

Programme Guide

Master of Arts in Political Science



Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University

The University deserves the right to change the rules and procedures described in this Programme Guide. Please check from time to time with the University Website for updates.

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

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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 MA 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 Hazarika 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 team work, 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 (or 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 centers 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 MA POLITICAL SCIENCE PROGRAMME

The Master 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 aims at enabling the learners to develop theoretical insights into some fundamental concepts in the realm of political thought and philosophy. At the same time, the learners would be able to acquaint themselves with the actual dynamics of political processes and events at various levels of political existence, be it regional, national or international. Significantly, the learners are also encouraged to appreciate and analyze political concepts and principles from a critical standpoint. Against this background, the learners of the MA Programme in Political Science are introduced to such areas as political theory and thought (both Indian and Western), the Indian political system, public administration encompassing both theory and practice, human rights and so on. The programme also seeks to make the learners aware of some emerging areas in the realm of Political Science such as women and politics and issues in peace and conflict. The programme is therefore comprehensive in nature and aims to provide quality education to the learners in the discipline of Political Science.

4.1 Aims of the Programme:

The MA Programme in Political Science aims at

- a) Equipping the learners with knowledge of both classical and contemporary concepts and issues in the realm of political philosophy including liberalism, neo-liberalism, Marxism, justice, utilitarianism, etc.
- b) Making the learners aware of the various approaches and tools for investigating political phenomena in the contemporary period in the form of modern political analysis.
- c) Making the learners aware of certain dynamic areas of political life at the global, national and regional levels, ranging from issues in international politics, governance and administration in India to events and movements taking place at a more regional level including North East India.
- d) Imparting specialized knowledge to the learners with regard to certain specific areas such as comparative public administration and issues in peace and conflict.
- e) Making the learners aware of the interaction between the political system and its environment in the form of political sociology.
- f) Enabling the learners seek a career in teaching and research in higher educational institutions and research institutes and explore employment avenues in the NGO sector.
- g) Enabling the learners to appear in various competitive examinations under the State and the Central Governments.

4.2 Objectives of the Programme:

- a) To facilitate learning and critical analysis in both the traditional and emerging areas in the discipline of Political Science.
- b) To introduce the learners to the various approaches and tools for investigating political phenomena in the contemporary period.
- c) To contribute towards a holistic understanding of the dynamics of political phenomena at the global, national and regional levels.

- d) To contribute towards building the necessary expertise needed for effective post-behavioural research in Political Science.

4.3 Target Group:

The MA Programme in Political Science has been designed for

- a) Learners desirous of pursuing a career in teaching and research in higher educational institutions.
- b) Learners planning to appear in various competitive examinations under the State and the Central Governments.
- c) Learners desirous of joining the NGO sector and pursuing a life of active social service.
- d) Elected people's representatives of Legislative Assemblies, Autonomous Councils and urban and rural local self-government bodies like Municipalities and PRIs.
- e) Government employees including civil servants and policy planners who wish to enhance their knowledge base and educational qualification.

4.4 Duration:

The minimum duration of the MA Programme in Political Science is two years. Each year, the new academic session starts in the month of July-August. You are allowed to take a maximum of four years which means that you will get additional three 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:

- a) After completing the MA programme in Political Science, the qualified learners fulfilling the prescribed UGC norms will be able to pursue a career in teaching and research in higher educational institutions. They may apply for the M.Phil or Ph.D programmes under different universities of the country including KKHSOU.
- b) The learners will also be able to appear in various competitive examinations under the State and the Central Governments.
- c) The learners will also be able to explore employment opportunities in the NGO sector.

4.6 Study Hours:

The MA Programme in Political Science consists of 64 credits, which means each of the total 16 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 two years.

5. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE:

The MA Programme in Political Science comprises 4 Semesters with a total of 16 courses/papers. Each Semester will have 4 courses. 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 MA Programme in Political Science,

