

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, MODERN COLLEGE. IMPHAL

Programme outcome & Course Specific Outcome.

Political Science as a subject academic discipline is popular and common subject to one and all. The undergraduate program of this subject in general deals with the study of State and Government and human being and its activities especially in relation with governance. It also focusses and study the knowledge of different thoughts, ethics, policy, ideology, constitution, government, administration, international relations etc. in holistic manner in which students may be aware and equip knowledge to be a rational thinker and a good citizen in a society. This undergraduate program is divided into two section, elective course and honors course. Paper course No 101, 202, 303 and 404 are elective courses which are multi-disciplinary in nature. Course paper No 505, 506, 507, 608, 609 and 610 are honors courses to be study in 5th and 6th semesters.

The undergraduate program of Political science of the duration of three years aims to fulfill the following outcome.

1. Enhancing knowledge. The programme imparts basic concept, historical development, theory and thoughts of various philosopher etc. It also imparts various constitutions and governance this enable the students to have clearer concept which enhancing more knowledge.

2. Analytical skill and critical thinking. The course programme incorporates various topics and various schools of thoughts which enable the students to have analytical skill and critical thinking.

3. Research aptitude. As the programme contents various topics which is of challenging task of the present and future governance it instills the student to know more which inculcate into research mindset.

4. Career opportunity. After completion of undergraduate programme in political science discipline as it is social science subject the students are capable of employment in various field. It has an edge over other subject as it is about politics of governance and administration of human being. As it is link and common subject, it has various career opportunities like civil service Administrator, politician, Academician, banking, journalism, diplomats, Research scholars etc.

Political Science Semester I
Paper-1 Political theory (101) Course specific
outcomes

Political theory is a body of knowledge pertaining to phenomena of the state. The concept of politics has an understanding beginning with the Greek philosophers like Plato and Aristotle. Learnt that the concept of politics is dynamic not static. We apply approach and methods in the study of political science. The nature of theory of state analyses the state is a biological conception as a living organism and the mechanistic theory regards state artificial mechanism. The elements of sovereignty implies that sovereignty is universal in character so long as a state exists. The origin of democracy can be traced to ancient Greek city-state known as limited democracy. Study and understand various theories of democracy and the so-called cornerstone of democracy liberty, equality inspired the rights and duties of citizen. Analyses Socialism and communism applied in the countries as political and economic theory. The tenet of fascism prevails in political system in some part of the world as appropriate to suit the situation. The behavioralist applied scientific methods for the understanding and analyses of political phenomena championed by David Easton intellectual foundation of the movement. Adjustment has to be made controversy between the traditionalists and the behavioralists over the question of value neutrality. Discussed and explain the various cultures prevailing in the country. The modern theory political socialization the process of formation of political values, attitudes and beliefs and agents is well understood.

- Unit I:** Political theory- concept, nature, scope, method and approaches to the study of politicalscience.
- Unit II:** State - theories of state- organic, mechanistic and Marxian, purpose and limitation of state
- Unit III:** Democracy: concepts and kinds, liberty, equality, rights and duties
- Unit IV:** Socialism and Communism, liberalism, fascism.
- Unit V:** Modern political theory; behavioralist and post- behavioralist, political culture and political socialization.

Political Science
Course Specific Outcome:
2nd Semester- Course 202. (Western Political Thought)

The purpose of this Course is to examine major political thoughts that pose complicated and difficult questions concerning a good political community and social order. Western Political thought explores the way through which thinkers like Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Machiavelli, Hegel, Marx, Lenin etc. etc. have tried to solve many political problems of universal nature and propounded a unique picture of good social and political order.

These political philosophies have shaped different types of Government- from Tyranny to Republican Democracy and Welfare State. This Course will develop a critical orientation and analytical mind towards the political and social issues. As a part of the subjects in the Second Semester, it will nourish and nurture an inquisitive outlook of political engineering with a view to establish a better political and social order, and try to give answers to various political and social questions.

Unit 1: Plato: State, Justice, Education, Communism and Philosopher King.

Unit 11: Aristotle: State, Justice, Citizenship, Slavery and Revolution

Unit 111: Machiavelli-Separation of politics from ethics and religion; influence and contribution. Bodin- State and Sovereignty.

