

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.

125

Your understanding & knowledge is quite good, but there is still scope of improvement in structuring & organization of answer

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

Invigilator's Signature _____

10

Name Jangam Kuladeep

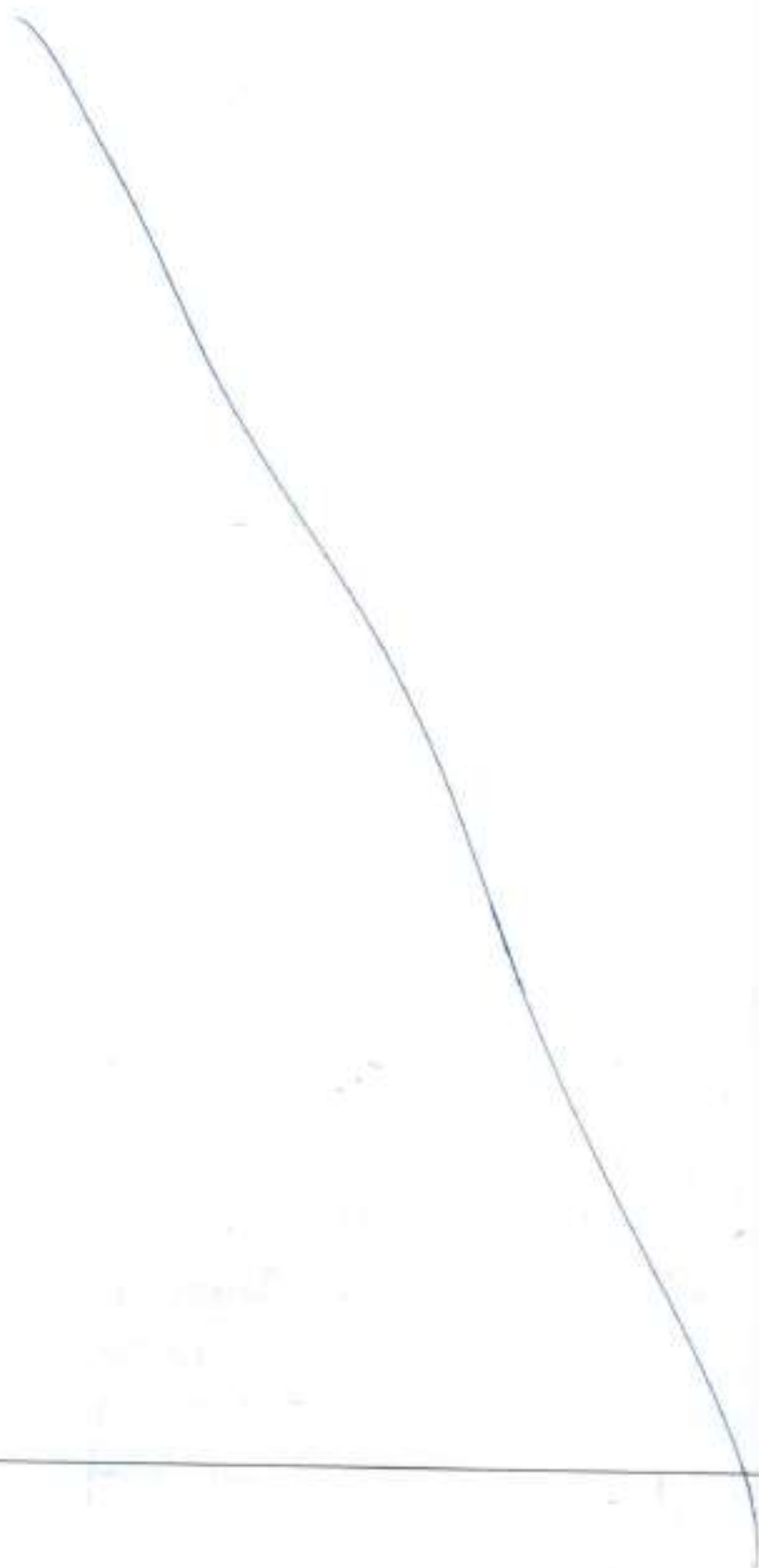
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Signature Kuladeep

REMARKS

GS SCORE



SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 100 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- "State is a natural and organic compound." (Aristotle)
- "Karl Marx found Communism a chaos and left it a movement."
- "Will not force is the basis of the State." (T.H. Green)
- "It is better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied" (J.S. Mill)
- Features of ancient Indian Political Thought.

1(a) Plato and Aristotle were of the opinion that state is natural rather than artificial. According to Aristotle, state is not the creation of individuals.

- They, especially Aristotle were of the opinion that, state though is chronologically after man, logically is prior to man.

- state is not merely collection of individuals, but necessary for a good life. *How? Why?*

- Aristotle quotes that state comes into being for the sake of life and continues for the sake of good life.

- It implies that state is necessary for continuation of good life. He also underlines the fact that state is necessary for mankind.

Remarks

You have explained nicely how state is natural but also need to write specifically on the "organic part"

4

- A man who can live without a state is either a ~~beast~~ or an angel but not a man. *work more*

He emphasizes that ~~state~~ as an institution is necessary for human life.

- Since man alone can't fulfill his needs, he creates family which offers higher degree of self sufficiency. But family can't fulfill all his needs, hence he created ~~village~~. Village didn't satisfy all his needs. Hence ~~he created~~ state. State is the highest form of association. *work*

- Hence it is natural that man will create state, for his own survival and self interests.

(b) Karl Marx, propounded Marxism as an alternative to the existing capitalistic ideology. Capitalism is based on the competition. Marx wanted to organize society on the principle of cooperation rather than competition, from ills of the industrial society.

Much like the earlier socialists, he wanted to create an alternative to the existing industrial economic system, which was exploitative in nature.

- In his theory of Marxism, Marx emphasized on revolution, i.e, violent overthrow when working class develop revolutionary consciousness. workers develop such revolutionary consciousness, when the contradictions in the capitalistic society are so deep.
- According to Marx, communism is the final stage of Marx's theory, which is a stateless society. In communism, there is freedom from basic necessities and people will attain ultimate happiness.
- Since it is a stateless society, there seems to be anarchy, but not necessarily anarchy. the functions which were earlier performed by state are now taken up by self help groups of workers (cooperative movement).
- Though on the outset, Marx communism appears to be chaos because of absence of state, it is not because of the presence of cooperatives and they discharging the functions of the state.



Don't describe his theory. Instead analyze how his views have transformed utopian socialism into scientific socialism.

© 'Will, not force is the basis of state'. This statement was given by TH Green in his book Principles of political obligation.

- Political obligation denotes that the basis of obligation (or why people accept the authority of state) - the reason why people should obey the state are given by political obligation.
- In the Hobbesian state of nature, there is no security of life, hence people come together under social contract and give their consent for the formation of state.
- On the outset it appears as such that people have been forced to be under the state. But it is otherwise around, since there is no security of life, people themselves have given consent, rather than state being forced upon them.
- It is the will of the people to save their lives, that led to formation of state. Hence it can be said that Will, not force is the basis.
- The same line was further advocated by Rousseau, when he says it is the General will, that is the political obligation of state.
- However, the later theorists and philosophers especially marxist have challenged the state itself, were propagating for a stateless society.

