

R-17-N

GS SCORE

You really need to work on your understanding of actual demand of question

Test - 01



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

[Handwritten Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature

Name AADITYA MISHRA

Mobile No. [Redacted]

Date 15/7/2017

Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*

REMARKS

GIS SCORE

--	--	--

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?

So: (a) Although GANDHI is not consid-
-ered as a political philosopher in
contemporary sense, but his ideas &
experiments had many relevant political
connotations. *Need more relevant introduction*

One such idea was that of
SWARAJ. Gandhi has taken this idea
from the book - GITA where Swaraj is
linked to cessation of desires. He in
his book HIND SWARAJ modified the
concept & gave his concept of PARLIAMENTA-
-RY SWARAJ.

Remarks

Incorrect

Gandhi who is an ANARCHIST called for creation of RAM RAJYA. For him State represents a COERCIVE force which is antagonistic with HUMAN DIGNITY.

For Gandhi, AHIMSA or NON VIOLENCE was an article of faith & hence his swaraj cannot have elements of coercive power. Thus he alternatively proposed OLEANTIC CIRCLE OF POWER.

Gandhi's parliamentary swaraj is also linked to his idea of SARVODAYA. For him upliftment of most disadvantaged & weakest in the real sense of SWARAJ.

Seen as Ramchandra Guha

puts it - "Gandhian experiments have expanded the boundary of politics as well as political sciences."

Remarks

Incomplete & vague
Rese. topic from again hints or roles

2(b) Sudipto Kaviraj calls MN Roy as the only ^{Indian} political philosopher in the real sense ~~why?~~

MN Roy's ideational journey from revolutionary nationalist to Marxist to finally RADICAL HUMANIST has provided new radical ideas to Indian politics. His works including INDIA IN TRANSITION,

TOWARDS COMMUNISM, 22 THESIS ON RADICAL HUMANISM are starting points for many Marxists including K. Sarkar.

But the most important political idea was MN Roy's negating MARXISM in India & providing a REASONABLE counter narrative. For Roy, Marxist ideas of historical materialism, dialectics, class struggle & revolution are not applicable in India.

<p> Karl Marx is considered to be one of the most revolutionary thinkers. Out of his many ideas, the concept of HISTORIC MATERIALISM remains his best - On German Ideology is one of the most prominent </p>	<p> Rather he proposed his idea of HUMANISM which was based on ideal of COSMOPOLITAN UNITY OF FREE INDIVIDUALS. His other concepts of party in democracy, cooperative economy, morality as basis for politics were very progressive. But as a student Kaviya put it - "the most successful contribution was his focus on PERSON'S RATIONALITY together with EDUCATION" which had progressive contributions to modern political thoughts. </p>
--	---

Remarks

Very good
 (7)
 All right
 Good
 All right
 Good
 All right
 Good
 All right
 Good

For Marx, it is the MATERIAL reality which is the driving force of history. Marx had rejected the concept of HISTORIC IDEALISM of Hegel for whom it is the idea that in the real form behind history.

Marx says - "in order to live we need to eat & for that we need to produce". Thus act of production is the main content of studying history. The same idea was adopted by ORTHODOX MARXISTS like Lenin et al who agreed that it is ECONOMIC structure which determines the movement of history.

But these ideas were criticized by Neo Marxists like Gramsci, Louis Althusser et al. They agreed that Marx's concept is ECONOMIC REDUCTIONISM & other

Remarks

5
Shows more light on his description of process of history.

parts of superstructure also exist & play an important role.

1(d)

COMMUNITARIAN PERSPECTIVE of Justice came as a counter to the LIBERTARIAN perspective (R. Nozick) & RAWLSIAN perspective. Scholars like Michael Sandels, Walzer, Charles Taylor, MacIntyre etc. have criticised Rawls concept of Justice.

For communitarians, man is never an ATOMISTIC SELF rather always SITUATED in his COMMUNIT - y. Thus his sense of Justice is shaped by the values of his community. They criticised Rawls claim of a UNIVE - RSAL Idea of Justice as FAIRNESS.

For communitarians there is

6

Remarks

Good structure
 Elaborate on the notion of difference & different conceptions of what is good

PLURALITY of Justice.

M. Walzer in his book - Spheres of Justice says - "different social goods need to be distributed differently based on different spheres of Justice."

For Charles Taylor, individuals always see the virtue of Justice through the lens of the community.

In recent years many multiculturalists like Will Kymlicka, Bikhu Parekh et al have also extended the debate of cultural content in the liberal philosophical tradition.

(e) We are living in the age of DEMOCRACY but also in the age of DEMOCRATIC CONFUSION. Today there are many country specific, leader specific models of democracy. But the most

important & the central value among all democracies was rationality, purity & all real & substantive democracies have public sphere where deliberation based on rationality leads to legitimate outcomes.

At this point in this regard we should see the concept of CONTENTIOUS PUBLICATION.

Scholar from the 1990s, 2000s will have argued that DEMOCRACY IS NOT ABOUT NUMBERS but about the right agreement. Given it is contentions pluralism which protects democracy from becoming TYRANNY & majority & control population. In this regard Jürgen Habermas's concept of Public sphere, communication action legitimates with their public reasoning as important

Remarks

What is the exact meaning & features of the term? Give some examples as well.

4

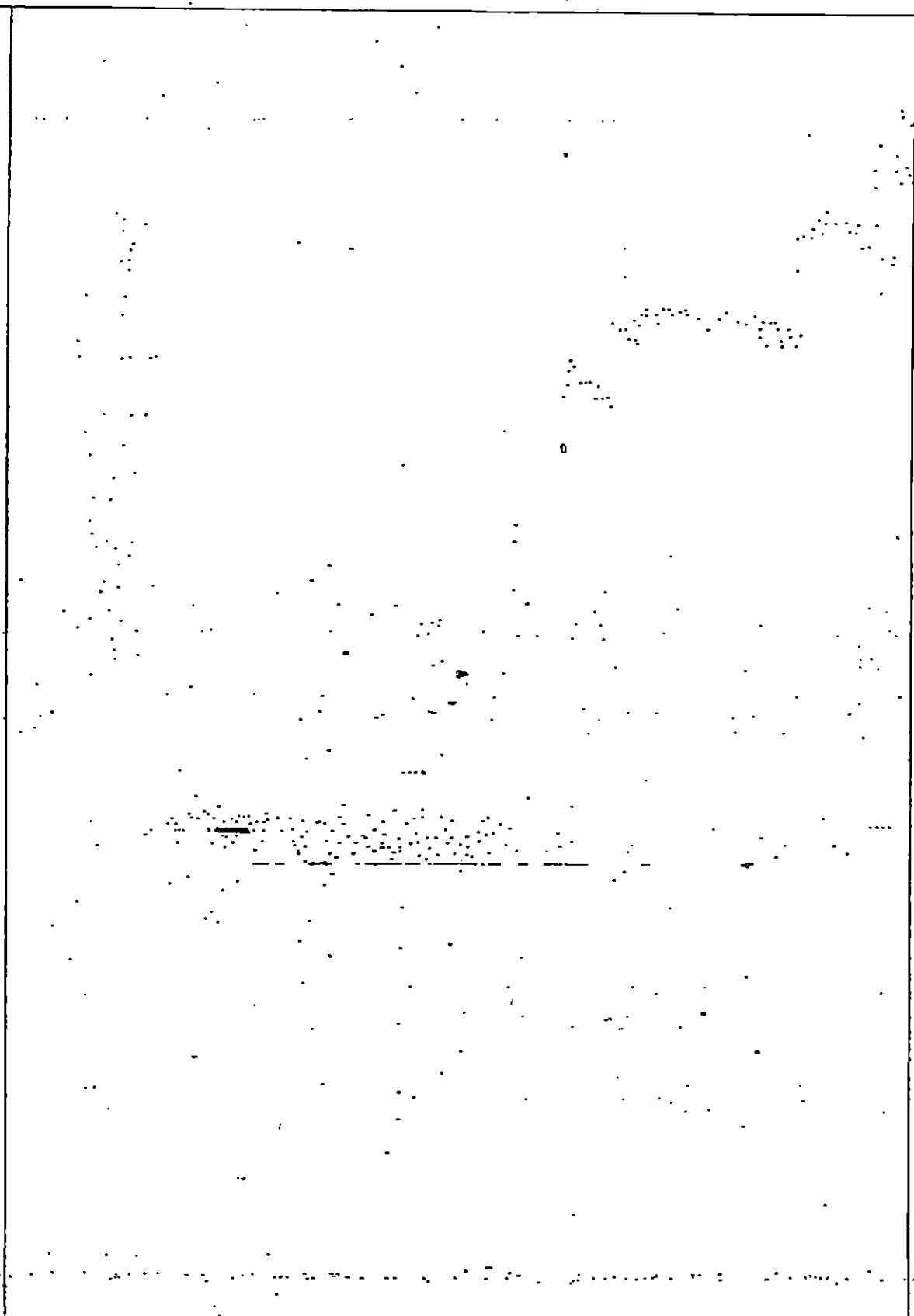
development

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)

