



U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

TDC (NEP) 4th Semester

PLS: DSC 253: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT I

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1. To explore the traditions of Indian political thought, including Brahmanism, Shramanic traditions, Islamic thought, and Sufism.
2. To study the contributions of Veda Vyasa, focusing on the Bhagavad Gita and its teachings on Karma Yoga, and the Shanti Parva and its discussions on Rajdharma.
3. To analyze the political ideas and theories of Manu, including his social laws, and Kautilya, with a focus on his theory of the state and foreign policy.
4. To examine the political philosophy of Zia Barani, including his concept of an ideal sultan and ideal state.
5. To study the political ideas of Abul Fazal, particularly on monarchy, and Kabir's teachings on syncretism.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Traditions of Indian Political Thought: i. Brahmanism and Shramanic. ii. Islamic and Sufism.	
2	Veda Vyasa: i. Bhagavad Gita: Karma Yoga; ii. Shanti Parva: Rajdharma.	
3	Manu: Social Laws. Kautilya: Theory of State, Foreign Policy.	
4	Zia Barani: Political Philosophy- Ideal Sultan, Ideal State.	
5	Abul Fazal: Monarchy. Kabir: Syncretism.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Identify and discuss the different traditions of Indian political thought, including Brahmanism, Shramanic traditions, Islamic thought, and Sufism.
2. Analyze and interpret the teachings of Veda Vyasa, particularly in the Bhagavad Gita and the Shanti Parva, and understand their relevance to political thought.
3. Understand and evaluate the political ideas and theories of Manu, including his social laws, and Kautilya, focusing on his theory of the state and foreign policy.
4. Analyze the political philosophy of Zia Barani, including his concept of an ideal sultan and ideal state, and assess its significance in the context of Indian political thought.
5. Examine the political ideas of Abul Fazal, particularly on monarchy, and Kabir's teachings on syncretism, and evaluate their contributions to Indian political thought.
6. Recognize and appreciate the diversity and richness of Indian political thought traditions.
7. Apply knowledge of Indian political thought to analyze and evaluate political systems and practices in India.

References

1. Oberoi, H. S. (2016). *The Construction of Religious Boundaries: Culture, Identity, and Diversity in the Sikh Tradition*. University of Chicago Press.
2. Bhattacharya, H. (2019). *Bhagavad Gita: The Ultimate Guide for Beginners*. Independently published.
3. Sharma, R. S. (2009). *Kautilya: The Arthashastra* (Rev. ed.). Penguin Books India.
4. Husain, S. M. (2013). *Muslim Political Thought: A Study of Barani's Political Ideas*. SAGE Publications.
5. Kakar, S. (2011). *The Essential Writings of B. R. Ambedkar*. Oxford University Press.
6. Malik, I. H. (2015). *Islamic Political Thought: An Introduction* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
7. Shourie, A. (2017). *Eminent Historians: Their Technology, Their Line, Their Fraud*. HarperCollins.
8. Ahmed, M. (2018). *Seventeenth-Century Islamic Philosophical Treatises in Translation: Aḥmad Bābā's Bedāyī' al-Fawā'id*. Oxford University Press.
9. Thapar, R. (2002). *Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300*. University of California Press.
10. Malik, J. S. (2008). *Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers*. Pearson.
11. Roy H., Singh M.P. (eds.) (2020): *Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers*. Pearson