

Political Science - Mid 2

Presentation 1

- Definition of Political Science
- Points of Nature of Politics (7)
- Political Power
- Plato - Justice, Virtue, Variety of Politics
- Timocracy, Oligarchy, Democracy, Tyranny
- **(Renaissance) Machiavelli** : Survival essence of politics, problematic means are necessary at times.
- **Hobbes** : Sovereign Authority necessary.
- **Locke** : People enter social contract, power can be distributed.
- **Hegel** : Lessons from Historical clash of opposites.
- **Marx** : Based theory on Hegelian dialect, principles of Class Struggle.
- **19th Century** : Propositions about politics based on historical inductions.
- **Wallis, Bently (20th Century)** : Focus on quantitative analysis, behavioural sciences.
- Variations of government on last page of slide 1.

Presentation 2

- **Definition of State** : Organisation that has political powers and functions.
- **Definition of Nation** : Group of people with a sense of unity over shared traits.
- State and Nation.
- **Comparative Politics** Definition + Substance, Method
- **Traditional CP (Pre WW2)** : Focus on Legalistic and Ethnocentric views, ignored practices.
- **New CP (Post WW2)** : Focus on Behavioural sciences, move from institution to practices, quantitative analysis.
- **1960s** : Focus shifted to institutions.
- Links between civil life and ethnic conflicts.
- Hindu Muslim study.

Presentation 3

- International Relations, two approaches : **Realism, Liberalism.**
- **Liberalism** : Idealist view, interdependence of countries, sharing

of resources.

Liberal institutions came out of this, UN, WTO etc.

Iroquois League earliest such, 1400s.

- **Realism** : Realistic approach, governments promote self-interest, e.g. US involvement.
- **Anarchy** : Lack of a controlling power.
- Bipolar politics and Cold War.
- **United Nations** : General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, ICJ

Presentation 4

- Preamble.
 - **Sovereignty** : Self-rule.
- **Socialism** : Equality of opportunity and minimum basic necessity.
- **Secularism** : Religion
- **Democratic Republic** : Elected.
- Justice, Liberty, Equality.
- Fraternity, Dignity, Unity and Integrity.
- 6 Fundamental Rights.
- Right to Education and Privacy.
- Fundamental Duties.
- Directive Principles.
- Federalism, quasi-federalism.
- State, Union, Concurrent lists.
- Gandhian Structure, Nehruvian Democratic Government structure.
- Panchayat System, Village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad.

Presentation 5

- Function of political party. (2)
- Decay of Congress.
- Swatantra Party, 1959
- Turning points for Congress
- Attractions of Indira (3 + Personality)
- JP Movement
- Janta Party 1977, Emergency and Collapse in 1979, Internal
- Janta Dal 89, Bofors Scam, collapse in 91, Babri Masjid
- Rise and Structure of Regional parties
- Pressure Groups

- Caste as political issue
- Reform of 1991
- Gender based reforms.