

ANNEXURE I

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

MA PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Detailed Coursewise Syllabus)

1st Semester:

Course I: Recent Political Theory

Unit 1: Nature and Significance of Political Theory

Meaning of Political Theory; Nature of Political Theory; Significance of Political Theory

Unit 2: Liberalism

Meaning and Characteristics of Liberalism; Implications of Liberalism; Growth of Liberalism:

Evaluation of Liberalism

Unit 3: Neo-Liberalism

Meaning of Neo-Liberalism: Views on Neo-liberalism, Nature of Neo-liberalism;

Neo-Liberalism and Globalization; Criticisms leveled against Neo-Liberalism

Unit 4: Libertarianism and Communitarianism

Libertarianism: Meaning of Libertarianism, Principles of Libertarianism; F.A.Hayek: Views of F.A.Hayek; Robert Nozick : Views of Robert Nozick; Meaning of Communitarianism

Unit 5: Capitalism- Class Perspective of Karl Marx

Dialectical Materialism; Marxian notion on Capitalism; Class Perspective- Karl Marx; Marxian Approach to the study of politics

Unit 6: Hegemonic Perspective of Capitalism- Antonio Gramsci

State and Civil Society: Antonio Gramsci, State and Civil Society; Concept of Civil Society; Hegemony and the State

Unit 7: Reformist Perspective of Capitalism- J.M. Keynes

Revision of Capitalism: John Maynard Keynes, Revision of Capitalism

Unit 8: Revolution, Imperialism: V.I. Lenin

Lenin's modification in Marxism; Lenin on Imperialism; Lenin on Revolution

Unit 9: New Democracy and Cultural Revolution: Mao Zedong

New Democracy and Cultural Revolution of Mao Zedong; Mao's Hundred Flowers Policy

Unit 10: Feminist and Subaltern Perspectives on Justice

Feminist Perspective on Justice; Subaltern Perspective on Justice; Comparison of the two perspectives

Unit 11: Distributive Justice- John Rawls

Rawls on Distributive Justice; Comparison with the Entitlement theory; Analysis and Criticism

Unit 12: Concept of Democracy

Meaning and Definitions of Democracy; Origin of the concept of Democracy; Principles of Democracy; Forms of Democracy; Concept of Liberal Democracy; Mechanism for making Liberal Democracy successful

Unit 13: Contemporary Theories of Democracy

Meaning of the Elitist Theory of Democracy; Features of the Elitist Theory of Democracy; Criticisms against the Elitist Theory of Democracy ;Meaning of the Pluralist Theory of Democracy; Features of the Pluralist Theory of Democracy; Criticisms against the Pluralist Theory of Democracy

Unit 14: Nationalism- Meaning and Nature

Meaning of Nation; Development of Nationalism; Kinds of Nationalism; Factors of Nationalism

Unit 15: Ideology; The "End of Ideology" Debate

Meaning of Ideology; The "End of Ideology" Debate; Francis Fukuyama and the "End of History"; Critics of Fukuyama's concept of "End of History"

Course II: Western Political Thought

Unit 1: Plato's Theory of Justice and Ideal State

Plato's Theory of Justice: Influences on Plato's philosophy, Plato's concept of justice, Plato's Justice-A critical Analysis; Ideal State of Plato, Criticisms of Plato's Ideal State

Unit 2: Aristotle- Citizenship and Revolution

Aristotle's views on Citizenship: Non-Essential Qualifications of Citizenship, Essential Qualifications of Citizenship, Virtues of a Citizen, Classes excluded from Citizenship , Criticisms of Aristotle's views on Citizenship; Aristotle's views on Revolution, Causes of Revolution

Unit 3: Church and the State- St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Augustine

Views of St. Augustine (354-430 A.D.), St. Augustine's conception of Two Cities, St. Augustine's views on State and Church, St. Augustine's views on Peace and Justice; Views of St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274): St. Thomas Aquinas views on State, St. Thomas Aquinas' Classification of Government and views on Monarchy, St. Thomas Aquinas' views on Sovereignty and Law, St. Thomas Aquinas' views on the Church and the State

Unit 4: Political Theory of Niccolo Machiavelli

Machiavelli: A Child of his time and A Child of Renaissance; Methodology; Machiavelli on Reason of State and Power Politics; On Human Nature; On Dual Standards of Morality; Advice to the Prince; On Republicanism; Critical Appreciation

Unit 5: Individualism and Liberalism- Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau

Thomas Hobbes; John Locke; Jean Jacques Rousseau; Individualism and Liberalism

Unit 6: Utilitarianism- Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill

Jeremy Bentham; Bentham's Utilitarianism; J.S. Mill; Mills' Utilitarianism

Unit 7: English Idealism- T.H. Green

T.H. Green and English Idealism; Green on State; Green on Freedom and Rights: Green's views on Freedom, Green's views on Rights; Green on War ;Other key concepts of Green: Punishment, Property, Natural Law, Society; An Estimate of Green's views

Unit 8: Utopian Socialism- Robert Owen

Robert Owen and Utopian Socialism: Concept of Utopian Socialism, Robert Owens' views

