

GS SCORE

Test - 01

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allow.

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.

Very good performance
No major issues

L2
But will you be able to write so much

3 hrs

Name Jitendra Kumar Shasne

Mobile No. _____

Date 08/08/2017

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature

[Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature

R-12
D-23
CB-21
L-1

C-26

Roll No. _____

SECTION A

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

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

(a) Entry of Gandhi into the national freedom struggle changed the course and meaning of the struggle in many ways. Gandhi always stood for the empowerment of the masses. He was always a strong believer of democratic decentralization. In his sense, a true freedom and or swaraj can only be attained when the masses are empowered politically and that is possible if there is complete social awareness.

His highly decentralized form of governance was based on 'village Republic' as the basic unit of administration.

He believed getting just political freedom or 'Parliamentary Swaraj' is

Remarks

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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will always fall short of fulfilling the aspirations of the nation, unless there is 'Rama Rajya'.

In this, he visualised a deliberative democracy, where the views of even the smallest community is considered. His view in this regard can be considered as a step ahead of his time, where he viewed a truly free India, as a plural, tolerant and multi-culture nation.

Therefore, his parliamentary sovereignty, like ~~the~~ civic republicanism of Hannah Arendt and Aristotle, is based on the public participation in the process.

Very good
And his
view on
minority
rights

①

(b) M.N. Roy was the among the few Indian intellectuals who had the reputation of an internationalist ~~in~~ during the National movement. He is credited to bring the communist awareness in the Indian subcontinent.

In 1920s, he was deeply moved by the Russian / Bolshevik revolution, which

Remarks

turned him toward this ideology.

to further, proliferation of socialism ideas and communist party and group may be credited to him.

The agendas of sections like workers, peasants and others got priority in the freedom struggle.

Post independence, the acceptance of socialism in the development was considered to be best suited.

His ideology of 'Radical Humanism' advocated that individual to be central. He considered that for true progress material needs and economic empowerment of the individual is must. His focus on individual liberty and empowerment can be considered to be a modern contribution in the Indian politics.

However, apart from that his ideology lacks any constructive contribution to the Indian politics. His initial criticism of the national movement and its purpose also places him at a different level.

Remarks

Good
 what factors led
 limited his
 overall contribution
 to Indian
 Pol. thought?

6

further, his abrupt shift from Communist ideology to Radical humanist also gives enough reasons for critics to call him lacking in coherency in the political thought.

(C) According to Marx, everything including the history is shaped by economy and the means of production. This concept of 'economic materialism' is built upon the Hegelian (and himself) idea of 'dialectic materialism'.

He strongly believed that history has always been decided by the means of production, modes of production and their relationship. He noted the evolution of history according to the changing modes of production like agriculture - feudalism, slave-master, and capitalism.

He considered, as the means of production become more advanced, the exploitation of one class by the other (dominant class) increased, as modes of production changes. This is explained through his theory

Remarks

of surplus, that more the exploitation of the proletariat (dominated class), the more is the surplus.

For him, it is the labour of proletariat that is enjoyed and reaped as the surplus.

According to him, this exploitation is bound to increase to a point, when the proletariat will be awakened and leads to 'proletarian revolution'.

Unless there is a revolution, this exploitation cannot exist. He ultimately advocated dictatorship of proletariat for a true egalitarian society, where there is a complete transfer of the 'ownership' of the means of production.

7

Very good
Elaborate
a bit more
on his
usage of
method of
dialectics

(d) Communitarians are considered to be born in the criticism of John Rawls' 'The Theory of Justice (1971)'. They basically criticised the libertarian perspective of Justice as proposed by Rawls. Rawls advocated his two principles of Justice, and in the order of priority. He placed individual liberty

Remarks

and equality of opportunity as the first priority. However, he also tried to adjust ~~to~~ ^{the} substantive justice (diffuse principle) in his theory of procedural justice, through the concepts ~~(like)~~ like 'original position', 'veil of ignorance', 'Communitarians'. (Sandel, Taylor, etc.) contest that Rawls in his theory of justice ~~does not consider~~ ~~for the~~ ~~individual~~ as the unencumbered self, ~~as~~ and he considers a self separate from ~~a~~ his community (Walzer). They argue that the concept of justice should be in relation to the community. There are ~~also~~ different 'spheres of justice' for different communities. His equality principle is flawed as it is based on 'one-size fits all' model. They ~~can~~ consider the equality as 'complex equality'. Moreover, they believe that Rawls' concepts of 'original position', 'veil of ignorance' are impracticable, as an individual cannot be detached from his background or his community and he is 'embedded'.

