

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

125

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.

Madhav,
you have good grasp on concepts but in certain places as has been pointed out in the paper do get your understanding clarified. Focus on your spellings. You can substantially improve the quality of your answers by adding critical commentaries & analysis which is missing from almost all the answers.

1. Invigilator's Signature *[Signature]*

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Madhav Jitte

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature *[Signature]*

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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* you should ...

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.

a)

Aristotle is considered as father of political science who studied 158 constitutions. In his book "politics" he compared the constitutions and states of different states. According to him state is prior to man naturally.

Because man is a multidimensional personality and has multiple needs hence only state can fulfill the all the needs of man. Aristotle held that no other institution like play crucial role as state. Hence he considers state as highest of all institution.

Aristotle further held that chronologically state is after the man but logically state is prior to man and emerges organically. As man comes together to form a family which cannot fulfil all the needs hence forms society, further society does not fulfil all needs hence societies forms state.

Remarks

The answer is well-structured!

You have not mentioned why he calls state organic using the analogy of human body.

This shows states evolves organically based on the needs of man. Aristotle further held that state comes into existence for sake of life and continues for the sake of good life.

Therefore according to him state is a natural and organic and man is by nature a political animal. In the words of Aristotle "Those who live without state cannot be human and they either be beast or god" shows the importance of state

Karl Marx ^{was} a most influential political philosopher of modern times, who aimed at ending exploitation of workers by the capitalist class. So he suggested the idea of Communism where no contradictions between workers and capitalist, no concept of private property.

To bring Communism he gave idea like historical materialism (scientific understanding of history) and Dialectical Materialism

Remarks You have to mention the shift from utopian to scientific socialism brought by Marx

(understanding contradictions between the classes since history). Marx suggested in his historical materialism earlier society was pre-historic - no concept of private property. Ancient society where class struggle started between slaves and master.

During Medieval times conflict between serfs and lords, modern times conflict between capitalist and workers. So to end this workers needs to generate true consciousness which will bring revolution. After revolution dictatorship of proletariat will be established. And ultimately society will moved to communism.

However Marx could not able to establish communism because he could not understood the impacts of colonialism on workers in Britain. This increased the welfare of workers and true consciousness faded away. Hence Marx's communism remain a movement and Lenin further brought revolution but not able to establish communism.

Remarks

You have to mention that the comment was made by Kashi in the light of the fact that Communism was a chaos & hence could not go beyond movement. Also very brief.

c)

T. H. Green is the first political philosopher who give the concept of positive liberty. He criticized negative liberals like John Locke, J. S. Mill, Hobbes & Bentham who held that state should not interfere in the public affairs and should be the night watchman (limited) state.

W

T. H. Green on the other hand suggested state acts as a catalyst to bring happiness in the people. state miners the hinderances. state provides capability to the weaker sections of society. Hence he demands active role of state in affirmative action.

According to Green "will not force is the basis of state", which means it is the will in the man for the continuance of state and ~~it~~ it is

Remarks

You have to mention why Green was against unconditional allegiance citing that people are the best judges of common good.

not continuing just through force. The desire in the man wants the state to act as guide for the upliftment of society.

Hence T.H. Green emerged as proponent of positive liberty by highlighting positive role played by state in main development.

d) J. S. Mill is a scholar who saved utilitarianism from the assault of criticism in the west. Utilitarianism concept given by Jeremy Bentham who held that utility is the supreme value which is defined by the pleasure and pain that produces.

Hence Bentham considered utility which produces greatest good for greatest number. In the words of Bentham "pushpin is as good as poetry". This made the capitalism is more exploitative and degrade human to the level of animal.

People started criticizing utilitarianism. To arrest this Mill introduced idealism of Plato and Socrates in the utilitarianism. J.S. Mill revised utilitarianism by introducing qualitative nature of happiness rather than only quantitative (i.e. higher pleasure or lower pleasure).

