

**KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY
(KKHSOU)**

**PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT
ON
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAJOR)**

**Submitted to
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI – 110 002**

**Submitted by
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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Derdury', is written over the printed name of the Registrar.

**Registrar
Krishna Kanta Handique
State Open University
Guwahati**

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KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT

BA POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAJOR) PROGRAMME

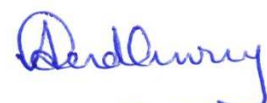
FOR

THE ACADEMIC SESSION 2018-19

1.1 PROGRAMME'S MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

1.1.1 Mission

Political Science as an academic discipline constitutes an interesting area of study. The subject aims at enabling the learners to have an overall theoretical understanding of certain fundamental concepts of political existence. In the modern period, most nations of the world subscribe to the principles of freedom and democracy. As a corollary, in all democratic nations including ours, every individual in the society is also a citizen of the state with certain inalienable rights and responsibilities. As such, it is desirable one becomes aware of those concepts and realities of civic and political life which would enable one to contribute to individual and collective welfare. In this context, the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science under KKHSOU would go a long way in making the learners familiar with some fundamentally important political ideas and principles. Accordingly, the programme covers a diverse range of topics such as political theory including various approaches to study political phenomena, state, sovereignty, public administration, politics in India, etc. Over and above these topics, the learners opting for the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science will be able to get an insight into some other very important areas such as international politics, political systems of some select countries, contemporary political issues, political thought, human rights and political development in Assam. On the whole, the vision and mission of the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science is therefore in conformity with the larger mandate of KKHSOU of imparting quality education to a diverse range of learners cutting across the barriers of age, academic background, socio-economic status and geographical boundaries.



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1.1.2 Objectives

- i. To equip the learners with knowledge regarding fundamental theoretical concepts and areas such as meaning and nature of political science and politics, state, sovereignty, democracy, rights, liberty, justice, citizenship, etc.
- ii. To make the learners aware of certain dynamic areas of political life at a macro level such as contemporary political issues, political systems of some select countries, etc.
- iii. To familiarize the learners with certain issues taking place at a more local level such as political development in Assam.
- iv. To make the learners aware of the relationship between the political system and its environment by way of teaching concepts such as political socialization, political culture, etc.
- v. To make the learners politically conscious and aware. The composite knowledge gained by way of studying the subject, Political Science would help the learners to become conscious and proactive citizens oriented towards the goal of national development.
- vi. To enable the learners to pursue higher education in Political Science or any other associated subject or areas as Public Administration, International Relations, etc.
- vii. At a professional level, the BA Programme in Political Science (Major) is intended to help the learners seek a career in teaching and the NGO sector besides enabling the learners to appear in various competitive examinations under the State and the Central Governments.

1.2 RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME WITH KKHSOU'S MISSION AND GOALS

A higher educational institution like KKHSOU aims at building, sharing and disseminating knowledge and enhancing relevant skills and capacity in order to develop effective human resources. Against this background, the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science is offered across the state of Assam covering study centres in both the Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys and the two hill districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao, thereby helping the University in accomplishing its motto of "Education beyond Barriers". The Programme is imparted by providing printed learning materials (Self Learning Materials) supplemented by usage of ICT. The programme aims at equipping the learners with knowledge regarding fundamental theoretical concepts and ideas relating to civic and political life.

The BA (Major) Programme in Political Science seek to equip the learners with knowledge regarding fundamental theoretical concepts and areas relating to civic and political life covering both macro and micro dimensions. Accordingly, the learners will subsequently be able to pursue higher education in Political Science or any other associated subject or area as Public Administration, International Relations, etc. At the same time, in professional terms, the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science is intended to help the learners to explore job opportunities in teaching and the NGO sector besides enabling the learners to appear in various competitive examinations under the State and Central Governments. On the whole, the composite knowledge gained by way of studying the subject of political science at the undergraduate level would help the learners to become conscious and proactive citizens oriented towards the goal of national development.

In the ultimate analysis, the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science offers flexible learning opportunities overcoming the traditional constraints of age, medium, time, pace and place. Accordingly, the programme, offered across the state, would go a long way in enabling the University to fulfill its mission of “reaching the unreached”.

1.3 NATURE OF PROSPECTIVE TARGET GROUPS OF LEARNERS

The target groups of learners for the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science (Major) include:

➤ General

- i. People living in geographically remote and inaccessible areas including rural, mountainous and border areas.
- ii. Persons deprived of higher education at a young age and desirous of enhancing their qualification.
- iii. Women, particularly housewives.
- iv. People belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, socially and educationally backward classes.
- v. Differently abled persons.
- vi. Jail inmates.

➤ Specific

- i. Learners planning to appear in various competitive examinations under the State and the Central Governments.
- ii. Learners planning to devote themselves to social service and join the NGO sector.
- iii. Learners planning to devote themselves to public service by way of joining active politics.

1.4 APPROPRIATENESS OF PROGRAMME TO BE CONDUCTED IN OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING MODE TO ACQUIRE SPECIFIC SKILLS AND COMPETENCE

The BA (Major) Programme in Political Science under the University is administered primarily by way of Self Learning Materials (SLMs) based on a specific house style. The SLMs in Political Science are prepared in both English and Assamese. Besides the supply of printed SLMs, other Learner Support Services are also effectively taken recourse to. These include availability of online video programmes in Political Science on the University website, supply of supplementary audio materials provided to the learners in the form of CDs containing lecture tutorials, regular counselling sessions in the respective study centres, term end assignments and examinations and correspondence between learners and the departmental faculty members over email and supplying relevant textbooks to the study centre libraries. The tools as mentioned above are highly compatible for the programme to be offered through the ODL mode.

1.5 INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN

1.5.1 Duration of the Programme

The BA (Major) Programme in Political Science is a three-year programme divided into six semesters. However, the maximum duration of the programme is 8 years as stated below:

- Minimum Duration : 3 years (6 semesters)
- Maximum Duration : 8 years

1.5.2 Minimum Eligibility

The BA (Major) Programme in Political Science can be pursued by:

- i. Those who have passed 10+2 or equivalent examination (in any stream, including Vocational Stream) from a Council/University recognized by UGC.
- ii. Diploma passed from Polytechnics in any branch.

1.5.3 Course Distribution with Political Science as Major: The semester-wise distribution of the different courses of the BA programme with Political Science as Major is as follows:

| Semester I | Semester II | Semester III | Semester IV | Semester V | Semester VI |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| General English | MIL/Alternative English | Environmental Science | Spoken English | Political Science-Course 7 | Political Science-Course 11 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | (Major) | (Major) |
| Political Science-Course 1 (Elective 1) | Political Science-Course 2 (Elective 1) | Political Science-Course 3 (Major) | Political Science-Course 5 (Major) | Political Science-Course 8 (Major) | Political Science-Course 12 (Major) |
| Elective 2 | Elective 2 | Political Science-Course 4 (Major) | Political Science-Course 6 (Major) | Political Science-Course 9 (Major) | Political Science-Course 13 (Major) |
| Elective 3 | Elective 3 | Elective 2/3 | Elective 2/3 | Political Science-Course 10 (Major) | Political Science-Course 14 (Major) |

In this context, the following points may be noted:

- Major courses are offered from third semester onwards.
- Learners have to opt for three elective subjects, out of which one can be opted as Major from third semester onwards. Out of the two remaining elective subjects, one subject has to be continued as an Elective subject in the third and fourth semesters. A student opting for Major in Political Science has to study only Major courses (papers) in the fifth and sixth semesters. No pass course is offered in the fifth and sixth semesters.
- Elective subjects offered under the BA programme include: Assamese, Economics, Education, English, History, Journalism and Mass Communication, Mathematics, Philosophy, Political Science, Sanskrit and Sociology.

1.5.4 Credit Distribution: The Credit Distribution of the different courses of the BA (Major) programme in KKHSOU with Political Science as Major is as follows:

| | Semester I | Semester II | Semester III | Semester IV | Semester V | Semester VI |
|---------------|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Course | General English | MIL/Alternative English | Environmental Science | Spoken English | Political Science-Course 7 (Major) | Political Science-Course 11 (Major) |
| Credit | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Course | Political Science-Course 1 (Elective 1) | Political Science-Course 2 (Elective 1) | Political Science-Course 3 (Major) | Political Science-Course 5 (Major) | Political Science-Course 8 (Major) | Political Science-Course 12 (Major) |
| Credit | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Course | Elective 2 | Elective 2 | Political Science-Course 4 (Major) | Political Science-Course 6 (Major) | Political Science-Course 9 (Major) | Political Science-Course 13 (Major) |
| Credit | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Course | Elective 3 | Elective 3 | Elective 2/3 | Elective 2/3 | Political Science- | Political Science- |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | Course 10 (Major) | Course 14 (Major) |
| Credit | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Credits per semester | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

The overall weightage of the BA programme with Political Science as Major is of 96 credits. The credit distribution of the different courses in the programme is as follows:

| Courses | Credits |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| General English | 4 |
| MIL/Alt English | 4 |
| Environmental Science | 4 |
| Spoken English | 4 |
| Elective 2/3 | 24 |
| Political Science (Major)* | 56 |
| Total | 96 |

*includes two courses studied in the first two semesters as an Elective subject.