Remarks

Vague content
 you ~~have~~ have focused on
 barely Green said
 you need to write
 more on his
 view on obligation.

d) It is better to be socrates dissatisfied than fool satisfied
 - J.S Mill

Liberal school was dominated by utilitarian scholars, especially Bentham. According to Bentham, it is the pleasure and pain which guide human actions. According to him, 'nature has placed mankind under two sovereign masters pleasure and pain. It is for them alone to decide what we ought to do and what we shall do'.

- Bentham held that pleasure and pain are both quantitative they don't differ in quality. He even designed felicific calculus to measure pleasure and pain.

- However, J.S Mill wanted to correct Bentham utilitarianism and held that pleasure and pain are both quantitative, qualitative.

- when he held that they are qualitative, he means also men differ in quality. People differ in their quality and capacity of virtue.

- while Bentham says pushpin is as good as poetry, Mill advocated that

'It is better to be socrates dissatisfied than fool satisfied'
 'It is better to be fool dissatisfied than pig satisfied'

4

Content packing
 Remarks
 Add
 How does Mill differentiate b/w happiness & Pleasure
 what role does society play in this?

- In this process, he also redefined utility where he quoted
'I regard utility as ultimate appeal on all ethical questions. but it is utility in its widest sense, grounded in the framework of permanent interests of man as a progressive human being'.
- While correcting Bentham, Mill introduced some principles of Utilitarianism, which is why he is often called as Peter who denied his master.

e)

Ancient Indian political thought has been a matter of debate as west rarely recognised the existence of Indian political thought. Most of the time, it is criticised as lame spiritualism rather than thought. However, there existed Indian political thought from ancient times.

Some of the features are

- Equal emphasis and balanced view on both material & physical aspects.
- Emphasis on both dharma and danda.
- Hereditary monarchy, though he had divinity, he is not above dharma, a code book of checks and

Remarks

Talk about sources, nature of rights, justice prevalent form of govt.

balances, even on the king.

- Quasi-contractual nature of contract, where the contract is between Men and God.
- Similar to classes in ancient western thought, Indian thought also had varna system. The main aim of king was to ensure that people follow varna dharma.
- Similar to Machiavelli, Kautilya in India advocated for expansionist foreign policy, which depended on acquiring more land and material wellbeing.

Though Indian thought was being criticised, According to Max Muller, nowhere in the world, the problems of world has been dealt with great depth in the history of humankind.

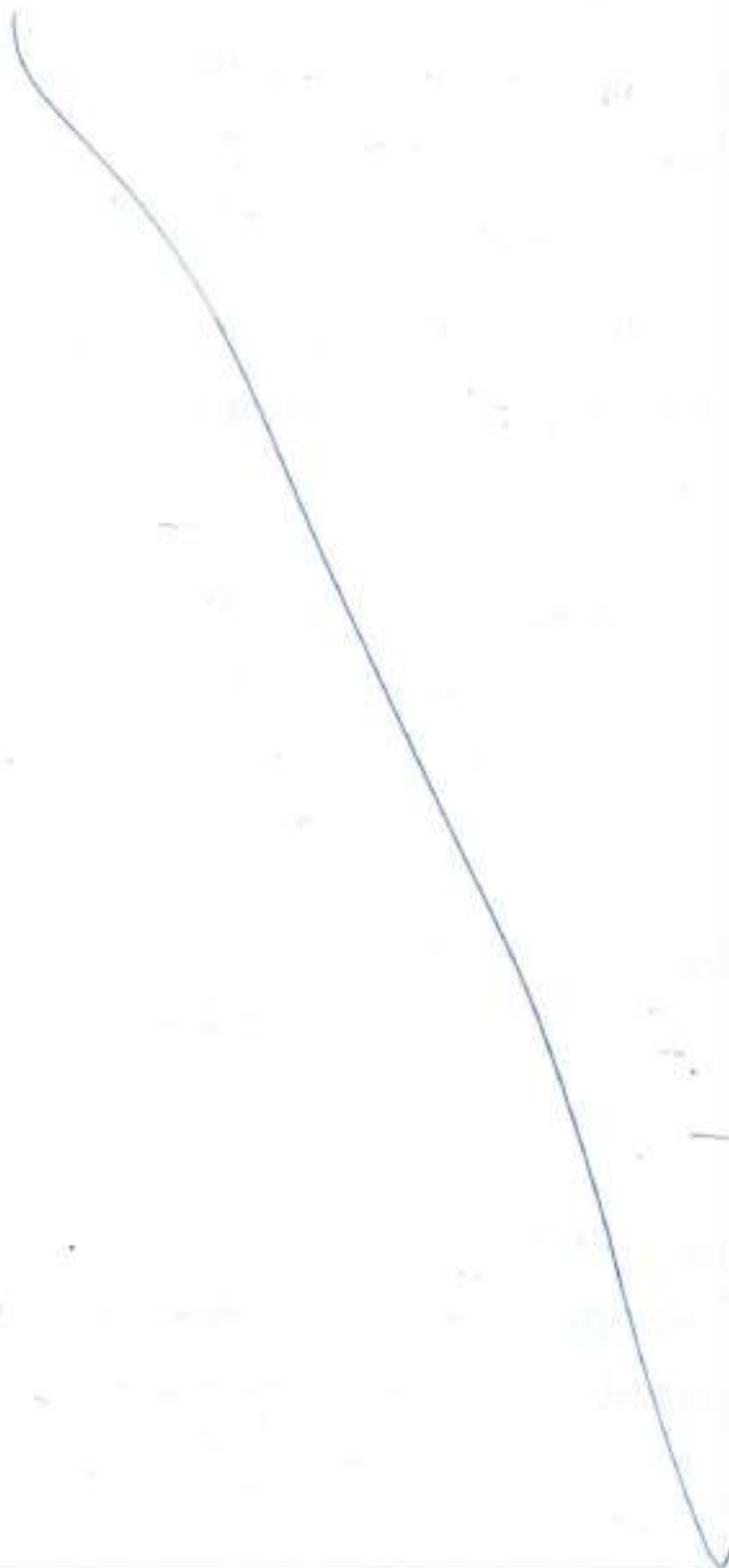
- Asais Mc Intyre held that if west reflected Indian thought, it is due to ethnocentric attitude of west and will lead to improvement of west.

- Bhikhu Parekh was of opinion that, Indian thought deals in terms of continuity rather than dichotomy between the material and spiritual aspects as in the west.

Remarks

4

This answer will not complete unless you include the critical examination given by Bhikhu Parekh.



Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the notion of Vita Activa by Arendt? Why does she emphasize so much on "Acting in concert"? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Comment on the overall nature of Foreign policy as advocated by Kautilya. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Analyze how Gramsci's observation of Superstructure is not only an extension of Marxist viewpoint but also an improvement of the same. (250 Words) (20)

a) Arendt was an heterodoxial thinker who termed her thinking as 'thinking without barriers'. She has been one of the earliest thinkers of civic Republicanism.

- In her theory of Action, she has classified human actions

into two. They are

1) Vita contemplativa - (Thinking)

2) Vita Activa - (Action)

- The term Vita Activa has three stages. They are

1) Animal Laborans (Labour)

2) Zoon Politikon (Work)

3) Homo Faber (Action - Political)

- This is similar to the trend which Aristotle has advocated that there are three forms of association, they are Individual, Family, State.