(6) Hence he held that it is better to be Socrates dissatisfied than foot satisfied. Because the ultimate aim of man is happiness in qualitative term and not merely fulfilling material need. He further held that it is better to be human dissatisfied than pig satisfied. Because there is the huge difference in man's and pig. Man does not eat what pig eats.

Therefore J.S. Mill saved utilitarianism from reductionism of utility and rightly called as Peter who denied his master.

Remarks

Addressed all the points in a well-structured manner. However, you should explain the difference between Socrates & pig qualitatively as Mill indicates in the

e)

There is a denial in west whether India has any political thoughts or not. As George Tanhen rejected that India has any political and strategic thinking. He held that India is a place for spiritual knowledge and not political knowledge.

However if we analyse ancient Indian political thought of Kautilya who gave Arthashastra a state craft is clear contradiction to George Tanhen's view.

Further Indian political thought is divided between Hindu political thought and Buddhist political thought.

In Hindu political thought we see the quasi contractual theory given by Manusmriti. He gave duties of king, duties of people. Bhikhu Parekh analysed ancient political thought based on the

Remarks

Dharmashastra and Dandaashastra.
Dharmashastra demands the king to uphold law of Dharma. and Dandaashastra gives various forms of punishment.

Kautilya's Athashastra give the detailed view on statecraft in the form of six fold policy (Shadgunya Miti), seplanga theory, mandala Siddhanta, Duties of king etc.

Buddhist political thought when Buddha said to have advised various king during that time. Samudragupta ~~can be~~ shown ruling kingdom in a best manner. Buddha's republic nature of state also highlights the political nature of state.

Further Ashoka promoted Dhamma through Rock edicts, gave various advises to the king.

Therefore Ancient Indian political thought clearly provides vibrant view of political thinking of that

Remarks Focus on the salient features which involve ethics, varnas, caste based social structure, monarchy as a norm,

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) Hannah Arendt is a cold war intellectual who experienced atrocities of Hitler on her community i.e Jews. Based on her experience he gave her work an "Totalitarianism".

According to Arendt Totalitarianism emerge because of leaders like Hitler and Mussolini mobilize the depoliticized masses as a superfluous entity. Another reason is that economy in modern time took front seat and politics at back seat.

To avoid totalitarianism and realize true freedom she suggest Theory of Action which involves vita contemplativa i.e thinking about particular things,

and vita Activa i.e. Action, which is considered as true action.

In vita Activa (Action) she gives three types of action performed by human viz. ① Animal laborans (labour) human works only to fulfil his basic need and not at all free. ② Homo faber (work) - human works for economic gain and partially free. ③ Zoon politikon (man is political animal) where man is completely free.

When man involves in the political affairs he realises true freedom and fully free. Hence she suggest when people acting in concert with each other generates the power which empowers the human being. When man acts in concert he rectifies the mistakes of his as well as others.

Remarks You have to explain act in concert how the power also disappears when people depart. Refer to Margaret Canovan's critical commentaries.

Therefore Hannah Arendt says "those political institutions will decay where people do not have opportunity to participate". According to her political participation is a "human condition" and to realise this man needs to act in concert with each other.

b) Kautilya is recognised the father of realist tradition of east. who gave theory of statecraft in his work Arthashastra. Statecraft describes the "power view of politics".

Kautilya in his statecraft provided various methods to maintain the superiority of state over the other. He gave Mandala ~~Siddha~~ Siddhanta and Saplomg theory which combinedly constitutes the 84 elements of power.

In his Shadgunya niti he advises king to perform different niti to ensure victory of empire. He further gave four fold policy (Sam, dam, dand, Bhed), suggested 3 different kinds of war, 3 different kinds of victory.

Kautilya's foreign policy is based on two maxim (1) Neighbour is natural enemy (2) Neighbour's neighbour is natural friend. Hence through Mandala Siddhanta (concentric circles of state) ensure that superiority of kingdom is promoted.

He gave actively expansionist foreign policy. According to him capturing of land is the most important task of king. He suggested king should always aspire for the victory (Virajishu).

