

89

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

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.

Content needs
to be modified
as per demand of
Questions

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name ABHISHEK KUMAR TIWARI

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature ABHISHEK TIWARI

REMARKS

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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Discuss M.N. Roy's differences with the Comintern over the Colonial Question.
- Bring out the relationship between Equality and Justice.
- Alienation and its diverse interpretations.
- Complex Equality
- Socialist Feminism

↳ MN Roy was one of the most prolific Indian thinker. He had given many ideas based on radical humanism, economic programme as well as idea of constituent assembly. He was also an evolving marxist whose views kept on changing with the time.

MN Roy was also the part of communist international (second) whose aim was to establish communism in the colonial countries. But his views was different than that of Lenin.

MN Roy held that there is no point for freedom struggle if the transformation of power happens to nationalist party. He

was having the view that there should be simultaneous Communist party movement in the colonial societies against imperialism.

Lenin was in support of nationalist party and his aim was to overthrow the imperialism first and then establish communist government.

MN Roy held that Communist party should work with others like trade unions, labour and peasants parties to create revolution against the imperialism. Lenin and MN Roy had also differences w.r.t the form of marxism in the countries. MN Roy did not want any distortion in the way marxism should be brought.

This led to MN Roy being expelled from the Communist Party of India in Tashken in 1920, he himself was out of the party in later years.

Good
 What are the other 5 theories which developed no the level of Communist
 opposition?

(6)

<ii> There are different interpretations to the relationship between equality and justice. Scholars like John Locke who had good views of state of nature felt that equality of all and opportunity is the justice for the people. According to him, state should remove the inconveniences by that will be justice.

You should start your answer with mistake

Classical liberals had view that equality of opportunity and right to life and liberty was the justice. However it came under severe criticism due to utilitarian nature given by Bentham which was inhumane in nature. TH Green stated that when state enters it is for good of human and for justice and talked about positive liberty. Scholars like JS Mill tried to change the nature of equality and justice was overlapping consensus between people.

It was John Rawls' theory of justice that

Also should include very
short, precise
Amity for

GS SCORE

talked extensively ~~after~~ about equality and its relations with justice. According to John Rawls, Justice was fairness. According to John Rawls Justice should be based on the principle of liberty, equity of opportunity and difference principle.

Equality should be such that it creates systemic environment for human growth and development.

↳ Alienation is the concept which is widely interpreted by the different scholars. But the main concepts revolving around the alienation was given by Hegel, Ferdinand Baur and Marx.

Hegel, German philosopher held that man has been alienated by God. God has created state as the ultimate product. At the state where man can meet God. He talked about it was reason in man that leads to

Remarks

removal of alienation from God.

Fredrich had also interpreted Alienation as man has become selfish with no cultural linkages and Hence it is important for man to remove alienation.

Karl Marx said that Hegel is standing on his head and I have to make him stand on his head to let him see that its not ideas but matter that is important.

Marx gave the concept of alienation of man from his production. Marx also talked alienation of man from his creative need as well process of production.

Many neo-marxist also interpreted the alienation like Herbert Marcuse said man had been degraded to one dimension man which is consumerist and donot have other life to it.

One to question or on these interpretations you need to include thinkers who came after Marx

(3)

 Complex equality is the

Remarks

↳ Socialist feminism concept was more prominent during the time of Marxism. Yet they do not derive their idea from Karl Marx but Angels.

Angels in his book stated that women can actually be liberated only when marxism is present. Marxism the the form of government where class struggle end and state ends which is the biggest form of patriarchy. Socialist Feminist like other schools believed that it was patriarchy and exploitation of man that has led to the making them second sex.

However Socialist Marxism lacked originality.

Lenin was the supporter of women and given a cabinet birth status to women. But Stalin had different views and did not support the cause of women upliftment.

Radical Marxist like Simon De Beauvier

accused socialist marxist as lack of original ideas and was just based on marxist and socialist principles.

Need to include
v.w. notes &
critique of capitalist market system
what are the new changes
happening within the domain?

3

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Analyse the features, significance and criticism of the Pluralistic theory of state.
.. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss in detail the concept of Nationalism by Aurobindo Ghosh. Also provide a critical examination of his contribution to Indian Political thought.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Classical liberalism as per Michael Oakeshott is a philosophy of crude and uncritical individualism and in fact inconsistent with social democracy. What are the major arguments you can give to support his views?
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks -

Remarks

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Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Analyse and discuss views of Hobbes and Isaiah Berlin on negative liberty.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Elaborate on the contribution of Machiavelli to modern political thought.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the evolution of pre-Marxian socialist thought. To what extent did Marx agree or disagree with the pre-Marxian socialist ideology?
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Hobbes is known as Father of ^{Modernism} ~~Realism~~ and he was ~~one~~ of the best political thinker as well as best Author English race has ever produced. His book Leviathan was a banned book and burnt in the library of Oxford.

