POLITICAL SCIENCE

Major-1/Minor-1: THEORY & THOUGHT

UNIT-I

- 1. POLITICAL SCINCE- Definition, Nature & Scope; relations with other Social Sciences and Sciences; is political science a science(arguments).
- 2. CONCEPT OF STATE- Definition and meaning, Nature and elements (4); State in comparison with society, Government: and association.
- 3. ORIGIN OF THE STATE- Various theories (very brief); evolutionary theory(in detail).
- 4. SOVEREIGNTY- Meaning, definition; aspects (internal & external); attributes and kinds.

UNIT-II

Main currents of Political Thought & Philosophy:

- 1. Western (Ancient & Medieval)
- a. Contributions of Plato & Aristotle (detailed)
- b. Rise of Rome Contributions to political thought- as a republic & an Empire- Roman Legal System.
- c. Rise of Christianity- Tenets; the Church & the papacy; Religion Vs Politics.: St. Thomas Aquinas his Philosophy & Contributions
- d. Machiavelli- Historical background; Historical method; the Prince and its Philosophy.
- <u>2. Ancient Indian Thought</u>- Pre-vedic, Post vedic and classic; a historical background & philosophy with special reference to the 'Saptanga theory'; Monarchy- functions, limitations & control.
- 3. <u>Birth of Islam</u>- Teaching; contributions to political thought; 'Shariat' as the basis of Law(then & Now)

UNIT-III

- 1. Western:
- a. Individualism- Philosophy and contribution
- b. Socialism- Philosophy & Contributions; kinds types revolutions & evolutionary
- c. Marxism- Historical background; features and contributions; Comparison with modern communism.
- 2. Modern Indian Philosophy Gandhiji's Political thought.

UNIT-IV

- 1. Rights- Meaning. Nature, Kinds; human rights & fundamental rights (a special note)
- 2. DUTIES- a) Meaning; Kinds; fundamental duties (a note).
- 3. Rights and duties are correlative explanation with apt examples.
- 4. The concept of welfare and welfare state
 - a. Meaning of Welfare
 - b. Principles
 - c. A Welfare state -implications and functions; Problems.
 - d. India, as a Welfare state (in brief)

UNIT-V

- 1. Democracy
 - a. Meaning, Nature, Kinds, merits & defects; conditions for Success (apt examples)
 - b. Direct democracy- importance, devices and Practice.
- 2. Dictatorship- Meaning, features, merits & demerits; a totalitarian state (a note), Nazism, Tascism and Communism (exist while USSR)
- 3. Secularism and a Secular State: Meaning: Main features; arguments for and against; a special note on India.

READINGS

a. Ernest Barker : Principles of Social and Political Theory

b. George, Sabine : History of Political Theory

c. Laski, Harold J : i)Introduction to Politics ii) grammar of politics

d. C E M Joad : Political Theory
e. Gettel R G : Political Science

f. Henry, Mayo : Introduction to democratic theory.

g. i) Ebensteinii) Appadorai Aii) Substance of Politics

h. A Ray & M Bhattacharya : Political Theory, Ideas and Institutions.

i. Rathore : Political Theory and Organization

j. Agarwal R C : Political Theory

k. D R Bhandari : History of Political Philosophy

l. Ebenstein : Plato, to the present

m. Dunning : Political Thought (Anc., Med., Modern)3 volumes.

n. Agarwal R C : Political Thought

o. Suda J P : History of Political Thought (Anc., Med., Modern)

p. Saletore : Ancient Indian History & Politics

q. Altekar : State and Government in Ancient India

r. Khurana : Ancient India

s. Mahajan V D : i) Ancient India ii) Recent Political Thought

t. Gokaale : Political Science

u. Kangle : Arthasastra