

No major
issues
found

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name Kumari Sunita

Mobile No.

Date 25/07/2017Signature Sunita

REMARKS

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SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Gandhian Views on Parliamentary Swaraj
- Contributions of M. N. Roy to Modern Indian Politics
- Historic Materialism by Marx
- Communitarian perspective of justice
- How 'contentious pluralism' does helps a democracy to reinvent itself?

1(a) Gandhian Views on Parliamentary Swaraj:

Swaraj - according to Gandhi was freedom not only from outer ~~external~~ rule or colonialism existing that time but also from the inner vices and desires. Gandhi stresses on real meaning of Swaraj as independence from both external and internal factors and ultimate realization of self. 'Swa' - Self and 'Raj' - Rule, i.e., Self Rule.

This Gandhi believes is only possible in a parliamentary form where people get a chance to choose their representatives. Gandhi believes Parliament should have an equal

Remarks

representation of all classes in a society, irrespective of their social, economic, religious status. Democracy without popular representation of all classes will lead to "tyranny of majority" (*Alexis de Tocqueville*).

• Gandhi feels no other forms can truly help the society to emancipate itself. His dream of "Sarvodaya" can only be realised in such a

• Parliamentary Democracy as giving representation to all sections will also focus and deliberate on the issues of minority which might otherwise would have been neglected.

• Gandhi believes 'Swaraaj' is and can be realised with upliftment of the most downtrodden and love for all human beings and nature.

Remarks

gain elaboration
why does he support the idea more than conventional representative democracy

He does not believe in centralisation of power. Gandhi says India resides in its villages and so there should be grassroot democracy and people should govern themselves through Panchayats.

① Thus, for Gandhi Swaraj is not only a political concept but it has a moral and spiritual dimension as well.

(b) M.N. Roy to Modern Indian Politics.

M.N. Roy was one of the revolutionary freedom fighters of modern India who was deeply influenced by the communist ideology.

As he had been influenced by Marx, being to Russia etc. and so a clear influence of communist as well as socialist tendencies were there. But later he changed his stand.

What was his overall contribution to Indian political thought?

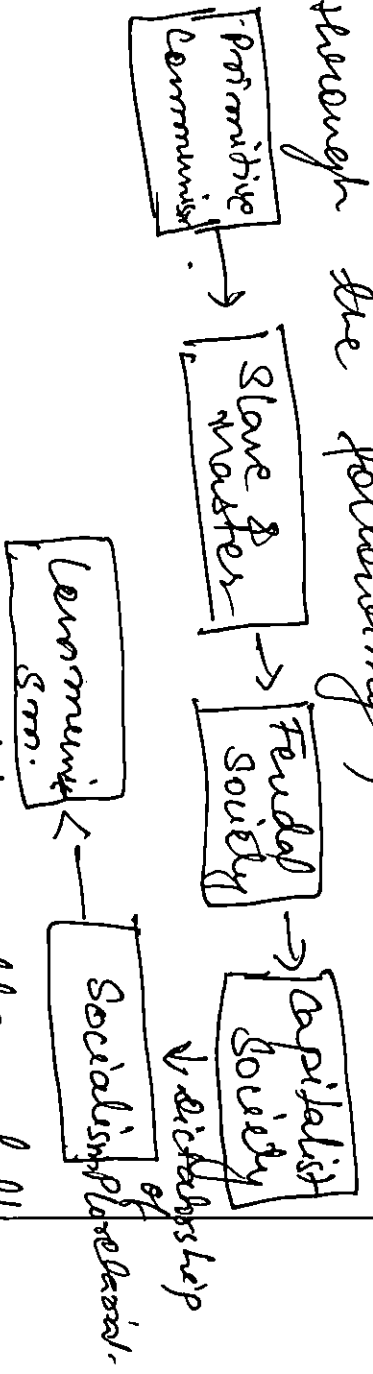
and gave the concept of Radical Humanism. He was influenced by Humanist traditions of west. He said Indian politics and State of affairs in India can't be solved with Congress methods of agitations and petitions. It's not only a result of class struggle. Indian politics needs to take a humanitarian perspective and if revolution is required, it should be there. He advocated abolition of zamindari, tenancy reforms etc. He said Congress the most important political party of the time should not only think about seizure of power but how to uplift the Indian proletariat class. Thus, he introduced the concept of Radical Humanism in Indian politics.

4
Proposed setting of a Constituent Assembly

(c) Historical Materialism by Marx.
Marxian Ideology ~~was~~ introduced

Remarks

the concept of Historical Materialism which sees an ~~important~~ ^{important} need to show how in history, the ultimate truth ultimately prevails despite of contradictions. Throughout history these have been certain beliefs and ideals but with called Thesis and some contradictory beliefs can well called antithesis. When these two interact over the ages, what prevails after cancelling the contradictions is the ultimate truth. Like in feudal society ultimately leads to capitalism and then the prevailing will lead to communism. Society has gone through the following phases



Thus historical materialism after full growth of factors and contradictions give rise to what is best material

Remarks

what leads to this change from the

6

(a) forces in history cancel out each other and ultimately leads to truth - (which is only one)

(b) Communitarian Perspective of Justice.

• ~~Justice~~ "Remove Justice from Society and what are ^{Kingdoms} ~~left~~ - Gangs of Criminals - St Augustine.

Justice as a value has been propounded as early from Plato Aristotle to Amartya Sen and Rawls.

There are many views of Justice as an ideal, a necessary condition etc. Communitarians, liberals, feminists all have their own conceptions of Justice.

Communitarians believe Justice should be value owned as a community, it's not an individualistic one. A society should distributive Justice in such a way according to Rawls - "for the maximum

Remarks

benefit of the least advantaged".
 They ~~was~~ also talk about spheres of
Michael Walzer is one of the ^{justice} proponents who believe justice is not an individualistic phenomena. There are various spheres where justice should be ensured like social, economical, political.

Include views of scholars
 max. & keep your introduction shorter

4

(c) Pluralism ^{as} a theory propounded by Barker, Easton, David Held, MacIver believed that state is not the only institution and holder of sovereignty. There are various other institutions in a democracy

Remarks

(4)

Try to illustrate various points of comparison & contrast between the two points of views of Robert-Dav

Remarks

which hold the same power and functionalities. State is also such a part, not the whole. Sovereignty is not absolute and indivisible. It is shared among the organs and various institutions by giving other organs the same importance, keeps a check and doesn't let the state see a tyranny of majority. The state cannot it is not the only one as it is the source of all power. There are other institutions like the civil society as well. Thus whenever democracy is played in the hands of majority, Pluralism helps to reinvent itself by devolution of powers to other organs as well. He says that the state is played in the hands of other organs as well. Thus whenever democracy is played in the hands of majority, Pluralism helps to reinvent itself by devolution of powers to other organs as well.

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Provide justification as to how the Welfare State actually enhances individual liberty on the basis of views of eminent scholars who support the notion of such a state? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Explain the statement by Robert Nozick "The minimal state is inspiring as well as right". (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the reasons behind Ambedkar's call for complete transformation of Indian social structure and destruction of Brahmanical supremacy as the only path for emancipation of the deprived. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

2(a) A 'Welfare State' is one whose ultimate aim is welfare of masses by playing a facilitator of resources, opportunities and resources. A welfare state helps one attain a good life by making him or her capable through equality, justice, liberty etc.

Milton? Freedom, Hayek, J.S. Mill, Bentham

all these scholars support the idea of welfare state. According to them 'true liberty' is only achieved when people are capable of realising their own self. One cannot be free if he is actually deprived because of her social or economic or political status.

Then
are
in
against
idea

Remarks

The advocates of Minimal State like Adam Smith, Robert Nozick, ~~the~~ Locke etc. see Welfare State as a hindrance in path of liberty. But welfare theorists believe that once state through affirmative action or reverse discrimination as in case of India make people capable then only he can exercise his individual liberty. This concept of liberty is also known as Positive Liberty as state here do the redistribution function, an enabling role is played by it. Mill says - "Goods should be distributed for the Greatest Good of Greatest number". A welfare state as according to Amartya Sen helps an individual in developing his capabilities irrespective of his social, environmental conditions and then only he can have true liberty to

Remarks

9

good effort
 Analyse with
 special emphasis
 on views of
 Sen & Rawls
 Refer hints

choose among the various alternatives of life. True liberty of an individual is only possible when he is not hindered by external extremities like poverty, hunger etc.

Thus, a welfare state actually enhances individual liberty by not only making them free in true sense.

(b) Robert Nozick - "The minimal state is inspiring as well as Right".

Robert Nozick in his book "Anarchy, state and Utopia" examines and propounds how a minimal state helps an individual as well as a society to develop.

According to Nozick, a state should only be there to protect and give security. He is a believer of the Negative Theory liberty where in

Remarks

He believes state should not put
 any kind of restrictions on
 individuals liberty as long as
 it is not harming others.
 A minimal state is a best state.
 Let's individuals use their
 labour & and talent for their
 development, when one acquires
 any resources on the basis of
 their own labour, state has no
 authority whatsoever to redistrib-
 ute it among the masses.
 That is doctrine, Adam Smith
 have he believes in minimal
 role of state. It self regulating
 market will always take care
 of the competition and determine
 price. State should not interfere
 here. State according to Nozick
 can lead to writing of freedom
 and as a means of expression
 of interest of a particular class.
 It can lead to unnecessary

8

How justified are
 the views in your
 conclusion

Remarks
 He
 of restriction
 of program
 idea is against
 why is against

restrictions like Isiah Berlin has explained in her concept of negative liberty.