1.5.5 Definition of Credit Hours

The University follows the system of assigning 30 hours of study per credit. Accordingly, as per this norm, a 4 credit course constitutes a total of 120 hours of study. Out of the total credit hours, a minimum of 10 percent, i.e., minimum 12 hours of counselling per course is offered to the learners at their respective study centres.

1.5.6 Programme Structure and Curriculum design

The syllabus of the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science has been upgraded as per the recommendations of the Report of the *Committee to Regulate the Standards of Education being Imparted through Distance Mode* constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource under the chairmanship of N R Madhava Menon, popularly known as the Madhava Menon Committee Report.

The upgraded syllabus was framed by the (Committee on Courses) CCS in Political Science under the supervision of the Dean (Academic), KKHSOU. The CCS in Political Science was constituted with three subject experts of whom two experts were from Gauhati University and one expert was from former Cotton College (presently Cotton University), along with in-house departmental faculty members.

The semester-wise titles of the courses of the BA Programme in Political Science (Major) are listed below:

In the first and second semesters there is one course (paper) each. In the third and fourth semesters, there are two courses each. In the fifth and sixth semesters there are four courses each. The total number of papers is 14 in all.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>First Semester:</i> | Political Theory (Part A) |
| <i>Second Semester:</i> | Political Theory (Part B) |
| <i>Third Semester:</i> | Public Administration (Theory); International Politics (Theory) |
| <i>Fourth Semester:</i> | Politics in India-I (Constitutional Dynamics) & Select Political Systems (UK & USA) |
| <i>Fifth Semester:</i> | Politics in India-II (Structure and Processes); International Politics in the Contemporary World; Select Political Systems (Switzerland & China); Contemporary Political Issues |
| <i>Sixth Semester:</i> | Public Administration in India; Political Thought; Human Rights ; Political Developments in Assam |

(The detailed course wise syllabus is presented at the end of the report as **Annexure I**).

1.5.7 Learner Support Services

The BA (Major) Programme in Political Science is administered by way of:

(i) **Self Learning Materials (SLMs) :**

Printed **Self Learning Materials (SLMs)** are provided to the learners. The authors of the units of the SLMs include both in-house faculty members as well as teachers from other universities and colleges. The SLMs are written in an interactive and a lucid style based on a common house style (format). The whole approach is a learner friendly one. The SLMs are prepared in both English and Assamese and are provided to the learners based on their choice of language. All SLMs have to undergo three layers of editing, namely, format editing, language editing and content editing before final publication. It may be mentioned here that senior professors and associate professors from other universities are engaged in the task of editing. The house style followed for each unit contains the following features:

- **Unit Structure** specifying the outline of the unit
- Well defined **Learning Objectives**
- **Introduction** bearing backward linkage with the previous unit while presenting an overview of the unit to the learners
- **Let Us Know** sections carrying additional and relevant information
- **Activity** sections for enabling the learners to apply their own thoughts
- **Side Boxes** against any term appearing in the text requiring explanation of the meaning or further elaboration
- **Check Your Progress** designed to help the learners to self-check

- **Answers to Check Your Progress** helping the learners to match and verify the answers written by them
- **Let Us Sum Up** summarizing the entire unit
- **Further Reading** carrying reference of some relevant textbooks for learners seeking additional information
- **Model Questions** intended to help the learners get an idea of the pattern of questions likely to be asked in the examination

It may be mentioned here that the SLMs of the BA (Major) programme in Political Science are being prepared anew following the adoption of the revised syllabus framed on the basis of the recommendations of the Madhava Menon Committee Report as indicated in point number 1.5.6.

- (ii) **ICT Usage:** The University also makes effective use of e-resources. Some video programmes relating to the discipline of Political Science recorded in the University studio are uploaded on the University website (www.kkhsou.in) and are also available on youtube. Besides, online BA level learning materials (e-SLMs) in Political Science are also available on the University website (www.kkhsou.in) under the section- *Learner Corner* as well as under the category called e-BIDYA (<http://m.kkhsou.in/EBIDYA/>).
- (iii) **Supplementary audio materials:** Supplementary audio materials in the form of CDs containing lecture tutorials are also provided to the learners. The effort is always to upload updated content.
- (iv) **Counselling Sessions:** Regular counselling sessions are held in the respective study centres for the benefit of the learners.
- (v) **Community Service Station:** Certain relevant topics relating to Political Science are also aired through *90.4 Jnan Taranga* – the Community Radio Service of the University and also through *Eklavya*- a radio programme simultaneously broadcast by All India Radio Station, Guwahati and by All India Radio Station, Dibrugarh.
- (vi) **Live Phone-in-programme:** Live Phone-in-programme for KKHSOU is broadcasted by All India Radio, Guwahati each Thursday (9.15 am – 10.15 am). In this programme, learners get the opportunity to interact with officials/faculty members of the University on varied issues including programme related issues.
- (vii) **Assignments:** Term end Assignments for each semester are sent to the learners along with the SLMs and also uploaded on the University website.
- (viii) **Examinations:** Term end examinations are held at the end of each semester.

(ix) **Correspondence with faculty concerned:** Learner queries [regarding the content of any unit) that are sent to the concerned departmental faculty member(s)] at the University headquarter are responded to immediately over email. For this a general email ID: info@kkhsou.in has been created. Learners also send their queries to the personal and official emails of the concerned faculty members.

1.5.8 Faculty and Support Staff

At present the Department of Political Science of the University has two Assistant Professors. The University has also advertised for one post of Associate Professor.

1.6 PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION, CURRICULUM TRANSACTION AND EVALUATION

1.6.1 Admission Procedure

- i. A learner may enroll himself or herself to the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science for the 2018-19 session at any study centre of the University located within Assam. For the purpose of admission into the said programme offered by the University, a learner has to pay a course fee through the Bank Challan attached with the Prospectus or through SBI e-collect at any branch of the State Bank of India.
- ii. Application along with the necessary enclosures and a copy of the Challan returned by the Bank after payment, is required to be submitted at the study centre within the due date of admission.
- iii. The Study Centre will undertake initial scrutiny of the application forms as per the norms and qualifications required for each programme.
- iv. After scrutiny, the eligible applicants will be provisionally admitted by the Study Centre.
- v. All the enrolled learners will be provided with the registration number, programme guidelines and identity cards.
- vi. Those learners who are unable to complete the programme within the specified validity period will be required to register themselves afresh by paying the requisite fee as per the University regulations.

1.6.2 Continuous Admission

- i. After completion of a particular semester, admission into the next semester is required within one month of the last examination of the previous semester. It does not depend on whether the learner has appeared in the examination, or on the result of the earlier semester. Admission will have to be taken continuously

- in the programme without any break. A learner will be allowed to appear in all the examinations including back within the stipulated time of a programme.
- ii. A learner will have to take admission to the next semester within one month from the last date of examination of the previous semester.
 - iii. A learner will be allowed to take admission to the next semester beyond one month but within two months from the last date of examination of the previous semester with a fine of Rs. 300.
 - iv. Under special circumstances and on special consideration, a learner may be allowed admission in the next semester even beyond two months but before issue of notification for filling up of forms for examination of that semester by the University on individual application with sufficient reasons and on payment of a fine of Rs. 500.
 - v. A learner will be however being allowed to take admission even after the issue of notification for filling up of forms for examination, but such learners will be allowed to appear in examination of that semester in the next year only. A learner is not charged any fine on such admission.

1.6.3 Fee Structure

The existing fee structure (in rupees) of the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science is as follows:

| Semester | Enrollment Fee | Course Fee | Exam Fee | Exam Centre Fee | Marksheet Fee | Total Fees to be Paid * | Arrear Subject |
|----------|----------------|------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| First | 300 | 1,200 | 600 | 200 | 50 | 2,350 | Rs.200 per paper + Centre Fee + Marksheet Fee Rs.50 +Consolidated Marksheet Rs.100 |
| Second | | 1,200 | 600 | 200 | 50 | 2,050 | |
| Third | | 1,200 | 600 | 200 | 50 | 2,050 | |
| Fourth | | 1,200 | 600 | 200 | 50 | 2,050 | |
| Fifth | | 1,200 | 600 | 200 | 50 | 2,050 | |
| Sixth | | 1,200 | 600 | 200 | 150 | 2,150 | |

1.6.4 Financial Assistance

The University offers free education to jail inmates and differently-abled learners. At present, the University offers free of cost education to jail inmates in 13 jails study centres across the state.

The University also offers subsidised education to the learners living below the poverty line. On production of BPL certificate from competent authority, the University offers 50% discount on course fee.

1.6.5 Curriculum Transaction and Activity Planner

1.6.5.1 Curriculum Transaction

The Curriculum for the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science is available in the prospectus. The relevant portion of the syllabus is incorporated in the initial introductory pages of the respective Self Learning Material (SLM). The courses/papers of the Curriculum are taught to the learners through the printed Self Learning Materials (SLMs) prepared in both English and Assamese. Along with the SLMs, supplementary audio materials are also provided to the learners through CDs.

Online BA level learning materials (e-SLMs) in Political Science are also available on the University website (www.kkhsou.in) under the *Learner Corner* section and also under the category called e-BIDYA (<http://m.kkhsou.in/EBIDYA/>).

Regular counselling sessions in the respective study centres are held in the respective study centres for the benefit of the learners.

Moreover, the phone-in programmes with KKHSOU broadcasted through a designated weekly hour on Thursday through AIR Guwahati and Dibrugarh centres have also helped the University and the Department of Political Science in establishing a rapport with the learners to some extent.

