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**Subject Political Science – I**

**B.A. LL.B – 105**

**Objective: This paper focuses of understanding the basic concepts, theories and functioning of state.**

**Unit – I : Introduction and theories**

**a. Introduction**

- i. What is political Science – definition, aims and scope
- ii. Relationship between Political Science and Law

**b. Theories of State**

- i. Divine and Force theory
- ii. Organic Theory
- iii. Idealist theory
- iv. Individualist theory
- v. Theory of Social Contract

**c. Indian Context**

- a. Santiparva and Kautilaya's Saptang theory
- b. Development of concept of Hindu State
- c. Islamic Concept of State

**Unit-II:- Liberalism and Totalitarianism**

**a. Liberalism**

- i. Liberalism meaning and features
- ii. Merits and demerits

**b. Totalitarianism**

- i. Totalitarian State – meaning and features
- ii. Merits and demerits of Totalitarian State
- iii. Fascism & Nazism

**Unit-III: Socialism and Marxism**

**a. Socialism**

- i. Socialism – meaning and features
- ii. Schools of Socialism
  - Fabianism
  - Syndicalism
  - Guild Socialism

**b. Marxism**

- i. Concept of Marxism
- ii. Historical and dialectical materialism
- iii. Concept of class and class struggle
- iv. Merit and demerits of Marxism



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#### Unit – IV: Political Thinkers

- a. Western Political Thinkers – Plato, Aristotle, St. Augustine, St. Augustine, ST. Aquinas, J.S. Mills and T.H. Green.
- b. Indian Political Thinkers – Gokhale, M.N. Roy, Jay Prakash Narayan, Gandhi and Nehru

#### Political Science – I (B.A.LL.B-105 )

##### UNIT-I

##### INTRODUCTION AND THEORIES

##### Meaning, Aims and Scope of Political Science

Political science is related with the study and analysis of politics which has been taken from the Greek word polis' which had been used for the city states. It is therefore the study of Political Science is concerned with the politics and governmental structures of the city state which are called as state in today's world.

**Aristotle** extended the scope of the study of Political Science. He called it as the Master Science. It is therefore he is called as Father of Political Science.

The meaning of Political Science and also its scope can be understood with its two approaches.

1. Traditional Approach
2. Modern Approach

**Traditional Approach:-** It is institutional approach and is based on the thinking that political Science is the study of only political institutions and political issues. It is not concerned with the non-political issues like social, economic and geographical issues. Main definitions of this approach are as under.

- a) Garner – Political science begins and ends with the state.
- b) Bluchilli – Political science deals with the elements and conditions of the development of the state.
- c) Leconk – Political science is the stud of government.
- d) Gilchrit – He says political science is the study of both i.e. State and Government.

**Modern Approach:-** It is broad approach which thinks that at the issues i.e. political and non-political must be studied by the political scientist. It is factual and scientific approach. Main thinkers of this approach defined political science as under.

- a) Losswell –Political Science is the study of influence and influencial.
- b) David Easton- It is the study of allocation of values.
- c) Robert Dahel – It is the study of analysis of authority as science and empirial study.

**Scope of Political Science:-** When we talk of scope of political science it means what is the subject matter of political science and what study in political science. Mainly the subject matter of political is as under:-

1. The study of state
2. The study of Government
3. The study of methods of administration



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4. Political Parties
5. Political Institutions
6. Law and constitution
7. The study of man and his behavior
8. Political Process and Governance
9. Influence and influential
10. Analysis of authorities
11. Interests and Uninterest groups
12. Public opinion and world opinion
13. International Law and Institutions
14. Elite
15. Globalization
16. Power and Political System

### **Objective and Utility of the study of Political Science**

**Living in groups.** As he lives in groups, man is social being. It is therefore his political behavior gets expressions which leads to differences and conflicts and urge for domination, this is all politics. The subject of political science deals with this political aspect and management of human behavior. The very purpose is to get and maintain the ideal situation in social and political relations among human beings. The study of political science aims at theorizing and conceptualizing. The ideal situations for human existence.

It theories the nature, composition and functions of the Law and Law makers, administration and administrators with the advent of modern approach to the study of political scenario, the objectives of political science has widened. It is related with the all kinds of developments, changes that are taking place in the society. It is the welfare study. Its objective is both moralizing and unifying.

