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SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECT	Cr. Hr.	COURSE TYPE	FULL MARK	UNIVERSITY EVALUUATION		
					Theory	Practical	Internal
BAMCJ 2401	Socio Linguistics and Discourse Analysis	3	Applied	100	80		20
BAMCJ 2402	Disaster Management	3	Applied	100	80		20
BAMCJ 2403	Human Rights and Democracy	3	Applied	100	80		20
BAMCJ 2404	Regional Conflict	3	Applied	100	80		20
BAMCJ 2405	Investigative Journalism	3	Core	100	80		20
BAMCJ 2406	Sociology I	3	Applied	100	60	20	20
BAMCJ 2407	Language III (Elective French or Chinese)	3	Applied	100	60	20	20

BAMCJ 2401Socio Linguistic and Discourse Analysis　　　　　**3crs.**

Objective:
Language in society and linguistic variations in diverse areas of social functions have now been an important component of English studies. This course familiarizes students with the English language studies in the light of socio linguistic and stylistic principles to understand and create appropriate texts in multiple discourse areas of social life.

Teaching Schedule Hours / Week		Examination Scheme				
Theory	Practical	InternalAssessment		Final		Total
		Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	
3		20	_	80	_	100

Unit I: Language, Society and Power　　　　　**6**

    a.   Why Study Language?
    b.   What is Language?
    c.   Power and Society
    d.   Language Thought and Representation
    e.   Saussure's Theories of the Sign
    f.   The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
    g.   One Language: Many Worlds

Unit II: Language and Politics　　　　　**9**

    a.   Politics and Ideology
    b.   The Language of Deception
    c.   The Language of Persuasion
    d.   Figures of Speech
    e.   The Three-part Statement
    f.   The Rhetorical Use of Pronouns

Unit III: Language and the Media　　　　　**6**

    a.   The Functions of the Media
    b.   Media Language and Power
    c.   Commonsense Discourses
    d.   The Power to Change

e. Public Participation in the Media

Unit IV: Language and Gender   6

a. Sexism in English
b. Symmetry and Asymmetry
c. Unmarked and Marked Terms
d. Semantic Derogation
e. Sexism in Discourse
f. Sexism against Men?
g. Do Men and Women Talk Differently?
h. Possible Explanations

Unit V: Language and Class   6

i. Linguistic Variation and Social Class
j. Accent and Dialect: Regional and Social
k. Social Class and Language
l. Social Class: Problems of Definition
m. Research into the Relationship between Language and Social Class
n. Labov's Theory of Social Stratification
o. Peter Trudgil's Theory of Social Differentiation

Unit VI: Language and Identity   6

a. Linguistic Identity
b. Language and Personal Identity
c. Names and Naming Practices
d. Systems of Address
e. Language and Group Identity
f. Linguistic Variation and Identity
g. Power and Linguistic Imperialism

Unit VII: The Standard English Debate   6

a. What is Standard English?
b. Standard English, History and Society
c. Linguistic Definition of Standard English
d. Logic and Correctness

Suggested Readings

1. Thomas, L. and Wareing, S. (editors) (1999). *Language, Society and Power*. London: Rutledge.

2. Crystal, D. (1987).*The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

3. Trudgil, P. (1975). *Sociolinguistics*.Harmonds Worth: Penguin.

4. Salkie, R. (1995).*Text and Discourse Analysis.* London: Routledge.

BAMCJ2402 Disaster Management   **3cr.**

Objectives:

This course is designed to impart domain knowledge, values, capacities and skills to:

- Demonstrate a critical understanding of key concepts in disaster risk reduction
- Understanding and practicing humanitarian response

Teaching Schedule Hours / Week		Examination Scheme				
Theory	Practical	Internal Assessment		Final		Total
		Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	
3		20		80		100

UNIT 1: Introduction   **15**

Disaster:
- Definition
- Factors and Significance

Natural and Manmade Disasters:
- Difference
- Nature
- Types
- Magnitude

Consequences of Disasters
- Repercussions of Disasters
- Economic Damage
- Loss of Human and animal life
- Destruction of ecosystem

Global Perspective (Natural Disaster)
- Study of Environmental impacts induced by human activity
- History of Disaster and its types: Earthquakes, volcanisms, cyclones, tsunamis, floods, droughts and famines, landslides and avalanches

Global Perspectives (Man-made Disasters)
- Nuclear reactor meltdown,
- Industrial accidents