Why does she prefer contemplation over action

8

- Only when man performs 'Homofaber' - political action, his action is human. Other actions are not termed as human actions
- In her thinking, we can see the continuation of Aristotle's notion of active citizenship, where citizens should actively participate in the affairs of state.
- Her notion of action, Action (political action) is based on her notion of power.
- Her non-conventional notion of power is that power belong to the people and not to an individual (or) state.
- She distinguished between force, strength, violence and power.
- According to her
 - (a) power is acting in concert with each other
 - (b) when people act collectively, then it will result into power.
 - (c) power is self-generated, that is power comes into being when people come together and disappears when people go back into their private spheres.
- In public sphere, people acting in concert, doing their

Remarks

Why does she want people to consent -> how it will check the rise of totalitarian tendencies

action, will lead to power. Hence, she advocates Acting in concept, which will lead to empowerment.

- Power, according to Arendt, will lead to collective empowerment.
- It is this acting in concept, which is the basis for her notion of Action (*Activa*) in the public sphere.
- In public sphere, collective interests matter. Collective interests are not sum of individual interests, but they are interests above the individual interests.

b) Kautilya, in his book, *Arthashastra*, was more concerned about the material well being (*Artha*). According to him, only through artha and after achieving it, we will be able to achieve dharma, karma and then by moksha.

- Land was the major source of material wellbeing, hence acquiring land was major source of material wellbeing. Hence his expansionist foreign policy.

- According to Kautilya's foreign policy

① King should try to acquire as much land as possible for his material wellbeing and for his people.

- ② Hence the nature of relations between the states is state of war with each other.
- ③ He suggested having an army of people
- ④ He was more concerned about ~~his~~ national interests
- ⑤ He advocated that king should use all his elements of sovereignty (Saptanga theory) ~~effectively~~ for ~~the~~ material well being.
- ⑥ His mandala siddhanta was ~~geo~~strategy for war. He advocated alliances with ~~mitras~~ and also bring madhyama, udasina to ~~his~~ side for victory.
- ⑦ His foreign policy advocated ~~shadgunya~~ niti for war and also ~~his~~ fourfold policy of Sama, Dana, Bheda, ~~Danda~~
- ⑧ He advocated different types of war and different types of victory after war.

— Max Weber in his book politics as vocation has highlighted that Kautilya was more Machiavellian than Machiavelli himself.

Very good
write more on such
holistic features of
his theory.
In such questions, in future also
avoid going too much
detail of anyone
concept

Remarks

10

3) Gramsci, was an Italian Marxist, who wanted to improve on the Marxism as advocated by Marx. He developed and improved Marxism, and also saved Marxism from the criticism of being reduced to economic determinism.

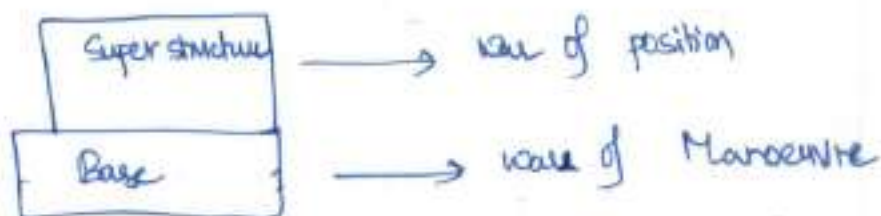
- According to Marx, economic structure is the basic structure. Those who control economic structure (basic structure) will control the superstructure.
- According to Marx, superstructure is just a reflection of base and doesn't have any existence of its own.

However, according to Gramsci, he advocated the concept of theory of superstructure. According to him,

- Base and superstructure are different.
- Superstructure is not merely 'a reflection of base'. It has its own existence.
- According to Gramsci, superstructure consists of integral state.
- Integral state has two components i.e. civil society and state.
- It is in the superstructure that Hegemony is created.
- In the superstructure, hegemony is created by manufacturing

consent. This done through organic and traditional intellectuals. They perform the task of generating consent and thus hegemony.

- Once hegemony is created, the rules or principles of the dominant class becomes the general rules applicable to all.
- In an industrial society, it is the intellectual class along with bourgeoisie, who develop such hegemony by organising a Historical bloc.
- To change the mode of production, we have to fight at two levels, at base and super structure



- war of position is war at ideological level and generating consciousness. This is done by establishing their own counter hegemony and Historical Bloc.
- Once war of position is completed, war of manoeuvre is at the base level, by working class forcing a revolt and thus change in means of production, mode

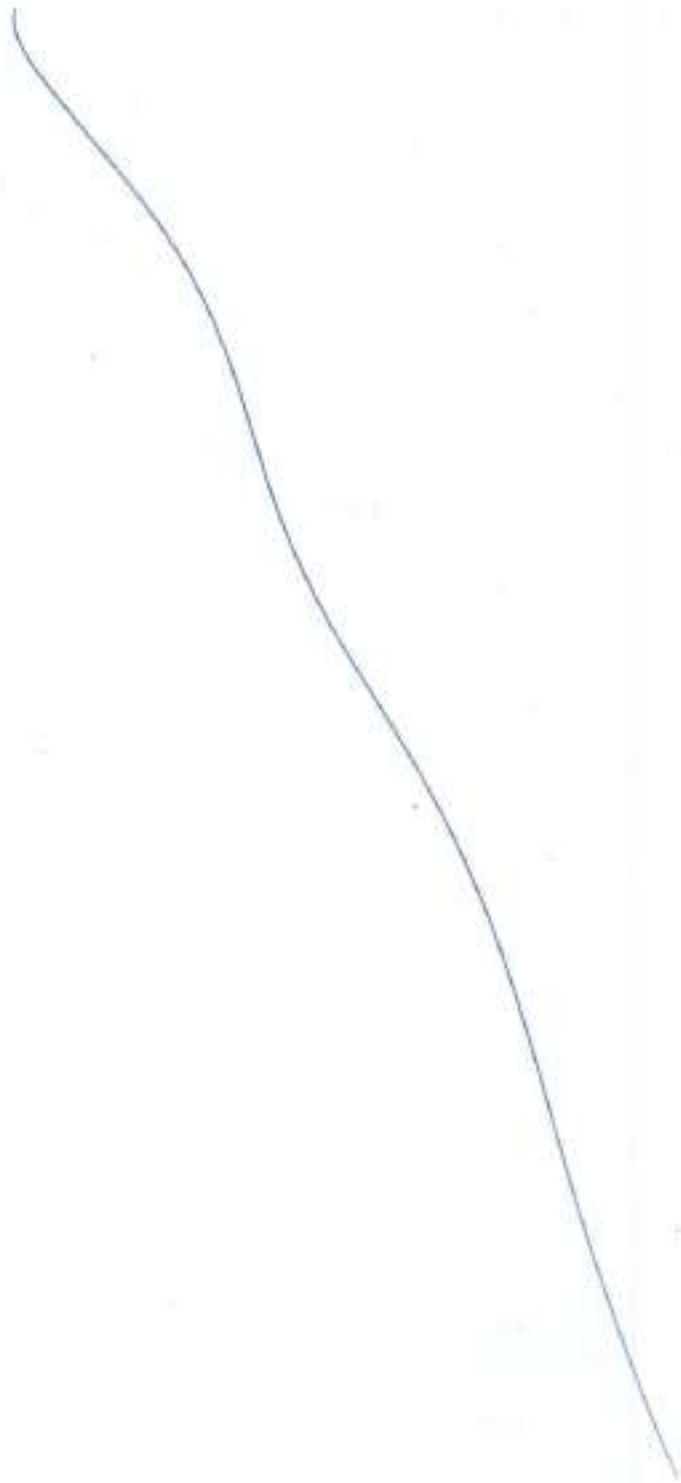
Remarks

of production

- So Gramsci has developed superstructure concept and thus improved on Marx, helped it from being criticised as crude economic determinism.

good content
 But need to write more on
 Gramscian strategy of revolution.
 Also write 1-2 sentences on
 each of the Gramscian keywords
 you have used

13



Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the modifications made by J.S. Mill on Bentham's Utilitarianism. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) "A wise prince then seeks advice continually but when it suits him and not when it suits somebody else." (Machiavelli) (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Provide a detailed scholarly and critical examination of Leviathan and its ideas. (250 Words) (20)

a) Liberal school developed into Natural rights tradition (Locke) and Utilitarian school (Bentham). Utilitarianism emerged as dominant school.

