and the structure of international trade. *World Politics*, 28(3), 317-347.

Murthy, P. (1999). India and Nepal: Security and economic dimensions. *Strategic Analysis*, 23(9), 1531-1547.

Partem M.G. (1983). The Buffer System in International Relations. *Journal of Conflict Resolutions*, Vol: 27, No. 1, March 1983, 3-26.

Putnam, R. D. (1988). Diplomacy and domestic politics: the logic of two-level games. *International organization*, 42(3), 427-460.

Rose, L. E., & Dial, R. (1969). Can a Ministate Find True Happiness in a World Dominated by Protagonist Powers?: The Nepal Case. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 386(1), 89-101.

Upadhyaya, S. (2012). *Nepal and the geo-strategic rivalry between China and India*. Routledge. Pp 17-68

Suggested Readings

Boesche, R. (2003). Kautilya's Arthashastra on war and diplomacy in ancient India. *The Journal of Military History*, 67(1), 9-37.

Cohen, R. (1999). Reflections on the new global diplomacy: statecraft 2500 BC to 2000 AD. In *Innovation in diplomatic practice*, Palgrave Macmillan UK: (pp. 1-18)

Cohen, R. (2001). The great tradition: The spread of diplomacy in the ancient world. *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, 12(1), 23-38.

Elman, C., & Elman, M. F. (2012). Diplomatic history and international relations theory: respecting difference and crossing boundaries. *Diplomatic History*, 22(1).

Krasner, S. D. (1999). *Sovereignty: organized hypocrisy*. Princeton University Press, pp, 3-43

Leguey-Feilleux, J. R. (2009). *The dynamics of diplomacy*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Modelski, G. (1964). *Kautilya: Foreign Policy and International System in the Ancient Hindu*

Constantinou, C. M., & Sharp, P. (2016). Theoretical Perspectives in Diplomacy. In *The Sage Handbook of Diplomacy*. London: SAGE Publications, 13-27.

Cooper, A. F., Heine, J., & Thakur, R. (Eds.). (2013). Trade and Investment Promotion. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Feinberg, R. (2013). Institutionalized summitry. In *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*.

Frey, L. & Frey, M. (2016). Diplomatic immunity. In C. Constantinou, P. Kerr & P. Sharp *The SAGE Handbook of diplomacy* (pp. 197-206).

Greenstock, J. (2013). The Bureaucracy: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Service, and Other Government Departments. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Groom, A. J. R. (2013). Conference Diplomacy. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Hardin, R., Mearsheimer, J. J., Dworkin, G., & Goodin, R. E. (1985). Nuclear deterrence, Ethics and strategy.

- James, A. (1999). The practice of sovereign statehood in contemporary international society. *Political Studies*, 47(3), 457-473.
- Jnsson, C. (2016). Diplomacy, communication and signaling. In C. ConstantinouP. Kerr & P. Sharp *The SAGE Handbook of diplomacy* (pp. 79-91).
- Karns, M. P., & Mingst, K. A. (2013). International organizations and diplomacy. In *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*.
- Leffler, M. P., & Westad, O. A. (Eds.). (2010). *The Cambridge History of the Cold War* (Vol. 1). Cambridge University Press. pp 1-111
- Malone, D. M. (2013). The modern diplomatic mission. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.
- Okano-Heijmans, M.(2013). Consular Affairs. In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.
- Rana, K. (2016). Embassies, permanent missions and special missions. In C. ConstantinouP. Kerr & P. Sharp *The SAGE Handbook of diplomacy* (pp. 149-160).
- Sokolski, H. D. (2004). *Getting MAD: nuclear mutual assured destruction, its origins and practice*. DIANE Publishing.
- Weiss, T. G. (2013). The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and Modern Diplomacy. In *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.
- Wouters, J., Duquet, S., & Meuwissen, K. (2013). The Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations. In *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*.
- Changhe, S. (2013). Soft Power. . In *The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy*. Oxford University Press.