- Oil slicks and spills
- Outbreak of disease and epidemics,
- War and conflicts

Disaster in Nepal

- History of Nepal's Disasters
- Steps during disasters
- Organization involved in DRR (ICRC, NSET)

UNIT 2: Disaster Management   15

Concepts and Elements

- Pre-disaster management, post disaster management, integrated developmental planning for disaster management, long term disaster counter planning

Post Disaster Management

- Search
- Rescue
- Evacuation
- Other Logistic management
- Relief

Disaster Management Planning

- Management of essential supplies and temporary shelter
- Site management
- Medical trauma
- Stress management
- Post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction

Early Warning and Prediction systems

- Role of IT, RS, GIS, GPS and ICS
- Role of media in disaster management
- Lifeline campaigns
- Humanitarian reporting

UNIT 3: Preparedness   9

Role and Responsibilities of different agencies and governments in disaster Preparedness

- Educational institutions
- Local districts and state administration
- Armed forces
- Paramilitary forces
- Police and NGO's

Disaster Prevention
- Concept and elements
- Public awareness
- Role of education and training in disaster prevention

UNIT 3: Media and Disaster   **6**
- Disaster Reporting Plan
- Reporting the disaster
- Disaster Management in Media

Suggested Readings:
- Wilkins, Lee et al (2012).*Reporting Disaster on Deadline: A Handbook for Students and Professionals.* Routledge
- Government of Nepal, Ministry of Home Affairs (2009). *National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management*Kathmandu: Government of Nepal, Ministry of Home Affairs.
- National Society for Earthquake Technology (2008). Kathmandu: National Society for Earthquake Technology. *Nepal National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management*
- Haddow, George D., Kim S. Haddow(2008).*Disaster Communications in a Changing Media World.* Butterworth-Heinemann.
- Potter, Deborah and Sherry Ricchiardi (2009). *Disaster and Crisis Coverage.*USA: ICFJ
- मैनाली, मोहन (अनु.) (२०७२) । विपत् रिपोर्टिङ : रिपोर्टरकालागिगाइड । इण्टर न्यूज ।

BAMCJ 2403 Human Rights and Democracy   **3crs.**

Objective:
The objective of this course is to give students an idea of Democracy and Human Rights. It focuses to make them aware to salient characters of democracy and human rights to produce media personality, to promote and strengthen democracy and human rights.

Teaching Schedule Hours / Week		Examination Scheme				
Theory	Practical	InternalAssessment		Final		Total
3	_	Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	
		20		80	_	100

1. Introduction to Human Rights   **15**
- Concept of Human Rights
- HR and UDHR1948
- Fundamental Rights and human rights under the Constitution of Nepal
- Human rights of vulnerable groups
- Challenges to human rights and role of media
- Regional mechanism for human rights
- Major human right treaties, Nepal has signed
- Implementation aspects of human rights in Nepal
- Right to healthy environment and environmental rights

2. Human Rights, Democracy and Media   **9**
- Human Rights in comparative world,
- UN mechanism,
- International Humanitarian Law
- Importance of media to enhance Transparency
- Rule of Law and Pluralism
- Role of media as a watchdog.

3. Role of Human Rights related Organizations   **9**
- Amnesty International and its *worldwide campaign*
- National Human Rights Commission and its role
- HR organizations in Nepal to protect Human Rights

4. Introduction to Democracy   **12**
- Good governance / backbone of democracy
- Transparency versus corruption
- Transparency Nepal
- Optional Protocol 1966
- ICCPR and ICSCER

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Suggested Readings:

- Schramm, Wilbur (1964). Mass Media and National Development. California: Stanford University Press.
- Pyakurel, S. &KundanAryal (2002), *ManavAdhikar Ra Press.*Kathmandu: Nepal Press Institute.
- Uvin, Peter (2005). *Human Rights and Development.* USA: Kumarian Press.
- Donnely, Jack (2013). Universal Human Rights Theory and Practices. Cornell University Press.
- आचार्य, भानुभक्त (२०६४) । *मानवअधिकार पत्रकारिता : सिद्धान्त र व्यवहार* काठमाण्डौ : पैरवी पुस्तक गृह।
- घिमिरे, गणेशप्रसाद र किशोरकुमार पौडेल (सम्पा.) (२०६९) । *मानवअधिकार र पत्रकारितासम्बन्धीहातेपुस्तक ।* काठमाण्डौ : मानवअधिकार पत्रकार संघ।

BAMCJ 2404 Regional Conflicts   **3crs.**

Objective:

The course aims to give the students a broader knowledge about the conflicts existing in their own region and the neighboring countries. This will enable them understand the causes, consequences and aftermath of such conflicts.