- According to Bentham

'Utility is the ability of anything to be of use for humanbeing'.

- Utility is being regarded as yardstick on all ethical questions. Whatever was utilitarian, was considered ethical and not utilitarian as unethical.

- He also considered utilitarianism as Greatest good of Greatest number of people. According to this, there are many people who are left out. Hence his conception of utilitarianism was criticised by many.

- Socialists criticised that by giving priority to happiness over number, basic necessities of many are left out.

Remarks

- Mill wanted to save Bentham's utilitarianism from being criticised as pigs philosophy.
- Mill infused principles of idealism into Bentham's conception of utilitarianism and thus improved upon it.
- According to Mill also, utility is the ~~yardstick~~ of all ethical questions. But his ~~understanding~~ of utility was different.
- Mill was of opinion that utility should be in the long term interests of man rather than his short term and pleasure seeking behaviour.
- He differentiated between pleasure and happiness. He was of opinion that men differ in quantity quality. Similarly happiness is qualitative, ~~there by~~ rendering his felicific calculus ~~useless~~.
- According to Mill

'I regard utility as ultimate appeal on all ethical questions, but it is utility in its widest sense, grounded in the framework of permanent interests of man as a progressive human being';

8
Remarks

Analyse how he brought the role of society in the notion of community in the notion of utility

— Hence he improved upon Bentham's utilitarianism and later was being termed as 'petee who denied his master'.

3b) Machiavelli, In his book 'prince' gives the qualities of a king / prince. According to Machiavelli

- prince should understand the field he is going to enter. He should learn how to be bad rather than being good.
- Prince should be like a fox and lion, to sense the traps of his enemies and also fight against them.
- When he says 'Prince should seek advice continually, but when it suits him and not when it suits somebody else' he is of opinion that, wise prince should take decisions on his own, though he can seek advice from others.
- The same line is advocated by him, when he says It is better to be feared than loved. People fear at the will of prince, love at their own will.
- Hence he says, prince should know how to seek advice, act according to his decision rather than when someone advocates him to act.

His need for advice is different from others

- He should act according to his own decisions and thus should be able to defend.
- Prince should not act according to what someone else says, but should choose to act and then seek advice regarding such actions.
- His decision making should be final and hence not being influenced by someone.
- He should act according to his own will rather than at will of somebody else including his ministers etc.
- A wise prince should also learn to use both the soft power, hard power according to the situation.
- He should execute rather than confiscate because man in general is ungrateful, deceit and false minded. Once he is overtaken with revenge, he will try to act even at the cost of his life.
- Hence the prince should be seeking advice from others according to his own will rather than their will.

10

good understanding

Also add how the type of advice which the prince seeks is different from a common man will seek.

Remarks

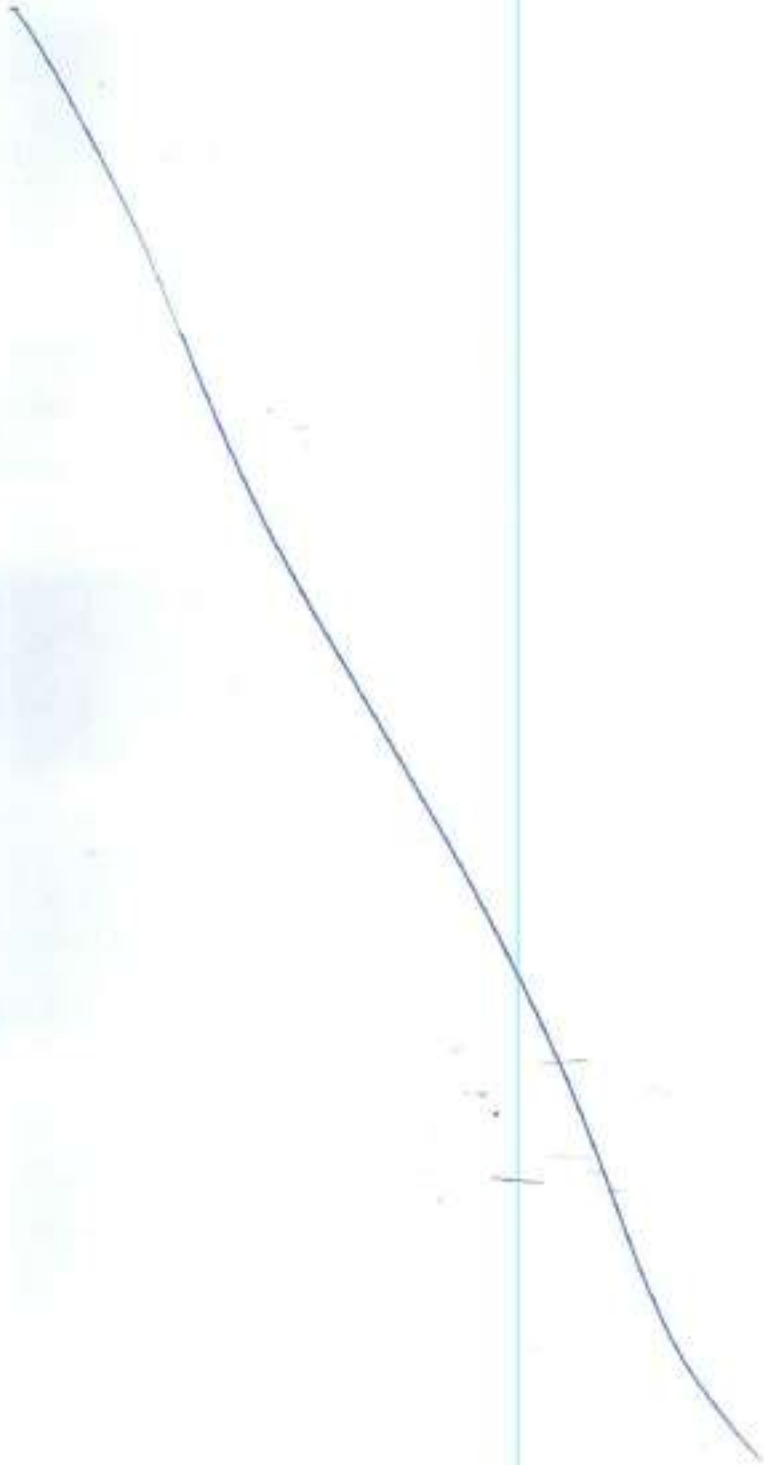
- c) Hobbes, in his book Leviathan has advocated for the absolutist state and thus has attracted criticism, not only for the absolutist state, but also for his description of human nature and other of his propositions.
- Leviathan was considered as ~~useless~~ book of history ~~by~~ Vaughan, as he considered ~~Hobbesian~~ description of state in social contract to be anti liberty.
 - According to him, when man surrenders his liberty for self preservation, state is taking away his liberty and hence anti liberty.
 - Mc pherson was of opinion that Hobbesian human nature is similar to emerging bourgeoisie class of industrial society, which was driven by sense of cut throat competition.
 - But Hobbesian human nature is based on his scientific methodology and motion theory. Hobbes arrived at this notion and thus established man as utilitarian and materialist.
 - Leviathan is also criticised for advocating individualist nature of man and absolutist nature of state, which are ~~contradictory~~ contradictory.

