

NATIONAL COLLEGE

Introduction

Established in 1996, the National College has already established its irrefutable reputation in the success rate not just in terms of the number of final year students, who graduate but also in terms of their career placement. Of the 635 (BDevS-480, BDFin-155) graduates by 2016, almost all of them are currently engaged either in development organizations holding key positions or are enrolled in universities at home or abroad for their higher education. The college really takes pride for producing such capable and efficient pool of human resources in various fields of development sector.

Brief Description of the Program

BoSS: Interdisciplinary studies of Social Sciences

- Relates the dynamics of the society and social change
- Creative Writing and presentation skills(Seminar series)
- Internships (GO, I-NGO, RO, PS)
- International Language (Chinese/German)
- Specialization (Demographic Sociology, Development Anthropology, Social Policy)
- Research Techniques (SIA) and Tools (GIS)
- Research and Analytical Skills workshops and Seminar
- Employment: Research and Policy Institution, INGO, GO, Self-employment, and Private Sector

BDevS: Interdisciplinary Studies of Socio Economic Development

- Economics, Sociology, Environment and Development Management,
- Specialization (Economic Development, Environment Development, Social Development)
- Development Research, Community Mobilization, Development Project Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation
- Research Techniques Impact Assessment(IA) and Tools (GIS)
- Research and Analytical Skills workshops and Seminar
- Employment: INGO, GO, Self-Employment, Private sector

BDFin: Multidimensional Financial Management of Business and Economic Development

- Economics, Finance, Management, Entrepreneurship and Development
- Internship in Corporate and Development Sectors
- Financial Research, Financial Institutions Management, Econometrics, e-Commerce,
- Promotion of Microfinance, Entrepreneurship and Business proposal development
- Integrated Impact Assessment
- Specialization: Sectoral Development
- Employment: Financial Institutions, Private sector, Self enterprise, INGO and GO

SK-3 Weekly Session Plan (September-February, 2017/18)

DAYS	06:45-08:15	Break	08:45-10:15
SUN	Urban Sociology [SOCL 414] - Diwakar KC		Rural Sociology [SOCL 413] -Tika kaini
MON	Urban Sociology [SOCL 414] - Diwakar KC		Research Planning [SOCL 412] -Indresh Sharma
TUE	Sociology of Migration [SOCL 415] -Pranav Adhikari		Research Planning [SOCL 412] -Indresh Sharma
WED	Off		Off
THU	Sociology of Migration [SOCL 415] -Pranav Adhikari		Urban Sociology [SOCL 414] - Diwakar KC
FRI	Sociology of Migration [SOCL 415] -Pranav Adhikari		Rural Sociology [SOCL 413] -Tika Kaini
SAT	Rural Sociology [SOCL 413] -Tika kaini		Research Planning [SOCL 412] -Indresh Sharma

SEMESTER – 2 nd			
DAYS	TIME		
SUN		B R E A K	
MON			
TUE			
WED			
THU			
FRI			

SK- 4 EVALUATION METHODS UNDER SEMESTER SYSTEM OF KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY-

1. Course Evaluation

- i. In-semester Assessment (50%), and
- ii. End-semester Exam (50%)

2. In-semester Assessment

- i) Written test (internal assessments)
- ii) Term paper/Case studies
- iii) Oral test, Open book test, Workshop, Home assignment
- iv) Record of Attendance and Class Participation

Details of Written test**a. for 50% internal evaluation**

1st/2nd Internal (Weightage 5 marks each)						3rd Internal (Weightage 10 marks)					
Duration hours	Objective Questions	Subjective Questions			Marks	Duration Hours	Objective Questions	Subjective Questions			Marks
		Long	Medium	Short				Long	Medium	Short	
1.5	10x1 mark	1x8 mark	1x4 mark	1x3 mark	25	3	20x0.5 mark	3x8 mark	3x4 mark	2x2 mark	50

b. Modality of Questions for End-Semester Exam:

Subjects	Objective	Time	Subjective	Time	Practical
English	10	15 mins	40	2.30 Hrs	NA
Nepali II	10	15 mins	40	2.30 Hrs	NA

3. Grade Values:

Score	Grade	Grade Value
80 and Above	A	4
75 and Above	A-	3.7
70 and Above	B+	3.3
65 and Above	B	3.0
60 and Above	B-	2.7
55 and Above	C+	2.3
50 and Above	C	2.0
45 and Above	C-	1.7
40 and Above	D	1.0
Below 40	F	0
Students should secure average grade value = 2.0		