Unit 9: Karl Marx- Historical Materialism and Class Struggle

Historical Materialism, Class-struggle, Marxist perspective of State

Unit 10: Evolutionary Socialism-Eduard Bernstein

Eduard Bernstein and Revisionism; Bernstein on 'Theory of Breakdown'; Bernstein on Class Structure and Class War; Bernstein on Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Bernstein on Surplus Value

Unit 11: Fabianism: Henry George

Meaning of Fabianism ; Henry George as a prominent Source of Influence on Fabianism; Henry George's Theory of Distribution: Theory of Single Taxation, Law of Human Progress, An Estimate of Henry George's views

Unit 12: Anarchism: Joseph Proudhon and Peter Kropotkin

Meaning and Definitions, Features of Anarchism, Features of the Anarchist Society; Joseph Proudhon and Peter Kropotkin

Unit 13: Fascism

Meaning and Definitions of Fascism; Features of Fascism: Curtailing Fascism

Unit 14: New Leftism

Concept of New Left; New Left-Evolution ; The Frankfurt School; Ernst Bloch

Unit 15: Michel Foucault and Noam Chomsky

Michel Foucault on Power; Michel Foucault on Knowledge is Power; Noam Chomsky on Manufacturing Consent and Propaganda

Course III: Indian Political Thought

Unit 1: Manu

Philosophical foundation of Manu's thought; Four Varna's of Manu; Political ideas of Manu

Unit 2: Kautilya

Saptanga Theory of Kautilya; Kautilya's views on the King; Kautilya's views on States; Comparison between Kautilya and Machiavelli

Unit 3: Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Political ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy : Theory of Personal and Political Freedom, Roy's Ideas on Educational, Economic and Political issues, As a Progressive and Liberal Thinker, Subjects of Law and Morality, Brahmo Samaj

Unit 4: M.K. Gandhi

Satya and Ahimsa; Satyagraha- Scope and Significance; Gandhian perspective on Peace; Gandhian perspective of the nature of the State

Unit 5: Jawaharlal Nehru

The ideas of Nehru: Nehru's Views on Nationalism, Nehru on Democracy, Nehru's Modernism, Nehru's Views on Internationalism

Unit 6: Madan Mohan Mallaviya

Mallavya as an Educationist and Social Reformer; Political Views and Role in Freedom Struggle; As a Liberal Nationalist; Critical Appreciation

Unit 7: M.N. Roy

M.N. Roy and the Communist Movement; Humanist Ideology; Roy's Materialism; Radical Humanism ;

Roy's involvement in the national struggle; Party less Democracy

Unit 8: Ambikagiri Raichoudhury

Literary contribution of Ambikagiri Raichoudhury; Ambikagiri and India's Freedom Struggle; Ambikagiri and Humanism; Ambikagiri on Freedom and State; Ambikagiri on Assamese Nationalism

Unit 9: Jyotiba Phule

Attitude towards Colonial Government; Indian Social Order- a Critique: Varna and Caste System, Equality between Men and Women; Views on Religion; Indian Economy: Solution to the Agrarian problem

Unit 10: B.R. Ambedkar

Movement against Class Discrimination; Framing of the Constitution of India; Other Contributions of Ambedkar: Ambedkar and Buddhism, Support to Uniform Civil Code, Economic Planning, Ambedkar as a Litterateur

Unit 11: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Political Ideas of Abul Kalam Azad: Azad's Views on Hindu- Muslim Unity, Views on Nationalism, Views on Non-Violence, Views on Democracy, Azad's Views on Partition of India

Unit 12: J.P. Narayan

Influence of Marxism; Impact of Gandhian thoughts: A shift from Socialism to Sarvodaya; Total Revolution

Unit 13: Acharya Vinoba Bhave

Religious and Social work; Bhoodan Movement; Brahma Vidya Mandir; Bhave and Gandhi; Literary Career

Unit 14: Ram Manohar Lohia

Lohia's Ideas on Socialism and Gandhism; Lohia's Concept of International Society

Unit 15: Amartya Sen

Development as Freedom; Missing Women

Course IV: Indian Political System

Unit 1:Philosophy of the Indian Constitution

Philosophy of the Indian Constitution: Ideas and Principles

Unit 2:Basic Features of the Indian Constitution

Basic Features of the Indian Constitution, Concept of the Basic Structure of the Constitution: Judicial Interpretation

Unit 3:Parliamentary Democracy- Structure and Recent Trends

Structure of the Indian Parliament, Law Making Procedure of the Indian Parliament, Functioning of Parliamentary Democracy in India: Challenges and Prospects

Unit 4:Secular Tradition in Indian Politics- Issues and Challenges

Meaning of Secularism; Secularism in India: Tenants of Indian Secularism, Views of Gandhi and Nehru on Secularism, Challenges to Secularism in Contemporary India

Unit 5:Indian Judiciary

The Supreme Court, The High Courts, Subordinate Courts, Judicial Review, Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Activism: A Critical Appraisal

Unit 6: Federal Structure and Its Dynamics- Issues in Centre-State Relations

Nature of Indian Federalism: Federal and Non-federal Features, Division of Power between the Centre and the States: Relation between the Centre and the States, An Estimate of Indian Federalism

Unit 7:Politics of Decentralisation- Panchayati Raj

Development of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Evolution of the Panchayati Raj System in India, Problems in the Working of Panchayati Raj