So, a minimal state for carrying the justice and enforcement of laws which is desired in the modern era.

(c) B.R. Ambedkar - also known as 'Father of Indian Constitution' was one of the true heroes of social reform in our country. He worked for the emancipation of dalits and depreived for his whole life.

→ Ambedkar believed that the socially disadvantageous position of dalits is one of the main reasons for their plight. The poverty, lack of education and other depreivations they face is not because of their personal incapacibilities, but because of long history of oppression on the

Remarks

hands of upper classes.

→ Ambedkar says even if a dalit is educated, economically capable still it's very difficult for him to ascend on the social ladder as it is already a monopoly of upper class Brahmins.

→ They have created a social apparatus, a hierarchy where no one can ascend except on the basis of their caste and not on class.

→ Brahmins have made their own theories of purity and pollution, untouchability to exert their supremacy. No level of education or economic sufficiency can make the dalits gain the position in society they deserve.

→ The society has assigned all petty and polluting jobs for dalits, so that they are always

Remarks

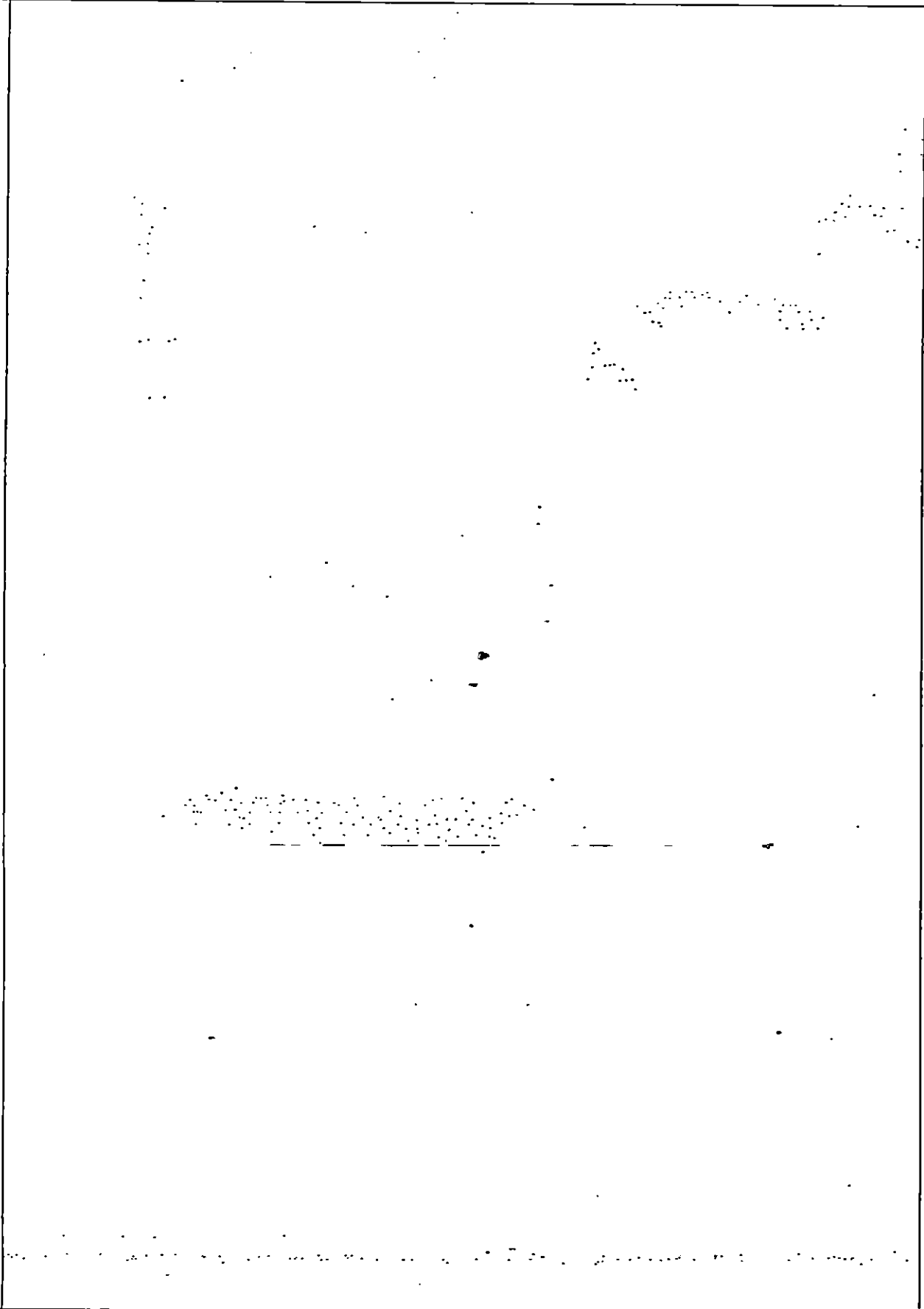
suppressed. They give their sanction from religious scriptures. So, no amount of civil or political rights can help dalits acc- to Ambedkar.

So, Ambedkar calls for a complete transformation of Indian social structure based on caste and jatis and destruction of Brahminical supremacy as only path for emancipation of dalits. He formed various organisations as ~~Bhar~~ Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha, All India Depressed League etc. for upliftment of dalits. He also organised various Temple Entry Movements etc. for the same. He was influenced by Jyotibao Phule etc. and held their views that only way dalits can be emancipated is through a social restructuring.

Remarks

What people suggest for abolition of caste? what is his view on evolution of the system & how does he differ from. Gandhi on that?

