

Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Course of Study
Bachelor in Political Science

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Nepal

2019



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POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Political Science discipline offers seven areas of studies at this level and one elective paper for the students coming from other disciplines. Each paper carries 100 marks.

Objectives:

At this level the students are expected to in-depth conceptual, analytical, and critically evaluated knowledge about the fields of Political Science, which would help them build their career.

The following list details titles of all papers offered in different four academic years with their codes and full marks.

Year	Paper	Code No.	Title	Full Marks
1 st	I	Ps. 421	Political Theory	100
1 st	II	Ps. 422	Political Thought	100
2 nd	III	Ps. 423	Major Political Systems	100
2 nd	IV	Ps. 424	International Studies	100
3 rd	V	Ps. 425	Public Administration	100
3 rd	Elective	Ps. 410	Government and Election in Nepal	100
4 th	VI	Ps. 426	Politics of Nepal	100
4 th	VII	Ps. 427	Research Methodology	100



Political Theory

BA: Pol. Sc. 421
Level: B. A. (4 yrs.)
Paper: I
Year: 1st

Full marks: (70+30) = 100
Pass marks: (28+12) = 40
Total periods: 150
Per period: 50 minutes

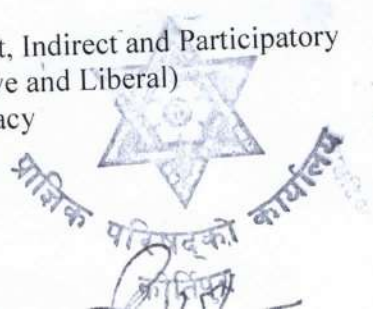
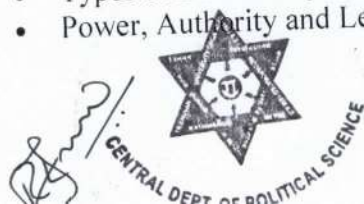
Course Description

The course deals with imparting the theoretical as well as analytical knowledge of Political Theory. It also introduces the students with the knowledge of modern political analysis within the framework of newly emerged political ideas.

Objectives

- To provide students with the basic concepts, and in-depth knowledge of the theoretical framework as well as of modern practices in Political Theory and Analysis.
- To familiarize the students with definitions and arguments of the concepts, theories analytical frameworks of the Political Theory along with the practical knowledge and understanding of the subject matter.

Unit	Lectures
I Introduction to Political Science	20
• Meaning, Definition, Scope and Importance • Political Science: Art or Science? • Relationship between Political Science and other Social Sciences – Sociology, History, Economics, Geography, Demography • Approaches to the study of Political Science: Classical and Modern	20
II State and Nation	20
• Meaning and Development of State • Elements of State • Meaning and Elements of Nation and Nationality (Common Language / Common Culture/ Convergence and Divergence • State and Government: Power and Authority • Concept and Importance of Welfare State	25
III Organs of Government	20
• Legislature, Executive and Judiciary : Meaning and Function • Theory of Separation of Power and 'Check & Balance'	20
IV Democracy	
• Concept of Democracy : Direct, Indirect and Participatory • Types of Democracy: (Inclusive and Liberal) • Power, Authority and Legitimacy	



V	Franchise and Election	30
	• Concept: Election as a tool of Representative Democracy • Relationship between Democracy and Election • Electoral Systems - FPTP (Single/multi-member representation and Two Round System) - PR (List system, Single Transferrable/ Preferred Voting System/ mixed System) • Theory of Franchise & its Evolution - Limited Franchise-Women Suffrage - Universal Adult Franchise - Indicators of Democratic Elections - Free, Fair & Periodic Elections • Election Process in Nepal	
VI	Political System and Process	25
	• Political System (Input-output Analysis/ Structural Functional Analysis) • Political Communication • Political Socialization • Political Participation • Political Culture	
VII	Political Parties	10
	• Concept, Origin • Types: One Party, Two Party and Multi Party Functions of Political Parties	

*Evaluation Pattern

After the completion of almost two - third of the course (class lectures) the subject class teacher may conduct internal evaluation. The detail of the suggested evaluation pattern is given at the last part of the overall (this) BA Pol. Sc. Course.



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Prescribed Readings

- Asirvatham, E. and Misra K. K. (2004). *Political Theory* (13th Revised edition). New Delhi: S. Chand & Company,
- Dahl, R. (1972). *Modern Political Analysis*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
- O.P. Gauba, (2003). *An Introduction to political Theory* (4th Edition). . New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
- Verma, S.P. (2001). *Political Theory*. New Delhi: Vikash Publication.

Reference Readings

- Easton, D. (1965). *The Political System*. New York: Alfred.
- Garner, J. W. (1951). *Political Science and Government*. Calcutta: World Press.
- Johari, J.C. (2009). *Principles of Political Science*. New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
- Khand, Jitendra Dhoj (2019). *Political Theory*. Kathmandu: Adwaita Dhoj Khand and Rig Veda Khand.
- Khanal, R. (2000). *Democracy in Nepal: Challenges and Prospects*. Kathmandu: Smriti Books.
- Pokhrel, K. (2076 B.S). *Adhunik Rajnitik Siddhant*. Kathmandu: M.K. Publishers & Distributors.
- Sibakoti, G. and Dahal, R. K., (2050 B.S). *Adhunik Rajnitik Vigyan (Modern Political Analysis)*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.