Remarks

You have to explain Mandala theory, Shadguna policy, 3 kinds of powers in more detail. Use the terms used by Kautilya to improve the answer.

expln
in a
word
what
each
mean

Kautilya further held the "International relations are like jungle where the strength of lion & will prevail". He advises king to look into the happiness of the subject to ensure the happiness of King.

Therefore Kautilya emerged as most important political philosopher and realist from India. And Pandit Nehru was right when he calls Kautilya as "Indian Machiavelli" in his book Discovery of India.

c) Antonio Gramsci is considered as most powerful Marxist scholar after the Karl Marx. He analysed the base superstructure model of Marx and saved Marxism from the "crude" economic determinism.

Remarks

Base is means of production + relations of production

As Karl Marx held that Base Structure is represented by capitalist class and Economic Structure. And the Superstructure i.e. Society, state, media etc are just reflection of the base structure. So to end exploitation of workers we need to end capitalism through the "revolution from below".

However Gramsci rejected the Marx's view that superstructure is just reflection of base and held that superstructure is not reflection of base but structure in itself. Gramsci provided three layered model where state and civil society acts as Integral state



Remarks

→ The capitalist class is not the base

Gramsci held that superstructure plays crucial role in the sustainance of capitalism. He held that elements of superstructure such as civil society, state, political class, media etc created hegemony through the manufacturing of consent.

He further analysed the role of Intellectuals in the sustainance of hegemony. According to him there are two types of intellectuals viz (1) organic intellectuals which rise with the class and organically linked eg. managers, engineers, media advisors. (2) Traditional intellectuals which are relatively seems neutral to the society eg. church fathers clerics etc. They influence the people through cultural and ideological

nature of ideas. ~~Into~~ According to Gramsci
 until and unless we end the hegemony
 of civil society & state there cannot be
 possibility of revolution and ending state

Hence he suggest workers
 for creating counterhegemony by forming
 coalitions with workers and Managers.

(a) He suggest workers needs to act
 at two level ① war of position i.e
 ideological war ② war of Manoeuvre
 war of movement (using force).

Therefore Gramsci revised Marxism
 by giving importance to superstructure
 and rightly called as theoretician
 of superstructure.

The answer is well structured but clear your
 understanding of base-superstructure relation-
 ship. Mention structures of legitimation & briefly
 explain counter-hegemony. Add critical co-

Remarks

mentaries.

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) J.S. Mill is considered as philosopher of Utilitarianism. He modified the Bentham's idea of Utilitarianism which came under huge criticism because it has made exploitation of workers in west more.

Bentham who is father of Utilitarianism held that utility is the ultimate value which human being is aspires for. According to him greatest good for greatest number is desirable.

He further held that gave the felicific calculus (intensity, timespan, etc of pleasure) to realise pleasure.

According to him quantity of pleasure is more important than quality.

Remarks

- Start the answer by stating briefly Bentham's contribution first & then mention Mill's hedonism. Mention qualitative

Mill introduced idealism of the Socrates and Plato into the Utilitarianism. According to Mill quality of pleasure more important than the quantity. Hence Mill held that It is better to be Socrates dissatisfied than fool satisfied.

To ensure quality of pleasure Mill introduced superior pleasure and inferior pleasure. According to Mill qualitative pleasure is realised only through happiness of soul and not just material satisfaction.

Mill held that to ensure quality we need to ensure the fulfilment of ones soul. This only can be achieved through long term striving for the ultimate happiness. Therefore by bringing quality Mill made felicific calculus irrelevant and redundant.

Remarks

The answer is well-structured. Make sure to make a brief reference to principle of utility — generalising conditions principles. Add critical

According to Mill "I regard Utility is the ultimate appeal to all ethical questions but it is utility in its nidest sense grounded on framewordk of man as a progressive being". Therefore he held that pushpin is not as good as poetry as held by Bentham.

Therefore Mill is rightly called as peter who denied his master. By bringing utilitarianism ^{idealism} he destroyed utilitarianism in its true sense.

b) Machiavelli is considered as father of Realism and inventor of modern Secularism by separating religion and politics. Machiavelli in his book "The Prince" gave the idea of statecraft and provided various advices to prince to make Italy as great state.

