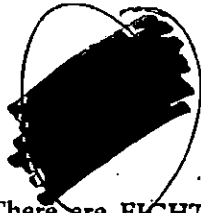


Understanding
is okay
but
Articulation
needs to
be improved

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 JASKANWAL PALSINGH BIR

Mobile No.

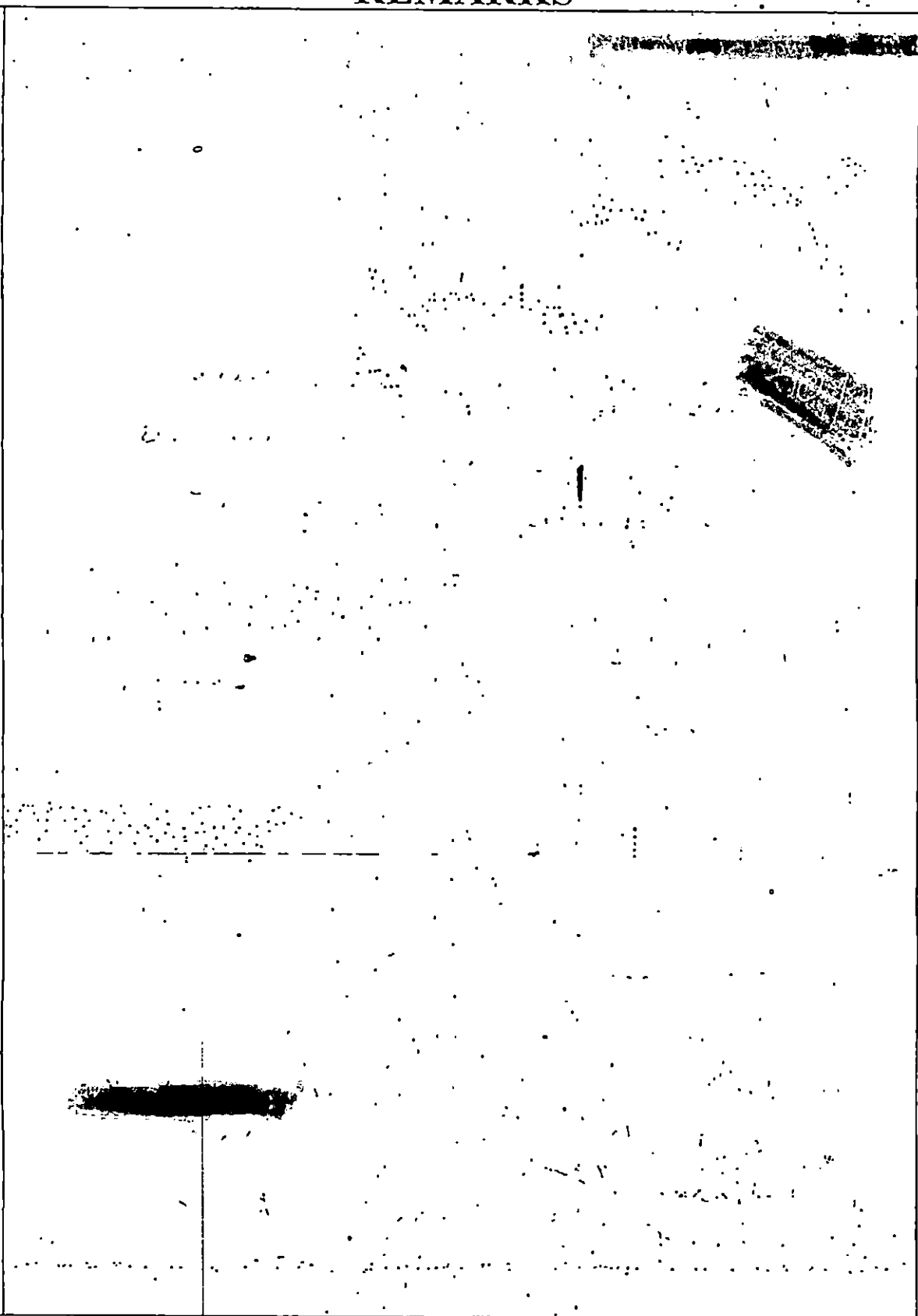
Date 29/07/2017

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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?

Ans (c) Historical materialism by Marx
 Marx believed in matter is reality as opposed to Hegel's idea is reality. For Marx matter is cause of movement of history. If Hegel says ideas are real according to Marx he is standing on his head.. and my aim is to bring him on feet.

Marx concern is the the exploitation of workers at the hand of capitalists and thus he wants to establish communist order where there is a dictatorship of proletariat. He believed that there is inherent contradiction between capitalists and

Remarks

and workers. This history more due to contradiction over control of matter (material) and means of production.

Once capitalist are absolved of the ownership of means of production then dictatorship of proletariat will be established. He also applies Marxist idea of dialectic and lists the following course of history.

	Dominant Class	Dominated Class
Primitive Communism	—	—
↓		
Feudal Age	Lord	Serfs
↓		
Capitalist System	Capitalist	Worker
↓		
Socialism	Worker	Capitalist
↓		
Communism		

It will be a stateless as well as classless society which was Marx's final aim.