Course Title: Foreign Policy Analysis

Course Code: MIRD.504

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Semester: First

Faculty:

Introduction

Foreign policy analysis is a well define subfield within the International Relations. Foreign policy generally refers to the political and security policies adopted by a state in relation to the outside world. As G.R Berridge and Alan James define in A Dictionary of Diplomacy, foreign policy is the ‘all of the policies (including economic policies) adopted by a state in relation to the outside world. According to Steve Smith and others, foreign policy is the ‘strategy or approach chosen by the national government to achieve its goals in its relations with external entities’ (Foreign Policy Theories Actors Cases). Foreign policy is generally designed to protect a country’s national interests, national security, ideological goals, and economic prosperity. It includes the economic, diplomatic, military, and social and cultural relation with other nations. Foreign policy analysis is a study of the management of external relations and activities of nation-state, as distinguished from their domestic policies. The study of foreign policy is referred to as foreign policy analysis. According to Jackson and Sorensen, foreign policy consists of aims and measures that are intended to guide government decisions and actions with regard to external affairs, particularly relations with foreign countries. This syllabus is designed to equip the students to analyse, interpret and understand the dynamics of foreign policy. This course helps students to know about the foreign policy issues, approaches, determinants, levels of analysis, actors involved in foreign policy decision making etc.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

1. To introduce student about the central concepts in foreign policy analysis
2. To make students familiar with foreign policy decision making process
3. To develop students comparative skills of analysis of differing foreign policies in practice
4. To promote students for critical engagement with the foreign policy analysis literature

Course Content

Unit 1: Introduction

6 hours

- Concept, meaning, definition and importance of foreign policy, national interest and foreign policy analysis
- Terminologies of foreign policy analysis

Required Readings

Understanding Foreign Policy Making by Alex Mintz, Karl DeRouen, Cambridge University Press (2010)

Unit 2: Theoretical and historical approaches

8 hours

- History and evolution of foreign policy analysis

- Realism and foreign policy
- Liberalism and foreign policy
- Constructivism and foreign policy
- Discourse analysis, post-structuralism, and foreign policy

Required Readings

Foreign Policy Analysis: A Comparative Introduction by Marijke Breuniny, Palgrave MacMillan (2007)

Unit 3: Determinants of foreign policy **6 hours**

- Internal Determinants External Determinants in Foreign Policy
- Policy makers factor
- The Role of Personality in Foreign Policy Decision Making
- The Role of Government Structures and Political Opposition in Foreign Policy

Unit 4: Levels of analysis and foreign policy **10 hours**

- **Individual – Level Analysis**
Humans as a Species
Organizational Behavior
Leaders and Their Individual Traits
Policy as a Mix of Rational and Irrational Factors
- **State- level analysis**
Making Foreign Policy: Type of Government, Situation, and Policy
Making Foreign Policy: Political Culture
- **System-level Analysis**
Structural Characteristics
Power Relationships

Unit 5: Foreign policy decision making **4 hours**

- Rational and Psychological models
- Individual decision model
- Group Psychology

Unit 6: Actors involved in foreign policy decision making **6 hours**

- Head of Government, Foreign Minister and Ministry, Parliament, Pressure groups, Political Parties, Media, Intelligence agencies, Other Non-State actors
- Case studies: Who makes the foreign policy of USA, EU, India, China and Nepal?

Unit 7: Case Study **8 hours**

- Indian Blockade against Nepal in 2015
- North Korea Missile Crisis
- South China Sea-US-Philippines
- China India Doklam dispute

Required Readings Unit 1-7:

Steve Smith, Amelia Hadfield, and Tim Dunne **Foreign Policy Theories, Actors, Cases** (2nd)

edit) Oxford University Press (2012)

Suggested Readings

China: Fragile Superpower by Susan L. Shirk, Oxford University Press (2008)

China's Political System by June Teufel Dreyer, Pearson (2011)

Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy by David M. Malone,
Oxford University Press

Foreign Policy Analysis: Classic and Contemporary Theory by Valeric M. Hudson, Rowma
and Littlefield Publication (2006)