4. **Minimum Grade Value:** If students should secure less than two for example 1.9 passing all the subjects he/she can sit for re-exam for two subjects to increase the average grade value.
5. **Fail and Compartment Exam:** Fail is of two types: i) Temporary, and ii) Permanent
- Temporary fail is given opportunity to appear in exam within two months for compartment exam. If failed again, will be given opportunity to sit in next regular exam. (Maximum chance to pass the failed subject is three times beside the first regular examination.)
 - While with permanent fail (F) students should appear in the next regular exam.

Students may continue their studies with one permanent "F"

Students may continue their studies with two compartmental papers.

6. **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) Calculation and Conversion**

- a. Formula:

$$CGPA = \frac{C_1g_1 + C_2g_2 + \dots + C_n g_n}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots + C_n}$$

- b. CGPAs will be converted into words as follows:

3.5 & above → Distinction
 3 & below 3.5 → 1st Division
 2 & below 3 → 2nd Division

7. Students who cannot pass the failed subjects in at most three chances, they will carry permanent fail (PF) remarks.
8. Students with permanent fail (PF) remarks will have opportunity to complete the subject by registering in the similar subject after clearing all the other courses.

SK-05 Criteria of Internal Evaluation Marks

Internal Evaluation of the students carries 50 marks as given in the following table.

SN	Criteria for Evaluation	Internal Marks (FM-50) Distribution
1.	Attendance	5
2.	Assignments	25
2.1	Term Paper	8
2.2	Presentation to be based on either of the followings areas: Field study Findings, Practicum, Application	5
2.3	General Assignments (At least three from the following four options): Library search, Web search, Field Study, Long Answer Questions	12
2.4	Term Paper	
3.	Internal Assessments	20
3.1	1st internal	5
3.2	2nd internal or Quiz	5
3.3	3rd internal	10
	TOTAL	50

Faculty may adjust internal marks within the components. Students will be informed of the adjustments beforehand.

SK-06 Eligibility for End- Semester Examination

A student has to fulfill the following prerequisites in order to be qualified to appear in the End-Semester Examination of Kathmandu University:

- Class Attendance (Minimum 80%): Minimum 25 out of 32 Class Days
- Minimum Marks to be Secured in the Internal Evaluation (40%):
10 out of 25; 20 out of 50
- Completed Examination Form to be submitted by the Given Deadline

SK-07 Courses of Study

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
SOCL 414	Urban Sociology	3

Urban sociology is a study of the sociological development of modern cities and the impact of urbanization and urban problems on individuals, groups, and neighborhood or community formation. This course is intended to introduce graduate students to a set of core field of urban sociology. Topics include the changing nature of community, social inequality, political power, socio-spatial change, technological change, and the relationship between the built environment and human behavior.

Course objectives

- to analyze of *urban* demographic trends, spatial characteristics, and economic functions
- to explore the social forces that led to the development of early cities and to current forms of urbanization.
- to apply theories and concepts in urban sociology.
- to identify contemporary urban social problems and solutions
- to identify issues in urban development, redevelopment, and preservation.
- to understand and analyze the growth and development of urban communities cross-culturally, especially global cities.

UNIT	TOPICS	DETAIL HEADING
1	Introduction	Introduction of class and subject

UNIT	TOPICS	DETAIL HEADING
	Overview Introduction to general terminologies used in urban sociology	Sociology, Anthropology, society, settlement, neighborhoods, migration, urbanization, market, urban, town, city, Urban Structure, Urban Growth, planning, suburbs and suburbanization, urban sprawl
2	Urban Ways of Life	The concept of community The growth and development of cities
3	Sociological and classical foundations of urban sociology	Sociological and classical foundations of urban sociology The ecological view : the social, spatial, natural, and built environment
4	Human Ecology	Central Place, and Global Systems Community, Neighborhood, and Belonging in the Urban Environment
5	Urban political economy	cities, industrialization, and socio-spatial change, capitalism and urban dynamics, elites, political power, and urban dynamics
6	Historical overview: Urban Political Economy	Urbanization and development of cities Changing urban economics and geography The Economy and Related Forces Real Estate The City as a Growth Machine Housing Gentrification New Urbanism Sustainable Urbanization
7	Urban theories	Models of Urban Growth , Globalization , Classic urban sociological theory , Sub Symbolic interactions, and Structuralism, Post-Modern and Modern Urbanism
8	Development, Redevelopment, and Sustainable Development	Social stratification & Gentrification Planning and Preservation
9	Urban voices: Fear, Problems,	Urban and ethnic issues Urban Politics and Ethnic