**A. Relationship between the Law and Political Sciences:-** There is close relationship between the Law and Political Science. The study of Law is incomplete without understanding the political science. Political science is the study of man and society with which the law deals. Political science deals with the composition and functionaries of the Institutions which make law for eg Legislature and the king or monarch. Law is the reflection of socio political scenario of the study. Law is governed and framed as per the ethics of the society and political framework. The nature of the law is determined by the nature of the political system. Ethics determine the law and ethics is essential subject of political science. It is therefore there is close relationship between law and political science.

**B. Theories of State:-** State is very important institutions which is the main subject matter of the study of political science. It is the most powerful institution in which man leads his life. It is a sovereign institution. There is very important question about the nature, origin functions and jurisdiction of the state. Various theories have been given in this regard. Some of the theories are as under.

1. **Devine and Force Theory** – This theory says that state is a divine institution; god is behind the origin of the state. The force theory says that force is the basis of the origin and development of the state, only a powerful person can be ruler of the state. It is said that the first ruler of the state is the most powerful person.



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2. **Organic Theory:** This theory believes that state is evolutionary institutions and is the result of long evolutionary process in which number of factors took place. Man is important part of the state. State is infact the group of man who live together in organic unity to make state.
3. **Idealistic Theory:-** This supporters of this theory like Plato says that state is a moral institution and the purpose of the state is the moral development of the man. The best ruler of the state has most effective moral impact on his people. They regard state as ultimate authority.
4. **Individualistic Theory:-** Those who supports this theory argue that man is prior to state. State is for man and man is not for state. They believe in capabilities, capacities and rights and dignities of the man. They believe the state should promoter and develop man's capabilities and capacities.
5. **Social Compact Theory:-** This is the most popular, scientific and acceptable theory about the origin of the state. Although this theory had its roots in ancient political thinking but it was developed in 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century by three main political thinkers i.e. Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. Hobbes and Locke were British Political thinkers while Rousseau was French Political thinker. Social contract theorist argues that state is the result of a contract among the people. It is neither a divine institutions nor it is evolved. They say before the state there was a natural state which had certain problems and there was no central authority to overcome those problems. There was no authority to make rules and implement and adjudicate rules. Hobbes, Locks and Rousseau explained this theory on following states. All these three thinkers agreed that state is the result of contract but they differed in nature of natural state (Prenatural State), nature of agreement, nature of man and nature of Government.

	<u>Hobbes</u>	<u>Locke</u>	<u>Rousseau</u>
1. Natural State	Disturbed, Violent, Uncertain	Peaceful Progressive	In the beginning it was peaceful but later on it was disturbed
2. Nature of Man	Selfish Fearful, wicked, Non Co-operative	Bread, Co-operative Non Violent	In the beginning man was good but later on he become bad, wicked
3. Nature of Agreement	Among people, One sided, breakable ruler was not bound	ruler was party in agreement	it was bound by general will
4. Nature of Authority i.e Government	Dictatorial government	Popular, limited and responsive government	Dictatorship of Representative Gov.

### C. Indian Context

- a. Santiparva and Kautilya's Saptang theory
- b. Concept of Hindu State
- c. Concept of Muslim State

**Kautilya's Saptang Theory:-** Kautilya refers to the seven elements of the state which are known as saptang theory. These seven elements of the state are as under.

1. Swamy i.e. Ruler or the king



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2. Amathya – Minister
3. Janapada – Territory
4. Durga – Fort
5. Kose – The treasurer
6. Danda – Punishment (Police and Army)
7. Mitra – The Ally

These seven elements had organic unity of the state. The ruler was most important part of the state and had control over other elements of the state.

**Concept of Hindu State:-** Following are the main features of Hindu state which were based on ancient Indian philosophy about social and political order.

1. State is divine institution i.e. theocratic state. The king was considered as the agent of the god.
2. Monarchy was popular in ancient India. It was not to be despotic but benevolent.
3. State was the product of organic unity of seven elements of state as given by Manu and Kautilya in the saptang theory of state.
4. The state protected Dharma, Artha and Moksha.
5. State was a welfare Institution for the well being of the people.
6. The state was custodian of the state and Government.
7. There was close relation between society and Government.
8. Government and state were considered synonymous.
9. King was honorable trustee of Hindu State.
10. The kingship was ultimate authority and not the king.
11. The society was based on Varnasharam.