Political Thought

BA: Pol. Sc. 422
Level: B. A. (4 yrs.)
Paper: II
Year: 1st

Full marks: $(70+30)=100$
 Pass marks: $(28+12)=40$
 Total periods: 150
 Per period: 50minutes

Course Description

Course Description

The course orients the students with the major political philosophies of the world. Basically, this course encompasses the knowledge of political thought from ancient to modern period along with the newly emerged ideas.

Objectives

- To acquaint students with the basic knowledge about the major political philosophies and political ideas from as well as political issues and isms; and
- To provide students with comparative knowledge of the important political philosophies and ideas.

Unit		Lectures
I	General Characteristics of Greek Political Thought	15
	• Concept, Scope and Characteristics	
II	Greek Political Thinkers	20
	• Plato: Justice and Ideal state • Aristotle: Classification of Government and Citizenship	
III	Mediaeval Political Thought	10
	• Church VS Secularism: - Factors governing the conflict - Conflict and Conciliation - Church and Contemporary theory: Concept and domain	
IV	Transition from Medieval to Modern Political Thought	15
	• Renaissance and Machiavelli: Statecraft - Concept, Role, Importance • Jean Bodin and John Austin's theory of Sovereignty	
V	Contractualist Thinkers	10
	• Thomas Hobbes: Concept of Absolute Monarchy • John Locke: Concept of Individual Liberty and Rights • Jean Jacques Rousseau: Concept of Popular Sovereignty	
VI	Idealist and Liberalist Thinkers	20
	• Thomas Hill Green: Concept of Popular Sovereignty • George Wilhelm Fredrich Hegel: Dialectical Method • John Stuart Mill: On Liberty	



VII Marxism

20

- Ideas of Karl Marx on:
 - Economic or materialistic interpretation of history
 - Dialectical Materialism
 - Theory of Surplus Value
 - Class Struggle
 - Views on State

VIII An Introduction to Eastern Political Thinkers

20

- Manu: Raj Dharma
- Kautilya: Saptang Theory
- Gandhi: Non-Violence
- Buddha: Ideas on Peace
- Mao: New Democracy

IX Issues and Contemporary Isms:

20

- Capitalism
- Socialism

*Evaluation Pattern

After the completion of almost two - third of the course (class lectures) the subject class teacher may conduct internal evaluation. The detail of the suggested evaluation pattern is given at the last part of the overall (this) BA Pol. Sc. Course.



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Prescribed Readings

- Agarwal, R.C. (1996). *Political Theory* (7th Edition). New Delhi: S. Chand and Company LTD.
- Bhandari, D.R. (1967). *History of Political Philosophy*. Bangalore, India: The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.
- Suda, J.P. (1995). *Theory of Political Thought*. (Vol. I-IV). Merrut, India: K. Nath and Co.
- Tank, S. L. and Kamal, K.L. (1986). *History of Western Political Thought: Plato to Karl Marx*. Jaipur, India: R.B.S.A Publishers.
- Wyper, C.L. (1965). *Political Thought*. London: Hutchinson.

Reference Readings

- Dahal, R. K. (2052 B.S). *Rajnitik Chintan (Political Thought)*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
- Joad, C. M. (1946). *Introduction to Modern Political Theory*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Joshi, S. P. (2055). *Rajnitik Chintan Ra Badharu*. Kathmandu: Pairabvi Prakashn
- Khand, Jitendra Dhoj (2012). *Political Thought*. Kathmandu: Chandra Prava Khand.
- Mahajan, V. (2013). *Political Theory* (5th Edition). New Delhi: S. Chand and Company LTD.
- Pokharel, K. (2076 B.S). *Bishwa Ka Pramukh Rajnitik Bicharak Ra Bad*. Kathmandu: M.K. Publisher.



Major Political Systems

BA: Pol. Sc. 423
Level: 4 yrs. B. A.
Paper: III
Year: 2nd

Full marks: (70+30) = 100
Pass marks: (28+12) = 40
Total periods: 150
Per period: 50 minutes

Course Description

This course deals with major constitutional systems of the world including the U.S.A., Russia, the U.K., France, and People's Republic of China, Switzerland and India.

Objectives

- To familiarize the students with the political system of major states and their Governments; and
- To provide broader knowledge regarding the major constitutional systems of the world.