UNIT	TOPICS	DETAIL HEADING
	issues and Competing views of City Life	Politics Suburbanization Revitalization and reintegration of towns Squatting the city, and breeding places The Social Organization in the City Anatomy of the metropolis The hinterland Urban Ecology
10	Urban processes and a Nepali culture	Migration, immigration Urban evolution Residential segregation Urban Restructure Immigration Inequality Ethnicity Poverty Security Gender and the city
11	Policies and plans	Urban and Housing Policy Municipal periodic plans

References

- Allen, J. (2002). Chapter 2: Worlds within cities. City rhythms: the comings and goings of city life. In Massey, D.J. Allen & S. Pile (eds) *City Worlds*. London, New York: Routledge, pp 56-73
- Berger, Alan S. (1978). *The City: Urban Communities and Their Problems*, Dubuque, Iowa: William C. Brown. Chapter 1: Approaches to cities and their problems
- Gale, Dennis E. (1984). *Neighborhood Revitalization and the Postindustrial City: A Multinational Perspective*. Lexington, Mass: Lexington Books.
- Hunt, D. Bradford. 2009. *Blueprint for Disaster: The Unraveling of Chicago Public Housing*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Park, R.E. (1925). *The City: Suggestions for the investigation of Human Behavior in the Urban Environment*. In: *Human Communities, the City and Human Ecology*. Glencoe. Pp 13-15
- Pile, S. (2000) Chapter 1: What is a city? From Nature to metropolis (and back again) & The intensity of city life: size density and heterogeneity. In: Massey, D.J. Allen & S. Pile (eds) *City worlds*. London, NY: Routledge, pp20-50

- Pile, S. (2000) Chapter 1: What is a city? In: Massey, D.J. Allen & S. Pile (eds) City worlds. London, NY: Routledge, pp4-19
- Slater, T. (2006). The eviction of critical perspectives from gentrification research, *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 30(4) p.737-757.
- Wellman, Barry. *Networks in the Global Village: Life in Contemporary Communities*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1999. ISBN: 9780813368214.
- Wirth, L. (1938) Urbanism as a way of life. In: A.J. Reiss, Jr. (ed) Louis Wirth on cities and social life. Chicago University press: 1964

Readings

- Castells, Manuel. "Is there an Urban Sociology?" Pp. 33-59 in C.G. Pickvance (ed.). *Urban Sociology: Critical Essays*. 1976. London: Tavistock Publications.
- Fischer, C. 1975. "Toward a Sub cultural Theory of Urbanism." *American Journal of Sociology* 80(6): 1319-1341.
- Fishman, Robert. 1990. "Megalopolis Unbound." *The Wilson Quarterly* 14(1): 24-45.
- Gans, H. (nd).Urbanism and Suburbanism as Ways of Life in Kasinitz, Philip (ed). 1995. *Metropolis: Center and Symbol of Our Times*. New York: New York University Press.
- Jackson, K. 1985. *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Florida, Richard. 2002. *The Rise of the Creative Class*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Mumford, L. (n.d). The Culture of Cities in Kasinitz, Philip (ed). 1995. *Metropolis: Center and Symbol of Our Times*. New York: New York University Press.

Additional:

- Castells, Manuel. "Is there an Urban Sociology?" Pp. 33-59 in C.G. Pickvance (ed.). *Urban Sociology: Critical Essays*. 1976. London: Tavistock Publications.
- Fischer, Claude. 1975. Toward a Subcultural Theory of Urbanism. *American Journal of Sociology* 80(6): 1319-1341.
- McKenzie, R.D. 1924. "The Ecological Approach to the Study of Human Community." *American Journal of Sociology* 30(3): 287-301.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
SOCL415	Sociology of Migration	3

Migration, being a major issue, deals with the study of the social factor to cause migration as well as impact caused by migration to the society. Upon completing of this course, students become able to analyze identify the social factors that are responsible to cause migration apart from economics. Also the growing social problems caused due to migration will also be highlighted and analyzed through the ideas/tools provided through this course content.

