



Far Western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Bachelor of Arts

Course Title: Introduction to Global Studies	Full Marks: 100
Course Code: GBS101	Pass Marks: 45
Level: Undergraduate	Credit:3
Semester: First	Teaching Hours: 45
Nature of Course: Theory	Nature: Compulsory

1. Course Description

This course introduces basic concepts and theories related to the global studies. Students will not only be able to identify the interdisciplinary nature of global studies but also will explore the basic theoretical and methodological approaches that enhance the understanding of the contemporary global affairs. This course mostly focuses on role of non-state actors and issues of environment in contemporary global politics, which are the most sensitive agendas for Nepal too.

2. Course Objective

The primary objectives of this course are to:-

- introduce the basic concepts and theories of international relations and global politics;
- familiarize with the history of international relations;
- identify and describe basic theoretical approaches to international relations and global studies
- evaluate the role of non-state actors in global affairs
- critically examine the priority of environmental issues in global politics
- evaluate and discuss basic tools on securing national interests in global politics focusing on Nepal's recent practices

3. Specific Objectives and Course Contents

Specific Objective	Course Contents	HR
Understand global affairs	International relations and global affairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National and international politics b) Nature of global affairs c) Basic approaches of the study (realism, liberalism, Marxism) 	6
Explain the history of the study of international relations and global studies	History of global studies and politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ancient history and medieval era b) History of international relations in non-Western world c) Modern era d) Development of international relations and global studies as distinct discipline 	6

	e) Major agendas in contemporary global politics	
Identify the basic theoretical approaches to international relations and global studies	Approaches to study global politics a) Realism b) Liberalism c) Constructivism d) Marxism e) Feminism f) Environmentalism	9
Evaluate the role of non-state actor in global affairs	Terrorism a) Non-state actors in global affairs b) Defining terrorism c) Classification of terrorism d) Major terrorist organization in world e) Terrorism in South Asia	6
Critically examine the priority of environmental issues in global politics	Environmentalism a) Defining environmentalism b) International legal mechanism c) Global conferences d) Sustainable development goals	6
Identify the basic tools on securing national interests in global politics (<i>Seminar</i>)	Foreign policy and diplomacy a) Defining foreign policy b) Process of foreign policy making c) Goals, function and means of diplomacy	12
TOTAL TEACHING HOURS		45

4. Evaluation

International Evaluation	40 Percent (%)	External Evaluation	60 Percent (%)
--------------------------	----------------	---------------------	----------------

Essential Reading

Unit I: International Relations and Global Affairs

- Siwakoti, G. (2073). *International Relations: Theory and Practice*. Kathmandu: Paurawi Publication (1-55) [*Book in Nepali language*]
- Nederveen Pieterse, J. (2013). What is global studies?. *Globalizations*, 10(4), 499-514.

Unit II: History of Global Politics

- Siwakoti, G. (2073). *International Relations: Theory and Practice*. Kathmandu: Paurawi Publication (85-118) [*Book in Nepali language*]

Unit III: Approaches to study global politics

- Siwakoti, G. (2073). *International Relations: Theory and Practice*. Kathmandu: Paurawi Publication (188-245) [*Book in Nepali language*]

Reference Materials

- Schirm, S. A. (2013). Global politics are domestic politics: A societal approach to divergence in the G20. *Review of international studies*, 39(3), 685-706.
- Walt, S. M. (1998). International relations: One world, many theories. *Foreign policy*, 29-46.

Unit IV: Terrorism

- Siwakoti, G. (2073). *International Relations: Theory and Practice*. Kathmandu: Paurawi Publication (295-330) [*Book in Nepali language*]

Reference Materials

- Khadka, R. (2024). Cross Border Illegal Migration and Security Challenges in Nepal. *Journal of APF Command and Staff College*, 7(1), 178-198.

Unit V: Environmentalism

- Siwakoti, G. (2073). *International Relations: Theory and Practice*. Kathmandu: Paurawi Publication (331-350) [*Book in Nepali language*]

Reference Materials

- London, J. K., & Bhandari, S. (2024). Toward a New Paradigm for Environmental Justice Studies in Nepal. In *Environmental Justice in Nepal* (pp. 15-27). Routledge.

Unit VI: Basic Tools on Securing National Interests in Global Politics

- Siwakoti, G. (2073). *International Relations: Theory and Practice*. Kathmandu: Paurawi Publication (374-422) [*Book in Nepali language*]

Reference Materials

- Gautam, S. (2024). Foreign Policy and National Interest. *The Harvest*, 3(1), 107-112.
- Pham, J. P. (2008). What is in the National Interest? Hans Morgenthau's realist vision and American foreign policy. *American Foreign Policy Interests*, 30(5), 256-265.

