

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

OPS 121: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Objective of the Course

The course has been designed to enable student discern political action, the boundaries and scope of political science and the various tools used to explain political phenomenon.

The course intends to impart analytical, critical and behavioral skills in the fields of Politics, Public Administration and International Relations.

Course Description:

This introductory course critically examines the nature and scope of Political Science, as well as its relationship with other Social Sciences. It also introduces the approached and theoretical tools for the study of politics.

Delivery and Assessment

The course is offered by using a reader which is a compilation of relevant chapters and articles for various modules and topics of the course. The reader will serve as a study material for students. Note however, that the reading list in the reader is not exhausted. Students are strongly advised to consult other relevant readings for various topics.

The assessment of the course will be on 40 /60 basic. The coursework and annual examination will count 40% and 60% respectively. The coursework grade will be obtained by sitting for two times tests which will count 12.5% each and by attempting two assignments which will count 7.5% each.

Course content

Module I

1.1	Definitions of Politics and Political Science
1.2	The Scope of Political Science and its Relation to other fields of Social Science
1.3	The Evolution of Political Science as a discipline

Module II: Approaches to the Study of Politics

2.1	The Classical approach
2.2	The Behavioral approach
2.2.1	Structural Functionalism
2.2.2	Systems analysis
2.2.3	Cybernetics/Communications approach
2.2.4	The Rational choice approach
2.3	Marxist approaches

Module III: The State

3.1	Evolution of the State
3.1.1	Philosophical approach
3.1.2	Legal approach
3.1.3	Political approach

Module IV: Power, Authority and Legitimacy

4.1	Definitions and Concepts
4.2	Dimension of Power
4.3	Authority and Legitimacy
4.3.1	Legal Rational Authority
4.3.2	Charisma
4.3.3	Divine authority

Module V: Governance and Governmental Institutions

5.1	Definitions and Concepts
5.1.1	Governance (Democracy, rule of law, human rights et)
5.1.2	Government
5.2	Forms and Institution of Governments
5.2.1	Forms of Governments (parliamentary, Unitary, Democratic, dictatorial etc)
5.2.2	Institutions of governments Legislature Executive Judiciary
5.3	Separation of Power

Module VI: Political Ideas and Ideologies

6.1	Liberalism
6.2	Fascism
6.3	Socialism

References:

- Almond, G., 1985, *A School Divided: Schools and Sects in Political Science*, London, SAGE
- Bates, R., 1998, *Toward a Political Economy of Development: A Rational Choice Perspective*, Berkeley, University of California Press.
- Barongo, Y., 1985, *Political Science in Africa: A Critical Review*
- Lasswell, H. D., 1956, *Politics: Who Gets What, When, How*
- Marx, Karl, 1897, *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy*
- Engels, F: *Socialism: Utopian and Scientific*
- Lenin, V. I., *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism*
- Lenin, V. I., *The State and Revolution*
- Fanon, F., *The Wretched of the Earth*

Debray, R., *Revolution in a Revolution*

Gauthier, David, 1986, *Morals by Agreements*, Oxford, Clarendon Press

Von Hayek, F. K., 1960, *The Constitution of Liberty*, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul

Rawls, John, 1993, *Political Liberalism*, New York, Columbia University Press

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
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OPS 122: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN AFRICA

Course Objective:

The course is designed to enable students understand political institutions and processes in Africa. This includes an understanding of state and government systems, democracy and democratization processes; and the politics of economic reforms in Africa.

Course Description:

The course examines historical development of the African states generally and with specific emphasis to Tanzania. The course also examines the government systems, party systems; institutions, democracy and democratization processes and the politics of economic reform in Africa in general and in Tanzania in particular.

Delivery and Assessment

The course is delivered by using a reader which is a compilation of relevant chapters and articles for various modules and topics. The materials covered in the reader are equivalent to 30 hours lecture and 15 hours seminars.

The assessment will be 40% for coursework obtained from 2 assignments counting 12.5% each and 2 assignments which count 7.5% each; and 60% from the annual examination.

Course content

Module 1: Approaches to the Study of Politics in Africa

- 1.1 The liberal approaches to the Study of African Politics
 - 1.1.1 Modernization Approach
 - 1.1.2 Developmentalist Approach
- 1.2 Marxian/Radical Approaches
 - 1.2.1 Dependency Approach
 - 1.2.2 Underdevelopment Approach
 - 1.2.3 World Systems Approach

Module 2: State and Government in Africa

- 2.1 Traditional African State and Government
 - 2.1.1 West African Region
 - 2.1.2 East African Region
 - 2.1.3 Central and Southern Africa Region
 - 2.1.4 North and the Horn of Africa Region
 - 2.1.5 Tanzania
- 2.2 Colonial State and Government in the 4 region
 - 2.2.1 Colonial State and Government in Tanzania
- 2.3.1 The Nationalist struggle and power Transfer processes in the 4 regions

2.3.2 The Nationalist struggle and power Transfer in Tanzania

Module 3: Post independence state and government

3.1 Post independence state and government in the 4 regions

3.1.1 Government structures

3.1.2 Constitutions

3.1.3 Party Systems

3.1.4 Regimes types and changes

3.2 Post independence state and government in Tanzania

Module 4: Democracy and Demoralization processes

4.1 Democratic transition from single party system to multiparty system

4.1.1. Functioning of the single party system

4.1.2. Factors leading to change of system

4.1.3. Functioning of multiparty politics

4.2 Democracy and Demoralization in Tanzania

Module 5: The Politics of Economic Reform in Africa

5.1 Globalization and its impacts on Africa

5.2 Nature and Scope of the Economic Reforms in Africa

5.3 Politics, nature and the scope of economic reforms in Tanzania

Readings:

Kaniki, M.H.Y. (eds.). Tanganyika Under Colonial Rule, London, Longman.

Brett, E.A., Colonialism and Underdevelopment in East Africa.

Hansen, Holger Bernt (1992). A Long Journey Towards a New Constitution: The Uganda Experiment in Constitution Making. Centre for African Studies, Copenhagen.

Ajulu, Rok (1992). Kenya: "The Road to Democracy" in Review of African Political Economy, No. 53.

Bakari, M.A. (2001); The Democratisation Process in Zanzibar: A Retarded Transition. Institute of African Affairs, Hamburg.

Joel D. Barkan (1996). Beyond Capitalism Vs Capitalism in Kenya and Tanzania.

Barkan and Okumu, Politics and Public Policy in Kenya and Tanzania.

Mamdani, M., (1982), Politics and Class Formation in Uganda.

Nabudere, D.W., Imperialism and Revolution in Uganda.

Mukandala, R.S. and Othman, H. (1994), eds. Liberalization and Politics Dar es Salaam.

OPS 123: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objective:

To introduce to the students the history and evolution of major Political Thinkers and their theories from the Greek city States to the modern era.

Course Description:

The course is about a systematic study of the major trends in the evolution of Political thought and emerging theories mostly from Western Political traditions. Emphasis will be placed on a critical analysis of the selected political thinkers and the particular social, economic and historical settings that influenced their thinking.

