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Programme Guide

Bachelor of Arts in Political Science

Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University

Recognition of Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates provided by Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University:

- Established under the provision of the 'Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University Act' 2005 of the State Legislature of Assam.

- The University has been recognised and its academic programmes have been approved by the UGC, New Delhi vide letter no. F.9-13/2008(CPP-I), dated March 18, 2009.

- The Government of Assam has recognised all degree, diploma and certificate programmes of the University for job and higher study vide letter no. AHE/228/2007/330, dated May 08, 2009.

- The UGC through its Public Notice vide F. No. 1-9 2018 (DEB-I) dated 23rd February, 2018 has asked for recognising and treating the Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates awarded through distance mode at par with the corresponding awards of Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates obtained through the formal system of education. URL: https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5628873_UGC-Public-Notice---treating-all-degrees.pdf

June 2019

Printed and published by Registrar on behalf of the Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University.

CONTENTS:

1. MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN (ACADEMIC)

Dear Learner,

Greetings from the Establishment of the Dean (Academic) at Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University.

I heartily welcome you as a learner of the Bachelor Programme in Political Science of this prestigious state open university and I hope that you will be happy to explore the varied and up-to-date curriculum of this Programme which are compatible with the 21st century employment market. KKHSOU has been a choice-based educational destination for many who were deprived or denied or conditionally forced to remain away from their dream of education. While imparting need-based education to the fresh learners, our University also holds the promise of fulfilling the educational dreams of the socially backward, underprivileged and marginalised people of our society.

Friend, I am happy to inform you that we at KKHSOU provide diverse tracks to fulfil your learning needs. Our university is currently offering programmes in four different levels i.e. Master's Degree, Bachelors' Degree, Diploma and Certificates under six different Schools of Studies namely, S. K. Bhuyan School of Social Sciences, Padmanath Gohain Baruah School of Humanities, Maniram Dewan School of Management, Bhupen Hazaika School of Mass Communication, Guru Prasad Das School of Vocational Studies and Hiranya Kr. Bhuyan School of Science and Technology. We are having subjects right from Literature to Journalism, from Yoga to Commerce and Management. Once a learner is awarded a Degree or Certificate by KKHSOU in any of the programmes, he/she becomes eligible for employment in any government or private sector work market. Therefore, start your educational journey with confidence and hard work so that you can shine in life.

I am happy to share the fact that we are loved and embraced by a large number of learners spread across the state and beyond. During your journey in our university, you will be supported by a host of Learner Support Services about which you learn in this Programme Guide. Therefore, I urge you to make full utilisation of the resources and facilities provided by our university. Besides, our faculty members shall be always ready to assist you in advancing your knowledge, developing your creativity and discovering solutions to the pressing academic questions you might face.

I know that we have challenges to meet. However, I also assure you that through our dedication, determination and teamwork, we shall be able to overcome all problems on our way.

I wish you all the very best for your bright future.

Dean Academic
KKHSOU

2. STUDYING AT KKHSOU USING THE DISTANCE LEARNING MODE

Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University (KKHSOU) welcomes you to its vast community of aspiring learners. It is important to advance and upgrade your education for a productive and healthy living in contemporary society. Hence, it is important that you choose the right university to suit your learning needs. KKHSOU shall assist you in all the aspects of your educational journey.

You will note that KKHSOU is the 14th State Open University of India with a learner-base of 3,00,000 until 2019. This University has adopted the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode to facilitate the implementation of its different academic programmes with a view to providing timely opportunities for lifelong learning. Our flexible academic programmes shall suit the needs of all our learners as well as working individuals who are unable to study full time on-campus five-six days a week, despite having a desire for an accredited qualification and personal development.

While studying at KKHSOU, you will be supported by a meticulously prepared Self-Learning Materials (SLMs) that are well designed and expertly written; an all-inclusive university website; an e-SLM portal and a host of other learner support services such as face-to-face counselling sessions in the University Study Centres, which act as the mirror of the University.

The SLMs in a particular programme are specially prepared by a group of experts who include the faculty members from KKHSOU as well as those drawn from different Universities and educational institutions located across the state as well as the country. The preparation and production of the SLMs of a particular department are co-ordinated by the faculty members of the concerned department following a careful scrutiny of the contents and language by experts in the field. Besides, efforts to make audio and audio-visual contents based on the syllabus are also made in the Multimedia Production Unit of the University in consultation with the course writers, editors and in-house faculty members. Such audio-visual materials are reviewed by the faculty members, media experts and the concerned authority, before they are uploaded in the University's YouTube page.