Objectives

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to (expected pedagogical changes on knowledge, skill and attitude of the students pertinent to the topics of the given subject):

Content

Unit and Title	Topics	Lecture Hours
1. Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social migration: definition • Race, ethnicity, culture, and nation: identity and diversity • Migration of population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Definition – Typology: permanent and temporary; internal and international – History and trend – Factors – Social features of migrants: sex, age, education, lifestyle 	08
2. Theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical Theorists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Marx: capitalist class versus working class – Weber: micro-sociology of ethnic relations • Theories of dynamics of migration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ravenstein: laws of migration – Lee: pull factors and push factors – Zipf: inverse distance law – Zelinsky: mobility transition model – Stouffer: theory of intervening opportunities – Todaro: rural-urban migration in developing countries – Others: gravity model of migration, friction of distance, and buffer theory 	14
3. Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration and social change: assimilation (economic, political, and social), acculturation, marginalization, multiculturalism, transnationalism and social cohesion 	18

Unit and Title	Topics	Lecture Hours
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration and ethnicity: dynamics of human mobility, occupation mobility, ethnic stratification, economic inequality, and cultural diversity • Migration and sociopolitical responses of local or host communities to migrants • Migration and human trafficking • Migration and urbanization: residential segregation, social and environment features of slum (ghetto and shanty towns) and squatter communities • Gender and work - labour abundant and scarcity, women burden of work • Institutions and governance of immigration 	
4. Practical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of indigenous lands and the process of their displacement • Spatial distribution of ethnic communities and ethnics mosaic • Policies and programmes - resettlement and rehabilitation (bonded labour, squatters, refugees) • Case studies: lifestyle of migrants groups 	08
5. Major components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social aspects of migration • Causes and consequences of migration on social groups • Issues in ethnicity, indigenous lands, governance and policies and programmes • Case studies of few ethnic groups 	
Total Lecture Hours		48

Required references:

[Cohen](#), Robin, ed. (1996), *The Sociology of Migration*, Edward Elgar Publishers.
 Jansen, Clifford J (1970), *Readings in the Sociology of Migration*. New York: Pergamon Press.

Recommended references:

Bista, DB (1993). *Fatalism and Development- Nepal's Struggle for Modernization*. Calcutta: Orient Longman Limited.
 CBS (2003), *Population Monograph of Nepal*. Vol. II. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics

- Chapin, M, Lamb, Z and Threlkeld, B (2005), Mapping indigenous lands, *The Annual Review of Anthropology*, 34:619-38.
- Gurung, H, Gurung, Y and Chidi, CL (2006), *Nepal Atlas of Ethnic and Caste Groups*. Kathmandu: National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities of Nepal.
- Gurung, H, Gurung, Y and Chidi, CL (2006), *Nepal Atlas of Language Groups*. Kathmandu: National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities of Nepal.
- MLD (1999), *Local Self Governance Act (LSGA)*, 2056. Kathmandu: Ministry of Local Development (MLD).
- Pradhan, Pushkar K (2013), A need for mapping indigenous lands in Nepal, *Readings in Indigenous Culture and Knowledge*, Culture and Development in Nepal Series III.
- Pradhan, Pushkar K and Sharma, Puspa (2011), Geographical analysis of Newar and Newar language in Nepal, *Readings in Indigenous Culture and Knowledge*, Culture and Development in Nepal Series II: 1-12.
- Skrbis, Z. Transnational families: theorizing migration emotions and belonging. *Journal of Intercultural Studies* 29 (3): 231–246.

Assignments (individual/group): library/web search, data collection/analysis, review work, field observation, works on case study, report writing, presentation etc

Field Study (probable sites): Ethnic and migrant communities at nearby places by field visit, informal discussions and photographs.

Evaluation:

Teaching methods: Lecture, demonstration, discussion, observation and participatory.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
SOCL 413	Rural Sociology	3

Objective

Across all societies, people understand that there is a something socially unique about being “rural”.

- What does it mean to be geographically and socially “rural” as opposed to urban?
- How are rural people unique in their social organization and institutions?
- How does social change affect rural people?
- How do rural areas grow or decline?