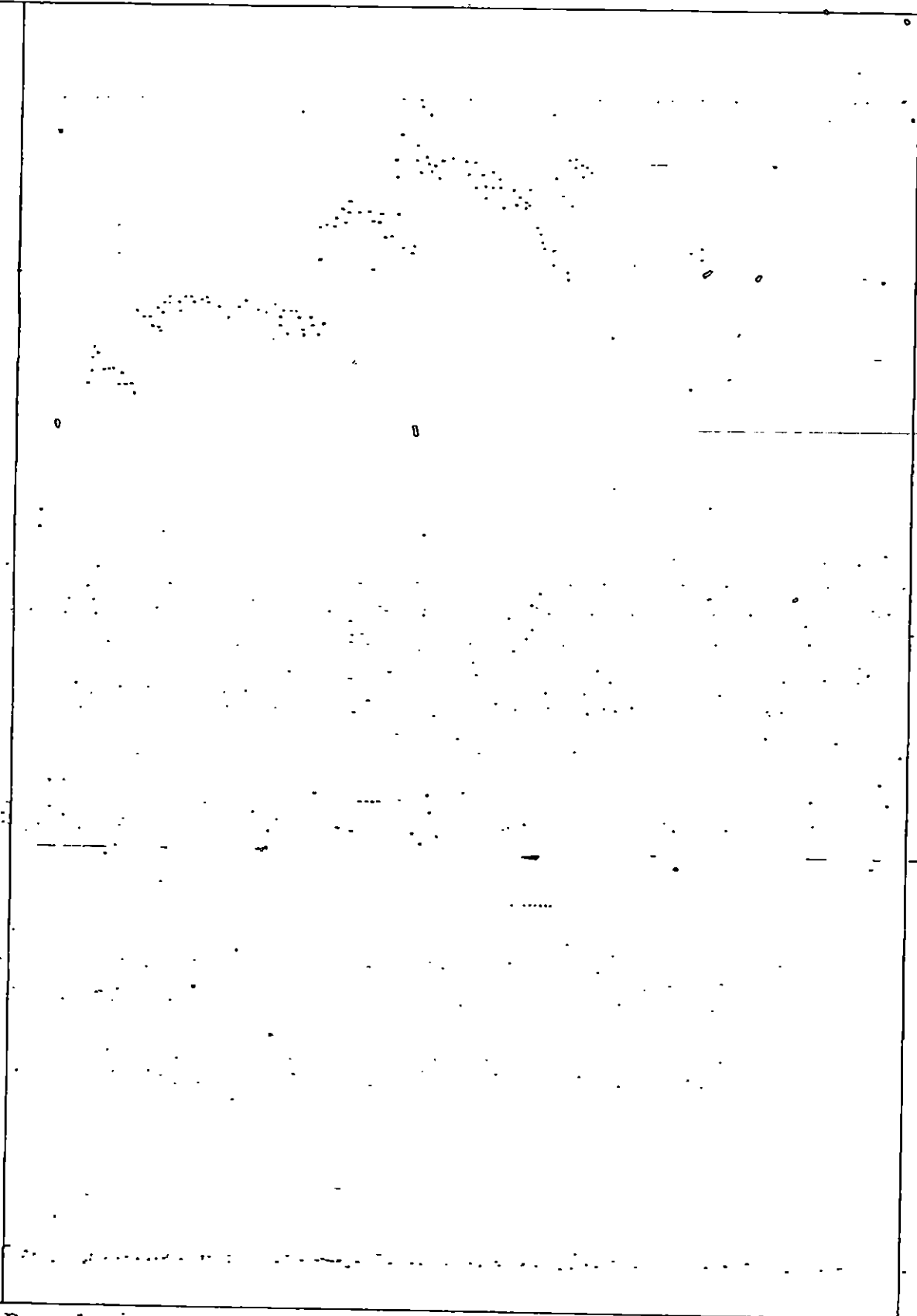
Remarks

GIS SCORE



Remarks

GS SCORE



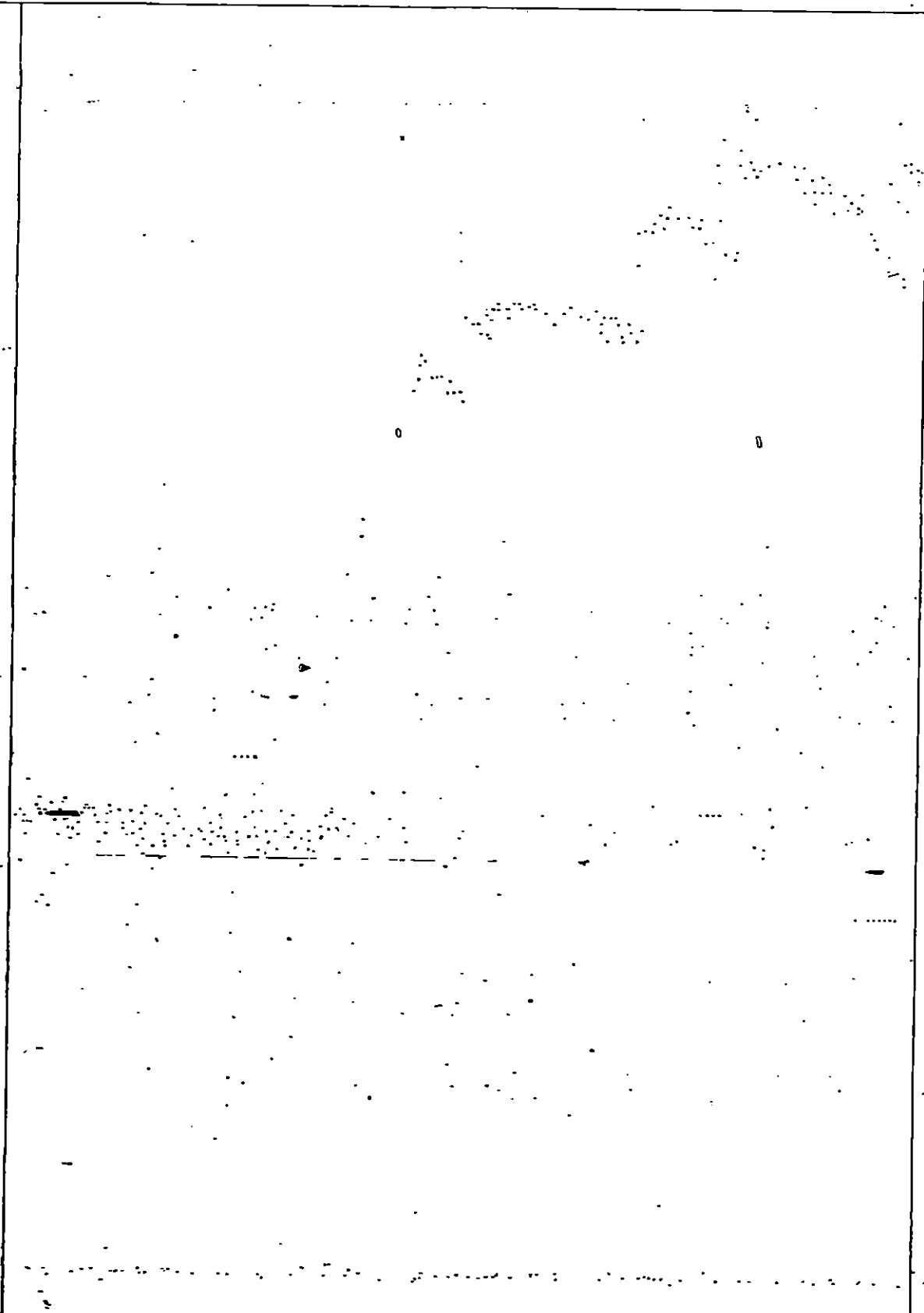
Remarks

GIS SCORE



Remarks

GS SCORE



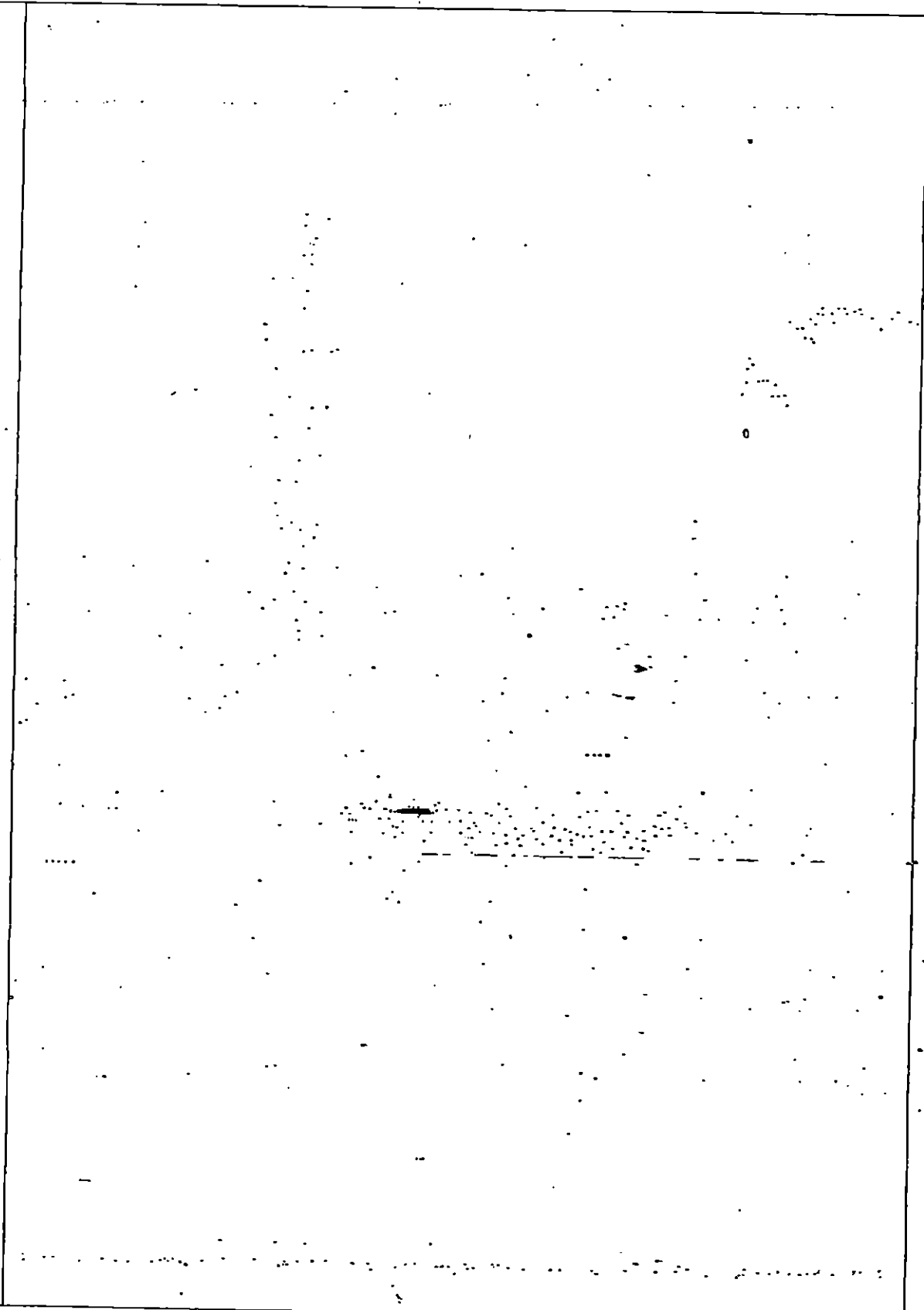
Remarks

GS SCORE

--	--	--

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

GS SCORE

--	--	--

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.

