

POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Sub. Pol. Science

B.A FOURTH SEMSTER

UNIT-1

Socrates:

Life Sketch of Socrates: Greek philosopher Socrates the Great was born in Athens in 469 BC. western philosophy to them Was also called the father of. His father's name was Safranicus, who was a good sculptor of that era and his mother was Kinaret, who worked as a midwife. He first adopted his father's work (stone cutting). Later he started studying natural science. Also listened to the sermons of Sophists for a few days. Socrates was a symbol of simple living and high thinking. Three times in his life he entered the battlefield and displayed complete physical bravery. He often roamed around barefoot and was interested in debates. He was rich in personality. He was a symbol of self-confidence, virtue, saintliness and honesty. His life was virtuous. He had no attachment to life and lived a very contented life. He believed that his life was for divine purposes. Therefore, he used to give free religious and moral education to the citizens of Athens city throughout his life. Socrates' aim was to move people away from the path of ignorance and towards the path of knowledge. Ultimately, at the age of 70, three allegations were made against him-

- 1) Socrates expected national and recognized gods.
- 2) They established self-imagined living gods in place of national deities.
- 3) He worked to mislead the youth of Athens.

EPICUREANS--

EPICUREANS-- Epicureanism: Epicureanism was founded by Epicurus of Athens in 305 BC. i named gyane In school, his best pupil was Lucretius. These thinkers gave the idea that the purpose of life is to achieve happiness. Man should live a happy life by staying away from the materialism of the society. Politics is only for people with selfish mindset, since people are essentially of evil nature, hence the existence of state and governance is necessary. Therefore, state and governance are artificial organizations, which are created to fulfill self-interests. This is why there cannot be any best or ideal form of governance. Man's personal benefit should be achieved, the govern ment which fulfills this goal is absolutely right.

Introduction of Epicureans: Epicurus is considered to be the founder of the Urian sect. He was born in BC. in 342 Happened in s. Epicurus founded this sect in BC. In 306. His home garden was the main basis of the philosophy of the sect. Therefore, the philosophers of this sect are also called Philosophers of the Garden. This sect continued for about 600 years. Famous philosophers of this sect include Hermarchus, Polystratus Lystratus, Dionysius, Apollodorus, Phaedrus, Lucretius Carus etc. The root of all the problems of post-Aristotle philosophers is the ideas of pre-Aristotle or Aristotle. The four major philosophical schools after Aristotle are as follows.

PLATO

Life Sketch of Plato: Plato was a great scholar of his time. The civilization of Athens was the gift of Plato's ideas. plato His father 'Ariston' was a good player. At that time there was a system of imparting education through sports and music. Plato also received education from him. When Plato was twenty years old, he came in contact with Socrates. At that time Socrates was the great philosopher of Greece. While Plato belonged to a wealthy family, Socrates was very poor. Socrates' personality and thoughts greatly influenced Plato. Taking inspiration from Socrates, Plato wrote some works in dialogue form. Moral conduct was expressed in these writings. Plato's soul revolted due to the brutal murder of his teacher and he left Athens of his own free will. In the beginning Plato had doubts about his ideas but gradually Self-confidence emerged in him and he started writing his thoughts. He said that. The qualities of life should be understood first, only then they can become a part of life.

ARISTOTLE

Life-Sketch of Aristotle Aristotle was born in 384 BC. Was born in Stagaria suburb of Macedonia state of Greece. His father Nicomachus was a royal physician and his mother Festis was a skilled housewife. His childhood was spent in the Macedonian capital, where he was orphaned during his childhood. Aristotle's interest in medical science started increasing from the beginning. He took advantage of this experience as much as possible in his works. Therefore his life span was classified into three categories.

It can be –1. **first period, second period, third period.**

First Period: Aristotle accepted the discipleship of Plato in the first period of his life (at the age of 18). Aristotle was a bright and brilliant student, due to which he was influenced by Plato. western political thought. Became the most beloved disciple. At that time Plato's Academy was very famous in Athens. Aristotle was interested in collecting new books. On this, Plato called Aristotle's house the reader's house. Despite Aristotle being Plato's favorite disciple, he still believed in independent thinking, which is why he also opposed some of the ideals of his master Plato. He himself said that knowledge would not end with Plato. But he did not leave the Academy until the death of his master Plato and on his death Aristotle called Plato a great thinker.

2. **Second Period-** Plato died in 347 BC. Even after his death in 2002, Aristotle could not obtain the head position in the Academy even in the second period of his life. Due to which he left Athens. Along with his friend Xenocrates, he went to a city called Erusas, where he started living in the court of Emperor Hermias and got the post of royal physician. Later, with the help of the emperor, he established an academy. He got married to Pythias, the niece and adopted daughter of Emperor Hamias. 432 BC In 1756 he went to Macedonia to impart education to Alexander the Great. When Alexander in 344 B.C. When Aristotle set out on a campaign to conquer the world, he went back to Athens.

3. **Third Period:** After the death of King Philip of Macedonia, Aristotle spent 12 years in Athens in the third period of his life and he also established an academy named 'Lyceum'. 323 AD Poo. After the death of Alexander, the people of Athens revolted against Macedonia. Being a supporter of Macedonia, he was accused of treason due to which his life was in danger, to save his life he went to a city called Calcis in the island of Euboea. Around 322 BC It was here that the light of life of this great philosopher got extinguished.

Important Works of Aristotle: The quality of Aristotle's greatness is evident not only from his life but also from his writings. Except mathematics, he touched every area of human life and natural science through his works. He has written articles on subjects like literature, philosophy, mechanics, physics, astronomy, statecraft, physiology, art of writing, ethics, oratory, economics, history, politics etc. Looking at Aristotle's influential and serious writing work, it is said that he is the greatest philosophical thinker. Dante called him the 'guru of the knowledgeable' and Maxi called him the 'omniscient guru'. Catlin has called him the supreme apostle of common sense and the golden path.

Constitution of Aristotle

Constitution of Aristotle: Constitution is a very important and essential basis of the state. When the Constitution is changed. If this is done then the basic identity of the state also changes. Constitution is a form of any state. Therefore it is considered an inseparable part of the state. Hence, its meaning is clear that the Constitution is the state. In the sixth to eighth chapters of the third book of his best work Politics, Aristotle has explained the constitution and has described various constitutions and presented their classification. Before Aristotle, Plato had also described about states. Plato has described the three best states – democracy, oligarchy and monarchy and has also described three distorted forms of the state – influence group system, autocracy and oligarchy. Hence it is clear that Plato's classification is the basis of Aristotle's classification. Therefore, there is lack of originality in Aristotle's classification of constitutions. Aristotle's classification of constitutions is based on an analytical approach. Only after studying the constitutions of 158 countries, Aristotle classified the constitutions. This division of Aristotle has eternal importance.

What is the Constitution? (What is Constitution)

Aristotle has used the Greek word 'Politeia' for constitution. 'Constitution' is its English version. Aristotle has considered the word 'Politeia' as the determining element of the state. Aristotle says that the form of a state is determined by its walls,

UNIT- 2- (CICERO)

Life Sketch of Cicero- Garchus Dullius Cicero was born in 106 BC. His appointment was in 64 B.C. He held the post of Council and for some time he also served as the Governor of Syria. He was expelled from Rome in 58 BC on charges of unlawfully killing Roman soldiers. Was expelled in. Then he also opposed Mark Antony and Caesar for preserving the institutions for the republic through writings and languages. After the assassination of Caesar in 43 BC. In this regard, a prosecution was initiated due to which he was sentenced to death. According to Savin, Cicero's political goal was to reverse the flow of time.

Works of Cicero- The details of notable works of Cicero are as follows-

1) De Republica – De Republica is the best work of Cicero. Cicero composed this book between 54 BC and 63 BC. Like Plato, Cicero has also described the ideal state in detail under it. For the composition of this work, he has approved the dialogue method of the disciples and in this work, Plato's Indian. The justice system itself is the main point of discipline.

2) De Ligebus - Cicero's work 'De Ligebus' is based on the method of writing Plato's famous book "The Law". In this book, mainly like the state. The ideology of law has been discussed.

3) De Officiis – The work of composing the book De Officiis was done in 44 BC. It was completed. Cicero has mainly discussed political and moral duties in detail under this.

Main Political Ideas of Cicero- The main political thoughts of Cicero are as follows - 1) Cicero's Thoughts of the State - Cicero's political thoughts are introduced in his best work 'Republic'.

Aquinas

Life Sketch of Thomas Aquinas:-

The great philosopher St. Thomas Aquinas was born in the 13th century in 1226 AD in the city of Aquino, which is in the state of Naples (Italy). His father's name was Count of Aquino and mother's name was Theodora. He was talented since childhood. Seeing this talent, his parents provided him all the comforts and facilities and wanted to give him higher education and make him a high state official. First of all, at the age of 5, Aquinas was sent to a school called Maute Cassino to get education and then went to Naples for further studies. But Thomas was more interested in religious activities. Due to being religious, his parents' dream of becoming a big officer was shattered. He accepted the sect called Dominica in 1244 AD. His parents tried to give him many inducements to give up his membership but he did not listen and did not give up his membership. After that he went to Paris to get more religious education. And it was there that he met spiritual leader Albert Jahn. He became his disciple and received religious education. After that, he started getting interested in studies and teaching due to which he taught in many institutions in Italy in 1262 AD. During that time he met William of Moravec and under Moravec's guidance wrote several books on Aristotle and his logic. At that time no degrees for monks were given in the universities of Paris. That is why, on the instructions of the Pope, Thomas received the title of Master of Theology in 1256 AD. The great scholar of that era, Thomas Aquinas, died in 1279 AD. After which, he was awarded the title of Doctor of the Church.

Negative impact of action on caste sentiment 212 Ethnicity, 222 Merits of democratic decentralization, 106 Demerits of democratic decentralization, 107 Development of democracy, Political views of St. Thomas Aquinas. Thoughts of Saint Thomas Aquinas) The political thoughts of Thomas Aquinas can be studied on the basis of the following points-

- 1) Theory of the State of St. Thomas Aquinas
- 2) St. Thomas Aquinas's Theory of Government
- 3) Relationship between church and state

RENAISSANCE

In European countries, the modern period is considered to begin only after the Renaissance. Probably the period of Munarjagan is between 1350 AD to 1550 AD, but some scholars believe it to be between 14th century to 17th century. Will Duran, in his book 'The Renaissance', describes a new era in Italy in the 16th century called La Rinascita (the Rebirth). The word 'Renaissance' in English language comes from the French language 'Renaissance'. For the first time, Jacob Burckhardt has mentioned the history and form of Renaissance in his famous book 'The Civilization of Renaissance in Italy'. "Renaissance" in Italian means rebirth, re-emergence or re-awakening. There is almost a consensus among scholars that the word Renaissance was first introduced in Europe in Italy. The invention of the printing press led to the spread of knowledge. When the Turks captured Constantinople, the scholars of that city fled with their precious books to Italy from the wrath of the Turks. They founded their own schools to learn the Greek language as well. The Greeks had done substantial research in the fields of geography and astronomy. 'The New Testament', a book written in Greek, was very helpful for religious reformers. Geographical discoveries had far-reaching effects on people. The impact of geographical discoveries was felt by many people.

REFORMATION

Before the Renaissance movement, Europe was under the influence of the Catholic Church. The person remained under the control of the church from birth to death. Since the influence of the Church was immense on the society, it was not easy to raise voice against it. The influence of the Church can be known from the fact that even the Emperor used to bow before the Pope. A person would atone for his sins in the church. The Church assured the person that it would assist him in his next journey in life. In this way the entire society was religion-inspired, religion-centered and religion-controlled. characterless and corrupt. Therefore, the mass movement carried out by the European people to remove the evils of the Church and the character traits of the religious leaders is known in history as the religious reform movement.

UNIT- 3 (Machiavelli John Austin Jean Bodin)

MACHIAVELLI

Machiavelli was born in 1469 in a common family in the city of Florence in Italy. His father was a lawyer by profession, who belonged to the Takan dynasty. Although his education could not be completed. But he had special knowledge of Latin language. There was both art and power in his writing. He had a lot of ability, intelligence, practicality in life and the ability to organize. From the very beginning, he wanted to take part in the power of Florence and his dream was fulfilled in 1494 at the age of just 25. He started his political career by taking up a small administrative post. Subsequently, on the basis of his political views, he got the post of Secretary in the Chancery. Due to this, he got the opportunity to go to many countries of Europe to represent Florence in matters related to diplomatic work and by coming in contact with big politicians there, he gained practical knowledge of politics.

Discourses- In this book written in 1520, Machiavelli has described the republican system. It presents an ideal outline of some rules for the Roman monarchy and the rulers of that time. In this book, republic has been described as more welfare, stronger and favourable to people's aspirations than monarchy. Among Machiavelli's other works, 'The Art of War' and 'History of Florence' are prominent. Apart from this, he has also written many other novels, stories and poems.

Machiavelli's Study Methods:-

1. Historical Method –
2. Observational Method –
3. Analytical Method-
4. Comparative Method
5. Scientific Method

JOHN AUSTIN

Life Sketch of John Austin: John Austin was born on March 3, 1790 in a village called Ipswich, England. John Austin was the eldest child of his parents. He was a jurist. He went to Germany to study law. John Stuart Mill was his disciple. Austin was a tremendously talented man. His law-related articles were published in many newspapers and magazines, due to which his fame increased. Earlier he had also joined the army. He left army service and started practicing law. After this, he held the post of professor in the University of London.

Works of John Austin- The three major important works of John Austin are as follows:

- 1, **The Plea for the Constitution.**
2. **The Province of Jurisprudence Determined.**
3. **Lecturers on Jurisprudence.**

JEAN BODIN

Introduction of Jean Bodin:- Jean Bodan was born in 1530 at a place called Angers, his education system was good from the beginning. As a result, after completing his education from the University of Toulouse, he was appointed as a Professor of Jurisprudence. But due to lack of interest in teaching, he left teaching and started practicing law in Paris in 1560-61. Although he was not very successful as an advocate, he still got time to think, study, teach and write his book. King Henry III of France was so impressed by his creations that he appointed him in his court. Bodin was also a member of the Chamber of Deputies of France.

He was considered a master of political science. He not only studied politics, jurisprudence and history but also studied currency, public finance, education and religion. Impressed by V. Bodan's dedication, Murray has said, "He was the scholar that thinkers wanted. A jurist He was a man who was as interested in the origin of legal subjects as he was in the laws themselves, a man of worldly knowledge who applied the entire attainments of his general knowledge to the research of political problems, a sociologist who Neither did he deal with names and play with words.

UNIT- 4

TOMOS HOBBS

Life Sketch of Hobbes: Thomas Hobbes was born on April 5, 1588 at a place called Westport near Malmesbury. At that time, due to the fear of the Spanish Armada attacking the coast of England, Hobbes's mother gave birth to him prematurely and instilled in him an innate sense of fear. Hobbes himself said, "Hobbes and Fear were born like twins." Hobbs's father was a clergyman in Wiltshire. His father's nature was angry and cruel, due to which his father attacked another priest, as a result, even before the birth of Hobbs, his father had to go into exile in England, leaving behind his family including three children and his wife for self-protection. For this reason, Hobbes was raised by his uncle in his father's absence. Hobbes was a brilliant and prodigious child. He started education from the age of four And at the age of just 6, he acquired knowledge of Greek and Latin languages. At the age of 14, he translated Euripides' play 'The Media' from Greek to Latin. In the year 1603, he took admission in Oxford University and in the year 1608 AD, at the age of just 20, he received his graduation degree and was appointed as the teacher of Williams in an elite high family named Cavendish of England.

Hobbes' Social Contract Theory - Hobbes' Social Contract Theory occupies the first place in political ideology. His contract theory ideas are described in detail in his famous book Leviathan. His social contract theory is explained as follows. 1.

Nature of human nature. 2. Natural state, 3. Natural Rights and Law, 4. Reasons For Agreement. 5. Origin Of State Through Social Agreement, 6. Nature Of State.

JOHN LOCKE

Life Sketch of John Locke: In about 1632 AD, at a place called Rington in Somerset Shire, John Locke was born. His father was a well-known lawyer. When John Locke was about 12 years old, the Civil War started in England. Around 1642 AD, his father joined the army fighting on behalf of the Parliament and he also became the captain of the volunteer company. His early education started at his home itself. After this, he was sent to Westminster Public School for further studies. He took admission in Christchurch College, Oxford in 1652 AD, where he obtained B.A. in 1656. And M.A. in 1658 at the age of 26. Received degree.

Works of John Locke's - John Locke is considered one of the greatest writers of England. He wrote more than 30 works on various subjects like theology, religion, economics, political science, philosophy and science etc.

His important works in relation to political science are as follows: 1. Two treatises on government 1690.

2. essay concerning human understanding, 1660
3. First letter on toleration 1689.
4. Second letter on toleration 1690
5. Third letter on toleration 1692
6. the fundamentals of constitutions of Carolina 1692
7. Some thoughts concerning education 1693.
8. conduct of understanding
9. public administration.
10. code of conduct for young people.

J. J. ROUSSEAU

Life Sketch of J.J. Rousseau:- Great philosopher, pioneer, educationist, emerging politician Sketch of J.J. Rousseau) Rousseau was born in the city of Genoa, Italy on 28 June in the family of a poor watchmaker father who was a sociologist. At the age of 6, he read many books related to literature, religion and history, which had a deep impact on him. At the age of 10, Rousseau was admitted to a village school named Bossi. Hence, his life continued with this uncertainty till the age of 11 years. By this age, he had to suffer severe punishment on a false accusation, which later hurt him deeply. After being released from prison, Rousseau learned work from a craftsman for four years. Later he left this work. At the age of 25, Rousseau started studying again. Seeing the evils spread in the society, he started hating social life. He studied the texts of Locke, Plato, Hobbes, Voltaire etc. and also tried to become a writer himself. During this period of efforts, he started writing from 1750 AD. Although he himself was a great social reformer. Rousseau was the originator of the new era. His last days were very sad. Rousseau died on 2 July 1778..

Important Works:- The following works of Rousseau were published between 1750 AD and 1778 AD:

1) Discourse on the Moral Effects of the Arts and Sciences (1750) - This book has been composed in essay form inspired by the essay competition organized by the Academy of Dijon. In the presented book, the impact of development of science and art on morality has been described in detail. However, due to this Rousseau also had to face criticism. But it brought Rousseau immense fame in the field of literature.

This book of Rousseau proved to be a best work in essay form.

1. Political Economy (1755) – This book was published in essay form in the encyclopaedia edited by Diderot.
3. discourse on the origin of inequality, 1755.
4. The new Heloise, 1761.
5. social contract 1762
6. Emile 1762.
7. Confession 1770.

Unit 5-

JEREMY BENTHAM

Life Sketch of Jeremy Bentham:- Jeremy Bentham) Jeremy Bentham, a man of extraordinary talent, was born on 15 February 1748. He was a renowned lawyer. It happened in the family. Bentham was a utilitarian thinker. Bentham's father's name was Jeremiah Bentham, who was a renowned lawyer in London. On the strength of his extraordinary intelligence, Bentham learned Latin at the age of just 3 and French at the age of 4. He passed matriculation at the age of 13 and graduated from Oxford University in 1763 at the age of 15. Thereafter, he took admission in 'Lincoln's Inn', studied law and started practicing law. During his law practice, Bentham came to know about the incomprehensibility, incompleteness and uncertainty of the law of England in which he found that the prevailing law was extremely cruel and brutal.

Important work of Jeremy Bentham:- 1. fragment on government 2. Introduction to the principles of moral and legislation. i) Emancipate your colonies, 1783 ii) Principles of International Law
iii) Discourses on Civil and Penal Legislation, 1802 iv) A Theory of Punishment and Rewards, 1811
v) Catechism of Parliamentary Reforms, 1809 vi) The Book of Fallacies, 1824
vii) Constitutional Code, 1830.

J.S. Mill

Life Sketch of J.S. Mill:- John Stuart Mill, the last of utilitarianism and one of the leading supporters of individualism, was born in London on May 20, 1806. He was the first child of his father James Mill (1773–1836), who was a famous historian and utilitarian thinker. John Stuart Mill himself was a child genius. His father was in favor of teaching him utilitarianism. His opinion was that children cannot be educated properly in schools. To make children talented, they should be taught in their own way at home. Therefore, John was taught by his father himself at home in a harsh and dry environment. **Important**

Works J.S. Mill:- John Stuart Mill was a visionary and logical writer. He demonstrated his talent in the fields of economics, political science, studies, ethics and jurisprudence etc. The influence of his father James and Bentham is reflected in his works. He was the editor of a magazine called 'London Review' from 1834 to 1840. Later the name of this magazine was changed to 'London and Westminster Review'. His creations can be divided into two parts – creations during his lifetime and creations after death. 1

His main works of the first category are as follows - 1. On Liberty (On Liberty, 1859) of Political Economy, 1848)

2. System of Logic (1843)

3. The Principles of Political Economy

4. Utilitarianism (Utilitarianism, 1843)

5. Letters (1910)

6. Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform (Thomas on Parliamentary Reform, 1859)

7. Consideration of Representative Government, 1860

8. The Subjection of Women (1869)

But even after John's death, his well-wishers got his works published. The compositions after his death (1873 AD) are as follows:

1) Autobiography (Autobiography, 1873)

2) letters 1990

3) Essays on Religion (1874)

Mill's works are a realistic reflection of his versatile talent and deep feeling. His works are life stories that clarify his personality and illuminate the true aspects of life.

HAROLD JOSEPH LASKI

Life Sketch of Laski Prof:- . Loski was born in a Jewish family in a place called Manchester, England on June 30, 1893.

Happened in. His father Nathan Lawskey, who was a resident of Hungary, later came and settled in England. According to his religious beliefs, Lossky's father wanted him to be an ideal Jew, but the rebellious nature of Lossky had special interest in the study of modern knowledge and science rather than Judaism. Lossky violated his Jewish faith and went against his parents' wishes by marrying a Christian named Frieda Carey, eight years his senior. This made her father angry and stopped paying for her education, but later her father put a condition before Laski that he would keep the news of his marriage secret and would not meet Frida in Scotland till the end of her studies. On this condition he provided an amount of 200 pounds to Loski. Her father said that Frida should also convert to Judaism, only then she could become a member of his family and inherit the property. The Loski couple refused to accept this condition and he had to be separated from the family. In 1920, without Lossky's wishes, Frida converted to Judaism, thus ending their family dispute

Political Thought of Laski: Laski's political thoughts have been explained on the basis of the following points-

1) Sovereignty and pluralism. 2) state views of loski

3) Pluralistic state.

The concept of sovereignty supported the corporate rule of the state by rendering it an element of the state. Sovereign speculation theory supported the theory of sovereignty and opposed the theory of sovereignty. **He discussed this in his books-** 1. Studies in the Problem of Severance, 2. Authority in the Modern State, 3. Fundamentals of Society.

G.W.F. Hegel

Life Sketch of G.W.F. Hegel:- 1770 AD, Germany's famous idealistic philosopher Hegel was born in a city called Stuttgart. Hegel's father worked as a government employee in the state of Wurttemberg. He wanted to provide religious education to Hegel. Hegel studied at the Grammarschool in Stuttgart for 18 years Received

He started studying theology in 1780 at the University of Trubingen and obtained the degree of doctor in 1790 by doing HD in philosophy. But he showed more interest in Greek literature than in the religious world. Actually he wanted to become a professor of philosophy. He obtained a certificate of theology in 1798. In this certificate it is mentioned that he had relatively less knowledge of philosophy. After coming in contact with many Holder Bill and famous philosopher Seiling, he started studying Greek philosophy under their influence