Unit 8:Politics of Decentralisation- 74th Amendment Act

Growth of LocalSelf Government in Assam, 74th Amendment Act, Growth of LocalSelf Government in Assam

Unit 9:Regional Aspirations- Identity Politics in Assam (Language Movement and Assam Movement)

Regional Aspirations and Identity Politics in Assam: Genesis of the Problem, Language Movement, Assam Movement, Critical Assessment

Unit 10: Regional Aspirations- Dravidian Movement

Regionalism and Regional Aspirations, Genesis of the Dravidian Movement: Pre-Independence Era, the Dravidian Movement in Independent India, Critical Analysis of the Dravidian Movement

Unit 11: Insurgencies in the North-East- NSCN, ULFA, NDFB

Overview of Conflict in North-East India, Insurgency: Meaning and Causes, Insurgent Groups in North East India: National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN), United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

Unit 12: Party System in India

Era of One Party Dominance, Breakdown of Congress Dominance, Process of Regionalisation, Coalition Politics, Recent Trends

Unit 13: Electoral Politics and Voting Behaviour in India

Role of Election in Democracy, Election Machinery, Electoral System and Process, Voting Pattern, Determinants of Electoral Behaviour, Drawbacks of Electoral System, Electoral Reforms

Unit 14: Political Economy- Nehruvian Model and Mixed Economy; Recent Trends

Political Economy of Pre Independent India, Political Economy of Nehru Era, Political Economy in Post Nehru Era, Dawn of Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (LPG), Beyond LPG

Unit 15: Pressure Group Politics in India

Meaning of Pressure Group, Methods used by the Pressure Groups, Pressure Groups in India, Role of Pressure Groups in India

2nd Semester

Course V: Public Administration: Concepts and Theories

Unit 1:Public Administration: Nature and Scope

Meaning, Nature (Integral view and Managerial view); Scope of Public Administration (POSDCoRB view, Subject Matter view, Administrative Theory, Applied Administration)

Unit 2:Evolution of Public Administration

Different phases of the growth of public administration: Phase 1: Early Tradition (Politics-Administration Dichotomy), Phase 2: Search for Principles of Administration (Economy and Efficiency), Phase 3: Human Relations Movement, Phase 4: Development of a Scientific and Inter-disciplinary Character, Phase 5: Emergence of New Public Administration, Phase 6: Interest in Alternative Paradigms

Unit 3:New Public Administration

Background, Landmarks in the growth of New Public Administration,

Goals of New Public Administration, Critical Evaluation

Unit 4:New Public Management

Meaning, Nature; Importance of New Public Management

Unit 5:Development Administration

Meaning and Features of Development Administration; Role of Bureaucracy in Development Administration

Unit 6:Organization

Types, Approaches, and Principles

Unit 7:Structure and Forms of Organization

Line and Staff; Chief Executive and Corporations

Unit 8:Theories of Leadership

Meaning of Leadership; Great Man, Trait, Situational and Contingency Theories

Unit 9:Scientific Management Theory: F. W. Taylor

Meaning of Scientific Management, Origin of the Scientific Management Theory, Aims of Scientific Management, Features of the Scientific Management Theory, Principles of the Scientific Management Theory, Advantages of the Scientific Management Theory, Criticisms of the Scientific Management Theory: Workers' Criticisms, Employers' Criticisms, Criticisms from the Psychologists

Unit 10:Human Relations Theory: Elton Mayo

The Hawthorne Experiments, Elements of the Human Relations Theory, Views of Chester. I. Barnard, Criticisms of Human Relations Theory

Unit 11:Bureaucratic Theory: Max Weber

Meaning and Types of Bureaucracy, Weber's concept of "Ideal Type" model of Bureaucratic Organisation, Criticisms of the Weberian Theory of Bureaucracy

Unit 12:Decision-Making Theory: Herbert Simon

Meaning of problem solving and decision making; Herbert Simon's Model of Decision Making (Intelligence-search for problems; Design- developing courses of action; Rational Choice- as choice of appropriate course of action)

Unit 13:Ecological Approach: Fred W. Riggs

Meaning of the Ecological Approach, Fred Riggs' models- Fused Model, Diffracted Model and Prismatic Model

Unit 14:Theories of Motivation: Abraham Maslow and Douglas McGregor

Meaning of Motivation, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory; McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y

Unit 15:Civil Service: Meaning and Nature

Meaning of Civil Service; Civil Service Anonymity and Neutrality

Course VI: Indian Administration

Unit 1: The Indian Administrative System: Evolution and Features

Evolution of the Administrative system in India; Features of the Indian Administrative System

Unit 2: Civil Service in India: Structural Framework

All India Services, Central Services and State Services

Unit 3: Union and State Public Service Commissions

Constitutional Provisions on Public Service Commissions in India; Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions

Unit 4: Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Powers and Functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Unit 5: Bureaucracy in India

Generalist vs. Specialist argument in India; Neutral and Committed bureaucracy in India

Unit 6: Development Administration in India

Meaning of Development Administration; Evolution of Development Administration in India and its functioning

Unit 7: Financial Administration

Budgetary Process in India

Unit 8: Performance Budgeting and Zero-Base Budgeting

Meaning of Performance Budgeting and Zero-Base Budgeting; Performance Budgeting and Zero-Base Budgeting in India

Unit 9: Good Governance: Accountability and Commitment

Concept of Good Governance; Structural Reforms and Good Governance in India

Unit 10:e-Governance

Meaning and Nature; National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), 2005; National e-Governance Division (NeGD) of Government of India; Implications and Importance

Unit 11:Corruption: Issues and Challenges

Meaning of Corruption; Causes of Corruption; Anti-Corruption measures in India: Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Vigilance Machinery of the States, Central Bureau of Investigation(CBI)

Unit 12:Ombudsmanic Institutions

Lok Pal and LokAyukt as

Unit 13: Transparency in Administration

The RTI Act, 2005: Background; Features and Provisions

Unit 14:People's Participation in Administration

Citizen's Charter: Concept and Origin; Citizen's Charter at the Central and State levels

Unit 15:Administrative Reforms in India

Background: A.D. Gorwala Committee Report on Public Administration (1951) , Paul Appleby Committee Report on Public Administration in India(1953) , Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962); Administrative Reforms Commission: Recommendations of the First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966); Recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005)

Course VII: International Politics: Theory**Unit 1:Nature and Scope of International Politics**

Meaning of International Politics; Nature and Scope of International Politics

Unit 2:Development of International Politics as an Academic Discipline

Four stages of the development of International Politics (the Diplomatic History Stage; the Current Events Stage; the Law and Organization Stage; the Contemporary Stage)

Unit 3: Idealism and Realism in International Politics

Idealism and its Features; Realism and its Features; Difference between Idealism and Realism

Unit 4: Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

Game Theory- Meaning and Nature, Criticisms of Game Theory; Bargaining theory- Meaning and Nature, Criticisms of Bargaining Theory

Unit 5: Decision-Making and Communication Theory

Decision-Making theory- Meaning and Nature, Criticisms of Decision-Making Theory; Bargaining Theory- Meaning and Nature, Criticisms of Bargaining Theory

Unit 6: Power in International Politics

Concept and Elements of National Power, Methods of Using Power by a State, Limitations on National Power; A Critical Appraisal of National Power

Unit 7: Balance of Power and Collective Security

Concept of Balance of Power, Characteristics of Balance of Power, Devices of Balance of Power, Criticism and Relevance; Meaning of Collective Security, UN and Collective Security

Unit 8: Foreign Policy

Objectives of Foreign Policy and Determinants of Foreign Policy

Unit 9: National Interest

Components, Types, Methods of securing National Interest

Unit 10: National Interest and Ideology

Relationship between National Interest and Ideology; Decline of Ideology

Unit 11: Diplomacy

Development of Diplomacy, Functions and Types of Diplomacy; Decline of Diplomacy

Unit 12: International Conflict

Meaning of International Conflict; Dynamics of Conflict and War

Unit 13: Disarmament and Arms Control

Meaning of Disarmament; Meaning of Arms Control; Difference between Disarmament and Arms Control; Military, Economic and Moral Arguments for Disarmament

Unit 14: Alternative Concepts on Security

Cooperative Security, Human Security and Development

Unit 15: Emerging Trends in International Politics

Environmentalism: Role and Importance; Feminism: Role and Importance

Course VIII: Contemporary International Relations

Unit 1: Cold War

Meaning and Nature; Phases of the Cold War

Unit 2: Emerging World Order

End of the Cold War; Features of the Emerging World Order

Unit 3: United Nations

Role and Significance of the UN in maintenance of world peace; UN Peace Keeping Missions

Unit 4: South-South Cooperation

Meaning of South-South Cooperation; Regional groupings (NAM, G-77, ASEAN, OPEC)

Unit 5: India's Foreign Policy

Basic Principles of India's Foreign Policy; Objectives of India's Foreign Policy

Unit 6: Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

Concept; 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; Implementation; Challenges and Prospects

Unit 7: India's Relations with Russia

Background; Stages and Recent Trends

Unit 8:India's Relations with US

Background; Stages and Recent Trends

Unit 9:India's Relations with Pakistan

Background; Stages and Recent Trends

Unit 10:India's Relations with China

Background; Stages and Recent Trends

Unit 11:India's Relations with Bangladesh

Background; Stages and Recent Trends

Unit12:Neo-Colonialism and Dependency

Meaning and Nature of Neo-Colonialism ; Dependency Theory in International Relations

Unit 13:International Terrorism- Issues and Challenges

Meaning and Nature; Campaign against International Terrorism (Devising Strategies and Counter-Narratives)

Unit 14:Globalization and its impact on International Politics

Globalization and International Politics; Role of IMF, World Bank and WTO in globalization.

Unit 15:International Environmental Concerns and Sustainable Human Development

Environmental Issues in the contemporary period; Initiatives of the World Community ;
Meaning of Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

3rd Semester**Course IX: Modern Political Analysis****Unit 1:Meaning and Nature of Political Analysis**

Meaning of Political Analysis; Scope and Nature of Political Analysis: Fact, Value and Theory
Analysis, Empirical Theory vs. Normative Theory

Unit 2: Traditional vs. Modern Approaches

Meaning and Nature of Traditional Approaches; Meaning and Nature of Modern Approaches; Differences between Traditional and Modern Approaches

Unit 3: Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism

Meaning of Behaviouralism, David Easton's Intellectual Foundation Stones of Behaviouralism , Criticisms; Post Behaviouralism- Meaning and Nature, Credo of Relevance

Unit 4: Systems Analysis of David Easton

Meaning of System, David Easton's General Systems Theory; Criticisms and Importance

Unit 5: Structural-Functional Analysis of Gabriel Almond

Background of Structural-Functionalism; Gabriel Almond's Structural Functional Analysis; Robert Merton's Structural Functionalism ; Morton Kaplan's Contribution; Criticisms and Importance

Unit 6: Communication theory

Karl Deutsch's Communication Theory; Criticisms and Importance

Unit 7: Decision-Making theory

Decision-Making Approach: Features of the Decision-Making Theory; Richard Snyder's Decision- Making Theory; Criticisms and Importance

Unit 8: Game Theory

Origin of the Concept; Types of Games (Zero-Sum Games and Variable –Sum Games); Basic Assumptions ; Criticisms and Importance

Unit 9: Elite Theories

Vilfred Pareto; G.Mosca; Robert Michel; Ortega Gasset; Other Elite Theories

Unit 10: Power, Authority & Legitimacy

Meaning of Power; Characteristics of Power; Sources of Power; Forms of Power; Methods of exercising Power; Meaning of Authority; Sources of Authority; Characteristics of Authority;

Basis of Authority; Authority and Power; Meaning of Legitimacy; Basis of Legitimacy; Types of Legitimacy

Unit 11: Theories of Modernization: W.W. Rostow, Samuel P. Huntington

Meaning and Characteristics of Modernisation; Agents of Modernisation; Views of W.W. Rostow and Samuel P. Huntington on Modernisation

Unit 12: Political Development: Views of Lucian Pye

Meaning of Political Development, Characteristics of Political Development as identified by Lucian Pye, Factors Leading to Political Development; Difference between Political Modernization and Political Development

Unit 13: Political Parties: Role and Functions

Meaning of Political Parties; Classification of Political Parties; Role and Functions of Political Parties

Unit 14: Pressure Groups and Interest Groups-Nature & Political Significance

Meaning and Nature of Pressure Groups and Interest Groups; Types of Pressure Groups; Similarities and Differences between Pressure Groups and Political Parties; Political Significance of Pressure Groups and Interest Groups

Unit 15: State Institutions: Military, Police & Bureaucracy

Features and Role of the Military; Civilian Control of the Military; Role and Functions of the Police; Types of Policing; Role of Bureaucracy in a Modern State; Bureaucracy and Democracy

Course X: Human Rights: Theory

Unit 1: Meaning, Nature and Sources of Human Rights

Concept of Human Rights, Meaning of Human Rights, Nature of Human Rights, Sources of Human Rights

Unit 2: Evolution of Human Rights

Three Generation Rights; Theories of Evolution of Human Rights

Unit 3: Universalistic Approach and Relativist Approach to Human Rights

Main Arguments of the Universalistic Approach, Criticisms against the Universalistic Approach; Main Arguments of the Relativist Approach, Criticisms against the Relativist Approach

Unit 4: The Classical Liberal Theory of Human Rights

Views of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau; Criticisms against the Classical Theory of Human Rights

Unit 5: Natural Theory of Rights, Legal Theory of Rights, Historical Theory of Rights

Main Arguments of the Natural Theory of Rights, Criticisms against the Natural Theory of Rights; Main Arguments of the Legal Theory of Rights, Criticisms against the Legal Theory of Rights; Main Arguments of the Historical Theory of Rights, Criticisms against the Historical Theory of Rights;

Unit 6: The Modern Theories of Human Rights

Views of John Rawls, Criticisms of the views of John Rawls

Unit 7: Feminist Perspective on Human Rights

Concept of Gender Equality: Definition of Gender Equality, Causes of Gender Inequality, Main Arguments of the Feminists about Human Rights

Unit 8: Marxist Perspective on Human Rights

Concepts related to Marxian Philosophy: Alienation and Freedom; Karl Marx's Views on Human Rights; Human Rights and Marxism

Unit 9: Third World Perspectives on Human Rights

Views of Mahatma Gandhi on Human Rights; Views of Mandela on Human Rights

Unit 10: Health and Human Rights

Right to Health, Importance of Right to Health, Violation of Right to Health, WHO and Right to Health

Unit 11: Development and Human Rights

Relationship between Development and Human Right: Issues and Challenges

Unit 12: Idea of Human Rights in the Global Political Economy

State, Sovereignty and Human Right; Human Rights as a Resistance to the Global Political Economy

Unit 13:Environment and Human rights

Environmental Degradation and its Impact on Human Life

Unit 14:Human Rights Education

Meaning of Human Rights Education, Importance of Human Rights Education, Problems and Prospects

Unit 15:Human Rights and Human Security

Meaning of Human Security, Relationship between Human Rights and Human Security, Issues and Challenges

Course XI: Human Rights: Institutional Arrangements**Unit 1:United Nations and Human Rights**

Human Rights Provisions of the UN Charter; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Adoption, Provisions and Significance, Human Rights Council

Unit 2:International Covenants and Protocols on Human Rights - ICESCR, ICCPR and Optional Protocol

Adoption of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Provisions of the ICCPR, Optional Protocols to the ICCPR; Adoption of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),Provisions of the ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the ICESCR

Unit 3:The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)Rights of the Refugees, Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Organisational Structure of the UNHCR, Role of the UNHCR

Unit 4:United Nations and Rights of Women

Role of the United Nations in Promoting and Protecting Rights of Women: Various Declarations, Conventions adopted by the UN and World Conferences on Women

Unit 5:United Nations and Rights of Children

Role of the United Nations in Promoting and Protecting Rights of Children: Various Declarations, Conventions adopted by the UN

Unit 6:United Nations and Indigenous People

Role of the UN in Promoting and Protecting Rights of Indigenous People, Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People, Permanent Forum of Indigenous Issues

Unit 7:Human Rights Education

Human Rights Education and Campaign: Declarations, UNESCO and Montreal Protocol

Unit 8: International Labour Organization and Human Rights

Formation of International Labour Organization (ILO), Role of the ILO in Promoting and Protecting Human Rights

Unit 9:Rights of Elderly Persons

Rights of Elderly Persons, Global and National Initiatives for Promoting and Protecting Human Rights of Elderly Persons

Unit 10:Human Rights and NGOs

Role of NGOs in spreading Human Rights awareness and protecting Human Rights in general; Role of the Amnesty International in Promoting and Protecting Human Rights; Role of the Human Rights Watch in Promoting and Protecting Human Rights

Unit 11:Human Rights Movement in India

Awareness regarding Human Rights during Colonial Period, Human Rights Movement in India in the Post-Colonial Period

Unit 12:Constitutional and Legal Framework of Human Rights in India

Fundamental Rights, Role of the Parliament in protecting Human Rights, Role of the Indian Judiciary in protecting Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission

Unit 13:Women Rights in India

Constitutional Provisions for protecting Rights of Women, Role of the Legislature in protecting Rights of Women, Issues and Challenges

Unit 14:Rights of Children in India

Constitutional Provisions for protecting Rights of Children, Role of the Legislature in protecting Rights of Children, Problem of Child Labour in India

Unit 15:Conflict and Human Rights Violation in India

Human Rights Violation in Conflict Situation: Role of State and Non-State Agencies

Course XII: Political Sociology

Part A

Unit 1: Political Sociology

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology; Relationship between Political Sociology and Political Science, Approaches to the study of Political Sociology.

Unit 2: Evolution of Political Sociology as a Discipline

Origin and Development of Political Sociology as a Discipline, Contributions of Karl Marx and Max Weber.

Unit 3: Political Socialization

Meaning and Nature of Political Socialization; Agents of Political Socialization; Forms of Political Socialization; Importance of Political Socialization

Unit 4: Political Culture

Meaning and Nature of Political Culture; Theories of Political Culture; Types of Political Culture; Development of Political Culture; Role and Utility of Political Culture

Unit 5: Civil Society

Meaning and Nature of Civil Society, State-Civil Society Dichotomy, Dynamics of Civil Society

Unit 6: Political Participation

Meaning and Nature of Political Participation; Stages of Political Participation; Forms of Political Participation; Determinants of Political Participation; Importance of Political Participation

Unit 7: Social Change

Meaning and Nature of Social Change; Theories of Social Change; Agents of Social Change; Resistance to Social Change

Unit 8: Violence

Meaning and Nature of Violence, Different Theories and Forms of Violence, Culture of Violence, Impact of Violence in the Society

Part B

Unit 9: Agrarian Class Structure and Rural Leadership in India

Nature of Agrarian Class Structure in India, State Intervention in Rural Transformation in Post-Independent India, Changing Dynamics and Emerging Pattern of Rural Leadership in India.

Unit 10: Urban-Industrial Class Structure: Rise of Middle Class

Emergence of the Urban Middle Class, Role of the Urban Middle Class and its Impact on the Indian Society; Future of Urban Middle Class in India.

Unit 11: Demographic Change in India

Meaning and Nature of Demographic Change in India, Factors responsible for Demographic Change in India; Impact of Demographic Change in Socio-Economic and Political spheres.

Unit 12: Migration

Meaning and Nature of Migration, Rural-Urban Migration, Inter-State Migration; Impact of Migration; Measures to check Migration in India.

Unit 13: Domestic Violence and Legal protection in India

Meaning and Nature of Domestic Violence, Factors Responsible for occurrence of Domestic Violence, Measures to check Domestic Violence in India: Legal Provisions

Unit 14: Issues of Child Labour in India

Nature and Forms of Child Labour in India; Factors responsible for the development of Child Labour in India; Constitutional Provisions to combat Child Labour in India;

Unit 15: Women Empowerment in India

Status of Women in Indian Society; Obstacles in the way of Women Empowerment in India; Constitutional and Legislative provisions for Women Empowerment in India; Future of Women Empowerment in India.