1.6.5.2 Activity Planner

An activity planner, that guides the overall academic activities in the BA programme (with Major) shall be made available prior to the admission schedule of the University. The newly constituted CIQA office as per UGC guidelines and the office of the Academic Dean would upload the Academic Plan and month wise Academic Calendar to enable the learners to plan their studies and activities accordingly.

1.6.6 Evaluation

- i. Accordingly, for overall evaluation of a course, the University follows the two types of evaluation:
 - a) Continuous Evaluation (Assignments): Weightage assigned 20%.
 - b) Term End Evaluation (Semester-end Examinations): Weightage assigned 80%.
- ii. Learners have to submit home assignments at the end of each Semester within the schedule of a semester at the respective study centres. The counsellors at the study centres evaluate the assignments and return them to the learners with feedback.

- iii. Term end examinations are held at the end of each semester for final evaluation of the learners. Term end examinations are conducted on scheduled dates at select examinations centres.
- iv. Evaluation of the term end examinations are done by the external examiners at zonal centres. After evaluation, further scrutiny is done, followed by moderation. Results are declared within scheduled dates as laid down in the Activity Planner.
- v. Learners would be able to get their scripts re-evaluated if they are not satisfied with evaluation.

1.7 REQUIREMENT OF LABORATORY SUPPORT AND LIBRARY RESOURCES

As on 07-09-2017, the Central Library of KKHSOU has a collection of 17,988 books. The Central Library at KKHSOU has a sizeable repository of relevant reference books and textbooks relating to the discipline of Political Science. Some such books include *An Introduction to Political Theory* by O. P. Gauba, *Principles of Political Science* by A. C. Kapur, *Modern Political Theory* by S. P. Varma, *Public Administration, Indian Administration* by S.R. Maheshwari, Vishnoo Bhagwan and Vidya Bhushan, *International Relations* by Joshua S. Goldstein, *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics* by Mahendra Kumar, *Introduction to the Constitution of India* by D. D. Basu Kapur, *Select Constitutions* by Anup Chand Kapur & K. K. Misra, *Human Rights in World History* by Peter N. Stearns, *Human Rights Concepts and Perspectives* by Rev. M. Stephen, etc. The books available at the Central Library are quite helpful for the faculty members and the SLM writers as well as the content editors. It may be mentioned here that copies of relevant reference books and textbooks have also been sent to the libraries of the respective study centres which can be accessed by the learners.

The digital version of the University Central Library, KKHSOU is also available on the website: <http://www.kkhsou.in/library/> which is an online platform for collecting, preserving and disseminating the teaching, learning and intellectual output of the University to the global community. On this website the entire catalogue (title/ author/ publisher wise) of library resources including books and other literature in Political Science and the Open Access Search Engine (OAJSE) which is a gateway to over 4,500 e-journals including those in Political Science can be accessed among others.

1.8 COST ESTIMATE OF THE PROGRAMMES AND THE PROVISIONS

The office of the Finance Officer of KKHSOU keeps all the records of finances regarding print of SLMs, honorarium paid to the members of the Expert Committee, honorarium to be paid to Content Writers, Content Editors, Language Editors, Translators, Proof Readers and also the expenditure related with organizing counsellors' workshops, meeting of the co-ordinators of the study centres, etc. Moreover, the finance office also maintains records of purchase of computers, online space, books, journals etc. The accounts are maintained as per the laid down procedures of government. As regards, the cost of programme development, programme delivery and programme maintenance, the finance office conducted an exercise based on historical costing method to arrive at indicative figures of cost. The findings are presented below in respect of the programme on BA in Political Science (Major).

1.8.1 Programme Development Cost: Rs. 11,65,500.00 in English medium and Rs. 11,92,800.00 in Assamese medium. The office of the Finance Officer of KKHSOU has worked out the following also:

- a) SLM Development Cost for Under Graduate programme
 - English medium per Unit Rs. 5,500/-
 - Assamese medium per Unit Rs. 5,680/-
- b) Printing Cost per SLM Rs. 56/-
- c) Cost of CD per unit Rs. 23/-

1.8.2 Programme Delivery Cost:

The SLMs prepared have to be delivered to various study centres located at the far flung remote areas. On an average, the University delivers about 15 kgs of study materials per student. The cost of delivery of 1 kg of such material is Rs.10. Accordingly, depending upon the number of learners, the cost for the BA Programme in Political Science (Major) will be provisioned by the University. The office of the Finance Officer has calculated the delivery cost of SLM per student at Rs. 150.00.

1.8.3 Programme Maintenance Cost:

The University will keep financial provision for organizing stake holders' meetings, counselling workshops etc. as per the Academic Plan and Academic Calender approved by the Academic Council of the University. The workshops conducted by the University will not only benefit the learners of the programme, but will also benefit the learners of other programmes. The University will also bear the cost of organizing the meeting of Syllabus Revision Committee etc. and also for supply of additional study materials if required for

improving the quality of the programme. Moreover, the University will keep on investing in developing the IT infrastructure so that the learners can benefit from the ICT enabled programme. The cost calculated by the office of Finance Officer as regards maintenance of Under Graduate Programmes (Arts) per student is Rs. 600.00.

The figures as indicated above will be applicable for the BA Programme in Political Science (Major) of the University. The University will keep adequate financial provision for development, delivery, and maintenance of the programme presented as per the Programme Project Report.

1.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM AND EXPECTED PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

1.9.1 Quality Assurance Mechanism

- i. Regarding the issue of quality maintenance and quality assurance, the initial version of the Self Learning Materials of BA (Major) Programme in Political Science have been reviewed by subject experts. Recently, the syllabus in Political Science has been revised and upgraded as per the recommendations of the Madhava Menon Committee Report as indicated earlier. Accordingly, based on the revised syllabus, the updated and modified Self Learning Materials are being prepared at present for which the teachers from the department of Political Science of different universities and colleges have rendered their services as resource persons in authoring the units. Moreover, as mentioned earlier, all SLMs have to undergo three layers of editing, namely, format editing, language editing and content editing before final publication.
- ii. It may be mentioned here that after the content editing stage is over, the units written in English, are sent for Assamese translation to a select panel of outsourced translators. Subsequently, the translated units are sent to the Language Editor in Assamese who examines the units written in Assamese and checks for and corrects any errors with regard to language, grammar and content of the translated units. The necessary suggestions made by the Language Editor in Assamese are then incorporated by the coordinator of the particular programme. The next step is that of printing the SLMs and distributing them to the respective study centres in time. Arrangements are made to hand over the SLMs to the learners on the day of admission.
- iii. The overall quality assurance of the BA Programme in Political Science (Major) is looked into by the Centre for Quality Assurance (CIQA), KKHSOU and the office of the Dean (Academic), KKHSOU. With a view to enhance the quality of the BA Programme (Major), CIQA is also planning to conduct Quality Audit of the revised

SLMs from the academic year 2017-18. Besides, workshops for counselors, stakeholders' meetings are also planned. The University has purchased the URKUND anti-plagiarism software. In order to ensure originality in writing, the newly prepared units of the revised SLMs will be subject to plagiarism check.

1.9.2 Expected Programme Outcomes

- i. After completing the BA (Major) Programme in Political Science, the learners will be able to pursue higher education in Political Science or any other associated subject or area as Public Administration, International Relations, etc.
- ii. The learners will also be qualified to appear in competitive examinations conducted by the Central and State governments.
- iii. Further, the learners will also be able to explore job opportunities in teaching and the NGO sector.
- iv. Significantly, the knowledge gained through the study of Political Science as a subject will also enable the learners to be proactive citizens subsequently inspiring them to join active politics and dedicate themselves to a life of selfless public service.

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ANNEXURE 1



K.K.HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

BA (MAJOR) PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
(Detailed Syllabus)

SEMESTER 1:

Course Title: POLITICAL THEORY (Part- A)

- Unit 1: Political Science: Meaning, Nature and Scope**
Meaning of Politics; Meaning of Political Science; Nature and scope of Political Science
- Unit 2: Relationship of Political Science with other Social Sciences**
Political Science and History, Political Science and Sociology, Political Science and Economics, Political Science and Ethics, Political Science and Anthropology
- Unit 3: Growth of Political Science as a Discipline**
Early traditions; Medieval period; Modern period; Present status
- Unit 4: The State: Its Meaning and Nature**
Meaning of the State; Elements of the State; Nature of the State: Various Perspectives
- Unit 5: Theories of Evolution of State: Divine Origin Theory and Evolutionary Theory**
Main Arguments of the Divine Origin Theory, Criticisms against the Theory; Main Arguments of the Evolutionary Theory, Criticisms against the Theory
- Unit 6: Theories of Evolution of State: Social Contract theory**
Main Arguments of the Social Contract Theory: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Criticisms of the Theory
- Unit 7: Theories of Evolution of State: Marxist View**
Marxist Theory of the Origin of the State, Criticisms of the Theory
- Unit 8: Sovereignty: Meaning and characteristics; Types of Sovereignty**
Meaning of Sovereignty; Characteristics of Sovereignty; Types of Sovereignty
- Unit 9: Austin's Theory of Sovereignty or the Legal-Monistic View; Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty**
Austin's Theory of Sovereignty or the Legal-Monistic View, Criticisms against the Theory; Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty, Criticisms against the Theory
- Unit 10: Democracy**
Meaning of Democracy; Types of Democracy: Direct and Indirect Democracy; Conditions for the success of Democracy; Merits and Demerits of Democracy
- Unit 11: Power, Authority and Legitimacy**
Power: Meaning of power, Characteristics of Power, Sources of Power, Forms of Power; Authority: Meaning of Authority, Characteristics of Authority, Sources of Authority, Basis of Authority; Legitimacy: Meaning of Legitimacy, Basis of Legitimacy, Types of Legitimacy; Relationship between Power, Authority and Legitimacy
- Unit 12: Concepts of Rights, Concept of Liberty**
Meaning of Rights, Types of Rights; Meaning of Liberty; Types of Liberty
- Unit 13: Concepts of Justice, Concept of Equality**
Meaning of Justice, Types of Justice; Meaning of Equality; Types of Equality