Unit	Lectures
I Forms of State	10
• Concept and characteristics of Unitary and Federal forms of Government • Unitary form of States- France and Bangladesh • Federacy- United Kingdom and China • Federal form of States - India, Confederation to Federation - U.S.A, Switzerland	
II Forms of Government:	20
• Parliamentary form of Governments – United Kingdom and India • Presidential form of Governments – USA • Semi-Presidential Government – France, Sri Lanka • Socialist Form of Government - (New Democracy) China- Role of Communist Party	
III United Kingdom	20
• British Constitution – Features, Major developments • Executive - British Crown - British Cabinet • Parliament – Structure, Composition, Power and Function - House of Lords - House of Commons - Opposition Leader (main) • Judiciary and its Structure	



IV	The Government of United States of America	20
	• Features of the American Constitutional System • Executive : - The President • Legislature: Structure, Composition, Power and Function • Judiciary	
V	The Government of France	20
	• Features of the French Constitutional System • Executive • Legislature : Structure, Composition, Power and Function • Judiciary	
VI	The Government of The Russia	20
	• Features of the Russian Constitution • Executive • Legislature (Russian Duma) : Structure, Composition, Power and Function • Judiciary	
VII	Government of The People's Republic of China	20
	• Chinese Constitution-Features and Major Development (1982) • Executive • Legislature (The National People's Congress) : Structure, Composition, Power and Function • Role of Communist Party • Judiciary : Structure and Significance	
VIII	Government of The Indian Republic	20
	• Indian Constitution- Features and Major Development • Executive • Legislature (Parliament), Structure, Composition, Power and Function • Judiciary	

***Evaluation Pattern**

After the completion of almost two - third of the course (class lectures) the subject class teacher may conduct internal evaluation. The detail of the suggested evaluation pattern is given at the last part of the overall (this) BA Pol. Sc. Course.



Prescribed Readings

- Gabriel, A. Almond, Bingham G. Russell, J. Dalton and Storm karee (2014). *Comparative Politics Today : A World View*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd.
- Bhagwan, Vishnoo and Bhusan Vaidya (2011). *World Politics: A Comparative Study*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Friedrich, Care J. (1968). *Constitutional Government and Democracy: Theory and Practice in Europe and America* (4th Edition). Calcutta: Oxford & IBH.
- Finer, Samuel Edward (1975). *Comparative Governments*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
- Kapur, Anupchand (2017). *Constitutions- Selected Constitution U.K, USA, France, Canada, Switzerland, USSR, China, Japan and India* (9th Edition). New Delhi : S Chanda and Company.
- Robert G. Wesson (1981). *Modern Governments (Three Worlds of Politics)*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632.

Reference Readings

- Mahajan, VD (1995). *Select Modern Governments*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co. Ltd.
- Pokhrel, Krishna (2075). *Major parliamentary and Non- Parliamentary Political Systems (in Nepali, Pramukh Sansadiya Ra Gair- Sansadiya Rajnitik Pranali)*. Kathmandu: MK Publishers & Distributors.
- Khand, Jitendra Dhoj (2013). *Comparative Politics (A Study of Major Political Systems)*. Kathmandu: Mahes and Prapti Khand/Malla.



International Studies

BA: Pol. Sc. 424
Level: 4 yrs. B. A.
Paper: IV
Year: 2nd

Full marks: (70+30) = 100
Pass marks: (28+12) = 40
Total periods: 150
Per period: 50 minutes

Course Description

The content of this paper acquaints students with the concept and basic knowledge of international politics. It also covers the significant areas of international relations as governed by the International Law including the issues of contemporary international practices.

Objectives

- To familiarize students with the concept of International Politics and International Law; and
- To impart students with analytical knowledge and skills to understand core areas of international relations and also of the emerging issues in international politics.

Unit	Lectures
I An Introduction to International Studies: Politics and Relations	18
• Concept, Nature and Characteristics • Approaches to the study of International Relations: Traditional and Scientific (Modern) • National Interest as the determining factor • Changing patterns of International Politics and Relations	
II Power and capabilities of Nation	16
• Meaning and Concept of Power and Capabilities • Forms, Determinants and Limitations of Power • Balance of Power: Concept, Methods and Significance	
III Foreign Policy and Diplomacy	18
• Nature and Characteristics • National Interest • Determinants of Foreign Policy • Nepal's Foreign Policy, its Characteristics and NAM	
IV International and Regional Organizations	16
• United Nations and Its Organs • SAARC and ASEAN • Nepal's role in the UN • Peace Keeping role of Nepal in the UN	



V	An Introduction to International Law	18
	• Concept, Origin, and Characteristics • Sources of International Law • Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law • Jurisdiction of International Law	
VI	Treaties and Agreements	14
	• Meaning and Distinction of Treaties and Agreement • Classification of Treaty • Ratification and Termination of Treaty	
VII	Landlocked Countries	14
	• Meaning and Constraint • Rights of Landlocked Countries and UN Convention on Law of the Sea, 1982.	
VIII	Human Rights	18
	• Meaning, definition and Origin • Universal declaration of Human Rights, 1948 • Distinction between Human Rights and Fundamental Rights • Protection of Human Rights in Nepal • National Human Rights Commission of Nepal / Non-governmental Organizations based on Human Rights activities	
IX	Major Issues of International Law	18
	• Recognition of States and Governments • Extradition and Asylum • Neutrality, Intervention and Law of War • Settlement of Disputes: Peaceful and Coercive Action • Blockade and its Validity • Measures to prevent Blockade • International Terrorism and International Law	

***Evaluation Pattern**

After the completion of almost two - third of the course (class lectures) the subject class teacher may conduct internal evaluation. The detail of the suggested evaluation pattern is given at the last part of the overall (this) BA Pol. Sc. Course.