Assessment:

Course work 40%, Final Examination 60%

Course Outline:

Module 1: Ancient Greek City States

- 1.1 The Political Thought of Plato
- 1.2 Aristotle and Politics
- 1.3 The Epicureans and Stoics
- 1.4 Roman Political Philosophy

Module 2: Medieval Political Theory

- 2.1 Political Theory in the Feudal Christian Period
- 2.2 St Thomas Augustine as a Political Thinker
- 2.3 Aquinas' General theory of Political Authority
- 2.4 The Decline of Medieval Thought

Module 3: Modern Political Thought

- 3.1 The Renaissance: Merchant Capitalism and the Absolutist State
 - Machiavelli: Morality and Politics
 - Jean Bodin - Sovereignty and Religion Tolerance
 - Hobbes on Power
 - Implications of the Contract
 - Rebellion and Political Obligation
- 3.2 The Enlightenment
 - Possessive individualism/market economy and liberal democracy
 - John Locke's Political Thought
 - Montesquieu: His Political Thought
 - J.J. Rousseau the Social Contract
 - Thomas Paine: The Rights of Man
- 3.3 Conservatism:
 - Edmund Burke: His Political Thought
- 3.4 Liberalism/Theory of Utilitarianism
 - Jeremy Bentham
 - John Stuart Mill: the Development of Liberal Theory

3.5 German Idealism and the Dialectical Method

- The Political Philosophy of Hegel
- Fierbich: His Political Thinking

Module 4: Contemporary Political Thought

- 4.1 Utopian Socialism (St Simon)
- 4.2 Scientific Socialism (Karl Marx and Frederick Engel)
- 4.3 Theory of Imperialism (V.I. Lenin, Trotsky)
- 4.4 Chinese Communist Revolution and Peoples War (Mao Zedong, Luir Piao)
- 4.5 Marxist and Neo Marxist Theories

Module 5: Contemporary Trends and Post Modern Political Thought

- 5.1 Current trends
 - Political Liberation
 - New Republicans and Communitarianism
 - America Contribution
- 5.2 Post Modern Criticism of Modern Political Theory
 - Feminist Political Theory and Politics of State
 - Environmentalism and Anarchism

Module 6: Non Western Political Thought

- Oriental Political Thought
- Islamic Political Theory

References:

Sabine, g. A History of Political theory

Hamilton E. and Cairns, eds, 1961 The Collected Dialogues of Plato, Translated by Cooper and others. New York: Pantheon Books,

Aristotle, 1959, Politics: Book II-VIII. Translated by H. Rackham. London: W. Heinemann, and Cambridge, Harvard University Press

A.P.D. Enreves, ed. 1965, Aquinas, Selected. Translated by J. g. Davison.

Augustine, The City of God.

Machiavelli, N., 1968, The Prince, Translated W. K. Marriott. London: Dent & sons Ltd

Hobbes, 1958, the Leviathan. New York. The Liberal Arts Press, Inc.

Locke, J, 1970, Second Treatise of Government, Chapter 8 New York: Dutton, London: Dent & Sons Ltd.,

Rousseau, J.J. 1973, Social Contract and Discourses. Translated by G.D.H. Cole. London: Dent & Sons Ltd.,

Burke, E., Reflections on the Revolution in France. New York: E.P. Dutton.

Paine, T., 1971 Rights of Man. London: Pelican Books.,

Mill, J.S., Utilitarianism: Representative government: On Liberty.

Hegel, 1975, The Philosophy of Right. Translated by T. H. Knox, London: New York: Oxford University Press.,

Marx K. (1897), *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy: New Edition* Berlin

Engels F., (1892) *Socialism: Utopian and Scientific* Princeton

Engels F., (1884) *The Origin of the Family Private Property and The State.* Progress Publishers Moscow.

Lenin V., (1973) *Imperialism the Highest Stage of Capitalism* Progress Publishers Moscow.

Lenin V., (1970) *The State and Revolution* Earth - Moscow

Gauthier David (1986), *Morals by Agreement*, Oxford Clarendon Press

VonHayete F. a. (1960) *The Constitution of Liberty*, London Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Rawls John (1971). *A Theory of Justice.* Cambridge University Press.

Rawls John (1993), *Political Liberalism*, New York, Columbia University Press

MacIntyre A. (1981). *After Virtue.* Indiana University of Notre Dame Press

Sandel Michael (1982). *Liberalism and The Limits of Justice*, Cambridge University Press.

Taylor Charles (1989), *Source of the Self: The Making of Moral Identity.* Cambridge University Press.

Willzner Michael (1983). *The Sphere of Justice*, New York Basic Books

The Fall of Great Empires - Kennedy

OPS 221: ORGANIZATION THEORY AND PUBLIC BUREAUCRACIES

Course objective

The main objective of the course is to impart knowledge to students on the nature and role of organization in human life.

Course Description

The first part of the course will introduce student to organization as inevitable social grouping through which human beings articulate their life best goals whether social, economic, political and developmental. This part of the course will concentrate on the attributes of organizations, the theoretical approaches to the study of organization, structure and functions of the organizations. It will also highlight the strengths or weaknesses of each of the approaches, with a view to enabling students adopt the most appropriate ones in studying Tanzania organizations. The course also will address issues related to organizational goals and power, the decision making in the context of organization setting planning and budgeting. The course further addresses the theme of communication information systems and organization learning and finally the managerial styles applicable in different organizations.

The second part of the course will introduce students to the features, characteristics, philosophies, politics and functions of public bureaucracies. The course will also cover the normative, executive, legislative, judicial and semi-Judicial control mechanisms over bureaucracy.

Delivery:

The course will be delivered by using a reader in which articles related to specific modules will be compiled and read along with other relevant textbooks journals and including material downloaded from internet by students. The weight of the course will be 2 units on equivalent to 30 I hour lectures and 15 hour seminars. Evaluation will base on 2 written assignments each 7.5% (15%) 2 timed taste each 12.5% (25%) and annual examination 60% (Total 100%)

Modules to be covered:

Module: 1.0 The Nature of organization

- 1.1 Concepts features and functions
- 1.2 Theories and approaches to the study of organization theories (scientific management classical administrative theories and bureaucracy)
 - 1.2.2 Behavioral/human Relation approach
 - 1.3.3 Modern approaches

Module 2.0 Organization structure

- 2.1. The Nature of organization structure
 - 2.1.1 Structure by function
 - 2.1.2 Structure by product

- 2.1.3 Structure by process
- 2.1.4 Structure by location etc
- 2.2 Organizational complexity: loose coupling and Decentralization.

Module 3.0 Organizational Goals and Power

- 3.1 Organizational goals vs. individual's goals
- 3.2 Reconciliation of the two sets of goals
- 3.3 Sources of power in organization.

Module 4.0 Decision Making

- 4.1 The essence of decision-making
 - 4.1.1 Decision -making process
 - 4.1.2 Relative merits and demerits of decision making by group or individuals
 - 4.1.3 Planning and Budgeting
 - 4.1.4 Concept and essence
 - 4.1.5 Planning and
 - 4.1.6 Budgeting / process, types and limitations

Module 5.0 Communication information systems

- 5.1 The essence of communication in organization
 - 5.1.1 The process of communication
 - 5.1.2 Means of communication
 - 5.1.3 Information breakdown and its effects

Module 6.0 Learning Organization

- 6.1 Concepts
- 6.2 Theories and approaches to learning Organization
- 6.3 Learning organization and behavior change

Module 7.0 Public Bureaucracies

- 7.1 Theories to the study of public bureaucracies
 - 7.1.1 Marxist approach
 - 7.1.2 Weberian approach

Module 8.0 Evolution and spread of bureaucratic organization (historical overview)

- 8.1 Essentials of legal-rational bureaucratic organization a la Max Weber
- 8.2 Why modern governments work through bureaucracies
- 8.3 Potential distortions of modern bureaucracies
 - 8.3.1 Red tape
 - 8.3.2 Over employment
 - 8.3.3 Debureaucratization
- 6.3.4 Corruption statement and penetration by interest groups.