9



Remarks

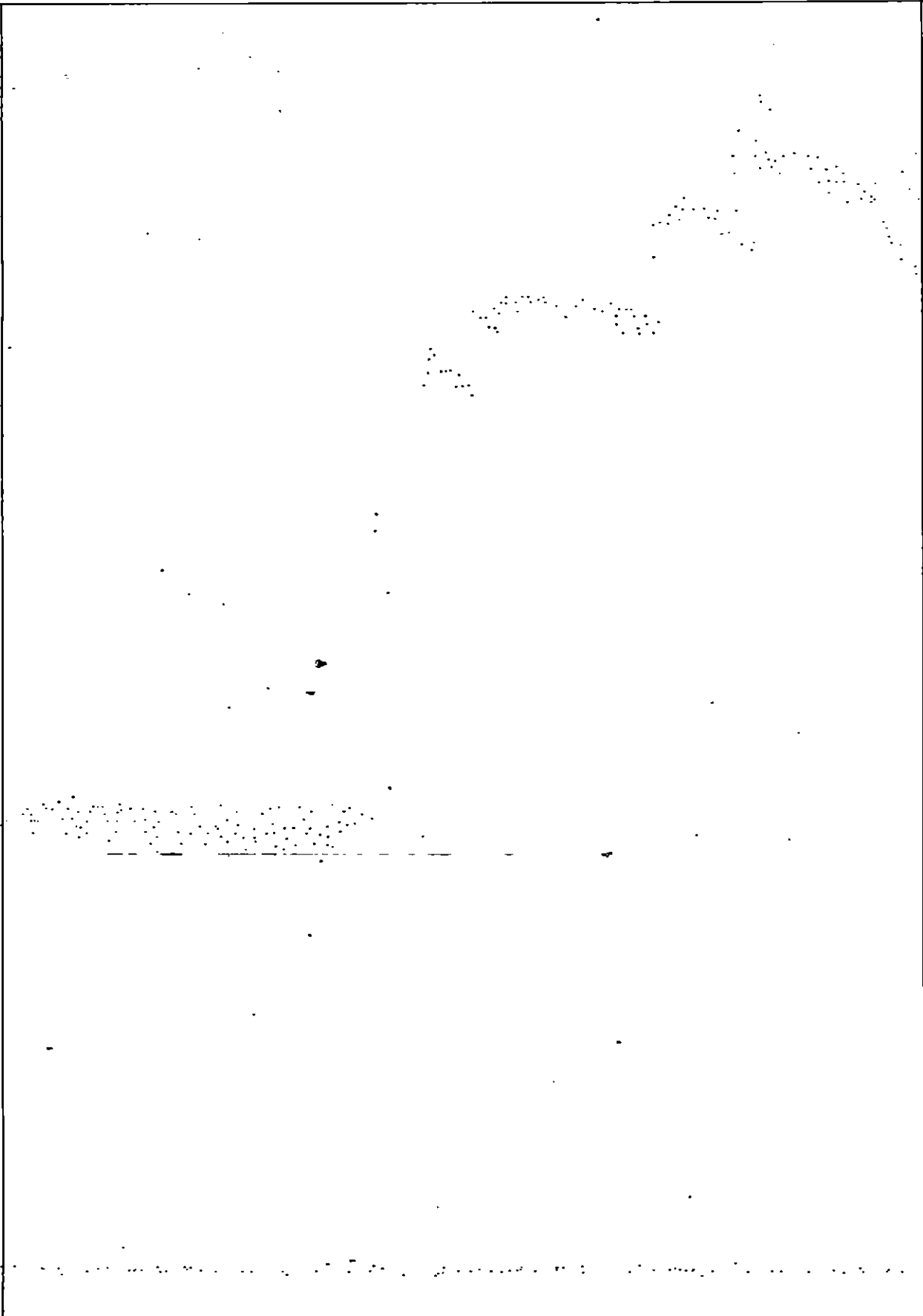
3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) According to Vaughan, in the state advocated by Hobbes, the only cement that binds the individuals together is the sheer terror of the tyrant "Leviathan" that stands above them all. How justified is this statement in your views?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the relationship between Ethics and politics as per views of Aristotle.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What compelling conditions are behind creation of State as per John Lock and what are its basic features?
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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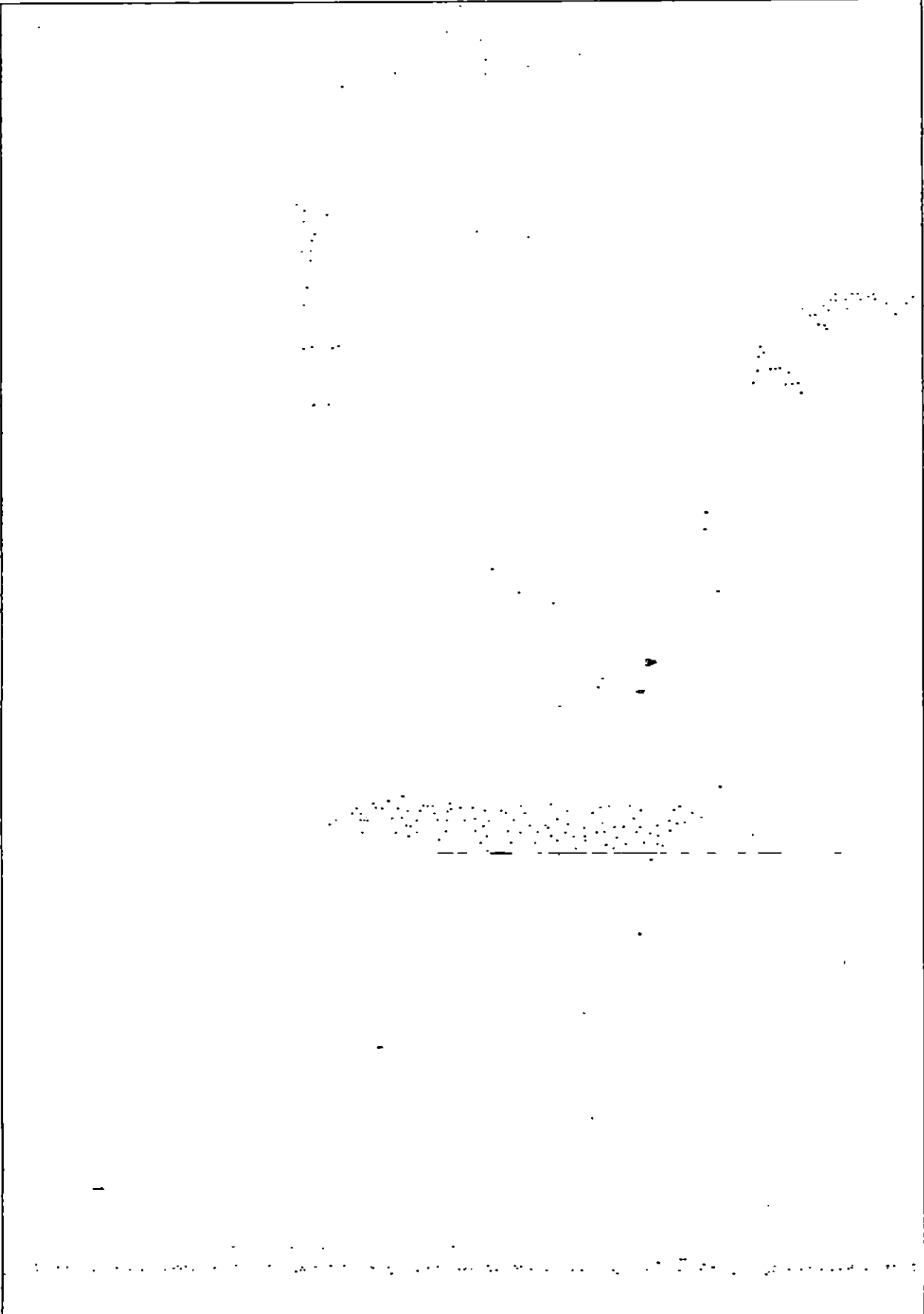
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Remarks

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Remarks



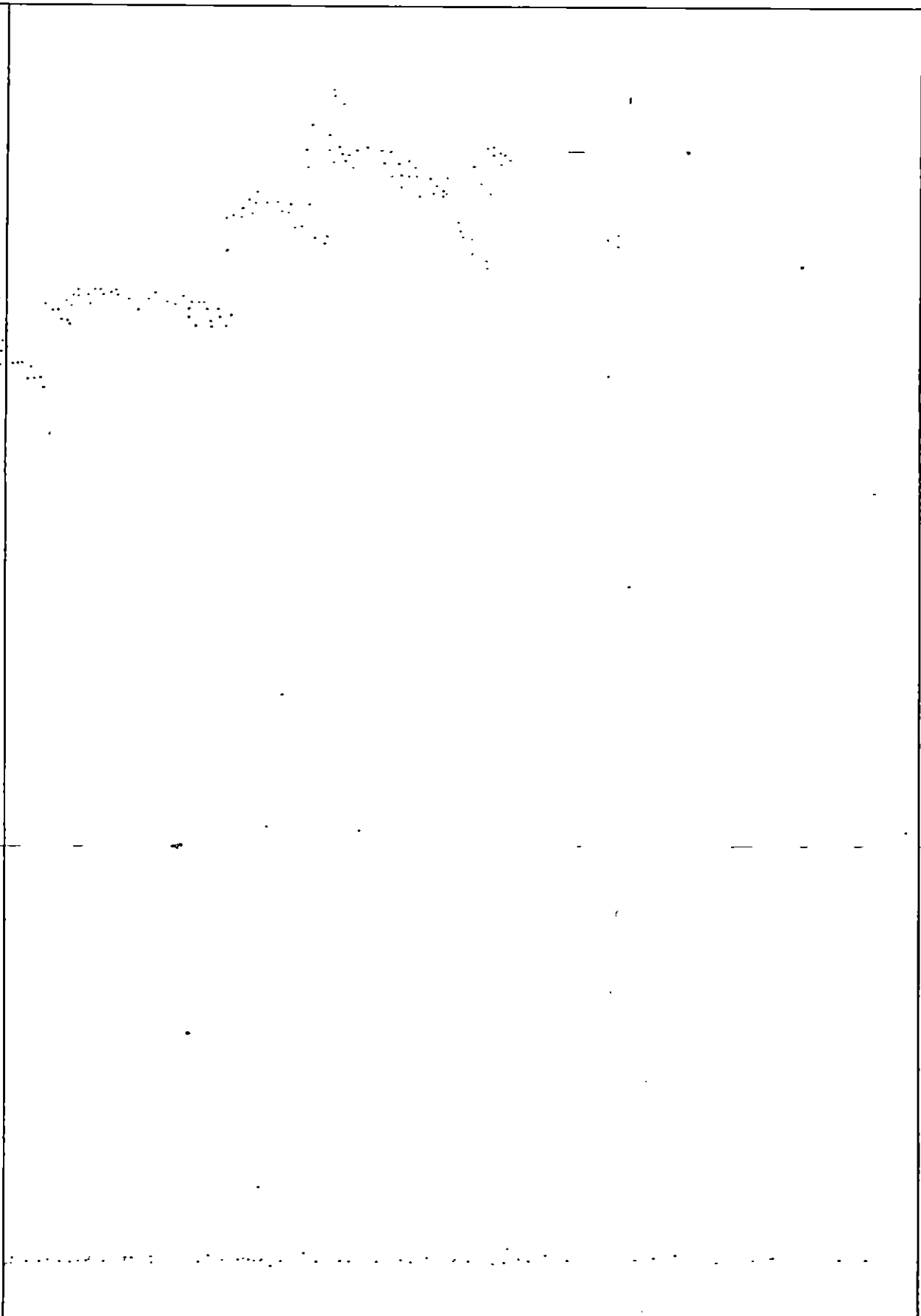
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Remarks