Teaching Schedule Hours / Week		Examination Scheme				
Theory	Practical	Internal Assessment		Final		Total
3	–	Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	100
		20	–	80	–	

Unit: I Understanding Conflict and Peace   **15**

      a. Concept of conflict and peace
      b. Types, causes and consequences of conflict
      c. Analysis of conflict-tools for analyzing-stages of conflict, conflict mapping, conflict tree
      d. Conflict Issues- power, culture, identity-gender, caste/ethnicity, language, federalism, rights
      e. Conflict vs. Violence
      f. Addressing conflict-intensifying, escalating, suppressing, managing, resolving, transforming
      g. Techniques of Conflict Resolution-negotiation, mediation, arbitration, adjudication, diplomacy
      h. Concept of peace building, peacemaking and peacekeeping
      i. Intervening in conflict-nonviolence approach
      j. Addressing the consequences- post war reconstruction and reconciliation

Unit: II Conflicts in South Asia   **15**

      a. Armed Conflict in South Asia
          • An overview
          • Peace as a process

      b. Conflict in Nepal
          • Nepal: State in Dilemma
          • Maoist Insurgency
          • Major actors-Armed Groups
          • TeraiMadhesh Movement
          • Cost of Conflict

c. Jammu Kashmir Conflict
- Brief History
- State and Non-State Actors
- Trends in Conflict
- Peace Processes
- Cost of Conflict
- India-Pakistan relations

d. Conflict in Afghanistan
- Brief History
- Major Actors
- Trends in Conflict-Rising violence and civilian causalities
- Cost of Conflict
- Role of International Community

e. Conflict in Pakistan
- Historical background
- Major actors
- Trends in conflict
- Spreading anarchism and suicide terrorism
- Cost of conflict
- Conflict management

f. Civil War in Sri Lanka
- Historical background
- internal and external actors
- Conflict trends
- Cost of conflict
- Peace process initiatives

Unit: III Conflict in Middle–East   15

- Historical background of Israel-Palestine conflict
- Major actors
- Conflict trends
- Cost of conflict
- Establishment of Israel and Palestine State
- Role of PLO
- Peace process initiatives
- Role of UN Organization in Peace Process

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<u>Suggested Readings</u>

- Lederach, John Paul (2004).*The Little Book of Conflict Transformation.* USA: Good Books
- Galtung, Johan (2000).*Conflict Transformation by Peaceful Mean.*United Nations
- Wallensteen, Peter (2007).*Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace and the Global System,* New Delhi: Sage Publications
- Chandaran, D. SubaChandaran&P.R.Chari (eds) (2008).*Armed Conflict in South Asia, 2008: Growing Violence*, London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Groups
- Chandaran, D. SubaChandaran& P.R.Chari (ed.) (2009).*Armed Conflict in South Asia, 2009*: Continuing Violence, Failing Peace process, London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Groups
- Howard, Ross (2006).*The Media's Role in war and peace building* in GerdJunne&WillemijnVerkoren(eds), Postconflict Development: Meeting New Challenges, New Delhi: Viva Books Pvt. Ltd
- Rupesinghe, Kumar (1998).*Negotiating Peace in Sri Lanka: Efforts, Failures & Lessons,* UK: International Alert of London.
- Thapa, Manish (2005).*Back to Negotiation: Diagnosis & Prognosis for future Negotiation Process in Nepal.* Austria: European University Center for Peace Studies Research Paper Series.
- Thapa, Deepak &BanditaSijapati(2003).*A Kingdom under Siege of Nepal's Maoist Insurgency.* Kathmandu: Martin Chautari
- Upreti, Bishnu Raj (2006).*Armed Conflict and Peace Process in Nepal: the Maoists Insurgency, past negotiations, and opportunities for conflict transformation*, New Delhi: Adroit Publishers
- Upreti, Bishnu Raj (2004).*The Price of Neglect: From Resource Conflict to Maoist Insurgency in the Himalayan Kingdom,* Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications
- Fisher, Roger and William Ury (1994).*Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement without Giving in,* New York : Penguin Books
- NHRC (2009).*Three-year of Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) Summary Report 2006-2009*, Lalitpur: National Human Rights Commission
- Mishra, Birendra Prasad(2009).*The Nepalese Peace Process,* Kathmandu: Fine Print Books
- Adhikari, Bipin(ed)(2003). *Conflict, Human Rights and Peace Challenges before Nepal:*Rishikesh Shah Memorial Lectures, Kathmandu: National Human Rights Commission
- Pyakuryal, Kailash et al (ed).(2007).*Nepal in Conflict: Theoretical Understanding, Conflict Resolution, Conflict transformation, and Peace Building*, Kathmandu: Sociological/ Anthropological Society of Nepal (SASON)
- Geiser, Alexandra (2005).*Social Exclusion and Conflict Transformation in Nepal: Women, Dalit and Ethnic Groups*. Fast Country Risk Profile Nepal, Working Paper, (Bern: Swiss Peace 2005)
- Baral, Lok Raj (ed) (2006).*Nepal Facets of Maoist Insurgency*, New Delhi: Adroit Publishers
- Dahal, Jagadish et al(2004).*Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Children,* A Research Paper, Kathmandu: Institute of Peace and Development