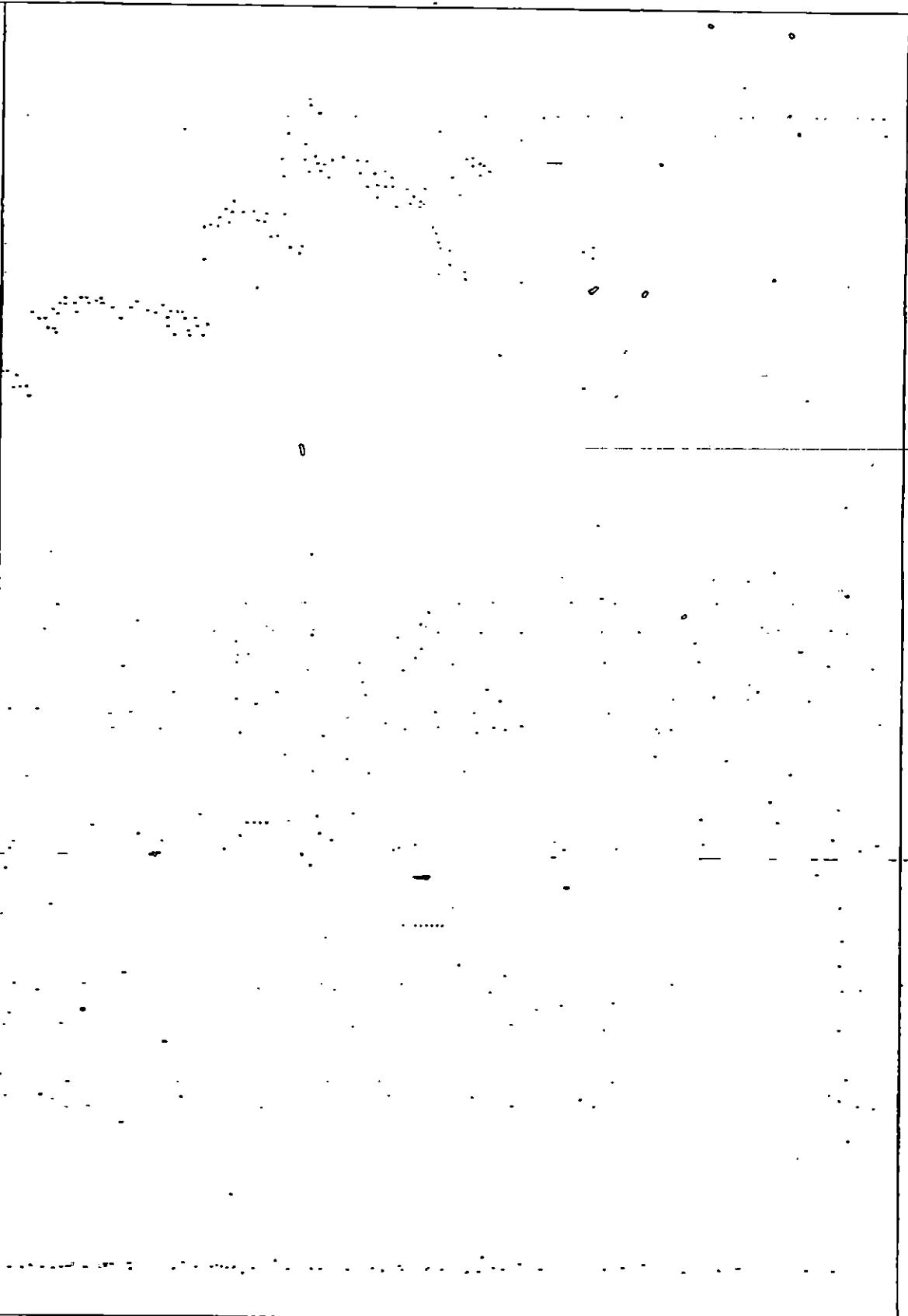
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) What compelling conditions are behind creation of State as per John Lock and what are its basic features?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

GIS SCORE

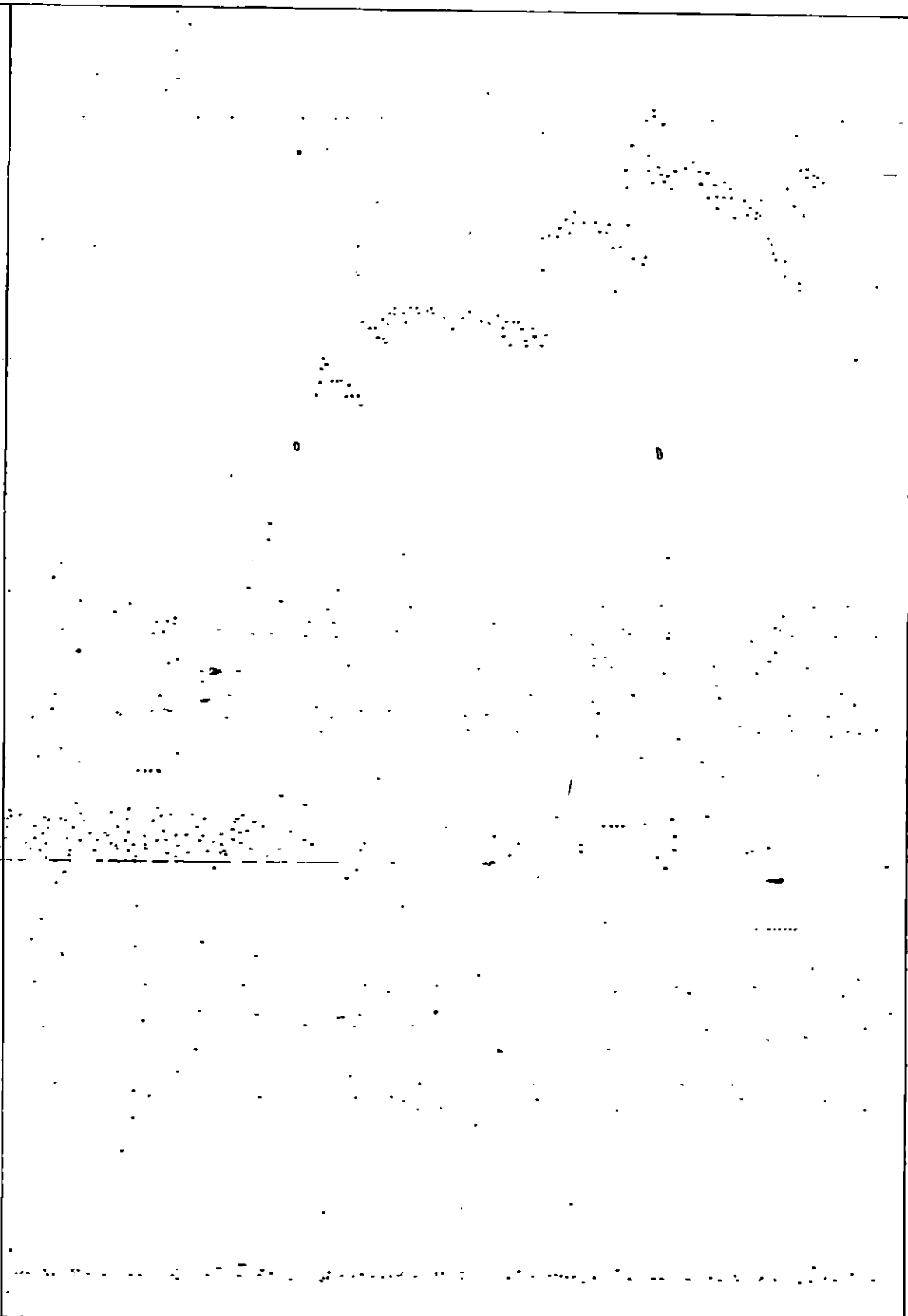


Remarks

GIS SCORE

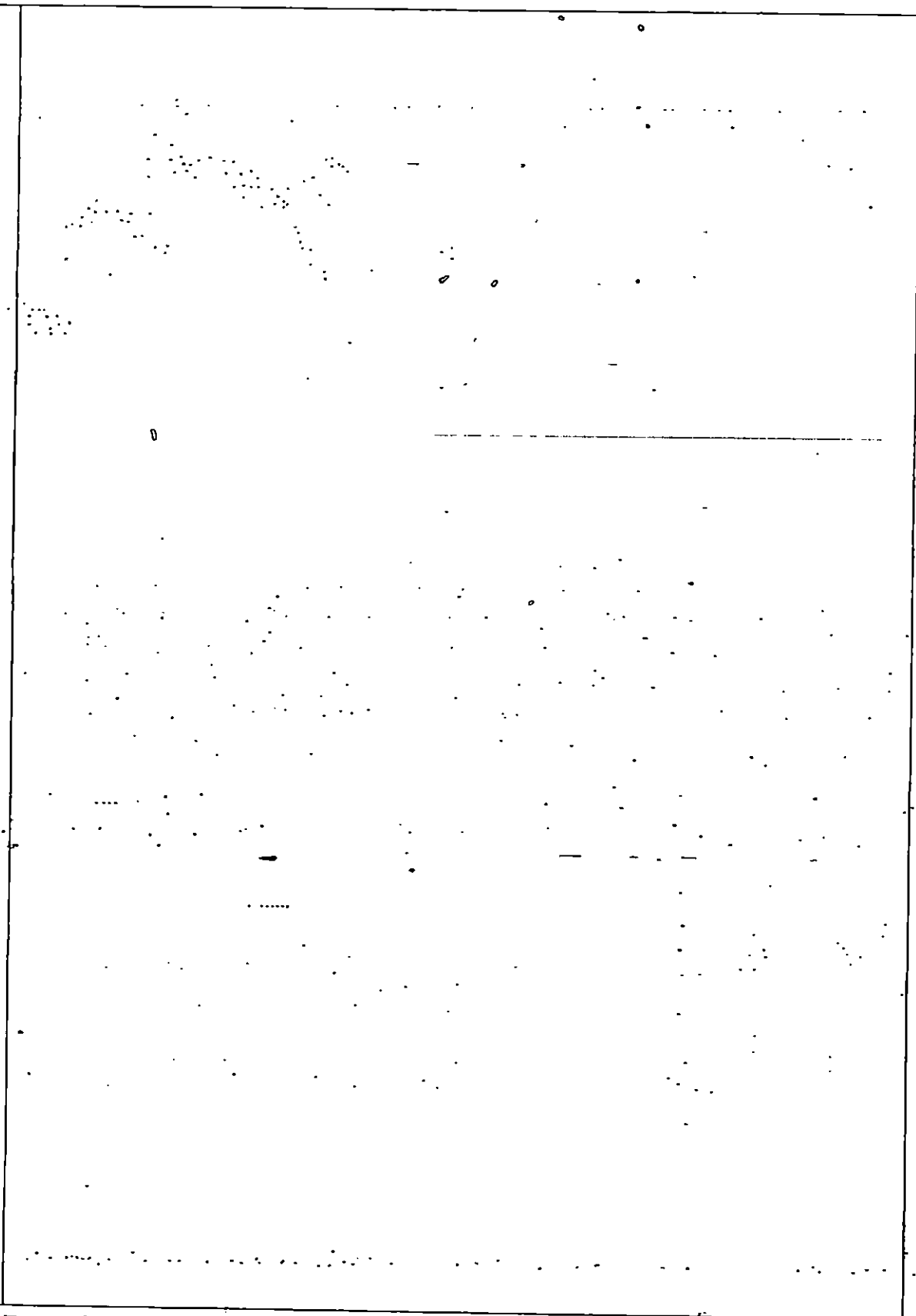
--	--	--

Remarks.