4th Semester

Course XIII: Social Movements (Compulsory)

Unit 1: Social Movement

Meaning and Definition of Social Movements; Historical Background; Features of Social Movements; Importance of Social Movements

Unit 2: Types of Social Movements

Various phases and types of Social Movements ; Determinants of Social Movements; Different Approaches to Social Movements; Causes of Social Movements and their outcomes

Unit 3: Ideology of Social Movements

Ideology of Social Movements, Distinguishing Social Movements from Social Institutions and Social Associations; Organizational and Leadership dynamics of Social Movement; Role of Leadership in Social Movements

Unit 4: Durkheim's Concept of Anomie; Concept of Relative Deprivation

Theories of Social Movements, Anomie Theory, Durkheim's Concept of Anomie; Concept of Relative Deprivation

Unit 5: Social Movements and Social Change:

Meaning and Definition of Social Change; Factors responsible for Social Change; Different Theories of Social Change; Impact of Social Change; Reform, Revival, Revolution and Counter Movements

Unit 6: Marxist and Post-Marxist Theories of Social Movements

Marxist Theory of Social Movement, State and Societal Revolution in Capitalist Society; Post-Marxist Theories of Social Movement: Gramsci's Perception, Louis Althusser's Structural Perspective, Nicos Poulantzas' perspective on Social Movements

Unit 7: Weberian Theory of Social Action

Weberian Theory of Action: Types of Social Action, Features of Social Action

Unit 8:Talcott Parsons' Theory of Social Action

Talcott Parsons' Structural-Functionalism, Parsons' Theory of Social Action

Unit 9: New Social Movement: Nature and Dynamics

Meaning and Nature of New Social Movements, Dynamics of New Social Movements, Impact of New Social Movements

Unit 10:Peasant Movement in India

Meaning, Nature and Organization of Peasant Movements; Origin and Development of Peasant Movements in Post-Independent India; The Naxalbari Movement: Its Origin and Development, Impact of the Naxalbari Movement

Unit 11:Labour and Trade Union Movements

Origin and Development of Trade Union Movements, Nature and Kinds of Trade Union Movements, Significance of Trade Union Movements, Trade Union Movements in India

Unit 12:Ecological and Environmental Movements in India: Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolon

Meaning and Nature; Various Environmental Movements in India; Narmada Bachao Andolan; Chiko Movement; Significance of Environmental Movements in India

Unit 13:Autonomy Movements in Assam : Karbi-Dimasa and Bodo Movements

Concept of Ethnicity, Origin and Developments of Autonomy Movements in Assam; Factors responsible for the growth of Autonomy Movement in Assam; Karbi-Dimasa Movement; Bodo Movement

Unit 14:Identity Movement in Assam: Assam Movement

Meaning and Nature of Identity Movement in Assam; Origin and Development of the Assam Movement; Features of the Assam Movement, Consequences of the Assam Movement

Unit 15:Women's Movement in NE India: Meira Paibis, Naga Mothers' Association

Emergence of Women's Movement in North East India; Characteristics of Women's Movements in North East India; Role of Meira Paibis and Naga Mothers' Association (NMA)

Course XIV: Comparative Public Administration (Compulsory)

Unit 1: Concept and Scope of Comparative Public Administration

Concept of Comparative Public Administration; Scope and Horizons of Comparative Public Administration

Unit 2: Origin and Development of Comparative Public Administration

Post-War rise of Comparative Public Administration; Emergence of a Comparative Politics Movement and Area for Comparative Research; Comparative Public Administration Movement; Comparative Administration Group (CAG)

Unit 3: Merit System: (India, UK and USA)

Meaning of the Merit System; Development of the Merit System in India, UK, USA

Unit 4: Recruitment: (India, UK and USA)

Meaning of Recruitment; Different Types of Recruitment, Methods of Recruitment, Problems of Recruitment (India, UK, USA)

Unit 5: Training: (India, UK)

Meaning of Training; Methods and Techniques of Training (India, UK)

Unit 6: Promotion: Meaning and Principles (India and UK)

Meaning of Promotion; Types and Principles of Promotion (India and UK)

Unit 7: Classification Plan (India and USA)

Rank and Position Classification (India, USA)

Unit 8: Employer-Employee Relations (UK and India)

Scope of Employer-Employee Relations; Whitley Council in the UK ; Staff Councils of India, Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) Scheme in India

Unit 9: Budgetary Procedure and Practice (India, UK and USA)

Budgetary Procedures and Practices in India; Budgetary Procedures and Practices in the UK; Budgetary Procedures and Practices in the USA (Zero Base Budgeting, Planning Programming Budgeting, Board or Commission Type of Budgeting)

Unit 10: Legislative Control over Administration (India, UK and USA)

Legislative Control over Administration in India (Techniques); Legislative Control over Administration in the UK (Techniques); Legislative Control over Administration in the USA (Techniques)

Unit 11: Legislative Control over Expenditure (India, UK and USA)

Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings (India); Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee (UK); US House of Representatives' "power of the purse", US House Committee on Appropriations

Unit 12: Administrative Reforms in India and UK

Administrative Reforms in India before Independence; Administrative Reforms in India after Independence; Administrative Reforms in the UK (Citizen's Charter)

Unit 13: Ethics in Administration (India, UK)

Integrity, Transparency and Accountability – principles and practice (India, UK)

Unit 14: Good Governance, e-Governance (India and USA)

