

Course Title : Political Thinkers
 Course No : Pol. Sc. Ed. 316
 Nature of the course : Theory
 Period Per week : 6

Full Marks : 100
 Pass Marks : 35
 Time Per Period : 50
 Total Periods : 150

1. Course Description

This is a theory course designed for those who take political science as a major subject in three years B.Ed. programme. It includes the selected political thoughts of Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Lenin and Kautilya. It also deals with the characteristics of medieval political thoughts.

2 General Objectives

The General objectives of this course are as follows :

- To focus the study of the given political thinkers on the nature of their political thought.
- To explain the political thinkers' views on the origin, nature, purpose and functions of state.
- To discuss on their concept of government, sovereignty, law and liberty.
- To evaluate the contributions of political thinkers for the development of political thought

3 Contents

Specific objectives	Contents
• Explain the classes in the ideal state. • Define platonic justice with reference to the current views of justice of that time. • Explain the concept of philosopher king. • Discuss the theory of education. • Explain the communism of the family and property . • Explain Plato's second best state.	Unit I Plato (18) 1. Ideal state a. Classes in the ideal state b. justice c. philosopher king d. education e. communism: - Family and property 2. The second best state.
• Explain Aristotle's method • State Aristotle's views on the origin, nature and purpose of state. • Explain family and property according to Aristotle. • State Aristotle's concept of citizenship. • Explain Aristotle's view on slavery system. • Define constitution • Describe the classification of constitution . • Define revolution. • List the causes of revolution. • Explain the ideals of state.	Unit II Aristotle (18) 1. Aristotle's method 2. State: Origin, nature and purpose. 3. Family and property 4. Citizenship 5. Slavery system 6. Constitution: a. meaning and b. classification 7. Revolution 8. Ideal state
• Explain the characteristics of the medieval political thought .	Unit III Medieval Political thought (8) 1. Characteristics

Machiavelli time. • Explain the method of • Explain the nature of man and state the motives which impel him to action. • State Machiavelli's view on morality and religion. • Explain Machiavelli's concept of monarchy and republic. • Evaluate the place of Machiavelli in the history of political thought.	1. Machiavelli as a product of the environment 2. Machiavelli's method 3. Theory of human motive 4. Morality and religion 5. Monarchy 6. Republic 7. Machiavelli's place in the history of political thought
• State the scientific materialism of Hobbes. • Explain Hobbes' view on human nature. • Explain the laws of nature mentioned by Hobbes. • Describe the state of nature. • Explain the social contract according to Hobbes. • Discuss Hobbes' view on state and sovereignty. • Evaluate Hobbes' place in the history of political thought.	Unit V Thomas Hobbes (14) 1. Scientific materialism of Hobbes 2. Human nature 3. The laws of nature 4. The state of nature 5. The social contract 6. State and sovereignty 7. Hobbes' place in the history of political thought.
• Describe the state of nature. • Explain the laws of nature. • Explain the social contract according to John Locke. • Explain property and other natural rights. • State the purpose and functions of government. • State the limits of the functions of government.	Unit VI. John Locke (14) 1. The state of nature. 2. The laws of nature. 3. The social contract. 4. Property and other natural rights. 5. The purpose and functions of government. 6. The limits of the functions of government.
• Explain the method employed by Montesquieu. • State Montesquieu's views about laws. • Explain the forms of state. • Describe the causes of revolutions. • Explain the individual liberty. • Explain the concept of the separation of powers.	Unit VII. Montesquieu (10) 1. The method of Montesquieu. 2. Laws. 3. Forms of state. 4. Causes of revolutions. 5. Individual liberty. 6. Separation of powers.
• Explain Rousseau's idea of nature (human nature) • Describe the state of nature • Explain the social contract according to Rousseau.	Unit VIII Rousseau (14) 1. idea of nature 2. the state of nature 3. the social contract 4. General will

• Explain Rousseau's theory of the general will. • Discuss Mill's concept of individual liberty. • Explain Mill's views on state and government.	Unit IX. John Stuart Mill (10)
• Analyze Karl Marx's dialectical materialism. • Explain Marx's materialist interpretation of history. • Explain the concept of surplus value. • Explain the concept of class struggle. • Explain the contributions of Lenin to Marxism.	Unit X Karl Marx (12)
• Explain Kautilya's saptaṅga theory. • State Kautilya's concept of king. • Explain education for the king according to Kautilya. • Describe Kautilya's concept of inter-state-relationship	Unit XII Kautilya (12 Period)
	Unit XI. Lenin (6)
	1. Contributions of Lenin to Marxism.

Note: the figures in the parenthesis indicate the approximate periods for the respective units.

4. Methods/ instructional techniques:

- Lecture
- Discussion
- Inquiry
- Question - Answer
- self study

Generally, Specific objectives of units and class size determine the use of above mentioned teaching methods and techniques. The concerned teachers should decide to use suitable teaching method and techniques.

5. Evaluation Scheme:

Students will be evaluated on the basis of the written test given in the class which will be held at least twice a year. Teachers may use the records of students' classroom participation, presentation of the reports and other practical activities to evaluate students' achievement. The scores obtained by students in the class test will not be added to the score of the annual examination. It will be used only for feedback purposes. The performance of the students will be evaluated in the annual examination on the basis of objective questions and short and long subjective questions. The type of questions and number of questions to be asked in the final examination are mentioned below:

Natures of Questions in the Board Exam.	Total Questions to be asked	Number of Question to be asked	Weightage
Group A: Multiple choice items	20	20x1 mark	20 marks
Group B: Short questions	8 with three or questions	8 x7 Marks	56 marks
Group C: Long question	2 with one or question	2 x12 marks	24 marks
Total : 190 marks			

4. Recommended Books

- Barker, E. (1990), *Greek Political Theory*, London: Plato and His Predecessor.
Methuen and Co. Ltd. (For unit 1)
Rangarajan, L.N. (2003), *Kautilya the Arthashastra*, New Delhi: Penguin Book India (P) Ltd. (For unit 12)
- Sabine, G.H. (1973) *A History of Political Theory. (4th Edit)*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Ltd. Revised by Thomas London Thorson. (For unit 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and 11)
Suda J.P. (1969) *History of Political thought*. Meerut: Jaya Prakash Nath and Co. (Vol I for unit 1,2,3 vol II for 4,5,6,7,8 vol III for Unit 9,10, Vol IV for unit 11)