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Prescribed Reading

- Fenwick, C.G. (1975). *International Law*. Bombay: Vikils, Feffer and Simons Pvt. Ltd.
- Holsit, K.J. (1969). *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Johari, J.C. (1985). *An Introduction to International Relations*. New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
- Morgenthau, Hans J. (1978). *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
- L. Oppenheim, (1972). *International Law. Treatise. Vol.1*. London: English Language book society.

Reference Readings

- Charles o. Lerche, Jr. Abul A. Said (1972). *Concepts of International Politics* (2nd Edition). New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited
- Hingoorani, R.C. (1982). *Modern International Law*. Oxford and IBH Publication.
- Klabbers, Jan (2013). *International Law*. New York: Cambridge University press.
- Khand, Jitendra Dhoj (2018). *International Relations*. Kathmandu: Sachin and Aarati.
- Malhotra, Jyoti (2016). *International Relations: Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Adriot Publishers.
- Shaw, Malcolm N. (2008). *International Law*. New Delhi: Cambridge University press.
- Mignst, Karen A. (1999). *Essentials of International Relations*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company.
- Pokharel, Krishna (2075 BS). *Antarastriya Adhyayan (International Studies)*. Kathmandu: MK Publishers and Distributers.
- United Nations Charter, 1945.*
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.*



Public Administration

BA: Pol. Sc. 425
Level: 4 yrs. B. A.
Paper: V
Year: 3rd

Full marks: (70+30) = 100
Pass marks: (28+12) = 40
Total periods: 150
Per period: 50 minutes

Course Description

This course introduces the students with conceptual and theoretical aspects of Public Administration. It focuses on the practical aspects of essential knowledge relating to the area. The course also deals with the basic understanding of the Nepalese Administrative System.

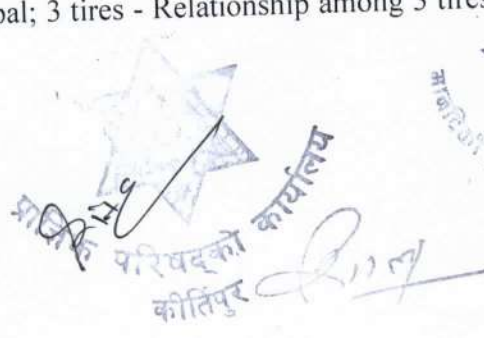
Objectives

- To familiarize students with Public Administration along with its basic concepts and theories including the concept of Development Administration; and
- To provide students with basic knowledge about Public Policy and Nepalese Administrative System.

Unit

Lectures

- | Unit | Lectures |
|---|-----------|
| I Introduction to Public Administration | 30 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Administration; Features of Public and Private Administration; Public Administration and its relationship with other Social Sciences• Development Administration: Definition, History, Attributes and Pre-conditions, Problems of Developing Countries & Development Administration in Nepal. | |
| II Theories on Public Administration | 15 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classical Theory, Scientific Management Theory, Human Relation Theory, Prismatic Theory & Bureaucratic Theory | |
| III Personnel Administration and Bureaucracy | 15 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning, Scope and Importance of Personnel Administration; Recruitment, Training, Promotion and Retirement in Nepal• Bureaucracy - Meaning, Types, Merits and Demerits, Strength and Weakness of bureaucratic system of Nepal | |
| IV Organization and Management | 15 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organization and Management Meaning and Types• Hierarchical Structure of Organization• Staff and Line Agencies - Meaning, Role, Importance and Functions• Administrative structure of Nepal; 3 tiers - Relationship among 3 tiers (Central, State and Local) | |



- V **Public Administration and Good Governance** 15
- Concept, Meaning, Types and Importance of Good Governance, Role of Good Governance in the Nepalese Context.
- VI **Public Policy and Planning** 15
- Significance and Process of Public Policy: Group Theory & Elite Theory; Planning - Concept, Role and Functions of National Planning Commission – Federal Planning in Nepal.
- VII **Politics and Public Administration** 15
- Interrelationship/ Distinction between Politics and Public Administration- Leadership: Types, Importance, Role and Development
- VIII **Concept of Budgetary Process** 15
- Definition, Objectives & Features of Budget - Budget Cycle, Budget Type; Incremental Budget, Performance Budget & Zero Based Budgets, Budgetary Process in Nepal
- IX **Public Administration in Nepal** 15
- Public Service Commission: Role of Public Service Commission
 - Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, its role in Administrative Management

*Evaluation Pattern

After the completion of almost two - third of the course (class lectures) the subject class teacher may conduct internal evaluation. The detail of the suggested evaluation pattern is given at the last part of the overall (this) BA Pol. Sc. Course.