Remarks

Quo to views of few communitarians thinks to enrich your answer (6)

(e) Democracy, according to Robert Dahl, is an idea. Practical form of Democracy is Polyarchy or at best 'deformed Polyarchy'. The design of democracy is such that it is the rule of majority or few and other many are excluded. It is through the pluralism that the concerns and cultural spaces of others are accommodated and addressed.

The democratic exercise of election or selection is also made up of negation by some. Therefore, it is through the 'contentious pluralism' that the new spaces are created in the society and a new plural society forms. This in way changes the distribution of functional and power aspects.

Contentious Pluralism thus helps a democracy to reinvent itself and makes an ever evolving body. Where the structural and procedural institutions for the inclusiveness part, the agents and methods of contentious pluralism supports the plural and multicultural character of a democracy.

Remarks

Why does democracy continuously needs to include & exclude groups?

5

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)

(a) Positive liberals like T.H. Green, Harold Laski, Robert Dahl etc. advocate a welfare state for enhancement of individual liberty. Under strong challenge and criticism from ideologies like communism, socialism, (classical) liberalism was under challenge, for it advocated the elitist view of state as an oligarchy, where the liberty is actually limited to and enjoyed by few. It left those with economic inequality and incompetency away from the fruits of liberty. T.H. Green states that 'Human consciousness demands state'. He is of the view that human consciousness demands liberty, and liberty can only be ensured through rights. Therefore, to ensure the individuals enjoy their rights, the

Remarks

state is needed. He states that the role of the state is to hinder the hindrances. The understanding of 'hindrances' is that obstructions relating to health, education, safety, food etc. are to be hindered by the state. Therefore, only a welfare state can enable an individual to enjoy his liberty and enhance it.

Laski suggests that state through its legislations can provide individuals with the basic rights so as to enable liberty.

Therefore, the notion of welfare state is based on the premise that state is needed to protect individual from protect the rights of the individuals as well as to enable the individual to do best to his capability. Thus, a welfare state enhances the individual's liberty and makes the foundation to lead a life full of freedom and self-determination.

Remarks

good effort
 include necessity
 mill & analysis in briefly
 also in your conclusion

(5) Libertarians like Robert Nozick, F. Hayek advocate the neo-liberal idea of a state. Nozick (*Anarchy, State and Utopia*) considers that welfare state in itself is a flawed concept and full of contradictions. He advocates a minimal state, with minimal functions, restricted to few areas.

Libertarians continue from where classical liberals left esp. John Locke. Locke argued that individual must have natural rights of life, liberty and property. He stated that if an individual puts his labor on an object then he has natural right over it.

Similarly, Hayek (*Road to serfdom*) advocates for state without control over economic activities and considers minimal state to be good for the nation. Nozick through this statement means that when the state takes more respon-

Remarks

responsibilities, the rights of the individuals are violated. He advocates that states should not perform the function of redistribution of resources. He considered redistribution to be injustice. He also considers progressive taxation as the bonded. He argues to uphold the individual liberty to enjoy the fruits of his labour.

He further concedes that even if ~~there~~ the redistribution is needed, then it has to be voluntary.

He is against the governmental control on acquisition of wealth and property. He ~~now~~ terms it to-kill inspiration and innovation.

In all, he places liberty above equality and advocates that minimal state is best for development, as it is inspiring and encourages talent.

He wishes for a night watch state to oversee that inviolability of individual rights.

Remarks

Good
State briefly on
his view on
entitlement
and also some of his
major critiques

9

(c) Ambedkar holds a prominent position among the subaltern thinkers in India. Having ~~exp~~ himself experienced the social issues like untouchability and backwardness, he stood for the advancement of weaker sections esp. dalits.