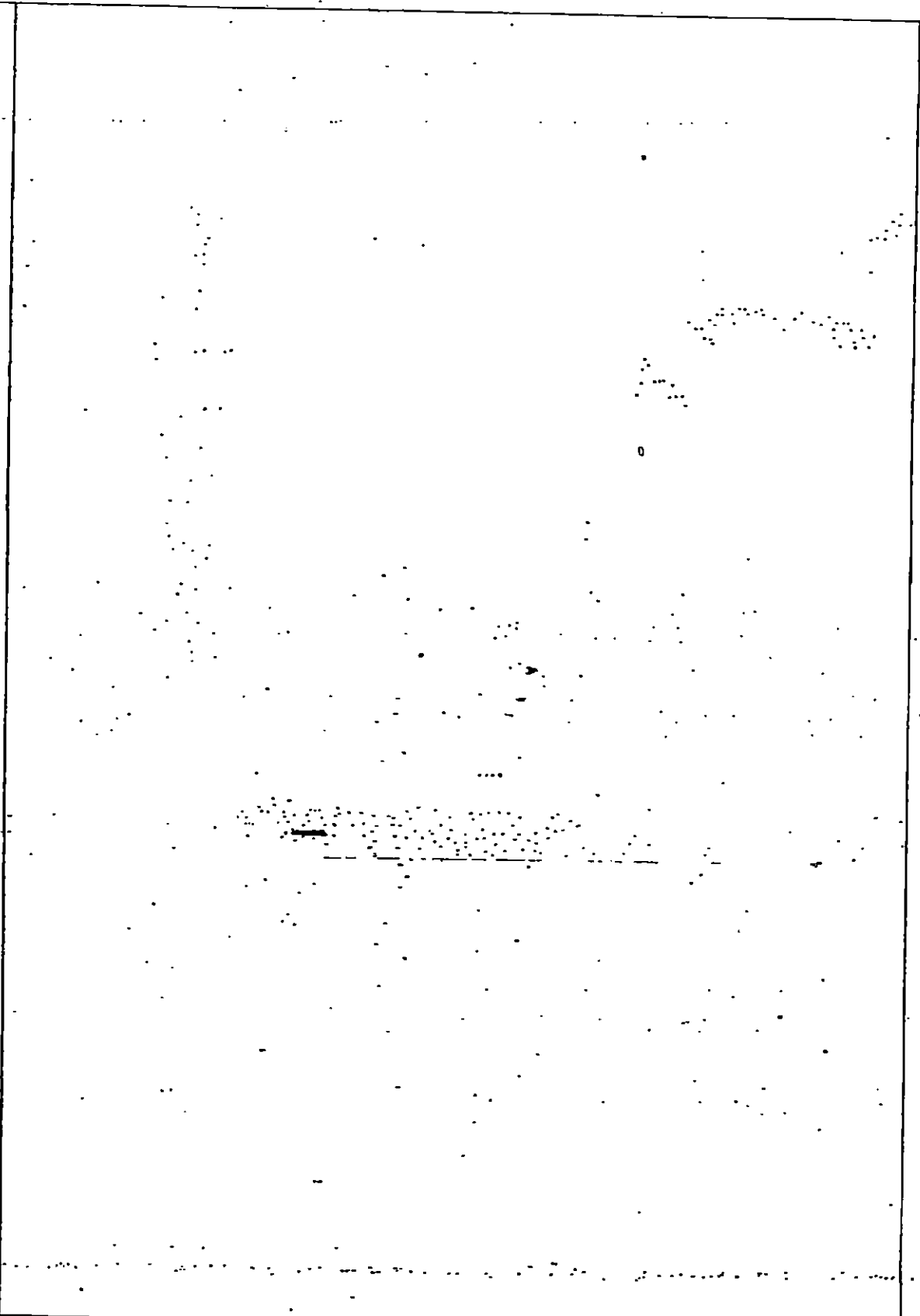
Remarks

GS SCORE

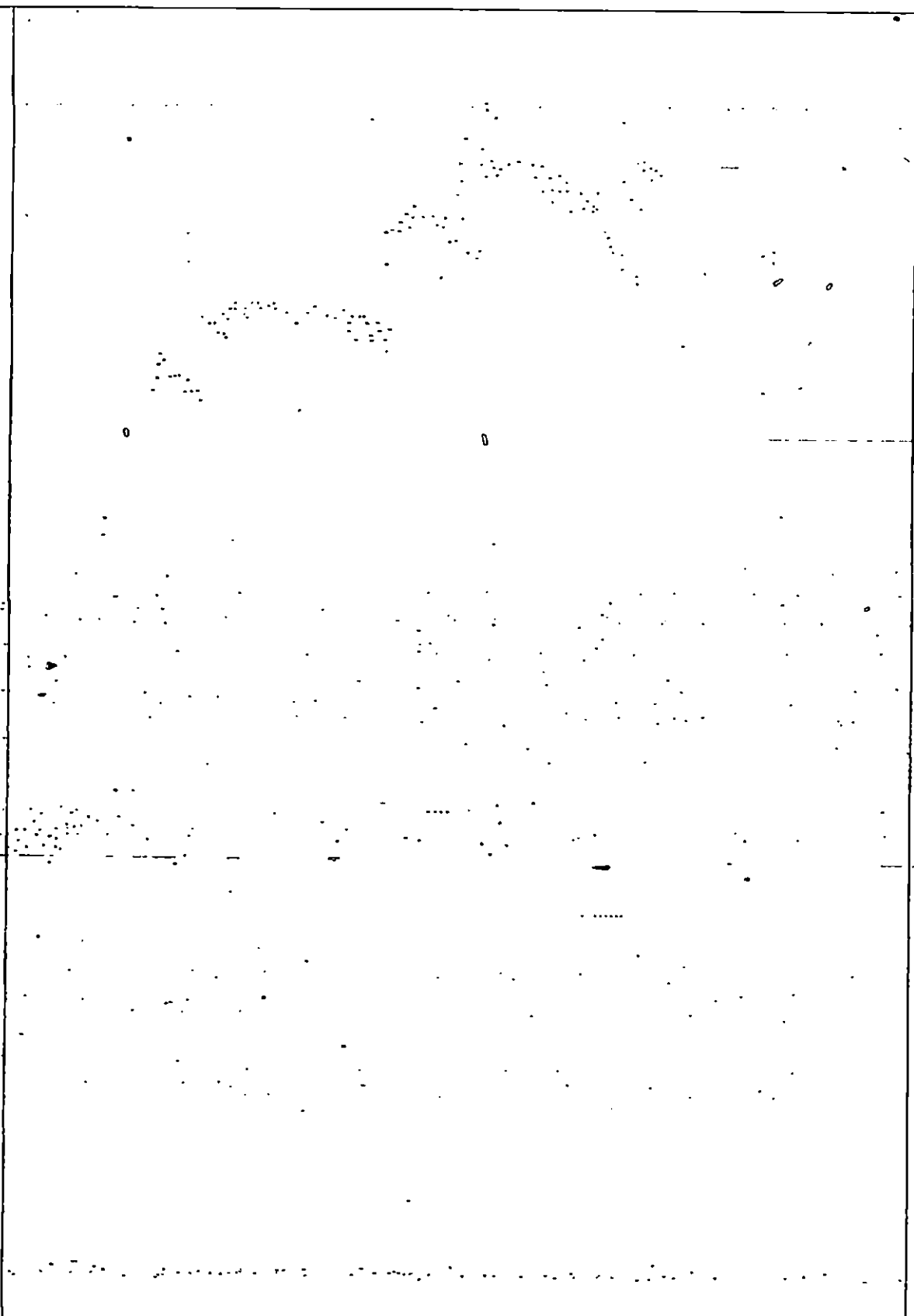


Remarks

GS SCORE

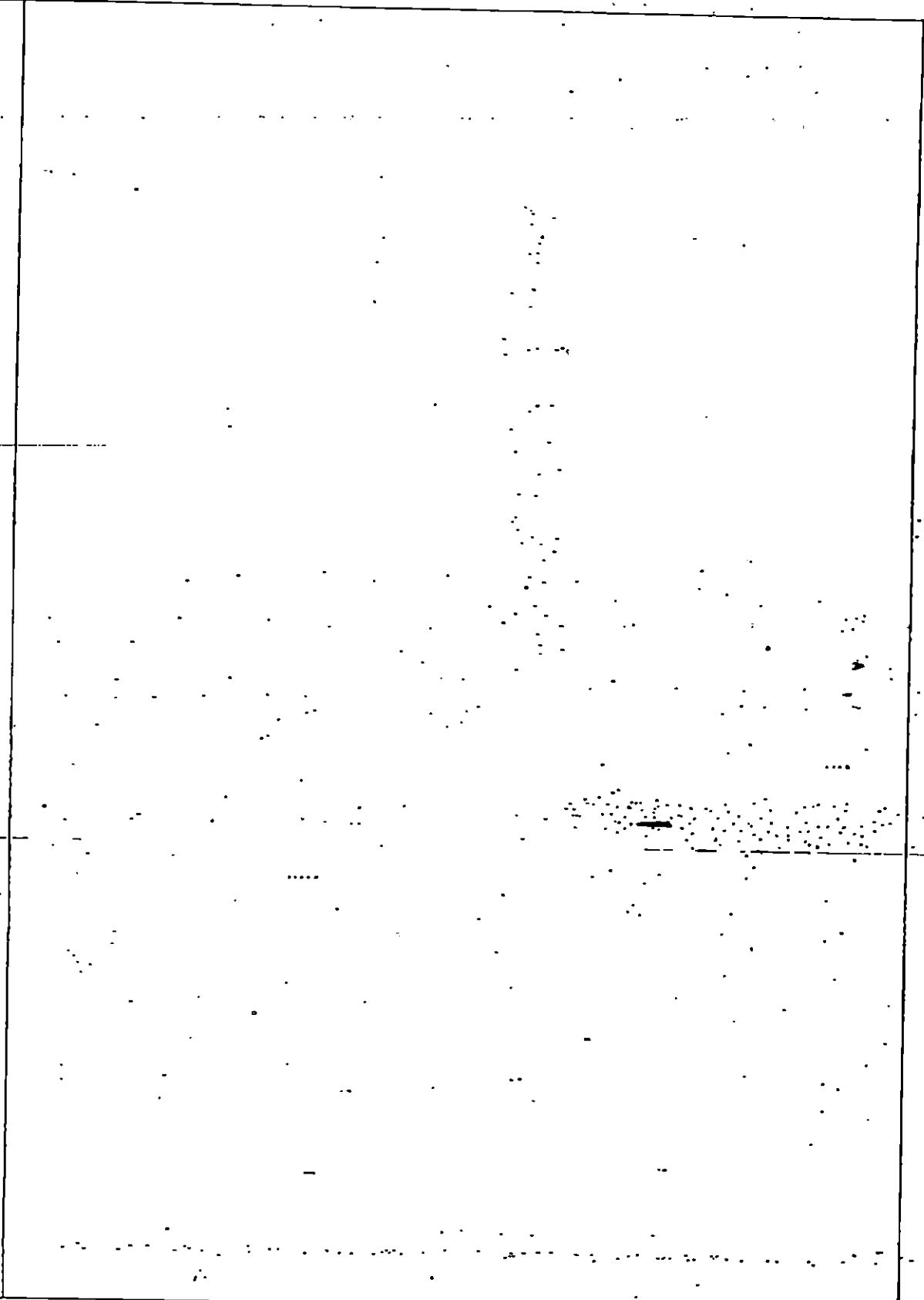


Remarks



Remarks

GS SCORE



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)

49) JS Mill is considered as one of the greatest liberal scholars. It is said that if anybody deserves to be called a liberal it is JS Mill. His work "On Liberty", "On Representative Government", "On Subjugation of Women" are some of the best known works in the field of liberty, equality & women rights.

JS Mill has extensively discussed & defended the rights of liberty & equality. He not only promoted freedom of speech & expression but also associated freedom like freedom of association etc. He argued - that - "all but one man in the

Remarks-

Frame your introduction acc to demand of question

majority would be wrong to shut the minority opinion. Mill had argued that TRUTH can only be found out after deliberation. For him even a mad man could have something reasonable to say.