Module 9.0 Control of publish bureaucracies

- 9.1 The essence of control and control
 - 9.1.1 Normative controls (professional ethics codes, training, rules and

procedures)

9.1.2 Executive control

9.1.3 Legislative control

9.1.4 Judicial control

9.1.5 Control by semi-judicial and other bodies e.g Qmbudsmian

Reading:

Scott, W. R., ed, 1992, Organizations: Rational, Natural, and Open Systems. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall. Inc

Hult, K. and C. Walcott, 1990, Governing Public Organizations

Peters, T. and R. Waterman Jr., 1982, In Search of Excellence

Morgan, G., 1989, Creative Organization Theory

Simon, H., 1997, Administrative Behaviour

Agor, W.H., 1989 Institution in Organizations. London: Safe Publication Inc.

Caiden, N. and Wildavsky, A., 1974, Planning and Budgeting in Poor Countries. New York: Wiley

Landau, M., 1973, "On the Concept of a Self-correcting Organization". Public Administration Review

OPS 222: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

Course Objective:

This course is designed to enable students TO have a grasp of the background, concepts and theories that may be used to analyze events and issues that are taking place in the course of interaction of different actors in global politics.

Course Description:

The course surveys the historical background and the evolution of the contemporary International system and the emergence of International Relations and Diplomacy as a field of study. The cure further explores the theories and approaches to the study of International Relations also and Diplomacy. The course will explore different themes in the Contemporary International Relations and Diplomacy (war, diseases human rights, foreign Policy etc) and the way the actors in International Relations response to them.

Delivery and Assessment:

A compiled reader that consists of relevant chapters and articles of the modules and topics contained in the course outlines will be made available to students.

The course will be assessed on 40 – 60 basis. 40% of the assessment grade will be obtained from 2 assignments each carrying 7.5%, and two timed tests each carrying 12.5%

The course will cover the following:

Module 1: The Meaning, Scope and Evolution of International Relations

- 1.1 Definition of International Relations and International Relations
- 1.2 The Scope of International Relations
- 1.3 The evolution of the contemporary International system
- 1.4 The evolution of International Relations as a field of Study

Module 2: Major International Actors and their Behaviour

- 2.1 States
 - 2.1.2 Intergovernmental Organizations
 - 2.1.3 Non governmental Organizations
 - 2.1.4 Transnational networks
- 2.1.5 Individuals

Module 3: Theories to the Study of International Relations

- 3.1 Realism
- 3.2 Liberalism
- 3.3 Marxism
- 3.4 Feminism and radical theories
- 3.5 Neo-neo debate

Module 4: Major Issues in International Relations

- 4.1 Foreign Policy (conceptualization)
- 4.2 Levels of analysis in a Foreign Policy

- 4.3 Foreign Policy Making
- 4.4 Determinants of a Foreign Policy

Module 5: HIV/AIDS

- 5.1 AIDS as a Foreign Policy issue
- 5.2 HIV/AIDS and the North-South Relations
- 5.3 THE WHO and AIDS
- 5.4 The WTO and AIDS
- 5.5 Pressure groups and AIDs
- 5.6 HIV/AIDs and Human Rights

Module 6: War

- 6.1 Definitions of War
- 6.2 Theories of War
- 6.3 Causes of War
- 6.4 Case Studies

Module 7: Terrorism

- 7.1 Definitions
- 7.2 Theories of Terrorism
- 7.3 Terrorism and Foreign Policies

Module 8: Millennium Development goals and Global Politics

- 8.1 Background to the MDGs
- 8.2 Liberalism, Marxism and MDGs
- 8.3 MDGs and Foreign Policies

Module 9: Diplomacy

- 9.1 Definition of Diplomacy
- 9.2 Evolution of modern Diplomacy
- 9.3 Strands of Diplomacy
- 9.4 Actors in modern diplomacy
- 9.5 Diplomatic challenges on resolving Global Problems

Readings:

Holsti, K.J. International Politics: A Framework for Analysis, 6th end. Prentice Hall, Inc., 1992

Booth, K. and S. Smith, eds., 1994 International Relations Theory Today.

Brown, C., 1992 International Relations theory: New Normative Approaches, Harvester Wheatshead.

Smith, s., S. Booth and M. Zalewski, eds, 1996, International Theory: Positivism and Beyond.

Sylvester, C., 1994, Feminist Theory and International Relations in a Postmodern Era.

Ambrose, S., 1985, Rise to Globalism, 4th edn. Hammondsworth, Penguin.

Neuman, I. and O. Weaver eds, 1997, the future of International Relations: Masters in the Making.

Buchill, S. and A. Linklater, eds, 1996, Theories of International Relations.

Bull, H., 1997 , the Anarchical society, Macmillan

Keylor, W.r. 1992, *The Twentieth-Century World: An International History*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Olson, William C., 1987, *The Theory and Practice of International Relations*, Prentice Hall, Inc,

Mazrui, Ali, 1990, *cultural forces in World Politics*, London: James Currey,

James, Walter, S. 1985, *The Logic of International Relations*, Little Brown.,

Morgenthau, Hans, 1985, *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*, 6th ed., Rev. by K.W. Thompson, New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Papp, Daniel S., 1992, *Contemporary International Relations*, Macmillan

Kissinger, H.A. 1995, *Diplomacy*, Simon and Schuster.

Bull, H. 1977, *The Anarchical Society*, Macmillan.

OPS 223: DECISION MAKING AND PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

Course Objective:

The course is designed to equip students with tools of analysis in terms of theories and models used in decision making. It further seeks to deeper students' understanding of how public policy is made.

Course Description:

The course exposes students to different theories and models of decision making and the way they are applied in the Public Policy Making and Analysis. The course further explores the applicability of the theories and models in the decision process and the way such tools are applied in Policy Studies. The course themes revolve around the themes of Rationality and Decision Making models e.g. Rational Comprehensive, Incremental, Optimal and Mixed Scanning Models. It also highlights the Analytical Decision Making methods, Power and decision making theories and the Corporatist theory. The second part of the course explores approaches and processes of public policy making, Policy analysis and the process. It further explores the participation of civil society in the policy process and Gender representation. The Tanzania experience in the policy process is given due emphasis.