Marxist
dialectic

What leads to change from one stage

Remarks

one to another?

(5)

(b) Contribution of M.R. Roy

M.R. Roy has a long transition of ideological journey. Initially he was a revolutionary, then Marxist, and then propounded his own theory of radical humanism.

He was a reputed communist figure across the world, as he was invited to Comintern. Initially he was critical of Gandhian ideas but later on he acknowledged that it was Gandhi's land mass character to Indian National

Movement.

He in his book 'India in Transition' gives his vision for India & criticises the problems with current programme of Congress.

He envisaged broadening of policies to include workers & peasants in national movement. He contacted leftist as well as communist ideas.

Remarks:

He also advocated demand for constituent Assembly and need for Planning in India so as to bring social and economic development.

bring
now
with
the
question

He remains a debatable figure as he didn't lend support to quit India movement and called Congress to join British war effort to fight against fascist regime.

~~thus he is neither~~
He formed Radical democratic party where human (individual) was to be at centre and not subjected to collective ego. Thus contributing most towards participatory democracy and embracing need of deliberation.

good understanding



Remarks

Answer Communitarian perspective of Justice :-

According to Rawls Justice is the virtue of any state like truth is virtue to a system of thought. Communitarian differs with Rawls' individual centric principle of justice & maintain that good of individual is contained in whole.

Rawls gave principle of justice agreed by disinterested people behind 'veil of ignorance' deciding principle of justice.

To this communitarians like Michael Sandel respond that man is never unenumerated, he is always situated self in the community to which he belongs.

Similarly Alasdair MacIntyre and Charles Taylor maintain that man self can never be prior to whole and can't decide his own good. As 'self is constituted by its ends'

which helps in realising the notion of good.

Remarks

what is the notion of justice & what is good our right?

6

Communitarians also opposed Rawls' universal application of principle of justice - They held that principle of justice are different according to different communities as there is element of 'particularism' as opposed to universalism, Michael Walzer in spheres of justice further substantiated.

Ans (e)
Contentious pluralism ~~may~~ points towards flexibility of identities which exist in country like India which is multi ethnic, multi linguistic and religious. Democracy most of these groups has contentions with minorities.
 Democracy as a form of government through its procedural aspect of free and fair elections help to attain the accommodation as well as convergence of these contradictory interests. Democracy creates stronger universal adult franchise political equals which help in feeding the markets and holder in collectiveness. but many groups

Remarks

Contentious pluralism is more than elaborate sense may C. N. based on contention of ideas of welfare

3

exert power in a democracy like Marx, Corporations
 army, thus Robert Dahl gives pluralist
 notion while Charles Lindbloom mentions
 that it is not symmetrical & there is
 deformed 'polyarchy'. Thus democracy
 reinvents itself according to various groups
 and needs of the people consistent of ends.

Ans (a) Gandhian views on Parliamentary
Swaraj:-

Gandhian concept of Swaraj entails 'self rule'
 it includes political, social and
 cultural and economic components
 in Swaraj.

His notion of Parliamentary Swaraj entails
 rule of people rather than parties as he
 even compared them with prostitutes.

He thus envisaged self rule without
 state which is agency of force.

Parliamentary Swaraj of Gandhian want
 emphasise people participation and
 resembles deliberative democracy.
 He wants to create 'Ram Rajya'
 through this self rule whenever you

Remarks

is but to realize his potential. He does not want vertical distribution of power rather 'Oceanic circles' of power just like one wave gives power to another wave similarly empowerment of one should lead to the empowerment of others. In present context democratic decentralisation and 73rd and 74th Amendment Act reflects the Gandhian notion of Parliamentary Swaraj.

What are the functional & rights aspects of his idea? based on his idea?

(3)