Remarks

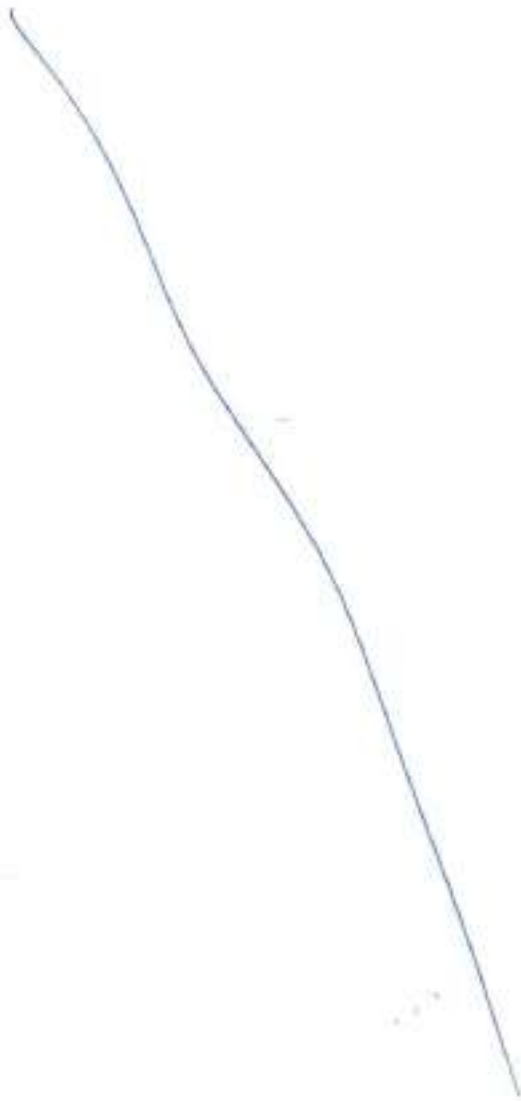
- However, it is the individualist nature of man that made absolutist state necessary.
- Also his absolutist state was imposing restrictions only for his self preservation.
- Though considered to be antiliberty, it is his conception of 'Liberty is where law is silent' which paved the basis of Lockean liberty. According to him, except where state has preferred to make laws, man is free to do whatever he wants. Thus removing all the earlier ~~arbitrary~~ and multiple obligations on man.
- Max has supported Hobbes when he says 'Hobbes is the father of all of us'
- Hobbes is also considered as greatest of all individualists because his individualist nature is based on scientific methodology. Also, Hobbes was a normative individualist, who didn't see individualist nature as wrong, but his private nature.
- Hence, Leviathan is not only significant in modern political thinking, but also a greatest book of English.

14
Remarks

Good content
Provide some based
argument based
critiques
as well
Overall good &
structuring &
interest



Remarks

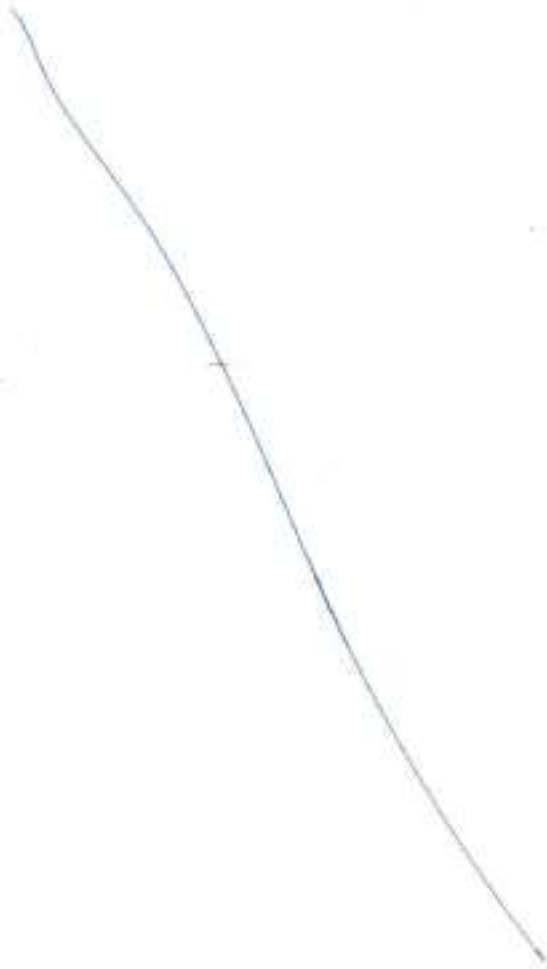


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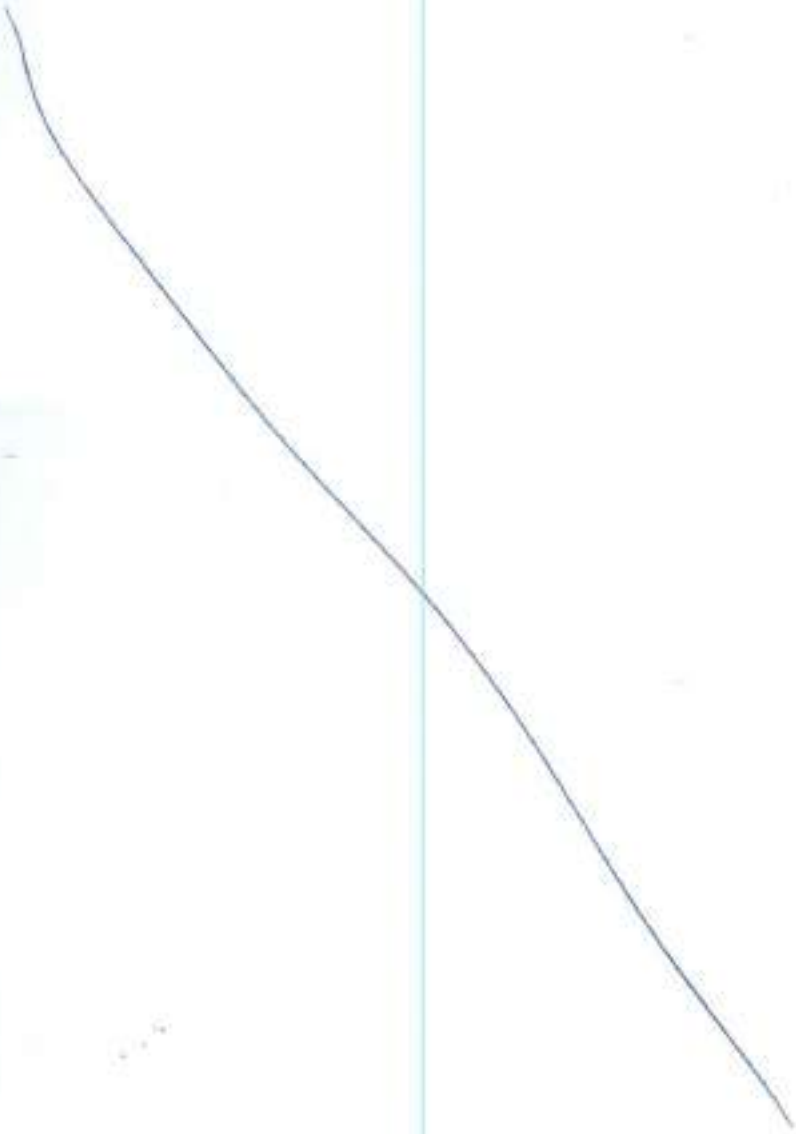
4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine Locke's concept of an individual's rights and sovereignty. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss the major aspects of Buddhist political thought with special emphasis on its distinction from Dharmshastra tradition. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What arguments counter the accusation that Plato subordinates the individual to the state? Analyze the basic features of his scheme of justice. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks



Remarks

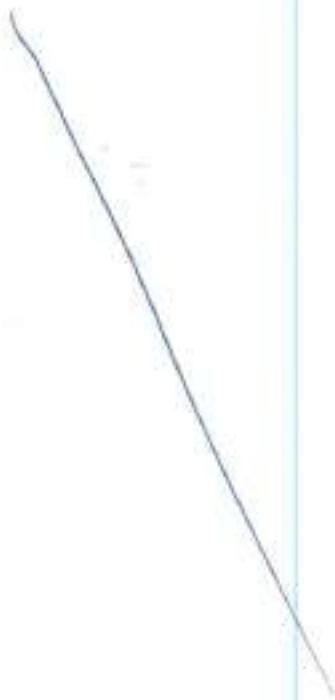


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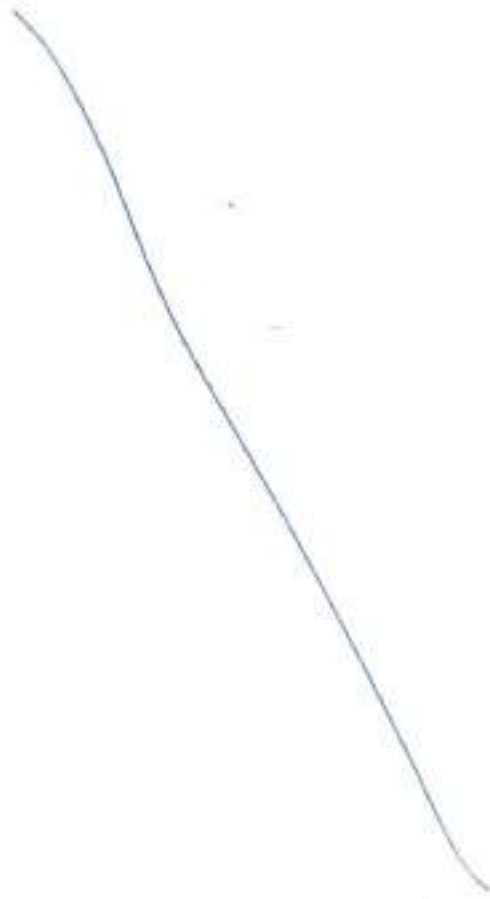


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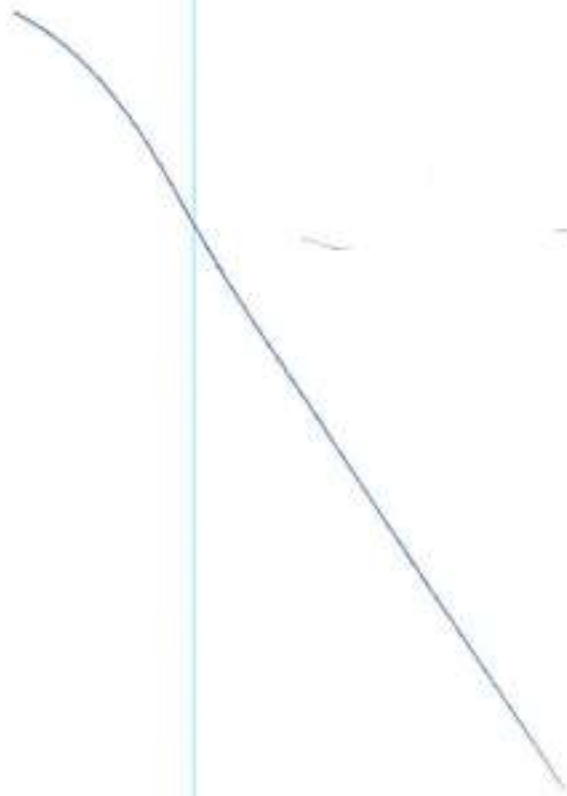
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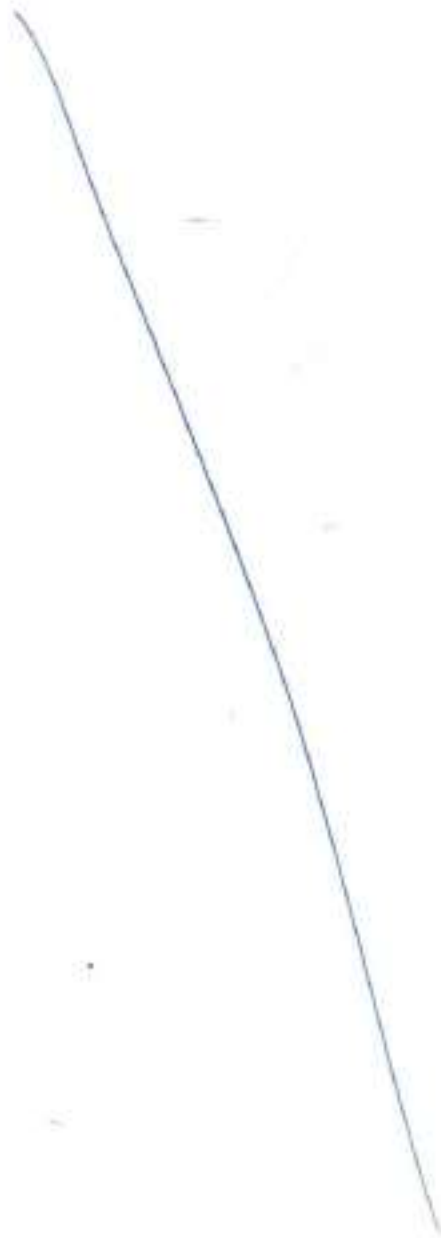
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Remarks



Remarks †



Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Political Obligation as per Hobbes
- Nature and Scope of Political Science.
- Machiavelli's views on human nature.
- "Law of nature is the dictate to right reason." (Hobbes)
- "Plato's republic is a university, a family and a church."

a) Political obligation is defined as the basis of formation of sovereign (or) why people should accept the sovereign and rules and restrictions imposed on them by the authority

- Political obligation forms the basis for ~~any~~ sovereign and his authority.
- According to Hobbes, in the state of nature, human life was nasty, short, poor and brutish. State of nature was war of all against all.
- Hence there was need of sovereign who can bring man out of this misery.
- Sovereign, in the social contract, is not a party to the contract, but an outcome of it. He is guarantor of self preservation of human life.

Remarks

- Though on the outset, it appears that fear in the man forced him to contract, but it is the consent of man to protect his life, which forms the basis of political obligation.

- Hence, consent of people, not fear is the basis of political obligation in Hobbesian social contract.

- Though he said 'I and fear were born together' it is the consent which formed the political obligation.

- Contract is such that all people have agreed to surrender all of their rights and contract is of all with all others.