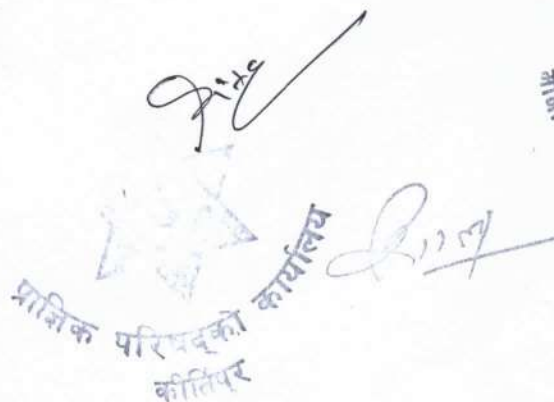


Prescribed Readings

- Holzer, Marc & Schweser, Richard W. (2015). *Public Administration*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- Hen, Nicholas (2014). *Public Administration & Affairs*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- Khanal, Rabindra (2006). *Local Government in Nepal: Democracy at Grassroots*. Kathmandu: Smriti Books.
- Pokhrel, Krishana (2015). *Public Administration in Nepal*. Kathmandu: M.K Publishers.
- Shrestha, Tulshi Narayan (1996). *The Concept of local Government and Decentralization*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.

Reference Readings

- Adhikari, Dev Raj (2003). *Organizational Behavior*. Kathmandu: Buddha Academic Publishers.
- Basu, Rumki (2000). *Public Administration: Concept and Theories*. New Delhi: Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- Bhatta, Bhim Dev (2075 BS). *Sarbjanyik Prasasan ko Adharbhut Siddanta*. Kathmandu: Sopan Masik.
- Sadana, B. L. & Sharma, M. P. (2006). *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Kitab Mahal.
- Sapru, Radhakrishnan (2017). *Public Policy: A Contemporary Perspective*. New Delhi: Sage Publication Pvt. Ltd.



Government and Election in Nepal

BA: Pol. Sc. 410
Level: 4 yrs. B. A.
Paper: Elective
Year: 3rd

Full marks: (70+30) = 100
Pass marks: (28+12) = 40
Total periods: 150
Per period: 50minutes

Course Description

This course is intended for the students majoring in the disciplines other than Political Science. It provides a cursory overview of the means and ways of the formation and functioning of Government in Nepal. It also acquaints students with the current political practice.

Objectives

- To familiarize the students with the matters of politics as well as the government and electoral system of the country; and
- To impart students with the knowledge about the relevant constitutional provisions and electoral process of the country.
- To involve students with the practical knowledge about the process of Election in Nepal (Demonstration by Practical means)

Unit	Lectures
I Significance of Political Science	15
• Concept, Scope and Importance • Relationship between Political Science and other Social Sciences (History, Geography, Sociology, Economics).	
II Introduction to State and Government	20
• Concept and Elements of State • Government and State • Organs of Government	
III Democracy and Government	30
• Democracy and brief history of representative government and Nepal's Federal Structure • Franchise as a means of Democracy and Universal Adult Franchise • Electoral System and Electoral System in Nepal - FPTP (Single/multi-member representation and Two Round System) - PR (List system, Single Transferrable/ Preferred Voting System/ mixed System)	
IV Key Terminology of Election	25
• Electoral Role, Registration, Nomination, Candidate, Campaign, Free and Fair, Periodic, Polling booth, Polling Officer, Election Officer, Constituency, Delineation, Corruption, Court, Election Commission, Election Commissioner, Electoral Integrity, Malpractices and Code of conduct, Civic /Voter Education, Validation	

V **Election Process in Nepal**

30

- Constituency Delineation
- Announcement of Election and Voter Registration
- Political Party Registration
- Candidate Nomination
- Election Campaigns
- Election Security
- Ensuring Free and Fair Election/ Observation and Monitoring
- Voting – Secret Ballot
- Counting and Result Declaration

VI **Election Commission of Nepal**

30

- Constitutional Provision and Rules
- Composition, Power and Functions
- Coordination with Stakeholders
- Dispute, Complaint and Resolution- Election Court

***Evaluation Pattern**

After the completion of almost two - third of the course (class lectures) the subject class teacher may conduct internal evaluation. The detail of the suggested evaluation pattern is given at the last part of the overall (this) BA Pol. Sc. Course.