**Foreign Policy Analysis: New Approaches, Understanding the Diplomacy of War, Profit
and Justice** by Chris Alden, Amnon Aran, Routledge (2011)

Robert Jervis *Perception and Misperception in International Politics*, Princeton University
Press (1976)

Course Title: Government and Politics of South Asia

Course Code: MIRD.505

Total Credit Hours: 3

Total Teaching Hours: 48

Semester: First

Introduction

South Asia is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, West Asia, Central Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. This sub-region comprises eight developing countries—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. South Asia is home to over one fifth of the world's population, making it the most populous geographical region in the world. Since the end of the Cold War, South Asia has become a focal point of growing international attention and concern by nuclear proliferation, the rise of Islamic militancy and the anti-terror war, the emergence of India as a global power, and regional effort for cooperation. South Asian nations have also been experiencing a profound political evolution of democratization.

This course provides students with a comprehensive and systematic introduction to the comparative political study of the eight nations of South Asia. Organized in parallel fashion to facilitate cross-national comparison, the course sections on each nation address several topical areas of inquiry: political culture and heritage, government structure and institutions, political parties and leaders, and social conflict and resolution. India, the preeminent power of the subcontinent, will receive the greatest attention. In treating the international relations of the region, this course will address several predominant region-wide issues: the India–Pakistan conflict, the rise of Islamic militancy and the AfPak War, and regional cooperation under the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Course Objectives

The course aims to make the students of international relations familiar with the broad sweep of literature on the politics of South Asia. It will introduce them with the history, politics, economy, forms of government, role of civil society and various other contemporary issues of South Asian countries. The course also intends to help students understand the geo-political importance of South Asia as a region and its relation with the great powers so as to find latter's position in international relation.

Course Contents

Units

Unit 1: Introduction

6 hours

Understanding South Asia as Region
British Colonial Rule in South Asia
Constitutionalism in South Asia
Role of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Required Readings

Bose, Sugata and Ayesha Jalal (1997), *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Chandra, Bipan (1999), *Essay on Colonialism* (2nd ed.), Orient Longman Ltd.

Dash, Kishore C (2008), *Regionalism in South Asia: Negotiating Cooperation, Institutional Structures*, London and New York: Routledge.

Muni, S.D. (1994), *Understanding South Asia*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.

Rizvi, Gowher (1993), *South Asia in a Changing International Order*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Unit 2: Government and Politics of Afghanistan

6 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Pressure Groups,
Mass Media, Civil Society, Peace Process and Reconciliation,
Relations with Great Powers

Required Readings

Barfield, Thomas (2010), *Afghanistan: A Cultural and Political History*, Princeton University Press.

Kejariwal, O.P. (2002), *The Afghanistan Crisis Problems and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

Unit 3: Government and Politics of Bangladesh

6 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Military Regimes,
Pressure Groups, Mass Media, Civil Society, Relations
With Great powers

Required Readings

Ahamed, Emajuddin (ed.)(2004), *Foreign Policy of Bangladesh: A Small State's Imperative*, Dhaka: Kamol Kuri Prokashon.

Choudhury, Dilara (1994), *Constitutional Development in Bangladesh: Stresses and Strains*, Dhaka: UPL.

Sobhan, Rehman (1993), *Bangladesh Problems of Governance*, New Delhi: Konark Publishers

Unit 4: Government and Politics of Bhutan

6 hours

Political System, ethnic conflict, Foreign Relations,
Gross National Happiness and Mass Media

Required Readings

Kharat, Rajesh S. (2015), *Bhutan: Contemporary Issues and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

Unit 5: Government and Politics of India

6hours

Political System, Political Parties, Security Challenges,
Mass Media, Civil Society, Foreign Policy and Relations
With Great Powers

Required Readings

Brass, Paul (1994), *The Politics of India since Independence (2nd edition)*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jha, Nalini Kant (2000), *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, New Delhi: South Asian Pub.