BAMCJ2405 Investigative Journalism 3cr.

Objectives: This module aims to enable the student to:

- Grasp an historical and theoretical understanding of the genre of investigative journalism.
- Initiate and conduct investigative news reports using genre-specific skills.
- Contextualize investigative journalism within a broader political and economic context nationally and globally.

Teaching Schedule Hours / Week		Examination Scheme				
Theory	Practical	Internal Assessment		Final		Total
		Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	
3	–	20	20	60	–	100

Unit: I Indicative Module Content 12

Introduction: What is 'Investigative Journalism'? Dissenting journalism: a higher kind of loyalty, relationship to news reporting and the news agenda, the moral impetus and motivation. Exploring the methods and techniques; Skepticism, not cynicism; Freedom of information

Historical Background and Development of Investigative Journalism: The nineteenth century evolution and development of the public sphere, consumer demand, sympathy and morality in journalism, the idea of evidence and investigation, the rise of scientism and the rationalism of intellectual discourse. Cultivating and nurturing democratic societies.

Motivation, Objectivity and Ethics in Investigative Reporting: Making further distinctions between standard news reporting and investigative reporting. The issues of personal safety, objectivity, accuracy, impartiality, balance, taste and decency. The ethical issues of regulation, check book journalism, confidentiality, sources, deceit, privacy and reconstructions.

The Changing Context for Investigative Reporting: The historical resilience and financial viability of investigative journalism as a consumer product in advanced capitalist societies. The overlapping processes of the forces globalization, freedom to own the press versus freedom of the press. The impact of deregulation and cross format mergers, technology, the internet, fluctuating economic fortunes and new opportunities of international co-operation.

Unit: IICourse Overview and Class Survey 9

Introduction to investigative reporting

Journalistic curiosity; the reporter's mindset

Getting a "documents state of mind."

Major and renowned Investigative reports inside and outside Nepal.

The Watergate Scandal

Where do ideas for investigative stories come from? What makes a good investigative story?

Develop story ideas

Accuracy vs. speed; Deadlines

Agencies as repositories of information.

Unit: IIISources and Ethics   9

Types of investigative sources

Information gathering: interviewing and public records.

Primary sources of information - truth and falsehoods in data and documents.

Use and Limitation of public records in investigative reporting

Police and investigative reporting.

Using the Internet &Social Media Responsibly

Finding Sources / Dealing with Sources

Ethics, accuracy and the law

Focusing on criminal justice and court records.

Limitations of Investigation by a journalist

Investigating business and not-for-profit corporations

Assessing Credibility.

Bulletproofing a story/checking for accuracy.

Unit: IV Skills Building   9

Interviewing; sensitive subjects.

Data mining/public records

Data filtering, analyzing with Excel

Money, Math &Mapping In-class exercise

Computer-assisted reporting

Organizing, Writing and Editing the Story

Making Your Story Interactive

Reporting investigative stories from overseas

Guidelines on Freedom of Information

Using Freedom of Information

Approaches to writing

Structuring effective stories

Transparency: How much do you reveal?