Mill has also defended equality in the moral sense. For Mill all men are equal in moral sense & hence all should be given equal rights, especially of freedom of speech & expression.

In his work on - SUBJUGATION OF WOMEN, J.S Mill had argued for equal suffrage rights for women & thus was one of the foremost feminist scholar.

His love for equality & freedom / liberty can be sensed from the fact that he argued ~~and~~ - DEMOCRACY to be the best form of government.

Remarks

long for
route
to what
question
is being

But scholars like BARKER have called Mill as a scholar of EMPTY LIBERTY & ABSTRACT INDIVIDUALISM.

But it would be wrong to say that Mill had an empty notion of liberty. Rather Mill's argument for monarchy in BARBARIAN countries was extension of the fact that for him democracy & liberty is not a gift & colonies must first be ready to adopt these.

Now when today freedom of speech & expression together with liberty is under attack because of fundamentalism, terrorism etc JS Mill work are the best recourse to protection of humanity's most cherished liberty.

Vague
Read the topic again
from book to have a correct understanding.

Remarks



2

Q(b)

FASCISM is not considered as an ideology in normative sense. Rather it is considered to be a WORST FORM OF POWER POLITICS. In common parlance it is known by NAZISM, etc.

Scholars ranging from Hannah Arendt to Erich Fromm, Nietzsche etc. have been trying to study the causes for the rise of fascism.

In this regard ERICH FROMM's work on "fear of freedom" is a classic.

Fromm argues that modernity had led to excessive individualism & alienation of

individual from himself. Thus the individual

now seeks refuge in leaders which appear to be SUPERMAN.

Similarly scholars have analysed that the social base for Fascism has been primarily been middle class which have

Remarks

Poor organization of answers

Ans. talks about the actual

social & political basis

then bring views of scholars

a feeling of estrangement because of rapid urbanization, modernization etc.
 these work of Karl Mannheim - SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE is worth mentioning.

Similarly Hanna Arendt has argued that hyper nationalism provides an ideologically fertile ground for rise of Fascism. She has even equated COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM, STALINISM with Fascism.

But this debate is still ~~is~~ undecided. While liberals have called ~~communists~~ as fascists, socialist scholars like Lasswell call "Fascism as the last resistance from the liberal side".

While there are some similarities in way leaders like Lenin implemented Communism but still there are major differences. While ~~communism~~ calls for stateless, classless society, Fascism has very strong state & leader. Similarly

Remarks

You had to actually show the many similarities (4)

While fascism's main concern is power of the leader for communism it is exploitation of the masses. Thus there may be superficial similarities but there are definitely some stark differences as well.

4(c) Liberalism & Marxism have been the dominant ideology in the domain of political science. But after the end of cold war, acceptance of market economy by China, India, decline of Arab socialism thesis like END OF HISTORY is end of ideological battle ~~is~~ ^{became} mainstream. The scholar like FRANCIS FUKUYAMA's works of liberalism winning the battle of ideologies is worth mentioning. Scholars both within & outside Marxism have tried to analyse the reason for decline of Marxist ideology. Scholar of

Remarks

Neo Marxist theory thought like Gramsci, Adorno, Max Horkheimer blame it on the authoritarian regimes that LENIN & STALIN had established in former USSR.

But still the critical school theorists argue that Marxist conception of alienation is still very relevant. Also

scholars like Andrew Webb, Sydney Webb, etc. argue that till the time there is poverty, hunger, inequality, in the world Communist ideology will have relevance.

Even scholars like Karl Mannheim in his work IDEOLOGY & UTOPIA has called Marxism/Communism as ideology of the poor masses.

Thus it might be true that

Remarks

What were the possible reasons for its decline one by one pointwise

Classical Marxism with its focus on revolution, ^{its} ~~its~~ ^{med} economic determinism & class struggle might not have much relevance today but Marx's ideas of alienation, freedom from necessities etc. still are very relevant.

Modern scholars like Niesbit, Sennars have expanded these ideas by giving concepts like POWER LINES of the masses.

Given in India - socialist program is not only engrained in the constitution but is also very relevant. Thus it can be safely concluded that Classical Marxism might not become a dominant ideology but still it would provide an effective check against capitalist system.

Remarks

6
How does it serve as a check & critique of ~~liberalism~~ Capitalism.

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.

5(a) CRITICAL THEORY is a Neomarxist school of thought which evolved in the CHICAGO school in late 1960s. Scholars like MAX HORKHEIMER, THEODOR ADORNO, HERBERT MARCUSE & later JURGEN HABERMAS have expanded the idea of YOUNG MARX particularly ALIENATION & HUMAN ESSENCE.

For critical school theorists orthodox Marxism as propounded by Lenin etc. is not the real essence of Marxism. They call concepts like historical materialism as CRUDE ECONOMIC REDUC-

Remarks

TONISM.

They have rather focussed on elements of superstructure. In this regard Adorno & Horkheimer's work of

"Dialectics of Enlightenment" is a detailed discussion on how Capitalist social order has lead to formation of MASS CULTURE.

Critical theorists like Herbert Marcuse in their work - "One Dimensional Man" has expanded the idea of alienation. Theodor Adorno has identified mass media as an industry of creation of mass culture.

Critical school theorists like Jürgen Habermas has also criticised science & modernity for excessive individualism. Thus he proposes COMMUNICATIVE ACTION & PUBLIC SPHERE to be utilised

for ending of alienation between the people.

Remarks

What is the basic point view of this school? What do they say about Marxism & liberalism? What is their contribution?

Public Private divide is one of the most important concepts linked with

RADICAL FEMINIST POLITICAL THOUGHT

In the words of Carol Hanisch - "private

is political"
is not meant by this statement

Radical feminist scholars were

different from other traditions like

liberal, socialist in the sense that for

them - PATRIARCHY was the root cause of

subjugation of women.

Some scholars like BETTY RIED - AU, HANNA ACHBAR

SUSAN MOLER OKIN, SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR

KATE MILLET, the divide of public & private sphere is actually an outcome of

PATRIARCHY.

For Kate Millet (Sexual politics)

private sphere also has elements of male

4

Remarks
you had analyzed how this sphere as instrument of subjugation of women divide on to people

Susan Moller Okin in her book Justice, Gender & Society

has talked about the following connotations.

- (1) Politics in public impacts the private sphere like legislations on domestic violence.
- (2) public & private interface has diluted.
- (3) private relationship between husband & wife is governed by politics of power.

Thus for radical feminists if women are to come out of deprivations & degradations, this public private divide has to be abolished.

1(c) Laski is one of most prominent social liberal thinkers who have extensively dwelled in the arena of rights.

Laski belongs to TRADITIONAL & MORAL RIGHTS tradition. For Laski rights are those which lead to moral upliftment of the society.

Remarks

3

Remarks
you need provide
his features of
rights, their
relation with
other & the primary
provides in
economic
activity

- Laski rejects the notion of natural rights & positive law. For him ~~rights~~ rights are those which empower people. For him there is no contradiction between society's rights & individual rights. Laski emphasizes on the fact that state is just one of the many ~~is~~ associations ~~is~~ existing in society. Thus other institutions ~~are~~ an also source of rights. In ~~the~~ philosophical ~~or~~ tradition of sovereignty Laski & Madison are the main proponents. Laski states that "searching for the sovereign in the federal policy is an misadventure". We state that MONISTIC notion of sovereignty is opposed to the concept of HUMAN RIGHTS & HUMAN DIGNITY & hence it is not feasible nor desirable.

1A) state is one of the most contested concept in political science. As Garner puts it "political science starts & ends with state".

In this regard the analysis of POST COLONIAL STATES is a recent development. Here concepts of OVER DEVELOPED STATE given by Hanifa Alawi is of the view that "state in countries like Bangladesh & Pakistan is an outcome of the circumstances created by colonialism."

Alawi argues that in these countries state has become overdeveloped & gained relative autonomy. Rather state has become a class unto itself.

Alawi's analysis is influenced by Nicos Poulantzas - relatively autonomous

Remarks

Why? How did this happen? What role has bureaucracy played in this?

27

State analysis.

For Alavi, post colonial countries have PRISMATIC SOCIETIES but modern administration. This mismatch into politics & economics has led to OVER ARCHING role to be taken by State.

State now becomes a equilibrium maker between RURAL INDIGENOUS BOURGEOISE & METROPOLITAN BOURGEOISE & MILITARY.

He has given the concept Metropolitan-military oligarchy for state structure in

Pakistan.

Thus his analysis has provided a clear understanding of state & its role in post colonial countries.

9(e) Power is essentially the most contested concept in the discipline of political science. It is source, nature, functions & origin of power which all are essentially contested.

Remarks

In this regard PLURALIST tradition propounded by ROBERT DAHL in his study "WHO GOVERNS?" negated the elitist concept of power as proposed by C. Wright Mills.

Dahl gives the concept of POLYARCHY i.e. many interest groups & associations hold equal powers.

Pluralist tradition was also opposed to the elitist scholar like Pareto (fox & lion concept); Robert Michels (Iron law of oligarchy).

But later even Robert Dahl has changed his views gave the concept of DEFORMED POLYARCHY, i.e. corporates having more power.

Pluralist scholars like Laski, Maciver et al. have also rejected monistic sovereign centric view of power rather gone for a pluralistic approach.

Remarks

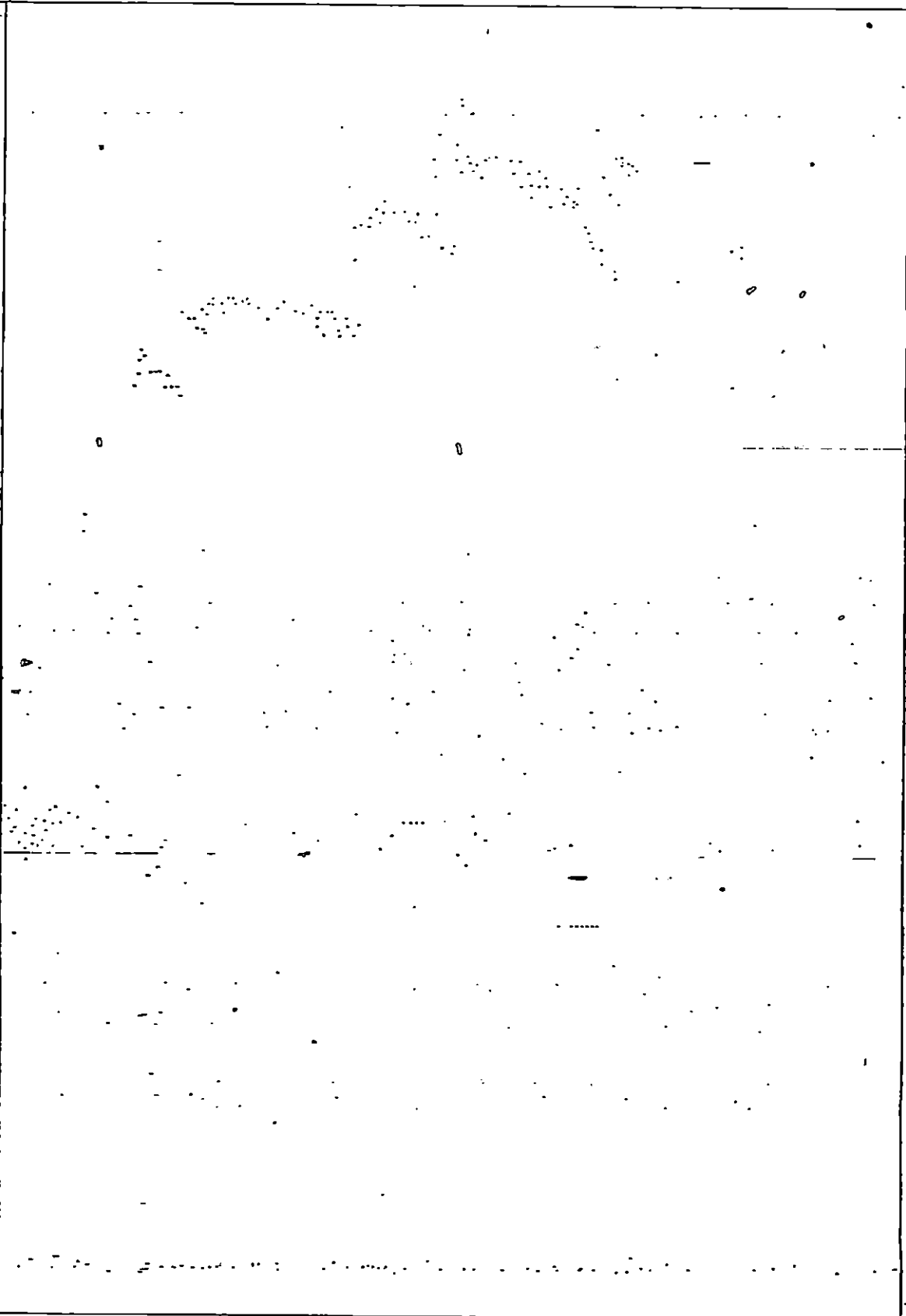
Also include views of Charles Lindbloom & David Easton

(4)

6. Attempt all questions:

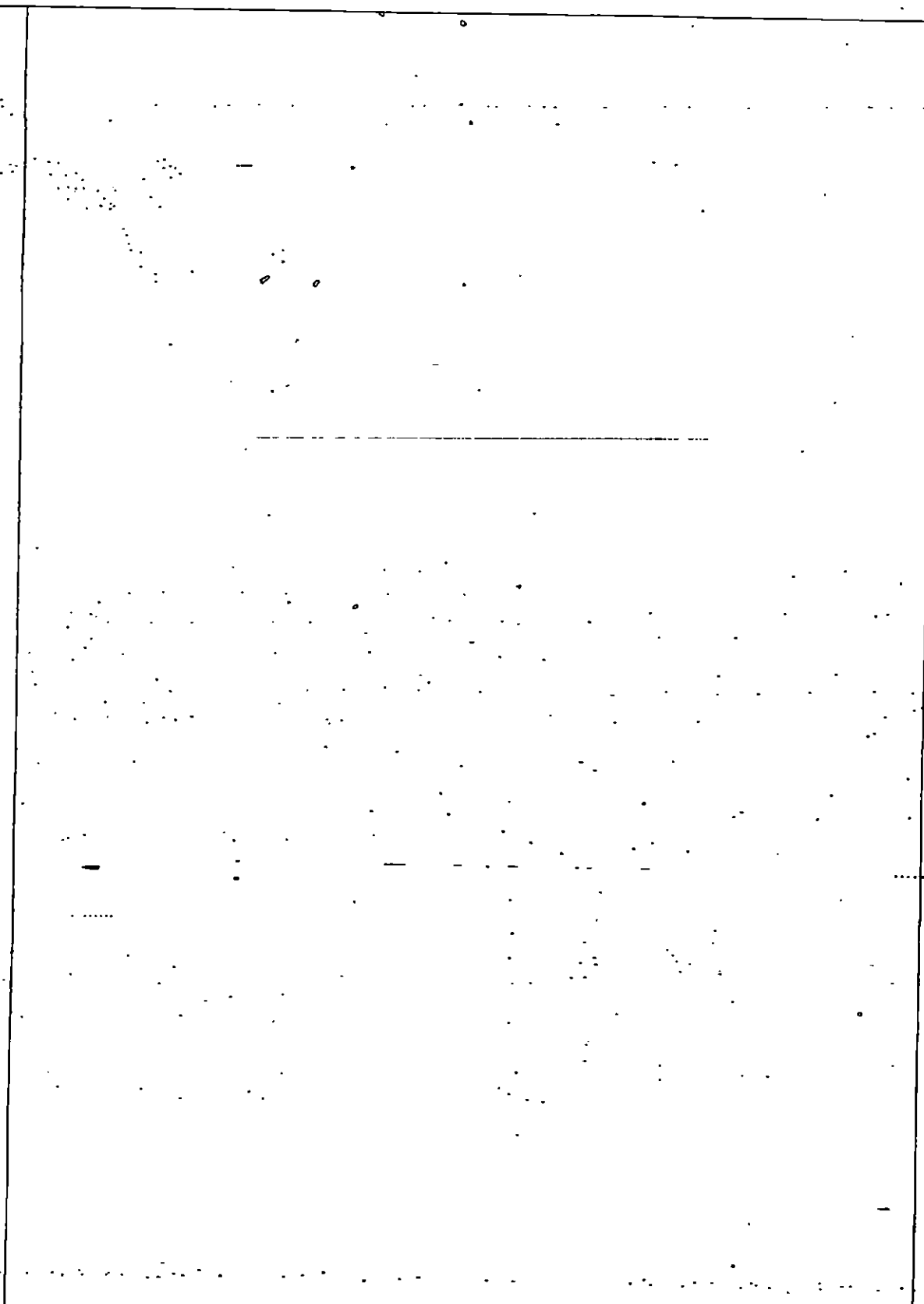
- (a) What is participatory and deliberative democracy? Examine the methods of participatory and deliberative democracy. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Provide arguments to support the statement "Liberty and equality are inherently opposed to each other". (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Although they bear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