Hobbes believed that in the state of nature man was nasty, poor, brutish and short lived. His experience ~~of~~ ^{was} due to situation of Puritan revolution and Spanish Armada. He held that in a particular territory there can only be one sovereign that is state. Hobbes believed that negative liberty will not provide security of a state to man. He wanted to

Remarks

bring all other spheres of influence under the state. Hobbes believed that man can not be trusted and he proves it through resolutive composite method that man do not understand the pain and pleasures of others. Hence man is self centered. Only social contract where state provides security of life can be solution. Negative liberty where people are free to for right to life and liberty and property can occur under one sovereignty. According to Hobbes, ^{man}~~the~~ and fear are born together. Hence in no case sovereignty can be compromised.

~~Isiah~~ Isaiah Berlin is a neo-liberal scholar who feel that value-pluralism is the approach which state should adopt. Negative liberty provides environment where capitalist work for only profit maximisation and creating unequal society. She is worried about the negative liberty or Adam's-smith's laissez faire had no lower middle class and people in

Not very accurate

instead you need to analyze the value

slope of a busy source

GS SCORE

Kelov high low current consistency

developing world. Isaiah Berlin talks about value-Pluralism and believe that every cultural entity should be respected and given due importance to bring equality

- (b) Machiavelli is known as Father of European secularism and Father of Realism. He was the first person to separate church from the sphere of state. He was present during medieval age was about to end renaissance had stated. He had written The Prince which is not only the best book on statecraft but must read for aspiring enterprising person who will join politics. He gives the actual nature of man. According to him, man are deceitful, coward, fickle-minded and brutish. The prince should know that ruling of on human nature needs him to rule with iron hand. He said that prince should be clever like

5

fox. to know ~~that~~ the conspiracies against him and beave like lion to punish the wrongdoers. He should know the art of use of soft power and hard power ^{and} in what proportion.

He also used the concept of renaissance like Humanism - centre as human for everything; Holism that, man's nature should be taken as holistic view; essentialism which was present during that time.

According to Dunning, it is unfortunate that everyone follow machiavelli but no one acknowledges to be ~~one~~ machiavellian.

According to Sabine, Machiavelli is narrowly dated and narrowly located.

Whatever Machiavelli has said hold good even today even though his time and space differed

Don't focus too much
on his words

Instead take about his
significance & how he
imparted futuristic
Hegel
Austin
more

6

Remarks

Pre-Marxist scholars were the early socialists who believed in prayer, petitions for their cause in front of capitalist class.

Pre-Marxist socialist emerged during French revolution. Many scholars were the exponents of liberty, equality and Fraternity. However even after french revolution, the poor remain the same only serfdom ended. Scholars like St. Simon talked about socialism through society. Charles Fourier was also one of the exponents of ~~pre marx~~ socialism which was kind of guilds uniting themselves for the equality.

Robert Owen came up with the concept of cooperatives and formed the civil society for better laws in industries. He was also called as Father of cooperativism.

However Marx was not very much inspired

by their method to ~~p~~ end capitalism.

~~can~~ Pre-marxist socialist relied on raising the consciousness of the capitalist. However Marx felt that only way to end class struggle is by violent overthrow.

Marx believed that bourgeois class ~~don't~~ will not be in favour of proletariates and even state is an instrument of bourgeois class unlike Pre-marxist socialist who believed in state centric petition.

Marx suggested to bring classless and stateless society ~~that~~ ^{then} can only be the ~~of~~ emancipation of people. Marx believed the history of all class is class struggle and hence we can not expect formal relations between them.

Marx only agreed ~~on~~ ^{with} the ^{early} socialist that capitalism is exploitative in nature

and need to be changed.

However after Marx~~ism~~, difference schools of marxism emerged like Guild socialism, Fabianism and syndicalism. Few of them did follow the violent method of agitation. Whatever communist form came later, it could not bring the rule of proletariat but rule of communist leaders.