He held that India cannot progress unless its most backward community is not taken along. He viewed dalits as nation among themselves, as he felt that their sufferings are still not ~~too~~ ~~not~~ recognized and can't be acknowledged simply by attaining political freedom.

He advocated complete social transformation and end to Brahminical supremacy. He held that it's the deeply rooted Brahminical supremacy that is not allowing this transformation to take place. Brahmins do not want to ~~can~~ give up their elitist position.

Remarks

in the society and concede their hold from social, economic, and religious institutions.

He believed that social norms related to Varna system or caste system are out of context and flawed from the very base. He saw no difference between the two.

He was against the determination of one's occupation through birth, rather he advocated that one's action should determine one's occupation.

He criticised Gandhi for his spiritual faith in the caste setup.

For Gandhi, the caste system, which is unique to India is based on very delicate line of distribution of duties in the society.

Gandhi believed that the Caste setup has evolved over the centuries and held the Hindu religion together. Ambedkar strongly opposed the stance and

Remarks

to considered it ~~too~~ upholding graded in-
 equalities. He advocated Karma-Siddhanta.
 Ambedkar also opposed Gandhian concept
 of village republic, as he considered
 villages to be ~~bit~~ of ignorance. He
 detested village for upholding traditions
 Brahmanical traditions and traditional
 society which throws dalits to margins.
 He stood for modern economy and
 urban society.

He subscribed to ~~of~~ abandon ancient
 scriptures like Dharmashastras, Manusmriti,
 and concepts like Varna-ashrama dhama.

He advocated inter-caste, inter-caste
 marriages.

Post independence, he favoured social,
 economic, and political empowerment
 for dalits through constitutional
 empowerment.

Elaborate more
 on his
 practical - socio economic
 suggestions for
 emancipation of
 Dalits

Remarks

12

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)

(a) J.S. Mill was an ultimate liberal who strongly advocated equality and liberty. Deeply influenced by ^{his} wife and his works, he stood in the defence of rights of women in the Victorian (English) society of his time. In his essay, 'The Subjection of women,' he analysed the status of women and advocated for women's equality. He questioned the 'cult of domesticity' prevailing at that time. Women were supposed to attract a husband, submit herself, produce children, raise them and do household domestic chores. He strongly questioned the prevailing notions about ~~so~~ second citizen treatment of women, where women was considered to be second to men in physical and mental activities.

Remarks

Respecting all this, Mills advocated for more rights and freedom for women, to realize their full potential.

Mills also advocated for their social, economic rights as well as civil and political rights.

According to him, unequal relationship between husband and wife cannot make an open, liberal and civilized society.

However, we can't call him to be standing for rights of ^{all} women.

Since, he was giving rights to destitutes, illiterates and non-whites, he never considered ~~fight~~ advocating their ^{women's} rights.

Therefore, he is also known as reluctant democrat.

You need to quote some of his famous functional arguments in defence of rights of women

Remarks

5

(3) Fascism in itself is not considered an ideology, but a 'shock-wave' reaction to the troubling conditions of the world war I. The unfair terms of conditions and unequal distribution of war benefits with Italy led to triggering of feeling of nationalism.

Benito Mussolini aggrieved by post WWI situation appealed to the sentiments, and moral support of the people of Italy.

As Hannah Arendt calls 'cult of obedience' leads to totalitarianism, which in turn took form of 'command' and 'obedience' to the charismatic leader.

In case of Germany, pathetic terms of Paris conference and treaty of Versailles along with the policy of appeasement by few nations led to the rise of another form of fascism - i.e. Nazism. Like fascism, Nazism too thrived on Ultranationalism and mass mobilization on the basis of moral support for the interest of nation.

Remarks

Role of leader
Party
Amplification of war
Ethnic
Racial
Supremacy
Denial of Rights
& Reason

Fascism, ~~however~~ although, similar in few aspects with Communism, is very different from Fascism.

Communism itself was one reason for the rise of Fascism.