We hope that you will make full use of the resources provided by the University during your academic journey. However, you should also know that your achievement in the programme of enrolment will also depend on your performance in both the continuous assessments through assignment and the Semester-end examination. Studying in an ODL Institution for an award of degree or qualification demands great commitment on your part as a learner. Although KKHSOU provides you with a flexible way of learning, you are required to complete all the assignments in due course within a stipulated period and take the examinations according to the schedule specified. In general, besides attending the face-to-face counselling sessions and tutorials at your study centre where you have enrolled, you should be able to allocate at least 2-3 hours a day for studying your courses.

With this introductory information, you should start your programme at KKHSOU and we hope that by availing all the support services of the university, you will succeed in your educational venture. We assure you that the University fraternity shall always stand by you to help you with all your academic requirements.

3. HOW TO SUCCEED AS A DISTANCE LEARNER IN THE ODL SYSTEM

The Open and Distance Learning (or ODL) is a system of education in which education is imparted to the learners from a distance. The two basic elements in ODL are:

a. The physical distance between the educators and the learners;
b. The changed role of the educators who meets the learners only for selected tasks such as counselling during contact sessions, conducting tutorials and helping the learners with field-based projects and collaborating with the learners to solve their problems.

In the conventional face-to-face mode of education, the teaching-learning contents are communicated directly by the teachers/educator mainly through the lecture method. In distance education however, this interpersonal communication is replaced by print, telephonic and electronic communication, broadcasting of educational programmes, online communication and others need-based methods. Hence, the philosophy of ODL is based on the idea of the 'teacher in print' that means the teachers are very much present in the SLMs, directly teaching each learner through printed words.

In your case, the benefit of ODL is that it provides access to education that you would not have gained otherwise. ODL allows you to study when and where it suits you and enables you to continue learning while also fulfilling your commitments to the family, work and community. You may be pursuing higher education for various reasons such as—you might be interested in changing your career or you might simply want to expand your knowledge base for personal enrichment. Whatever may be the reason, unlike in the conventional system, ODL provides you with flexitime learning experience while catering to your learning needs. It is important for you to bear in mind that in ODL, you are not pursuing your studies alone on your journey.

We encourage you to make full use of the facilities provided by the University during your study at KKHSOU. You should always make an attempt to regularly attend the counselling sessions at the study centre where you have enrolled, form study groups with your programme-mates, check for the latest academic updates in the University website: www.kkhsou.in, participate in academic discussion with your fellow learners as well as your teachers through Facebook or WhatsApp Groups, contact your tutors at the study centres or the teachers at the University headquarters. Further, your tutors in the study centres shall be there to help you understand the course materials, clarify the concepts you find difficult and collaborate with you to enhance your learning experience.

Feel free to learn and enjoy learning towards successful completion of the Programme.

4. INTRODUCING THE BACHELOR OF ARTS PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

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. Against this background, the Bachelor of Arts Programme in Political Science is offered by the Department of Political Science under Surya Kumar Bhuyan School of Social Sciences of K.K. Handiqui State Open University. The programme intends to equip the learners with an understanding of 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 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 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.

4.1 Aims of the Programme:

The BA Programme in Political Science aims at

a) 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.
b) 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.
c) To familiarize the learners with certain issues taking place at a more local level such as political development in Assam.
d) 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.
e) 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.
f) To enable the learners to pursue higher education in Political Science or any other associated subject or areas as Public Administration, International Relations, etc.
g) At a professional level, the BA Programme in Political Science 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.

4.2 Objectives of the Programme:

As you successfully complete this Programme, you will be able to:
  a. Acquire knowledge regarding fundamental theoretical concepts and areas relating to civic and political life covering both macro and micro dimensions.
  b. Become conscious and proactive citizen oriented towards the goal of national development.
  c. Pursue higher education in Political Science or any other associated subject or area as Public Administration, International Relations, etc.
  d. 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.

4.3 Target Group:

The BA Programme in Political Science has been designed for
  a. Learners like you who have an interest in pursuing higher education in Political Science through the ODL mode.
  b. Learners who have passed their higher secondary examination with flying colours but failed to enrol in the conventional system of education for some reasons.
  c. In-service persons who would benefit from this programme in terms of career progression.
  d. Learners planning to appear in various competitive examinations under the State and the Central Governments.
  e. Learners planning to devote themselves to social service and join the NGO sector.
  f. Learners planning to devote themselves to public service by way of joining active politics.

4.4 Duration:

The BA Programme in Political Science is a three-year programme divided into six semesters. Each year, the new academic session starts in the month of July-August. However, the maximum duration of the programme is 8years which means that you will get additional five years along with your year of enrolment to complete this Programme. This is possible mainly because the mandate of KKHSOU is to provide 'flexitime' learning opportunity to all learners.

4.5 Career Prospects:

After successfully completing the BA Programme in Political science, you will be able to-
  • Pursue higher education in Political Science
  • Opt Political Science as an optional subject in various competitive examinations conducted for recruitment to post under the Central Government and state government
  • Explore job opportunities in the NGO sector as the study of Political Science helps you in gaining knowledge of various socio-economic issues.

4.6 Study Hours:

The BA Programme in Political Science consists of 56 credits, which means each of the total 14 courses/papers is of 4 credits. In the ODL system, a credit is often the measure of workload in terms of a student's learning efforts. One credit is equivalent to 30 study hours.

Usually, a credit is calculated on the basis of the time spent for studying and doing practical works. Thus, a credit collectively refers to different aspects of study, such as

- Studying the SLMs
- Working on the assignments
- Doing the practical works
- Going through the texts and other Further Reading materials
- Listening and watching audio and audio-visual programmes
- Attending academic counselling sessions at the respective study centres and so on.

In one Semester comprising 4 Credits, you will need to devote about 120 hours to finish the course contents. However, as the 'flexi-time' option is available, you may yourself decide on the time to be devoted to the Programme. However, if you devote around 2-3 hours of meaningful and effective study every day, you will comfortably complete the programme in three years.

5. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE:

The BA Programme in Political Science comprises 6 Semesters with a total of 14 courses/papers. The first and second semesters will have 1 course each which will be common for both pass and major course. The third and fourth semesters will contain 2 courses respectively. The fifth and sixth semesters will have 4 courses each. Each course will carry 100 marks out of which 20 marks will be reserved for Home Assignments. All courses are compulsory.

The following are the Semester wise courses of the BA Programme in Political Science:

Semester	Title of the Courses	Brief Description	Recommended Readings
Semester 1	Course 1: Political Theory (Part- A)	This course shall provide basic understanding about some fundamental concepts of Political Science, such as meaning, nature, scope and growth of Political Science, its relationship with other social sciences. This course shall also discuss various important concepts of the discipline, such as- the state, sovereignty, democracy, power, authority and legitimacy. Concepts of right, liberty, equality, justice, citizenship, individualism and socialism will also be discussed in this course in detail.	• Agarwal, R.C. (2006). Political Theory- Principles of Political Science. New Delhi: S. Chand and company. • Gauba, O. P. (2007). An Introduction to Political Theory. New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd. • Heywood, Andrew. (2002). Politics. New York: Palgrave Foundations. • Varma, S.P. (2005). Modern Political Theory. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
Semester 2	Course 1: Political Theory (Part- B)	Through this course learners will have understanding of various approaches and theories associated with the discipline of Political Science, such as- traditional approaches, modern approaches like behaviouralism, post behaviouralsim, systems approach, structural functional approach, communication theory, decision-making approach, liberal and Marxist perspective of democracy etc. Various forms of government, political parties, pressure and interest groups are also discussed in this course. In this Course, the learners are also introduced to the concepts of political socialisation, political culture, political participation, political development and political modernisation.	• Asirvatham, Eddy & Misra, K. K. (2006). Political Theory. New Delhi: S Chand and Company. • Gauba, O. P. (2007). An Introduction to Political Theory. New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd. • Heywood, Andrew. (2004). Political Theory- An Introduction. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. • Kapur, A.C. (2006). Principles of Political Science. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. • Varma, S.P. (2005). Modern Political Theory. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
Semester 3	Course 1: Public Administration (Theory)	This course is designed to help the learners to have an understanding of some of the important dimensions of the discipline of Public Administration. Accordingly this course shall provide understanding about meaning, nature, scope, growth of the discipline of Public	• Basu, Rumki. (2204). Public Administration- Concepts and theories. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited. • Bhagwan, Vishnoo and Bhushan Vidya. (2007). Public Administration. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company Ltd.