Delivery: The course material will be delivered using a reader with specified lecture materials for each theme compiled. The material is weighted to 30 1 hour lectures and 15 hour lectures equivalent to 2 units. Evaluation will involve 2 take home assignments each 7.5% ; 2 timed tests each 12.5% and an annual examination 60% - Total 100%

Topics to be covered:

1.0 Power and Decision Making

- 1.1 The concept of Power in Decision Making
- 1.2 Power approaches to decision making
 - 1.2.1 The Pluralist Theory
 - 1.2.2 The Marxist Theory
 - 1.2.3 Corporatist Theory

2.0 Rationality and Decision Making Models

- 2.1 The essence of Rationality
 - 2.1.1 The Rational Comprehensive Model
 - 2.1.2 The Incremental Model i.e. Absence of Rationality and futility of means ends analysis; Marginal choice and Incremental decisions.
 - 2.1.3 The Optimal Model
 - 2.1.4 Mixed Scanning

3.0 Analytical Methods in Decision Making

- 3.1 Gantt Charts
- 3.2 Critical Path Analysis
- 3.3 Game Theory

4.0 Introduction to Public Policy Analysis

- 4.1 Development, Concept and Approaches
 - 4.1.1 Policy Analysis
 - 4.1.2 Policy Process
 - 4.1.3 Policy Formulation
 - 4.1.4 Policy Implementation
 - 4.1.5 Policy Evaluation
 - 4.1.6 Agenda Setting
- 5.0 Stakeholders participation in the Policy Process**
 - 5.1 Gender and Policy process
 - 5.2 Civil Society and Policy Process
- 6.0 The Tanzania Policy Process Experience**
 - 6.1 Case Study of Arusha Declaration
 - 6.2 Case Study of Decentralization
 - 6.3 Case Study of Capital move to Dodoma
 - 6.4 Case Study of UPE
 - 6.5 Case Study of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar
 - 6.6 National Policy on HIV/AIDS

Readings:

William J. Gore: Administrative Decision-Making: A Heuristic Model (N.Y.: Willey & Sons, 1964).

Theodore Lowi: “Decision Making versus Policy Making: An Antidote for Technocracy” Public Administration Review (PAR), Vol. 30 (May/June 1970): 314-319.

Alex Michalos; “Between the Maximizers and the Satisfiers”, Policy Sciences,
Vol. 4 No. 2 (1973), pp. 229-244.

John Pfiffner; “Administrative Rationality”, PAR Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 125-132.

Charles E. Lindblom; “The Science of Muddling Through”, PAR, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1979), pp. 79-88.

D. Braybrook & Lindblom; A Strategy of Decision (N.Y.: Free Press, 1963).

W.I. Jenkins; Policy Analysis (Martin and Robertson, 1978), chapter 4.

P. Bachrach and M.S. Baratz; “Decisions and Non-Decisions: An Analytical Framework”, American Political Science Review Vol. 57 (September 1963): 632-642.

S. Lukes, Power: The Radical View (London: Macmillan, 1974).

Ralph Miliband, The State in Capitalist Society (1969).

OPS 224: International organization and Regimes

Objective of the course

The course is designed to impart knowledge to students on the dynamics of the world organization processes and the effects that push that process

Course description

This course examines theories of international organization, as well as models that are used to analyse the role of the agents (i.e. international regimes) in global politics. The course will explore the nature, function and effectiveness of institutional and non institutional international regimes and the way they regulate the behaviours of actors and the relations among and between themselves and the impact of those relations to the global political and economies.

Delivery and assessment

The course offered by using a reader coexisting of relevant chapters and articles of the modules and equivalent to 30 lecture hours and 15 seminar hours.

The course will be assessed on a 40 ... 60 basis

The course will constitute 40% that will be obtained from two times tests that carry 12.5% each, and two assignments that carry 7.5% each. The remaining 60% will be obtained in the annual examination.

The following topics will be covered:

Module: 1: The nature of International Organization

1.1 Definitions and Concepts

1.1.1 International Organization

1.1.2 International Organizations

1.2 Typology and classification of International Organizations

Readings

Archer, Clive (1992) *International Organization*: Routledge, London and New York.

Module 2: Theories and Approaches to the study of International Organization

2.1 Liberalism

2.2 Realism

2.3 Marxism

2.4 Systems Theory

2.5 Functionalism and neo-functionalism

Readings;

Claude, I.L (1994) *Swords into ploughshares: The problem and process of International Organization*: University of London Press, London.

Cussimano' M (199-) *Transevereign Problems* -----

Bennett, A. C (1995) international Organization: Principles and Issues, Prentice Hall New Jersey.

Module 3: The Evolution and Development of International Organization

3.1 The treaty of Westphalia of 1648 and its impacts on international organization

3.2 The inter-war period and the League of Nation

3.3 The UN

3.4 The Cold-war and its impacts on international Organization

3.5 Post-cold war and globalization eras

Readings.

Claude, I.L (1994) Swords into Ploughshares----

Bennett, A. L (1995) International organization ----

Module 4. The role and impacts of International Organizations

4.1 International Organization as agents in international Organization

4.2 International Organization as actors in International politics

4.3 International Organization and Domestic politics.

Readings.

Archer, Clive (1992) International Organization, Rout ledge, London and New York

Module 5: Transnational Networks

5.1 Conceptualization

5.2 Impacts and influences of Transnational Networks to International Politics

5.3 Philosophy of Transnational Networks.

Readings;

Cussimano (199-) Tran sovereign Problems -----

Module 6 Focus on International Organization

6.1 The UN

6.2 The Bretton woods Institutions

6.3 The World Trade Organization

6.4 Al-Qaeda and other Terrorist groups.

Readings;

Loxley, J (1986) Debt and Disorder. External Financing for Development, Westview

Module 7. International Regime

7.1 Conceptualization

7.2 Differences between International Regimes and International Organizations

7.3 International Regimes impacts on World politics

Readings,

Baylis, J. and Smith, S, 2000, *The Globalization of World Politics*

Module 8. The politics of International Organization

8.1 The politics of International Organization and Regimes

8.2 Superpowers and the International Organization

Readings;

Module 9: International Regimes and organizational and Global problems

9.1 Environmental Problems

9.2 International Crimes

9.3 HIV / AIDS

1.4 War and conflicts.

Readings:

Smith, S and Baylis J, 2000, *The Globalization of world politics*

OPS 225: AFRICAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objective:

To enable the students to acquire detailed knowledge some African Political thinkers on certain themes in the African perspective and thinking.

Course Description:

This courses traces the evolution of African political thought historically, emphasizing the socio-economic, intellectual and other circumstances that shaped or have shaped particular strands of political thinking amongst thinkers or writers of African origin. The course should cover major political epochs and events, that helped to shape the most important elements of African political thought.

Delivery

30 lectures and 15 seminars

Assessment:

Course work 40%, Final Examination 60%

Course Outline:

1. Pre-Colonial African Thought (Cheik Anta Diop)
2. Slavery and Early Colonialism
 - Accommodation (Booker T. Washington, etc); Protest (W.E. Du Bois. etc)
3. The Socio-Cultural Reaction to Colonialism
 - Eric Williams, Franz Fanon, Leopold Senghor, etc
4. Late Colonialism and Decolonization
 - Jomo Kenyatta, Mau Mau, Julius Nyerere, Tom Mboya, Kwame Nkrumah, Patrice Lumumba, etc
5. Pan-African, Political Independence and Unity
 - Du Bois, Marcus Garvey, Nyerere, Nkrumah, etc.
6. Delayed Decolonization in Africa (Amilcar Calbral, Samora Machel, etc)
7. The Unfinished Struggle in Africa and the African Diaspora
 - Malcom X, Martin Luther-King, Nelson Mandela, Steve Biko, etc.
8. Ideology and Economic Liberation
(Nyerere and Socialism, Kaunda and Humanism, Kenyatta and Houghuet Boigny and Capitalism, etc)
9. Current Challenges and Controversies (e.g. Globalization and African Political Thought).