Communism is a coherent ideology, Fascism is an opportunistic shock reaction.

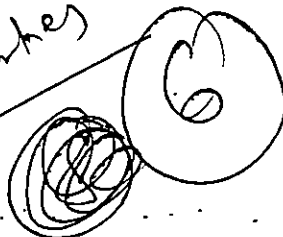
Communism advocates the ~~to~~ withering away of states, Fascism advocates ~~a state~~ for a strong state.

Nation is a false identity ~~in~~ in Communism, ~~is~~ whereas Fascism thrives on nationalism.

However, both have ^{the} tendency of authoritarianism. ~~is~~

Both demand strong centralization of power.

② you need to elaborate more on their similarities



Remarks

(c) Marx has been very big influence on the social, economic and political structure. Marxism happens to be the major ideology named after a thinker. It arose as a reaction to the conditions of workers in the industrial capitalist societies.

However, end of ideology (Bell) and end of history (Fukuyama) debates claim to the victory of liberalism, as major hypothesis of Marxism did not take place or failed to materialise.

As Marx predicted, state would wither away and it did not in case of Russia. He also predicted the capitalism and exploitation would increase so much that it would lead to its demise. But, it did not happen.

Moreover, later Marxists like Bernstein criticised Marx for ^{too} simplifying Marxism.

Remarks

He ignores the middle class & Role of culture & civil society

and reducing interpretation to just economic. The classification of classes into ~~to~~ simply haves and have not is also too simplistic.

However, Marxism still hold much relevance. ~~As~~ New studies with different variations and modifications have been able to explain many situations.

Neo marxists modify base-super-structures model of Marx and there on it give concepts like hegemony dominance and role of intellectuals and civil society (Gramsci). Instrumentalists (Ralph Miliband) explain the new form of capitalists like managerial class, leaders of labour parties, bureaucrats and exposes the new categories of haves and have nots.

Further, Habermas checks on democratic liberalism through his crisis of legitimacy. He brings out the

Remarks

the inherent contradictions in the dominant ideology and advocates introspection ~~at~~.

Apart from them, ~~the~~ post-colonial thinkers also develop on marxist concept and bring up their explanations of the ~~so~~ differences in the developed and developing nations. Core-periphery (F. Wallerstein), Neo-colonialism (Nkrumah), etc. explain the exploitation of ~~the~~ by the capitalist countries. They also expose the universalisation of liberal concepts like human rights and global justice (Robert Cox, Linklater).

Therefore, we can say that while marxism has failed to become a dominant ideology but it will continue to serve as a check on excesses of the capitalist system.

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.

(a) Critical theory is formed from the Frankfurt School. The neo-Marxist scholars like Althusser, Ralph Miliband, Nicos Poulantzas, Gramsci, Jürgen Habermas etc. are considered to be the forefathers of the critical theory. ^{None}

Based on the Marxist tradition, it develops on the philosophy of Alienation concept of young Marx (one dimensional man: H. Marcuse). It employs and evolves upon the base-superstructure concept of Marxism to explain the evolving and ever changing phenomena and societies.

Critical theory scholars like Ralph Miliband build upon the institutional

Remarks

Marxism to explain the exploitation by different forces of capitalism. However, Structuralist (Poulantzas) criticise the institutional approach and the revisionist Miliband's concept of theory of managerial revolution.

Further, neo marxist concept of Hegemony (invisible power), agents of change and organic intellectuals provides the explanation changing socio-political and economic phenomenon around the world.

what are the general views of this theory & why does it criticise Rationalist / positivist methodology?

5

Remarks

(b) Public - Private dichotomy of feminist theory is the explanation of the discrimination in society by the Radical feminists.

Radical feminism arose when the first wave of feminism failed to provide explanation for the subordinate position of women, even after they got substantially equal rights.

They argue that this is due to the deeply embedded 'Patriarchy'. ~~They say~~ Radical feminist thinkers like Kate Millet, Simone De Beauvoir argue that merely giving legal rights is not enough and a radical reform in the structure of society is required.