7

You also need to elaborate on the agreement b/w Marx & early socialists
Need to include views of Marx & Lenin

Remarks

4 Attempt all questions:

- (a) Explain the term "Liberal Democracy" and also assess its major critiques.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse how Gramscian views have influenced the Marxian views on false consciousness.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the views of Post-modernist group inside the Feminist ideology.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Q2 Liberal democracy is based on the system of Right to life, property and liberty: Liberal democratic theory was ~~given by~~ studied by MacPherson who held that it has two groups. The liberal democracy was earlier propounded by scholars like John Locke who gave the concept of minimal state is inspiring and worth living. Other school of thought of Immanuel Kant who gave the theory of Republicanism which aimed at a society having democracy as ~~well~~ as free trade. Liberal democracy in modern times is given in two formats Elitist theory and Pluralist theory. Elitist theory state that oligarchy is

Remarks

the iron law as state by Robert Michels and
Only role masses can play is to elect the
elite to rule. Other scholars like C Wright Mills
Peter Schum also supported the theory.

Pluralist scholar talked about polyarchy.
Like elitist who talked about oligarchy pluralist
like Robert Dahl talked about deformed
polyarchy as the power is diffused.

Macpherson was critical of both theory and
held that it is not that only liberal world
order can have democracy and gave different
forms of government existing in non liberal
world.

Lee Kuan Yew talked about Asian values and
held that it is not necessary for Asian countries
to have liberal Democracy.

However Amartya Sen believed that there is a
need to bring democracy to doorsteps of people
if people are not coming for democracy.

Neo-Gramscian like Althusser held that it remains
instrument of Bourgeois class.

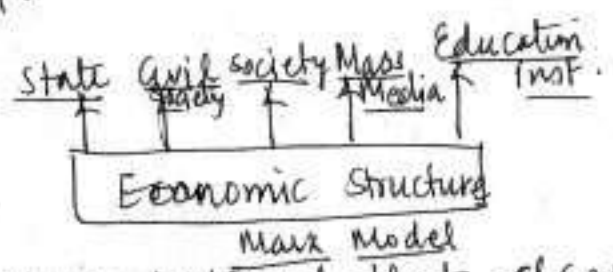
Hamza Alavi and Samir Amin has also

Remarks

Not very relevant -
You need to see features of the liberal democratic features (5)

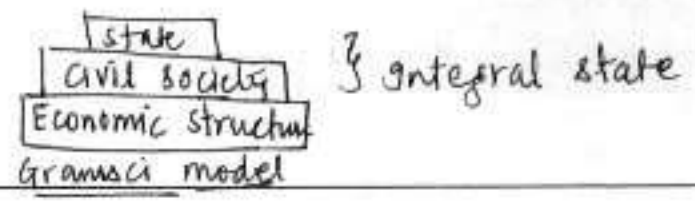
studied democracies in third world and Latin America.

< b> Marx Historical materialism was based on the principle of basic structure. He believed that economic structure is the basic structure and all other structures are embedded in it.



~~Marx~~ Marx believed that class which rules the economic structure controls the all other structure.

Gramsci has studied that communist Manifesto and found that it is not just the economic structure which is the basic structure. There are other structure which are bases in themselves. He talked about civil society as integral state.



Remarks

Gramsci held that Marx views of economic structure as the basic structure is a false consciousness. Workers ~~all~~ of the world will have to have hegemony on the other structures also.

He talked about war on the two front by worker class. On the civil society, it is called war on position and on state it is called war on maneuver (frontal attack). He also talked about how worker need to create hegemony and have organic and ~~also~~ as well reliable institution like manager class, churches to bring it to its side. Gramsci has emphasised on the other structure. Hence Gramsci is rightly called as Theoretician of Super structure.

Many scholars like Althusser has also used Gramscian model to talk about the western world and its hegemony. Althusser has stated that its not economy but culture

Remarks

6

You have fulfilled about the overall Gramscian approach - focus more on the issue of eliminate false consciousness by the help of OI

and military might of US that has created its hegemony

← ~~or~~ Post modernist view in the Feminist theory started after the 1990s. They differed in their views from Radical Feminist. When radical feminist like Kate Millet in Sexual Politics talked about the women are subjugated and there is need to form sisterhood, post modernist feminist differ in that view.

Post modern feminist scholar view that both men and ~~at~~ women can work together and successful tackle the challenges. There are different scholars in post modern feminism who had independent view.

Feminist scholar like Bell Hooks talks about Black Feminist and discuss that how their problems are different than white women. She talks about intersect-
-ionality of feminism.