Unit 1V: Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau-state of nature, social contract, general will

Unit V: Hegel (dialectic and state); Marx (dialectical materialism & materialistic interpretation of history); Lenin (theory of imperialism)

Indian Government and Politics:
3rd Semester: Course 303
Course Outcome: -

This course 303 aims at inculcating an insight observation and analysis into the political structure and whole-body politics with a view to understand the system vis-à-vis the world politics. The outcomes of this course include the development of analytical and evaluative skills in relation to the functions of the political machineries and inculcate an empirical study and objective assessment of the political system. This course will build foundation of political knowledge on which the skills for informed citizenship and enlightened member of the society is built up.

UNIT I: Socio-historical and religious background, Indian Freedom struggle.

UNIT II: Constitutional Structure: Preamble, Nature of Indian Federation, Parliament, Executive.

UNIT III: Centre-state Relations, Role of Planning Commission, Panchayati Raj, Women Empowerment.

UNIT IV: Party System, Political Behavior, Caste and

UNIT V: Politics. Communalism, Regionalism, National Integration

Political science Semester IV
Paper IV- Comparative Government and politics (404)

In recent times an essential prerequisite of political modernization by states has been the adoption of national constitution. All nations with few exceptions have written constitution though this does not guarantee the existence of a constitutional government. The study of these governments in a comparative basis focused attention on formal political institutions and their functioning.

The British constitution is one of the oldest constitutions of the world. In the political system, the development of parliamentary system through certain unique historical process is one of the greatest events of human history. The constitutional development that the world has inherited as a system of government which provided a new meaning and content to the concept of democracy analyzed and understood that the monarchical government which has its relevance today. The so-called mother of parliament functions with cooperative relations of the two chambers- the House of Lords and House of Commons. Having biparty system which provides the most stable government has been achieved. The United States of America (USA) adopted a federal system of government with a written constitution which influences other countries of world. The presidential democracy provides the executive a strong position with fixed tenure. The theory of separation of powers of the three branches of government viz, Legislative, Executive and Judiciary makes liberty of the people assured and checks and balances and maintains non-overriding influences. The Japanese Emperor today, a symbol of state and unity of people who serves as a ceremonial head he reigns but not rules. The Diet which is the highest state power having two chambers can be compared with other parliamentary system. The political party has its peculiar characteristics factionalism, splits and merger. Analyzed and understood the evolution of Chinese political system from dynasty to Peoples' Republic of China and established a socialist state under the leadership of Mao Tse-Tung (Dictatorship of proletariat) the Chinese Communist party. We understand unlike other legislature having bicameral legislature the Chinese National People's congress is a unicameral legislature which provides the highest organ of the authority of the country. Switzerland has adopted a federal system like the USA, there is equal representation in the Second Chamber two representative from each state in USA and two representatives from full canton and one from half canton. The Swiss Constitution adopts Direct democracy in the terms of referendum, initiative recall and lands gemeinde.

- Unit I:** U. K: Sources of the constitution, Parliamentary Government, Monarchy, Cabinet, Parliament, Political parties
- Unit II:** U.S. A: Federal system, President, Congress, Supreme Court, Separation of Powers and Check sand Balances, Political Parties
- Unit III:** Japan: Emperor, Constitution 1947, Diet, Political parties, Factional Politics
- Unit IV:** People's Republic of China: Cultural Revolution Nature of the Political system, National People's Congress (NPC)
- Unit V:** Switzerland: Federal system, Legislature, Referendum, Initiative, Recall, Political parties.

Fifth Semester Honors Paper – 505
International Politics Course outcome

Course 505 is an honours course in the subject of political science. The intention of this course is to give an exposition on some of the main areas of international studies and distinct issues of Indian foreign policy. It begins with nature and scope of international politics and went on to study the main theories of international studies i.e., system and realist theories. The course includes national power and balance of power in the second unit. The students are expected to know the international organizations as a part of the international studies. Therefore, the course also included two main international organizations i.e. the League of Nations and the United Nations. By and large, the last two units of this course deal with foreign policy of India. Factors and basic principles of India's foreign policy are part of the fourth unit. The last unit focus on the major issues of Indian foreign policy like Kashmir issue, Sino-Indian war etc.

