**Semester-I**

**“GIST OF LECTURES”**

**CC-I**

Introduction to Political Theory “Nature of Political Theory”.

1. Meaning of Political Theory
2. Definition of Political Theory
3. Two main streams of Political Theory
4. Characteristics of Political Theory
5. Nature of Traditional Political Theory
6. Nature of Modern Political Theory
7. Significance of the theory of Political Science.
8. Making politics a scientific study.
9. Understanding of Political Behaviour.
10. Making it as an autonomous discipline.
11. Theory plays the role of frame work.
12. Theory provides legitimacy to rulers.

**Scope of Political Science**

1. Introduction
2. Meaning
3. Political Theory
4. Political Institution
5. Political Parties
6. International relation
7. Study of state
8. the state as it had been
9. the state as it is
10. the state as it ought to be.
11. Study of Government
12. Study of administration
13. Study of Mem.
14. Study of associations and institutions.
15. Study of political thought.
16. Study of political culture.
17. Study of International Politics.
18. Study of Leadership.
19. Study of Political Parties.
20. Study of Power and authority.
21. Scope of Political Science Modern Point of view.
22. Group 2) Equilibrium 3) Power, Control and influence
23. Action 5) Elite 6) Decision
24. Anticipated action 8) Functions
25. “Conclusion”.

**Karl Marx (1819-1883)**

1. Introduction
2. His life and career.
3. Karl Marx as a father of scientific socialism.
4. Main Principles of Karl Marx.
5. Dialection materialism of Marx.
6. The law of Transformation from Quantitative to Qualitative change.
7. The law of Negation of Negation.
8. Growth of capital and theory of surplus value.
9. Marx’s thoughts class-struggle.
10. Internal contradictions of capitalism.
11. Marxian thoughts of state.
12. Marx and programme of communism.
13. Marx and theory of revolution.
14. Marx’s thoughts family and religion.
15. Marx’s criticism of capitalism.
16. Criticism of Marx’s thoughts.
17. Contribution of Marx.
18. Conclusion.

**Semester-I**

**CC-2**

**Sovereignty**

1. Introduction
2. Meaning of sovereignty
3. Definition of sovereignty
4. Elements of sovereignty
5. Absolutism
6. Originality
7. All comprehensiveness
8. Permanency
9. Inalienability
10. Exclusiveness
11. Indivisibility
12. Nature of sovereignty
13. Nominal and real sovereignty
14. Legal and political sovereignty
15. Austin’s theory of sovereignty.
16. Pluralism sovereignty.
17. Monism sovereignty.
18. Meaning of pluralism.
19. Main characteristic of pluralism.
20. It opposes the absolute authority.
21. Groups exist independently of the state.
22. State and society are identical.
23. It opposes not the state but its sovereign power.
24. Emphasis on decentralization.
25. Law is independent and superior in state.
26. It supports functional representational.
27. It supports groups in place of individual.
28. Supports internationalism.
29. Pluralist attach on monistic concept of sovereignty.
30. On historical grounds.
31. On the basis of social structure.
32. On legal ground.
33. On the ground of internationalism.

**“Equality”**

1. Introduction
2. Meaning of Equality
3. Definition of equality.
4. Characteristics of equality.
5. Different kinds of equality :-
6. Natural equality
7. Civil equality
8. Social equality
9. Political equality
10. Economical equality
11. Legal equality
12. Relationship liberty equality and rights.
13. Equality and liberty are opposed to each other.
14. Equality and liberty are supplement large to each other.
15. Conclusion.

**B.A. Programme**

**B.A. - GE-I**

Introduction to Political Theory.

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16. Criticism of Marx’s thoughts.
17. Contribution of Marx.
18. Conclusion.

**Semester-II**

**B.A.-I**

**C-3**

Ancient Indian Political Thought. Sources of Political Thought.

1. Introduction
2. Meaning of Indian Political Thought.
3. Definition of Indian Political Thought.
4. Religious literature.
5. Historical and contemporary literature.
6. Foreign description.
7. Archaeological material.
8. Contribution of various cultures.
9. Conclusion.

Features of ancient Indian Political Thought.

1. Introduction
2. Definition

**Semester-II**

**C-4**

**Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

1. Life sketch of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
2. Metaphysical foundation of Roy’s thought.
3. Religious views.
4. Roy on education and science.
5. Economic ideas.
6. Political views.
7. Social thought.
8. Conclusion.

**Swami Vivekanand**

1. Life sketch of Swami Vivekanand.
2. Religious and philosophical ideas.
3. Vivekanand : Writing and sources of philosophy.
4. Political philosophy of Vivekanand.
5. Social philosophy of Vivekanand.
6. Views of education.
7. Influence of Vivekanand.
8. Vivekanand contribution to the political philosophy.
9. Vivekanand contribution to the social philosophy.
10. Conclusion.