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Remarks

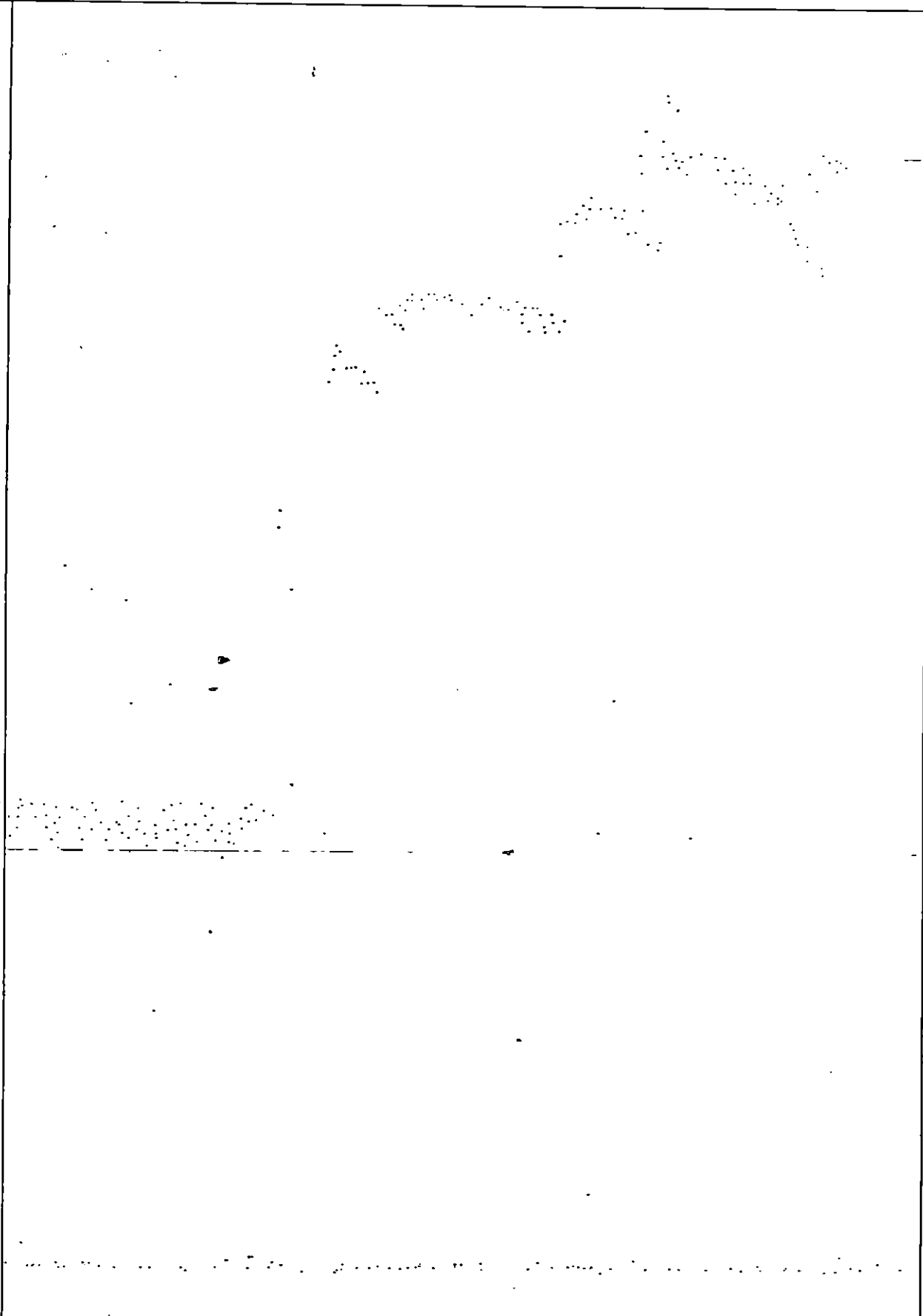


Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'Mill's defence of rights of women was in tune with his general views on equality and liberty.' Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the social and ideological foundations of Fascism? In what aspects does it show similarity to Communism? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) While classical Marxism can hardly replace liberalism as the dominant ideology due to its own faults but it will continue to serve as a check on excesses of the Capitalist system. Discuss. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

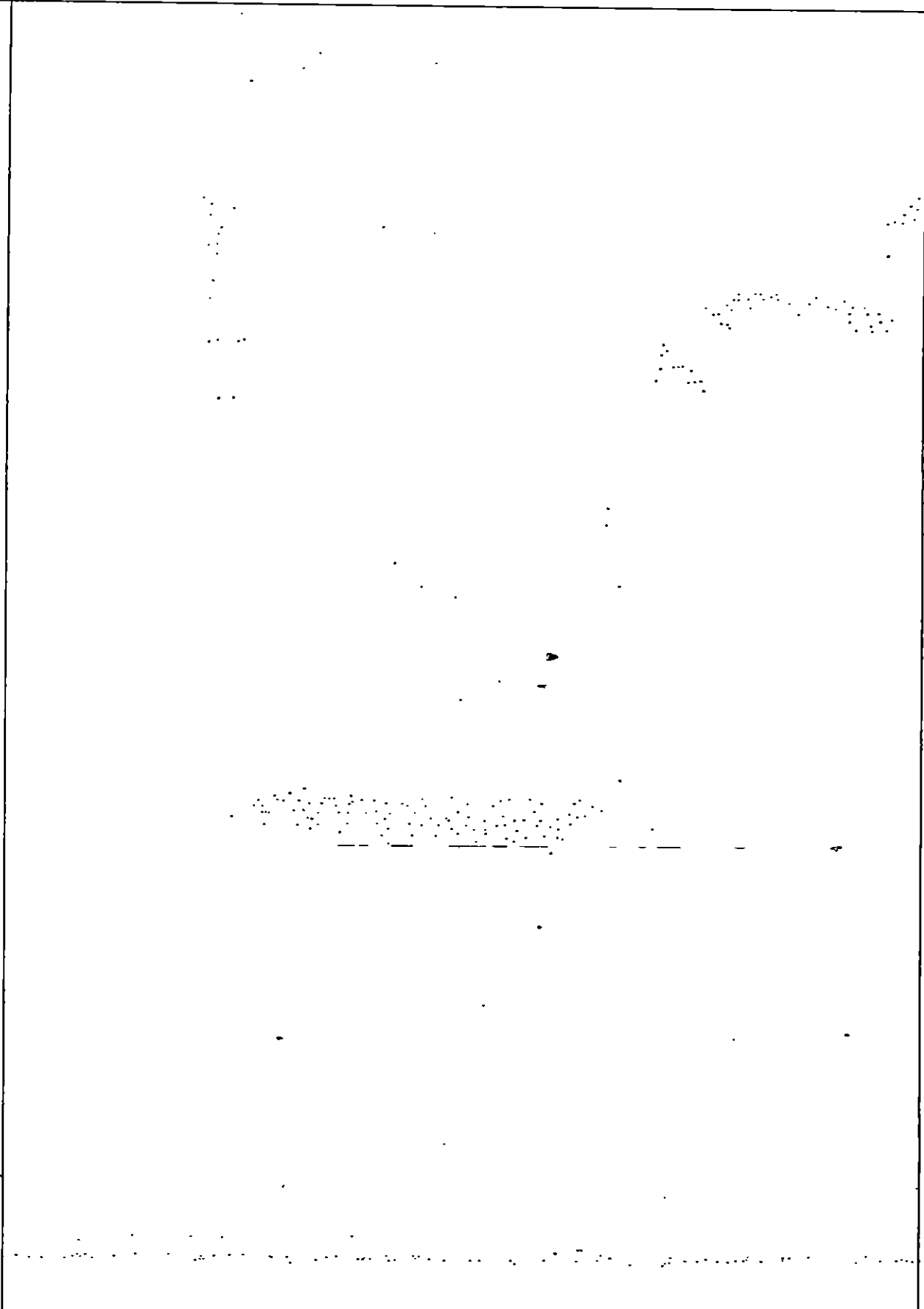
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Remarks

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Remarks



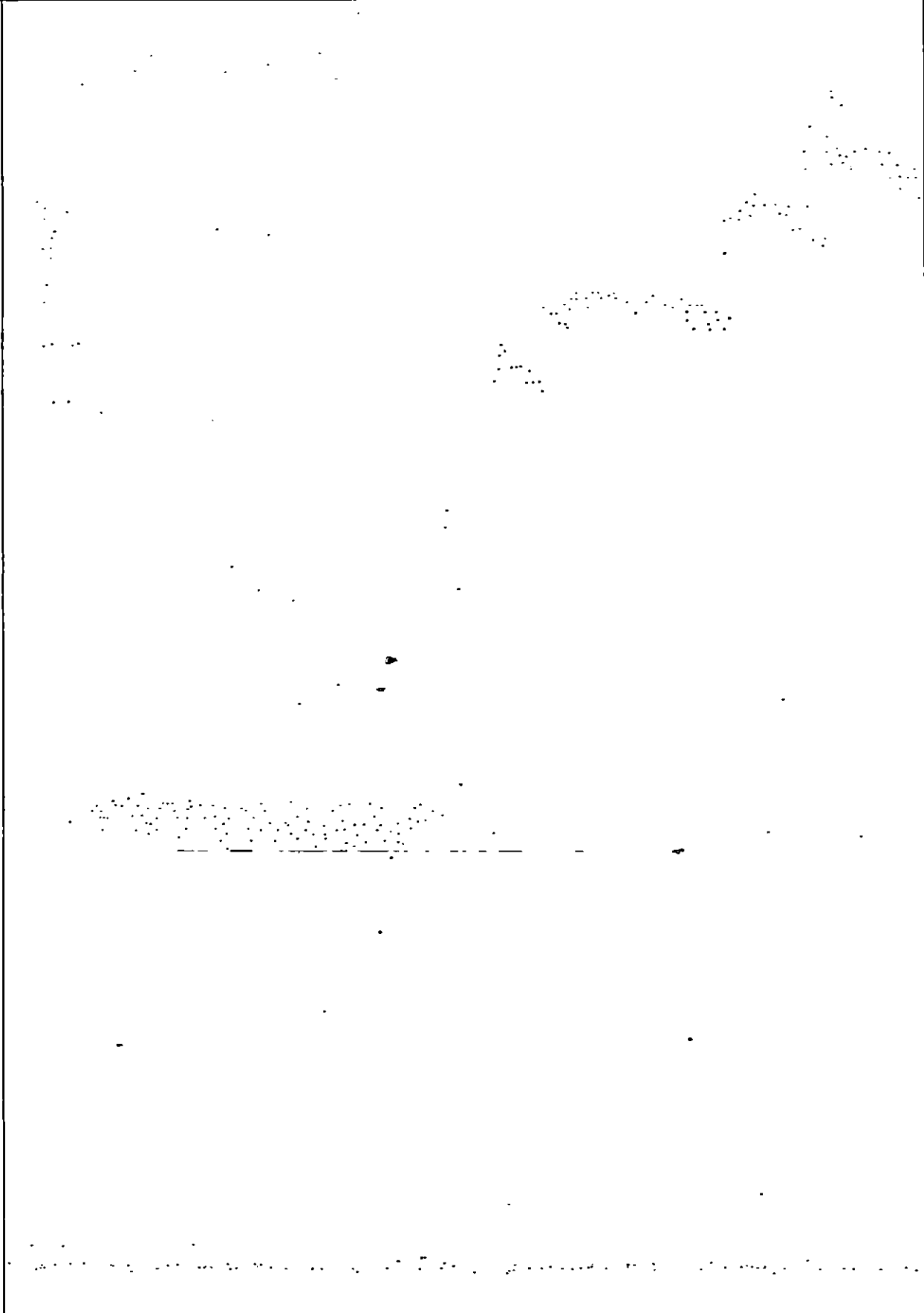
Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- (a) Basic Features of Critical theory.
- (b) The Public-Private Divide as per Feminist Theory.
- (c) Laski's theory of Rights: Main arguments.
- (d) The Post-Colonial state is a product of circumstances created by Colonialism. Comment.
- (e) Pluralist perspective on Power.