According to Machiavelli prince should look things as they are rather than what they ought to be

He suggested prince should understand the politics by studying history and psychology rather than philosophy.

He advised prince take decision based on his true intuitions based on the national interest. Therefore prince should not put his empire at stake for the sake of his morality.

He advises prince to take advices from other but when it suits advices are suitable for the governance of state and not based on mere emotions. Hence he asks prince to be wild blooded to take the hard decisions at a

Remarks He advises Prince to take advice when the Prince feels it is necessary & not the advisor. So explain how the Prince is expected to be ... but also

crucial time.

Machiavelli therefore introduced dual concept of morality, i.e. Morality of prince should be different from the morality of common person. Because common person sacrifices things for sake of his intent but prince cannot sacrifice things for his personal beliefs.

This point can be explained better.

Hence Machiavelli demands prince should be clever like a fox and brave like a lion. This will ensure the ultimate protection of national interest and protection of his empire.

c)

Thomas Hobbes is considered as most influential philosopher of modern times. Karl Marx who himself was greatest philosopher held that "Hobbes was father of all of us".

Thomas Hobbes in his book "Leviathan" (sea monster) gave idea of social contract, absolute state, concept of sovereignty, protection of the life and property of people.

Hobbes is considered as inventor of concept of sovereignty which made state as supreme authority in the internal as well as external space. This made church as a subordinate to the state. Hence his book Leviathan was banned book in west. It was burned in the university of Oxford.

Leviathan gives the absolute state because according to Hobbes man was in the state of nature where might was right and nobody had guarantee of security. There was a disorder in society.

Hence men come together to form state by transferring all the rights except right to self preservation. State will have the sole power to make the laws and implement the laws.

Hobbes held that state will act as a protector of life of man this will provide stability and order in the society. He further held that state comes with power of punishment.

Hobbes also gives individualistic nature of man is a natural concept and based on utility. Hence he applied Resolutive Compositive method of science to provide the justification of individualistic nature of man and Materialistic hence man as is Materialistic and utilitarian in nature.

However Machpherson criticized Hobbes as scholar of possessive individualism and scholar of Bourgeois class. Because Hobbes gave priority to private property.

(10) Vagham criticized the Leviathan as 'useless book of history and fruitless book of political philosophy'. Because it created absolute state.

further Hobbes Leviathan's being criticized by liberal scholars because it deprived the right to liberty.

Despite of criticism Leviathan is considered as masterpiece of political philosophy and literature.

Remarks-

You had to stress a little more on the scholarly & critical examination of Hobbes' ideas & a little less on the feature of

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

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Remarks:

<i>Remarks</i>		
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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."

Hobbes in his book "Leviathan" gave concept of political obligation. According to political obligation state is

(1) the supreme authority in implementation of laws and rules. Hence those people living in the state must obey the state.

Political obligation is not a contract. He only talks about it properly.

According to Hobbes man has no liberty when there is law. And there is liberty only when state has not made a law. Therefore Hobbes gave the absolute authority to the state.

Remarks You have to talk about the exception to right to life (Kevin). Also mention about the lack of accountability of the sovereign. Mention absolutism, totalitarianism, no place for public opinion. How people enter into social contract to end difficulties of

It is the duty of state to punish the violators of law. Hence every law of Hobbes state is comes with power of punishment. According to Hobbes man is only free when it obey the order

Hobbes political obligation helped to implement the law and ensure the order in society which will prevent from turning into the chaos.

b) According to Maitland "When I look ~~the~~ to the question paper with political science I am more troubled than because of ~~the~~ title than the question"

political science is not actually science rather a discipline to study

political phenomenon. political science is called in different place in U.K. it is called School of government, in USA it is title of discipline.

