

**COURSE STRUCTURE OF P.G. PROGRAM IN  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
MANIPUR UNIVERSITY**

**2019-20**

**(LOCF incorporated)**

# **POST-GRADUATE PROGRAM IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, MANIPUR UNIVERSITY**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

The PG course in Political Science aims at imparting knowledge to students about various aspects of politics and political systems in theoretical as well as practical perspective, dealing with the frameworks used both in India and around the world. It targets the students' understanding of politics and its studies by focusing on theoretical frameworks and applications, conceptual understanding, methods of enquiry, which finally will help students in identifying the problems for our study and deciding on the appropriate data to be used. Thus, across four semesters students will acquire knowledge of various political institutions, political culture, political ideologies, along with understanding how public policies are being developed and implemented with an enhanced understanding of different approaches to political theory and their critics. The PG course in Political Science at our department is devised in such a way that students become more informed and active citizens through comprehensive political thinking, understanding cultural diversity, etc.

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVE:**

Political Science Department emphasizes the following learning objectives:

1. To impart education about the subject matter called political science and its scope to the students keeping in view the evolution and the development in modern times, both from a theoretical and empirical perspective.
2. To provide understanding about different historical traditions of political thought by focusing on central values and ethical issues contested in politics over the ages. This will help students in understanding alternative moral and ethical frameworks for interpreting and evaluating present political discourses. The objective of this course is to introduce students to select classical texts in Western Political Philosophy through two methods (i) an intensive reading of selected parts of the text, and (ii) by making them familiar with different interpretations of the texts. The idea is to instil in students an interest in reading original works, in the desire to closely follow the debates around the work, and become aware of the different ways in which a text can be read.
3. To impart knowledge of different political system, both theoretical as well as practical, being applied in different countries around the world. This course is a comparative study of social movements and revolutions in their historical and contemporary contexts. The

course details the ideology, practice, and social bases of different movements, emphasizing the conceptual, historical and empirical distinction between revolutions and social movements, the diverse kinds of social movements, and the manner in which they have unfolded in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

4. To increase knowledge about existing political problems by focusing on the nature, power and functions of the state; the individual rights; the relation between state and the individual, etc. it also focuses on the emerging themes in political theory such as feminism, multiculturalism, post modernism, etc.
5. To provide opportunities to students to link theory and practice and to apply political science knowledge and skills to actual problem solving and community services.
6. To comprehend diverse traditions of theoretical endeavours in the International Relations as they have evolved around the world. It will cover both explanatory and normative paradigms in international relations theory. It aims to provide a thorough background in all schools of IR theory and the debates between them regarding their perspective on the nature of international politics and how it is to be conceptualized, understood and judged, bearing in mind their geo-cultural specificities. Its aim is not only to make them understand how IR has been constituted and sustained by a number of so-called 'hegemonic' masculinities' and how these particular gendered constructions of a sovereign state, nationalism, security and militarism impact on the lives of particular groups of men and women, but, more importantly, to evaluate the specific contribution that feminist critiques have made as part of the so-called 'Critical Turn' in International Relations.
7. It further aims to understand the internal and external determinants of Indian foreign policy and its evolution since independence as well as the new pressures brought about by economic globalization and how India has sought to respond to them by involving itself and interrogating various regional and global groupings. Particular attention is paid to Indian post-cold War relations with various countries and regions.
8. To capture the Gandhi's social and political ideas, the course revolves around the Gandhian texts which are easily available. Students will be equipped with the major philosophical themes of Mahatma Gandhi. Understand the quintessential role of Gandhi's ahimsa and satyagraha in Indian freedom struggle. Enable the students to acquire skill to locate the philosophy and practices of Gandhi within larger intellectual and socio-historical context. Enable students to engage with current Indian and global politics within the Gandhian paradigm in order to understand it's contemporary relevance. Help develop deeper interest in Gandhian scholarship for further academic engagement and research in the field.
9. To increase knowledge of Indian Political System including its history, philosophical, constitutional and legal foundations. It will also enhance understanding of political values and ideas, governing institutions and process of decision making. The purpose behind this course is to introduce students to the richness and variety of the tradition of Indian Political Thought, a tradition that spans centuries if not millennia culminating in the various present day understandings of Indian society. It also aims to familiarize students with the theory and practice concerning political issues in India. It, therefore, also traces

the history and subsequent course of public policies and planning at the national, state and local level along with elections and electoral systems in India. This course focuses on studying the state in its historical and conceptual variations. This course provides a much fuller treatment, otherwise not available, on political parties and on the electoral process and on the factors that shape and influence both in the specifically in the context of Manipur.

10. The course also aims to familiarize students with the broader theoretical financial and practical context in which public policies are discussed, justified, designed and sought to be implemented. Matters pertaining to public enterprises and their functioning as well as to administrative and civil services reform and their consequences will be understood. The treatment is both historical and comparative as well as having reference to the Indian experience.

## **PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

Programme Learning Outcomes for Masters in Political Science are:

1. **Critical Thinking and Writing Skills:** M.A Political Science students will graduate with the ability to think critically about political concepts and systems. It is our objective that Political Science students will demonstrate the ability to apply their knowledge of politics by using the major analytic and theoretical frameworks in several subfields of political science.
2. **Ability to form an argument:** Political Science students will have the ability to form an argument to detect fallacies, antagonistic evidence, about key issues of public policy and politics.
3. **Analysis and Expression:** M.A Political Science Students will have the ability to construct and evaluate analytical arguments and write clear logical prose.
4. **Knowledge:** Students will be able to identify the structure and operations of various political systems, and to define and apply concepts and theories in political science.
5. **Prepare to write clearly and with purpose:** Political Science students will be able to write clearly and with purpose on issues of international and domestic politics and public policy.
6. **Analyze political and policy formulation problems:** Political Science students are trained to analyse political and policy formulations problems and options.
7. **Engagement in Politics:** Political Science students are prepared for active citizenship and demonstrate an ongoing interest in state and national politics
8. **Political Efficacy and Active Citizenship:** Students will demonstrate a sense of political agency and be able to identify the specific ways in which an individual can participate meaningfully in politics.

9. **Substantive Knowledge:** Political Science students will demonstrate substantive knowledge of institutions, processes and values that shape politics within and among states, and the major theories, concepts, foundations, and methodologies used in the study of politics.
10. **Identify the structure of Political systems:** Political Science students will be able to identify the structure and operations of various political systems, and to apply concepts and theories in political science.
11. **Use of electronic and traditional library resources:** Political Science students are encourage to research key local, state, national and international policy issues and present results and outcomes.
12. **Demonstrate competency with basic tools:** Political Science students are encourage demonstrating competency with basic tools with the underlying modern social science research including competency in statistics and qualitative analysis.
13. **Discuss the major theories and concepts of political science and its subfields:** Political Science students are able to discuss the different theories and concepts with its sub-fields.
14. **Deliver thoughtful and well articulated presentations of research findings:** Political Science students will graduate with the ability to deliver or present thoughtful and well articulated research findings in Political Science and its sub-fields.