Rural sociology is field of sociology that deals with questions above, i.e. sociology of rural life. To be more precise, the sociology of food and agriculture is one focus of rural sociology and much of the field is dedicated to the economics of farm production. Other areas of study include rural migration and other demographic patterns, environmental sociology, amenity-led development, public lands policies, so-called "boomtown" development, social disruption, the sociology of natural resources (including forests, mining, fishing and other areas), rural cultures and identities, rural health care and educational policies. Many rural sociologists work in the areas of development studies, community studies, community development and in environmental studies.

The aim of the course is to provide the students with basic knowledge of rural sociology problems, which includes the basic theoretical concepts and findings of empirical studies. The students will be encouraged to develop a specific sociological way of thinking upon society, especially rural society. Special attention will be paid to the most recent changes and developments in rural areas.

CONTENT

Unit and Title	Topics	Lecture Hours
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sociology as a reasoned and rigorous study of social life · Rural sociology as a sociological discipline · Origin and development, fields and nature of rural sociology · Its relation to other sociological disciplines and to other social sciences (social anthropology, ethnology, agricultural economy and history) · Structural-functional versus critical rural sociology 	5
Rural-urban differences: Operationalizing of rural society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · What is rural? Conceptualizing Rurality: Typology and demography · Berthold Frank Hoselitz categorization · Social system, structure and institutions with focus on indigenous practices as Singanawa, Chitadari, Dhikur, Parma, Guthi etc relayed to different caste and ethnic groups. · Social stratification and value system · Social interaction and its process · "Peasantry" as the fundamental characteristic of rural life: as a social stratum and a political and historical 	9

Unit and Title	Topics	Lecture Hours
	<p>factor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rural society, peasantry and agriculture in a historical perspective · Land ownership pattern in Rural Society; Jajmani and Badi System; Tenancy Systems; Factors of Change; Agrarian Legislation; Land Reform Programmes; Green Revolution; Rural Development Programmes; its outcome and consequences · The end of peasantry. Peasantry disappears, but "peasant" (as an adjective) remains: the patterns of culture. · The importance of agriculture in the contemporary world. Food and power. 	
<p>Basic theoretical-methodological approaches in rural sociology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Three theoretical-methodological approaches: monographic, typological, analytical and phenomenological. · Their use and advantages and disadvantages to specific problems · PRA and RRA: as a method of social investigation. Unit: IV Rural Social Problems/issues & prospects for rural development Theories of social problems: Classic theories (social pathology, social disorganization or deviance theory) vs. Modern theories (conflict, constructionists). Untouchability; Rural Violence; Landlessness; Rural indebtedness; Poverty; Unemployment. · Tourism · Anthropreneurship or social entrepreneurship 	12
<p>Innovations and social change in rural areas: Future of rural society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Theories and process of social change (with examples of changing pattern of agriculture and livelihood) · Tendencies of social change in rural areas · The changes of the social mentality of peasants. · Creation and diffusion of Innovations in agriculture, in everyday life: housing, diet, clothing. · Science and secular rationality - further institutionalization of the features of global capitalism – Spencer, Weber, Durkheim· Societal stratification - the impact of industrialization and 	12

Unit and Title	Topics	Lecture Hours
	capitalism on social classtructures – Marx · Emergence of the ideas of societal evolution, progress, development – Spencer, Modernization, Globalization, Urbanization, Westernization and its impact on indigenous ways of living · Development - economic growth, technology and education · Contemporary and recurrent political upheavals and its impact on Nepalese rural society	
Approaches to rural development	· Empowerment · Participatory · Gender · Regional · Integrated · Bottom-up	10
Total Lecture Hours		48

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
SOCL412	Research Planning	3

Course Brief

The course will include the significance of developing a research plan, methods to select a research problem, objective framing, operational definitions of the major concept and terms used, methods and techniques used in the research, detailed study of nature of the population/universe, sampling plan and pilot studies. All these constituents of a research plan will be looked on from a proposal writing perspective linking it with logical framework analysis. Writing and presentation of proposal by each student will be a major part of the course.

Objective

This course intends to help students to understand the preliminary inputs and know how required in identifying an apt type and nature of research project before embarking on the task to do an independent research based project work.