Readings:

- Ake, C., (1990), *A Political Economy of Africa*, Longman Publications.
- Amin, S. (1973), "Underdevelopment and Dependency in Black Africa" *Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol.II, No. 3
- Jinadu, A. (1973), "some Aspects of the Political Philosophy of Fanon". *Review of African Studies*
- King, M. L. Jr. (1992), *The Worlds of Martin Luther King, Jr.* edited by Coretta Scot King, New Market.

- MacColester, C. (1973), "the Political thought of Cabral", *Monthly Review*, 24 10.
- Mandela, N. (1994), *Long Walk to Freedom*, Little.
- Moses, G. (1977), *Revolution of Conscience: Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Philosophy of Non-Violence*, Guilford Press.
- Mushi, S.S. (1974), *Revolution by Evolution*, PhD Thesis, Yale University
- Mutiso, G.S. and S.W. Rahio, (eds)., (1975), *Readings in African Political Thought*, London, Heinemann.
- Nyerere, J. K. *Freedom and Development*
- Rooney, D. (1988), *Kwame Nkrumah: The Political Kingdom in the Third World*, St. Martin's.
- Yaeger, R. (1989), *Tanzania: An African Experiment*, Westview.

OPS 320: DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Course objective

In introduce to the student to an organized study understanding and relationship between theories and practice of democracy and human rights that in you cannot have democracy without hum nights.

Course description

This course attempts to examine important historical trans natural attempts to survey the development of theories of democracy and reforestation of the masses in controlling the government in a state citizen retaliating namely through election the idea of human rights. A particular emphasis will be to give of modem theoretical overview of the concept of human rights and human rights as amusement with its strengths and weakness in liberal and people democracies. Various human rights initiatives convention will be discussed and cases of human rights violations. Though comparative, the course will give Tanzania and Africa especial emphasis.

Delivery: 30 lectures and 15 seminars

Assessment course 40% Final examination 60%

Topics to be covered

A Democracy

- Concepts and theories of Democracy
- Evolution of democracy- elliptical me view
- The environment of representation
 - The social cultural and of economic demission
 - The government structure
 - Brief Political Parties and their organization
 - The media

B. The Electoral system

C The Electoral process

- Election rules
- Constituency demarcation
- The selection of candidates
- Campaigning and campaign finance
- Voting Behaviour and Alignment
- The voting and counting process
- The Declaration of Results

D. Human Rights

1. Human Rights Concepts and Theories
2. The Focus on the Rights of the Individual
3. The Group Rights Dimension
4. Selected International Human Rights Conventions

5. Selected Regional Human Rights Initiatives and Violations
 - Europe
 - Africa
 - Elsewhere
 -
6. Selected National Human Rights initiatives and violations
 - Other countries
 - Tanzania
7. The Problem of implementation

Readings on Democracy

Alexander, H.E, 1992. Financing politics: Money, Elections and political Reform. 4th Edition, Congressional Quarterly.

Macpharson- this real world of democracy

Crotty, W.J.and J.S Jackson 1985 presidential primaries and Nominations, congressional Quarterly.

Lazarsfeld, P.F: Sharpe B. Berelson; and H. Columbia University press
Presidential campaign, 3rd Ed, Columbia University press

Dahl, R, 1990, Democracy and its Critics, Orient Longman Ltd

Diamond,L,eds, 1990, Politics in Developing Countries. Experiences with Democracy, Lynne Rienner Publishers, Boulder, London.

Mukandala, R.and H. Othman, eds, 1994, Liberalization and politics: The 1990 Election in Tanzania, Dar es salaam: DUP.

Othman, H, I. Bavu and M. Okema, eds, 1990, Democracy in Transition, Dar es salaam:DUP

Readings:on human rights

Amnesty International Reports on Human rights Around the Worlds

Moron, Theodor (1984), Human rights in international law; legal and policy issues, clarendon press, oxford.

Shivji, Issa (1989); The concept of human rights in Africa. CODESRIA publication.

Shute, Stephen and hurley, susan (eds)(1993); On human Rights. The Oxford amnesty lectures 1993, Basic books/harper collings.

Peters, Julie and wolper, Andres (1995), women's rights, human rights international feminist perspectives routledge.

Documents:

Universal Declaration of human rights UN publication

International covenant on civil and political rights

The European convention on human rights and fundamental freedoms

The African charter on human and people' rights (Banjul charter)

The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

OPS 321: MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Course objectives

This course is intended to introduce to student the daises of recruitment and management of public resources/personnel

Course description

In this course issue to be covered include theories of and rationale structures, processes of public human resources/personnel management with special references to Tanzania

Delivery 30 lectures and 15 seminars

Assessment coursework 40% Final examination 60%

The following topic will be covered:

2. Personnel Management: concepts and meaning
3. The basis and evolution of personnel management
4. Theories of personnel management
5. The public personnel management system
6. Human Resourcing/recruitment/Interviewing/Relaoment in an organization
7. Human rescues assessment development and training
8. Rewarding and maintaining of employees
9. Public relation welfare and communication as a retrace revoke
10. Human Resources and Management of information system.

Readings:

Varia etal Personnel/Human Resources management

Armstrong, M. (1996); A Handbook of personnel Management practice (6th ed); London: Kogan page Ltd.

Blunt, P. and Oladeji Poopola (1985); Personnel Management in Africa. London: Longman.

Beaumont,P.B.(1993); Human Resource Management. Key Concepts and Skills

Gross, d. (1995); Principles of Human Resource Management.

Blant, P., Merrick L. Jones and David Richards (1993) ; Managing Organizations in Africa: Readings, Cases, Cases, and Exercises.

Scarpello, V.G and James Ledvinka (1988); Personnel/Human Resource Management: Environment and Functions.

Tyson, Shaun and Alfred York (1996) 3rd ed, Human Resource Management.

Lynn, Naomi and Aaron Wildavsky (eds), (1990) Public Administration: The State of the Discipline.

Heady, Ferrel (1979) Public Administration: A Comparative Perspective.

Mutahaba, G (1989) Reforming Public Administration for Development: Experiences from Eastern Africa. West Hartford: Kumarian press Inc.

OPS 322: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN TANZANIA

Course Objective:

This course focuses on the key institutions of the government and their functions at central and local Government levels, with a view to enabling students apply key theories, paradigms and approaches learned. Further more it intends to enable students comprehend the nature of local government in Tanzania and its working generally.

Course Description:

This course explores the pre-colonial and colonial administration in Tanzania focusing on the structures at central and local governments, identifying institutions, functions and processes in the context of post colonial Tanzanian state. The course further focuses on the influence of globalizations on public administration in Tanzania with specific interest on the Public Sector Reforms. With regard to Local government systems the course seeks to trace the evolution of local government systems, their classifications, the relations between central and Local Government, the stakeholders participation in Local Government and the main challenges of Local Government.

Delivery

This is a 2 units course equivalent to 30 1 hour lectures and 15 hour seminars. The delivery method will be through a reader which combines lectures or articles drawn from authoritative courses and matched with each module in the course. Evaluation will be based on 2 written assignments each 7.5%; 2 timed tests each 12.5% and an annual examination 60%.

The following modules will be covered:

The following topics will be covered

Module 1. Public Administration.