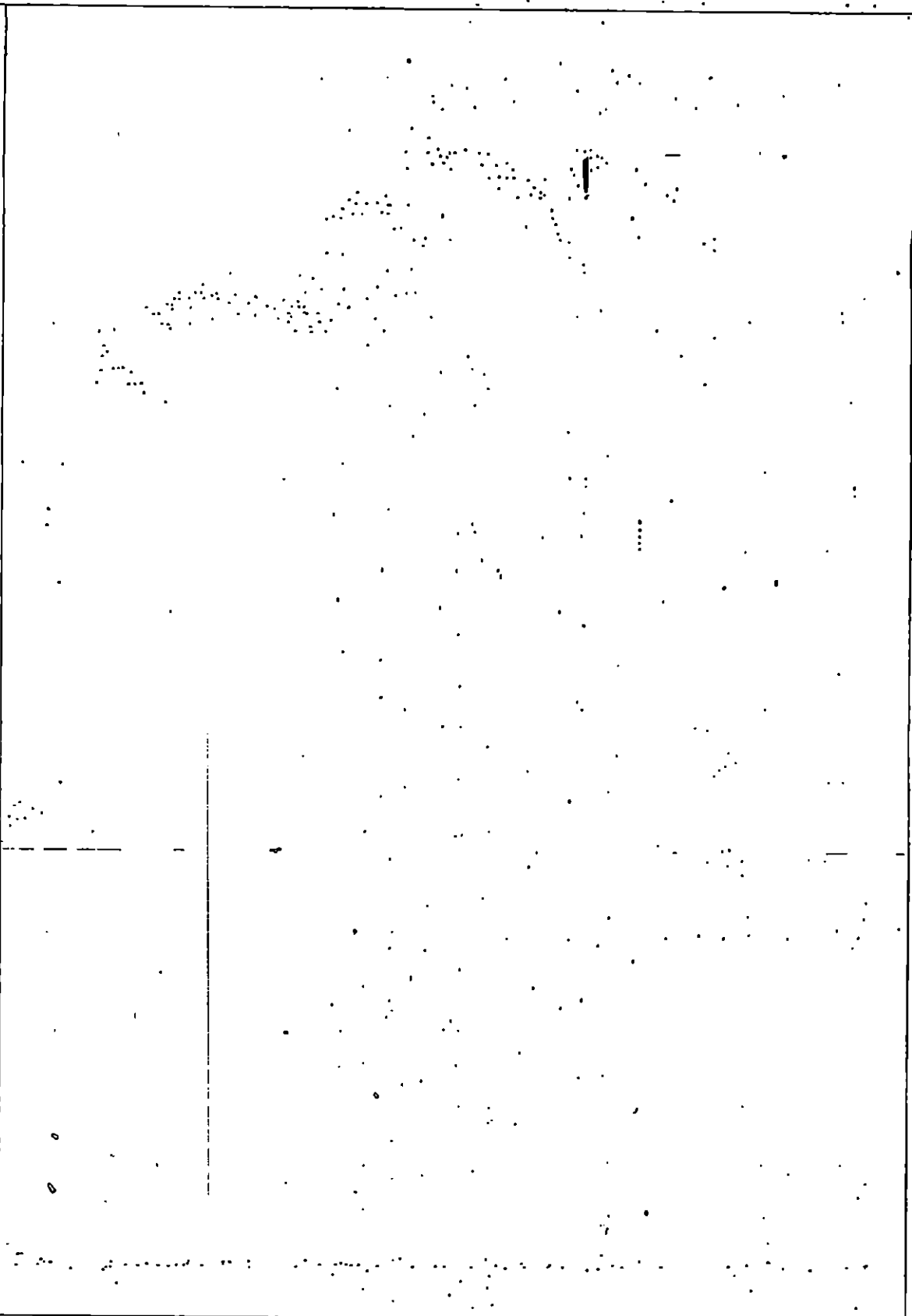
Remarks

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

GS SCORE

		
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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

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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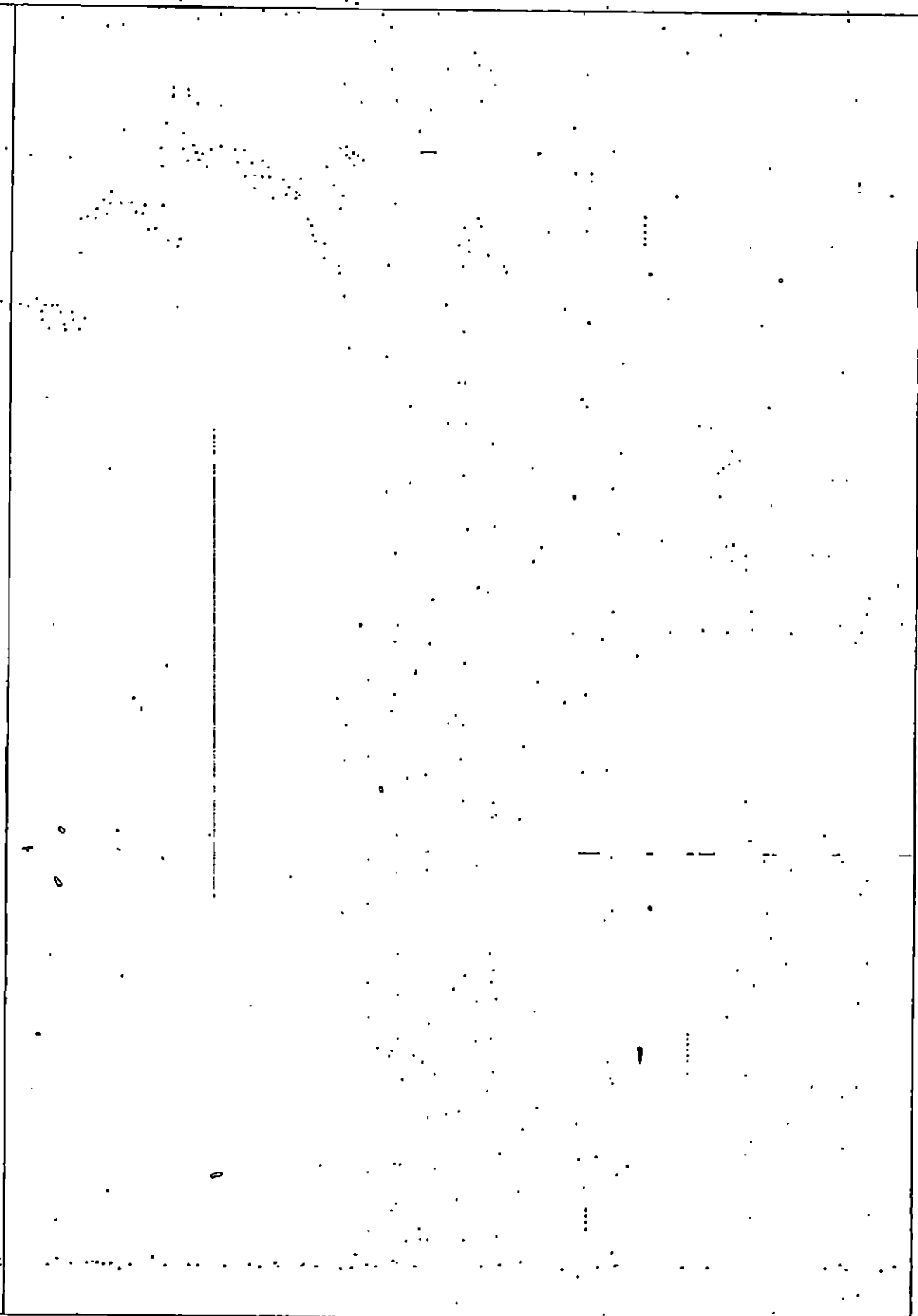
Remarks

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Remarks

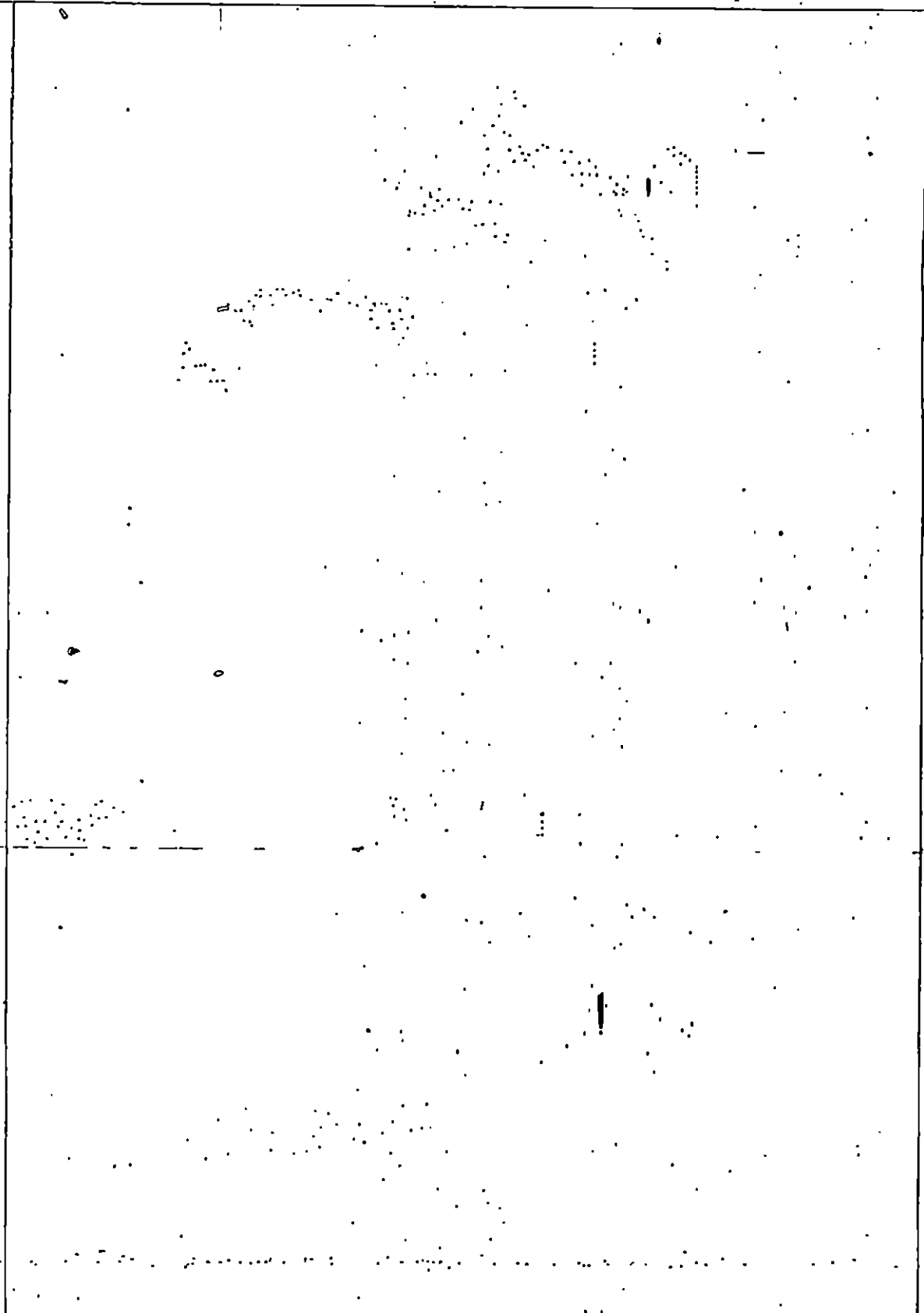
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GS SCORE



Remarks

Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

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GS SCORE

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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)

Ans 4(a) Mill has profound influence and enriched the concept of liberalism. He has worked extensively on liberty. He calls for liberty of woman as equal player in the social sphere and advocated the women rights in social, political sphere as evident in his "Subjugation of women". He is the first scholar to recognise what Plato granted equality to women in public spheres.