Remarks



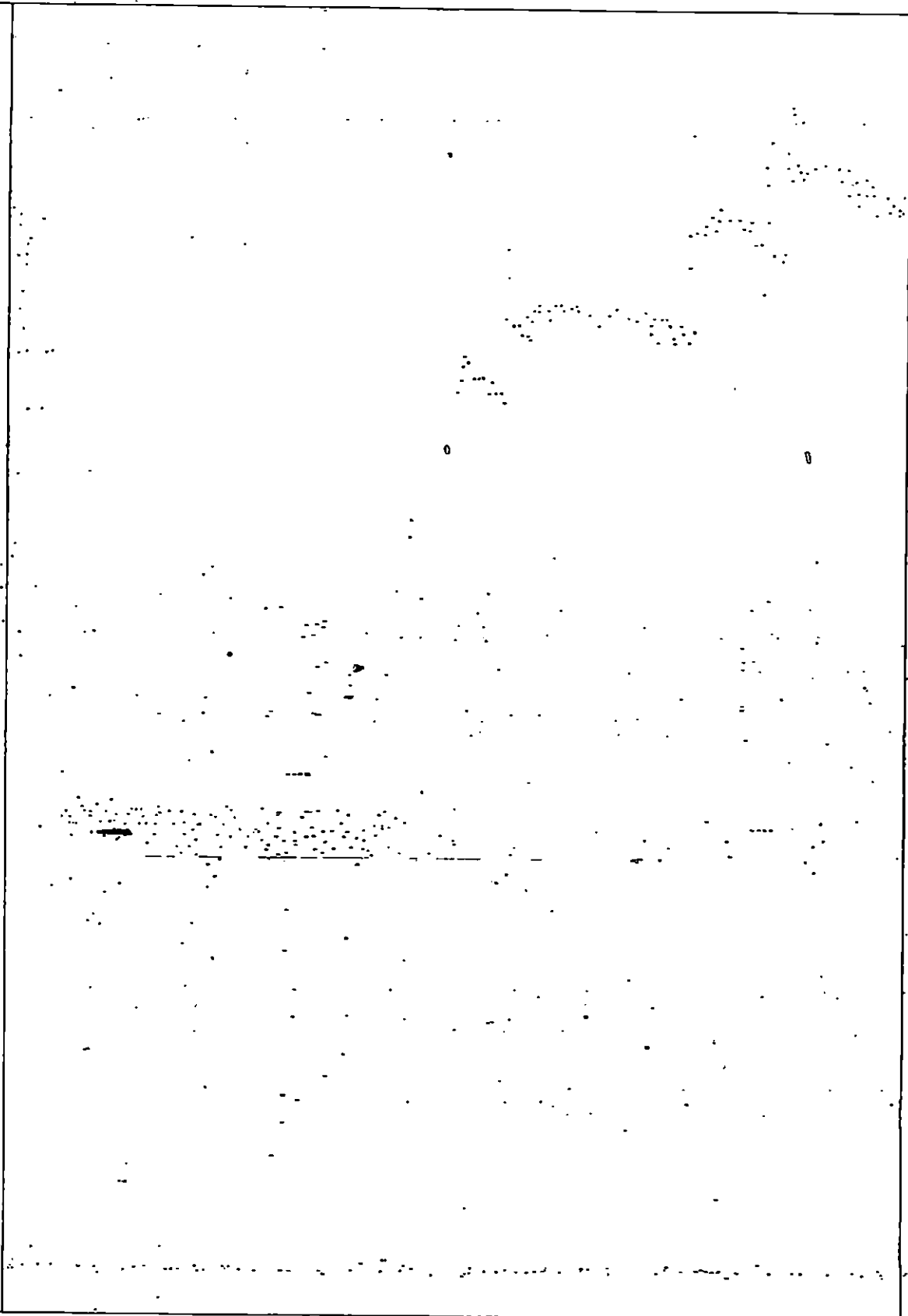
Remarks

GS SCORE

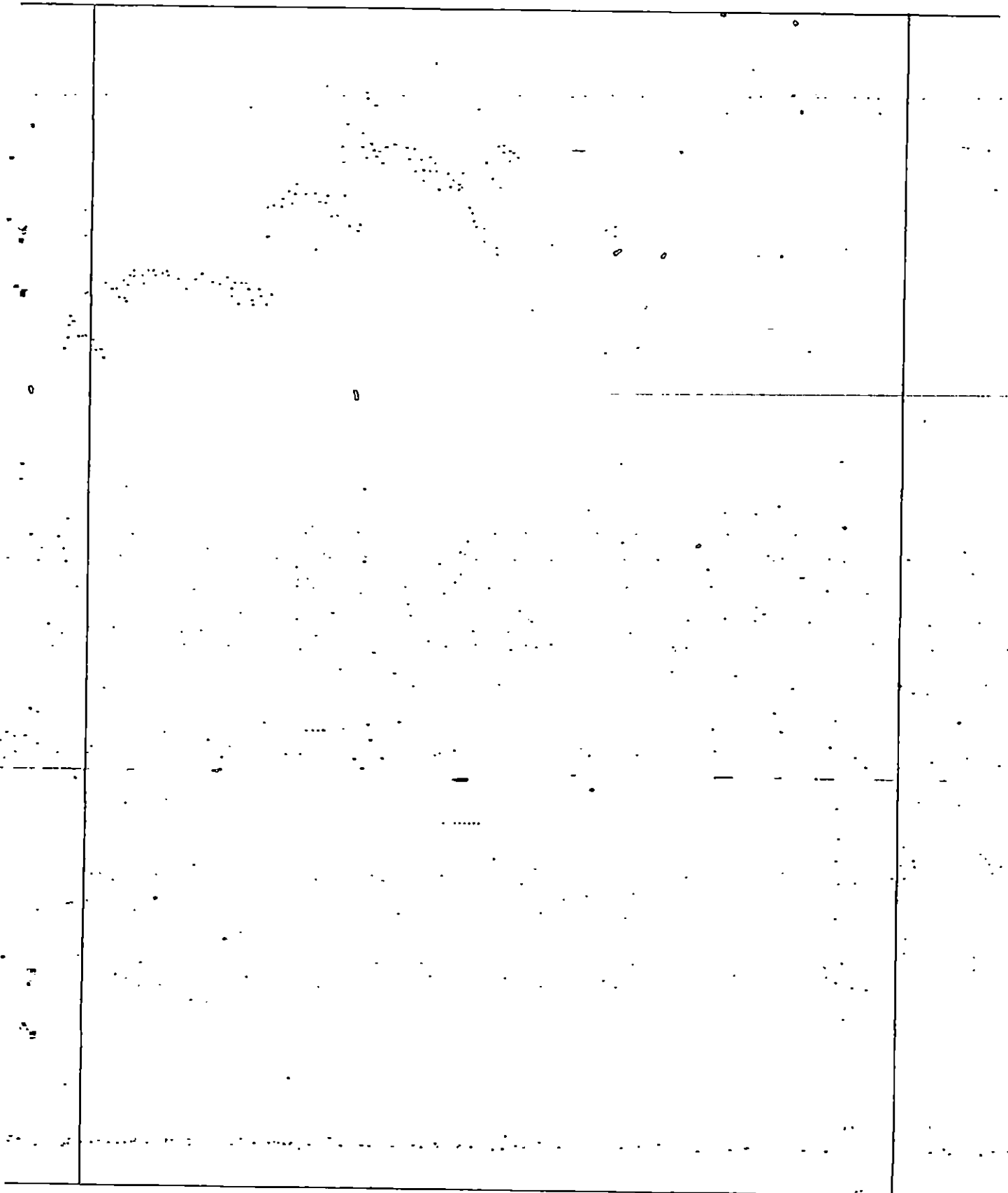


Remarks

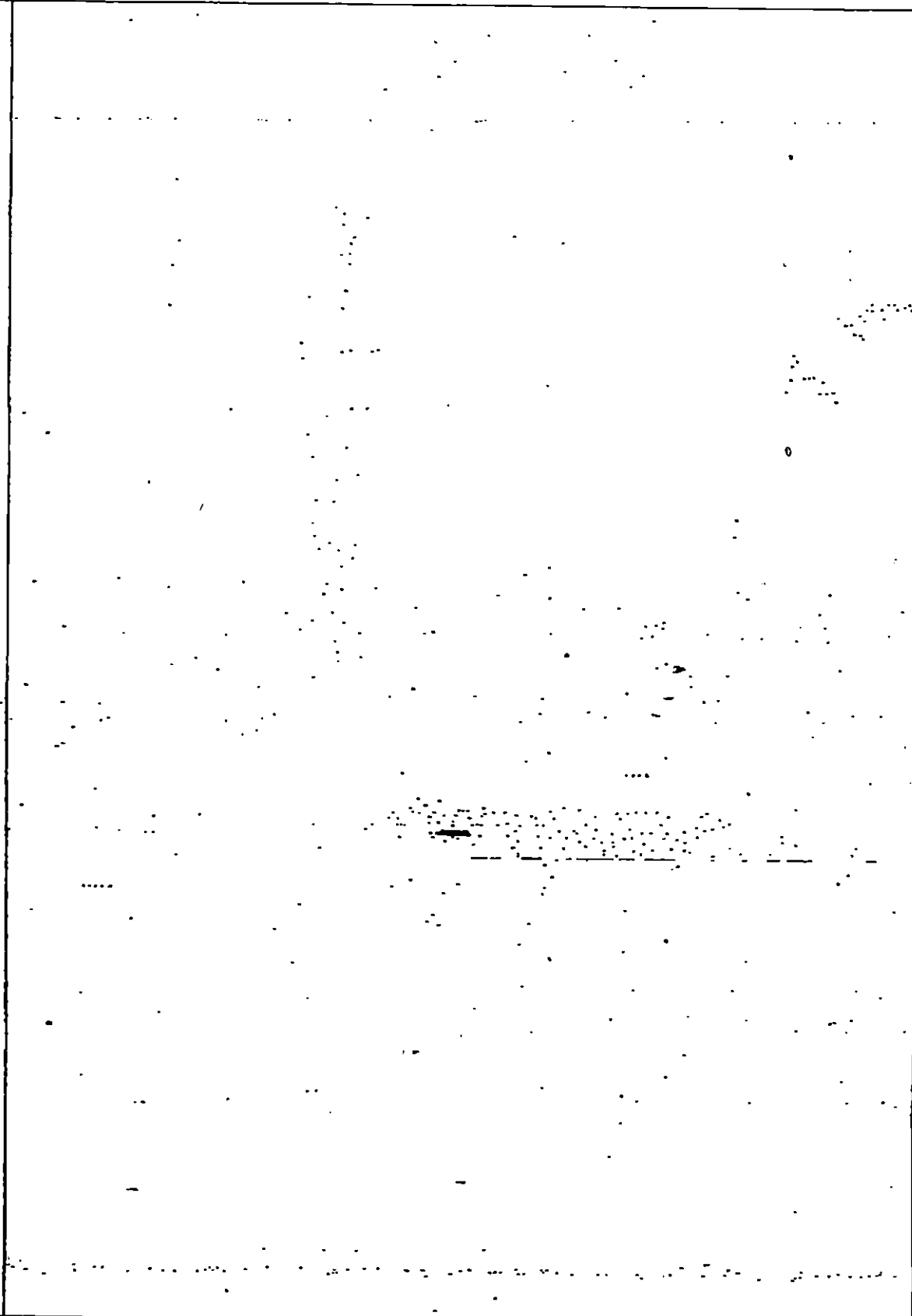
GS SCORE



Remarks

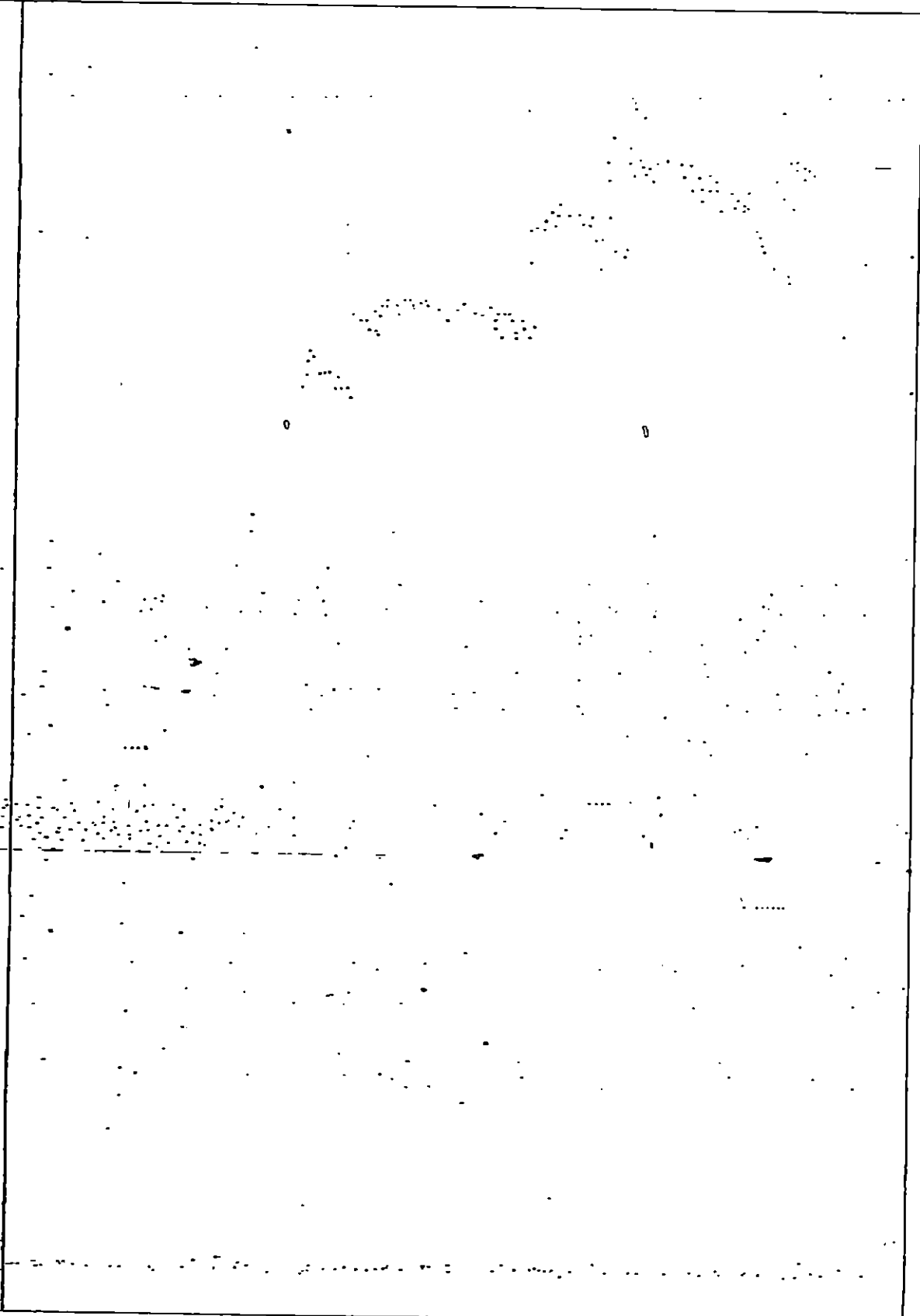


Remarks



Remarks

GIS SCORE



Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

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)

7(a) DHARMA SHASTRA tradition is one of the most prominent ancient Indian political thought. It has Dharma as the overarching concept but still has touched on issues like origins of state, nature of state, authority of king, interstate relations, questions of sovereignty, aims of life etc.

This as Ramaseshwar Dyer puts it - it has both political & philosophical elements.

In Dharmashastras origins of state/king is talked about in a QUASI CONTRACT between people & God to remove the ARAJAKTA

Remarks

& MATIYA NYAYA. Thus king has divine personality with absolute power. But the tradition also talks about kings duty in the form of RAJYA DHARMA.