#### **Concept of Muslim State:-**

The Islamic State is based on the unity of God. It is based on teachings of Prophet Mohammad and tenants of shariat Law given in Quran. In Muslim state Khalifa holds the top position as ruler who is the representative of God. The early Islamic state was based on the idea of unity of God, equality of all and freedom of individuals. The Islamic State of Madina was democratic in character which was later on replaced by hereditary monarchy with divine lights of the King. In 999-1030 AP Sultan Mohammed of Ghazine was an absolute autocrat. It was declared that the Islamic State is a Government of the Muslims by the Muslims and for the Muslims. It is based on one holy Quran, one sovereign Iman and one nation Muslim brotherhood.

The Sultanate of Delhi was declared as Islamic State which undergone changes in different periods like Mughal Period and the post Mughal Periods. The bank features of a Muslim state remained.

1. Teachings of Mohammad
2. Quran
3. Shareat Law
4. Divine basis of the State
5. Muslim Brotherhood
6. Despotic Rulers
7. Muslim state had also different elements like Fort, Treasurer, Army, Advisors as ministers, foreign affairs and Ulma (Interpreted Quran)



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8. There is no place for Secularism



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## UNIT-II

### Liberalism and Totalitarianism

Liberalism can be understood as freedom for the individual for his personality development. Liberalism stands for absence of despotic authority and building an environment in which a man can express himself without any hindrance.

**H.J. Loski** says liberalism is the expression. It implies a passion for liberty. It demands an environment built on humanism and scintifism.

According to Sartori, Liberalism is the theory and practice of individual liberty, rule of law and constitutional Government. It has social, economic and political aspect.

#### Main Features of Liberalism

1. Civil Liberty
2. Economic Liberty
3. Democratic System of Governance
4. Humanism
5. Scintifism
6. Secularism
7. Division of Powers
8. Rationalism
9. Decisions by Discussions and Debate
10. Limited Role for State
11. Welfarism
12. It is based on openness

#### Criticism

1. It is conservative philosophy
2. It leads to capitalism
3. It may lead to anarchy
4. It is based on individualism which is not justified
5. It limits the role of state
6. It demand unjustified liberty
7. It failed to bring perfect equality

**Evaluation:-** The meaning of Liberalism has been under change from time to time. It has been very useful philosophy in promoting the individual liberty and checking the arbitrariness of the state. It has infused sense of scintifism and human values. It supports all-round development of the man, at the same time this cannot be called as relevant for all the time and situation. After industrial



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revolution and welfare philosophy liberalism has assumed new meaning which is called as Neo-Liberalisms.

### **Totalitarianism**

The Totalitarian concept implies an unlimited State which covers the whole life of the individual. Hegel is considered as the father of Totalitarianism. He said state is much of God on earth. Mussolini said that nothing is against state and nothing is out the state. It take total control on man and his activities. Totalitarian puts man as zero in comparison to state. They support absolutism of state.

#### **Main features of Totalitarian State are as under:-**

1. It is dictatorial in character
2. It does not believe in individual liberty and capacity.
3. It is based on passion and emotions and not on reasons.
4. It is based on chauvinism i.e. over nationalism
5. It glorifies race and the nation.
6. It does not believe in liberalism, democracy and humanism.
7. It is based on violence and high discipline.
8. It is against communitarism and internationalism.

#### **Its merits are as under**

1. It builds national unity.
2. It is based on discipline
3. It is progressive
4. It is loss expense
5. Quick decision are taken
6. It generalize patriotism
7. It gives best administration

#### **Demerits**

1. It is based on dictatorship
2. It has no concern for human dignity and liberty
3. It is irrational
4. It support violence and force
5. It consider state as ultimate dealing
6. It has no respect and consideration for public opinion.





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**Fascism in Italy:-** On the totalitarian philosophy two very important and philosophy and ideology came into existence, one in Italy with the name of Fascism and another in the name of Nazism in Germany. These two ideologies were the result of humiliation, insult and loss by Italy and Germany in treaty of Verselles after the end of first world war.

In Italy dictatorship emerged in the name of Fascism under the leadership of Mussolini. Fascism is developed from Latin word Fascis which means a bundle of rods which indicate unity. Mussolini formed the National Fascism Party in 1939 to arrange the defeat the humiliation in the 1<sup>st</sup> World War.