- Unit I:** Nature and Scope of International Politics; System and Realist Theories of International Politics
- Unit II:** National Power: Components and Limitations; Balance of Power: Principles and Methods
- Unit III:** The League of Nations: Structure and Functions, Achievements and Failures; The United Nations: Structure and Functions, Achievements and Limitations
- Unit IV:** Factors Influencing Foreign Policy; Basic Principles of India's Foreign Policy
- Unit V:** Issues of Indian Foreign Policy: Kashmir Issue Causes of Sino-Indian War of 1962 and its Impact US stand on Sino-Indian War of 1962, Indo-Pakistan Wars of 1965 and 1971 Soviet Union stand on Sino-Indian War of 1962, Indo-Pakistan Wars of 1965 and 1971

Sixth Semester (Hons.)
SOCIALIST THOUGHT (506)
Course Outcome

Socialist Thought introduces students to the meaning of the concept of socialism, and its origin and development in the 19th and 20th century Europe. After going through this Course students will be able to:

- Understand what the concept of socialism means,
- Understand what were the factors that gave rise to the growth of socialist ideas in Europe,
- Trace the main stages of the development of socialist ideas and socialist movements,
- Distinguish between Utopian and Scientific Socialism,
- Recognize the basic principles of a socialist society, and
- Know something about the contribution of Karl Marx to social and political theory.

Unit-I: Utopian Socialism – Main ideas of Robert Owen, Charles Fourier.

Unit-II: The main ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin: Dialectical Materialism, Materialist Conception of History, Class Struggle, State, Revolution, Dictatorship of the Proletariat, Imperialism.

Unit-III: Stalin: State and Revolution; National Question.

Unit-IV: Mao: Theory of Revolution; Cultural Revolution.

Unit-V: Main Principles: Anarchism and Fascism.

Sixth Semester (Hons.)
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (507)
Course Outcome

Public Administration provides students' knowledge, skills and aptitude needed to begin careers in the public service sectors and not-for-profit sector. After the completion of the Course the student will:

- Develop a sound theoretical and practical understanding of the basic concepts and theories of organization and functioning of public administration in diverse field.
- Prepare and inculcate the requisite skills and aptitude imperative for to be a good public administrator.
- Promote and prepare students for greater commitment to higher ethical standards of public administration.

Unit I: Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope; Differences between Public Administration and Private Administration; Relationship between Politics and Public Administration.

Unit II: Organisation: Meaning, Bases and Approaches; Problems in the internal working of administrative Organisation; Hierarchy, Unity of Command, Span of Control and Leadership; Chief Executive: Power, Functions and Responsibilities.

Unit III: Administrative Units: Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies; Departments and Corporation; Centralization and Decentralization; Field-Headquarters Relationship.

Unit IV: Personnel Administration: Civil Service Commission, Recruitment and Training, Administrative Accountability.

Unit V: Agencies of Financial Administration; Financial Committees of Indian Parliament; Principles of Budget Making; Comptroller and Auditor General of India: Powers and Functions; Planning Commission of India: Origin and Functions.

6TH SEMESTER
HONOURS PAPER IX / Pol. Sc. (609)
GHANDIAN STUDIES
Course Outcome

OBJECTIVE: The course intends to acquaint the students with the idea that the two pillars of Gandhism, that is Truth and Non-Violence. The study provides the basic understanding of the nature of Gandhian political ideas, the concept of State, politics, democracy, leadership, decentralization, freedom, rights and duties, what were these meant for Gandhi and his future vision for India. Thus, enumerating on the various political idea and political contributions of Gandhiji and its relevance in the present.

- Unit-I:** Origin of Gandhian Philosophy, his understanding of human nature and his views on spiritualization of politics. 2
- Unit -II:** Gandhi's concept of satyagraha non-violence, freedom and equality.
- Unit -III:** Gandhi's view on state, democracy and socialism.
- Unit -IV:** Gandhi's concept of trusteeship, essentials of Gandhian economies and views on Science and Technology.
- Unit -V:** Gandhi and world peace, relevance of Gandhi in modern times.