The M.A. Political Science Course of the Department comprised of 16 papers, spread over 4 semesters. All 16 papers are compulsory. The entire course is for 60 credits, with each paper carrying 4 credits. The dispersal of 16 papers over the 4 semesters is as follows-

## **FIRST SEMESTER**

### **MPS: 101 HISTORY OF WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: PART – 1**

#### Ancient and Medieval

1. Method of Studying Political Thought
2. Greek Political ideals and Institutions: Sophists, Socrates, Plato: His ideal State and Theory of Justice, Aristotle: (Textual-Politics), Political Philosophy and Comparative Constitutions.
3. Epicureanism, Skepticism and Cynicism
4. Roman Political Legacy
5. Medieval Phase : Christian Political Thought-ST Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas

## Readings:

1. Aristotle, Politics
2. C.C. Maxey, Political philosophies
3. C.H. McIlwain, The Growth of Political Thought in the West.
4. Earnest Barker, Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle (Dover Publications, New York, 59
5. F. J. C. Hearnshaw, The Social and Political ideas of some great thinkers of the renaissance and Reformation (George Harrap & Co. London, 1925).
6. G.H. Sabine, A History of Political Theory (18<sup>th</sup> Indian Publication, 1961)
7. R.G. Gettel, A History of Political Thought (New York, 1924).
8. R.L. Nettleship, Lectures on Plato's Republic (MacMillan & Co., London, 1967)
9. W. Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers (Oxford University Press & IBH, New Delhi, 1969)
10. W.A. Dunning, Political Theories : Ancient and Medieval
11. Wiliouby, Political Theories of the Ancient World
12. Will, Durant, The Story of philosophy (Pocket Books, New York.

## MPS 102: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. National Movement and Struggle for Independence: The Goals, Ideals and Perspective; Sovereign Democratic Republic, etc. Nature of Indian politics, Influence of Caste and Language, Politics of Violence, Communalism in Indian Politics.
2. Struggle and Constitutional: Nature of Indian federalism, Parliamentary democracy, Levels of Governmental authority- Centre, State and Local, Bureaucracy and its role.
3. The functioning: The Party System, Interest cum Pressure groups; and political defection Politics, Traditional forces such as caste, community, sects, etc.
4. The Indian electorate and political participation: Elections and electoral procedure, Indian voting behavior, democratic politics and national building.
5. Aspects of Social Change in India : Social Infrastructure, westernization, tradition and modernity in India, secularization, problems of Indian Democracy; national integration

## Readings:

1. R. Kothari, Politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970
2. K. Kurien et. al., Centre-State Relations, Delhi, Macmillan, 1981
3. S. Raj, State Politics, New Dimension, Part System, Liberalization And Politics of Identity, Delhi, 2000
4. G. Smith(ed), Federalism: The Multi Ethnic Challenge, Hariow Longman, 1995
5. Hasan, Politics and State in India, New Delhi, Sega, 2000

6. A. Kophil (ed), India's Democracy: An analysis of Changing State-society Relations, Princeton University Press, 1988
7. -do- The Success of Indian Democracy, Cambridge University Press, 2001
8. J.C. Aggarawal, Elections in India: 1998, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 1998
9. D.D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1994.
10. P. Brass, Caste Faction and Party in Indian Politics, Vol. 2, Chanakya Publications, Delhi, 1985-85
11. R. Kothari, Party System and Election Studies, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1967.
12. C.P. Bhambri, The Indian State: Fifty Years, Shipra, New Delhi, 1999.
13. N.G. Jayal (ed)., Democracy in India, Oxford University Press, 2001.
14. B. Kuppaswamy, Social Change in India, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 2001.
15. W.H. Morris Jones, Government and Politics in India, B.I. Publications, Delhi, 1974.
16. G. Austin, The Indian Constitution, Cornerstone of a Nation, Oxford university Press, Oxford, 1996.

### **MPS 103: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

1. Public Administration as a discipline:
  - a. Meaning, Nature, and Scope
  - b. Evolution of the Discipline of Public Administration
  
2. Theoretical Perspectives:
  - a. Scientific Management Theory
  - b. The Classical Theory of Management
  - c. Max Weber's Theory of Bureaucracy
  - d. Human Relations Theory by Elton Mayo
  
3. Contextual Public Administration
  - a. Decision-Making Theory by Herbert Simon
  - b. Ecological Approach by Fred Riggs with reference to Prismatic Sala Model
  - c. Development Administration- The Concept, nature, Scope and Significance,
  - d. Public Policy- Concept, Relevance in Public Administration.

4. Administrative Units and Levels:
  - a. Line and Staff
  - b. Field-Headquarters relationships.
5. Contemporary Developments:
  - a. New Public Administration,
  - b. New Public Management.

### **Readings:**

1. Albrow Martin, Bureaucracy, London, Macmillan, 1978.
2. Henry Nicholas, Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall, 1999
3. Felix Nigro, Modern Public Administration (Herper and Row Publications, U.S.A. 1968)
4. Donala C. Rowatt, Basic issues in Public Administration (The MacMillan Co. New York, 1961)
5. Peters Self, Administration Theories and Politics (S. Chand and Company Ltd. Ram Nagar) New Delhi- 110055.
6. Shriram Maheshwari, Administration Theories and Politics (S. Chand and Company Ltd. Ram Nagar, New Delhi-110055)
7. C.P. Bhampri, Public Administration, theory & Practice (Jai Prakash Nath & Co. Meerut), 1969.
8. Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration, Structure, Process and Behaviour (World Press Calcutta).
9. S.P. Naidu, Public Administration, Publishers, New Delhi- 110002, 1996.
10. Grant, George F., Development Administration Concepts, Goals, Methods, Madison University of Wisconsin Press, 1979.

### **MPS 104: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

1. Nature and scope of International Relations. Theories of International Relations- Realist Theory and Systems Theory.
2. National Power-Constituents and Limitations, Balance of Power Principles Assumptions and Technique
3. Cold War-Origin/Causes and Phase of Development, Post-Cold War Development, Role of International Ideologies .
4. Non-alignment-Principles and Relevance. Methods of Peaceful Settlement of international
5. Dispute.
6. Nuclear Disarmament, Collective Security, Globalization meaning, arguments for and against.

## **Readings:**

1. N.D.Palmer and H.C.Parkins, International Relations, Kolkata, Book Agency,1973
2. Hans J. Mongenthau, Politics Among Nations, Kolkata,Scientific Book Agency 1973.
3. Stanley Hoffman(ed) ,Contemporary Theory in International Relations,New Delhi, Prantice Hall,1964
4. J.W. Burton, International Relations, A General Theory Bombay, George, Allen &Uniwin, 1971.
5. Chades G, Larche Jr,& Abdul, Concepts of International politics, New Delhi, A Said Prentice Hall, 1970.
6. Abdul A Said(ed), Theory of International Relations, New Delhi, Prentice Hall 1969.
7. Robert Jackson and George Sorensen, Introduction to Internation Relations, New York, Oxford 2003.
8. Jozef Goldblat, Arms Control, London, Stage, 2003
9. K.P.Misra, Non-alignment in International Relations Har Anand, 1993.
10. Peter Willetts, The Non-aligned Movement, Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1978.
11. David Rees, The Age of Containment, London, MacMillan, 1967.
12. Roger Morgan, The Unsettled Peace-A Study of the Cold War in Europe, London, BBC, 1974.
13. Donald J. Puchala, Theory and History in International Relations, New York, Routledge, 2003
14. Samuel P. Humington, The Clash of Crvilizations and the Remaking of World Order, New Delhi, Penguin, 1997.
15. Joint Baylis and Sieve Smith, The Globalization of World politics, New Delhi Oxford, 2006.
16. Joshua S. Goldstem, International Relations, New Delhi, Pearson Education, 2006.

## **SECOND SEMESTER**

### **MPS-201: HISTORY OF WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT(Part II)**

1. Social Contract: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau.
2. Liberalism and Individualism: Bentham, J.S. Mill.
3. The Idealists: G W F Hegel, Immanuel Kant.
4. Liberal Democrats : Robert Nozick, John Rawls
5. Woman Thinker: Hannah Arendt.

## **Readings:**

1. F.W. Coker, *Reading in Political Philosophy* (MacMillan & Co. New York, 1938. Recent Political Thought.
2. G.H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory* (IBH, Indian Publication, 1961)
3. H.J. Laski, *Political thought in England, From Lock to Bentham.*
4. John Bowle, *Western Political Thought.*
5. John Plamenatz, *Man and Society*, Vol. 1 & II Mc Graw Hill New York 1963.
6. Machiavelli, *The Prince.*
7. R.G. Gettel, *History of Political Thought* (New York 1924)
8. T.A. Sinclair, *A History of Political Theory.*
9. W.A. Dunning, *A History of Political theory from Montesquieu to Recent Time.*
10. W. Ebenstein, *Great Political Thinkers* (Oxford University Press & IBH, New Delhi, 1969).
11. Will Durant, *The Story of Philosophy* (Pocket Books, New York, 1953).

## **MPS-202: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

1. **Introduction to the Study of Political Sociology:**
  - a) Definition, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology
  - b) Historical Emergence of Political Sociology
  - c) Main Approaches to the study of Political Sociology: Systems Approach, Structural-Functional Approach and Marxist Approach.
2. **Social Stratification:**
  - a) Theory with special reference to caste and class in India.
3. **Social Change in India:**
  - a) Sanskritization, Westernization and Secularization.
  - b) Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political participation.
4. **Influence and Power:**
  - a) Masses and Elites, Political Parties and Pressure Groups
  - b) The basis of legitimacy and the type of legitimate authority
5. **Equality and Inequality debate**

### **Readings:**

1. Beteille (ed), *Equality and Inequality : Theory and Practice* Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1983.
2. A.R. Desai, *State and Society in India : Essays in Dissent*, Bombay, Popular, 1974.
3. A. Kumar(ed), *Nation-Building in India : Culture, Power and Society*, New Delhi, Rodent Publishers, 1999.

4. B.B.Goswami(de), Ethnicity, Politics and Political Systems in Tribal India, Calcutta : Anthropological Survey of India, 1997.
5. B. Kuppaswamy, Social Change in India, New Delhi, Vikas Publication, 1972.
6. C.Beck and T.J. Mokechnis, Political Elites, Selected and Computerized Bibliography, Cambridge, Massachuastte, MIT Press, 1971.
7. D. Javos, Socialization to Politics, New York, Preeger, 1973
8. D. Sheth, Caste and Class : Social Reality and Political Representations In V.A. Pai Panandikar and A. Nandy (eds) Contemporary India, Delhi Tana McGrew-Hill 1999.
9. E. Zelliott, Gandhi and Ambedkar : A Study in leadership” in M.Maher (ed), The Untouchabales in Contemporary India Tuscone, University of Arizone Press, 1972.
10. E. Zelliott, From Untouchabales to Dalit : Essays on the Ambedkar Movement, Delhi, Manohar, 1992.
11. G.A. Almond, and SVerba, The Civic Cultaure, Princeton N.J. Princeton University Press, 1963.
12. C.Mydral, Asian Dram, An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, Harmondaworth, Penguin, 1958.
13. C. Omvedt, Delits and the Democratic Revolution, Dr Ambedkar and The Delit Movement in Colonial India, New Delhi, Sage, 1994.
14. JDennis, Socialization of Politics, New York Wiley, 1973.
15. K.P. Lengton, Political Socialization, New York, Oxford University Press, 1969.
16. K.Mureli Menohar (ed), Social-Economic Status of Indian Women Delhi, Seema, 1983.
17. L.Milbrath, Political Participation, Skokie Illinois, Rend-McNally, 1965
18. M.Galanter, Competition Equalities : A Law and the Backward Classes In India, Berkelay, University of California Press, 1983.
19. M.Janowitz, Political Conflict, Essays in Political Sociology, New York, New Viewpoints, Watta, 1970.
20. M.A.Khan, Scheduled Caste and their Status in India, New Delhi, Uppal, 190.

### **MPS-203: INDIAN ADMISTRATION**

1. Evolution of Indian Administration, Constitution Framework for Indian Administration- Roots of the Government.
2. Organization of the Government of India at the Ministry level, Structure of Central Administration, Role of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance of the Central Government.
3. Bureaucracy in India- Behavioral Attributes, Role and Functions, Relationship with the Political Executive.
4. Structure of State Administration, Relationship with the Centre, Local Administration – Rural level, District level, Urban level.
5. Reforms in administration in India, Corruption in Public Administration, Ombudsman.

## Readings:

1. C.P. Bhampri, Public Administration in India (Jai Parkas Math & Co. Meerut), 1972.
2. Shriram Maheshwari, Indian Administration (Orient Longman, 1980, New Delhi), 1979.
3. Amreshwar Vasthi And A.P. Avesthi, Indian Administration (Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra).
4. Avesthi and Maheshar, Public Administration (Lakshmi Nagar Agarwal, Agra).
5. Vasant Sathe, National Government, agenda for a new India (UBS Publishers Distribution Ltd, 1991, New Delhi).