This underlines the fact that consent is the basis for political obligation.

(6)

Add
What kind of obligation will exist once the state has been created

st(c) - 'Man is ungrateful, deceitful, coward, fickle minded and avaricious in nature' - Machiavelli.

- 'Man will never forget the loss of patrimony though he may forget loss of his father' - Machiavelli.

- According to him, man is ungrateful because man easily forgets the favour done by prince and may turn

against him when time comes

- Man is deceitful because man will easily change sides in his own self interests. This can be exploited by prince to draw him to his side.
- Man is coward, he is fearful about loss of life. Prince should convince men that he is necessary for protection of life and thus bring them to his side. Man's fear can be exploited through his nature.
- Man is fickle minded, he will change sides as per his own interests and thus can be lured to prince's side.
- Man is voracious, in the sense man has appetite to satisfy his material pleasures. Hence prince should exploit this nature, allow him to satisfy his appetite and thus attract him to his side.

Hobbes has criticised Machiavellian human nature that he is political and selfish. Hobbes has established human nature based on scientific methodology and ~~human~~ motion theory.

- According to Hobbes, man's nature is out of his necessity rather than inherent nature.

6

✓ good elaboration
Add → In what sense have Machiavelli's perception of human nature based on his own experience & why it is not universally acceptable

Remarks

5(d) 'Law of nature is the dictate to right reason' - Hobbes.

According to ~~the~~ Hobbes, Natural laws are nothing but mere conditions of life which have existed eternally.

- Natural laws have been in existence for so long and they have been assumed to be self evident truths.
- Natural laws created conditions for life and also held that man should ~~lose~~ sacrifice his liberty for self preservation.
- It is this natural laws, which led to man in the State of nature coming together for the contract.
- It is these natural laws, which led to reason in man and hence men agreed to contract. This contract is contract of all with all.
- This reason, which emerged as a result of natural laws guided man from state of nature to social contract.
- In the contract, people will surrender their liberty for self preservation.
- The consent which people has given for the sovereign

Remarks

4

You need to specifically mention the laws of Hobbes led to creation of his state

It is based on reason. Natural laws are based on reason and good if followed. But there is no obligation on man to be rational all the time.

- In his self interest, he may become passion dominant. To avoid such situations, contract is made.
- Hence, it is the natural laws that are dictate to right reason. Natural laws allowed reason in man to come together under sovereign so that their life is preserved.

5(b) Nature and scope of political science

The term politics emerged out of Greek word 'polis' which meant city state. Political theory referred to the study of city states, its institutions, processes and systems of governance in the ancient western thought.

- The field of political philosophy has undergone various changes and thus infusion of scientific, statistical techniques came after world war II.
- Efforts to make it political science have fructified. But the term science is misleading as it is not a science in literal sense.

- Nature of political science is such that it still describes the political processes, its structures and systems related to it.
- Though some scientific techniques are introduced into the Political Science, more following of scientific techniques will reduce it to the nature of other sciences and weans away the original nature of political studies.
- There is revival of political philosophy from John Rawls, the scope of political science is everwidening with fast changing dynamics.
- with different stakeholders and key influences coming into play, the nature of study of political science is vast and ever changing.
- Scope of study is being widened due to political sociology, political economy approaches which study political science from a different perspective.

Structuring is not good
 First define the general characteristics & then talk about areas covered under it overall significance

Remarks

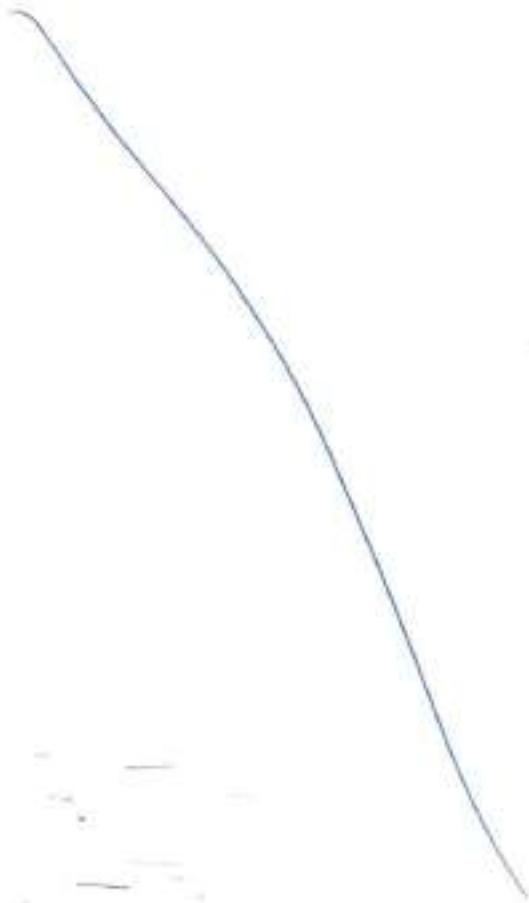
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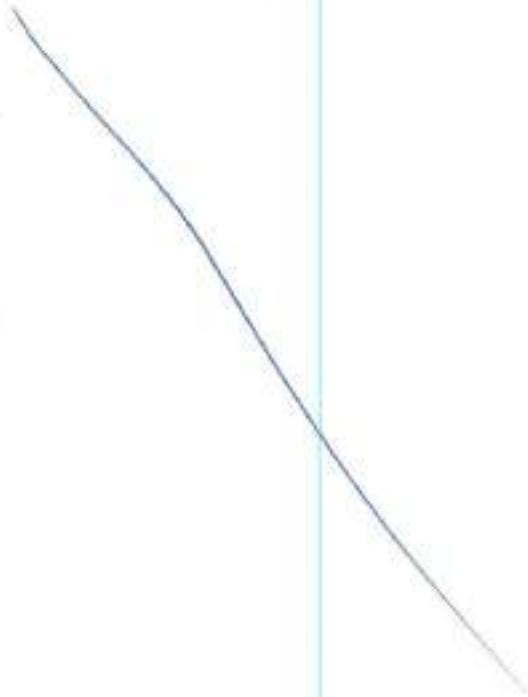
6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate on the detailed arguments given by Marx and Engels in support of the abolition of Private property? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Provide a scholarly and critical analysis of Rawlsian scheme of justice. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the various dimensions of freedom as advocated by Shri Aurobindo? How does he link India's struggle for Independence with the overall spiritual evolution of whole humanity? (250 Words) (20)

Remarks



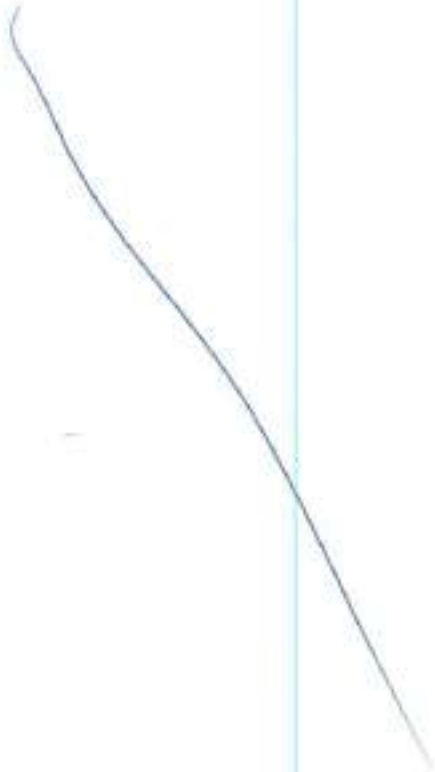
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Remarks ↓



