



U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

**Political Science**

TDC (NEP) 5th Semester

PLS: DSC 303: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT II

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

**Course Objectives:**

- 1.To introduce students to the socio-religious reform movements in India and their role in shaping Indian political thought, with a focus on the Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, and Satya Shodhak Samaj.
2. To analyze the political ideas and contributions of key Indian thinkers, including Ram Mohan Roy, Rabindranath Tagore, and Swami Vivekananda.
3. To examine the perspectives and contributions of prominent women thinkers in Indian political thought, such as Pandita Ramabai and Sabitribai Phule, on gender equality, civil rights, education, and critique of the caste system.
4. To study the political ideas and philosophies of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Bhim Rao Ambedkar, and Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, focusing on the idea of Swaraj, social justice, and Hindutva, respectively.
5. To explore the political ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Ram Manohar Lohia, including modern education and social reforms, democratic socialism, and ideas of socialism.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Introduction to Indian Political Thought: Socio-Religious Reform Movements: Role of Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Satya Shodhak Samaj.	
2	Ram Mohan Roy (1772- 1833): Rights. Rabindranath Tagore (1861- 1941): Critique of Nationalism. Swami Vivekananda (1863- 1902): Ideal Society.	
3	Pandita Ramabai (1858-1922): On Gender Equality and Civil Rights, Critique on Patriarchy. Sabitribai Phule (1831- 1897): On Education, Critique of Caste System.	

4	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869- 1948): Idea of Swaraj. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (1891-1956): Social justice. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (1883- 1966): Hindutva.	
5	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817- 1898): Modern Education and Social Reforms. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889- 1964): Democratic Socialism and Secularism. Ram Manohar Lohia (1910- 1967): Ideas of Socialism.	

### **Course Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand and analyze the socio-religious reform movements in India and their impact on Indian political thought.
2. Evaluate and critically analyze the political ideas and perspectives of Ram Mohan Roy, Rabindranath Tagore, and Swami Vivekananda.
3. Analyze and evaluate the contributions of Pandita Ramabai and Sabitribai Phule on gender equality, civil rights, education, and critique of the caste system.
4. Examine and critically evaluate the political ideas of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Bhim Rao Ambedkar, and Vinayak Damodar Savarkar on Swaraj, social justice, and Hindutva.
5. Evaluate and analyze the political ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Ram Manohar Lohia on modern education and social reforms, democratic socialism, and socialism.
6. Apply knowledge of Indian political thought to analyze and evaluate contemporary political issues and challenges in India.

### **References**

1. Roy, R. (Ed.). (2014). The Essential Writings of Raja Rammohun Roy. Oxford University Press.
2. Tagore, R. (2010). Nationalism. Rupa Publications.
3. Vivekananda, S. (2015). The Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda (Vol. 1-9). Advaita Ashrama.
4. Ramabai, P. (2010). The High Caste Hindu Woman. Cambridge University Press.
5. Phule, J. (2017). Selected Writings of Jotirao Phule. Oxford University Press.

6. Gandhi, M. K. (1997). Hind Swaraj. Cambridge University Press.
7. Ambedkar, B. R. (2014). Annihilation of Caste: The Annotated Critical Edition. Verso.
8. Savarkar, V. D. (2001). Hindutva: Who is a Hindu? Bharati Sahitya Sadan.
9. Khan, S. A. (2010). A Muslim Missionary in Victorian India: The Life and Times of Syed Ahmed Khan. OUP India.
10. Nehru, J. (1946). The Discovery of India. Oxford University Press.
11. Johari, Gupta (2022-23). Indian Political Thought II. Vishal Publishing Co
12. Roy, H., Singh, M.P. (eds.) (2020). Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers. Pearson