		Administration. Apart from this, various theories associated with public administration, such as- bureaucratic theory, scientific management theory, human relations theory have also been discussed in this course. Through this course learners will also have idea about certain principles of organisation, such as hierarchy, span of control, unity of command, motivation, centralisation, decentralisation, coordination, delegation etc. Concepts of civil service and its neutrality, line and staff agency, department, corporation etc are also discussed in this course.	• Fadia, B.L. and Fadia, Kuldeep. (2015). Public Administration- Administrative Theories and Concepts. Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publications. • Naidu, S.P. (2005). Public Administration- Concepts and Theories. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd. and Concepts. Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publications. • Sharma, M. P. & Sadana, B.L. (2008). Public Administration in Theory and Practice. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.
	Course 2: International Politics (Theory)	This course is designed to help the learners to have an understanding of the theoretical and practical dimensions of politics at the international level. The course begins with the meaning, nature, scope, development of international politics. This course introduces the learners to some basic concepts of international politics, such as- power, balance of power, national interest, ideology, diplomacy, foreign policy, conflict and cooperation, international law, neo-realism, neo liberalism, neo-colonialism, New International Economic Order etc.	• Chander, Prakash & Arora, Prem. (2015). Comparative Politics and International Relations. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive (P). Ltd. • Dhar, S. N. (2004). *International Relations and World Politics since 1919*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers • Goldstein, Joshua S. (2007). *International Relations (sixth edition)*. New Delhi: Pearson Education. • Kumar, Mahendra (1998). *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*. New Delhi: Shiva LalAgarwal & Company. • Malhotra, Vinay Kumar (2006). *International Relations*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. • Pruthi, R. K (2006). *International Relations– Since 1919*. New Delhi: Mohit Publications.
Semester 4	**Course 1: Politics in India-1 (Constitutional Dynamics)**	Through this course the learners will get basic knowledge about political system of our country. In this course detail discussion has been made about the constitutional dynamics of the Indian political system. Accordingly in this Course, we shall read about colonial and freedom movement legacies of the Indian political system, making of the Indian Constitution, philosophy and features of the Indian Constitution, amendment and basic structure of the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, provisions regarding Indian citizenship, reorganisation of Indian states and Indian party system.	• Basu, D. D. (2009*). Introduction to the Constitution of India*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. • Brass, Paul R. (1997). *The Politics of India Since Independence*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press. • Chander, Prakash (2000). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive Pvt. Ltd. • Ghai, K. K. (2007). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers. • Kapur, Anup Chand & Misra, K. K. (2006). *Select Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. • Pylee, M. V. (2006). Constitutional Government in India. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
	Course 2: Select Political Systems (UK and USA)	This course is designed to help the learners to have an understanding of the structure and functioning of two very important political systems of the world, namely, those of the UK and USA. Accordingly in this course we have discussed constitutional development of both UK and USA, features of the Constitutions of both these countries, legislative, executive and judiciary branches of UK and USA, party system of UK and USA.	• Bhagwan, Vishnoo & Bhushan, Vidya (2007). *World Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. • Ghai, K. K.(2006). *Major Governments.* New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers. • Kapur, Anup Chand & Misra, K. K. (2006). *Select Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. • Sachdeva and Gupta: *A Simple Study of World Constitutions*. Ajanta Prakashan.
Semester 5	**Course 1: Politics in India-2 (Structure and Processes)**	In this course we shall read about the practical dimensions of Indian political system. This course includes important topics, like- legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Union and state governments, local-self government in India, Election Commission of India etc. In this course we shall also read some of the important issues which have profound influence on Indian politics, such as regionalism,	• Basu, D.D. (2009). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. • Brass, Paul R. (1997). *The Politics of India since Independence*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press. • Chander, Prakash. (2000). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive Pvt. Ltd. • Ghai, K. K. (2007). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.

			• Kapur, Anup Chand & Misra, K.K. (2006). *Select Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. • Kothari, Rajni. (2009). *Politics in India*. New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan Private Limited. • Palanithurai, G. (2000). *Grass-root Democracy in Indian Society*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company. • Pylee, M. V. (2006). *Constitutional Government in India*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. • Singh Sisodia, Yatindra (2005). *Functioning of Panchayati Raj System*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
	Course 2: International Politics in the Contemporary World	In this course we shall read about the various happenings taking place at the international levels in the contemporary time. The course will begin with the discussion of first and second world wars and cold war. Other important topics of this course are- Non-Aligned Movement, issue of disarmament, emerging world order, various international and regional organisations, role of the UN in maintaining peace and security in the world, India's relationship with USA, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh etc.	• Bannerjee, Dipankar (ed.) (2002). *SAARC in the Twenty- First Century: Towards a Cooperative Future*. India Research Press. • Basu, Rumki (2004). *The United Nations: The Structure and Functions of an International Organisation*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishing. • Chander, Prakash and Prem Arora (2015). *Comparative Politics and International Relations*. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive (P) Ltd. • Dhar, S.N (2004). *International Relations and World Politics since 1919*, Kalyani Publishers. • Goldstein, Joshua S. (2007). *International Relations(sixth edition)*. New Delhi: Pearson Education. New Delhi, 2007 • Malhotra, Vinay Kumar (2006). *International Relations*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. • Pruthi, R. K. (2006). *International Relations – Since 1919*. New Delhi: Mohit Publications.
	Course 3: Select Political Systems (Switzerland and China)	This course is designed to help the learners to have an understanding of the structure and functioning of another two very important political systems of the world, namely, those of Switzerland and the People's Republic of China. In this course we shall read about constitutional development, features of the Constitution, executive, legislative and judicial organs of the both countries. Apart from these this course also discusses the party systems of both these two countries and fundamental rights and duties of the Chinese Constitution.	• Bhagwan, Vishnoo & Bhushan, Vidya (2007). *World Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. • Ghai, K. K. (2006). *Major Governments*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers. • Kapur, Anup Chand & Misra, K. K. (2006). *Select Constitutions*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. • Sachdeva and Gupta: *A Simple Study of World Constitutions*. Ajanta Prakashan.
	Course 4: Contemporary Issues in World Politics	This course will help the learners to have an understanding of the basic concepts of contemporary world. This course includes many important issues of contemporary world, such as globalisation, gender and patriarchy, gender empowerment; environmental issues, refugees, international terrorism, human development and human security, role of non-profit organisations in international politics, culture of peace, issue of foreign aid, multiculturalism, democracy, human trafficking etc.	• Axford, Barrie, Browning, K. Gary, Huggins, Richard,Rosamend, Ben, Grant, Alen, Turner, John. (1997). *Politics: An introduction (second edition)*. New Delhi: Routledge. • Baylis, John, Smith, Steve & Owens, Patricia. (2011). *Globalisation of World Politics, (fifth edition)*. New York: Oxford University Press. • Borthakur, B. N. (2004). *Sociological Aspects of Economic Development*. Dibrugarh: Upasana Publishing Academy. • Burns, Vincent and Peterson, Dempsey Kate. (2005). *Terrorism–A documentary and Reference Guide*. Greenwood Press. • Cadman. T. (ed.) (2013). *Climate Change and Global Policy Regions: Towards Institutional Legitimacy*. Palgrave Macmillan. • Duffield, M. (2001). *Global Governance and the New War*. London: Zed. • Dutta, Akhil Ranjan. (ed.). (2009). *Human Security in North-East India: Issues and Policie*s.Guwahati: Anwesha.