Unit and Title	Topics	Lecture Hours
Unit-1	Identifying and selecting a research problem, Project work planning, difference between project planning and formulation, project cycle and project cycle management, logical framework analysis in planning, brief discussion on	5

Unit and Title	Topics	Lecture Hours
	project screening	
Unit-2	Importance of proposal in project planning, proposal types, elements of project proposal, equivalence between LFA and proposal, most sensitive components of a proposal	4
Unit-3	Different proposal and report formats, professional writing skill, creative writing, detail description of all components, project concept notes, referencing, presentation skills	9
Unit-4	Type and nature of population, research processes in qualitative and quantitative inquiries, sampling and sampling designs, triangulation and its types	10
Unit-5	Practical: Each student has to submit and present an original proposal at the end of the course to the College Research Committee.	20
Total Lecture Hours		48

Reference

Kothari, C.R., Research Methodology Methods and Technique, Revised Second Edition, New Delhi, New Age International Pvt Ltd, 2008

Subedi, P.K., Research Methodology in Social Science, Kathmandu, Sangam Institute, 2009

Upreti, S.R., Guidelines for Improving your skills in Project Proposal Writing Report Writing and Report Presentation, Fourth Edition, Kathmandu, 2006

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
SOCL411	Internship	3

Course Objective:

The main objective of this course is to give students firsthand work experience in social and developmental organizations and institutions by doing which students will get familiarized with the professional working cultures and environments

Course Description:

As an intern a student has to work under the supervision of a mentor-- assigned by the organization/institutions where the student will work independently or as a member of a project team in areas of social sciences. The job performed may range from basic office work to research and inputs in project report preparation. At the end of the internship a student intern will have to write an operational report which will be basically confined on practical exposure with social and developmental organizational systems.

2nd Semester

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
SOCL 407	International Relations	3

Objective

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to

- Explain the fundamental principles of international relations
- Apply the concepts of international relations in development practices
- Analyze the socio-economic, political and environmental issues from the perspectives of international relations
- Analyze the contemporary South Asian issues of international relations

Content

Unit and Title	Topics	Lecture Hours
1 Introduction	History, Classical Thoughts (Chanakya, Aristotle, Aristophanes, Thucydides)	3
2 World Politics	Theories of World Politics, Evolution of Modern State System, Imperialism, Cold War, Globalization, Security	6
3 International Politics	Theories of International Political Economy (Mercantilism (Statism); Liberalism; Marxist economics), International Political Economy (Trade and Investment)	6
4 Development and modernization	Concepts (rationale, problems, opponents), Demographics and International Politics (Over-population questions; aging populations), Competition for Resources	9
5 International Organizations	Governmental, non-governmental organizations	6
6 International Law	Sovereignty, treaties, diplomacy, law of the sea, laws of war	6
7 World System Today	Western Viewpoints (Fukuyama, Huntington), Non-western (Mahbubani)	4.5
8 International Relations of South Asia	Region of South Asia (History, Legacies, Ideas and Beliefs); SAARC (South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation) – history, function, programs; Non-aligned Movement, the Nuclear Race in South Asia, Bilateral Conflicts	7.5
	Total	48

Required References

Stephen L. Spiegel, Elizabeth G. Matthews, Jennifer M. Taw, Kristen P. Williams. ***World Politics in a New Era, 5th ed.*** Oxford University Press, 2012. ISBN: 9780199916450.

Classics of International Relations. Penguin Custom Editions. 2008. ISBN: 9780536143594

S. Bose and A. Jalal, *Modern South Asia*, Routledge, 2004

S.P. Cohen, *India: Emerging Power*, The Brookings Institution, 2001.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
DEVS 405	Project Work	6

Objective

With the technical supervision of a concerned expert, a student will be able to

- Prepare a research proposal for an independent project work
- Conduct field works for data collection
- Prepare a final draft for external examination
- Present on the major components of the final draft
- Finalize the document for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor in Development Studies or Finance

Course Description:

Students have to prepare a research proposal on social, economical and financial development related issues which should be related to the courses they have studied. They have to defend their research proposal in front of a research committee. Once, a research proposal is approved, students will go and collect primary data for their research works. Individual project work guide (Supervisor) will be assigned from the college for assisting students for their research. At the end of the project, students will have to write a scientific report in a thesis format (Bachelor Thesis), and make scientific presentation in front of a thesis evaluation committee.

Evaluation (100 marks)

- a. Proposal finalization 25 marks
- b. **Field work & draft report** 50 marks
- c. Presentation & final report 25 marks