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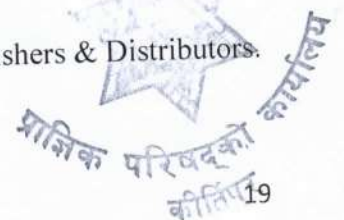


Prescribed Readings

- Andrew Reynolds, Ben Reilly and Andrew Ellis (2008). *Electoral System Design: The New International IDEA Handbook*. Sweden: SE-10334 Stockholm.
- Garner, J. W. (1951). *Political Science and Government*. Calcutta: World Press.
- Gupta, A. (1993). *Politics In Nepal (1950-60) (Second Enlarge)*. Delhi, India: Kalinga Publications.
- Johari, J.C. (2009). *Principles of Political Science*. New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
- Nepalko Nirbachan Itihas (2072). Kathmandu: Election Commission.
- Nepalko Samsadiya Nirbachan Darpan (2067). Tanahu: Mrs. Srijana Pandit.
- Nepal Yan Sangraha Khanda 3 (2075). Kathmandu: Kanoon Kitab Byabasta Samittee, GON, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.
- Rose, Richard. (1980). *Electoral Participation -A Comparative Analysis*. London: SAGE Publications, Beverly Hills.
- The Constitution of Nepal (2072). Kathmandu: Kanoon Kitab Byabasta Samittee, GON, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.

Reference Readings

- Borre, Ole, Pandey and Tiwari (1994). *Nepalese Political Behaviour*. Denmark: AARHUS University Press.
- Baral, Lok Raj (Eds.). (2011). *Constitutional Government and Democracy in South Asia*. Kathmandu: Nepal Centre For contemporary Studies (CNNS).
- Evans, G. & Norris, P. (Eds.). (1999). *Critical Elections: Voters and Parties in Long -term Perspective*. London: Sage.
- Hachhethu, Krishna et. al. (2008). *Nepal in Transition: A Study on State of Democracy*. Stockholm: International IDEA.
- Mishra, Birendra P. (2060). *Prajantra Nirbachan Pranali Ra Pratinidhitto*. Kathmandu: Nepal Dachin Asia kandra.
- POLSAN, *Parliamentary Process and Political Parties*. Kathmandu: Political Science Association of Nepal.
- Pokhrel, K. (2076 B.S). *Adhunik Rajnitik Siddhant*. Kathmandu: M.K. Publishers & Distributors.



Politics of Nepal

BA: Pol. Sc. 426
Level: 4 yrs. B. A.
Paper: VI
Year: 4th

Full marks: (70+30) = 100
Pass marks: (28+12) = 40
Total periods: 150
Per period: 50 minutes

Course Description

This course deals with the political developments and process of Nepal's march towards statehood. It encompasses the influencing aspects of domestic politics as well as the functioning of government.

Objectives:

- To orient students with the developments that have taken place in the Nepalese politics and its march towards the statehood; and
- To impart students with the knowledge about the forms of government that it pursues.

Unit	Lectures
I Introduction to Nepali Politics and Government	30
• A reflection on the post-unification politics • A brief overview of the political situation of the country since the 2007 BS phase and thereafter. • The consequence of 2007 BS Jankranti (Peoples Movement) and its significance of the political changes in Nepal • First practice of Multi party polity and the political transition to parliamentary democracy (2007 – 2017 BS)	
II Party-less Panchayat System	10
• Constitutional Provision and Rules • Governmental System of Active Leadership of the King • Constitutional Arrangement of the Sovereign King • Referendum of 2036 BS and its Consequence	
III Restoration of Parliamentary Democracy	
• Restoration of Multiparty Parliamentary Democracy (2046 BS) • Trends and Culture in the functioning of newly introduced Democratic System • Challenges in the Governance and the Rise of CPN Maoist Uprising • King Gyanendra's Direct Rule and the Political Instability	

पिने
15
प्राज्ञिक परिषद्को कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर



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IV Causes and Consequence of the 2062/63 Jan Andolan

30

- Factors and Purpose of 2062/63 Movement
- Reinstallation of Parliament
- Interim Constitution and the Politics of consensus
- Initiation for Federalism
- Restructuring of the State, Politics and Governance (Monarchy/ Unitary & Hindu state and the need of Inclusionary policy)
- Constituent Assembly 2064 and 2070
- Making of new Constitution (2072 BS).

V Provision in the New Constitution of Nepal (2072)

35

- Introduction of New Constitution:
 - Republic
 - Federalism
 - Secularism
 - Inclusion
 - Provision of Three Tiers of Governmental Organs - Central/ Provincial/ Local Levels
 - Sovereignty vested in the people
 - Electoral System in Nepal

VI Party System and the Major Political Parties

30

- Major Political Parties of Nepal
 - Ideology
 - Role and Function
 - Nepali Congress Party (NCP)
 - Communist party of Nepal (CPN)
 - Rastriya Janata Party (RJP) Nepal
 - Nepal Samajbadi Party (NSP) Nepal
- Implementation of the new Constitution (2072BS) – a brief discourse on Government and Politics.

*Evaluation Pattern

After the completion of almost two - third of the course (class lectures) the subject class teacher may conduct internal evaluation. The detail of the suggested evaluation pattern is given at the last part of the overall (this) BA Pol. Sc. Course.