1.1 Concepts

1.2 Evolution of public Administration as a field of study

1.3 Administration-politics divide (dichotomy)

2.0 Governance paradigm

2.1

2.2

3.0 New public administration

3.1 Main features and characteristics

3.2 The evolution

4.0 The state and public enterprises

4.1 Nature of state intervention on the economy

4.2 Theoretical foundations

4.3 Scope of government involvement in the economy Tanzanian experience

4.4 Performance

4.5 Public Enterprise Reforms:

4.5.1 Restructuring

4.5.2 Privatization

4.5.3 Divestiture

Module I 1.0: The Nature of Public Administration and Local government in Tanzania

1.1 History of Public Administration in Tanzania

1.2 Changes in Public Administration Associated with Independence

Module II 2.0 Structure and Functions of the Current Bureaucracy in Tanzania

Module III 3.0 Influence of globalization on Public Administration

3.1 Examination of Public Sector Reforms.

Module IV 4.0 The Nature of Local Government in Tanzania

4.1 Concept and Classifications

4.2 Evolution of Local Government and Tanzania

4.3 The Environment of Local government

Module V 5.0 The structures and functions of Local Government

Module VI 6.0 Local Government Relations

Module VII 7.0 Local Government Challenges The Tanzanian Experience

7.1 Local Government and Community Participation

7.2 Factors of Control and Autonomy

7.2.1 Local government Personnel

7.2.2 Local government Finances.

Readings

Simon, H., D. Smithburg, and Thompson, 1970, Public Administration (New York: Knopf

James Q. Wilson, 1992, Bureaucracy: What Government Agencies do and why they do it Basic Books

John J. Dilulio, Jr. (Ed), 1994, Deregulating the Public Service. Washington, D.C: The Brookings Institution

Ntukamazina, D, 1998, "Civil Service Reform in Tanzania: A Strategic Perspective", in S. Rugumamu (ed) Civil Service Reform in Tanzania: Proceedings of the National Symposium

Grosh, B. and R. Mukandala, 1994, State-Owned Enterprises in Africa. (Boulder, Colorado: Lynn Rienner Publishers

Rasheed, S. and D. Olowu (eds), 1992, Ethics and Accountability in African Public Services

Sofer, C., 1972, Organization in Theory and Practice.

OPS 323: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Course Objective:

This course is designed to enable students have a grasp of the concepts, in studying understanding the interplay between wealth and power in modern International Relations.

Course Description:

The course examines the North – South relations and surveys major theories of the contemporary International Political Economy. The course addresses the source of dependency and the development gap between the North and the South, as well as reviewing strategies for changing the unequal relationship such as South –South Cooperation, Foreign Direct Investment, debt relief etc. The course also examines issues Of aid, International Trade, Foreign Investment and the agencies through which those relations are conducted. Those institutions include UN, IBRD, IMF, WTO, INGO's and TNCs.

Delivery and Assessment:

The course will cover the following:

Module 1: Defining International Political Economy (IPE)

Module 2: Theories to the Study of IPE

- 2.1 Realism (IPE as an interstate competition for power)
- 2.2 Liberalism (contribution of neoliberal institutions to IPE)
- 2.3 Marxism (classes and exploitation as instrumental to IPE)
- 2.4 Dependency and World-System Theories (The History and future of capitalism)
- 2.5 Critical theories and feminism

Module 3: International Trade

- 3.1 Management of International Trade
 - 3.1.1 Regionalism and Multilateralism
- 3.2 Strengths and Weaknesses of Multilateral Trade of System

Module 4: Production and International Investment Relations

- 4.1 Production and Direct Investment
- 4.2 Globalization of Production
- 4.3 Investment Promotion
- 4.4.3 Religions

Module 5: The Political Economy of Monetary Control and Stabilization

- 5.1 Money and Finance

- 5.2 Inflation and Stabilization
- 5.3 Globalization of Finance and Capital Mobility

Module 6: The Political Economy of Aid

- 6.1 Theories to the Study of Aid Politics
- 6.2 Major Actors in Aid and Politics of Aid
- 6.3 Aid and the Economies of the Third World

Module 7: Debt and Debt Relief

- 7.1 Politics of Debt and Debt Relief
- 7.2 Evaluation of the debt crisis to Third World countries
- 7.3 IMF/WB and Debt crisis

Module 8: International Global Governance

- 8.1 Democratizing the International Institutions

Module 9: The South – south Cooperation

Readings:

Rhodes, R. (1970); Imperialism and Underdevelopment.

Wilber, C.K. (1973); The Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment

Steward, F. (1985); "The Fragile foundations of the Neo-Classical Approach to Development" Journal of Development Studies, Vol. 32.

Toussaint, Eric, 1999; Your Money or Your Life, London: Pluto Press (On Reserve).

Rodrik, Dani, 1997; Has Globalization Gone too Far? (On Reserve).

Eichengreen, Barry, 1996: Globalizing Capital: A History of the International Monetary System, Princeton New Jersey: Princeton University Press, (On Reserve).

Schatz, S.P. (1996); "The World Bank's Fundamental Misconstruction in Africa", Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 34, No. 2 June.

Murphy, r. (1991); "The Political Economy of Industrialization: A Comparison of Latin America and East Asian Newly Industrializing Countries" Development and Change, Vol. 22.

The South Commission (1990); The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission.

OPS 324: REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Course Objective:

This course is designed to enable students have a grasp of nature; functioning and importance of regional integration.

Course Description:

The course will seek to investigate the differences between various paths taken by countries to bring about regional integration. It will analyse the historical settings and examine the organization and models that have been employed in various regions of the world. Particular attention will be given to the question of national sovereignty as it impinges upon effective regional integration. Much attention will also be paid to regional integration efforts in post-colonial Africa, with a view to extracting lessons for the future.

Delivery and Assessment:

The course will cover the following:

Module 1: Meaning, Evolution and Rationale of Regional Integration

- 1.1 Meaning
- 1.2 Evolution of Regional Integration
- 1.3 Rational behind Regional Integration
- 1.4 Regional Integration and National Sovereignty

Module 2: Classification of Regional Integration

- 2.1 Economic Integration
- 2.2 Security based integration
- 2.3 Politically motivated integration

Module 3: Approaches to the Study of

- 3.1 Realism and National interest
- 3.2 Liberation and win-win game
- 3.3 Rational Theory /Game theory
- 3.4 Functionalism and rev-functionalism
- 3.5 Political Economy Approach
- 3.6 Intergovernmentalism
- 3.7 Marxist Theory
- 3.8 Feminism

Module 4: Regional Integration in Europe (EU)

- 4.1 Background to EU (from Versailles to Maastricht)
- 4.2 EU and the global politics and economies.
- 4.3 EU and the Marshal Plan
- 4.4 CMEA

Module 5: Regional Integration in the Americas

- 5.1 LAFTA
- 5.2 NAFTA
- 5.3 CACM
- 5.4 Regional Integration in the Americas and the global politics and economies
- 5.5 The Hegemonic position of the US in the integration in the Americas

Module 6: Regional Integrations in Asia

- 6.1 The ASEAN
- 6.2 Japan and the ASEAN
- 6.3 The Asian Tigers and the global economy.