Unit: V Webs and Databases   6

Discuss Draft Stories / Peer Reviews

Researching Real Situation

Doing Business

Government and Policies

Suggested Readings

- Fleeso, Lucinda S. (2000). *Ten Steps to Investigative Reporting.*International Center for Journalists
- Houston, Brant (2008). *Investigative Reporter's Handbook: A Guide to Documents, Databases, and Techniques.* (Fifth Edition).Bedford/St. Martin's.
- मैनाली, मोहन (२०६९) । *खोज पत्रकारिता : के, किन र कसरी* ललितपुर : खोजपत्रकारिता केन्द्र ।
- गाउँले, शिव(सम्पा.)(२०७३) । *खोज अभ्यास* ललितपुर : खोजपत्रकारिता केन्द्र ।
- गुरुङ, हस्त(सम्पा.)(२०७१) । *उधिनेका समाचार* ललितपुर : खोजपत्रकारिता केन्द्र ।

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BAMCJ 2406 SOCIOLOGY I – *3 Credits*

OBJECTIVES: To familiarize students with theoretical perspectives in sociology and cultural anthropology. To impart basic knowledge and structure of human society

Teaching Schedule Hours / Week		Examination Scheme				
Theory	Practical	Internal Assessment		Final		Total
3		Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	
	–	20	20	60	–	100

1. **THE BEGINNING OF SOCIOLOGY:** 3

   Sociology before Auguste Comte, Nature and characteristics of social thought, Definition of social thought, Historical evolution of social thought: Auguste Comte, Herber Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx

2. **DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY:** 9

   What is sociology – Need for a Science of Sociology– Definition of Sociology– Development of the Science of Sociology; A Historical Sketch. Sociology: A Science with its Own Subject Matter- Scope of Sociology – The Fields of Sociology – Nature of Sociology–Sociology is a Science - Can Sociology be Value Free Science – Importance of Sociology.

3. **THE METHODS OF SOCIOLOGY:** 9

   The Scientific or Experimental method- The problem of objectivity- The historical method- The comparative or Anthropological method- The statistical method- Sociometry- The social survey method- The case method- Questionnaire and interview method- The public opinion method- Structural-Functional Method.

4. **RELATION OF SOCIOLOGY WITH OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES:** 6

   Sociology and History – Sociology and Political Science – Sociology and Anthropology – Sociology and Economics.

5. **SOME FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS:** 9

   Community – Elements of a Community – Difference between Community and Society, Association – Difference between Society and Association – Difference between Association and

Community.Institution – Meaning of Institutions – Difference between Institution and Association-Difference between Institution and Society – Difference between Institution and Community-Importance of Institution.Organization – Elements of Organization. Social structure – Social system – Meaning of system – Types of system – Meaning of Social system –Characteristics of Social system – Relationship between Social Structure and Social System.

6. **BASIC CONCEPTS:** **3**

Social Groups, Caste and Class, Ethnicity; Folkways and Mores, Social norms and values.

7. <u>MAN AND SOCIETY:</u> 9

The origin of Society – Types of Society – Structure and Features of Tribal Society – Agrarian Society – Structure and Features of Agrarian Society. Industrial Society – Features of Industrial Society – The relationship between Individual and Society – Human VS. Animal Society, Language and Society– The origin of Language– Three Instrumentalities of Expression – The importance of Language.

Suggested Readings

- Chinoy, E. (1976).*Society: An Introduction to Sociology*.New York: Random house,
- Gidden, A & Sutton P. W. (2010).*Sociology.*(6th Edition) Delhi: John and Sons,
- Bhusan, Vidhya&D.R. Sachdeva (2005). *An Introduction to sociology.* New Delhi: KitabMahal,
- Jonathan H. Turner (1987).*The* structure of Socio-logical Theory. Jaipur, India: Rawat Publication,
- Allan, G. (1991). *Family Life: Domestic Poles and Social organization*. London: Blackwell
- Smart, N. (2015).*The Science of Religion and sociology of knowledge*, London: Princeton University College,

BAMCJ 2407 Language III(ELECTIVE FRENCH or CHINESE)   **3 Crs.**

Objectives:

- To teach the students one foreign language as future journalists.
- To train them to communicate in another language and to make them able to write.

Teaching Schedule Hours / Week		Examination Scheme				
Theory	Practical	Internal Assessment		Final		Total
3		Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	
		20	20	60		100

The teacher himself or herself will develop the course according to the needs.