Similarly Dharmashastra has talked about PATERNAL AUTHORITY of king. In Manusmriti it is written that in the welfare of the people lies the welfare of the

king

Manusmriti (earliest Dharmashastra)

has also talked about interstate relationship (Mandala theory) & state sovereignty (Saptanga theory). Thus the political ideas were wide ranging & comprehensively discussed.

But scholars like Bikhu Parekh

have pointed out certain shortcomings of the tradition. Bikhu Parekh states that the tradition was REGRESSIVE, STATUS QUOIST

~~This is a blunder~~

~~Poor framework~~

Remarks

8

It would be better if you stated your views pointwise on

Dharma ethics
king justice

CASTE SYSTEM

as it had accepted the VARNNA THEORY. He says - that while Buddhist tradition was democratic, Dharmashastras - a was undemocratic. He has also compared absolute authority to king in the Dharmashastras tradition with limited sovereignty in Buddhism to Mahatmanat.

Scholars like Gail Omvedt, Kancha Giah have also argued that while Dharmashastras accepted inegalitarian social order, Buddhism was aimed at creating counter-hegemony by the Dalits.

78) ANURINDO GHOSH is considered to be one of the foremost proponents of CULTURAL ^{Spiritual} NATIONALISM. Rabindranath Tagore had said "that the idea of spirit of India would be spread in the world by the work of Anurindo".

Anandbindo belonged to the school of SPIRITUAL NATIONALISM. He was greatly influenced by German philosophers like Hegel & Herder as well as Neo Vedantism of Swami Vivekananda. Anandbindo in his writings in LIFE DIVINE, NEW LAMPS for the OLD etc has elaborated on the idea of spiritual nationalism.

For Ghosh, India was NATION from the very beginning. It is just that SPIRIT of India has not AWAKENED. Once he asked the youth to join the freedom struggle to liberate SHAKTIS BHARAT MATA.

For Ghosh, liberating Indian Spirit & nation is not for the Indians but also for the world. He has further

Remarks

Globometer mark on the spiritual & religious aspects.

1

given his theory of INTEGRAL HUMAN UNITY & COSMOPOLITAN WORLD SYSTEM.

Thus his nationalism had an internationalist outlook.

He also disagreed on the moderate notion of Swaraj. He called their methods of prayer & petitions as political mendicancy.

For Ghosh, Swaraj is not just political freedom but also SPIRITUAL FREEDOM.

He had also criticised moderate notion that British rule was blessing in disguise. Ghosh has elaborated on methods like PASSIVE RESISTANCE

to be followed for real swaraj.

Thus it was clear that his ideas were different & often counteracted the British hegemony of civilizing mission

& rather provided Indians with a sense of respect & unity.

Remarks

Why only critique of moderate is when the question is about the whole Congress Party?

Equality is a SOVEREIGN VIRTUE
 as Ronald Dworkin has called it. It is not
 just central but entirely limited to the
 value of HUMAN DIGNITY & JUSTICE
 gives the whole category of political science
 has discussion & debate on rather of
 equality & its relationship with liberty.

In this regard RESOURCES
 EG ALLOCATIONS of Ronald Dworkin is
 an extension & expansion over Rawlsian

idea of Justice as fairness.

For Dworkin there should be
 a LEVEL PLAYING FIELD for equality of
 opportunity to be meaningful. Thus he

asks for EVIDENCE SENSITIVE ACTION
 whose state should duly compensate for
 BROTHERLY WORK & UNFLOODED CIRCUMSTAN

Remarks

- VALUES

whole is
 broke & open
 leads
 leads

Dworkin argues for providing extra
Lamarshells in his thought experiment to
us who have ~~the~~ extra luck.

Thus DWORKIN argues that
evaluating ~~by~~ differentiation should be
done at the ~~starting~~ ^{point} than all should
be allowed to pursue their goals & state
should provide minimum ~~own~~ ^{mutual} liberty.
Thus for DWORKIN it is better to compensate
since than AS A CONDITION OF PROCESS.

Inactivity Sen has criticized the
idea of R. Dworkin by stating that equality
of resources is not enough, rather use
should focus on ESSENTIAL CAPABILITIES
Sen argues capability as the ability to
do what it is to do. Thus mere
equal resources would not provide a
level playing field... What we need is

Remarks

MS
12
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841
842
843
844
845
846
847
848
849
850
851
852
853
854
855
856
857
858
859
860
861
862
863
864
865
866
867
868
869
870
871
872
873
874
875
876
877
878
879
880
881
882
883
884
885
886
887
888
889
890
891
892
893
894
895
896
897
898
899
900
901
902
903
904
905
906
907
908
909
910
911
912
913
914
915
916
917
918
919
920
921
922
923
924
925
926
927
928
929
930
931
932
933
934
935
936
937
938
939
940
941
942
943
944
945
946
947
948
949
950
951
952
953
954
955
956
957
958
959
960
961
962
963
964
965
966
967
968
969
970
971
972
973
974
975
976
977
978
979
980
981
982
983
984
985
986
987
988
989
990
991
992
993
994
995
996
997
998
999
1000

Your answer will be incomplete if you don't mention parametric variations

GS SCORE

equal capacity to ~~learn~~ pursue our goals.

He gives an example, that an illiterate (not having capacity) would not have any use for book (resource). Thus the policy should be for equal capabilities.

Even Martha Nussbaum has

argued on Sen's lines. The MULTI

DIMENSIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

index also uses the capability approach

to provide empirical data on capabilities across the various parameters.

But scholars like R. Nozick,

Layek, Th. Friedman have criticised

both Dworkin & Sen's idea of equality. For them equality of resources & capabilities takes

liberty of an individual. But Indian constitution

through affirmative action & its welfare function is a concrete example of Sen's model.

Remarks

Be more accurate if you expend your answer to her

6

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)

8(a) Feminism is a META IDEOLOGY.

which has many strands within it. Often these have the common concern but their understanding of the causes & solution are very different.

Thus while radical feminist like Betty Friedan, Kate Millet, Susan Moller Okin etc. call for diluting the differences of gender, post modern, post feminist school of thought rather calls for embracing WOMANHOOD.

For post modern scholars WOMENHOOD is ~~an~~ ^{a call} ~~celebration~~ for celebration.

They call for SISTERHOOD based on the

Remarks

Common cultural & biological characteristics of women.

Nowadays many post feminist scholars also argue that gender is just one of the many identities that a person has.

They call for **DIFFERENTIATION** based on social groupings.

Also post colonial scholars like Uma Chakravarti etc. talk about gender plus social identities as the way of differentiation.

As the above discussion brings out the divergences among various feminist discourses, similar is their analysis of ROLE & FUNCTION of state.

Radical feminist like Catherine Mackinnon has argued that state represents male powers. Scholars like Kate Millet in her book "Sexual Politics" criticise the

Talk about gender identity in space

Remarks

How does state see the notion of patriarchy? what needs to be done? ①

social contract tradition scholars.

Also Susan Moller Okin in her Gender Justice & Society wants the state to play an active role in upliftment of women.

Scholars like IRIS MARIOM YOUNG call for differentiated citizenship where they call for EQUALISING ~~by~~ Differentiating. Thus the tradition is contested & there are many feminist models on state.

86) Hobbes has been called an greatest of all individualists. But scholars have also criticised his ABSOLUTE _{= E} SOVEREIGN state i.e. Leviathan.

Hobbes analysis is based on his understanding of human nature. For Hobbes, state of nature was a

'WAR OF ALL AGAINST ALL'. There was no peace & security. Every body

was sovereign in their own right. Thus he proposes a social contract where State (Leviathan) becomes the only SOVEREIGN. For Hobbes, Chaos & anarchy leads to human degradation. Thus he prefers stability over liberty.

Hobbes thus establishes that "liberty exists where law is silent". For him individual independent absolute

liberty is not possible only for preservation of life. ^{Actually as long as Leviathan is silent his liberty is unrestricted}

Thus scholars call him an ABSOLUTE

in his prescriptions. But this is not to say that was a logically inconsistent thinker.

Rather he was the most LOGICALLY CONSISTENT thinker. He has used

RESOLUTIVE COMPOSITIVE method to derive at his conclusions.

Read again

Remarks

Hobbes argue that it is because of the selfish self serving human nature
 His concern for the individual that
 he prescribes an absolute state.

This can be compared with
John Locke who has argued for a
 CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITED STATE.

For Locke, humans have reason & hence
 state cannot be absolute.

But the difference in Hobbes
Locke should be seen as their presence
 in time. While Hobbes saw the phase of
 revolutions (Puritans etc.) Locke saw the
 peaceful glorious revolution.

Thus Hobbes Leviathan is ABSO-
 LUTE but only for protection of Hobbesian
 individual. As Lasti says "every scholar
 is a child of his times" phase it was the
 time of British history that had influenced
 Hobbes ideas.

Remarks

This was the main demand of the answer
 you had to pick this as your point
 in his defence

8C)

JOHN RAWLS

is considered to be one of the most prominent political philosophers of the 20th century. His idea of JUSTICE

Principle of Justice

AS PATRIENCE given in his book by the same name, has been a starting point for

many subsequent scholars like Dworkin (resource egalitarianism), Rawls (capability market), R. Nozick (entitlement theory). Even the communicarians have used Rawls Theory of Justice to affirm their own conception.

Rawls wanted to give a DEDUCTIVE GICAT, UNIVERSAL, GRAND THEORY of Justice. Thus he invents new political philosophical concepts. Rawls has used new concepts like ORIGINAL POSITION, VEIL of IGNORANCE

Remarks

Give marks on the rationale behind this theory

REFLEXIVE EQUILIBRIUM in his derivation of principles of Justice.

For Rawls, ^{rational} individuals behind the veil of ignorance & in original position would deliberate & reach on the principles of Justice which would provide FAIR TERMS OF COOPERATION to all.

Thus he comes out with the following principle of Justice as Fairness in the ~~same~~ lexical order.

- (i) Maximum liberty to all
- (ii) Equality of opportunity to all.
- ii (b) Difference principle - i.e. actions should be such that it should lead to the betterment of the least disadvantaged.

aged.

Thus he proposes a system which he calls as the FIRST VIRTUE OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. He says -

"it should be fair to both rich & poor, socialist & capitalist".

Use more accurate phrasing

This idea of difference principle was further expanded by R. Dworkin when talks about LEVEL PLAYING FIELD for the people.

Restoration both libertarians & communitarians - feminist & social liberal

(Ananya Sen) have criticized Rawls why?

For communitarians like Walzer:

M. Sandel, Rawls: individual is an abstract UNDETERMINED SELF. Walzer's rejection

gives his different system of justice.

For libertarians like R. Nozick, Rawls

has sacrificed liberty for the sake of equality

through difference principle:

Socialists call it a 'fact accept

ance of inequality.

As this regard Ananya Sen's

concept of RYTHM/FINERT is also important

For Sen, it is wrong to talk about a universal theory of justice. Still Rawls central notion

in political philosophy is ~~not~~ justice as a characteristic

Remarks

②

Do not take detail about H.S. & H.S. questions & her in conclusion provide your critique