## MPS-204: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. Major Determinants and Basic Principles of India's Foreign Policy.
2. Indo-Pak Relations Kashmir dispute, Pakistan's attitude towards the Sino-Indian Border dispute, 1965 Indo Pak war and Tashkent Agreement, 1971 Indo Pak border war and Emergence of Bangladesh, Simla Agreement and Process of normalization in the Indo Pak relations.
3. Sino-Indian Relations Tibet as a factor in Sino-Indian border dispute. 1954 treaty, Sino-Indian border dispute public, exchange of letters between Nehru and Chou en Lai, Causes of 1962 war. Process of normalization of relations between India and China.
4. Indo-American Relations : American as a global power and its entry in the Sub-Continent. The U.S. 1954, Pak Military Pact and India's reactions, American military and during 1962. Sino-Indian war, 1965, Indo-Pak war, 1971 Indo-Pak war over Bangladesh, the US 7<sup>th</sup> fleet in the Bay of Bengal during 1971 conflict and its repercussions, Indo-US relations during 1985-99, Indo relations since 2000.
5. Indo-Soviet Relations : Soviet attitude towards India during Stalin era, Relaxation of tension, exchange of visit by Nehru and Khrushchev and Bulganin in 1955, the Soviet aid to India Soviet attitude towards Sino-Indian border dispute, 1965, Indo-Pak war, Tashkent Agreement, Signing of Indo-Soviet Treaty prior to 1971 war over Bangladesh, Indo-Soviet relations during, 1977-90, Indo Russia relations since 1991.

## Readings:

1. Charles H. Haimsworth, A Diplomatic History of Modern India (New Delhi, 1971).
2. Surjit Mansingh
3. K.P. Karunakaran, India in World Affairs : 1950-53 (Calcutta, Oxford, 1958).
4. M.S. Rajan, India's Foreign Policy During the Nehru Era (Bombay, 1976)
5. M.S. Rajan, Indian World Affairs : 1954-56 (Bombay, 1964).
6. Karunakar Gupta, India in World Politics (Calcutta, Scientific, 1969)
7. K.P. Misra (ed), Studies in Indian Foreign Policy (New Delhi, 1969)

8. K.P. Misra (ed), Foreign Policy of India A Book of Readings (New Delhi, Thomson, 1977)
9. K.P. Misra (ed), Janata's Foreign Policy (New Delhi, Vikas 1979).
10. William Norman Brown, The United States, India and Pakistan (Cambridge, Mass 1963).
11. Michael Brecher, India and World Politics ( London, Oxford, 1968)
12. Sisir Gupta, Kashmir- A Study in India-Pakistan Relations (New Delhi, Asia, 1966)
13. Sumantra Bose, Kashmir Roots of Conflict, Path to Peace (New Delhi Saga, 2003)
14. Ratna Tikoo, Indo-Pak Relations, Politics of Divergence and Convergence (New Delhi National Publishing House 1987)
15. C. Dasgupta, War and Diplomacy in Kashmir 1947-48 (New Delhi, Sage, 2002).
16. S.C. Tewari, Indo-US Relations 1947-76 (New Delhi, Radiant, 1977)
17. Nancy Jetley, India-China Relations (New Delhi, Radiant, 1979).
18. G.P. Deshpande and Alka, Crossing A Bridge of Dream : 50 Years of India -China Relations, Acharya (ed) (New Delhi, Tulika, 2003)
  
19. Bidanda M Chengappa, India-China Relation: Post-Conflict phase to Post Cold War
  - a. Period (New Delhi, APH, 2003)
20. J.A. Naik, Soviet Policy Towards India : From Stalin to Brezhnev (New Delhi, Vikas, 1970)
21. S.C. Gangal, India's Foreign Policy (New Delhi, Young Asia, 1980).
22. V.P. Dutta, India's Foreign Policy (New Delhi, Vikas, 1984).
  - a. Bimal Prasad, India's Foreign Policy Studies in Continuity and Change (New Delhi, Vikas, 1979)
23. I.K. Gujral, Continuity and Change; India's Foreign Policy (New Delhi, Macmillan, 2003.)
24. Sumand K Datta-Ray, Waiting for America; India and the US in the New Millennium (New Delhi Harper Collins, 2003)
25. C. Raja Mohan, Crossing the Rubicon, The Shaping of India's New Foreign
  - a. (New Delhi, Viking, 2003).
26. C. Raja Mohan, Impossible Allies-Nuclear India, United States and Global Order (New Delhi, India Research Press, 2006)
27. Ashok Kapur, et, al (ed), India and the United States in the Changing World (New Delhi, Sage, 2002).
28. Chintamani Mahapatra, Indo-US Relations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (New Delhi, IDSA, 1998).
29. J.N. Dixit, India and Regional Development Throught the Prism of Indo-Pak Relations (New Delhi, Gyan, 2002)
30. J.N. Dixit, India's Foreign Policy-Challenge of Terrorism (New Delhi, Gyan, 2002).
31. J.N. Dixit, India's Foreign Policy; 1947-2003 (New Delhi : Picus Books, 2003)
32. Rashecduddin Kham (ed) India and the Soviet Union Cooperation and Development (New Delhi, Allied, 1975)
33. Yuri Nosenko, Jawaharlal Nehru and India's Foreign Policy (New Delhi, Sterling, 1977).
34. A.B. Vajpayee, New Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy (New Delhi, Vision, 1979).

35. T.V. Kunhi Krishnan, *The Unfriendly Friends-India and America* (New Delhi, Indian Book Company, 1974).
36. Gopal Singh Prem R. Bhardwaj, *Soviet Disintegration, Global Politics and the Third World Countries* (New Delhi, 1995).
37. William J. Barnds, *India, Pakistan and Great Powers* (New Delhi, 1972).
38. Herbert Feldman, *From Crisis to Crisis Pakistan, 1962-69* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1972).
39. Harold A Gould and Sumit Ganguly (ed), *The Hope and the Reality: US-India Relations from Roosevelt to Regan Delhi*, Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing, 1993).
40. Surjit Mansing, *India's Search for Power: Indira Gandhi's Foreign Policy 1966-1982* (New Delhi, Sage, 1984).
41. Annpurma Nautiyal (ed), *India and the New World Order* (New Delhi, South Asian Publishers.1996)
42. Dilip II Mohit, Amit Dholakia(ed), *India and the Emerging World Order* (New, Kalinga Publications, 2001)

### **THIRD SEMESTER**

#### **MPS -301: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT OF MODERN INDIA**

1. Historical antecedent: Ancient philosophical traditions of India and its impact; the Indian Renaissance; Raja Rammohan, and Swami Vivekananda
2. The Indian Moderates and the Extremists: Gopal Krishna Gokhale; Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Aurobindo
3. The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi
4. The Muslim Political Thought: Md. Ali Jinnah and Md. Iqbal
5. Recent Indian Political Thought: Communist and Socialist thought and Movement in India: Jawaharlal Nehru; Subhashchandra Bose and Ambedkar

#### **Readings:**

1. Verma, V.P. *Modern Indian Political thought*, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal Education Publishers, Agra.
2. ppadorai, A, *Documents on Political thought in India*, Oxford University Press, London.
3. Appoadoral, A, *India Political thinking through the Ages*, Khama Publisher, New Delhi,
4. Karunakaram, K.P. *India Politics from Dadabhai Naoroji to Gandhi*, Geetanjali Parkashan, New Delhi.
5. Subrate, M. & Ramawamy, S(ed)-*Facets of Mahatma Gandhi*, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi.

6. Desai, A.R. Social Background of Indian National Movement, Popular Parkation, Bombay,
7. Patwardhan & Ambedkar: Speeches and Writing of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Asia publishing House, Bombay.
8. Tarachand-History of freedom movement in India, Publication, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, GOI.
9. Tripathi, A-The Extremist Challenge in India (Between 1890-1910), Orient Longman Bombay,
10. Shay, Theodorel, The Legacy of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Oxford University Press London.
11. Basham, A.L.- The Wonder that was India, Sidgwick & Jackson London.
12. Grover. V-Political Thinker of Modern India, Deep Publication , New Delhi.Bali, D.R. Modern Indian thought (Rammohan Roy to Jayaprakash Narayan), Sterling Publishers Private Ltd.
13. Jatava, D.R-Political Philosophy of B.R. Ambedkar, National Publishing House, Jaipur & New Delhi.
14. Ghase, SH- Socialism Democracy and Nationalism in India, Allied Publisher, New Delhi.
15. Limaye, M.-Gallaxy of Indian Socialist Leaders, D.R. Publishing Corporation,Choudhury, P.C. Roov-Gandhi and His Contemporaries, Sterling, Sterling Publishers, Private Ltd, New Delhi.
16. Patil, V.T.-Studies on Gandhi, Sterling publishing private Ltd. New Delhi.
17. Prasad, B.-Gandhi Nehru and Vinova-A Comparative Study Criterion publications, New Delhi.
18. Ratan, R.- and Tyagi, R-Indian Political thought, Mayor paperbacks, Noida.
19. Bajwa, D.K.- Jayaprakash Narayan and Indian politics, Deep and Deep publications, New Delhi.
20. Prasad, S.R.A-Socialist thought in Modern India, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut.
21. Sharma, I.R. Communism in India, Sterling publishers private Ltd., New Delhi.

### **MPS-302: STATE POLITICS IN INDIA**

1. Theoretical Framework for the Study of State Politics: Federalish, Nature of the Federalism Relationship between the centre and the States-Distribution of power
2. Patterns of state politics : State in the Indian Constitution-State politics before and after 1967 Socio-economic. Determinants of state politics.
3. Centre-State Relationship: Legislative-Administrative and Economic, Autonomy of the states.
4. Political Parties: Regional political parties and its Linkages with National parties – Ideologies and Principles.

5. States in North East India : Political Background Formation of States Political Movements political parties : National and Regional Split and Defection. Emerging Trends in state politics.

### **Readings :**

1. G. Austin, The Indian Constitution, Corner Stone of a Nation,
2. G. Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution : The Indian Experience, Delhi, Oxford University press, 2000.
3. B.Arora and D.V. Verkey(eds), Multiple Identities in a single state: Indian Federalism in Comparative perspective, Delhi, Konark, 1995,
4. A. Chands, Federalism in India : A Study of Union state Relations, London, George Allen Unwind 1965.
5. P.Chatterjee(ed), State and politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University press, 1997.
6. R.Kothari, Politics in India, New Delhi Orient Longman, 1970.
7. V.Doss, Impact of planning on centre-state Financial Relations in India New Delhi National 1978.
8. S. Singh(ed), Union-State Financial Relations in India with special reference to the Under developed states, New Delhi, sterling, 1980.
9. G. Smith(ed), Federalism: The Multi-Ethnic Challenge, Harlow Longman, 1995.
10. K.C.Wheare, Modern Constitution, 4<sup>th</sup> edn., Oxford University Press, 1963.
11. A. Prasad, Centre and State Powers under Indian Federalism, New Delhi Deep and Deep, 1981.
12. A. Ray, Tension areas in India's federal system, Calcutta, The world Press, 1970.
13. V.V.Rao, A century of Tribal politics in North East India, New Delhi, 5Chand Company.
14. K.R. Bombwall, The foundations of Indian federalism, Bombay Asia publishing House, 1967.

### **MPS-303: INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY**

1. Political Economy as a Discipline: Concept and Development, theories of Political Economy- Adam Smith, J.S. Mill, Ricardo, and Marxist Approach.
2. Indian Perspective: Philosophy of Mixed Economy and Democratic Socialism, Economic Functions of the State
3. Planning Process in India, Planning Commission and National Development Council – Role and Functions, NitiAayog- Role and Function.
4. Industrial Policy in India, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization, Major Problems faced by Public Sector Industries in India
5. The agrarian sector and the rural poor, poverty in India and measures for eradication, Rural Development, Broad Policy framework for the Development of Agriculture in India

### **Readings:-**

1. S. Martin Lipset (ed.), Politics and Social Sciences (Wiley Eastern PVT.LTD. South Extension, New Delhi- 49, 1972).
2. Robert, T. Hollt and E. Turner, The Political Basis of Economic Development (Van
3. Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York, Affiliated East West Press Pvt. LTD, Defence Colony New Delhi-3, 1970).
4. Norman Frohlich and Modern Political Economy (Foundation of Modern Political Series- Prentice Hall of india PVT, New Delhi,
5. Pranab Bardhan, The Political Economy of Development in India (Oxford University Press, YMCA Library Building, New Delhi 110001, 1984 ).
6. Raddar Datt and K.P.M. Sundharam, Indian Economy (S. Chand and Company LTD Ram a. Nagar, New Delhi-110055, 1992).
7. A.N. Agrawal, Indian Economy-Problems of Development and Planning (WishwaPrakashan, Daryagan, New Delhi-110002, 1996.
8. K. Seshadri, Studies in Marxism and Political Science (People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road New Delhi-110055, 1977).

### **MPS-304: SOUTH EAST ASIAN STUDIES**

1. Colonialism and Nationalism in Southeast Asia.
2. Japanese Occupation of Southeast Asia.
3. Ethnic Politics in Southeast Asia.
4. Southeast Asia and Major powers, including India
5. Evolution and Significance of the ASEAN

### **Readings:**

1. Amitav Acharya, Construction ASEAN Security Community.
2. ASEAN and Japan: Partners for Peace and Prosperity.
3. Atul Sarma and Pradeep Kumar Mehta, Exploring India: ASEAN Economic Partnership in Globalising Work
4. B,K Nair and Chandran Jeshurun, Southeast Asia and the Great Powers.
5. Benedict Anderson, The Spectre of Comparisons.
6. Charle A Fisher, Southeast Asia: A Social, Economic and Political Geography.
7. DGE, A History of Southeast Asia.
8. DGM Tate, The Making of Modern Southeast Asia.
9. David Elliot, Thailand: Origins of Military Rule.
10. DR Sardesai, Southeast Asia: Past and Present.
11. G. Comfits, The Indianised States of Southeast Asia
12. J. Pluvies, Southeast Asia : From Colonialisms to Independence

13. John F Cady, The History of Post-War Southeast Asia.
14. KV Kesavan, Japan's relations with Southeast Asia : 1952-1960
15. LP Singh, Power politics in Southeast Asia.
16. Lim Joo-Jack, Territorial Power Domains, Southeast Asia and China
17. Lucian W Pyle, Southeast Asia's political System
18. Martin Smith, Burma : Insurgency and the Politics of Ethnicity
19. Million Osborne, Southeast Asia: An Illustrated Introductory History.
20. Nicholas Tarring, ed., Cambridge History of Southeast Asia.
21. R. Brown, Ethnicity in Southeast Asia.
22. Robert O Titman, Southeast Asia and the Enemy Beyond
23. Ronald D Palmer and Thomas J Rockford, Building ASEAN: 20 Years of Southeast Asian Cooperation.
24. Willard H Elsgree, Japans' Role in Southeast Asian Nationalist Movement, 1940-45
25. Wolf Mendel, Japan and Southeast Asia.

## **FOURTH SEMESTER**

### **MPS 401: MODERN POLITICAL THEORY**

1. What is Politics : Political Man, Political System and Social System, Power (and power Approach), Influence, Coercion.
2. Process and Models of Political system: Input-output Model, Structural-Functional Analysis, Political communication theory and Cybernetic Model, Political Modernization and Political Development (David E. Apter and Edward Shill's).
3. Critique of the Traditional Approach: Interdisciplinary approach-behavioral Revolution and Post- Behaviouralism.
4. Heuristic Model and Its Application to the Study of Politics; Micro and Micro politics- Ecological and Individualistic Fallacies-system levels-linkage and Interdependencies, role system and role conflict, Macro-Model of Conflict Management.
5. Class and Elite Approach to the study of politics: Elitist Theories of Vilfredo Pareto and Gaetano Mosca, Karl Marx's, theory of decision-making; legitimacy and effectiveness.

### **Readings:**

1. A.Livingstone( ed),Mosca, Gaetano , The Ruling Class ,New York: Mc Graw Hill, 1939.
2. Alfred da Crazen, Political Behavior Vol. I
3. Arnold Bredht, Political theory : The Foundations of Twentieth Century Political thought, Princeton University Press, 1959.
4. Catlin, George E.G.The Science and Method of Politics New York : Alfred A Kneof. 1927.

5. David Easton, *The Political System*, New York : Oxford University Press, 1969.
6. David Easton, *A Framework for political Analysis*, Engewood Cliff, New Jersey : Prentice Hall, 1965.
7. David Easton, *A System Analysis of Political Life* New York: John Wiley,1965.
8. David E. Apter, *Politics of Modernlization*, Chicago :Chicago University Press,1965.
9. Edward A. Shills, *Political Development in the New States*, The Hague: Monton & Co., 1962
10. A.Eulan, H., *Micro-Macro Political Analysis*, Chicago : Aldines Publishing Company, 1969.
11. A.Eulan, H.,*The Behavioural Persuasion*, New York, Randone House, Inc., 1963.
12. G.A. Almond and *Politics of the Developing Areas*, Princeton : Princeton : Princeton James Coleman (ed)University Press, 1960.
13. G.A Almond and *Comparative Politics : A Developmental Approach*, Boston : G.B. Powell Little Brown, 1966.
14. G.A Almond and Sidney Verb, *The Civic Culture*, Princeton : Princeton UniversityPress, 1963.
15. Graham George J.Jr., *The Post Behavioural Era*, New York : David Mckay And George W.Carey Company, inc., 1972.
16. H.V. Wiseman, *Political Systems*, London : Routiedge & Kegan Paul, 1966.
17. Jean Blondel, *Thinking Political*
18. James C. Charlesworth *Contemporary Political Analysis* New York : Free Press, 1967.
19. Kessol John H.,George F.Micro Politics : Individual and Group Level Concepts. Cole (edn.)Robert G.Sedding
20. Karl W. Deutch,*The Nerves of Government*, New York : Free Press, 1968.
21. Karl W. Deutch, *Politics and Government*, Boston : Houghton Mifflin Company, 1970.
22. Lasswell,Harold D.,*Politics : Who Gets what, when, How* New York:Meridian, 1958.
23. Lucian W. Pye, *Communication and Political Development* Princeton :Princetoon University Press, 1963.
24. Lucian W. Pye,*Aspects of Political Development* Boston :Little Broown,1966.
25. McCoy, Charles and John *A Political Politics : A Critique of Behaviouralism*, New York : Playford(eds.) Thomasy Crowell Company, 1967.
26. Modern Gordon, *Comparatvie Political System*.
27. Monance, *A Sociology of Human Systems*.
28. M.R.Davies and V.A., *Models of Political System*, Delhi : Vikas, 1971.
29. M.Caldwallder, 'The Cybernetic Analysis of Change'. In Amitai and Eva Etzioni(eds.) *Social Change*, New York, 1964.
30. Oran Young, *Systems of Political Science*, Englewood Cliff, New Jersey Prentice Hall, 1968.
31. Pareto, Vilfredo, *The Mind and Society*, London : Jonathan Cape, 1935.
32. Robert A Dahi, *Modern Political Analysis*

33. Roy E. Jones, *The Functional Analysis of Politics*, London : Routledge And Kegan Paul, 1967.
34. Runciman, W.C., *Social Science and political theory* London, 1969.
35. S.L. Wasby, *Political Science-The Discipline and Dimensions*, Calcutta :
  - a. Scientific Book Agency, 1972.
36. Seymour M.Lipset, *Political Man*, London : Heinemann, 1960.
37. Seymour M.Lipset, *Politics and the Social Sciences*, Glencos: The Free Press of Glencos 1951.
38. Talcott Parsons, *The Social System*, New York : Free Press of Glencos,1951.
39. Tom B. Bottomore, *Elites and Society*, London: Penguin Books, 1964.
40. T.D. Waldon, *The Vocabulary of Politics*, London : Penguin Books,1965.
41. W.Ross Ashby, *An Introduction to cybernetics*, New York :John Wiley,1956.

### **MPS-402: GANDHIAN THOUGHT**

1. Meaning of Freedom. The Indian struggle for freedom. The Gandhian concept of spiritualization of politics.
2. Non-violence and Satyagraha. The pro-requisites of a Satyagrahi. The Gandhian Doctrine of Satyagraha as a technique of corporate action in Political and social life.
3. Nature and function of the state. The structure and function of the non-violent state. Gandhiji's Conception of democracy,Rights and duties of citizens, Civil disobedience, State-less society.
4. Nationalism. Gandhian views on war. Disarmament. International co-operation and world unity.
5. Religion and science. Science and technology. Ecological balance and harmony, Industrialisation, Gandhian critique of modern Industrial society, Constructive programme.