Semester	Title of the Course	Contents of the Course	Suggested Readings
I	RECENT POLITICAL THEORY	The course "Recent Political Theory" dwells on certain key theoretical areas including Nature and Significance of Political Theory; the concepts of Liberalism; Neo-Liberalism; Libertarianism and Communitarianism; Capitalism- Class Perspective of Karl Marx ; Hegemonic Perspective of Capitalism- Antonio Gramsci ; Reformist Perspective of Capitalism - J. M. Keynes. The course also focuses on V.I. Lenin's views on Revolution, Imperialism ; Mao Zedong's views on New Democracy and Cultural Revolution; The Feminist and Subaltern Perspectives on Justice; Distributive Justice- John Rawls; Concept of Democracy; Contemporary Theories of Democracy ; Nationalism-Meaning and Nature ; Ideology; The "End of Ideology" Debate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arora, N.D. &Awasthi, S.S. : <i>Political Theory</i>, Har-anand Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007. • Chandhoke, Neera: <i>State and Civil Society–Explorations in Political Theory</i>, Sage, New Delhi, 1995. • Fukuyama, Francis: <i>The End of History and the Last Man</i>, Penguin Hamondsworth, 1992. • Gauba, O.P.: <i>An Introduction to Political Theory</i>, Macmillan, Delhi, 2007. • Heyhood, Andrew: <i>Political Theory-An Introduction</i>, Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. • McKinnon, Catriona: <i>Issues in Political Theory</i>, Oxford University Press, New York, 2008.
I	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	The course "Western Political Thought" discusses the views of prominent western political thinkers from the classical Greek period to the contemporary period including, among others, Plato, Aristotle, medieval Christian thinkers including St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Augustine, Niccolo Machiavelli , Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, evolutionary socialist thinkers like Eduard Bernstein, contemporary thinkers like Michel Foucault and Noam Chomsky.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barker, E.: <i>The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle</i>, Dover Publication, New York. • Foucault, Michel: <i>Power/Knowledge</i>, Pantheon Books, New York, 1979. • Nelson, Brian R.: <i>Western Political Thought</i> (Second Edition), Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2006. • Rai, Milan: <i>Chomsky's Politics</i>, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1995 • Sabine G.H.: <i>History of Political Thought</i>, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi, 1973 • Sharma, S.K. and Sharma, Urmila: <i>Western Political Thought-From Plato to Burke</i>, Atlantic, 2003.
I	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	The course "Indian Political Thought" discusses the views of prominent Indian thinkers from the ancient to the present times, including Manu, Kautilya, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, M. K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Madan Mohan Mallavya , M.N. Roy , Ambikagiri Raichoudhury, Jyotiba Phule, B. R. Ambedkar, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, J. P. Narayan, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Ram Manohar Lohia and Amartya Sen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Altekar, A.S.: <i>State and Government in Ancient India</i>, Motilal Banarsidas Publications, Varanasi, 2001. • Bidyut Chakrabarty: <i>Social and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi</i>, Routledge, London, 2006. • Chaturvedi, Archana: <i>Indian Political Thought</i>, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi. 2001. • Mohanty, D. K.: <i>Indian Political Tradition-From Manu to Ambedkar</i>, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007 • Pantham, Thomas and Deutsch, K. L., (eds.): <i>Political Thought in Modern India</i>,