Remarks



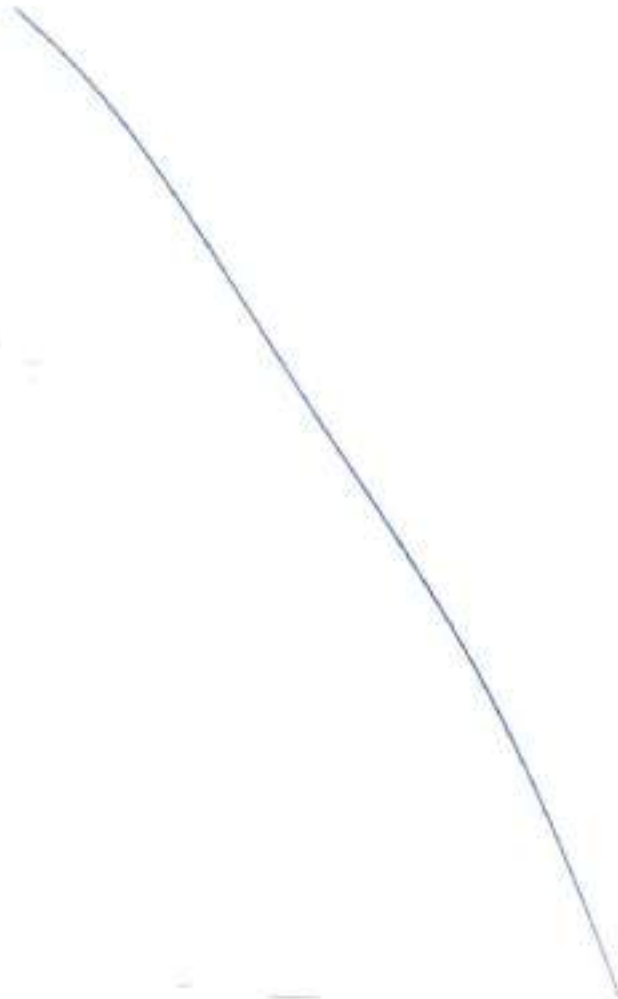
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate on Ambedkar's views on Democracy and Constitutional methods. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Significance of scientific thinking in the views of Syed Ahmed Khan. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Elaborate on why Bhikhu Parekh describes the Gandhian vision of ideal social order as "Enlightened" or "Ordered" Anarchy? (250 Words) (20)

a) - Ambedkar was supporter of representative democracy.

He was opinion that democracy will help in people representing their views and thus electing their representative, who would then voice their concerns.

- Ambedkar favoured representative democracy rather than direct democracy. Since all people doesn't have such understanding of political processes, it is better for them to participate in electing their representative.

- He was of opinion that British Raj is better than peshwa Raj, similar to Jyotiba Phule. He thanked British for eradicating many social evils, which were existing before their arrival.

- He wanted the British to stay and thus leave only after the mechanism of transfer of power to elected govt is done.

Remarks

- Early withdrawal, he feared, would lead to transfer of power to upper classes and hence the situation of debts would remain the same forever.
- He advocated constitutional methods, but was not critical of using any extra constitutional methods like satyagraha. In fact, he started Mahad satyagraha, where people of lower caste were not allowed to draw water from tank. He even criticized Gandhi for not supporting the Mahad Satyagraha.

Gandhi was of opinion that satyagraha should only be against the foreign and evil government, not against the national government.

- He criticized Gandhi's concept of *swrajya* by saying that village is a den of ignorance and will continue to perpetuate the untouchability. Hence he urged people to leave villages and come out of such den of ignorance.

Write more on his critique of non constitutional methods even if they are Gandhian in nature. Bring in why representative democracy is essential for emancipation of the backward.

Remarks

7(b) Syed Ahmed Khan was a moderniser of Muslim community and similar to what Raja Ram Mohan Ray was to Hindu community. He was concerned about welfare of his community, when Mughal empire was collapsing and British emerging as a major force.

- According to him, education is the only modernising force the development of his community.
- He established Scientific Society at Ghazipur for promotion of scientific thinking.
- He founded ~~Indian~~ Institute Gazette Journal for advocating modern and scientific thinking into his community.
- He wanted to do away with the conservative and old age customs prevailing in Muslims.
- He advocated scientific education among Muslims through his magazine 'Tarreeb-ul-Akhlaq'
- He was confident that Muslim community can easily embrace the scientific thinking of the modern times.

Remarks

- Syed Ahmed Khan felt that Muslim way of life and modern scientific thinking can be easily reconciled.
- He called all the Muslim youth to carry Quran in one hand and book of science in another.
- Only when Muslim community learnt science, his community's education will be developed and they will be able to take up employment opportunities under the British Rule.
- Hence the community will be modernised and thus their upliftment.
- He also established Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College in Aligarh with the help of British. This college taught all the scientific learning along with some religious studies.
- Hence scientific thinking was one of the foundational features of Syed Ahmed Khan's views in the Indian Political thought during the modern times.

In this direction
 work more on the
 reasons why he felt
 scientific learning was
 needed & how
 it can be balanced
 with traditional
 Islamic learning

Remarks

(9)

7(c)

- Gandhiji was advocate of stateless society. According to his book 'Hind Swaraj', he was critical of representative democracy and was advocate of direct democracy.
- His criticism of representative democracy was that parliament will just become talking shops and a fish market. There will be just circulation of power among elites with no use to common man.
- According to him, state is a soulless machine. Man by nature, can live without any external authority. State is instrument of coercion. Even the minimal state will have small element of violence, which is against his principle of ahimsa.
- Gandhiji held that state cannot understand his principle of ahimsa, since it does not have any spirit or soul.
- He advocated for Gramswarajya. This was his ideal social order. This will result in establishment of Rama Rajya.

Remarks

According to Bhisnu Parakh, Gandhiji's ideal social order is, Gram Swarajya (or) village Republics don't have any external authority like state.

- Village Republics are decentralised units of administration, where people within the village govern themselves devoid of any force.
- Such village Republics are self-sufficient and are based on cooperatives in agriculture and cottage industries.
- In such ideal social order, people are, by nature, cooperative and will help each other to satisfy the ideal of Gram Swarajya and thus Ram Rajya.
- It is because of such cooperative nature of man, Bhisnu Parakh termed it as enlightened.
- Since there is no state (or) external authority, there is anarchism, but not anarchy. The very functions which state used to perform earlier, will now be performed by cooperatives within the villages. Hence there is no chaos.

Remarks

but there is absence of state.

- It is this ideal social order Gandhi envisioned is called as Enlightened (or) Ordered Anarchy
- People are enlightened because of attaining Swarajya in true sense, that is, at individual level, cultural level, economic level and political level.
- Only when such individuals are developed, there is possibility of Gram Swarajya.

However, Gandhi's village Republics were criticised by Ambedkar because he considered that villages will perpetuate the discrimination, prejudices against depressed classes and only the upper castes that enjoy freedom in villages.

Be more accurate with possible views. Analyse the unique aspects of the Gandhian idea of Revolution

How Gandhian differs a balance

State — Gandhian vision — Complete Anarchy

10

Read more from link

Remarks



↳ Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Sarvodaya and Socialism. Compare. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Do you think Popper's critique of Plato was justified? Provide arguments. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Rawls discovered a method for making procedural justice an instrument of meeting the requirements of substantive justice. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

4

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks