

Major-1: THEORY & THOUGHT

POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIT-I

1. POLITICAL SCIENCE- 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, Govt: 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.
2. Ancient Indian Thought- Prevedic, Post vedic and classic; a historical background & philosophy with special reference to the 'Saptanga theory'; Monarchy functions, limitations & control.
3. Birth of Islam- Teaching; contributions to political thought; 'Shariat' as the basis of Law (then & Now)

UNIT-III

1. Western:
 - a. Individualism- Philosophy and contributions
 - 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-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 and demerits, a totalitarian state (a note), Nazism, Fascism and Communism (exist while USSR)

3. Secularism and a Secular State: Meaning: Main features; arguments for and against; a special note on India.