3) From Plato to Marx every body dealt with the idea of political science. Aristotle is considered as father of political science who studied 158 constitutions.

political science during ancient times was sub discipline of philosophy, during medieval times sub discipline of religion, during modern times became independent discipline.

political science dealt with various issues such as Normative and empirical. Normative issues such as justice, equality, virtue, dignity. Empirical issues like

Remarks

You have not addressed the nature & scope but the evolution of Political Sc. as a discipline. You have to briefly mention the various fields and areas we study under Pol. Sc., behavioural, institutional, different approaches

Study of constitution, Machiavelli's study of history, Empirical analysis of dates and facts.

Therefore political science as a discipline in recent times emerged more scientific with introduction of Behaviouralism by David Easton which tried to make discipline more objective.

c) Machiavelli who is a realist scholar gave his ideas in his book "The prince". Machiavelli explained nature of human as a advice to his prince.

According to him man is by nature ungreatful, coward, selfish, fickle minded and avaricious. Machiavelli gave the pessimistic view of nature of human.

According to him Man is ungreatful because man forgets the favours done by prince. Man is selfish and power seeking hence he always wants to fulfil the self interest rather than interest of others.

Mention the context of the Patrimony

(3) Man is fearful by nature because man wants happiness for long and fears the loss of life. Man is greedy as he aspires to concentrate unlimited wealth.

Machiavelli further suggested prince should exploit the weaknesses of man such as fearful, greedy etc to rule the kingdom.

As Sabine calls Machiavelli a narrowly dated and narrowly treated according to Sabine Machiavelli's views are shaped because of his time and space.

Remarks

You have to mention individual egoism, universal egoism, moral indifference, job of Prince, desire for more etc.

d)

Hobbes in his book Leviathan analysed the state of nature before coming to the social contract theory. According to him man in the state of nature was self interested, where might was right, man's life was poor, nasty, short and brutish.

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However Hobbes accepts that there was reason in man which was sufficient to guide him to right or wrong action. Hence man's nature based on his nature further, as law of nature man's reason shaped.

However he held that reason in every man is not equal and not enough to keep society in the order. Hence to prevent

Remarks

You have to explain how & why the laws of nature compel men to enter into a contract to bring an end to the State of Nature. Mention 3 important laws

turning into chaos he suggest
absolute state which will protect
 life of man.

e) Plato is considered as the father
 of political philosophy who gave his
 ideas in his book "Republic".

In this book plato gives theory
 of education and to describe university
 and school. He provided description
 about the family and church.

According to plato's theory of
education to become a philosopher
 King man needs a proper education
 and have to pass the different
tests tests. Hence he gave idea of
 mental education, military education
 and physical education.

Plato held that family is the ~~best~~ biggest cause of corruption and to end corruption he made communism of family. Therefore Plato held that state is a family where marriage of people decided by state.

6 further Plato gave authority to ~~church~~ to maintain their laws in personal sphere. However rejected the sophist tradition of idea of justice.

Hence Plato's Republic is criticized by Aristotle because Plato ignored the human psychology in making communism of family, ignored passion of philosopher king.

Yet Emerson calls Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato can be considered as right discription of Plato.

Remarks

Start by mentioning Pythagorean theory of human nature, classification of classes & their role in maintaining justice needs brief mention.

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)

a) Marx and Engel in their work "Communist Manifesto" analysed the role of capitalism and private property as a reason for the exploitation of worker class.

According to them private property is the result of desire for concentrating wealth. Marx in his historical materialism gave how contradictions emerged due to the private property. He highlighted role of history in shaping contradictions e.g. patrician society No private property society was peaceful no contradictions.

Ancient society where private property emerged, started the contradictions between master and slaves, during

Remarks You have not mentioned Bourgeois and Proletariat anywhere. Briefly touch upon theory of alienation. Do not miss important keywords. Mention dialectical

* Briefly mention the Theory of Surplus Value - how surplus is being generated.

medieval time contradictions between serfs and lords emerged, and during modern times class struggle between capitalist and workers emerged due to the private property.

* According to him private property means surplus ~~labour~~ profit which encourages capitalist to exploit the worker to generate more profit. Hence to end this class struggle private property needs to be abolished, which is only possible through ending capitalism through revolution.