Chandra Mohanti who is the ~~pre~~ post

Colonialist feminist talks about women in post colonial world have dual problem of patriarchy as well as colonial legacy.

Eco feminist scholar like Vandana Shiva talks about exploitation of nature ~~of~~ has led to the exploitation of women. Nature of women and more close to nature.

Hence she urges for development of women to address the sustainable development.

Former US Secretary Hillary Clinton stated that women rights are human rights and held the need to bring women in public sphere.

Cynthia Enloe in Banana, beaches and Bases talks about women's subjugation even in international diplomacy and foreign affairs. Yet she is positive of the role ~~of~~ of women can play in foreign policy.

Recent resolutions in UN like 1235 for women roles in foreign policy and Sweden's move towards women centric foreign policy is the welcome step in this regard.

Although the feminism remains an umbrella term, like all feminist (radical, socialist, marxist), post modernist also aim for upliftment of women.

All of these are separate subdivisions but not group exactly Post-Modernist
 sex / needs gender - major argument
 Role of science & technology

(4)

Remarks

SECTION B

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

- Locke as an individualist out and out.
- Platonic classes and justice in the ideal state.
- Multiculturalists perspective on Human Rights.
- Over himself, over his own body and mind individual is sovereign (Mill), comment.
- Comparison of Aristotle and Marx in terms of 'Revolution'.

Q5 John Locke is the father of liberalism. He is not ~~at~~ only absolutist but one of greatest exponents of individualism and utilitarianism. John Locke had witnessed Glorious Revolution of 1688 and had very optimistic view of man.

John Locke held the state of nature was peace and good will. Man have come into Contract because he wanted to remove the inconveniences arising out of good will and society can ~~be~~ have liberty and life & Right to life.

Locke stated that state which makes its men dwarf can ~~has~~ never have a bigger society.

This is Mill.

Remarks

He believed the progressive taxation is bonded labour. Man has all the right and state have only limited right. State function is of nightwatchman to look after the security of the man and his property. State can take away right to life and property only by per due process of law. He held that man is administrative and state function is to provide environment where he can utilise his authority.

However many scholar critics Locke's view and later on this view of Locke came under crisis. ^{include his right to resistance}

↳ ^{include ref to comm} Plato was an idealist and wanted to make

Athens an ideal state. He believed that until the rulers are the philosophers or philosophers are rulers there is no predicament to human life. To establish the just order in Athens he devised the system of class which was based on the system of philosophy,

courage and appetite

Philosopher class/ King - Man of wisdom/ philosophy

Soldier class - Man of courage

Producer class - Man of appetite

Plato held that justice can only be done when we have idea of God. Idea of god is the idea of soul.

Plato held that idea of justice can only be devised through the system of knowledge. His idea of justice

was inspired by Socratic theory of knowledge and dialectics. Justice is the proper st-

-ationing of things to their place and non interference in each other work.

Thus Plato's idea of justice was in resonance with his idea of classes. He held that once society knows the class combination we can make ~~the~~ Athens a better place.

Plato in his ~~po~~ book Politik held that just society is the one which has well established class system, education system ruled by philosopher king

Remarks

You need to elaborate on the idea of functional specialization

How will this provide justice at individual level?

4

<C> Multiculturalist thinkers believed that western societies need to be more accommodative to their idea. Human rights is one of the most important concept of political science which came into prominence after world war II where Hitler did atrocities on Jews and war prisoners.

Multiculturalist like Will Kymlicka held that western world need to respect the culture of minorities and their rights.

State need to have specialized policy for minorities. However it can not be for immigrants, refugees.

Scholars like Bhikhu Parekh suggested that countries following Salad Bowl model are more accommodative than universalist countries. Salad Bowl countries like Canada and Australia have very high standards for minorities. However he disagrees with Will Kymlicka and suggest that rights should be given even to migrants and refugees.

- Remarks

(6) Good analysis
Analyze briefly what is the significance of culture for Parekh? specially for immigrants?

because man are culturally embedded in the society. we can not have a administrative view of man and rights have to strengthened.

Multicultural scholars are criticised by ~~set~~ Cosmopolitan scholars like Seyla Benhabib who ask for amalgamation of society rather than segregation. Other scholars also support rights of minorities but scholars have criticized multiculturalist for sympathising with Islam and to appeasement of terrorism.

<d> JS Mill was one of greatest exponent of his individuality and freedom of liberty, utility and Right to life. He gave the concept of Freedom of speech and expression.