**Main Principles of Fascism are as under :-**

1. It has no Political Principles.
2. It is based on Practical and Utilitarian Principles.
3. It glorifies nationalism and racialism.
4. It does not believe in democracy and human liberty
5. It is based on passions and emotion
6. It has psychological basis
7. It glorifies war and opportunism
8. It believe in dictatorship of single leader and single party
9. It does not believe in Socialism and welfarism
10. It is against internationalism

**Demerits:-**

1. It is opposed to Progressive and democratic ideas.
2. It is worst form of dictatorship.
3. It is based as Force & Violence.
4. It believed in Hero Warship
5. li is based on total control over the people.

**Merits:-**

1. It generated discipline
2. It generated patriotism
3. It promoted nation unity
4. It was based on administrative efficiency
5. Quick Decisions are taken

**Nazism:-** Nazism is also a totalitarian philosophy emerged in Germany after their insult, humiliation and loss in First World War because Italy and Germany were declared responsible for the World War



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– I. Hitler in German decided to avenge this humiliation for which he assumed total power and declared himself as dictator. He formed a Nazi Party. He wrote a book 'Mein Kampf'.

### **The Main Features of Nazism**

1. It is based on the Principle of one nation, one people and one leader.
2. Nazism was opposed to Democracy.
3. State is regarded as an end in itself.
4. It is against individual liberty.
5. Hitler glorified war.
6. It favours one party dictatorship.
7. It believed in social superiority of Germany.
8. It was opposed to capitalism and socialism.
9. It believed in armed strength.

### **Merits**

1. It promotes national unity.
2. It is based on discipline.
3. It believed in extension of state.
4. It is progressive
5. It promotes efficiency and quick decision
6. It promotes national character

### **Demerits**

1. It has no respect for human values and liberty.
2. It supports war.
3. It is based on totalitarian nature of state.
4. It is against social justice.
5. It is against internationalism.
6. It is based on psychological embroil over the people.



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### UNIT-III

#### Socialism and Marxism

##### a. Socialism:- Meaning and Features

**Meaning of Socialism:-** Socialism is a system of socio-economic relations in which means of production and distribution are put in collective ownership of the society and not only in few hands as is found in capitalism. The main principle of socialism is from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs. Socialism is opposed to capitalism. It became very much popular not only in Asian and African developing country but in European countries also. Jod said that socialism is a hat which is deshaped due to excessive use.

**According to G.D.H. Cole:-** Socialism means common ownership and use of land and capital by society.

**Russell:-** Socialism is the advocacy of common ownership on property.

##### Main Features of Socialism:-

1. Collective ownership of means of production and distribution.
2. Opportunities of capitalism.
3. It is based on service and not profit.
4. It is based on equality and justice.
5. It is based on democracy
6. Utility of the resources for all.
7. Communitarianism
8. Planned Economic Development
9. Increasing role for state.
10. Utilization of the capabilities and capacities of the people.

##### Merits:

1. It is based in human values
2. It seeks to remove exploitation and injustice and inequality.
3. It is based on justice and democracy.
4. It removes selfishness and mad competition
5. Increasing responsibility of the state.
6. Opportunities for all on equal basis.

##### Demerits

1. It increases the role of state.
2. It promotes bureaucratization
3. It promotes inefficiency
4. It generates corruption
5. It norms the individual entrepreneurship
6. It arrests development and growth.



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**Schools of Socialism:-** Since socialism became very popular system of socio-economic relations in different parts of the world and at different point of time in post industrial revolution period, it has been branded differently as per features of the different system. Main brands are as under:-

1. Fabianism
2. Syndicalism
3. Guild Socialism

**Fabianism:-** Its main supporters are Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru and G.D.H. Cole. Its main features are:-

1. Gradual changes and transition from capitalism to socialism.
2. It rejects the surplus theory and class war theory of Marx.
3. They advocate the implementation of socialistic principles by rational discussion and debate by the intellectual class.
4. They support democratic state with parliamentary system.
5. They support universal education for liberations of working class.

**Syndicalism:-** Syndicalism is derived from the French word 'Syndicate' which means labour union. The main supporters are Emile, Edonard Beeth and Pelot. Syndicalism argue that Labour Union should form the authority of the state to implement the socialism. Its main features are as under.

1. It seeks producer's control over industry.
2. The interest of the Labour class should be protected.
3. Strike is the most important method of direct action.
4. It opposes the politicisation of workers

**Guild Socialism:-** Guild socialism suggests that the authority which is to implement the socialistic principles should be formed by the representation of different sections of the society. It should not belong to one class only.

1. It is more representative system of authority.
2. There is against monopoly of one class only.
3. It is more democratic.
4. It serves the interests of all sections of the society.
5. It can adopt parliamentary methods.

**b. Marxism:-** Marxism is a philosophy and legacy of Marx who was a German Philosopher. In his famous book Das Capital, he explained and diagnosed the exploitation of workers under the system of capitalism. He also suggested the solution also. Main features of Marxism are as under.

1. Theory of class war
2. Dialectic Materialism
3. Theory of Surplus Value
4. Establishment of communalism by the dictatorship of working class.



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1. **Theory of Class war.** He says there are only two classes, one is exploitative class and another is exploited class and there is constant struggle between these two classes. He looks at the society from economic angle only. He also says that History is not the record of war between the kings but it is the record of conflict between the exploitative class and exploited class.
2. **Dialectic Materialism.** He says that Economic conditions determine all other conditions of life. The process of development and evolution through thesis, antithesis and antithesis is also conditioned by economic conditions.
3. **Theory of Surplus Value.** Marx quantifies the value which creates differences and gaps between exploitative class and exploited class. He calls it a surplus. It is the amount which is the share of working class and is being cornered by the capitalist class.
4. **Establishment of Communism by the dictatorship of working class.** The ultimate aim of the Marx was to remove the capitalist class and his agent state through violent revolution. Therefore he suggests that authority must belong to the working class and these should e communism i.e. casteless society, classless society and stateless society.

#### **Merits of Marxism.**

1. It is scientific philosophy
2. It seeks to remove injustice and exploitation
3. It explained the causes of exploitation.
4. He suggest classless society i.e. communism
5. He seeks removal of capitalism

#### **Demerits:-**

1. It is hypothetical philosophy.
2. He looked the society from economic angle.
3. His sense of history is wrong.
4. He supports dictatorship of one which is itself exploitative.
5. His prophecy of end of state proved wrong.
6. The establishment of communism failed.



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#### Unit-IV Political Thinkers

**Pluto** – Pluto was a great political thinker who expressed his dissatisfaction over number of administrative economic, social and educational conditions of his time. He was particularly dissatisfied with the ignorant and illiterate ruling class. Therefore he wrote his famous book 'Repubbe' in which he explained features of the ideal state with details of nature of political system, economic system, justice and education. He suggested the rule of Philosopher King.

##### Main features of the Ideal State as under:-

1. **Philosopher King** – He suggested that the ruler should be highly qualified, trained and experienced who should be selected by the state controlled education system. He should be above from the responsibility of property and family.
2. **State as individual writlarge** His state is manifestation of three elements of man 1. Reason 2. Soul 3. Appetite
3. **His concept of Education.** Pluto gave the top most priority to education. He advocated educational system controlled by the state and through the educational system he classifies the society in ruling, military and productive class. He does not make education compulsory for all except the ruling class.
4. **His state is an moral institution.** His state is moral institution whose function is moral development of man.
5. **His concept of Justice.** He has two aspect of his justice 1. Every class perfect itself in its area of work 2. No. class should interfere in other matters.
6. **Communism of wives and property.** To keep the ruling class from the family responsibility he suggested communism of wives and property.
7. **He regarded state as supreme institution:-** For him state is important in comparison to the individual.

**Aristotle:** - Aristotle was most faithful disciple of Pluto who very respectfully made many changes in the philosophy and roles about state and issues. He was first scientific philosopher of Political Sciences. He is called as the father of Political Science because he enlarged the scope of political science by including non political issues in the study of Political Science. He used inductive method in the study of Political Science. He was realist and scientist and made the state as a natural institution.

##### Main Features of Ideal State of Aristotle are as Under:-

1. State is a natural institution. He regarded state as a group of people living together.
2. State is supreme institution. Man's fullest development is possible only in the state.
3. State is an organic Institution.
4. He did not advocate communism of woman and property.
5. He used scientific inductive method.
6. He favoured mixed constitution.
7. He classified governments on number of people and their objective.
8. Plural nature of the state.
9. Universal and compulsory education.