			• Held, David & McGrew, Anthony G., Goldblatt, David & Perraton, Jonathan (1999). *Global Transformation Politics, Economics and Culture*. Stanford University Press. • Hirst P., Thompson, G. (2009). *Globalisation in Question (third edition)*. Cambridge: Polity Press. • Zweifel, Thomas D. (2007). *International Organizations and Democracy-Accountability, Politics and Power*. New Delhi: Viva Books Private Ltd.
Semester 6	**Course 1: Public Administration in India**	In this course we shall read about administrative mechanism of India. Some of the important topics included in this course are- evolution and features of Public Administration in India, public services in India, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commissions (SPSC), control over administration in India, budgetary process in India, State Secretariat, district administration in India, machinery for redressal of public grievances, Lokpal and Lokayuktas, Right to Information Act, 2005, administrative reforms in India.	• Avasthi, Amreswar & Avasthi, Anand Prakash (1999). *Indian Administration*. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal. • Basu, Rumki (2004). *Public Administration-Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited. • Fadia, B.L. and Fadia, Kuldeep (2015). *Public Administration- Administrative Theories and Concepts*. Agra: Sahitya Bhavan Publications. • Maheshwari, S. R. (2003). *Indian Administration (sixth edition)*. New Delhi: Orient Longman Private Limited. • Naidu, S. P. (2005). *Public Administration-Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.
	Course 2: Political Thinkers	We all know that political thought constitutes a vital component of the study of Political Science. As a matter of fact, the views and ideas expressed by eminent western and Indian political thinkers at different stages of history have significantly contributed towards developing a theoretical framework in the realm of political philosophy. Accordingly this course is designed to help the learners to have detailed knowledge about views and opinions of some prominent political thinkers. In this course we shall read about views of Plato, Aristotle, St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, Niccolo Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes , John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, V.I. Lenin, Mao -Tse-Tung, Antonio Gramsci, Manu, Kautilya, MahatmaGandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, B. R. Ambedkar, Acharya Vinobha Bhave and J.P. Narayan.	• Arora, Prem and Grover, Brij. *Selected Western and Indian Political Thinkers*. New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive Pvt. Ltd. • B. Vishnoo. (1999).*Indian Political Thinkers*. Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons Publications. • Dhariwal, U.K. (2008). *Western Political Thought*. New Delhi: Arise Publishers & Distributors. • Gupta, R.C. *Great Political Thinkers- East and West*. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal. • Masih, Y. (2006). *A Critical History Western Philosophy (Greek, Medieval and Modern)*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers Private Limited. • Rao, V.V. (1998). *A History of Political Theories*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company. • Robert. P. & Sutch, P. (2005). *An Introduction to Political Thought: A Conceptual Toolkit*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributers.
	Course 3: Human Rights	The concept of human rights has become an important subject of study in the contemporary period. This course is designed to help the learners to have an understanding of the concept of human rights. This course includes discussion on some of the important topics, such as- meaning, nature and evolution of human rights, various approaches and perspective on human rights, role of the United Nations in protection of human rights, various documents adopted by the UN to protect and promote human rights, evolution of human rights movement in India, constitutional and legal framework of human rights in India, rights of various vulnerable groups, such as women, children, specially-abled persons, refugees, elderly , indigenous people , human rights education , role of NGOs in the protection of human rights.	• H. O. (2006). *Human Rights*. Allahabad: Central Law Publications. • Anuradh, K. P. (2010). *Human Rights Issues In India*. New Delhi: Adhyayan Publishers and Distributors. • Dhiman, O. P. (2011). *Understanding Human Rights: An Overview*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications. • Malhotra, S; Upadhyay, P.; Gupta, M.; Srivastava, R. & Pandey, S. (2005). *Human Rights: Emerging Issues*. New Delhi: Kialso Books Publication. • Rai, R. (2000). *Human Rights: UN Initiative*. Delhi: Authors Press Publication. • Saksena, K. P. (ed) (2003). *Human Rights and The Constitution- Vision and the Reality*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House. • Stephen, R. M. (2002). *Human Rights: Concepts and Perspectives*. New Delhi:

			Concept Publishing Company.
	Course 4: Politics in Assam: History and the Present	The course is designed to acquaint the learners with some of the significant issues, events, developments and happenings that have shaped and defined the course of the social and political history of Assam starting from the pre-independence period up to the present day. In this course we shall discuss the role of Assam in the Freedom Movement with special reference to the Revolt of 1857, Role of Raijmels, Phulaguri Dhawa, Uprising of the Jaintias, Agrarian Revolts, role of Assam in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement, Cabinet Mission Plan and Assam. Along with the events of colonial period this course will also focus on the post colonial socio-political scenario of Assam and accordingly learners will have idea about the Language Movement and Assam Movement in Assam, Insurgency in Assam, Sixth Schedule and Movement for Autonomy in the Hills, Movement for Bodoland, Growth of Regionalism in Assam, Political Participation of Women in Assam.	• Barpujari, H.K. (1993). *The Comprehensive History of Assam*. Vol. II & Vol. V. Publication Board, Assam. • Baruah, Sanjib. (2001*). India Against Itself*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. • Bhattacharya, Arun (1993). *Assam in Indian Independence*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications. • Das, Samir Kumar. (1997). *Regionalism in Power- The Case of Asom Gana Parishad*. New Delhi: Omsons Publications. • Dutta, K. N. (1998). *Land Marks of the freedom Struggle in Assam*. Guwahati: Lawyers Book Stall. • Goswami. C. (2008). *Nationalism in Assam*. New Delhi: Mittal publication. • Gohain, Hiren (1984). *Assam: The Burning Question*. Gauhati: Spectrum publications. • Goswami, Priyam (2012). *The History of Assam: From Yandabo to Partition, 1826-1947*.New Delhi: Orient Blackswan. • Goswami, Sandhya. (1997). *Language Politics in Assam*. Delhi: Ajanta Publications. • Hussain, Monirul. (1994). *The Assam Movement-Class, Ideology and Identity*. Delhi: Manak Publications.

[Note:

i) The syllabus of each course shall be intimated to the learners through the SLMs provided to them on the date of admission to each Semester.

ii) The Major courses are offered from third semester onwards. In this regard, the learners may refer to BA Programme Guide for the Common Courses.]

6. LEARNER SUPPORT SERVICES (LSS)

Learner Support Services (LSS) constitute the most important component of the ODL system around the globe in the 21st century. KKHSOU also provides some need based support services, which are as the following:

6.1 Face-to-face Counselling

KKHSOU provides face-to-face contact sessions between the learners and counsellors/tutors at the study centres to clarify their doubts and answer to their academic quarries related to their programme of enrolment. This is called 'Academic Counselling', which is normally held on weekends or on Sundays at the KKKHSOU Study Centres. You can contact your study centre for the schedule of such counselling programme and seek Academic Counselling for your courses.

Attending the counselling sessions is not compulsory. We however, advise you to attend them as far as possible, because such counselling sessions are very useful for:

- Sharing views and ideas with your counsellors and fellow learners.
- Understanding the complex and difficult issues/topics/ideas discussed in your SLMs.

- Getting clarification on many of your doubts, which you could not have solved yourself.

Note that Counselling is not lecturing, though a counselling session may include a short lecture to trigger a fruitful discussion. In fact, the counselling session is a group activity session, where you participate in discussions, share your views and/or listen to audio/audio-visual programmes and do all other sorts of activities to comprehend your units. Therefore, it is important that you regularly come to the counselling sessions thoroughly prepared, after reading the relevant Blocks and units.

Your Study Centre will inform you about the schedule of counselling sessions. You should contact the Study Centre co-ordinator for the counselling schedule just after you enrol in our University. If your problems are not solved and if the counsellors refuse to hold counselling at the centre, you may immediately inform the university Headquarters. You may also contact the faculty members of Political Science at KKHSOU through the E-mail ids provided at the end of this Guide. They will personally extend their support and advise as and when necessary.

6.2 ICT-Based Support Services

The following are some of the ICT-based support services of KKHSOU.

a. **KKHSOU Website:** The University website www.kkhsou.inserves as a single window for obtaining all necessary information regarding the University. The website also includes the customised study centre search facility based on its location or programme on offer.

b. **Community Radio Service (CR):**"Jnan Taranga" (90.4 MHz)the Community Radio is an important platform for the broadcast of educational programmes, which include debates, discussions and talk shows. The e-Radio can also be accessed through the URL: http://jnantaranga.kkhsou.in/iradio/

c. **Ekalavya:** KKHSOU with the help of Prasar Bharati has launched a special educational programme named 'Ekalavya' which is aired every Saturday from 8.00 PM to 8.30 PM through All India Radio, Guwahati and Dibrugarh.

d. **Akashvani Phone-in Programme:** KKHSOU offers one hour live phone-in programme through AIR, Guwahati and Dibrugarh where officers and experts from the University clarify queries put across to them over telephone. This phone-in programme is aired every Thursday from 9.15 AM to 10.15AM.

e. **e-SLM:** This serves as the digital repository where e-study materials are uploaded for the benefit of the learners. E-SLMs can be accessed through: eslm.kkhsou.in.

f. **KKHSOU Central Library:** The University Library provides access to Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC), subscribed journals and databases and a huge number of important books in different disciplines. It also provides access to various online directories including Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and Open Access Journals Search Engine (OAJSE), which can be used to browse and search thousands of Open Access Journals from across the world.

g. **KKHSOU Digital Library:** This acts as the resource centre for the University. The Digital Library at Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University is an online locus for collecting, preserving and disseminating the institute's output to the Global community. URL: http://dlkkhsou.inflibnet.ac.in/

h. **KKHSOU Mobile APP:** The KKHSOU mobile App, which can be downloaded from Google play store, works as miniature version of the University website.

i. **KKHSOU YouTube Videos:** Most of the audio-visual educational programmes of KKHSOU can be accessed through https://www.youtube.com/user/kkhsou.