			Sage, New Delhi, 1986.
I	INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM	The course “Indian Political System” focuses on the key institutional framework and actual dynamics of the Indian political system covering the Philosophy of the Indian Constitution, Basic Features of the Indian Constitution, Parliamentary Democracy, Indian Judiciary, Issues in Centre-State Relations, Panchayati Raj; Regional Aspirations in the form of the Language Movement in Assam and the Assam Movement), Insurgencies in the North-East, Electoral Politics and Voting Behaviour in India, Political Economy-Nehruvian Model and Mixed Economy, Pressure Group Politics in India, among others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austin, Granville: <i>Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience</i>, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2001. • Bhambri, C.P.: <i>Political Process in India</i>, Vikas, Delhi. • Bhushan, Chandra: <i>Terrorism and Separation in North-East India</i>, Kalpaz Publications, Delhi, 2007. • Brass, Paul R: <i>The Politics in India Since Independence</i>, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 1997. • Chandra, Bipan: <i>India after Independence (1947-2000)</i>, Penguin, New Delhi, 2000. • Kohli, Atul: <i>India’s Democracy-An Analysis of Changing State and Society Relations</i>, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
II	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPTS AND THEORIES	The course “Public Administration : Concepts and Theories” dwells on the Nature and Scope and Evolution of Public Administration, New Public Administration, New Public Management, Development Administration; important theories of such as Scientific Management Theory, Human Relations Theory, Bureaucratic Theory and Decision Making Theory. The course also focuses on the Ecological Approach of Fred W. Riggs, Theories of Motivation of Abraham Maslow and Douglas McGregor and the Meaning and Nature of Civil Service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arora, R. K.: <i>Perspectives in Administrative Theory</i>. Associated Publishing House, New Delhi. • Avasthi and Maheshwari: <i>Public Administration</i>, L. N. Agarwal, Agra. • Basu, Rumki: <i>Public Administration – Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.</i>, New Delhi, 2008. • Bhagwan, Vishnoo and Bhushan, Vidya: <i>Public Administration</i>, S. Chand and Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007. • Sharma, Dr. M. P. & Dr. B. L. Sadana: <i>Public Administration in Theory and Practice</i>, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
II	INDIAN ADMINISTRATION	The course “Indian Administration” discusses the Evolution and Features of the Indian Administrative System, the Structural Framework of Union and State Public Service Commissions, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Bureaucracy in India, Development Administration in India, Financial Administration, Good Governance, e-Governance, Transparency in Administration, People’s Participation in Administration, Administrative Reforms in India, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avasthi and Arora: <i>Bureaucracy and Development: Indian Perspective</i> Associated Publishing House, New Delhi. • Avsathi and Avasthi: <i>Indian Administration</i>, L. N. Agarwal, Agra. • Banerjee, Ritu : <i>The Right to Information Act in India: Concepts and Problems</i>, Murari Lal & Sons, New Delhi, 2010 • Bhambri, C.P.: <i>Administration in a Changing Society</i>, National Publishing House, New Delhi. • Bhambri, C.P.: <i>Indian Administration</i>, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 2001. • Maheswari, S. R.: <i>Indian Administration</i>, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2003.
II	INTERNATIONAL POLITICS :THEORY	The course “International Politics: Theory” discusses the Nature and Scope of International Politics, Development of International Politics as an academic discipline, Idealism and Realism in International Politics, Game Theory and Bargaining Theory, Decision-making and Communication Theory, Power in International Politics, Balance of Power and Collective Security, Foreign Policy; National Interest, Diplomacy; International Conflict, Alternative Concepts on Security, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldstein, Joshua S.: <i>International Relations</i>, Pearson Education, Inc. and Dorling Kindersley Publishing Inc., 2005. • Jackson R.: <i>Introduction to International Relations</i>, Oxford University Press • Kumar, Mahendra: <i>Theoretical Aspects of International Politics</i>, New Delhi. • Morgenthau, Hans J. <i>Politics Among Nations</i>, McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2005. • Prakash, C.: <i>International Relations</i>, New Delhi, 2000. • Vandana, A: <i>Theory of International Politics</i>, New Delhi, 1998.
II	CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	The course “Contemporary International Relations” discusses Cold War, Emerging World Order, United Nations, South-South Cooperation, India’s Foreign Policy, Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, India’s Relations with other countries like Russia, USA, China,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baylis, John: <i>The Globalisation of World Politics</i>, Oxford University Press. • Goldstein, Joshua <i>International Relations</i>, Pearson Education, Inc. and Dorling. Kindersley Publishing Inc., 2005 • Morgenthau, Hans J. <i>Politics Among</i>

		Pakistan and Bangladesh, Neo-Colonialism and Dependency, International Terrorism, Globalization and its impact on International Politics, International Environmental Concerns and Sustainable Human Development, etc.	<i>Nations</i> , McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2005. • Prakash C.: <i>International Relations</i> , New Delhi. 2000.
III	MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS	The course “Modern Political Analysis” discusses the Meaning and Nature of Political Analysis and looks into Traditional vs. Modern Approaches, Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism, Systems Analysis of David Easton, Structural-Functional Analysis of Gabriel Almond, Communication theory, Decision-Making theory, Game Theory, Elite Theories, Power, Authority & Legitimacy, Theories of Modernization, Political Development, State Institutions including Military, Police & Bureaucracy, etc.	• Dahl, Robert A. and Stinebrickner: <i>Modern Political Analysis- Sixth Edition</i> , New Delhi, 2005. • Johari, J. C.: <i>Contemporary Political Theory-New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends</i> . Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi. • Rathod, P. B. <i>Political Analysis-Historical and Modern Perspective</i> , ABD Publishers, Jaipur: 2006. • Verma, S. L. <i>Advanced Modern Political Theory-Analysis and Techniques</i> , Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2008.
III	HUMAN RIGHTS: THEORY	The course “Human Rights: Theory” discusses the Meaning, Nature and Sources of Human Rights, Evolution of Human Rights, Universalistic Approach and Relativist Approach to Human Rights, The Classical Liberal Theory of Human Rights, various theories of Human Rights, Feminist Perspective on Human Rights, Marxist Perspective on Human Rights, Third World Perspectives on Human Rights; Health and Human Rights, Development and Human Rights, Environment and Human rights, Human Rights Education, Human Rights and Human Security, etc.	• Agosin, Marjorie (ed.): <i>Women, Gender, and Human Rights-A Global Perspective</i> , Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2009. • Chaudhary, Jayant: <i>A Textbook of Human Rights</i> , Wisdom Press, New Delhi, 2011. • Kothari and Sethi (ed.). <i>Rethinking Human Rights: Challenge for Theory and Action</i> , Deep and Deep, 1990. • Sanajoaba, N (ed.): <i>Human Rights-Principles, Practices and Abuses</i> , Omsons Publications, New Delhi, 1994. • Yasin, Adil-ul-and Upadhyay, Archana: <i>Human Rights</i> , Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
III	HUMAN RIGHTS: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	The Course “Human Rights: Institutional Arrangements” discusses the institutional framework for Human Rights at the global and national levels including United Nations and Human Rights, International Covenants and Protocols on Human Rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations and Rights of Women, United Nations and Rights of Children; United Nations and Indigenous People, International Labour Organization and Human Rights, Rights of Elderly Persons, Constitutional and Legal Framework of Human Rights in India, etc.	• Gonsalves, Lisa: <i>Women and Human Rights</i> , A. P. H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2008. • Rai, Rahul: <i>Human Rights-UN Initiatives</i> , Indian Institute of Human Rights, Delhi, 2005. • Shabbir, M. (ed.): <i>Human Rights in the 21st Century</i> Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2008. • Symonides, Janusz. (ed). <i>Human Rights-Concept and Standards. (UNESCO)</i> , Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005. • Symonides, Janusz (ed): <i>Human Rights-International Protection, Monitoring, Enforcement</i> , Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005.
III	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY	The course “Political Sociology” discusses the Evolution of Political Sociology as a Discipline and describes such concepts as Political Socialization, Political Culture, Civil Society, Political Participation, Social Change, etc. The course also looks into the Agrarian Class Structure and Rural Leadership in India, Urban-Industrial Class Structure with reference to the rise of Middle Class. Some other issues discussed in the course include Demographic Change in India, Migration, Domestic Violence and Legal protection in India, Issues of Child Labour in India and Women Empowerment in India.	• Ashraf, Ali and Sharma, L.N.: <i>Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics</i> , Hyderabad, Orient Longman, 1983. • Beteille, Andre: <i>Caste, Class and Power</i> , Oxford University Press, Mumbai Castles, Stephen: <i>Ethnicity and Globalization</i> , London and New Delhi, Sage, 2000. • Horowitz, I. L.: <i>Foundations of Political Sociology</i> , Harper and Row, New York 1972. • Mukhopadhyay, Amal Kumar & Bagchi, K.P.: <i>Political Sociology: An Introductory Analysis</i> , K. P. Bagchi and Company, 1977. • Nash, K.: <i>Contemporary Political Sociology: Globalization, Politics and Power</i> , Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, 1999.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singh, Y.: <i>Culture Change in India: Identity and Globalization</i>, Rawat Publications, Jaipur. • Srinivas, M. N.: <i>Social Change in Modern India</i>, Allied Publishers, Mumbai.
IV	SOCIAL MOVEMENTS (COMPULSORY)	The course "Social Movements" discusses the types of Social Movements, the Ideology of Social Movements, Durkheim's Concept of Anomie, Concept of Relative Deprivation, Social Movements and Social Change, Marxist and Post-Marxist Theories of Social Movements, Weberian Theory of Social Action, Talcott Parsons' Theory of Social Action, nature and dynamics of New Social Movement, Peasant Movement in India, Labour and Trade Union Movements, Ecological and Environmental Movements in India, Autonomy Movements in Assam, Assam Movement, Women's Movement in NE India, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baruah, Sanjib: <i>India Against Itself</i>, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000. • Gohain, Hiren: <i>Assam: The Burning Question</i>, Spectrum Publications, Guwahati, 1984. • Goswami, Sandhya: <i>Language Politics in Assam</i>, Ajanta, New Delhi, 1997. • Guha, Ranajit, ed.: <i>Subaltern Studies</i>, Oxford University Press, New Delhi. • Hussain, Monirul: <i>The Assam Movement, Class, Ideology and Identity</i>, Manak Publication, Delhi, 1993. • Rao, MSA: <i>Social Movements in India</i>, Manohar Publishers and Distributors.
IV	COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (COMPULSORY)	The course "Comparative Public Administration" discusses the concept and scope of Comparative Public Administration, Origin and Development of Comparative Public Administration; Merit System in India, UK and USA, Recruitment in India, UK and USA, Training in India and UK, Promotion in India and UK, Classification Plan in India and USA, Employer-Employee Relations in UK and India, Budgetary Procedure and Practice in India, UK and USA, Legislative Control over Administration in India, UK and USA, Legislative Control over Expenditure in India, UK and USA, Administrative Reforms in India and UK; Local Governance in India and USA, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arora, Ramesh K. (ed.): <i>Comparative Public Administration</i>, Associated Publishing House, New Delhi. • Avsathi and Avasthi: <i>Indian Administration</i>, L. N. Agarwal, Agra. • Basu, Rumki: <i>Public Administration – Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.</i>, New Delhi, 2008. • Bhagwan, Vishnoolal and Bhushan, Vidya : <i>Public Administration</i>, S. Chand and Co. Ltd. New Delhi, 2007. • Bhamri, C. P. <i>Indian Administration</i>, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 2001. • Maheswari, S. R.: <i>Indian Administration</i>, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2003. • Sharma, Dr. M. P. & Dr. B. L. Sadana: <i>Public Administration in Theory and Practice</i>, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
IV	WOMEN AND POLITICS (OPTIONAL)*	The course "Women and Politics" discusses the Concepts of Gender and Patriarchy, History of Feminism, theories of Feminism; Gender Budgeting, Women's Movements, Women and Family, Political Empowerment of Women in India with Special Reference to Assam, Economic Participation of Women in India and Skill Development, Women and Self-Help Groups with special reference to Assam, Environment and Women, Participation of Women in various Socio-Political Movements in Assam, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhasin, Kamal: <i>What is Patriarchy</i>, New Delhi, 1993. • Dutta, Sujit Kumar and Ghosh, Dilip Kumar: <i>Empowering Rural Women</i>, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi, 2002. • Kaur, Manmohan: <i>Women in India's Freedom Struggle</i>, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1992. • Pandey, A.K.: <i>Emerging Issues in Empowerment of Women, Institute for Sustainable Development</i>, Lucknow and Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002. • Shanley, M.L. & Pateman, C: <i>Feminist Interpretation and Political Theory</i>, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1991. • Sharma, Dipti: <i>Assamese Women in the Freedom Struggle</i>, Punthi Pustak, Kolkata, 1993.
IV	PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES (OPTIONAL)*	The course "Peace and Conflict Studies" focusses on the Concept of Peace and Conflict, Evolution of Peace and Conflict Studies, Peace Traditions and Approaches, Peace Movements, Peace Culture and Peace Education, Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment, War and Militarism, International Humanitarian Law, Conflict Management, Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barash, David. P.: <i>Approaches to Peace: A Reader in Peace Studies</i>, Oxford University Press. • Jeong, Ho-Won: <i>Peace and Conflict Studies- An Introduction</i>, Ashgate Publishers Ltd., 2001. • Webel, Charles and Galtung Johan (ed.): <i>Handbook of peace and Conflict Studies</i>, Routledge.