Remarks

He demands voting right and right to inheritance of property at par with men to realise her true potential. He also made them equal participants in political process.

His conception of liberty emanates from 'harm principle' where he does not let state interfere in self regarding actions.

Thus giving rights to women do not harm men, hence he advocated liberty.

No mention of his actual arguments or rationale given in defence of women.

3

Remarks

Ans 4(b) :- Fascism is a bad word in politics as it symbolises opportunism. It can be understood in context of Nazi Germany and Mussolini's Italy.

The social foundation was based on the need of strong leaders to protect national interest (i.e. capitalism) from foreign attack (Communism).

The main ideological elements :-

(1) State is supreme as it includes the nation nothing above and nothing against the state

(2) leader is supreme they gave the title Führer and Duce to leaders of Germany and Italy

(3) Anti-Semitism :- It is based on extreme nationalism and usually minorities become the scapegoats. Pure Persecution Jews

to focus the about
to which
to

Remarks

Racial
Supremacy

They believe in racial superiority.

The major ideological reason is given by Hannah Arendt in her study of totalitarian regimes. She says that when citizens do not participate in

active sphere of politics, this leads to rise of demagogic leaders

who play on sentiments of people

giving rise to fascist ideologies.

These totalitarian regimes do not treat individuals as souls and robots and control every sphere of life of humans.

It is similar to Communism. Can be seen in terms of control of state in most of the spheres of life as they control what and how to produce and distribute.

Remarks

Poor structure & content

Ans-1-g

the philosophical
and based
on meaning

Refer to link



But communist regimes does not control the personalities as in fascist regimes of racial superiority and does not entails violence on minorities.

Ans 4c Classical Marxism was concerned with the exploitation of workers at the hands of capitalists and advised workers to overthrow capitalism by violent revolution but yet it does not was not able to replace liberalism (tradition favouring capitalism) due to its own faults like not being able to organise the workers = failure of workers to obtain true consciousness and understand the exploitative nature of capitalism. Its aim at creating a more egalitarian social order was defeated by incorporation of welfare state element in liberal tradition.

Remarks

Liberalism has been able to become a dominant ideology because it was able to adapt itself to the changing nature of state and society. With the disintegration of USSR, scholars like Francis Fukuyama maintain that liberalism has won the historic battle of ideologies and it is the 'end of history'.

~~But~~ we ~~inspite~~ of this we can see that welfare provisions adopted by state are the form of checks and balances influenced by classical theorists. This checks the concentration of wealth, prevents alienation of worker from the state.

We see many socialistic principles in the form of directive

Remarks

principles in our constitution. Many schemes for participation of workers in the working of industries through trade unions. Many legislations like Factories Act, Industrial disputes act reflect influence of Marxist ideology.

But Habermas says that there is a limit upto which capitalism can sustain the welfare provision by the state. Eventually it will cause a legitimisation crisis.

Classical notion envisioning dictatorship of proletariat, assaless, egalitarian social and economic order ~~cont~~ seems like a utopia. but it will

Remarks

serve as a check and balance
 on capitalism & serve as a
 source of motivation to exploited
 in third world countries

while your explanation
 of relevance of
 Marxism
 you need to work
 more on its own defects
 & challenges. Refer
 to that for more points

7

Remarks

SECTION B

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

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

Ans (a) Critical theory - This represent that school of Marxism or Frankfurt school of Marxism which want to know that why Marx projection that capitalism will end by violent overthrow of by workers revolution not true.

- They need to understand whether the workers still has inherent desire for emancipation or not.

In this regard Herbert Marcuse has given concept of 'One-dimensional man' which overtones that it represent man as consumer of utilities and does not recognise other

Remarks

dimensions of personality which constitute Human being, thus diminishing Emancipatory potential.

They attribute it to role of 'culture' industry which has changed man into consumptive identity.

They further recognise like Althusser that change can emerge from any structure.

Also Habermas also talks of renewing libertarian boundaries and develop moral boundaries for emancipation of workers.

What are their general view points subjected to 4

Ans (b) (c) Public Private
 Feminist especially radically one want to end the dichotomy of public and private which is responsible for violence against women. They mention that for time & Aristotle public and private is separated as he didn't give even voting rights to women.

Carol Hanish has credit of phrase Personal is political with her essay.