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10. Rule of Law in place of rule of philosopher king.
11. Aristotle was realist.
12. Justification of Slavery on expediency.
13. Limited Citizenship.

**St. Augustine:-** St. Augustine was a thinker of Medieval Period. He explained his philosophy of nature of state and society in his book 'City of God'. He was propagonist of Christianity. Philosophical and Political Thoughts of Augustine are as under.

1. **Theory of Two Cities:** He was of the view that there are two worlds, one is materialistic and second is spiritual. He says that materialistic state is subjected to destruction and the spiritual world is eternal.
2. **Supporter of Christianity:-** He said to become the member of spiritual state one should have faith in God and he should not be involved in materialistic pursuits. He says only a Christian can be member of spiritual State.
3. **Views regarding the State:-** He regards state as a divine institution and its purpose is to remove the evil of man. He advocates that men should not obey immoral thoughts. Ruler of the state should be religious. He needs reforms in the state.
4. **Views regarding Slavery:-** Like Aristotle Augustine also supported the institution of slavery. He considers it as a punishment of crimes.
5. **Relationship between Church and State:-** Augustine gives uttermost importance to Church and he regards state as subordinate to Church.
6. **Views about Property:-** Augustine like Aristotle supports private property of the individuals but he regards it as traditional and not natural.

**J.S. Mill.** J.S. Mill was a great British Political Thinker. He belonged to utilitarian School of thought to which J. Bentham also belonged but he brought many possible changes in the utilitarian philosophy of Bentham. J.S. Mill was also a great proponent of representative democracy and liberty of man.

His main views on these issues are as under:-

1. He preferred quality in comparisons to quantity.
2. He said man's basic nature is not greediness.
3. He emphasized moral aspect of human personality.
4. He respected human dignity.
5. He differed Bentham on concept and functioning of Democracy.
6. He regarded state as a moral institution.
7. He was a great supporter of Freedom of thought and expression.
8. He categorized self regarding action and other regarding action.
9. He supported proportional representation in democracy.
10. He supported comprehensive franchise.
11. He supported socialism.



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**T.H.G. Green:-** T.H. Green was also a British Political thinker. He also like Hegel belonged to idealist group of thinkers. But T.H. Green was a moderate idealist. Like Hegel he did not regard state as march of God on earth. He regarded state as important but natural institution. His main ideas are:-

1. He was supporter of individual liberty.
2. He was supporter of Rights.
3. He regarded state as natural institution.
4. He considered state as essential and natural for human development.
5. He supported the natural law.
6. He gives man liberty to oppose the instructions of state if they are wrong.
7. He did not support absolute view of sovereignty.
8. He supported individual property which is required for human development.
9. State function is informative for which punishment can also be given.
10. T.H. Green said will and not the force is the basis of state.
11. He regarded the consent and support of man for Government very essential.

#### **Indian Political Thinkers:-**

**Gopal Krishna Gokhle :** G.K. Gokhle was a prominent leader of moderate liberal period which prevailed from 1885 to 1905 during national movement for independence. Gokhle was great Parliamentarian and supporter of self Government. He did not support violent or aggressive methods of national movement. On many issues he supported the government which he thought as useful and necessary. He believed in British administration and suggested peaceful and non-violent methods to get social, economic and political reforms for India. He established Servants of India Society. He was a great supporter of causes and lights of the Labour class and farmers. It is mission was spiritualization of politics. He synthesized idealism with realism. Tilak called him as diamond of India. Gandhi Ji mode him his Political Guru. G.K. Gokhle was also great economist and he dealt with Indian economic problems of his time.

**M.N. Roy:-** Manvendra Nath Rai was a Marxist Political thinker who later on became the critic of Marxism. He was Bengali and he was great admirer of Vivekanand. His original name was Narendra Nath Bhattachahry. He was revolutionary in his ideas. He came into the contact of Marxism in USA. There he become a member of communist international In his later life he well known for his radical humanism. He was respectful with Gandhi and Aurbindo but he differed with them in many ways.

#### **His main tenets of Radical Humanism or scientific humanism**

1. Man is the part of nature
2. He used scientific approach for understanding man and is principles.
3. Man is rational being.
4. For him Man' freedom is highest objective.
5. State is the mean of good life and development of man.
6. Urge for freedom is the essence of human existence.
7. Social development means development of all.
8. He believed in Sovereignty of Man.
9. All citizens are equal members of society.
10. He believed in the plurality of the society.