Good Governance : Principles and Practices (India, USA); e-Governance in India {The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)}; e-Governance in the USA (Federal, State and Local governments)

Unit 15: Local Governance (India and USA)

Principal Forms of Local Government in India (73rd and 74th Amendments); Principal Forms of Local Government in the USA

Course XV: Women and Politics (Optional)

Part A: Theoretical Perspective

Unit 1: Concepts of Gender and Patriarchy

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

Unit 2: History of Feminism

Waves of Feminism: First Wave of Feminism, Second Wave of Feminism, Third Wave of Feminism

Unit 3: Theories of Feminism

Socialist Feminism, Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Cultural Feminism, Eco Feminism, Postmodern Feminism, Multicultural Feminism, Global Feminism

Unit 4: Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Budgeting

Concept of Gender Mainstreaming, Importance of Gender Mainstreaming; Concept of Gender Budgeting, Importance of Gender Budgeting

Unit 5: Women's Movements

Historical Perspective, Women's Movement in India, Contemporary Movements, Women's Issues in South Asia, Women in Contemporary Southeast Asia

Unit 6: Women and Family

Structure of Family, Power Structure in family, Position of Women in Family

Unit 7: Violence against Women

Causes of Violence against Women, Forms of Violence, Sexual Harassment at Workplace, Female Trafficking

Unit 8: Political Empowerment of Women: Global Perspective

Concept of Empowerment, Concept of Gender Empowerment, Political Empowerment of Women: Initiative taken at the global level for Political Empowerment of Women, Role and Position of Women in Electoral Politics: Global Perspective

Part B: Indian Perspective**Unit 9: Political Empowerment of Women in India with Special Reference to Assam**

Factors that affect Political Participation of Women, Measures adopted in India for Political Empowerment of Women, Role and Position of Women in the Parliament, Role and Position of Women in Assam Legislature

Unit 10: Economic Participation of Women in India: Issues and Challenges

Stridhan, Personal Law and Women, Initiative taken by SAFF for Women Empowerment

Unit 11: Economic Empowerment of Women and Skill Development

Importance of Economic Empowerment, Importance of Skill Development, Economic Issues and Challenges Confronting Women, National Policy for Empowerment, 2001

Unit 12: Women and Self-Help Groups with special reference to Assam

Development of Self Help Groups in India, Development of Self Help Groups in Assam, Role played by the Self Help Groups for Enhancing Capacity of Women

Unit 13: Women and Poverty

Feminisation of Labour Force, Impact of Poverty on Women

Unit 14: Environment and Women

Impact of Environmental Issues on Women

Unit 15: Participation of Women in various Socio-Political Movements in Assam

Participation of in the Assam Movement, Participation of in the Bodo Movement

Course XV: Peace and Conflict Studies (Optional)

Unit 1: Concept of Peace and Conflict

Concept of Peace: Negative and Narrow Peace, Positive and Broad Peace; Meaning and Types of Conflict, Sources of Conflict

Unit 2: Evolution of Peace and Conflict Studies

Origin, Growth and Present Status of Peace and Conflict Studies

Unit 3: Conflict Studies

Concept of Structural Violence, Concept of Cultural Violence

Unit 4: Peace Traditions and Approaches: A global perspective

Diverse Perspectives on Peace in different cultures of the world

Unit 5: Peace Movements

Meaning of Peace Movements; Anti-War Movement (Opposition to the Vietnam War), Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha Movement, American Civil Rights Movement led by Dr. Martin Luther King (Jr.), Anti-Apartheid Movement led by Nelson Mandela

Unit 6: Peace Culture and Peace Education

UNESCO's Culture of Peace Initiative; Peace Education

Unit 7: Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment

Political Economy (Colonialism, War, Free Market economy, Globalization); Relationship among Development, Conflict and Peace

Unit 8: War and Militarism: Impact on Peace

Military and the National Security Paradigm; Militarization and its socio-economic impact

Unit 9: International Humanitarian Law

The Law of Armed Conflict or International Humanitarian Law (IHL)-Meaning and Nature, Evolution of International Humanitarian Law, Basic Rules of International Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflicts, Developments in the Post-Geneva Conventions period

Unit 10: Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution

Concept of Conflict Management; Concept of Conflict Resolution (Western and Non-Western Approaches)

Unit 11: Conflict Settlement, Conflict Transformation

Concept of Conflict Management; Concept of Conflict Transformation, Approaches to Conflict Transformation

Unit 12: Reconstructive and Transformative Peace Building and Peace Making

Peace Making- Meaning and Methods; Peace Building- Reconstruction and Transformation (Actors and Processes)

Unit 13: Legal Means for Conflict Resolution

Conflict Resolution in International Law; Conflict Resolution in Municipal Law

Unit 14: Role of Diplomacy in Peace Making

Track 1, Track 2 and Track 3 Diplomacy and their Role; Role of Media (Peace Journalism)

Unit 15: Women and Children in Conflict Situations in North East India

Militarization in India, Conflict situation in North East India and its impact on Women and Children

Paper XVI: DISSERTATION

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 the study center of the 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 learner, who in the process of preparing the dissertation, would gain valuable insight 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. The necessary guidelines and other relevant information regarding preparation and submission of the dissertation shall be made available on the website of the University.