According to them, as deeply established norms consider male role as public and women's as private. Such customs have limited women's role within the domestic circle. Whatever problems, women have they ~~are~~ remain within household only, whereas

Remarks

are considered apt for the public roles. This has led to the permanent subjugation of women.

Simone de Beauvoir argues: "One is not born a woman, but made one". As soon as the woman is born, her role, dressing, nature etc. are attributed then only.

Therefore, Radical feminists argue that discrimination has institutionalised in the society and merely legal, constitutional efforts won't change much. A complete radical transformation of the society is required. 'Personal is political' is their answer to the public - private dichotomy.

9/10/11
 elaboration
 what we do
 the feminist
 Prescribe for
 elimination of the
 Public Private
 divide

6

Remarks

- (5) Laski's theory of rights comes very close to the Gandhian concept of trusteeship. Harold Laski was a socialist liberal, who tried to ~~push~~ justify the cause of individual ownership of property. He was of the view that the mass accumulation of wealth is no good for the society. But, if the property acquired is used for the overall benefit of the society, then the state can recognize the right of an individual over the property. McPherson has criticized ~~his~~ his theory of property rights on the basis that he has tried to provide justification of the possessive individualism. Public use of private is a myth as

Remarks

there is no social ownership of the property. The society then is at the whims of the capitalists. Even if the state recognizes such right, there is no guarantee that its use will be public. It will promote corruption and the capitalist - state partnership for the exploitation of creative freedom of the weaker section.

Vogel
 you just need to mention
 his view on right & Polk
 their order of state & society
 M.T

3

Remarks

(d) The concept of post-colonial state arose in the world of literature and study of recently independent countries. Hanifa Alvi has given the concept of over developed state. In which he says, that the imposition of western model on countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh has led to the over powerment of state into social, economic, cultural sphere. It is due to the continued colonial legacy.

African and other ~~so~~ post-colonial states are still the subject ~~rule~~ of the developed ~~state~~ as explained by Mahmood Mamdani.

Neo-colonialism (Kwame) is the new form of imperialism through which the colonial countries have modified that mode of exploitation. In these states, social forces are very weak and there is an almost absence of civil society. (6)

Remarks

what role did
absence of
well developed
civil society
play in evolution
of our developed
state?

Scholars argue that these states are characterised by rampant poverty, illiteracy, diseases and other structural problems due to the exploitative policies of colonial regimes (Lucien Pye).

Rudolf and Rudolph (In Pursuit of Power) has given a similar detailed study of the post-colonial characteristics of India.

(E) Pluralist perspective of power:

The concept of power is central to the study of political science. Thinkers like Hobbes, Austin, Bodin have given the monistic or absolute perspective of power. They consider power to be concentrated in single source i.e. state or Leviathan (Hobbes).

Unlike monistic perspective, the pluralist like Robert Dahl, argue that power is concentrated in groups and is exercised by them in different spheres. He argues that power is exercised through negotiations, bargains, by interest groups or in some cases exercised by elite.

Remarks

groups like corporate lobby, military etc.. Hannah Arendt argues that power is exercised only in concert in public sphere. An individual cannot exercise power. Michael Foucault considers that 'knowledge is power'. It is spread everywhere and flows like the blood in capillaries. He views power as an invisible entity which spreads and becomes a common knowledge. In this he talks about the concept of 'disciplinary power' through his explanation of Panopticon. He has given the concept of 'Bio power', which again is the organic and pluralist perspective of power.

Focus now
on Dahl's
& Lindbloom's
views.

9

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) Feminist perspectives arose with the first wave of feminism during 19th century. Mary Wollstonecraft (vindicator of the rights of woman) argued that women too need equal right (civil, political) along with men.

However, later on, several waves of feminism arose but the common concern of all was that women are still subjugated to men in every sphere of life.

However, there was several contradiction among different feminist theorists.

The reason was that they failed to recognize other identities & like caste, class, race, religion, region etc. are also associated with every individual along with gender.

The supercession was that there were women in one group with different

Remarks

identities against the women with other identities. ~~Therefore, the feminist perspective by never got full space to take place.~~ During colonial period, there western women who were along their husbands, which in turn were exploiting the subaltern women.