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**Jay Prakash Naryana:-** Jai Prakash Naryan is popularly known JP was a great leader of National movement. He was great supporter of Gandhi Ji and his ideas and methods. In the beginning he was fascinated with Marxism but later he became the socialist under Ram Manohar Lohiya. He made socialism very popular in India with his famous book 'Why Socialism'. Soon he was disgusted with Party Politics and particularly with the functioning of Congress Party and joined Saryodaya movement of Vinoba Bhawe. He criticized the autocratic functioning of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He started student's movement in Gujarat and Bihar. He was put behind the bars during emergency in 1975.

In jail itself he blessed the formation of Janta Party in 1977 which came into power. He became mentor of Janta party but soon he was disappointed with internal bickering of Janta Party. He died as disgusted and disappointed man.

His main Contribution as Political activist and Political Thinker are as under.

1. A nationalist and his contribution in National Movement.
2. His contribution in socialist movement in India.
3. Supporter of Partyless Democracy.
4. Supporter of Panchayat Raj, decentralization and rural development.
5. His contribution in Saryodaya Movement.
6. He supported Bhoodan Movement.
7. He gave the concept of Total Revolution.
8. He gave the concept of State less Society.
9. Non-Violence
10. Moral value based politics .

**Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru:-** Following are main social and political ideas and contribution of Nehru Ji:-

1. As a nationalist and his contribution in National Movement.
2. As a social and political thinker his ideas of Socialism, democracy.
3. His contribution as scientific socialism.
4. His contribution in National building as first Prime Minister of India
5. His contribution in Planned Economic Development of India.
6. His contribution in Industrial Development of India.
7. His image as Internationalist.
8. His contribution as architect of India Foreign Policy.
9. His contribution in Panchsheel
10. His contribution in Non-alignment and world peace.

**Mahatma Gandhi:-** Mahatma Gandhi was a social reformer and political thinker. He was nationalist, internationalist, idealist and realist as well. He was individualist and also he is called as anarchist. He contributed a lot in national independence. The period from 1920 to 1949 is known Gandhinian era in the history of national independence.

**His main social , political ideas and contribution can be summarized as:-**



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1. His contribution in National Movement.
2. His concept of Swaraj, Non-Violence and Satya Grah.
3. He was supporter of decentralization, Gam Panchayat System and rural based economic development.
4. He was against Parliamentary democracy and industrialization.
5. He believed in simple life and limited wants.
6. His concept of Ram Raj is based on self discipline, self control and self rule.
7. He was supporter of Swraj and Individual freedom
8. He opposed untouchability, use of liquor.
9. He fought against socialism in South Africa
10. He stood for international brotherhood.
11. He was supporter of moral based politics. For him politics without moral values is sin.
12. He supported Marxism with some reforms.



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**B.A. LL.B**

**Subject Political Science – II**

**Objective:** This paper focuses on understanding of theories of state and basic concepts and functioning of state & Government.

**Unit-I: Concept of State and its organs**

- a. Concept of state and its elements
- b. Government and its relation with state
- c. Constitution – features and classification
- d. Legislature – Concept, types and functions
- e. Executive Concept and Functions
- f. Judiciary – Functions, judicial review and independence of judiciary

**Unit – II: Unitary and Federal Form of Government**

- a. Unitary form of Government – Features, Merits and Demerits
- b. Federal form of Government – Features, Merits and Demerits
- c. Co-federal and Quasi Federal Government

**Unit-III: Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government**

- a. Parliamentary form - Features, Merits and Demerits
- b. Presidential form - Features, Merits and Demerits
- c. Other forms: One party democracy and military rule

**Unit-IV: Sovereignty, Rights and Duties**

- a. Sovereignty - Definition and types (Political, Popular and Legal)
- b. Rights – concept and types
- c. Duties – concept and types

**Text Books:**

1. Eddy Asirvatham & K.K. Misra 'Political Theory'; S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi
2. A.C. Kapur 'Principles of Political Science'; S. Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi

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1. Myneni 'Political Science for Law Students'; Allahabad Law Agency
2. R.L. Gupta 'Political Theory'
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4. Amal Ray & Bhattacharya 'Political Theory: Ideas and Institution