6TH SEMSTER
HONOURS PAPER X / Pol. Sc. (610)
INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
Course Outcome

OBJECTIVE: The course aims to familiarize the student to the contribution of pioneers; prominent thinkers of India. The study revolves around the Socio- Eco-Religious and Political ideas and institution, system of law and living and transcendent Nationalistic identities beyond tribe, Caste and other forms of Ethnicity. The course also provides the base on the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of post- modern social theories as well.

- Unit-I:** Ancient Philosophical Traditions of India: Manu and Kautilya –(Pre-Vedic, Post- Vedic, Classic) – Historical Background & Philosophy of Manu and Kautilya.
- Unit-II:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda and Aurobindo Ghosh – (a) Socio-religious reforms, modern education, Freedom of Press of Raja. R. Roy; (b) revitalization of Indian Life of Swami Vivekananda; (c) self, community and religion of Aurobindo.
- Unit -III:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and M.N. Roy- (a) Swarajya Swadeshi of B.G. Tilak; Concept of Spiritualization of politics, ideas of economic, educational and servants of Indian Society of G.K. Gokhale; (c) concept of organized democracy, Philosophy of Radical Humanism and views on Marxism of M.N. Roy.
- Unit -IV:** Md. Iqbal, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subash Chandra Bose – (a) community, religion and nation, political ideas of Md. Iqbal; (b) political ideas of Jawaharlal Nehru, his economic ideas, secularism, discovery of India and Internationalism; (c) thought of Subash Chandra Bose.
- Unit -V:** Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Jay Prakash Narayan- (a) Caste, Liberal democracy and constitutional morality of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar; (b) political ideas of J.P. Narayan – from Marxism to Sarvodaya.

Fifth Semester (GENERAL)
G-505 - International Politics Course
outcome

Course 505 is also taken as a pass course in the subject of political science. The intention of this course is to give an exposition on some of the main areas of international studies and distinct issues of Indian foreign policy. It begins with nature and scope of international politics and went on to study the main theories of international studies i.e., system and realist theories. The course includes national power and balance of power in the second unit. The students are expected to know the international organizations as a part of the international studies. Therefore, the course also included two main international organizations i.e. the League of Nations and the United Nations. By and large, the last two units of this course deal with foreign policy of India. Factors and basic principles of India's foreign policy are part of the fourth unit. The last unit focus on the major issues of Indian foreign policy like Kashmir issue, Sino-Indian war and Look East Policy, etc.

- Unit I:** Nature and Scope of International Politics; System and Realist Theories of International Politics
- Unit II:** National Power: Components and Limitations; Balance of Power: Principles and Methods
- Unit III:** The League of Nations: Structure and Functions, Achievements and Failures; the United Nations: Structure and Functions, Achievements and Limitations
- Unit IV:** Factors Influencing Foreign Policy; Basic Principles of India's Foreign Policy
- Unit V:** Issues of Indian Foreign Policy:
- i) Kashmir Issue.
 - ii) Causes of Sino-Indian War of 1962 and its Impact.
 - iii) Evolution of India's Look East Policy.

Sixth Semester (GENERAL)
G-606 - SOCIALIST THOUGHT
Course Outcome

Socialist Thought introduces students to the meaning of the concept of socialism, and its origin and development in the 19th and 20th century Europe. After going through this Course students will be able to:

- Understand what the concept of socialism means,
- Understand what were the factors that gave rise to the growth of socialist ideas in Europe,
- Trace the main stages of the development of socialist ideas and socialist movements,
- Distinguish between Utopian and Scientific Socialism,
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Unit-II: The main ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin: Dialectical Materialism, Materialist Conception of History, Class Struggle, State, Revolution, Dictatorship of the Proletariat, Imperialism.

Unit-III: Lenin and Stalin: Lenin-Revolution. Dictatorship of Proletariat, Imperialism; Stalin-National Question.

Unit-IV: Mao: Theory of Revolution; Cultural Revolution.

Unit-V: Anarchism and Guild Socialism: Main Principles