Module 7: Regional Economic blocks in Africa

- 7.1 OAU/AU and NEPAD
- 7.2 The West African Countries (ECOWAS)
- 7.3 The Southern African Countries
 - 7.3.1 SADC/SADCC
 - 7.3.2 COMESA
 - 7.3.3 SAU
 - 7.3.4 EAC
 - 7.3.4. EAC and the issue of enlargement
- 1

Module 8: The Cross Continental Integration Schemes

- 8.1 The ACP - EU
- 8.2 NAFTA

Module 9: Regional Block and Conflict Management and Resolution (Case studies)

- 9.1 NATO
- 9.2 ECOWAS/ECOMOGI
- 9.3 SADC

Module 10: Regional Blocks and Globalization

Readings:

Thomas, C. Y. "On Formulating a Marxist Theory of Regional Integration, Transition, Vol. 1 No. 1

Axline, W.A.; "Underdevelopment, Dependence and Integration: The Politics of Regionalism in the Third World", International Organization, Vol. 31 No. 1 Winter 1977.

Mytelka, Lynn K; "The Salience of Gains in Third Integrative Systems", world Politics, Vol, 25 Jan. 1973.

Nyong'o Anyang (ed), Regional Integration in Africa, Academy Publishers, Nairobi1990.

- Jinadu, Adele L; "Regional Integration in Africa: Theoretical Perspectives and their Implications". Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review, Vol. VI, No. 1 Jan. 1990
- Jalloh, A.A.; "Regional Integration in Africa: Lessons from the Past and Prospects for the Future", African Development, Vol. No. 2, 1976.
- Robson, Peter, "Regional Integration and the Crisis in Sub-Sahara Africa", Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 23 No. 2 December, 1985.
- Nkrumah, Kwame; African Must Unite, New York: International Publishers 1970.
- OUA, The Lagos Plan of Action, April 1980.
- Amin, Samir et al; SADCC: Prospects for Disengagement and Development in Southern Africa; London, Zed Books, 1987.
- Nyirabu, Mohabe; "South Africa versus Southern African Development Conference", African Development, Vol. XV No. 1, 1990.
- Oden, Bertil and Haroub Othman, Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa: A Post - Apartheid Perspective, Nordiska Africa Institute, 1989.
- Okollo, Julius; "Integrative and Cooperative Regionalism: The ECOWAS", International Organization, Vol. 39 No. 1, 1985.
- African Review, "Special Issue on the East African Community, Vol. 8, No. 122, 1978.
- Ravenhill, John; "Regional Integration and Development in Africa: Lessons from the East African Community", Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics, Vol. 1979.
- Mukandala, r. 1999, "Political Cooperation in East Africa" A paper presented to the Second East African Workshop on ' Democratic Transitions in East Africa, Arusha, Tanzania.

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

OPS 325: CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND RESOLUTION

Course Objective:

This course is designed to impart a basic knowledge and analytical skills to students on conflict and its management and resolution.

Course Description:

The first part of this course will focus attention on the major developments in peace and conflict theory, placing emphasis on questions of conflict formation evolution and termination. Theoretical perspectives on the causes management and resolution of conflict will be critically analysed. The second part of the course will examine in a comparative manner. Empirical cases drawn from different categories of conflict in order to highlight similarities and differences in the nature of conflicts and how these impact upon efforts to resolve them.

The course will cover the following:

Module 1: Understanding Conflict: Definitions and Classifications

- 1.1 Conceptualization
- 1.2 Classifications

Module 2: Theories of Interstate and Intrastate Conflict

- 2.1 A levels of Analysis Approach
 - 2.1.1 Systemic level
 - 2.1.2 States and Society
 - 2.1.3 Leadership and Human Agency
- 2.2 Liberal approach (individual liberty)
- 2.3 Macrocosmic and Microcosm approaches
 - 2.3.1 Realist approach (security dilemma)
 - 2.3.2 Marxist approach (class struggle and expansionism)
 - 2.3.3 Long cycle theory
 - 2.3.4 Decision -making theory

Module 3: Peace Building and Conflict Prevention Strategies

- 3.1 Preventive Diplomacy (Early Warning System, Peace making)
- 3.2 The Military and Conflict Management (Peace keeping and Peace enforcement)
- 3.3 Confidence building measures.

Module 4: Conflict Management and Resolution: Concepts, Theories and Skills

- 4.1 Negotiation
- 4.2 Mediation
- 4.3 Bargaining and Problem -solving
- 4.4 Community Dimensions and Culturally Sensitive modes of conflict Management and Resolution

- 4.4.1 Gender dimension
- 4.4.2 Race and ethnicity dimensions
- 4.4.3 Religions

Module 5: Intervention (strategy)

- 5.1 Military intervention
- 5.2 Non military intervention
 - 5.2.1 UN sanctions
 - 5.2.2 Role of NGO
 - 5.2.3 Statesmen

Module 6: Institutions and Regimes for Conflict Management

- 6.1 United Nations
- 6.2 Regional Organizations
 - 6.2.1 NATO (Europe and America)
 - 6.2.2 AU (Africa)
 - 6.2.3 ECOWAS/ECOMO (West Africa)
 - 6.2.4 SADC (Southern Africa)
 - 6.2.5 International Crisis Group
- 6.3 Regimes for conflict management
 - 6.3.1 International Law
 - 6.3.2 Arms Control Treaties
- 6.4 Humanitarian NGOs in Conflict
- 6.5 Role of business in conflict management
- 6.6 Information and conflict

Module 7: Peace building and Post conflict Reconstruction

- 7.1 Instruments of Reconstruction
 - 7.1.1 Disarmament
 - 7.1.2 Demobilization
 - 7.1.3 Reconstruction
 - 7.1.4 Reintegration
 - 7.1.5 Rehabilitation
- 7.2 Religion as an agent of peace building
- 7.3 Civil Society and Peacebuilding and Reconciliation

Module 8: Conflict Resolution and Democratic Governance

Module 9: Resorting to Local Strategies in Conflict Resolution (Case Studies)

- 9.1 Gacaca (Case Rwanda)
- 9.2 Muafaka (Zanzibar)
- 9.3 Truth and Reconciliation

Readings:

- U.N.O. 1998: "The Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa Report of the Secretary-General". Doc. A52/871 - S1998/318. New York
- Deng F. M. S. Kimaro, T. Lyons. D. Rothchild and I. William Zartman. 1996. "International Actors" in *Sovereignty as Responsibility: Conflict Management in Africa*. The Brookings Institution. Washington. D. C. U.S.A. pp. 168-210
- Minow, M. 1998 "Truth Commissions". In *Between Vengeance and Forgiveness: Facing History after Genocide and Mass Violence*. Beacon Press, Boston . pp. 53-90.
- Minow, M. 1998: "Trials" in *Between Vengeance and Forgiveness*, pp. 25-51
- Bolton, R., 1979. *People Skills* Simon Schuster. Inc., New York
- Bush, B.A.R. & Folger, P.J. 1994 *The Promise of Mediation* Jossey - Bass Inc. San Francisco
- Diehl, F.P. 1993. *International Peacekeeping*. The John Hopkins University, Baltimore and London.
- Malipula, M. 2001 *A Case Study of ECOWAS Intervention in the Liberian Civil War* M.A. Thesis. University of Dar es Salaam.
- Thomson, L., 1998 *The Mind and Heart of the Negotiator*. Prentice-Hall. Inc. Upper Saddle river, New Jersey.
- Sahnoun, M. 1994 *Somalia (The Missed Opportunities)*. United States Institute of Peace. Washington. DC
- Suhrke. A. & Adelman H. 1999. *The Path of Genocide*. Transaction, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- White D. N. 1990 *The United Nations and The Maintenance of International Peace and Security*. Manchester University. Manchester.
- Zartman, W. I. 1986. *Ripe of Resolution*. Oxford University, New York.

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

OPS 327: POLITICAL PARTIES, PRESSURE GROUPS AND GENDER

Course Objective:

This course is intended to introduce to the student three of the most important concepts, themes and of the 20th century democratic practices on the individual level.

Course Description:

This is a course which attempts to grip with the concepts, definitions of political parties, pressure groups and gender politics, their philosophies, function, organization and impacts on a political system. The course will also examine the internal workings of these three modules especially in the context of democracy emphasis will also be put on gender movements and pressure groups in solving regional and global problems. The course will be delivered in 3 modules separately but showing the or historical relationships and modern practice.

Assessment: Course work 40% final examination 60%

The course will cover the following topics:

POLITICAL PARTIES

1. Origins, Development and Transformation of Political Parties
2. Typology of Political Parties
3. The African one-Party and One Party Dominant Systems
4. The Two Party System
5. The Multiparty System
6. Factors and Patterns of Transition to Plural Politics in Africa
7. The Nature of Tanzania's Transition to Multiparty System
8. Party-State Relations: The Tanzanian Experience

PRESSURE/INTEREST GROUPS

1. Definitional and Classificatory Issues
2. The Social and Systemic Bases of Interest/Pressure Groups
3. Functions of Interest/Pressure Groups
4. Interest/Pressure Groups in colonial Africa
5. Interest/Pressure Groups in Post Colonial Africa
6. Interest/Pressure Groups in Multi-Party Systems
7. Interests/Pressure Groups and the Policy process

GENDER POLITICS

1. Concepts and Theories of Gender, Feminism and Women Liberation
2. Gender Biases in Contemporary African Societies
3. Gender and Politics in Tanzania
4. Efforts to correct gender imbalances in politics
 - Global experiences
 - Regional experiences
 - Tanzania experience

Readings:

La Palombara and Myron Weiner, eds. 1990; *Political Parties and Political Development*.
And Brown, *Comparative Politics*,
Ruth Schachter, *single-Party Systems in West Africa*; in Eckstein and Apter,
Comparative Politics: A Reader.
Duverger, M; 1964. *Party Politics and Pressure Groups*,
Sartori, Giovanni, 1976; *Parties and Party Systems; A Framework for Analysis, Vol.I*
Bienen, Henry; 1978; *Armies and Parties in Africa*.
Ball, Allan R., 1981; *British Political Parties: The Emergence of a Modern Party System*.
Nyerere: *One Party and Democracy*
Nyerere: *TANU na Raia*
Shegena, J. J. *Relevance of Pressure Group Theory and Liberal Democracy*.

GENDER

Jayawardena, K., 1986, *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World*, London: Zed Books
Karl, M., 1995, *Women and Empowerment: Participation and Decision Making*, Zed Books Ltd., London and New Jersey.
United Nations, 1992, *Women in Politics and Decision Making in the Late Twentieth Century: A United Nations Study*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Dordrecht/Boston/London
Nicholas, s. C. et al., 1990, *Rights and Wrongs: Women's Struggle for Legal Equality*. 2nd ed. Feminist Press of New York University,
Petchesky, R. P. and K. Judd, eds 1998, *Negotiating Reproductive Rights: Women's Perspectives Across Countries and cultures*, Zed.
Moser, C., 1993, *Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice and Training*, New York: Routledge Press.
Saito, K., 1992 *Raising the Productivity of Women Farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa*, New York: PHR Dept., World Bank,
Baylies, C. and J. Bujra 1993, "Challenging Gender Inequalities in Africa", *Review of African Political Economy*, 56:3.
A. Gordon, 1996 *Transforming Capitalism and Patriarchy: Gender and Development in Africa*, Lynne Reimer, Boulder.
Meena, R., 1992. *Gender in South Africa: Conceptual and Theoretical Issues*, Harare: Southern Africa Political Economy Series.
Dalla Costa, M. and G. Dalla Costa, 1995, *Paying the Price: Women and the Politics of International Economic Strategy*, Zed Books, NJ.
Robertson, C. and I. Berger, eds., 1986, *Women and Class in Africa*, Africana, NY.

OPS 328: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

This course introduces to students the rules, norms, and principles that govern the conduct of international affairs. For International Relations scholars it is imperative to know the rules that govern the day to day relations between states, and between states and other non-state actors.

The course covers a wide range of basic topics in the Public International Law, from basic concepts that are used in the field to practical issues in Public International Law.

Assessment of the course

40% from continuous assessment (course work) and 60% from annual examination

TOPICS

1. The nature, sources and subjects of International Law

Readings

1. Starke, J. G, 1989, Public International Law, Chapters 1-3
2. Verma, S. K., 1998, An Introduction to Public International Law, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, Chapters 1, 2, and 4
3. R. S. Macdonald, and D. M. Johnson, eds., 1983, The Structure and Process of International Law
4. R. S. Pathak, et al, 1979, "Sources of International Law", Indian Journal of International Law, 19, 4, 483-540
5. R. Khan, 1979, "The Legal Status of the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly", Indian Journal of International Law, 19, 4, 552-
6. Komarrow, G., 1980, "Individual Responsibility Under the Nuremberg Principles in Domestic Legal Systems", International and Comparative Law Quarterly, 29, 1
7. Shelton, D., 1994, "The Participation of Non-government Organizations in International Judicial Proceedings", American Journal of International Law, 88,4, 611-642

2. The Relationship Between International Law and Municipal Law

Readings

1. Starke, J. G., 1989, Chapter 4
2. Verma, S. K., 1998, An Introduction to Public International Law, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, Chapter 3
3. Bradley, C. A., and Goldsmith, J. L., 1997, "Common Law: A Critique of the Modern Position" HLR, 110, 4, 815-876
4. Jennings, R. Y., 1996, "The Judiciary, International and National, and the Development of International Law", International and Comparative Law Quarterly, 45,1, 1-12
5. Meuwisen, D. H. M., The Relationship Between International Law and Municipal Law and Fundamental Rights", Netherlands International Law Review, 24
6. Leech, N., et al., 1973, The International Legal System, The Foundation Press, New York

4. Statehood and the Sovereignty of States

Readings

1. Starke, J. G., 1989, Chapters 5 and 7
2. Crawford, J., 1979, *The Creation of States in International Law*, Clarendon Press, London
3. Pazzanita, A. G., 1985, "Legal Aspects of Membership in the Organization of African Unity: The Case of the Western Sahara", *Journal of International Law*, 17,1, 123-

5. Recognition of States and Governments

Readings

1. Starke, J.G., 1989, Chapter 6
2. Verma, S. K., 1998, *An Introduction to Public International Law*, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, Chapter 5
3. Bundu, A. C., 1978, "Recognition of Revolutionary Authorities: Law and Practice of States", *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 72,1, 18-
4. Pazzanita, A. G., 1985, "Legal Aspects of Membership in the Organization of African Unity: The Case of the Western Sahara", *Journal of International Law*, 17,1, 123-
5. Sagay, I., 1976, "Non-recognition of the Illegal Occupation of Territory", *International Journal of International Law*, 16, 2, 219
6. Murphy, S. D., 1999, "Democratic Legitimacy and the Recognition of States and Governments", *ICLQ*, 48, 3, 545-581

6. Jurisdiction

Readings

1. Starke, J. G., 1989, Chapter 8
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