S. D. Muni (1996), *Ethnic Conflict, Federalism, and Democracy In India,* in *Ethnicity and Power in the Contemporary World*, eds. K. Rupesinghe and V. Tishkov, Tokyo: United Nations University Press.

Upreti, B.C. et al. (eds.), *India's Foreign Policy: Emerging Challenges and Paradigms*, Delhi: Kalinga, 2003.

Unit 6: Government and Politics of Maldives

4 hours

Political System, Climate Change, Foreign Policy

Required Readings

Grover, Virendra (2002), *Maldives: Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

Sharma, Rashmi (2007), *Maldives and SAARC*. New Delhi: Regal Publications

Unit 7: Government and Politics of Nepal

6 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Constitution, Mass Media,
Civil Society, Foreign Policy and Relations with Great Powers

Required Readings

Baral, Lok Raj (1993), *Nepal Problems of Governance*, New Delhi, Konark Publishers.

Muni, S. D. (2016), *Foreign Policy of Nepal (Revised and Enlarged)*, New Delhi: Adroit Publishers.

Rose, Leo E (2010), *Nepal: Strategy for Survival*, Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point.

Unit 8: Government and Politics of Pakistan

4 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Military Regimes, Mass Media,
Civil Society, Foreign Policy and Relations with Great Powers

Required Readings

S. Cohen (2004), *The Idea of Pakistan*, Washington: Brookings Institution Press.

S. Sayeed (1997), *Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan*, Boulder: West View Press.

T.V. Paul ed. (2010), *South Asia Weak States*, Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Security Studies.

Unit 9: Government and Politics of Sri Lanka

4 hours

Political System, Political Parties, Ethnic Conflict, Mass Media, Civil Society, Foreign Policy and Relations with Great Powers

Required Reading

Cheran, R (2009) *Pathways of Dissent: Tamil Nationalism in Sri Lanka*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Kodikara, Shelton U. (1982), *Foreign Policy of Sri Lanka: A Third World Perspective*, Delhi: Chanakya Publishers.

U. Phadnis (1976) *Religion and politics in Sri Lanka*, C Hurst & Co Publishers Ltd.

Recommended Readings

Rizvi, Gowher (1993), *South Asia in a Changing International Order*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Stern Robert W. (2001), *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia*, New Delhi, India Research Press.

William Gould (2012), *Religion and Conflict in Modern South Asia*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Y. Malik, C. Kennedy, R. Oberst, M. Lawoti, S. Rahman, A. Kapur, A. Ahmad (2009), *Government and Politics in South Asia (6th ed.)*, Westview Press.

Datta, Sreeradha (2004), *Bangladesh: A Fragile Democracy*, Dhaka: Shipra.

David, Abe Cassis (1990), *Identity, Islam and Human Development in Rural Bangladesh*, Dhaka: UPL

Stern, Robert W. (2004), *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia Dominant Classes and Political Outcomes in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh*, London: Praeger.

Gujral, I.K. (1998), *A Foreign Policy for India, External Publicity Division, MEA, Government of India, Delhi.*

Jha, Nalini Kant ed.(2003), *South Asia in 21st Century: India, Her Neighbours and Great Powers*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers

Gellner, David N. (2008), *Resistance and the State Nepalese Experiences* (New Delhi, Social Science Press).

Lawoti, Mahendra (2005), *Towards a Democratic Nepal: Inclusive Political Institutions for Multicultural Society*, New Delhi: Sage Publications

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

Ahmed, Akbar. S (1983), *Religion and Politics in Muslim Society: Order and Conflict in Pakistan*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Ali, Tariq (1970), *Pakistan: Military Rule or People's Power?*, London: PUBLISHER??

Bose, S., & Jalal, A. (1998). *The Partition of India and the Creation of Pakistan. Modern South Asia:*

Hasbullah, S.H. and Morrison, Barrie M (2004), *Sri Lankan Society in an Era of Globalization:*

Struggling to Create a New Social Order, New Delhi: Sage Publications