- (a) Basic features of Critical Theory:
- Critical Theory also known as Frankfurt school of Marxism doesnot agree with the conventional orthodox marxism.
 - Also known as Neo-Marxism it believes that it's not only the capitalist class ~~or the~~ which is using state as an instrument of oppression of masses.
 - They are critical of orthodox marxism and doesnot believe either liberalism or totalitarianism will save the exploited classes.
 - Pleasant and Nicholas believe

Remarks

Add more points & views of scholars of the school

(9)

there is a relative autonomy of state which is used by - ~~is~~ the civil society organisations as a means of creating and accepting capitalist means. (Here civil society is trade unions and some organisations which capitalists allow to sustain for their rule.)

Change can happen without a revolution.

(b) Public - Private Divide as per Feminist Theory.

Feminism as a theory of advocacy of Women Rights has seen many phases. The first phase where Mary Wollstonecraft advocated

for social and political rights. It was the second phase with Kate Millet in his book "Sexual Politics" says "personal is political". ~~But~~ Politics is considered as a public sphere. Till 1st wave of Feminism it was believed that

Remarks

granting of social and political rights will lead to emancipation of women but that didn't happen.

Liberal Feminists believe that equal rights in political sphere is enough. But Radical Feminists say politics is not a public sphere. It starts from the family itself. So, "Personal is Political" and so social and economic rights are also necessary. 'Patriarchy' the main cause of exploitation of women is not only a private phenomena it exists in masculine notions of power, the way politics is carried out. Women are confined to household, making them believe that it's natural division of duties. But she is an object on hands of male gender. But Feminists believe by finishing this public private divide, women can get equal rights and status.

Remarks

Analyse with examples how this public private divide has harmed women in political, economic & social realm with examples

①

(c) Laski's Theory of Rights:

"Rights are social claims given by society and recognised by state" - Laski.

These claims not recognised by state are not rights. It needs to be protected by state. Rights are essential claims which people have on one another.

→ Rights were necessary for the individual to attain its true self. There were many theories of Rights as propounded:

(i) Natural Theory of Rights - Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau. These are the rights given by Nature. eg. Right to life.

(ii) Legal Rights → Protected by Law. Bentham, Mill.

(iii) Universal Rights etc.

Remarks

Analyse his views on duties & rights
 order of rights
 (FCO → Soc → Political Right)

(3)

Absence of a well developed society

File in work

Post colonial state is a product of circumstances created by colonialism.

Post-colonial state is the state in the countries which were once colonised by the imperialist states as Britain etc.

These states have a certain basic feature which Hamza Alami describes as overdeveloped state. Alami says state in post colonial states is not limited to its traditional role in developed states but has engaged itself in many other social engineering roles also. Like eradication of poverty. The colonial tradition has left a deep impact on these states and as the social forces evolved, the develop properly in these states, the state has to take his role also.

with army, military and economic crisis the state tries to control

most of the aspects which is a clear legacy of colonialism.

• It has along with traditional role of governance taken the task of rooting out social evils, maintaining equality, justice etc; promotion of nationalism.

Thus, Post-colonial states in Africa and Asia owing to their history acc. to Haini has ~~not~~ been a product of circumstances created by colonialism. Poverty being one of such legacies as created by colonialism, state has to remove it though it's not a traditional role of a state.

What role does
bureaucracy play
in this context?

(6)

(c) Pluralist Perspective on Power.

"Power corrupts and Absolute Power

Remarks

corrupts absolutely"

Pluralist believe in plural centre of power. They say it should not be vested in only one organ or institution say state. If that happens it may lead to totalitarianism. There should be multiple focus of power.

It should be shared among various institutions and organs. They don't believe sovereignty is absolute and indivisible. They believe it can be shared.

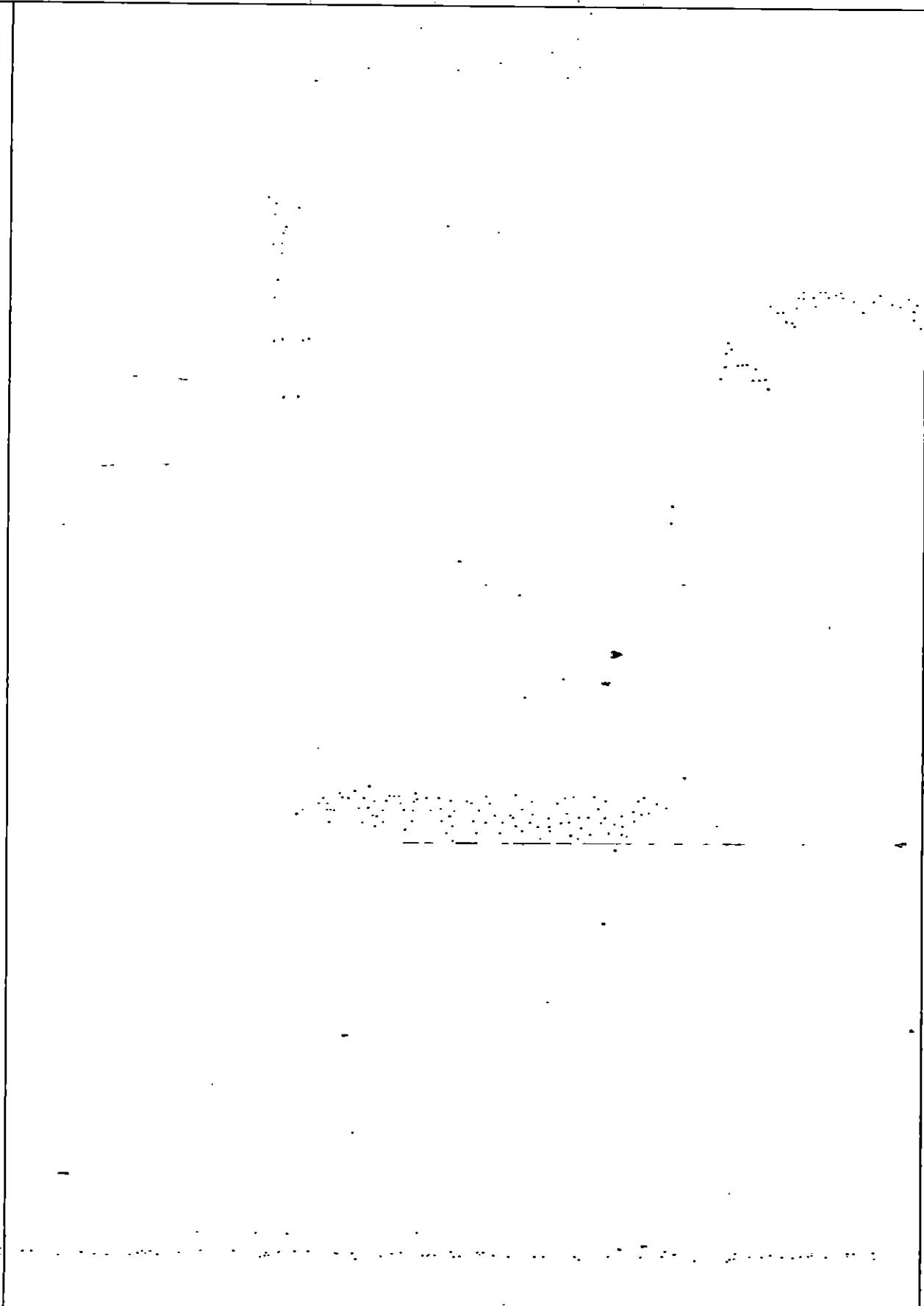
State can share its power with other institutions. It's society's power and thus avoid being an instrument in hands of some classes for their interest.

Remarks

They actually power believe that pluralist state usually enjoys a larger share

Idea of Polyarchy

(4)



Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is participatory and deliberative democracy? Examine the methods of participatory and deliberative democracy. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Provide arguments to support the statement "Liberty and equality are inherently opposed to each other". (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Although they bear several resemblances, the views of Machiavelli and Kautilya originate from radically different sources and reflect opposite spirit and ideology. Explain. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) ~~Part~~ Democracy originates from the word - 'demo' & 'kratia' means people rule. There are many definitions of democracy, most simple being one in which people elect their own government or people govern themselves. ~~There~~ Britain is considered to be one of the first democracies. There are various kinds of democracy like Representative as in case of India, Participatory as in case of Switzerland and Deliberative.

→ Participatory democracy is the one where people take direct part in governance. Like Rousseau propounded in his theory of Popular Sovereignty.