7. COURSE ASSESSMENT

Assessment in a course is based on two components—(a) "tutor-marked assignments" (TMAs) and (b) Semester-end examination. You are expected to learn and fully utilise the course materials provided in the form of Self Learning Materials (SLM), and read some of the books from the Further Reading list provided at the end of each unit. You are strongly advised to read extra materials related to this course and discuss topics of interest with your course-mates. Important information regarding Course Assessment shall be made available in the University Website from time to time. Some of you learn best on your own but many of you learn through discussions with your friends and course-mates. Opinions and insights you gather while discussing with your course mates are as valuable as those you can acquire from reading and attending the counselling sessions.

When you submit your assignments, you should not present the work of others as your own work. This includes submitting an assignment or part of an assignment, which has been written jointly with other persons or has been copied in its entirety or in part from the works of other persons without proper acknowledgement. Such actions or attempts are considered academic dishonesty (plagiarism). If you violate this norm, you will be liable to disciplinary action as may be specified by the University.

7.1 Tutor-Marked Assignments (TMAs)

Each course of BA Programme in Political Science has one set of Assignments of 50 marks. Assignments are compulsory and are supposed to be TMAs (Tutor Marked Assignments).The assignment carries 20% weightage in the final result. You must submit the assignment responses at your study centres as per the date specified.

Please note that assignment is an important component of your study. The purpose of assignments is to help you get through the courses. Your counsellor or evaluator will write comments on your assignment to facilitate your learning. The assignments, being a process of formative evaluation, will help you to understand how you are progressing in your studies. All the assignments submitted earlier will be carried forward. This is applicable, only if you extend your study to the subsequent Semester.

Note: Several ill practices have been reported to the University Headquarters regarding submission of assignments written by others or copying and submission of the same answers by several learners. After detection of such anomalies, KKHSOU reserves the right to penalise such learners. It should always be kept in mind that by adopting unfair practices, the learner is not cheating others except himself or herself.

The following are some important guidelines for writing your assignment responses:

- Make sure that you have answered all the questions of an assignment before you send them to the study centre. Incomplete assignments shall bring you poor grades, or non-submission of assignments in time may lead to withholding of results.
- Answer the questions of the assignment as directed after a careful study of the Units available in the SLMs.
- You should not send printed articles as your answers for assignments, nor should you reproduce the text of the SLMs verbatim. Write assignments in your own words and in your own handwriting. However, don't forget to put your signature at the end. Typed assignment responses are never allowed.
- Ensure that you keep a copy of the assignment responses with yourself. You might need them in case you have to re-submit the assignment responses due to some unforeseen circumstances.
- While submitting the assignment, don't forget to collect the receipt. You may also get the receipt signature from the study centre on the assignment copy kept with you.
- Be precise in your response. Keep the word limit of the assignments in mind.

7.2 Practical Components/Projects:

This is subject specific. The BA Programme in Political Science does not require any practical or project submission.

7.3 Semester-end Examination:

KKHSOU conducts Term-end examination twice a year normally in February-March and July-August at the end of the each Semester. You become eligible to sit for the Semester-End Examination for BA Programme in Political Science only after the completion of the minimum duration for each Semester. To appear for the Semester-end Examination you should have:

a. Submitted all the assignments in the prescribed format and within time.
b. Submitted filled in Examination Form on time as specified by the Controller of Examination.

The final examination shall be conducted at the designated examination centre. The examination will be a proctored examination of three-hour duration for full paper and 2 hours for half paper. The final examination contributes 80% of the total course marks. The overall assessment is done as per the following:

Assignments: 20%
Semester-end Examination: 80%

Total marks: 100%

Note: The term end exam shall cover all the units in all courses in one Semester. However, in some programmes there is a provision of half paper with 2 credits. The format of examination paper and sample exam paper are made available through the URL: http://learnerportal.kkhsou.in/. You may also access the tentative academic calendar through the University website. Besides, all learners may maintain a learning diary regarding important dates such as—date of enrolment, date of submission of assignment, form fill up dates, Semester-end examination dates etc. for their own convenience.

8. FACULTY MEMBERS IN DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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QR Code for University Website