Unit 14: Concept of Citizenship

Meaning of Citizenship, Methods of acquiring Citizenship, Citizenship values, Ways to promote good citizenship virtues

Unit 15: Individualism and Socialism

Meaning and Features of Individualism, Merits and Demerits of Individualism;
Meaning and Features of Socialism, Merits and Demerits of Socialism

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Agarwal, R.C. (2006). *Political Theory-Principles of Political Science*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 2) Asirvatham, Eddy & Misra, K.K.(2006). *Political Theory*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 3) Chakravarty, Anup (ed.) (2001). *An Introduction to Politics(19th edition)*.Calcutta: Modern Book Agency Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) Gauba, O.P. (2007). *An Introduction to Political Theory (Fourth Edition)*. New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
- 5) Heywood, Andrew (2002). *Politics*. New York: Palgrave Foundations.
- 6) Heywood, Andrew (2004). *Political Theory- An Introduction (Third Edition)*.New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- 7) Kapur,A.C.(2006). *Principles of Political Science*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 8) Mahajan V.D. (2006). *Political Theory*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 9) *The New Encyclopedia Britannica (Vol.9)* (2005).Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Inc.
- 10) Varma, S.P. (2005). *Modern Political Theory*. New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House.

SEMESTER 2:

Course Title: POLITICAL THEORY (Part B)

- Unit 1: Traditional Approaches to Political Analysis (Philosophical and Historical approaches)**
Traditional Approaches: Meaning and Characteristics; Philosophical Approach; Historical Approach
- Unit 2: Traditional Approaches to Political Analysis (Institutional and Legal approaches)**
Institutional Approach; Legal Approach
- Unit 3: Modern Approaches to Political Analysis -Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism**
Modern Approaches: Meaning; Behaviouralism: Meaning, Salient Characteristics of Behaviouralism, Criticism of Behaviouralism, Advantages of Behaviouralism; Post-Behaviouralism: Meaning, Characteristics of Post-Behaviouralism
- Unit 4: Systems Approach, Structural-Functional Approach**
Meaning of System, David Easton's Systems Approach; Structural-Functional Approach: Gabriel Almond's analysis
- Unit 5: Communication Theory Approach, Decision Making Approach**
Communication Theory Approach: Basic Idea, Criticisms of the Communication Theory; Decision Making Approach: Basic Idea, Criticisms of the Decision Making Theory
- Unit 6: Contemporary perspectives on Democracy: Liberal and Marxist**
Liberal Perspective on Democracy; Marxist Perspective on Democracy; Comparison between Liberal and Marxist Perspectives on Democracy
- Unit 7: Organs of Government: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary; Montesquieu's Theory of Separation of Powers**
Executive: Meaning, Classification, Functions; Legislature: Meaning, Types, Functions; Judiciary: Meaning, Functions; Montesquieu's Theory of Separation of Powers, Criticisms of the Theory
- Unit 8: Forms of Government: Federal and Unitary**
Meaning, Features, Merits and Demerits of Federal form of Government; Meaning, Features, Merits and Demerits of Unitary form of Government

- Unit 9: Forms of Government: Parliamentary and Presidential**
Meaning, Features, Merits and Demerits of Parliamentary form of Government;
Meaning, Features, Merits and Demerits of Presidential form of Government
- Unit 10: Political Parties**
Meaning, Types and Importance of Political Parties
- Unit 11: Pressure Groups and Interest Groups**
Meaning, Types and Importance of Pressure Groups and Interest Groups;
Distinction between Pressure Groups and Interest Groups
- Unit 12: Political Socialisation**
Meaning, Importance and Agents of Political Socialisation
- Unit 13: Political Culture and Political Participation**
Meaning, Kinds, Importance of study of Political Culture; Meaning and
Determinants of Political Participation
- Unit 14: Political Modernisation and Political Development**
Basic Characteristics of Political Modernisation, Agents of Political Modernisation;
Meaning of Political Development, Lucian Pye's views on Political Development
- Unit 15: Feminism**
Meaning of Feminism, Evolution and Different types of Feminism

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Agarwal, R.C. (2006). *Political Theory-Principles of Political Science*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 2) Asirvatham, Eddy & Misra, K.K.(2006). *Political Theory*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 3) Chakravarty, Anup (ed.) (2000-01). *An Introduction to Politics(19th edition)*. Calcutta: Modern Book Agency Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) Gauba, O.P. (2007). *An Introduction to Political Theory (Fourth Edition)*. New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
- 5) Heywood, Andrew (2002). *Politics*. New York: Palgrave Foundations.
- 6) Heywood, Andrew (2004). *Political Theory- An Introduction (Third Edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- 7) Kapur, A.C.(2006). *Principles of Political Science*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 8) Mahajan V.D. (2006). *Political Theory*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 9) Varma, S.P. (2005). *Modern Political Theory*. New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House.

SEMESTER 3:

Course Title: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (THEORY)

- Unit 1: Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope; Public Administration and Private Administration**
 Meaning of Public Administration, Nature and Scope of Public Administration; Meaning of Private Administration, Similarities and Dissimilarities between Public and Private Administration
- Unit 2: Growth of Public Administration as a discipline**
 Phase 1: Early Tradition (Politics-Administration Dichotomy), Phase 2: Search for Principles of Administration (Economy and Efficiency), Phase 3: Human Relations Movement, Phase 4: Development of a Scientific and Inter-disciplinary Character, Phase 5: Emergence of New Public Administration, Phase 6: Interest in Alternative Paradigms
- Unit 3: Bureaucratic Theory**
 Concept of Bureaucracy: Meaning and Types of Bureaucracy, Max Weber on Bureaucracy: Weber's concept of "Ideal Type" model of Bureaucratic Organisation, Criticisms of the Weberian Theory of Bureaucracy
- Unit 4: Scientific Management Theory**
 Meaning of Scientific Management, Origin of the Scientific Management Theory, Aims of Scientific Management, Basic Assumptions of the Scientific Management Theory, Basic concept of the Scientific Management Theory, Features of the Scientific Management Theory, Principles of the Scientific Management Theory, Advantages of the Scientific Management Theory, Criticisms of the Scientific Management Theory: Workers' Criticisms, Employers' Criticisms, Criticisms from the Psychologists
- Unit 5: Human Relations Theory**
 Evolution of the Human Relations movement: The Hawthorne Experiments, Elements of the Human Relations Theory, Views of Chester. I. Barnard, Criticisms of Human Relations Theory
- Unit 6: Motivation**
 Meaning of Motivation, Intrinsic motivation and Extrinsic motivation; Incentive Theory, Content Theories: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory, Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory
- Unit 7: New Public Administration**
 Background of New Public Administration, Landmarks in the growth of New Public

Administration, New Public Administration: Goals and Critical Evaluation

Unit 8: Principles of Organisation: Hierarchy, Span of Control and Unity of Command

Meaning of Hierarchy, Advantages of the principle of Hierarchy, Disadvantages of the principle of Hierarchy; Meaning of Span of Control, Factors determining Span of Control; Meaning of Unity of Command

Unit 9: Principles of Organisation: Centralisation and Decentralisation

Meaning of Centralisation, Advantages of Centralisation, Disadvantages of Centralisation; Meaning of Decentralisation, Advantages of Decentralisation, Disadvantages of Decentralisation

Unit 10: Principles of Organisation: Coordination and Delegation

Meaning of Coordination, Need for Coordination, Types of Coordination; Meaning of Delegation, Need for Delegation, Forms of Delegation

Unit 11: Staff Agencies and Line Agencies

Meaning of Staff Agencies, Basic Characteristics of Staff Agencies, Types of Staff Agencies, Functions of Staff Agencies, Staff Agencies in India and the United States of America; Meaning of Line Agencies, Relationship between Line and Staff Agencies

Unit 12: Department

Meaning of Department, Need of Department, Bases of Department, Head of Department: Single Head/Bureau Type Head and Plural Head, Government Departments in India

Unit 13: Government Corporation

Meaning of Government Corporation, Basic Features of Government Corporation, Growth and Development of Government Corporation, Need for Government Corporation, Types of Government Corporations, Advantages of Government Corporation, Disadvantages of Government Corporation, Differences between Government Corporation and Government Department

Unit 14: Independent Regulatory Commissions

Independent Regulatory Commissions, Basic Features of Regulatory Commissions, Regulatory Commissions in the United States of America, Functions of Regulatory Commissions, Advantages of Regulatory Commissions, Criticisms against Regulatory Commissions, Independence of Regulatory Commissions

Unit 15: Civil Service: Meaning and Role; Relationship between Civil Servants and Ministers

The Concept of Civil Service: Meaning of Civil Service, Main Characteristics of Civil Service, Functions and Role of Civil Service in a Modern State; Political and Non-Political Executive, Relationship between Civil Servants and Ministers

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Basu, Rumki (2004). *Public Administration-Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- 2) Bhagwan, Vishnoo and Bhushan, Vidya (2007). *Public Administration*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Ltd.
- 3) Fadia, B.L. and Fadia, Kuldeep (2015). *Public Administration-Administrative Theories and Concepts*. Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publications.
- 3) Naidu, S. P. (2005). *Public Administration-Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.
- 4) Sharma, M. P. & Sadana, B. L. (2008). *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Course Title: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS (THEORY)**Unit 1: International Politics: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution**

Concept of International Politics, International Politics and International Relations, Nature of International Politics, Scope of International Politics, Evolution of International Politics

Unit 2: Idealist Approach to the Study of International Politics

Emergence of Idealism, Main Features of the Idealist Approach, Criticisms of the Idealist Approach

Unit 3: Realist Approach

Emergence of Realism, Realism and its Features, Morgenthau's explanation of Realism, Criticisms of the Realist Approach

Unit 4: Systems Approach

Emergence of the Systems Approach, Features of the Systems Approach, Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory, Criticisms of the Systems Approach

Unit 5: Concept of Power

Meaning of Power, Elements of National Power, Methods of Using Power by a State, Limitations on National Power

Unit 6: Balance of Power

Meaning, Evolution of the Concept, Assumptions of Balance of Power, Types of Balance of Power, Devices for maintaining Balance of Power, Relevance of Balance of Power

Unit 7: National Interest

Meaning of National Interest, Vital and Non-vital Components of National Interest, Types of National Interest, Methods for Securing National Interest

Unit 8: Ideology- Liberalism, Marxism, End of Ideology Debate

Ideologies of Liberalism and Marxism, Impact of Ideology in International Politics, National Interest and Ideology, Decline of Ideology, End of Ideology Debate

- Unit 9: Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism**
Meaning and Nature of Neo-realism; Meaning and Nature of Neo-liberalism
- Unit 10: Diplomacy: Nature and Functions and Types**
Development of Diplomacy, Nature and Characteristics of Diplomacy, Functions of Diplomacy; Old and New Diplomacy; Personal and Summit Diplomacy; Bilateral Diplomacy, Multilateral and Institutional Diplomacy
- Unit 11: Foreign Policy**
Meaning, Determinants, Instruments of Foreign Policy
- Unit 12: International Law**
Meaning, Types, Scope and Sources of International Law
- Unit 13: International Laws of Peace and Armed Conflict**
Laws regarding prohibition of force and peaceful settlements of international disputes, International Humanitarian Laws
- Unit 14: Conflict and Cooperation**
Conflict in International Politics, Cooperation and Peaceful settlement of Disputes in International Politics
- Unit 15: Neo-Colonialism: Meaning, emergence and aspects of Neo-Colonialism; New International Economic Order (NIEO)**
Meaning of Neo-Colonialism, Aspects of Neo-Colonialism; Origin of New International Economic Order (NIEO), Action Programme and Evaluation of NIEO

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Chander, Prakash & Arora, Prem (2015). *Comparative Politics and International Relations*. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive (P)Ltd.
2. Dhar, S.N. (2004). *International Relations and World Politics since 1919*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
3. Ghai, K.K. (2005). *International Relations –Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
4. Goldstein, Joshua S. (2007). *International Relations (sixth edition)*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
5. Kumar, Mahendra (1998). *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*. New Delhi: Shiva Lal Agarwal & Company.
6. Malhotra, Vinay Kumar (2006). *International Relations*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
7. Pruthi, R.K (2006). *International Relations – Since 1919*. New Delhi: Mohit Publications.

SEMESTER 4:

Course Title: POLITICS IN INDIA-1 (CONSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS)

- Unit 1: Legacies of the Indian Political System**
Legacies of Colonial Rule and Legacies of Freedom Movement
- Unit 2: Historical Background of the Indian Constitution**
Constitutional Developments during the British Period: 1773 to 1947
- Unit 3: Making of the Indian Constitution**
Formation of the Constituent Assembly, Drafting Committee, Adoption of the Constitution of India
- Unit 4: Philosophy and Ideals of the Indian Constitution**
Philosophy and Ideals of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble of the Constitution of India; Sources of the Indian Constitution
- Unit 5: Features of the Indian Constitution**
Salient Features of the Indian Constitution
- Unit 6: Fundamental Rights**
Meaning, Historical Background, Nature, Importance, Categories of Fundamental Rights, Limitations of Fundamental Rights
- Unit 7: Fundamental Duties**
Background, Types and Significance of Fundamental Duties
- Unit 8: Directive Principles of State Policy**
Meaning, Nature and Classification of Directive Principles of State Policy
- Unit 9: Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles**
Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- Unit 10: Citizenship**
Meaning of Citizenship, Constitutional and Legal provisions relating to Indian Citizenship
- Unit 11: Amendment**
Amendment Procedure of the Indian Constitution: Methods of Amendment of the Indian Constitution, Criticism of the Amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution
- Unit 12: Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution and Amendment**
The issue of Amendment of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution: Criticism of the Basic Structure theory, An Overview of some important Amendments of the Constitution of India

- Unit 13: Reorganization of Indian States**
Background, State Reorganisation Commission, State Reorganisation Act, 1956, Formation of New States
- Unit 14: Party System in India**
Types of Political Parties in India, Features of the Indian Party System
- Unit 15: Parliamentary Democracy in India**
Functioning of parliamentary democracy in India, Future Prospects

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Basu, D. D. (2009). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- 2) Brass, Paul R. (1997). *The Politics of India Since Independence*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- 3) Chander, Prakash (2000). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) Ghai, K. K. (2007). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- 5) Kapur, Anup Chand & Misra, K.K. (2006). *Select Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 6) Pylee, M. V. (2006). *Constitutional Government in India*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.

Course Title: SELECT POLITICAL SYSTEMS (UK AND USA)

- Unit 1: Constitutional Development in UK**
Development of the British Constitution- Anglo Saxon Period, Norman Period, Angevin or Plantagenet Period, Tudor Period, Stuart Period, Hanover Period
- Unit 2: Sources and Salient Features of the Constitution of the UK**
Sources of the British Constitution; Features of the British Constitution
- Unit 3: The Crown**
Concept of Crown, Powers and Functions of the Crown
- Unit 4: The Cabinet**
Principles of the Cabinet System, Functions of the Cabinet
- Unit 5: The Prime Minister**
Functions of the Prime Minister, Position of the Prime Minister
- Unit 6: British Parliament**
Composition of the British Parliament, Composition and Powers and Functions of the House of Commons and the House of Lords
- Unit 7: Sovereignty of British Parliament**
Sovereignty of the Parliament, Decline role of the Parliament

- Unit 8: British Judicial System**
Features of the British Judicial system, Rule of Law - General interpretation and Dicey's interpretation, The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom: Role and Functions
- Unit 9: Party System in UK**
Features of Party System of UK, Major Political Parties in UK
- Unit 10: The Constitution of The USA**
Development and Features of the Constitution of USA
- Unit 11: The American President & The Vice President**
The American Presidency: Election, Qualification, Tenure and Removal procedure of the President, Sources of the powers of the President, Powers of the President; Qualification, Election, Tenure, Powers of the Vice President
- Unit 12: Comparison of the American President with British Monarch and Prime Minister**
Comparison of the US President with the British Monarch; Comparison of the US President with the British Prime Minister
- Unit 13: The American Congress**
The American Congress: Composition, Powers and Functions of the two Houses of the Congress; Special Powers of the Senate, Senate as the most powerful Second Chamber in the World
- Unit 14: The American Supreme Court**
Structure and Organisation of the American Supreme Court, Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; Meaning of Judicial Review, Constitutional Basis of Judicial Review in USA, Exercise of Judicial Review by the Supreme Court of USA
- Unit 15: Party System in USA**
Features of Party System in USA, Major Political Parties in USA

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Bhagwan, Vishnoo & Bhushan, Vidya (2007). *World Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 2) Ghai, K.K. (2006). *Major Governments*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- 3) Kapur, Anup Chand & Misra, K.K. (2006). *Select Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 4) Sachdeva and Gupta: *A simple study of World Constitutions*. Ajanta Prakashan.