Need a
more
accurate
intro

Remarks

Here people take direct part in day to day activities of Government.

→ Deliberative Democracy is the one where citizens participate in democracy but not for day to day governance. They deliberate on matters relating to issues of governance but actual task is assigned to some persons.

Both the forms of Government call for participation of the citizens in the administration and various methods of

Participatory Democracy are

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Referendum | (ii) Initiative |
| (iii) Plebiscite | (iv) Recall ^{power} |

In Referendum a general consensus of people is taken on various issues, recall is when the citizens want to dismiss the

Remarks

government on part of of misgovernance
 Deliberative is conducted to know the
 general mood of public on certain
 issues.
 Participatory democracy no doubt
 ensures participation of citizens
 directly but in today's world
 of complex democracies it is not
 possible to ensure complete partici-
 pation. This is one of the major
 critiques of this kind of democracy.
 Various methods of deliberative
 democracy are:
 ① deliberative or focus groups - groups
 of citizens are formed to discuss
 on various issues of general concern.
 ② Citizen's jury - citizens deliberate
 on issues and can ask questions
 from the jury.
 ③ scenario workshops etc. ^{Adv. main}

7

What are the advantages & challenges for both models
 Cite relevant views from your own in support of the more of the models
 examples

them representative as it ensures participation also without going into complexities of inclusion of everyone. Thus, no matter what kind of methods used, democracy is meant to ensure rule by people. Starting from Rousseau to Smith to Mill all believed in it.

(b) "Liberty and Equality are incoherently opposed to each other".

'Liberty' as a concept has been there since the social contractalists when Locke - talks of Right to Property. Liberty means exercise of one's freedom without anyone restricting you. Liberalists, no matter Classical or Modern or Realists have considered it as an essential value. They believed in essential goodness of human nature and rationality.

Remarks

of human beings. Isaiah Berlin gave the concept of Negative and Positive liberty where Negative liberty means absence of any constraints and positive liberty means state will play a role in constraining it.

Now, liberty and equality as believed by classical liberals as Locke, Adam Smith, Ricardo are comp opposite to each other. When state interferes to ensure equality, then it takes on the liberty of an individual.

→ Individuals mix their labour with resources to create property which is their own. Of some men can do so, others should also. If they can't then it's their fault. State cannot just distribute one's just acquired property on name of equality.

48 Analyse how efforts to achieve equality can result in emergence of a totalitarian state

because then it infringes upon the liberty of the person whose wealth it is distributing.

• Equality cannot be ensured if full liberty is given as some people will always be rich on expense of others. There are scarce resources, so for once to be rich, others will have to be poor.

~~Robert~~ Thus, liberty and equality are inherently opposed to each other". Though there are liberalists such as Mill who talk of greatest good of greatest no. and believe in some form of equality.

Even Radical liberalists as T.H. Green say etc. believe in the concept of equality and liberty as opposite principles.

Wrong! Green believes that they are compatible

(c) Mahiavelli and Kaubiya both product

Remarks

Avoid such blunders

of their own situations and time, one in India and other in Italy though believe in a 'Strong Prince' but have basic differences in their ideology.

- Machiavelli in his book - "The Prince" talks about a strong Prince who may not have virtues but should seem to have it. Kautilya in

"Arthshashtra" believes that a King should be strong, wise, moral, ethically strong, thus necessarily a virtuous man.

- Machiavelli believes man is corrupt by nature, he is inherently selfish etc. ~~but~~ Though Kautilya also takes takes of bad side of human nature but he also believes in altruistic nature of man. He believes Dharma can be put in nature of man.

• Machiavelli due to turmoil in

Remarks

Italy at the time believes in rise of Italy as a superpower, so the Prince can attain any foul and cruel means to do so. He is not concerned about the welfare of masses.

Kautilya on other hand believes - 'Prajā sukhe satkham, Prajā hitēe hitam' means welfare and happiness of the ruled. He believes in establishment of Dharma on the Earth.

Machiavelli has no sanction from religious scriptures or whatsoever.

Kautilya believes in King to be ~~the~~ light of God on Earth. Though both of them talk of a Prince as strong as lion and as cunning as Fox. There is basic difference in their sources and spirit and ideology as cleared in the above points.

Remarks

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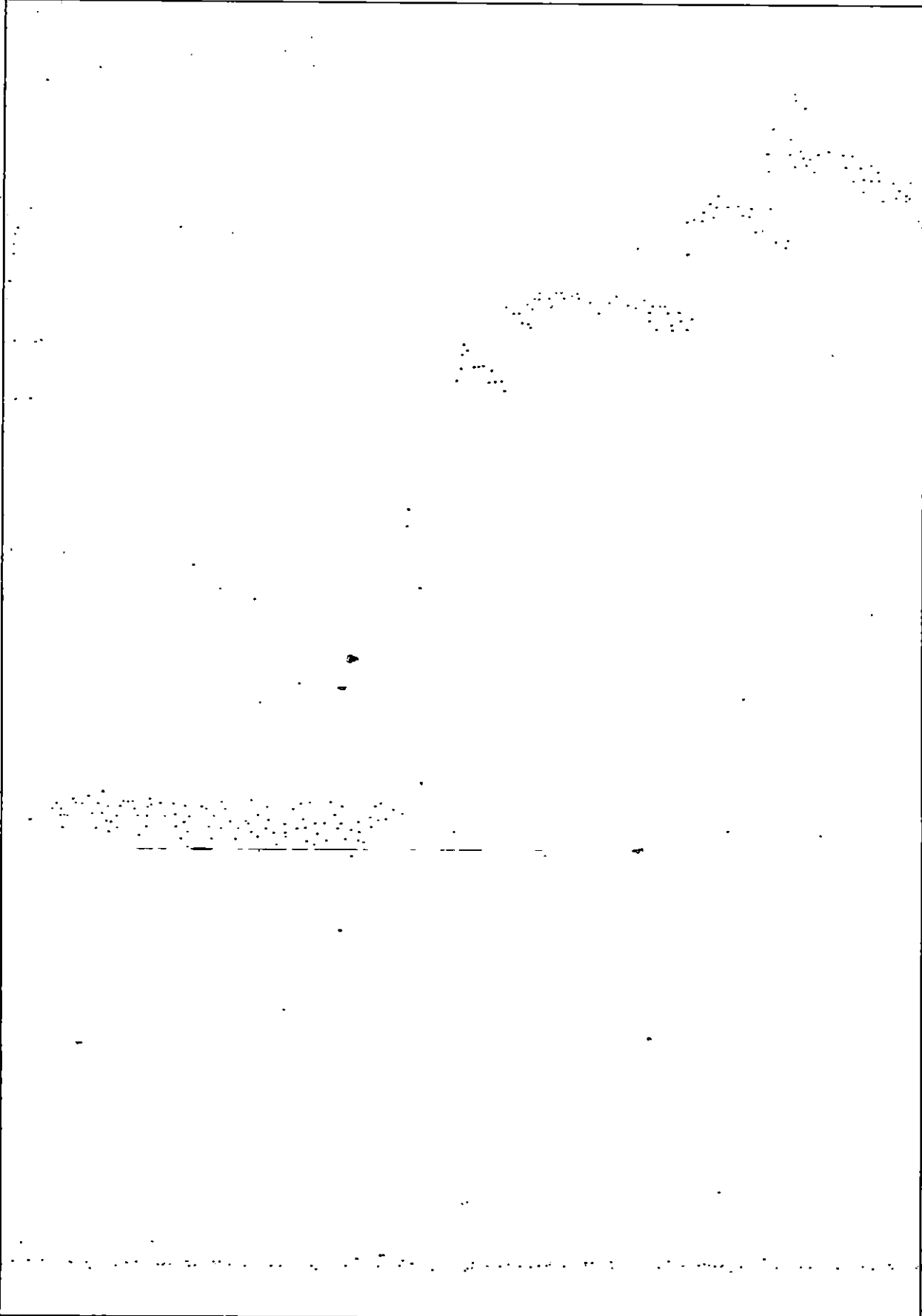
Also bring out the major b/w the end of similarities too at the your answer