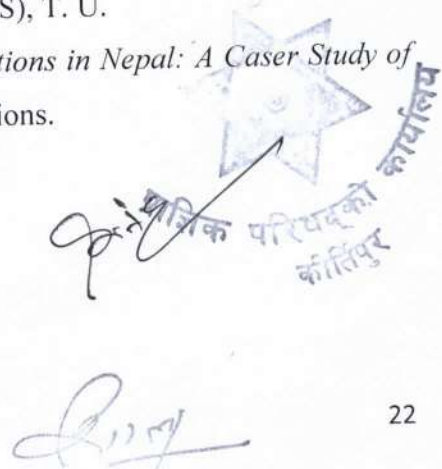
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Prescribed Readings:

- Baral, Lokraj (2012). *Nepal-Nation-State in the wilderness: Managing State, Democracy, and Geopolitics*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Einsiedel, Sebastian Von, David M Malone and Suman Pradhan (Eds.). (2012). *Nepal in Transition: from People's War to Fragile Peace*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press India Pvt. Ltd.
- Hachhethu, Krishna (2002). *Party building in Nepal: A comparative Study Between Nepali Congress and Communist Party of Nepal (United Marxist-Leninist): People, Organization and Leadership*. Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point.
- Joshi, Bhuwan Lal and Leo E. Rose (1966). *Democratic Innovation in Nepal*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Kumar, Dhruva (Eds.). (1995). *State Leadership and Politics in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS), T. U.
- Rose, Leo E. and Fisher, Margrett W. (1970). *The Politics of Nepal*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Reference Readings

- Hachhethu, Krishna et. al. (2008). *Nepal in Transition: A Study on State of Democracy*. Stockholm: International IDEA.
- Jha, Prashant (2014). *Battle of the New Republic: A Contemporary History of Nepal*. New Delhi: Aleph Book Company.
- Khanal, Rabindra (2001). *Democracy in Nepal: Challenges and Prospects*. Kathmandu: Smriti Books
- Kumar, Dhruva (Eds.). (2000). *Domestic conflict and Crisis of Governability in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS), T. U.
- Pradhan, Bhuvanlal & Rose Leo E. (2004). *Democratic Innovations in Nepal: A Case Study of Political Acculturation*. Kathmandu: Mandala Publications.



Research Methodology

BA: Pol. Sc. 427
Level: 4 yrs. B. A.
Paper: VII
Year: 4th

Full marks: (70+30) =100
Pass marks: (28+12) =40
Total periods: 150
Per period: 50minutes

Course Description

This course introduces the preliminary knowledge about the process and methods of conducting research activities. It focuses to equip students with research skills, techniques and formats required to pursue knowledge in Political science Research.

Objectives

- To enable the students to understand the concepts of Research Methodology and Report Writing, and acquire the basic skills necessary to carry out the Research Work; and
- To familiarize students with the changing nature of political science research and its application.

Unit	Lectures
I Introduction to Research Methodology	20
• Meaning, Concept and Goals of Research • Types of Research • Importance of Research in Political Science	
II Basic Terminology of Research Methodology	30
• Choosing a Topic, Research Problems/ Questions (Statement of Problem), Methods and Methodology, Literature Review, Hypothesis, Deductive and Inductive Methods, Data Collection, Qualitative and Quantitative Methods, Census and Sampling, Validity and Reliability, Citation- APA and MLA (Foot Note), Plagiarism/ Ethics of Research, Research Proposal, Reference/ Bibliography, Field Report.	
III Research Design	25
• Meaning and Types of Research Design • Essentials of Research Design • Descriptive and Analytical Design • Preparing Research Proposal - Introduction/Background, Problem Identification, Objective, Theory, Significance, Methodology, Data Collection, Organization of the Research, Qualitative or Quantitative, Analysis, Findings (Conclusion)	

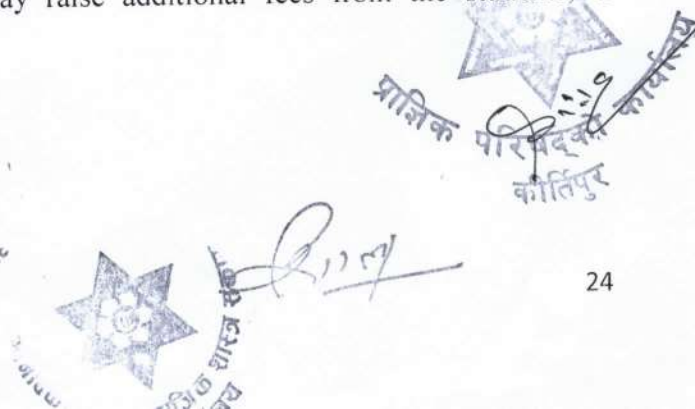
प्राज्ञिक परिषद्को कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर

IV	Sources of Data	20
	• Concept and Meaning of Research Data and Data Collection/tools and Methods - Primary - Audio/Visual - Interview/ Speech/ Talk/ Observation Seminar Workshop (Unpublished.) - Secondary - Books, Journal, News Paper/Magazine, Documents, Reports, Website Source, Research Papers, Thesis/ Dissertation, Seminars Proceedings/Reports (Published Documents).	
V	Data Collection Techniques	25
	• Survey Method • Interview Method • Questionnaire Method • Observation Method • Reviewing of Documentary/Website and Library Method	
VI	Report Writing	30
	• Proposal Writing • Preparation for Report Writing - Drawing the Outlines • Preliminary Part - Front Page with Research Title - indicating Purpose of the Research - Recommendation Letters from the concerned Officials - List of Contents - Abstract/ Executive Summary • Main Content (Text) writing - Introductory Chapter (First Chapter) -Basic Components - Theoretical Part - Analytical Part - Data Collection and Analysis, Classification, Coding, Tabulation, Thematic/Logical Presentation and Analysis to address the set objectives. - Findings, Conclusion Recommendations/Suggestions (Concluding Chapter) (As per the relevance and necessity Chapters could be devised) • Reference/Bibliography, Appendix/Annex	

***Evaluation Pattern**

After the completion of almost two - third of the course (class lectures) the subject class teacher may conduct internal evaluation. The detail of the suggested evaluation pattern is given at the last part of the overall (this) BA Pol. Sc. Course.

Note: 10 marks should be done as research work/ field work (10 pages report writing). For this purpose concerned Department may raise additional fees from the students, if necessary, for the field research.

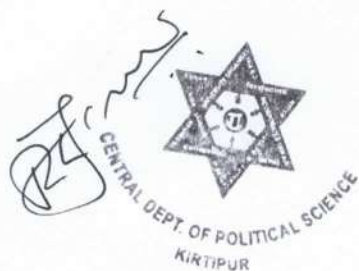


Prescribed Readings

- Baral, Uma Nath (2017). "Social Science Research: Meaning and Goals" in *PRAGYIK PRABHAHA*. Vol. VI. Pokhara: Faculty of Law-PNC, TU.
- Becker, Howard S. (1986). *Writing for Social Scientists*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Bell, J. (2010). *Doing Your Research Project* (5th Edition). New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited.
- Brewer, J., & Hunter, A. (2006). *Foundations of Multimethod Research: Synthesizing styles*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2011). *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.

Reference Readings

- Baral, Uma Nath (1998). "Basic Steps in Research Proposal", in *Journal of Political Science*, Vol. I. Pokhara: Department of Political Science-PNC.
- Beckear, Howard (1986). *Writing for Social Scientist*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Bell, J. (2010). *Doing Your Research Project* (5th Edition). New Delhi: Bikas Books Pvt. Ltd.
- Goode and Hatt (1985). *Methods in Social Research*. Singapore: Mc. Graw Hill Book Co.
- Johnson, J. B. and Joslyn, R. A. (1998). *Political Science Research Method*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt.Ltd .
- McNabb, David (2005). *Research Methods for Political Science*. New Delhi: Prentice~Hall of India.
- Menheim, Jarol B. and Richard C. Rich (1995). *Empirical Political Analysis: Research Methods in Political Science*. New York: Longman.
- Pandey, Sushil R. (1993). "Research Methodology in Political Studies and Nepalese Politics" in *Nepali Political Science and Politics-Vol. 2*. Kathmandu: POLSAN.



*Evaluation Pattern

Following criteria of evaluation patterns are suggested for conducting evaluations of any of the paper included in the syllabus.

a. Internal Evaluation (10+20=30 Marks)

The performance of the students will be evaluated through Mid Term Examination and other teaching/learning activities including attendance, discipline, presentation, field work, group work, mini project work, report writing etc. The Mid Term Examinations shall be held by the concerned campus. The question pattern of Mid Term Examinations will be of long and short answer questions with one hour duration. The performance of the student will be evaluated through internal criteria and tests containing altogether 30 percent marks weight-age.

Among the above criteria for evaluation, concerned subject teacher may apply any of them or any other pattern according to the nature of the Paper. The following table outlines the internal evaluation pattern with marks distribution.

Evaluation		
1.Teaching/Learning Activities (20 Marks)		
a. Attendance		5
b. class activities, class presentation, discipline		5
c. Research Report (mini project work) field work, Report Writing and Presentation, group work		10
2.Mid Term Examinations (10 Marks)		
Total 2 out of 3 short questions to be answered	(2 x 2 = 4 marks)	10
Total 1 out of 2 long questions to be answered	(1 x 6 = 6 marks)	
Grand Total		30

b. Final Examination (Theoretical 70 Marks)

The performance of the students will be evaluated through the annual examination to be held by the Office of the Controller of Examinations. The question pattern of the annual examination will be in the nature of comprehensive/ critical analysis, long as well as short answers.

Types of questions	Total questions to be asked	Number of questions to be answered and marks allocated	Total marks	Remarks
Group A: Comprehensive/Critical question	1 out of 2 questions	1 x 20 marks	20	Exam hours 3:00 प्रश्निक परीषद्को कार्यालय कीर्तिपुर
Group B: Long question/ answer	3 out of 4 questions	3 x 10 marks	30	
Group B: Short question/ answer	4 out of 6 questions	4 x 5 marks	20	
Total			70	