~~Mill~~ According to Mill, man has self control on himself and there is no need of state to control the body. Every person is sovereign in himself. According to JS Mill, he was trying to mix idealism with utilitarianism. He wanted to save Bentham.

from his theory of utilitarianism which was called pig's philosophy by Thomas Carlyle.

JS Mill state that only way man can be kept away from his person ~~for~~ freedom is when he does anything to harm other. The Harm principle is the only ~~and~~ condition by which man can be kept under restriction.

Harms principle state that when harm caused are self inflicting or others inflicting can only be the condition for the restriction.

However JS Mill was criticized as abstract individual and scholar of empty individualism.

But JS Mill is widely accepted for his theory of right to speech and expression and it is widely 'expected to be true that over his body and mind man is completely sovereign.

Remarks

good
But - write
start explain
why it is so imp for
mill that individual
should be sovereign

(5)

↳ Aristotle was the father of political science and one of the greatest idealist like Plato and Socrates. His theory of revolution is remarkable in his book Republic. Marx was a modern thinker who gave the philosophy of maximism and talked about rule of proletarian class by violent overthrow of bourgeois government.

Both Marx and Aristotle belonged to different type of time and space. Aristotle felt that people can bring revolution by changing the form of govt/constitution. He had read 158 constitution and felt that Monarchy is the best form of govt but not possible due to tyranny. The best practicable form is Republic because it is the balance of oligarchy which is the rule of few aristocrats and democracy which is the rule of ignorant.

Hence people can bring revolution by changing the form of govt in democratic manner rather than violent overthrow.

According to Marx, only method to bring revolution for rule of proletariat was violent overthrow.

Aristotle believed in democracy but Marx believed in maxism. Aristotle emphasized on role of state and Marx wanted stateless society. Aristotle wanted rule of many but not all, Marx wanted rule of peasants.

Although it is not advisable to compare Aristotle's revolution and with Marx because both belong to different era.

Not very good
 Try to write in a more point to point comparative manner
 Reread Aristotle

③

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Explain the term "Party as Vanguard of the Proletariat". (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Comment on the assertion of Laslett that Filmer and not Hobbes was the main antagonist of Locke. In what sense does Locke differ radically from both Hobbes and Filmer? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the relationship between emergence of Mass societies and Alienation on basis of views of scholars. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

7/ Attempt all questions:

- (a) Bring out the relationship of religion with politics as per M.K. Gandhi and also point out his views on caste system and the larger scheme of Social equality.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss all the major arguments given by Mill in defence of protection of Individual liberty.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss in detail Hannah Arendt's views on Totalitarianism.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The understanding of the concept of "Class" and "Class War" is central to understanding of Marxian philosophy. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss in detail the major aspects of theory of state given by Aristotle. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss all of the salient features of Kautilya's work in Arthashastra which show his expertise on administration and realistic approach to public affairs. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Q2) Karl Marx wanted to establish the proletarian rule and he believed that history of all hitherto classes are class struggle.

Marx in his book Communist Manifesto stated that as long as classes exist, there will be class struggle. Once the peasant rule, all property will be common, class will end and class struggle will end and hence ~~state~~ society will be stateless, state withers away.

What really is the class?

The concept of class and class struggle was given in context of evolution of history. Marx stated that in historical materialism:-

- (i) No classes exist (First phase) - Everyone was hunters and gatherers and property was common, no classes exist
- (ii) Phase two - Slave and master

Remarks

There was always conflict between masters and slaves.

iii) Phase 3 - feudalism - lords and serfs were always in class struggle

iv) Phase 4 - Capitalist class - of have and have nots
Here capitalist class and peasant class are always in struggle.

Karl Marx stated that his explanation is scientific explanation that there exist two class exploiter and exploited class. Only way to end the class was violent overthrow of the bourgeois class.

Economic structure remains the basic structure and those who control the economic structure will control the society. Marx kept his idea of class struggle as prominent instrument to create classless society. Many orthodox marxist like Engels, Lenin, Mao also had kept class struggle as central concept.

But neo-marxist of Gramscian tradition felt that Marx's view of class struggle was not



Remarks

Positive for nature and early of class work

what role does ~~the~~ creation & then abolition of private property play in that?

central position but it was the emancipation of masses. Frankfurt school (Eric Fromm, Max Horkheimer) believed in it.

(b) Aristotle is known as father of political science as well as father of comparative politics. Aristotle was one of the greatest disciple as well as critique of plato.