Remarks

Todd... This concept entails private to equally political that patriarchal nature of state is equally influenced by patriarchal mindset of society and family. She mentions the problems faced in private sphere need to be brought in public arena, then only they can uplift their states. Eg: Domestic Violence Act, PCNDT were passed by state address the private violence faced by women.

She mentions that family is biggest generator of patriarchy as child growing in heterogeneous family show women in subjection when he goes outside he perceives subjugated status of women as 'normal'.

She mentions that women is also a paid less and in labour market due to the public private dichotomy.

She says that political leader does not want to address this dichotomy because they themselves are benefited & state also represents patriarchal mindset.

Remarks

Very good

7

Add views of more feminist thinkers

Ans (d) Post colonial State

Post colonial state refers to those states who have been colonies and still retain colonial legacy in their administrative ~~strong~~ structure and practices.

Hanrahan mentions 'Overdeveloped' state in Pakistan and to large extent is the remnants of colonial legacy.

The post colonial state is relatively autonomous and is all power to serve as mediator between classes like landlords, military & metropolitan bourgeoisie.

The bureaucratic and police apparatus were made to deal with national disturbance. Still they are seen as oppressive agency rather as instruments for governance.

The party that lead the national movement came to power.

Remarks

What role does
the state of
a well developed
civil society play in
becoming
overdeveloped? (6)

Further state controlled economic resulted in concentration of resources in state hands making it more powerful.

Also to deal with emergencies and recessionist tendencies state used force and it still resorted to extreme force during such demands of operation Bhustan during Khalistan insurgency or violation of rights of people demanding separate state.

Ans (d) Laski theory of right:-

Rights are claims on state made by person and protected from arbitrariness in exercise of power by the state or individual. This enhances human dignity.

Laski mention that nature do endow man with reason and trans rational to not harm others and save his life but there is possibility of passions overruling

Remarks

reason. This leads to need for
 state and legal backing of rights
 dictated by human society and
 the extent they do not interfere with
freedom and liberty of others.

Bentham criticises also criticises
 natural rights and says that they
 are the language of terrorism.
 Thus rights are essential so
 that man can recognise his existence
and attain his potential.

Not very accurate.

(2)

do through
 the hope
 once again
from him

Remarks

Ans (e) Pluralist perspectives!

Power is a contested concept in political science. It is defined as ability of entity A to force person B to do thing which serves the purpose of A. It is ability to get work done.

There are many notions of power like Pareto Circulation of Elites who maintain general man is not suitable to exercise power & is held only by elites.

~~Pluralist~~ Pluralist conception say that power is not concentrated in one entity and various groups like MNC's, corporates, civil society, non state actors along with governments do share.

Robert Dahl agrees with pluralist notion of power. He also mention that is a 'polyarchy' form of government.

Remarks

Charles Lindblom forces us to
 re-evaluate his conceptions of power
 and maintains that every entity
 does not exercise equal power
 as in USA corporates have more
 power than other groups this
 they same (Deformed Polyarchy)
 concept

what kind of
 relationship does he
 state between
 these groups with
 (Different Models)

(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)

Ans (a) Participatory democracy includes where govt of people by the people and for the people is 'chosen' by the people through electoral process. This form of democracy highlights people participation in democratic process in election. However this is 'procedural aspect' of democracy' whereas concept of deliberative democracy emphasis deliberation-discussion in process of law making. where p method of participatory democracy includes first-past the post system, proportional representation where every constituent country gets representation list system, Proportional Ballot vote. All these

Remarks

Question is just one mode of participation but not He only on

systems of electoral process help in choosing representatives with varying degrees of representation to the people. Scholars like Burke maintain that these representatives should listen to people in drafting legislations.

In contrast to this deliberative democracy mentions that democracy has to be deliberative where every person partakes in deliberation for law making. Joshua Cohen mentions that deliberative democracy leads to discovery of truth as it is accepted by majority. Every one has to justify its deliberation and make people adopt it. Ultimately, every voice will be heard and law will reflect that rather being biased or prejudicial towards anyone. This Gram SABHA envisaged in 73rd Amendment aims at strengthening deliberative democracy.

Remarks

6. What are the models (methods) of these both approaches & how are they linked together?

Joshua Cohen also mentions that it may lead to delay in law making and not suitable for countries with low literacy level and political maturity along with heterogeneous nature of society.

Ans (c) Liberty and equality are two different notions to some think them as antithetical to each other. #

Liberty allows a person to freely live his life in his own manner and enjoy the fruits of labour. If

equality of outcomes is imposed, it will curtail the liberty of individuals. It will rule out

the incentive for industrious and enterprising and hard worker. This may cause production to fall

We do not reward rather discourage. This is the nature of the nation.

Remarks

Hesse,
 Scholars of negative liberty ~~maintain~~ like Hobbes,
 Locke maintain that any attempt
 by state at equalising result into
authoritarian nature of govt

In Robert Nozick, a neoliberal
 in his entitlement theory of justice
 even taxation as 'forced
labour and attain the liberty
 of the person

Hayek →

Scholars like Isaiah Berlin and
 Pareto mention that liberty should
 not be sacrificed at the altar of
 equality as it is enough if person
 is not in cage, it is up to him
 whether he wants to fly like parrot
 or swim like fish. Isaiah Berlin
 explains through cake distribution.

Parade views of
 Action, Tocqueville
 Hayek, Friedman

Remarks

Provide a brief critique in
 your conclusion



Though some differ and mention they are complementary to each other.

Ans 6(c) :- Machiavelli and Kautilya show resemblances in the following of realism political tradition. They both had great love for their motherland and devised statecraft to protect their national interests. Both believed in dealing with what is rather than what ought to be. As in words of Machiavelli, those who rule with idealism bring ruin not to themselves rather to State.

The origin of name of Kautilya from Arthashastra which is also the account of how to overthrow the empire of mighty Nandas.

Remarks

He calls for 'mandala theory' to keep 84 elements of sovereignty under his control. He lists form of treaties and what form of power to exercise in dependence on 'social constructivist nature of state'. This is seen in 'Shadgunya Siddhanta'.

He also asks for rulers to be deeply religious and in public sphere as just like Machiavelli, because it is a disciplining force.

He focuses more of the ways in which corruption can be done and advise a system of spies for 'better administration'. He believes that King should treat his subjects like children as opposed to Machiavelli who advised to rule with 'Iron hand' as people done at their own will, but it is

Remarks

required to control the fickle and selfish nature of man.

As Machiavelli was has written in 'The Prince' written for Florence of Medici in Italy, his main concern was 'unification of Italy' while Kautilya focussed on 'expansionism' and conquest.

Kautilyan Prince is too dangerous in spirit while Machiavelli is mild as he advises Prince not to touch the property and crown of his subjects.

They do show some resemblances and do vary in spirit and ideology as Kautilya mention every thinker is the child of

Remarks

his time. Since they belong to different times and ages, place differences ought to a natural outcome.

few points are missing
Also in such questions
always go for a
Pointwise or table
approach

7

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)

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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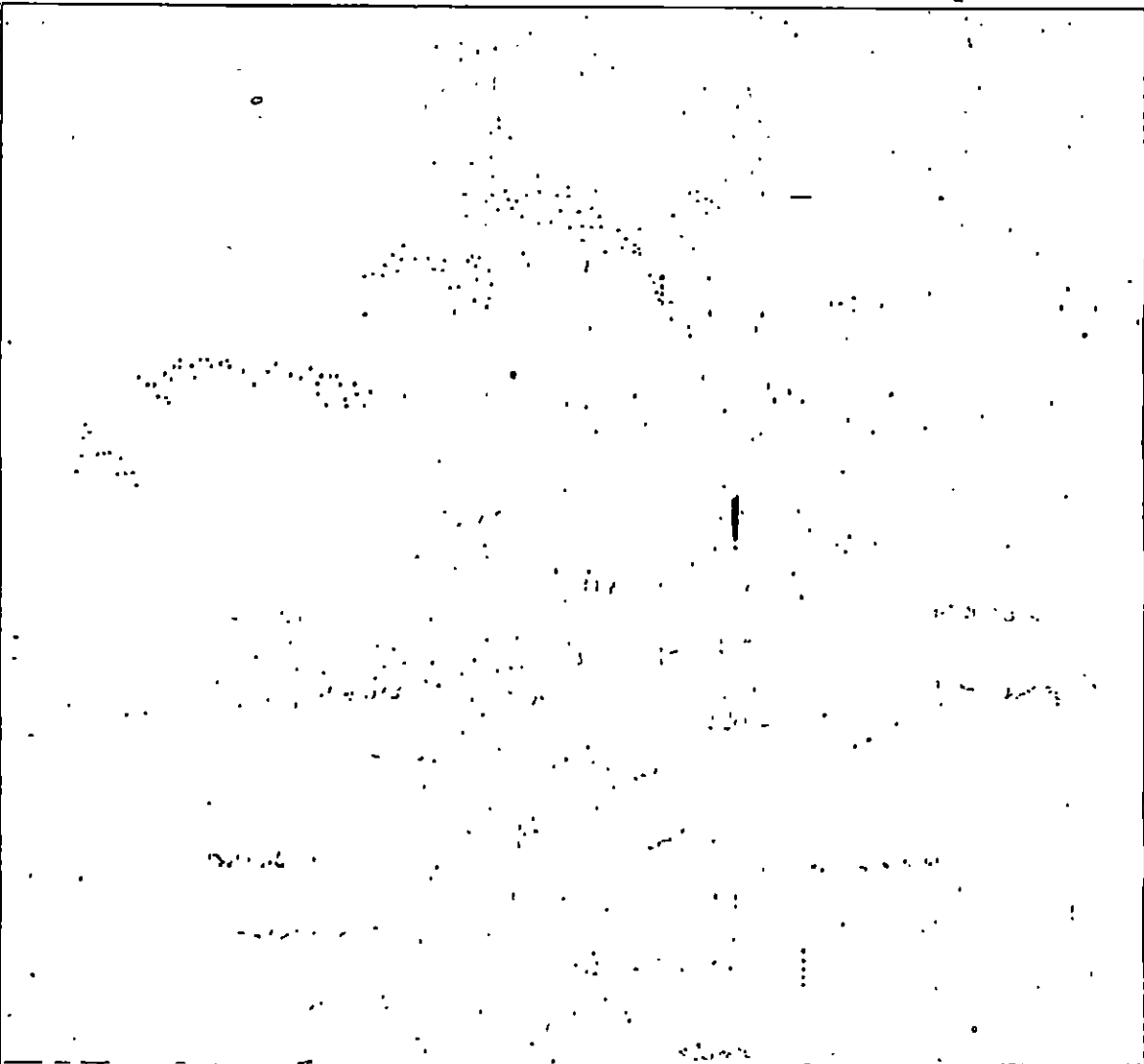

Remarks

GS SCORE

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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)

Ans (c)

Feminist aims at ending violence and deterioration faced by woman in its status and uplift women. They differentiate between sex and gender. Sex is biological difference but 'Gender' every say is ~~the~~ societal system and is given identity like boys wear blue and girls wear pink. Boys can be caring and affectionate, this represents feminine traits. Feminists do recognise that this is basis of patriarchy which causes subjugation of woman. This is in consonance with Simon de Beauvoir's concept of 'one is not born woman rather made' followed from Jean Sartre principle 'Essence is prior to existence'.

Remarks

Perspective on state:-

Feminist scholars like Cassa Polman say that when they look at state, it appears man to them. She has analysed rape laws and held that they are 'double victimising the women'. State is biggest agency of Patriarchy.

Though she is critical of state but acknowledges that it is necessary to create conditions for the upliftment of women. Similarly Jyo Narain

Young mention that Universal citizenship of state is colour blindness, state should rather go for differentiated citizenship as 'de-equalising by differentiation'.

They also mention that in Locke, Hobbes, social contract and Rawlsian contract women are absent from contract, thus State Excluding their participation.

Remarks

Veronique Meffois says that there is a misunderstanding of state's limited yet for empires - feominal perspective

(6)

of state while your contract of state is not part of the part of the answer is not rights you need to draw the notion of gender identity intend here

Ans (b) Hobbes belonged to the troubled phase

of British tradition. For him state of nature is state of war of all against all. But its is due to 'self preservation' desire in man they relinquish all their rights to state in sovereign

This reflects Hobbes has greatest concern for individual life and mentions that law liberty is when law is silent, the embrace concept of negative liberty is person is free in those areas where sovereign has not made law

Remarks

But mentions law is command of Sovereign.

Though he has concern for Individualism and liberalism but it infuses too much power in the Sovereign who ends up being totalitarian.

Some scholars differ that though it appears that Hobbes is absolutist in his conclusion but we need to appreciate that Hobbes placed individual at centre, recognised that even sovereign cannot take his life without law, and to protect life Sovereign was endowed with much power. Thus prima facie appearing totalitarian, Hobbes is an individualist out and out.

Q no 1
understand of

main argument

Q no 2

Try to support it with views of James

Metals like Sabine et

8

Remarks

Ans 8(c)

Rawls has given his theory of Justice as fairness. His conception of Justice is one which is fair to all in every circumstances. For him justice is the first virtue of system of state like truth is first virtue of the system of thought.

Rawls want to create grand theory of justice which is universal in its application and appeal. He mentions that he is not giving features rather 'principles' to arrive at the principles of Justice.

He gives the concept of 'original position' where person are disinterested individuals but are rational negotiators behind the veil of ignorance with little knowledge of their place in society and what talents could be awarded or discouraged.

Stand
your
own
with
his
creation of
the
theory of
Justice

Remarks

He gives that they have arrived at three principles of justice in perfect lexical order through reflexive equilibrium

- (1) Maximisation equal liberty of All
- (2) Equality of opportunity
- (3) Difference principle Write your own statements

Thus he being a scholar of social liberalism gives primacy to liberty of an individual so as to decide - what pertains to pursue, this will ensure enterprise of individual and leads to a high level of social production and reward for industrious & labouring nature.

Equality of opportunity entails all public offices are open to be occupied through competition.

Difference principle acknowledges that the chain is as strong as its weakest link. He mentions that

Remarks

inequality and differences are justified as long as they ~~benefit~~ benefit the weaker section of society.

This difference principle entails a lot produce by maximum liberty will be redistributed to the weakest link.

Difference principle of Rawls theory of justice is visible in India's Affirmative Action by State, where there is reservation by state in education and employment for SC, ST etc. Further even though inequality in land ownership, the food security is ascertained through Public distribution system.

If this principle is not related from criticism

Remarks

Marxist scholars term this notion of justice as braven justification of inequality.

Dworkin says that person is not behind thick veil of ignorance rather 'thin' veil of ignorance and we need to equality of resources to set off the brute luck

Communitarians mention that person's never unencumbered self and goods prior to right and self is constituted by end. Michael Walzer further substantiates it with Complex equality in Spheres of Justice

(elaborate on his Marxist feminist critique as well as well effort)

9

Remarks