Good content

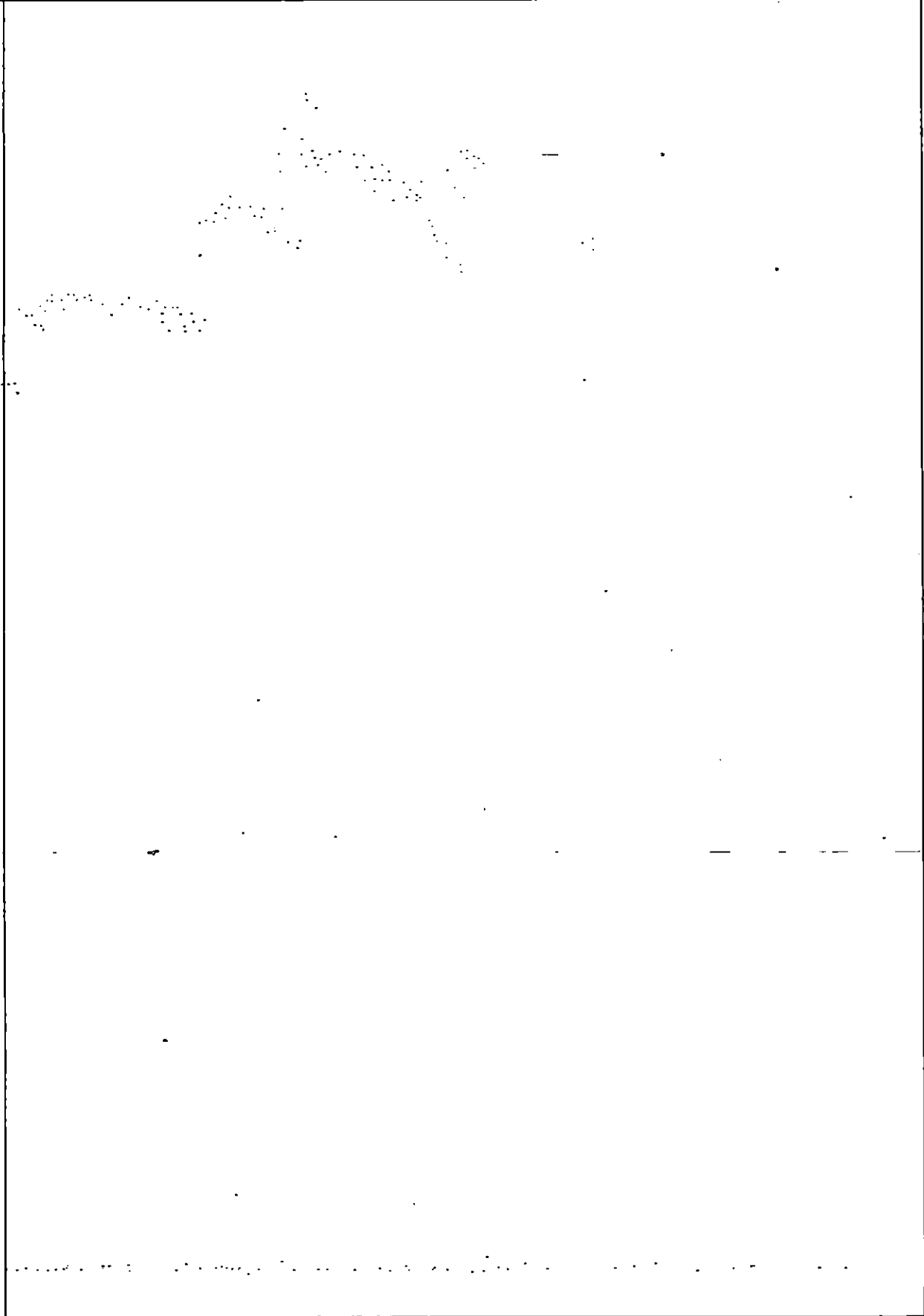
7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What are the general features of the Dharmashastras Tradition of Indian Political thought and how does Bhikhu Parekh bring out its various shortcomings?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What do you understand by 'spiritual nationalism' by Aurobindo Ghosh? Why was the Congress according to him not able to gain Swaraj? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Equality of Resources as advocated by Dworkin consists of redistribution being done as continuous process rather than being a one time phenomena. Also bring out the salient features of "Equality of Capabilities" approach by Dr. Amartya Sen.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

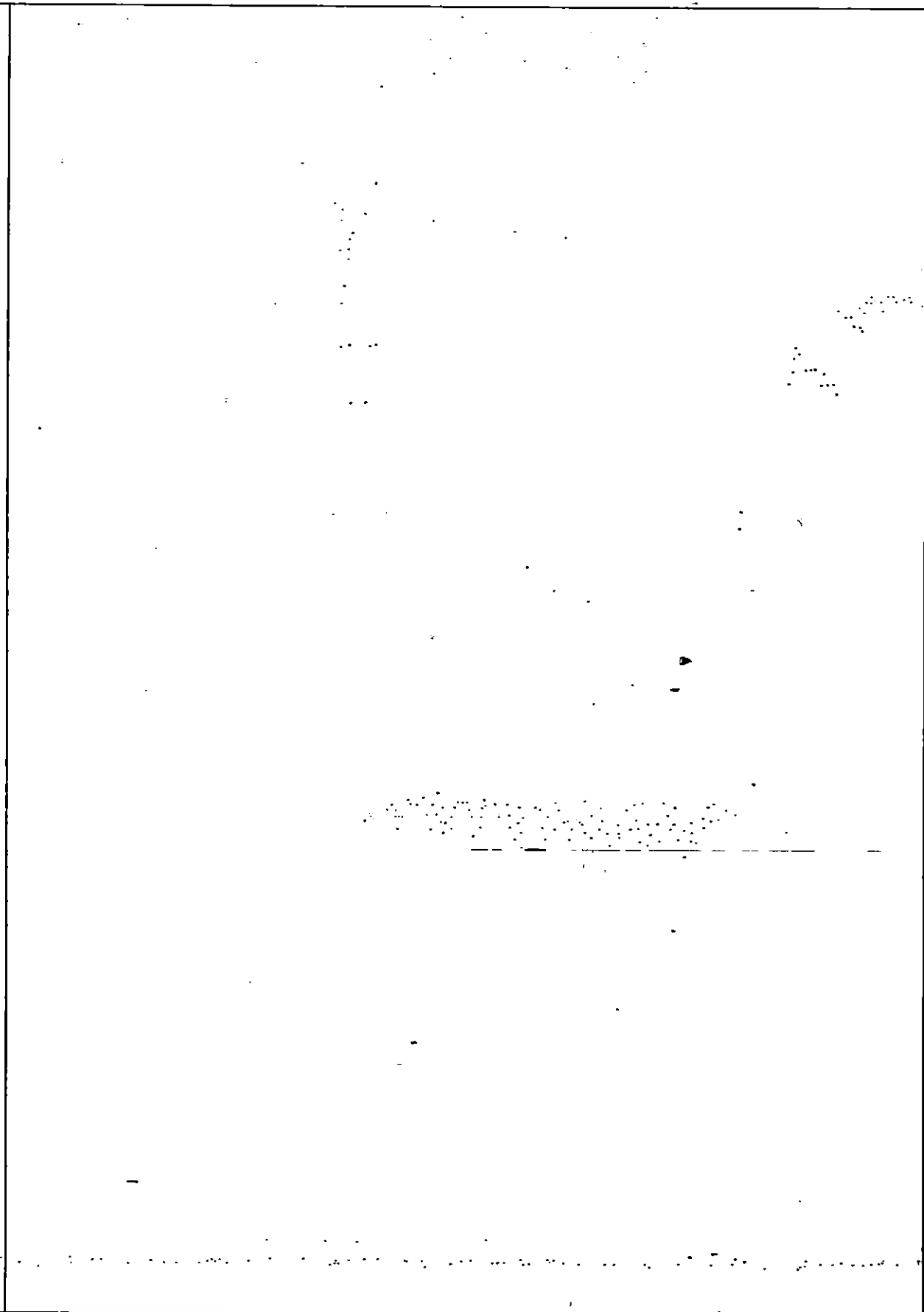
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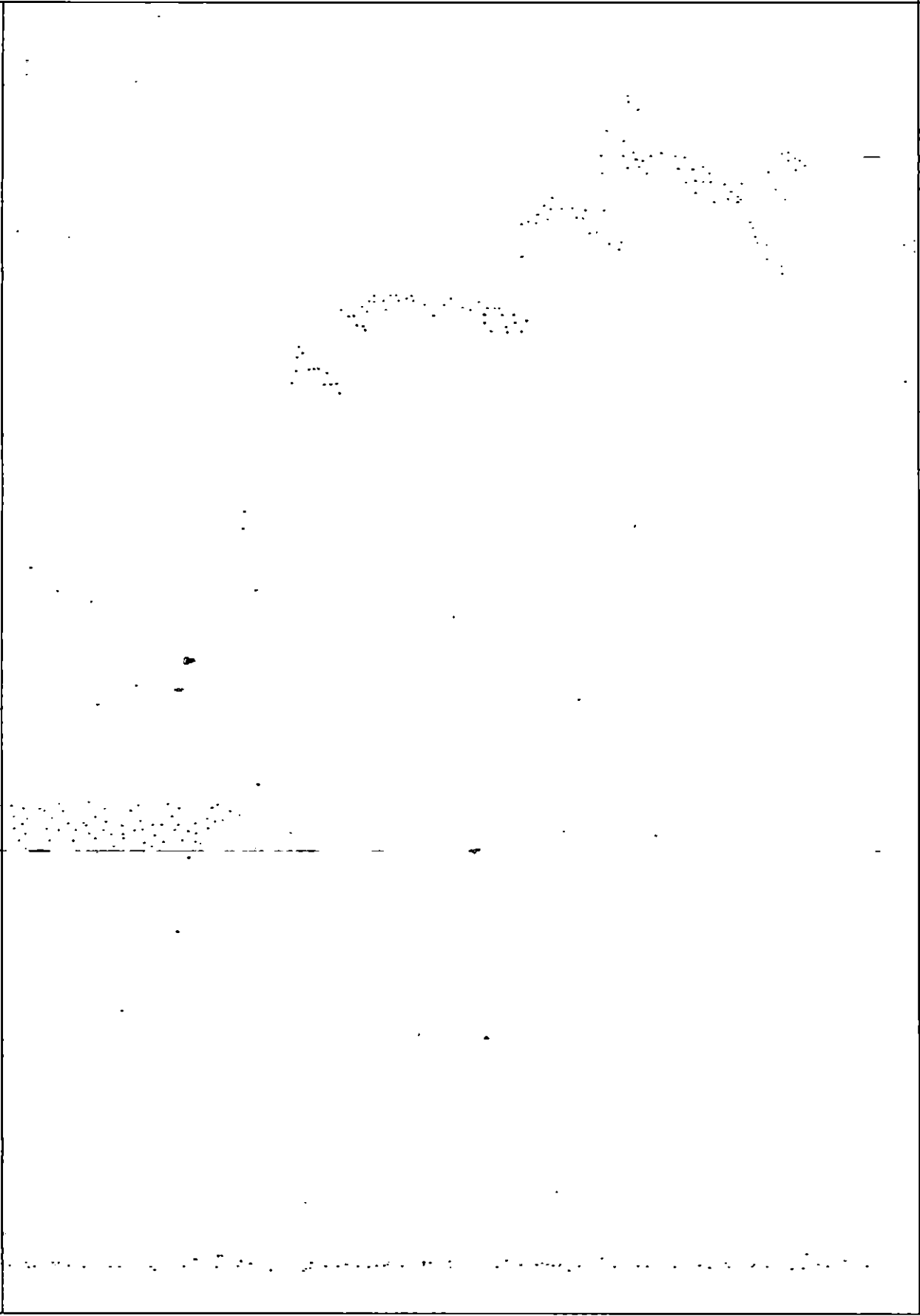
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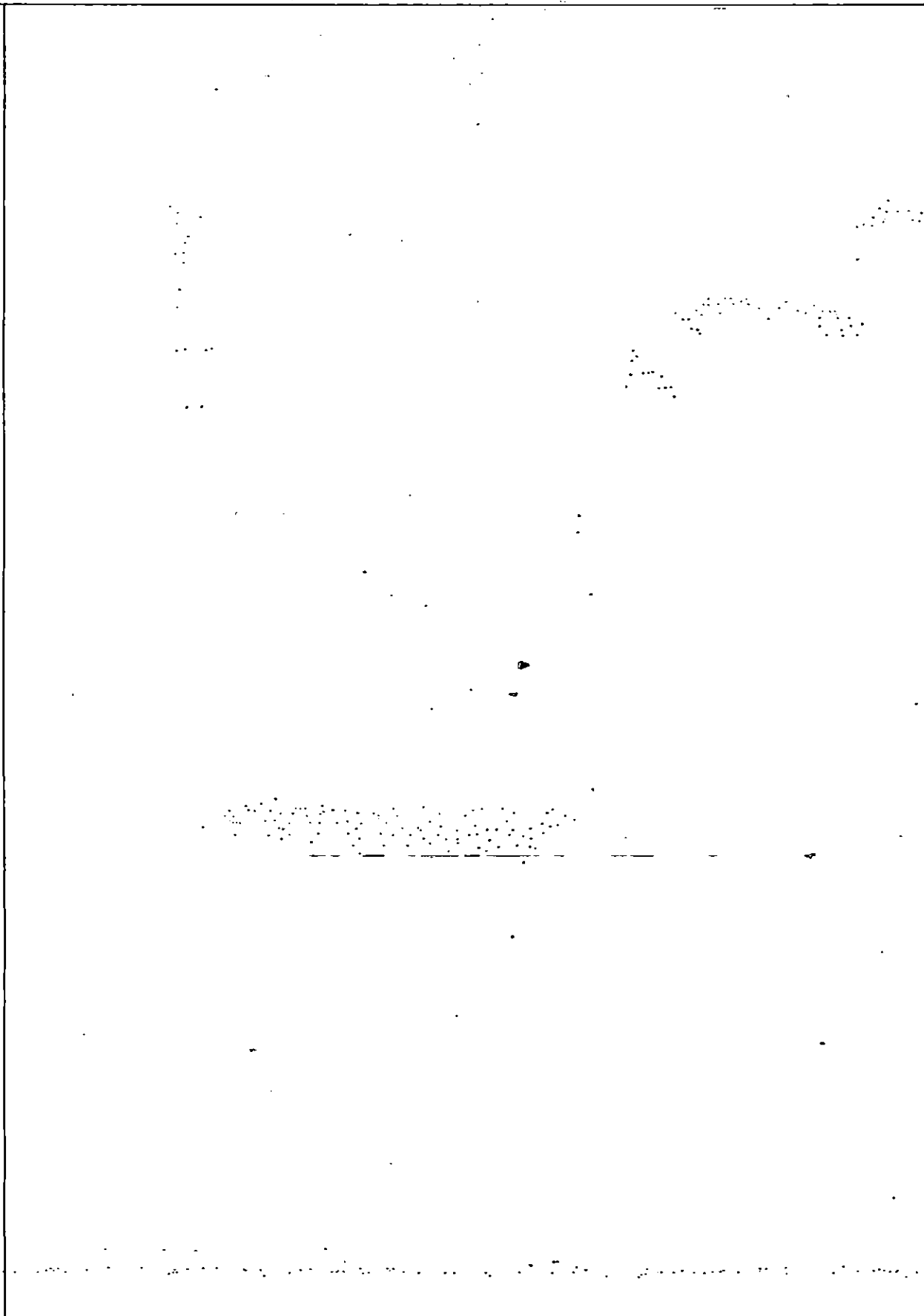
Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) "Gender is one of the many identities of an individual" and acceptance of the fact is actually a prerequisite for the feminist perspective to be effective. Discuss and also analyse how the modern state is viewed by Feminist. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Hobbes starts with 'Individualism' and 'Liberalism' but ended with 'Totalitarianism'. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Describe in detail the features of 'Theory of Justice given by John Rawls' with special reference to the "Difference Principle". (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Gender was defined by many Feminists as a 'social construct'. It is not the biological difference as 'sex' denotes, it is created by the society. It is engendered. An individual can have many identities as a husband, son, father etc, 'male' will be one of the identities of all. Same goes for females, it is just one of many identities she possesses.

Mary Wollstonecraft, Kate Millet, Simon de Beauvoir, all have talked about equal rights of women as men. The main reason of oppression identified is Patriarchy.

Remarks

Modern feminists believe that state is a source of exploitation of women on hands of men as they don't have equal rights. Even when political and civil rights are granted, man cannot accept them as the equal genders.

→ That's why they talk of ~~political~~ public-private divide. But Kate Millet says - "Personal is Political" Politics is not a public sphere, it starts from home. Women are not born, they are made.

→ Feminists believe state should help in emancipation of women by facilitating them in their duties of childcare by providing creche facilities at work and proper maternity leaves and childcare.

→ Women ~~also~~ have been discriminated over the ages as second

Remarks

class citizens owing to the very fact that they are women. It's from the very notions of power, politics and society are changed to accommodate her as the equal sex.

Flourish with more examples how the state functions as an institution of patriarchy

Also mention about "gender identity" intertext

(7)

(b) Hobbes start with 'individualism and liberalism' but ended in totalitarianism.

• Hobbes, one of the greatest thinker of social contractualists have for the first time posed going into how a state is formed.

Remarks

→ According to Hobbes man by nature is selfish and life in state of nature is Nasty, Brutish, Short.

→ It is a state of 'war' of 'All against all'. That's why man in order to protect his life and be peaceful thinks and agrees to form a contract among themselves. Here only, Hobbes is

stressing on the individualistic 'Right of Life'. To ensure this

man sign a contract - first

among themselves and other with the sovereign.

The sovereign is not a party to the contract. Individuals according to their own will decide to "give up their liberty, if others are agreeing to do so".

This, individuals use their liberty.

mutually
contractually
stated

there is no
second
contract

that
happens
with
Locke

Remarks

to surrender their rights to the 'Leviathan' - The Sovereign.

- Now Leviathan is the Supreme Power and they have to obey him. They have only one right - "Right to Life". The Leviathan gives them security and maintains peace. Everyone has to surrender all of their rights to Leviathan - He is the supreme power.

Thus, Leviathan is now one of the forms of Totalitarianism. He cannot be removed by the people as he is not a part of the contract.

Hence, Hobbes though starts with Liberalism and Individualism ends up in Totalitarianism.

No need to describe
the theory

Just analyse whether
it is totalitarian in
true sense or not

Remarks

6

(C) Theory of Justice given by John Rawls.

"Remove Justice and what are kingdoms; but gangs of criminals"
- ST. AUGUSTINE.

Justice as a value has been always debated by scholars since the time of Plato and Aristotle. Plato considers Justice as a virtue. Aristotle talks of corrective and distributive Justice.

Rawls believes in distributive Justice as can be said in one manner. For him Justice is brought in the society by two principles:

(I) Equality Principle - each according to his capacity.

(II) Difference Principle - For the benefit of the most disadvantaged.

Remarks

Rawls says Man by nature can't
 be impartial, his sense of justice
 could be affected by his own
 interests. So, in order to ensure
 justice a Man should be
 unaware of his social position,
 status, etc. i.e. he should be
 behind the veil of ignorance.
 He shouldn't be aware of his
 conditions or conditions of others.
 He should be in original position.
 This can be compared to
 Rawls's Noble Savage where
 a man is unaware and unex-
 ploited by civilization.
 Rawls believe that only true
 justice can be done as the
 man could now ensure everyone
 should get equal as he is
 unaware of his own position.

Rawls believes his two principles come in the same priority as given by him - equality first and then difference. None can proceed another.

→ He says after equality is ensured justice should be done for the benefit of the least advantaged. The primary goods should be distributed according to need now.

→ Liberals, marxists and other have criticised Rawls theory of justice on the grounds of not being practical enough as no one can be in the original position as described by Rawls. Feminists also criticise him for not mentioning gender unawareness in original position. But then they are happy he started with family and justice.

No matter the criticisms, Rawls theory of justice is one of the most established and egalitarian theory so far.

Remarks

8
Try to state the principles more accurately.

Also analyse his criticism

utilitarianism

Wrotest

note in

principle is missing