### **Readings:**

1. K.P.Misra,(ed.), *Gandhi and the contemporary world : Studies in peace and war* Chanakya.
2. Gandhi, M.K., *All men are brothers*, Navjivan Publications,Ahmedabad,2002.
3. Gandhi, M.K., *Non-violence*, Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad, 2002.
4. Gregg, Richard B., *Power of Non-violence*
5. Singh, Ramjee , *Gandhi and the Modern World*
6. Dasman, Raymond F. , *Ecological Principles for Economic Development*.
7. Pramod Singh(ed.), *Ecology of Rural India*
8. Ashby, Eric, *Reconciling men with the environment*.
9. Gandhi, M.K., *Cent percent Swadeshi*, Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad,2002.
10. Gandhi, M.K, *Hind Swaraj*, Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad, 2002.
11. Gandhi, M.K, *My theory of trusteeship* Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad, 2002.
12. Gandhi, M.K, *Village Swaraj*, Navjivan publications, Ahmedabad, 2002.

13. Kumarappa, J.C, Gandhian economic thought
14. Bandyopadhyaya Jayantaniya, Social and political thought of Gandhi
15. Dayal, Par Meshwari, Gandhian approach to social work.
16. M.K. Gandhi, Basic Education, Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad, 2002.
17. Posu, N.K., Selection from Gandhi.
18. Dhavan, C.N., The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.
19. Pyaralal, Towards New Horizons.
20. Narayan. J., Socialism, Sarvodaya and Democracy.
21. Iyer, Radhavan, The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi.
22. Verma, V.P., The Political Philosophy of Gandhi and Servodaya.
23. Ramachandran C. and Gandhi and his relevance four times.
24. Gandhi, M.K. , Non-violence in peace and war, Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad, 2002.
25. Jean, Bondurant, Consequent of Violence.
26. Bedekar, D.K , Towards Understanding Gandhi.
27. Radhakrishnan, S., Mahatma Gandhi, 100 Years.
28. K.D. Gangrade, Moral Lessons from Gandhi's Autobiography and other Essays, Concept publishing Company, New Delhi, 2004.

### **MPS-403: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN MANIPUR**

1. Political Background of Manipur: Administration in Ancient Manipur; Manipur under the British; Growth of Democratic Ideas and practices; Merger with the Indian Union
2. Political Development in Manipur (1949 to 1972): Statehood movement in Manipur as a full-fledged state in the Indian Union; Legislative and Executive powers.
3. Political Parties: National political parties and Regional political parties; linkages between the two; splits and Merger.
4. Electoral politics 1972-2017: Electoral Behavior; party alliances; manifestos; studies on election results.
5. Formation of Governments, 1972-2017: Coalition governments - working of coalition ministries; role of the Opposition; state of governance in Manipur; Emerging Trends in state Politics.

#### Readings:

1. Dun, E. W.: Gazetteer of Manipur, Vivek Publishing House, Delhi, 1975.
2. Grimwood, E. St. C. My three Years in Manipur, Vivek Publishing Delhi, 1975.
3. Brown, R.: Statistical Account of Manipur, Sanskaren Prakashak, Delhi, 1975.
4. Hobson, T.C.: The Meithei's, B.R. publishing corporation, Delhi, 1975.
5. Johnstone, Sir, James: My Experiences in Manipur and the Naga Hills, Vivek Publishing House, Delhi, 1971.
6. L. Ibongohal Singh: Introduction of Manipur, Imphal.

7. N. Khelechandra Singh: Cheitharol Kumbaba (Royai Chronicle), Imphal.
8. N. Ibobi Singh: Manipur Administration, Imphal.
9. N. Tombi Singh: Manipur: A Study, Imphal, 1976.
10. R.K.Jhalajit Singh: A Short History of Manipur O.K. Store, Impha
11. S. Chhatradhar, Manipuri Itihasda Irawat, Imphal
12. R.P. Singh: Electoral Politics in Manipur 1972 Imphal.
13. Gokul Singh: Defections politics in Manipur, 1963-77, Imphal, 1978.
14. N. Sanajaoba Singh(ed), Manipur past and present, Vol. I and II, Mittal publishing,  
a. House, New Delhi.
15. M. Horam, The Rising Nagas,
16. J. Roy History of Manipur, Firma KLM Private Limited, Calcutta, 1999.
17. Ksh. Bimola Devi: Government and Politics in Manipur.

#### **MPS-404: SOCIALIST THOUGHT**

1. Utopian Socialist Ideas of Robert Owen, Charles Fourier and St. Simon.
2. Main Ideas of Marx and Engels: Dialectical Materialism, Materialist conception of history, revolutionary, role of the bourgeoisie, The theory of class struggle, Marxist view of the origin and the nature of the state.
3. Main Ideas of Lenin: Theory of Imperialism, Proletarian Revolution and Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
4. Main Ideas of Stalin: Theory of Socialism in one Country, theory of National question.
2. Mao Tse-tung(Mao Ze-dong): The Role of Mao in the Chinese Revolution. One philosophy, Mao's World view; Major contributions of Rosa Luxemburg to Socialist theory.

#### **Readings:**

1. Karl Marx and F. Engels The Selected works, Vol. I-III(Selected Texts). Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1977.
2. Publishers, 1977.
3. V.I. Lenin, Philosophical Notebooks, Vol. 38 of the collected works, Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1977.
4. V.I. Lenin, The state and revolution, Moscow, progress Publishers, 1975.
5. V.I. Lenin, Imperialism, the Highest stage of Capitalism, Moscow,Progress publishers, 1975.
6. J.V. Stalin, Dialectical and Historical Materialism, Kolkata, NationalBook Agency. 1975.
7. J.V. Stalin, Problems of Leninism, Peking, foreign Languages Press,1976.
8. Mao Tse-tung, Selected works, Vol. I-IV (Selected Texts), Peking, foreign Languages, press, 1975.
9. A Meyer, Marxam, The unity of theory and practice Cambridge, Harvard University press, 1970.
10. G.D.H. Cole, A History of socialist thought, Vol. I-IV New York, Macmillan,1969.

11. T.B.Bottomore and MaximilienRubel (ed.), Selected writings in Sociology and Social philosophy, New York, penguin, 1971.
12. V.G. Afanasyey, Marxist philosophy, Moscow, Progress Publishers,1980.
13. ShlomoAvineri, The Social and political thought of Karl Marx New Delhi, S.Chand and company, 1977.
14. ManoranjanMohanty, The political philosophy of Mao tse-Tung, New Delhi,Macmilan, 1978.
15. David Mcllelland (ed.),Karl Marx : Selected writings, New York, Oxford University Press, 2001.
16. E.F. Borison and G.I.Libman(ed.),A Reader on Social Sciences, Moscow, progress publishers,1985,
17. Emile Burns, What is Marxism? New Delhi people’s publishing House, 1987.