After ending private property society is classless and everybody will work according to his ability and will get according to his need. Hence the peaceful and loving society will emerge in the communism and state withers away.

TO bring Communism Friedrich Engel in his book "private property family and state", asked women to participate in ending capitalism to end their exploitation.

a) Therefore the Marx's aim of ending private property which was the main cause of class struggle can also been seen in the works of Lenin. Hence the goal of Marx and Engel was to provide dignified life to all.

b) Rawls theory of justice is given in his book "Theory of justice" published in the year 1971. where Rawls aimed to bring such idea of justice which is fair to all and will be universally acceptable.

* TO come to fair idea of justice Rawls provided abstract concepts

like original position - where every person is a rational negotiator at the same level. Other is veil of ignorance where man is not aware about his and others advantages and the disadvantages.

To ensure fair idea of justice Rawls provided highest priority to equal liberty, after that equality of opportunity and lastly a difference principle. Difference principle will ensure the compensating less advantaged.

This theory was criticized by many schools such as feminist Marxist, communitarian and modern liberal.

According to feminist scholars like "Carole Pateman" held that Rawls did not involve women in the contract and formulating theory and

Hence it is biased. It ignored the feminist ideas such as duty, love, care and responsibility.

Marxist criticized theory as vulgar defence of inequality. According to Rawls theory is just formal procedural. Marxist held that Rawls showing biasness towards western life. Hence they demanded equality of outcomes.

Communitarian like Michael Sandel, Michael Walzer, Alasdair MacIntyre held that man is not in original position rather situated self and encumbered self. Man is weaved in a relations of community. Michael Walzer in his book Spheres of Justice held that different goods ought to be distributed differently hence there is no need of universal theory.

Neo-liberal criticized difference principle as attack on private property and

Remarks The answer is well-structured. You have to mention Collectivists and Nozick's critique of Rawls.

held that progressive taxation as a bonded labour.

social liberal like Dworkin, Amartya Sen held that Rawls theory is abstract and ignores the reality that justice can't be universal rather different in different situations.

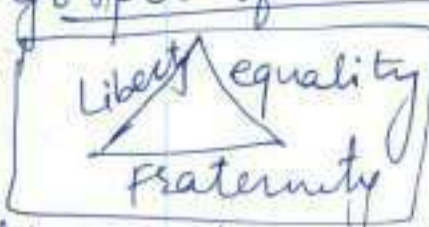
Yet we cannot ignore the contribution of Rawls in the theory of justice. Because of his theory western countries adopted welfare ^{state} approach. This reduced the exploitation and sufferings of poor.

c) Sri Aurobindo is considered as prophet of Nationalism who demanded complete freedom from the British Raj, freedom from imperialistic society and freedom from oneself.

Sri Aurobindo has given concept of Purna Swaraj (complete freedom) etc

to end the British Raj from the India. According to him we need to ~~ask~~ strike at the root of colonial power to end the rule and promote liberation of country.

After the freedom of country he demanded freedom of people from the ~~Communist~~ Communal, Hugistic and narrow minded society. He asked people to give up the parochial ideas and come together to form a cosmopolitan Union of humanity.

After societal freedom he demanded freedom from oneself. That is freedom from the survival of man. Aurobindo held that Gospel of humanity based on triangle  is important to achieve the true liberation of men.

Aurobindo linked India's struggle for independence as a divine mission which can ensure the spiritual union of world. He held that India's civilisational values like 'Sanatana Dharma' of Neomediantism which include cosmopolitanism and universal brotherhood will ensure peace and harmony.

(14) Aurobindo demanded nation needs to come together as aggregation is the 'law of universe'. To solve problems of world uni-spiritual union of all is necessary. He held that India's freedom will ultimately guide world on the path of harmony.

Therefore Sri Aurobindo skinned for unity of world to fight unjust cause. Currently there is a urgent need for world to come together to fight against terrorism, climate change etc. to bring Aurobindo's idea into practice.

Remarks

Mention 3 stages of development society has to pass through, mention Swamy as political & spiritual guru nation as their li...

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)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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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

+ *Remarks*

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks