

STUDENT RESPONDE SHEET

16 DEC 1965

B.A. (First Year)
Academic Session(1965-66)

Political Science
Paper I
Lesson No. 4

Marks.....65.....

Total time taken for the study, preparation of this lesson and answering.....0.....hrs.

Roll No. CC 8291

When completed send this response sheet to:

The Directorate of Correspondence Courses, University of Delhi, Delhi-7.

SALIM AHMED SALIM
42 GOLF LINKS-
NEW DELHI -3
INDIA

Write your address above.

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12th December 1965

a)

Differences between State and ~~Government~~ Society

Man as a social animal is compelled by ^{his} nature and necessities to seek company in his life and work. While living thus man develops many relationships, political, economic, social, cultural etc. The term Society is used for all these relationships. Society is therefore ^{the} most general form of human organisation as it ~~stands~~ ^{includes} for the entire network of social relationships between individuals, or between groups or between groups and individuals. The ~~Amri~~ Indonesian Society, for instance, denotes the sum total of social relationships in Indonesia. The differences between State and Society are as follows:

Society has a much wider scope than the State. This is so as the society deals with the entire network of man's social relationships while the State is only concerned with those social relationships which express themselves through government. In other words the State is only concerned with the political aspect of man's life. MacIver points

out "the state exists within Society, but it is not even the form of Society". In elaborating the innumerable human relationships covered by the Society and which cannot be covered by the state, MacIver says: "There are social forms like the family or the church or the club which owe neither ^{their} origin nor their inspiration to the state; and social forces like custom or competition, which the state may protect or modify, but certainly do not create; and social motives like friendship or jealousy which establish relationships too intimate and personal to be controlled by the great engine of the state".

There can be no state without territory. Hence the state is undoubtedly a territorial organization having its own well defined boundaries. But Society has no territorial reference. The scope of the Society may be confined to the home or may extend internationally. Whereas territory is one of the essential characteristics of the state, Society can exist without any defined territory.

Whereas the state denotes ~~an~~ ~~or~~ a politically organized people; organization is not an essential element in ~~the~~ Society. Society deals with both organized and unorganized communities. It studies all relations between man and man, whether conscious or sub-conscious. Hence, whereas the wandering nomads can comprise a Society, they cannot be said to constitute a state. It may as well be pointed out here that the range of relationships in Society e.g. cultural, economic, religious, political and the like, is so wide and comprehensive that no organization can control it. On the other hand, the state and its indispensable organization, the government, go together.

STUDENT RESPONSE SHEET

B.A. First Year
Academic Session (1965-66)

POLITICAL SCIENCE
PAPER I
LESSON NO. 3

14 DEC 1965

Total time taken in study,
preparation and answering. 10 hrs.

MARKS... 60...%

When completed, send this
Response Sheet to:-

Roll No. CC 8291

The Directorate of
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University of Delhi,
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SALIM AHMED SALIM
46 TANZANIA HIGH COMMISSION
42 GOLF LINKS - NEW DELHI-3
INDIA

Give your address above

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Assignment - PART II Date: 7th December, 1965
~~Define the term 'State' and discuss its essential elements.~~
State and its essential elements
What is a State:

The term 'State' in the field of Political Science as we know it today was first used by the Political thinker Machiavelli (1469-1527). Before him the terminology was also used but it did not have that actual meaning we today understand of the State. The Ancient Greeks had their 'City-States' but they very much differed from our contemporary States.

What then is the state? In order to define the term properly it is important to assert that there can be no state without certain essential characteristics. These characteristics are altogether four namely: population, territory, government and independence or sovereignty. Thus a proper definition of the state must include all these four essential elements. An omission of any one of these characteristics will render a definition of the state inadequate. Hence a state can therefore be defined as follows: -

The State is a community of people who permanently reside in a definite territory, exercising sovereignty and having a government which has control over all individuals and groups within its boundaries. All the essential constituent elements of the modern state are brought out in this definition. These are first a community of people? Second, the territory which they permanently occupy, thirdly, the sovereignty which they exercise i.e. independence from foreign control and fourth the government through which the collective will of is expressed and enforced.

There are unnumerable definitions of the term State and moreover there is divergence of views amongst various political writers and philosophers on how to define the state. Without dabbling into the details of the nature and reasons of these disagreements, it would suffice here to state that those definitions which fulfil the four essential characteristics of the state can be considered as proper definitions of the terminology. Following are some of the proper and widely acceptable definitions.

Professor Garner says: "The State is a community of persons, more or less numerous, permanently occupying a portion of territory, independent of external control, and possessing an organized government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience". This is considered to be a good definition of the State.

The United States Supreme Court has ~~recently~~ defined a state as: "a body of free citizens occupying a territory of defined boundaries, and organized under a government sanctioned and limited by a ^{written} constitution and established by the consent of the governed".

Received on
9/11/65

STUDENT RESPONSE SHEET

Date: 7-11-65

B.A. First Year
Academic Session (1965-66)

POLITICAL SCIENCE
PAPER I
LESSON NO. 2

02 No. 1965

Total time taken for the study,
preparation of this lesson and
answering... ELEVEN hrs.

MARKS... 50...%

Roll No. CC 8291

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Discuss the relationship of Political Science with
History, Sociology and Economics.

Q1

*Max elaborate
the introductory
paragraph.*

Political Science, the Science of the State
Government, cannot be isolated from other social
Sciences. This branch of social science is very much
influenced by such social sciences as History, Sociology
and Economics and it, in turn, exercises a
considerable influence on them.

Political Science with History

History is the study of past events. It is a
record of how, when and why such and such
an event took place. And since political science
is also concerned with the study of the state "as it
has been", it follows logically that there is a close
relationship between these two social sciences.

Professor Seeley could not have been more correct
when he says: "History without Political Science has no
fruit and Political Science without History has no root".

This means that the two sciences are "mutually contributory
and complementary". For it is from History that Political
Science achieves its useful raw materials from which

don't draw
the margin

from which conclusions and generalisations can be formulated. It is from History that a Political Scientist can study past political events and institutions. Historians accumulate vast reservoirs of materials and political Scientists arrange these materials into meaningful pattern, analyses them and derives from them certain conclusions which form certain principles of political life. Thus History acts as an important library and laboratory for Political Science without which the very root of Political Science would have been missing.

Similarly, History owes much to political Science. For the study of History without dealing with its political aspects, will render the subject meaningless. History, in such circumstances, would be a mere narration of facts and dates. History can therefore be "fruitful" only with the assistance of Political Science which helps it to arrange the record of past events in their proper perspective and analyse their political significance. Here it would be quite in order to quote Professor Seeley again, "History fades into mere literature when it loses sight of its relations to Politics".

Even though a close relationship exists between Political Science and History, it would be fallacious to consider the two social sciences as identical. Political Science utilises the raw materials supplied by History but only insofar as these materials have a bearing to politics. In other words, not all of History is useful to the science of the state and government. For example, a political Scientist is not interested in the history of languages, art, of fashions, etc. Again a political Scientist is interested to know what year India achieved its independence but he is definitely not keen to know how the people dressed for that historical occasion.

Between the two social sciences, History has a wider scope since it deals with the past aspects of all events. In the same way a historian will study the political aspects of History but will not indulge himself with the philosophical and moral aspects of Political Science. His area of study does not include how an ideal state should be etc. But since History is a body of knowledge which deals with the past aspects of all events, things, movements and ideas, its scope is undoubtedly wider than that of Political Science.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE
PAPER I - LESSON No.

Roll No. 58291

Date: 7th November 1965

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Q1 Thus it is quite clear that Political Science and History are very closely related but they are at the same time two different branches of knowledge and it would be erroneous to treat them as one and identical.

Relationship with Sociology:

There is a very close relationship between Political Science and Sociology. But what is a Sociology?

Sociology is that branch of human learning which deals with the Society in all its forms and aspects. Because it embraces the ever all studies of the Society, Sociology is considered as a fundamental Social Science.

The scope of sociology is wider than that of political science for whereas political science is concerned with only one aspect of the Society namely - the State, Sociology deals with man in all his social relations - political, economic, social, religious, cultural etc.

Political Science is concerned with the study of organised communities only but Sociology deals with all communities, organised or unorganised and studies the origin and development of social groups, their various forms, cultures, traditions, languages, beliefs, customs etc. Political Science on the other hand studies only the political aspects of the Society. Professor Garner says: "Political Science is concerned with only one form of human association, the State; Sociology deals with all forms of Association."

These points which determine the scope of the two Social Sciences also indicate their differences. Another important point of difference between Political Science and Sociology is that whereas Sociology deals with the social phenomena as it is or as it has been, Political Science is also concerned with the study of the State as "it ought to be". This is tantamount to state that whereas Political Science is normative Science, Sociology lacks the normative aspects.

Yet, with all these differences, the two social sciences are very much inter-related. It is true that political science deals with the political aspects of the society but can the political aspects of man's life be isolated from his ~~social~~ ^{social aspects}? The answer is definitely in the negative. ^{For instance,} A government in a slave society is different from that one in a feudalistic society. Therefore the boundaries of Political Science and Sociology must overlap.

Sociology also provides very useful data for Political Science and Political Science contributes to Sociology by influencing it with political ideals on the growth and development of social institutions.

Thus Political Science and Sociology though distinct from each other, are mutually contributory sciences. They are inter-dependent.

Relationship with Economics

The Science of Economics is related to man's activities in administering his scarce resources, having alternative uses, for the satisfaction of his unlimited wants. Political Science, on the other hand, deals with the state and government. Both these two social sciences have one common factor and that is they are both concerned with man (mankind) and his welfare. Therefore an intimate relationship exists between Political Science and Economics.

Indeed so close are their relationship that Economists gear their time regarded Economics as a branch of Political Science. This is clearly shown in the original name of the subject namely, "Political Economy". And although now Economics has been differentiated from Political Science and there are no divergent views on this, the term Political Economy (as Economics) is still used in many institutions of higher learning notably in Soviet Universities and Institutes.

Political Science and Economics exert considerable influence on each other. As Professor Garner says: "The solution of many economic problems must come through Political action, while, on the other hand, some of the fundamental problems of government have their origin in economic conditions."

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Political Science
Paper I - Lesson No. 2
Roll No. CC 8291
Date: 7th November, 1965

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Many of the problems which a contemporary state has to face are economic in character. For instance, people elect a government. They expect that government (in conformity with its own election pledges) to perpetuate policies to elevate their standard of living. In order to meet their commitment to the electorate (so as to ensure smooth sailing in future elections), the government decides and implements certain economic policies, such as increasing taxation, development levy, increase of custom duties on certain luxurious imported commodities, nationalisation of some key industries, Agrarian reforms etc. All these measures of the state have a direct economic result.

Economic conditions in any given country are conditioned by political institutions and ideas. Life in a Socialist state, for example, where the maximum concern is the welfare of the people, very much differs from life in a Capitalist Society where profit making is the primary concern.

On the other hand, economic conditions exercise a lot of influence on Politics. Today we always hear eminent Afro-Asian leaders saying, "There can be no ^{real} Political freedom without Economic independence". Thus, these leaders realise that independence will mean nothing to the man in the street if there is no upliftment of his economic status. They realise that economic conditions in a country very much affect the nature of ~~the~~ ^{her} political institutions. One cannot talk of democracy in a country where a handful of feudalists and capitalists continue to monopolise the ~~entire~~ ^{the} overwhelming wealth of the nation leaving millions in poverty-stricken conditions. Indeed such a democracy is

very conducive to a social upheaval. Without economic ~~inequality~~, political liberty has little meaning. For who can deny the fact that when the masses of the people struggle for freedom, making all sacrifices, they are not only interested in replacing a foreign flag ~~by~~ ^{with} their own national one, but also, and even more so, they are for the transformation of their ~~social~~ social conditions?

Such questions as Socialism and Capitalism illustrate very well the interaction of Economics and Political Science.

In conclusion, we may say that Political Science and Economics, though each has its distinct subject matter, are very intimately related.

Please give a good concluding paragraph.

Mrs. Arora
 2/11/11