Aristotle did not believe in the Plato's theory of state that philosopher king is the ultimate authority and no wisdom or book of law can be above king.

Aristotle believed that it is always wise to believe in book of law or rule of law than the wisdom of one man. Aristotle's theory of state was different than that of Plato. He had studied 158 constitution and felt that theory of state should be based on greatest mean of greatest number

Rule by	Ideal	Pervert/corrupt
1. One	Monarchy	→ Tyranny
2. Few	Aristocracy	→ Oligarchy
3. Many	Republic	→ Democracy

Remarks

Polity

Aristotle believed that idea of state should be such that it's best & feasible. Although the rule of philosopher king is best but republic is best practicable.

He believed that in no case state should be ruled by ~~plato~~ monarchy because man has reason as well as passion and hence turn into tyranny. The Republic is the rule by few but not all. Democracy is the rule of ignorant people which turns into mobocracy.

Aristotle believed in rule of the law whereas Plato considered that philosopher's rule is best for Athens. Aristotle believed that rule of law is the best practicable where people have luxury to change the rule of the government. He also believed in active citizenship where people participate in political affairs and kept slaves, children, women, old men out of citizenship.

Aristotle believed that property makes man

Remarks - Content ^{purpose} ~~best~~
 First you had to talk & the
 significance of state functions
 various for the individual citizen
 it fulfills

6

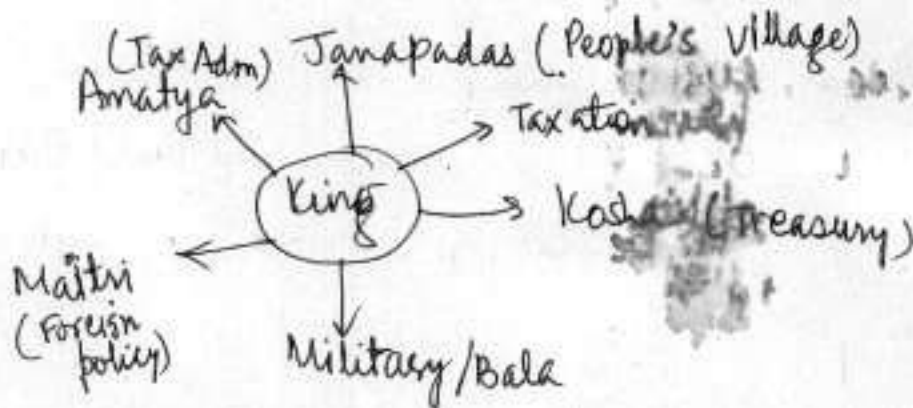
wise and virtuous, provides stability.

The political system closest to the Aristotelian republic is UK. Many nations followed that voting rights to be confined to people with property.

↳ Kautilya was the Rajguru in the courts of Chandragupta Maurya and one of the most influential philosophers of Indian political thoughts: He is also known as Machiavelli of India although both different in time and space.

Kautilya book Arthashastra was one of the best book ever written in the field of statecraft which had elements of rule of law, administration, political system, taxation policy and warfare, foreign policy.

His ideas of 7 field theory also known as Saptanga is ~~the~~ most important concept of Kautilya.



According to Saptanga theory of Arthashastra, King is the Nabhi or centre of the administration system.

He follows a very efficient system where Amatyas are the different administrators in charge of different field. Their work ^{is} to collect tax, administer the system. Kosha or the treasury of the kingdom is based on the taxation system depending on the type of land or it can be $\frac{1}{6}$ th for fertile and $\frac{1}{12}$ th for least fertile. $\frac{1}{6}$ th taxation was taken also for the meat, fruits, other art & craft. Bala or military might of the

Remarks

King should have Chaturangini Sena means four type of soldiers (horses, elephants, foot and archers) to keep the enemy within his limit. He should try to increase his sphere of influence. Maitri (foreign policy) was important being neighbour's neighbour as friend. Mandala Siddhanta talks about foreign policy in wide sense.



He should have friendship ~~betw~~ with neighbour neighbour to create the hegemony. He should try to bring more people under his ^{sphere of} influence to become chakravartin samrata.

5. ~~Raja~~ Kautilya's Arthashastra remains one of the most suitable book on statecraft and has many things common with The Prince of

- Machiavelli. Although Machiavelli could not find his prince but Kautilya found his Vijayasa and ruled with iron hand.

Don't just describe him
 theories. Instead focus on

He active of his
 approach

Bureaucracy
 corruption
 Administration

⑥