SEMESTER 5

Course Title: POLITICS IN INDIA-2 (STRUCTURE AND PROCESSES)

Unit 1: President of India

Qualification, Election procedure, Tenure, Removal Procedure, Powers and functions, Position of the President of India

Unit 2: Vice President of India

Qualification, Election procedure, Tenure, Removal Procedure, Powers and functions, Position of the Vice-President

Unit 3: Prime Minister and Union Council of Ministers

Powers and Functions of the Prime Minister; Relationship between President and Prime Minister; Composition, Powers and Functions of the Union Council of Ministers

Unit 4: Indian Parliament

Composition and Powers and Functions of the Indian Parliament; Relation between two Houses of the Indian Parliament ; Office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Powers and Functions of the Speaker, Position of the Speaker

Unit 5: Legislative Procedure of the Indian Parliament

Stages in the passage of Bill in Indian Parliament; Money Bill in Indian Parliament

Unit 6: Governor

Qualification, Powers and Functions, Position

Unit 7: Chief Minister and State Council of Ministers

Powers and Functions of the Chief Minister; Composition, Powers and Functions of the State Council of Ministers

Unit 8: Legislature at the State level

Legislative Assembly: Composition and Powers and Functions; Legislative Council: Composition and Powers and Functions

Unit 9: Indian Judiciary

Composition, Qualification, Removal of Judges, Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court, Supreme Court as the Guardian of the Constitution and Fundamental Rights of the Indian People; Composition, Qualification, Tenure, Removal of Judges, Powers and Functions of High Courts; Subordinate Courts; Measures to Ensure Independence of Judiciary in India

Unit 10: Judicial Review and Judicial Activism

Meaning of Judicial Review, Judicial Review in India; Meaning of Judicial Activism, Judicial Activism in India

Unit 11: Centre-State Relations

Divisions of Power between Centre and States; Legislative, Executive and Financial Relations between Centre and States

Unit 12: Local Self Government in India

Growth of Local Government in India, 73rd and 74th Amendments; Local Self government in Assam

Unit 13: Election Commission; Electoral Reforms

Composition and Powers and Functions of the Election Commission; Electoral Reforms in India

Unit 14: Regionalism in India

Meaning of Regionalism, Various Forms of Regionalism emerged in India, Causes responsible for the growth of Regionalism in India

Unit 15: Casteism and Communalism in Indian Politics

Politicisation of caste; Religion and Politics

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Basu, D.D. (2009). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- 2) Brass, Paul R. (1997). *The Politics of India since Independence*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- 3) Chander, Prakash (2000). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) Ghai, K.K. (2007). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- 5) Kapur, Anup Chand & Misra, K.K. (2006). *Select Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 6) Kothari, Rajni (2009). *Politics in India*. New Delhi: Orient Black Swan Private Limited.
- 7) Palanithurai, G. (2000). *Grass-root Democracy in Indian Society*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- 8) Pylee, M.V. (2006). *Constitutional Government in India*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 9) Singh Sisodia, Yatindra (2005). *Functioning of Panchayati Raj System*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

**Course Title: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS IN THE
CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

Unit 1: First World War and Second World War

Causes and Consequences of the First and Second World War

Unit 2: Cold War: Meaning, Causes and Phases

Meaning, Origin and Causes of Cold War; Phases of Cold War : First Phase:1946-1949, Second Phase:1949-1953, Third Phase:1953-1957, Fourth Phase:1957-1962, Fifth Phase:1962-1969, Sixth Phase:1969-1978, Seventh Phase:1979 onwards to End of Cold War

Unit 3: Introduction to International Organisations

Meaning, Background and Types of International Organisations

Unit 4: The United Nations

Origin and Aims and Purposes of the United Nations, Membership of the United Nations; Structure of the United Nations

Unit 5: Role of the UN: Collective Security and Peacekeeping

Meaning of Collective Security, UN and Collective Security, UN and Peacekeeping Operations

Unit 6: The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

Meaning, Definition and Characteristics of Non- alignment, Growth of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM); NAM Conferences and Summits, Relevance of NAM in the 21st Century

Unit 7: Regional Organisations

European Union (EU): Formation of EU, Structure of EU, European Union and India; South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): Formation of SAARC, Key Institutions of SAARC, Problems faced by SAARC, Suggestions for the better future of SAARC; Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN): Formation of the ASEAN, Objectives and Principles the ASEAN, Role of the ASEAN

Unit 8: World Trade Organization, IMF and World Bank

History, Functions, Principles, Membership of World Trade Organization (WTO); Structure, Functions and Role of IMF and World Bank

Unit 9: Disarmament

Meaning of Disarmament and Arms Control; Background of Disarmament, Disarmament efforts after the First World War, Disarmament through the League of

Nations, Efforts towards Disarmament outside the League of Nations;
Disarmament Efforts after the Second World War

Unit 10: Emerging World Order
Emerging World Order: Present Trends

Unit 11: India's Foreign Policy
Basic Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy

Unit 12: India's relations with USA
History and Phases, Present status

Unit 13: India's relations with China
History and Phases, Present status

Unit 14: India's relations with Pakistan
History and Phases, Present status

Unit 15: India's relations with Bangladesh
History and Phases, Present status

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Bannerjee, Dipankar (ed.) (2002). *SAARC in the Twenty- First Century: Towards a Cooperative Future*. India Research Press.
2. Basu, Rumki (2004). *The United Nations: The Structure and Functions of an International Organisation*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishing.
3. Chander, Prakash and Prem Arora (2015). *Comparative Politics and International Relations*. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive (P)Ltd.
4. Dhar, S.N (2004). *International Relations and World Politics since 1919*, Kalyani Publishers.
5. Ghai, K.K. (2005). *International Relations – Theory and Practice*, Kalyani Publishers.
6. Goldstein, Joshua S. (2007). *International Relations(sixth edition)*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
7. Malhotra, Vinay Kumar (2006). *International Relations*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd.
8. Pruthi,R.K. (2006) . *International Relations – Since 1919*. New Delhi: Mohit Publications.

Course Title: SELECT POLITICAL SYSTEMS (SWITZERLAND AND CHINA)

Unit 1: Constitutional Development in Switzerland and Salient Features of the Constitution of Switzerland

Background, Constitution of 1848, Constitution of 1874, Constitution of 1999; Features of the Constitution of Switzerland

Unit 2: The Executive: The Federal Council

Organization of the executive: the Federal Council - Unique Characteristics of the Federal Council, President of the Swiss Federation, Functions of the Federal Council

Unit 3: The Legislature: The Federal Assembly

Organization of the Federal Assembly: the Council of States and the National Council, Powers and Functions of the Federal Assembly

Unit 4: The Swiss Federation

Nature of Swiss Federalism, Centralisation of Powers in Switzerland

Unit 5: The Swiss Judiciary: The Federal Tribunal

Structure and Organisation of the Federal Tribunal, Jurisdiction of the Federal Tribunal

Unit 6: Direct Democracy in Switzerland: Referendum and Initiative

The Referendum: Compulsory Referendum, Optional Referendum, Referendum in the Canton, Initiative: Constitutional Initiative, Legislative Initiative, Critical Estimate of Working of Referendum, Advantages of Referendum, Disadvantages of Initiative

Unit 7: The Swiss Party System

Features of the Swiss Party System; Interest Groups; History of Political Parties in Switzerland, Programmes of Political Parties in Switzerland : An Overview

Unit 8: Constitutional Development of the People's Republic of China

The Background : Manchu Dynasty, Revolutionary Nationalist Movement under Sun-Yat-sen, Chiang-Kai-shek and Kuomintang government, Establishment of People's Republic of China under Mao-Tse-Tung in 1949; Constitution under People's Republic of China – 1954, 1975, 1982

Unit 9: Salient Features of the 1982 Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Features of the 1982 Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Unit 10 : National People's Congress

Election, Composition, Powers and Functions of national People's Congress

Unit 11: President, Vice-President and Premier of the People's Republic of China

Election, Tenure, Powers and Functions of the Chinese President and Vice President;
Election, Tenure, Powers and Functions of the Chinese Premier

Unit 12: State Council of the People's Republic of China

Composition, Powers and Functions of the State Council

Unit 13: Party System of the People's Republic of China

History of the Communist Party, Communist Party and Democratic Centralism,
Organisation of the Party, Role of the Communist Party of China

Unit 14: Central Military Commission

History of the Central Military Commission, Organisation of the Central Military
Commission, Election and Composition of the Central Military Commission

Unit 15: Fundamental Rights and Duties

Fundamental Rights of the Chinese citizens, Fundamental Duties of the Chinese
Citizens

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Bhagwan, Vishnoo & Bhushan, Vidya (2007). *World Constitutions*. New Delhi: S.Chand and Company.
- 2) Ghai, K.K.(2006), *Major Governments* . New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- 3) Kapur, Anup Chand & Misra, K.K. (2006). *Select Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 4) Sachdeva and Gupta : *A simple study of World Constitutions* . Ajanta Prakashan.

Course Title: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN WORLD POLITICS**Unit 1: Globalisation**

Meaning, Factors, Interpretations and Impact of Globalisation

Unit 2: Gender and Patriarchy

Gender: Meaning and Nature; Patriarchy: Meaning, Nature and Forms

Unit 3: Gender Discrimination and Gender Empowerment

Causes of Gender Discrimination; Meaning of Gender Empowerment, Tools of Gender
Empowerment: Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Budgeting

Unit 4: Environmental issues in contemporary world

Global Warming, Climate Change and Bio-Diversity

Unit 5: Issues of Sustainable Development

Concept of Sustainable Development and Global Efforts

Unit 6: Refugees

Concepts, Rights and Major Conventions

Unit 7: International Terrorism

Definition; International Terrorism and its forms, Causes responsible for the emergence of Terrorism ; Combating International Terrorism: Global Efforts

Unit 8: Human Development and Human Security

Meaning, Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI); Meaning and Indicator of Human Security

Unit 9: Role of Non-Profit Organisations in International Politics

Role in the field of development: Greenpeace and Oxfam

Unit 10: Culture of Peace

Meaning and Culture of Peace

Unit 11: Role of Foreign Aid in International Politics

Meaning of Foreign Aid, Role and Influence of Foreign Aid

Unit 12: Multiculturalism

Meaning and Challenges

Unit 13: Role of Mass Media in Contemporary Politics

Meaning and Modes of Mass Media, Role of Mass Media in the Contemporary World

Unit 14: Democracy

Its Present Status of Democracy in the World, Hindrances to Democracy and Expansion and Future Prospects of Democracy

Unit 15: Human Trafficking

Problem of Human Trafficking, its Global Nature, Global Effort to counter the Problem

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Axford, Barrie, Browning, K. Gary, Huggins, Richard, Rosamend, Ben, Grant, Alen, Turner, John. (1997). *Politics: An introduction (second edition)*. New Delhi: Routledge.
- 2) Baylis, John, Smith ,Steve & Owens ,Patricia. (2011). *Globalisation of World Politics, (fifth edition)*. New York: Oxford University Press.

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- 4) Burns, Vincent and Peterson , Dempsey Kate. (2005). *Terrorism – A documentary and Reference Guide*. Greenwood Press.
- 5) Cadman.T. (ed.)(2013). *Climate Change and Global Policy Regions: Towards Institutional Legitimacy*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- 6) Chakraborty, K.S. (2008). *Empowerment and Status of Women in Tripura*. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.
- 7) Duffield, M. (2001). *Global Governance and the New War*. London: Zed.
- 8) Dutta, AkhilRanjan (ed.). (2009). *Human Security in North-East India: Issues and Policies*.Guwahati: Anwasha.
- 9) Ghai, K. K.(2006). *International Relations :A simple study of International Politics* . Kalyani Publishers.
- 10) Gupta, Suman (2002). *The Replication of Violence Thoughts on International Terrorism after September 11th 2001*. London: Pluto Press.
- 11) Held, David & McGrew, Anthony G., Goldblatt, David & Perraton, Jonathan (1999) . *Global Transformation Politics, Economics and Culture*. Stanford University Press.
- 12) Hirst P., Thompson, G. (2009). *Globlisation in Question (third edition)*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- 13) Zweifel, Thomas D. (2007). *International Organizations and Democracy- Accountability, Politics and Power*. New Delhi: Viva Books Private Ltd.

SEMESTER 6:

Course Title: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Unit 1: Evolution of Public Administration in India

Administration in the Ancient Period, Administration in the Mughal Period, Administration in the British Period, Administration in the Post-Independent Period

Unit 2: Features of Public Administration in India

Salient Features of Public Administration in India

Unit 3: Generalists versus Specialist

Meaning of Generalists and Specialists, Background of the Generalist versus Specialist Controversy in India, Arguments in favour of Generalist, Arguments in favour of Specialists

Unit 4: Public Services in India

Political and Permanent Executive in India; Public Services in India: All-India Services, Central Civil Services, State Services

Unit 5: Cabinet Secretariat, PMO

Cabinet Secretariat: Structure, Powers and Functions; PMO: Structure, Powers and Functions

Unit 6: Union Public Service Commission

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC): Composition of the UPSC, Functions of the UPSC

Unit 7: State Public Service Commissions (SPSC)

State Public Service Commissions (SPSC): Composition of the State Public Service Commissions, Functions of the State Public Service Commissions; Annual Report of the Commissions, Independence of Public Service Commissions

Unit 8: Control over Administration in India: Executive Control , Parliamentary Control and Judicial Control

Means of Executive Control in India, Means of Parliamentary Control in India , Means of Judicial Control in India

Unit 9: Neutrality versus Commitment of Civil Servants

Political Neutrality of Civil Service in India; The issue of Committed Bureaucracy

Unit 10: Budgetary Process in India; Performance Budgeting in India

Meaning of Budget, Stages of the Budget; Performance Budgeting in India;
Limitations of Performance Budgeting

Unit 11: State Secretariat: Structure and Functions

Structure of State Secretariat, Functions of the Secretariat; Chief Secretary, Functions of the Chief Secretary

Unit 12: District Administration in India

History of District Administration in India, Organisation of District Administration, Functions of District Administration

Unit 13: The District Collector or the Deputy Commissioner

Emergence of the Office of the District Collector, Functions of the District Collector, Role and Position of District Collector/Deputy Commissioner

Unit 14: Machinery for Redressal of Public Grievances; Lokpal and Lokayuktas, Right to Information Act, 2005

Institution of Ombudsman; Development of the Institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta: Institution of Lokpal, Institution of Lokayuktas in States; Right to Information Act, 2005: Background of the Right to Information Act, 2005, Development of the Right to Information Act, 2005, Provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005

Unit 15: Administrative Reforms in India

Overview of the First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966) and Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005)

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Avasthi, Amreswar & Avasthi, Anand Prakash (1999): *Indian Administration*. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- 2) Basu, Rumki (2004). *Public Administration-Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- 3) Bhagwan, Vishnoolal and Bhushan, Vidya (2007). *Public Administration*. New Delhi: S.Chand & Company Ltd.
- 4) Fadia, B.L. and Fadia, Kuldeep (2015). *Public Administration- Administrative Theories and Concepts*. Agra: Sahitya Bhavan Publications.
- 5) Maheshwari, S.R. (2003) :*Indian Administration(sixth edition)*. New Delhi: Orient Longman Private Limited.
- 6) Naidu, S. P. (2005), *Public Administration-Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.
- 7) Sharma, M. P. & Sadana, B. L. (2008). *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Course Title: POLITICAL THINKERS

Unit 1: Plato and Aristotle

Plato: Theory of Justice, Theory of Ideal State; Aristotle: Theory of Citizenship and Theory of Revolution

Unit 2: St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas

Views on Human Nature, Views on State, Views on City of God, Views on Justice, Influence or contribution of St. Augustine; Political thought of St. Thomas Aquinas, Philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Thomas Aquinas' Views on the Origin of the State, Views about Reason and Faith, Views on Classification and Functions of Government, Views on Supremacy of Church

Unit 3: Niccolo Machiavelli

Views on Human Nature, Views on Forms of Government and the Preservation of the Dominion, Views on Ethics and Politics, Contribution of Machiavelli to Political Thought

Unit 4: Thomas Hobbes

Views on Human Nature and State

Unit 5: John Locke

Views on Human Nature, Theory of Social Contract, Views on Individualism, Views on Liberty of Women, Views on Private Property

Unit 6: Jean Jacques Rousseau

Theory of Social Contract, Theory of General Will, Rousseau's Contribution to Political Thought

Unit 7: Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill

Utilitarianism: Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill

Unit 8: Karl Marx

Theory of Dialectical Materialism, Theory of Class Conflict, Theory of Alienation

Unit 9: V.I. Lenin, Mao -Tse-Tung and Antonio Gramsci

V.I. Lenin: Views on Imperialism, Views on Revolution, Views on the Role of the Communist Party; Mao-Tse-Tung: Political Ideas of Mao-Tse-Tung, Views on Revolution; Antonio Gramsci: Gramsci's views on Hegemony and State

Unit 10: Manu

Manu and Manusmriti, Views on Social Organization or Social Order, Views on King and King's Duties, Theory of Danda or Coercive Authority, Views on Administration of Justice, Theory of Government, Views on Interstate Relations and Foreign Policy

Unit 11: Kautilya

Kautilya and Arthashastra, Theory of Statecraft, Views on Government, Views on

Principles of State Policy, Views on Inter-state Relation: Foreign Policy

Unit 12: Mahatma Gandhi

Views on Non-Violence, Views on Satyagraha, Views on Swadeshi, Views on State, Views on Economy, Views on Religion and Politics

Unit 13: Jawaharlal Nehru

Views on Nationalism, View on Welfare State and Mixed Economy, Views on Secularism, Views on Democracy, Views on Internationalism

Unit 14: B.R. Ambedkar

Opposition to the Evils of the Caste System and Untouchability, Ambedkar as a Champion of Women's Rights, Ambedkar's Views on Religion, Ambedkar as a Champion of Social Justice, Ambedkar as a Champion of Human Right, Ambedkar as a Nationalist, Views on Democracy

Unit 15: Acharya Vinobha Bhave and J.P. Narayan

Acharya Vinobha Bhave: Views on Sarvodaya, Bhoodan and Gramdan Movement; J.P. Narayan: Concept of Socialism, Total Revolution

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Arora, Prem and Grover, Brij. *Selected Western and Indian Political Thinkers*. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive Pvt. Ltd.
- 2) Asirvatham, E. & Mishra, K.K. (1990). *Political Theory*. New Delhi: S.Chand & Company Ltd.
- 3) B. Vishnoo(1999): *Indian Political Thinkers*. Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons Publications.
- 4) Dhariwal, U.K. (2008). *Western Political Thought*. New Delhi: Arise Publishers & Distributors.
- 5) Gogoi, Purandar Professor (2007). *Degree Political Theory*. Guwahati: Banalata Publication.
- 6) Gupta, R.C. *Great Political Thinkers- East and West*. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- 7) Jayapalan, N. (2003). *Indian Political Thinkers: Modern Indian Political Thought*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.
- 8) Johari, J.C. (1994). *Traditions of Political Thought*. Bombay: Himalayan Publishing House,
- 9) Masih, Y. (2006). *A Critical History Western Philosophy (Greek, Medieval and Modern)*. Delhi: Motilal Banarisdass Publishers Private Limited.
- 10) Mohanty, D.K. (2007). *Indian Political Tradition: From Manu to Ambedkar*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 11) Rao, V.V. (1998). *A History of Political Theories*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- 12) Rathod, P.B. & Rathod, V. (2006): *Indian Political Thinkers*. New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers.
- 13) Robert. P. & Sutch, P. (2005). *An Introduction to Political Thought: A Conceptual Toolkit*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.
- 14) Sharma, R.P. (1984). *Western Political Thought*. New Delhi : Sterling Publications Ltd.
- 15) Singh, Gyanender (Ed.) (2008). *Western Political Thinkers*. New Delhi: Omega Publications.

Course Title: HUMAN RIGHTS

Unit 1: Human Rights

Meaning, Sources, Nature and Characteristics and Evolution of Human Rights

Unit 2: Approaches to Human Rights

Universalistic Approach to Human Rights: Basic Idea of Universalistic Approach, Criticisms against Universalistic Approach; Basic Idea of Relativist Approach, Criticisms against Relativist Approach; Comparison between Universalist and Relativist Approaches

Unit 3: Perspectives on Human Rights: Marxist, Feminist, Gandhian and Third World Perspectives

Basic argument of Marxist perspective, Criticisms against Marxist Perspective; Basic argument of Feminist Perspective, Criticisms against Feminist Perspective; Basic idea of Gandhian Perspective, Criticisms against Gandhian perspective; Basic argument of the Third World perspective, Criticisms against Third World Perspective

Unit 4: United Nations and Human Rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Human Rights Provisions of the United Nations' Charter; Historical Development of the UDHR, Major Contents of the UDHR, Significance of the UDHR, Criticisms against the UDHR, UDHR and the Indian Constitution; Other Important Human Rights related Commissions and Documents of the United Nations

Unit 5: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

Historical background of the ICCPR and ICESCR, Major Contents of the ICCPR and ICESCR, Optional Protocols of the ICCPR and ICESCR, Monitoring and implementation procedure of the ICCPR, Significance of the ICCPR and ICESCR; Monitoring and implementation procedure of the ICESCR

Unit 6: Evolution of Human Rights Movement in India

Concept of Human Rights in Ancient India, Human Rights during early Mughal Period, Human Rights during British Period, Constituent Assembly and Human Rights,

Unit 7: Constitutional and Legal Framework of Human Rights in India

Indian Constitution and Human Rights, Legal Framework: Protection of Human Rights Act and other Acts, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, 2004, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, 2004

Unit 8: Rights of Women

Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Elimination of All kinds of Discrimination against Women, Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, World Conferences on Women, Women's

Rights in India

Unit 9: Rights of Children

Declaration of the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Optional Protocols on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, World Summit for the Child 1990, Problem of Child Labour, Problem of Child Labour in India

Unit 10: Rights of Specially-abled Persons

Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons 1971, Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons 1975, Indian Legal Framework regarding the Rights of Specially-abled Persons

Unit 11: Rights of Refugees

Efforts at the International Level to Protect the Rights of the Refugees, Role of UNHCR

Unit 12: Rights of the Elderly

Efforts at the International and National Level (in India) to Protect the Rights of Elderly Persons

Unit 13: Rights of Indigenous People

International Effort to Protect and Promote the Rights of Indigenous People, Rights of Indigenous People in India

Unit 14: Human Rights Education

Concept of Human Right Education, Relevance of Human Rights Education, World Campaign for Human Rights Education, Promotion of Human Rights Education in India, Role of Human Rights Commissions in Human Rights Education

Unit 15: Role of NGOs in the Protection of Human Rights

Role of NGOs in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in General, Role of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Agarwal, H.O. (2006). *Human Rights*. Allahabad : Central Law Publications.
2. Anuradh, K.P. (2010). *Human Rights Issues In India*. New Delhi : Adhyayan Publishers and Distributors.
3. Dhiman, O.P. (2011). *Understanding Human Rights: An Overview*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
4. Gupta, D.C. (2010). *Indian Government and Politics*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
5. Malhotra, S; Upadhyay, P.; Gupta, M.; Srivastava, R. & Pandey, S. (2005). *Human Rights: Emerging Issues*. New Delhi: Kialso Books Publication.
6. Rai, R. (2000). *Human Rights: UN Initiative*. Delhi: Authors Press Publication,
7. Saksena, K.P. (ed) (2003). *Human Rights and The Constitution- Vision and the Reality*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
8. Sanajoaba, N. (1994). *Human Rights: Principles, Practices and Abuses*. New Delhi: Omsons Publication.

9. Stephen, R.M. (2002). *Human Rights: Concepts and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
10. Syed, M.H. (2003). *Human Rights: The New Era*. New Delhi: Kilaso Books.
11. Yasin, Adil-ul & Upadhayay Archana (2004). *Human Rights*. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.

Course Title:

POLITICS IN ASSAM: HISTORY AND THE PRESENT

Unit 1: Early Colonial Period in Assam:

British Annexation of Assam; Consolidation of British Rule;
Early Revolts against British Rule in Assam

Background: Decline of Ahom Rule, Burmese Invasion, British Intervention, Treaty of Yandaboo, British Annexation of Assam; Temporary Administration, Bengal Presidency, Chief Commissioner's Province; Revolt of Gomdhar Konwar (1828), Second Revolt (1829), Third Revolt (1830), Revolt of the Khasis (1829), Consequences and Significance of the early revolts against British Rule

Unit 2: Revolt of 1857 and Assam

The Revolt of 1857 in Assam, Role of Maniram Dewan

Unit 3: Role of Raijmels; Phulaguri Dhawa, Uprising of the Jaintias

Role of Raij Mels; Phulaguri Dhawa, 1861; Uprising of the Jaintias, 1860-1863

Unit 4: Agrarian Revolts

The Assam Riots 1893-1894, Rangiya, Lachima and Patharughat: A New Awakening

Unit 5: Growth of Assamese Nationalism

Factors contributing towards the Growth of Assamese Nationalism, Partition of Bengal and its impact on Assam

Unit 6: The Press and Public Organisations in the Colonial Period

Development of the Press in Assam during the Colonial Period, Growth of Political Associations and Public Organisations during the Colonial Period: The Jorhat Sarbajanik Sabha, Assam Association, The Surma Valley Political Conference

Unit 7: Freedom Struggle and Assam: Non-Cooperation Movement , Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement

Non-Cooperation Movement in Assam, Civil Disobedience Movement in Assam; Quit India Movement in Assam

Unit 8: Cabinet Mission Plan and Assam

The Cabinet Mission Plan and Assam; Independence and Partition

Unit 9: Reorganization of Assam

Background, Formation of Nagaland, North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971- Impact

Unit 10: Language Movement and Assam Movement in Assam

Origin and Course of the Language Movement; Origin and Course of the Movement and Assam Accord

Unit 11: Insurgency in Assam

Factors responsible for the growth of Insurgency in Assam, Insurgent outfits in Assam: ULFA and NDFB

Unit 12: Sixth Schedule and Movement for Autonomy in the Hills

Background, Constitutional Provisions, Issues relating to Sixth Schedule Politics in Contemporary Assam; Movement for Autonomy in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills

Unit 13: Movement for Bodoland

Background of the Movement for Bodoland, Movement for Bodoland, Bodo Accord and Establishment of Bodoland Territorial Council

Unit 14: Growth of Regionalism in Assam: Emergence of Regional Political Parties- AGP and BPPF

Background, Growth of Regionalism in India, Regionalism in Assam, Emergence of Regional Political Parties in Assam: Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), Bodoland Peoples' Progressive Front (BPPF)

Unit 15: Political Participation of Women in Assam

Role of Women in Freedom Movement in Assam, Political Participation of Women In popular movements in Post-Independence Period (Assam Movement, Bodoland Movement)

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Barpujari, H.K. (1993). *The Comprehensive History of Assam*. Vol II & Vol V. Publication Board, Assam.
- 2) Baruah, Sanjib. (2001). *India Against Itself*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 3) Barua, S.L. (1995). *A Comprehensive History of Assam*. New Delhi: Munshiram Monoharlal Publishers.
- 4) Bhattacharya, Arun (1993). *Assam in Indian Independence*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

- 5) Chandra, Bipan (2000). *India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947*. New Delhi: Penguin India.
- 6) Das, Samir Kumar. (1997). *Regionalism in Power- The Case of Asom Gana Parishad*. New Delhi: Omsons Publications.
- 7) Dutta, Anuradha & Bhuyan, Ratna (ed.) (2007). *Genesis of Conflict and Peace: Understanding North East India, Views and Reviews (2 Vols.)*. New Delhi: Peace Studies, OKDISCD & Akansha Publishing House.
- 8) Dutta, K.N. (1998). *Land Marks of the freedom Struggle in Assam*. Guwahati: Lawyers Book Stall.
- 9) Goswami.C. (2008). *Nationalism in Assam*. New Delhi: Mittal publication.
- 10) Gohain, Hiren (1984). *Assam: The Burning Question*. Gauhati: Spectrum publications.
- 11) Goswami, Priyam (2012). *The History of Assam: From Yandabo to Partition, 1826-1947*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- 12) Goswami, Sandhya. (1997). *Language Politics in Assam*. Delhi: Ajanta Publications.
- 13) Hussain, Monirul. (1994). *The Assam Movement - Class, Ideology and Identity*. Delhi: Manak Publications.