5. Methods and Techniques of Instruction

- a) Lecture and interactive discussion
- b) Home assignment
- c) Student's presentation (individual and group)
- d) Class discussion
- e) Guest lectures



Far Western University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Bachelor of Arts

Course Title: World History and Nepal	Full Marks: 100
Course Code: GBS102	Pass Marks: 45
Level: Undergraduate	Credit:3
Semester: First	Teaching Hours: 45
Nature of Course: Theory	Nature: Compulsory

1. Course Description

This course is a survey of big events and themes throughout world history and history of Nepal. It gives particular attention on enhancing students' understanding about rise and fall of different civilizations and political systems in different parts of the world. How does the non-violent remain the key tool of peace and prosperity in world history will also be discussed during the semester. This course encourages students to think about Nepal's situation, position and role in major world events. To support students, in developing their own ideas, this course not only offers content related to Nepal, China and India in each unit but also introduces a brief history of Nepal in last two units of course.

2. Course Objective

The primary objectives of this course are to:-

- enhance the understanding of the history of Nepal;
- describe and compare Nepal's constitutional development;
- identify and explain Nepal's position and role in global history;
- explain and compare different types of civilization;
- identify and discuss the major revolutions and wars in world history;
- discuss the causes and consequences of the major revolutions and wars in world history;
- analyze role of non-violent and peace in world history

3. Specific Objectives and Course Contents

Specific Objective	Course Contents	HR
--------------------	-----------------	----

Understand the basic facts about ancient civilizations	Civilizations d) Hindu civilization e) Mesopotamia civilization f) Rome civilization g) Ancient Chinese civilization h) Nepal in global civilization history	9
Explore and explain major revolution in world history	Major Revolutions f) Religion and reform g) American Revolution h) French Revolution i) Industrial Revolution j) Chinese Revolution k) Indian Independence Movement l) Major political changes in Nepal	9
Discuss the cause and consequences of major war in world history	Major Wars g) Thirty-Year's War h) First World War i) Second World War j) War in post-cold war era k) Nepal's participation in WWI & WWII	9
Analyze the role of non-violent and peace in world history	Non-Violent and Peace a) Lord Buddha b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Nelson Mandela	6
History of Nepal	History of Nepal a) Nepal as country's name b) Kathmandu valley's history c) Ancient Nepal d) Medieval history of Nepal e) Modern history f) Rana Regime g) History after 2007 B,S	6
Constitutional development of Nepal	Constitutional Development of Nepal a) Government of Nepal Act, 1948 b) Interim Government of Nepal Act, 1951 c) Constitution of Nepal, 1959 d) Constitution of Nepal, 1962 e) Constitution of Nepal, 1990 f) Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 g) Constitution of Nepal, 2015	6
TOTAL TEACHING HOURS		45

4. Evaluation

International Evaluation	40 Percent (%)	External Evaluation	60 Percent (%)
--------------------------	----------------	---------------------	----------------

Essential Reading

Unit I: Civilizations

- Upadhyaya, S. (2080). *World History*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak (19-34/61-70/71-82) [*Book in Nepali language*]
- Sharma, P. R. (1978). Nepal: Hindu-tribal interface. *Contributions to Nepalese Studies*, 6(1), 1-14.

Unit II: Major Revolutions

- Upadhyaya, S. (2080). *World History*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak (105-187/207-233) [*Book in Nepali language*]

Unit III: Major Wars

- Upadhyaya, S. (2080). *World History*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak (235-242/255-263) [*Book in Nepali language*]

Reference Materials

- Sutherland, N. M. (1992). The origins of the Thirty Years War and the structure of European politics. *The English Historical Review*, 107(424), 587-625.

Unit IV: Non-Violent and Peace

- Barua, S. (2023). The development of Buddhist peace model for non-violence in modern society. *The Journal of International Buddhist Studies College (JIBSC)*, 9(2), 91-113.
- Ndlovu-Gatsheni, S. J. (2016). Nelson Mandela and the Politics of Life. In *Governance and the Crisis of Rule in Contemporary Africa: Leadership in Transformation* (pp. 23-47). New York: Palgrave Macmillan US.
- Mantena, K. (2012). Another realism: The politics of Gandhian nonviolence. *American Political Science Review*, 106(2), 455-470.

Unit V: Brief History of Nepal

- Government of Nepal, Ministry of Information (2080), Nepal Parichya. Singhadarba, Kathmandu (79-124)

Unit VI: Constitutional Development of Nepal

- Government of Nepal, Ministry of Information (2080), Nepal Parichya. Singhadarba, Kathmandu (125-132)

5. Methods and Techniques of Instruction

- f) Lecture and interactive discussion
- g) Home assignment
- h) Student's presentation (individual and group)
- i) Class discussion
- j) Guest lectures