		Resolution , Conflict Settlement, Conflict Transformation, Reconstructive and Transformative Peace Building and Peace Making, Legal Means for Conflict Resolution, Role of Diplomacy in Peace Making, Women and Children in Conflict Situations in North East India, etc.	• Samaddar, Ranabir: <i>Peace Studies: An Introduction to the Concept, Scope and Themes</i> , Sage India, 2004
IV	DISSERTATION		

*In the Fourth Semester, a learner has to opt for either one of the two optional courses/papers. [Note: 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.]

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 queries related to their programme of enrolment. This is called ‘Academic Counselling’, which is normally held on weekends or on Sundays at the KKHSOU 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.in serves 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 MA Political Science Programme 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 center. 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:

During the duration of the fourth semester, a learner has to prepare and submit a dissertation under the guidance of a qualified supervisor (either a faculty in the department of Political Science in colleges affiliated to any Indian University or a faculty in the department of Political Science of KKHSOU). The learner may take up a problem related to the realm of Political Science. The learner has to follow a scientific methodology based on the adoption of relevant tools and techniques for data collection, data analysis and data interpretation and prepare a research project. Subsequently, a viva-voce shall be held on the dissertation submitted. The dissertation aims at giving a research oriented perspective to the learners as who in the process of preparing the dissertation would gain valuable insights into the contemporary post-behavioural approach of doing research whereby both empirical and normative dimensions are sought to be harmoniously synthesized. The elementary research training received under the guidance of an able supervisor would help the learners to go for further research in the future either in the same field or otherwise.

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 MA Political Science Programme 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 4 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

1. 

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