## **COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR M.A. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE`**

The programme learning outcomes are attained by learners through the essential learnings acquired on completion of selected courses of study within a programme. The term ‘course’ is used to mean the individual course/papers of study that make up the scheme of study for a programme. The achievement by students of course-level learning outcomes leads to the attainment of the programme learning outcomes. A course map would indicate the linkage between course learning outcomes and each programme learning outcome, as shown in the following table with indicative outcomes:

PG Programme Outcomes/Papers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Basic Concepts	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	X
Procedural Knowledge	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	X
Specialised Skills						x	x	x					x			
Identification of appropriate issues			x						x				x			
Problem-solving skills										X						
Investigative skills							x							x		
ICT skills			x			x	x									
Communications skills	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	X	x	x	X
Professional/ethical	x	x	x	X	x	x								x		

behaviour																	
-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## **PAPER LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

### **MPS-101: HISTORY OF WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: PART I**

To make the students aware of the

1. Relevance of the ancient Greek political institutions in the present context;
2. the importance of Greek reason in politics;;
3. scientific study of politics;
4. the importance of Christian religious teachings and their reconciliation with Greek reason; and
5. the circumstances leading to the emergence of nation states and power politics.

### **MPS-102: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM**

The students gain in-depth knowledge about -

1. The philosophical foundations of the Indian Constitution.
2. The actual nature and dynamics of the working of the Indian Political system.
3. The important issues and challenges confronting the working of India's democracy.
4. The relationship between political system and social system in India.
5. The changing dynamics of the Indian Political system.

### **MPS-103: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

1. Students would get awareness about the evolution and growth of the discipline of Public Administration.
2. Students would learn about basic principles and approaches of Public Administration.
3. They would be able to understand the theoretical clarity of basic concepts and dynamics (both ecological and others) relating to Public organizations.
4. Identify and describe the major theories of public organizations, and bureaucratic behavior.
5. Demonstrate knowledge of the institutional, political and ethical context within which public services are delivered.
6. Identify key provisions of the Constitution and public laws.

### **MPS-104: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

1. Impart essential knowledge about the fundamental theories of International Relations.
2. Provide basic knowledge regarding the National Power and the Balance of Power.
3. Study various aspects of the Cold War and the place of Ideology in International Relations.
4. Inculcate knowledge concerning Non-alignment past and present, and Resolution of Conflict.
5. Study various aspects of Nuclear Disarmament, Collective Security, and Globalisation.

### **MPS-201: HISTORY OF WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT PART II**

The students gain in-depth knowledge to the students about the following:

1. Genealogy of the Modern in Western Political Thought
2. Social Contract or Agreement as Basis of Authority
3. Liberal and Individualist Traditions in Western Political Tradition
4. Theories of Justice
5. Critique of Hannah Arendt

### **MPS-202: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

1. Students will have the knowledge of the emergence of the discipline of Political Sociology.
2. Students will be encouraged to discuss the political behaviours of social classes, racial and ethnic groups, generations, elites, masses, religious, and other groups in Society.
3. They would be able to analyse the social change in India, will understand concepts like sanskritization, westernization or secularization in Indian society.
4. Students would be able to analyze how social forces shape policy on issues such as welfare, health care, international trade, information policy, education etc
5. They would be able to compare and contrast the major theoretical insights in the field of political sociology of influential scholars such as Weber.
6. Students would be able to Identify and describe the ideologies and utopian visions that motivate political action.
7. Assess how politics and power is influenced by different social forces.
8. Familiarize with the political parties and pressure groups.
9. Students would be able to understand the equality-inequality debate in the Indian society.

### **MPS-203: INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.**

1. Students understand how the present system of Indian administration evolved.

2. Students acquired knowledge about the structure and functions of Government at different levels- centre, state and local.
3. Students came to know the various administrative reforms made by the Government from time to time.
4. Enable the Students to understand the true meaning of corruption.
5. Students learn the various anti-corruption laws passed by the Government.

#### **MPS-204: INDIA' S FOREIGN POLICY**

1. Acquire basic knowledge about the foundations and principles of India's Foreign Policy.
2. Impart fundamental issues of Indo-Pak Relations.
3. Learn central issues affecting Sino-India Relations.
4. Gain essential knowledge on various aspects of Indo-American Relations.
5. Provide major issues of Indo-Soviet/Russia Relations.

#### **MPS-301: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT OF MODERN INDIA**

They learn

1. Social and political thought of modern India which was evolved during the Indian National movement
2. The influence of the philosophical traditions of ancient India on the social and political thought of modern India.
3. The important aspects of the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.
4. In-depth knowledge about the socialist and communist thought and movement as evolved in India during the national movement.
5. The relevance of social and political thought of modern India in contemporary world.

#### **MPS-302: STATE POLITICS IN India**

1. Gain knowledge about the nature of Indian Federalism
2. Learn the patterns of State politics in India
3. Understand the relations between the centre and the states
4. Acquired knowledge about the working of the various political parties in India.
5. Learn about the politics of states in North-East India.

#### **MPS-303: INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY**

1. Learn the importance of inter-disciplinary approach to Political Science.

2. Students acquired knowledge about the political effects on economic and economic effects on politics,
3. Students understand the Planning Process and its implementation which is vital for economic development.
4. Students could identify the various Development Programmes launched by the Government for Poverty Eradication.
5. Gain knowledge about the Economic Functions of the State.
6. Students came to know the various Policies of the Government for rapid Economic Development of the Country.

### **MPS-304: SOUTH-EAST ASIAN STUDIES**

The students learn in-depth knowledge about the following:

1. History of the Contemporary South East Asia
2. Geostrategic, Economic Growth and Cultural Complexities
3. Great Power Dynamics in South east Asia
4. Evolution of Act East Policy
5. Significance of the Indo-Pacific Region

### **MPS-401: POLITICAL SYSTEM AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

1. Acquired knowledge about political system and social system
2. Learn the process and models of political system
3. Study Behavioural Revolution and Post-Behaviouralism
4. Understand Heuristic model and its application to the study of politics
5. Learn Class and Elite Approach to the study of politics

### **MPS-402: GANDHIAN THOUGHT**

1. Students will be equipped with the major philosophical themes of Mahatma Gandhi.
2. Understand the quintessential role of Gandhi's ahimsa and satyagraha in Indian freedom struggle.
3. Enable the students to acquire skills to locate the philosophy and practices of Gandhi within larger intellectual and socio-historical context.
4. Enable students to engage with current Indian and global politics within the Gandhian paradigm in order to understand its contemporary relevance.
5. Help develop deeper interest in Gandhian scholarship for further academic engagement and research in the field.

### **MPS-403: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN MANIPUR**

The students gain in-depth

1. Understanding of the actual nature and dynamics of the working of the government and politics in Manipur.
2. Knowledge about the relationship between politics and the social environment in the context of Manipur.
3. Understanding about the changing dynamics of government and politics in Manipur.
4. Understanding about the dynamics of ethnic politics in Manipur.
5. Understanding about the different aspects of political development inside the state.

#### **MPS-404: SOCIALIST THOUGHT**

1. Gain basic knowledge of Pre-Marxian socialist ideas.
2. Learn essential features of Marxism.
3. Gain main ideas of Leninism.
4. Learn important theories of Stalinism.
5. Acquire essential teachings of the ideas of Mao Ze-dong and Rosa Luxemburg on Socialism.

-----