Similarly, the conflict of Black and white or the muslim and the christian.

~~As~~ Simon de Beauvoir said that sex is a biological identity, gender is a social identity. However, there has to be conscious recognition of other identities related to social, cultural etc.

Modern state according to liberal ^{feminists} women is one that ensures equal civil, political and constitutional rights.

For socialist, modern state gives economic rights to women and recognizes their domestic labor. There is lesser exploitation of women.

Remarks

Analyse
view of
Third
world
or
Post
colonial
feminists
in
this
context

They view right to property seriously for their upliftment.

Radical feminist, however, view state to be ~~is~~ as facilitator of the patriarchy. They consider the ~~business~~ deeply rooted in the state and society. Therefore, they advocate a complete transformation of the state and its functions.

8
 includes more views of feminist in this part of answer

- (b) Hobbes is recognized as the first liberal thinker in political theory. Hobbes ~~is~~ has based his theory on the human nature which he considers selfish. He considers man to be equal. In the state of nature, he recognizes that man is in continuous fight against each other, which is not good for anyone as it is leading to the loss of life and property. Therefore, he states that to come out of state of nature, man comes into a social contract. This social contract, ~~is~~ he argues,

Remarks

is for the self preservation of man. He names a sovereign, the Leviathan, in which individuals ~~surrender~~ all their rights. He ~~so~~ also says that this man do as they are wavy of each other and think that enjoyment of natural right to life by one may ~~cost~~ the life of other. Therefore, he gives ~~all~~ the rights of individuals ~~to~~ ^{the} sovereign. This makes this Leviathan, ~~the~~ ~~embodi-~~ment of state, ~~the~~ absolute.

However, he also concedes that though the sovereign is ~~absolute~~ but it is for the preservation of life of man. And, this Leviathan, if it breaks this social contract and threatens to take life of individuals, then men are free to take the Leviathan down. Therefore, Hobbes has focussed completely on the individuals and liberty at the start and builds his theory around the individuals only and recognized

Remarks

there right to life. But, at the end he asks all individuals to surrender their rights to the absolute. This shows his tilt towards the absolutism at the end. However, this should be acknowledged that the absolutism was also the part of theory of individualism and to protect the liberty of all individuals.

Very good
Includes comments of Vaughton & Sabine on this

(c) John Rawls holds a landmark position in the political science academics for his 'Theory of Justice' 1971. John Rawls belongs to liberal tradition who stands up for liberty of individual.

However, in his book, he has tried to adjust substantive justice in his theory of procedural justice. He has given two principles of Justice

1. Equality principle → everyone should be equal to liberty and equality of opportunity to fulfil his actions.

Remarks

2. Difference principle → In this he recognises the inequality that exist in society. He advocates that the redistribution, if any, should be organised as such that benefits the least advantaged.

For this, he has projected a hypothetical situation where everyone is back to their pre-historic time and calls it the 'original position'. At this position one gives up his ~~acquisitions~~ acquisitions of property, knowledge and bias and is behind the 'veil of ignorance'. This he argues is required so that the justice is not compromised due to any bias.

He says that individuals at the same should be rational and have-psychological intelligence of good and bad. This is the situation where a society can

Remarks

do complete justice.

Illustration: A hospital catches fire and it has different wards for rich and poor. But, after fire it is not possible to recognize who was in which ward and what kind of treatment he was getting? Therefore, now the only rational and psychological action is to give treatment to patients according to their need to ensure that no one dies. This is the ~~basic - principle~~ 'difference principle' Rawls has tried to explain. However, Rawls has received several criticisms for his theory. Feminist criticize that it is not possible to let go the gender bias and use of his terminology is male centric. Communitarian criticize for him

Remarks

to universalise his theory and equating the differences in the societies. He also neglects that man is deeply embedded self. Libertarians, Nozick, criticise him for his difference principle and his advocacy for robbing the ~~over~~ people of their wealth and advocating redistribution.

Socialists criticise for he has set the ~~fixed~~ priority in the given order. i.e. liberty before the difference principle.

Good structure & content

Also talks about wealth in chan'n man

13