

## 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.

118

Accept  
medium,  
most answers  
are well written

no through links for  
advanced topics

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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Name Madhav Pitte

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Mittani



## SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Major theories on Democracy
- Gender Identity Interface
- Representative Democracy
- Notion of liberty in Indian political thinking
- Equality of Resources.

Democracy in narrow sense a form of government elected by the people and in broader sense a way of life. Various theories emerged since Aristotle's "polity" and Plato's "Republic".

Representative democracy promoted by Aristotle in his "polity" and J.S. Mill in his book "Representative government". Suggested there will be ablest men in the society will represent the interest of all in the society.

Later on Rousseau propounded theory of direct democracy through his concept of general will. According to Rousseau every individual represents the collective will and collection of all that shows real will.

In modern times Locke and Bentham gave idea of delegated model of democracy with proportional representation. Above all theories based on the normative aspect concerning values of justice, equality etc.

Remarks

While your content is good, instead you can talk about Proactive, Participatory Developmental Participatory mechanics of Democracy.

(4)

Another theory of democracy emerged in the form of empirical or modern theory given by Elitist scholars such as Off Wilfred Pareto Gaetano Mosca, where they consider power lies with elites and masses perform the election of elites.

Later on Robert Dahl modified above concept and suggested that USA is a polyarchy having diverse representation based on party politics.

However C. B. Macpherson criticized empirical or modern form of democracy as procedural aspect by ignoring the substantive aspect.

Hence C. B. Macpherson suggest to being more substantive aspect with having wide legitimacy in the governance of state.

(b) According to Simone de Beauvoir "one is not born woman but one becomes woman".

From this she highlighted how women live in a gendered society. According to her gender is a term coined by society and sex is a biological term.

Remarks

Gender Identity interface differentiate men and women based on - pre conceived notions of patriarchy and prejudices, which became the basis for the discrimination between men and women.

Jean Paul Sartre in his book "Being and nothingness" suggested "Existentialism is prior to essence". According to him essence is a gender identity given by society and existence is the true personality of human being.

Similarly feminist such as Kate Millett in her book "Sexual politics" suggest gender identities develops in a highly patriarchal societies. This interface create subjugation of women in the society.

Hence radical feminist suggest to end heterosexual families to end the patriarchy and to liberate women from gender identity, which is the ultimate notion of feminism.

Remarks

Wrong content  
This is about understanding of meaning of gender among other identities of women  
Read again



(C) Democracy where each <sup>person</sup> people participate in the governance of country and seek accountability from the government. In Representative democracy people elect the representatives to make laws on behalf of them.

In modern times Idea of representative democracy given by J.S. Mill in his book "Representative Government". Where he suggest representatives having vast experience will exercise power in a right manner. He further gave concept of proportional representation.

<sup>Locke</sup> John Locke, <sup>before Mill</sup> Jeremy Bentham further suggested representative government based on the delegated model where state exercise power based on will of people.

Similarly in Indian context we also have representative democracy where members are representing constituency (people of area)

Remarks

(5) Along with scholarly analysis, mention some of the positive & negative aspects of Representative Democracy in a pointwise manner.

In the legislature. Idea of representative democracy became norm in large democracies.

However critics of representative democracy such as Rousseau considered against the very heart of democracy. According to Rousseau "Englishmen free only once in five years" (during elections). Siva

Similarly Gandhiji, M.N. Roy, J.P. Narayanam were critic of representative democracy and preferred direct democracy and partyless democracy. Considering decline of deliberative chambers, currently scholars like Yogendra Yadav, Dipankar Gupta suggest for idea of direct democracy.

Concept of liberty which represents the freedom is very old in Indian political thinking. Buddhism in its political thought suggested idea of liberty.

In modern times Gandhi's swaraj is a Indian way of liberty that is freedom.

from external and internal sphere. Gandhiji suggested to express free thought one needs liberty or freedom.

Similarly Aurobindo Ghosh also gave concept of freedom that liberty, which is freedom from foreign rule and freedom from the oppressive society based on the jingoistic mindset. Aurobindo inspired from French Revolution suggested for complete freedom (poorna swaraj) from British to realise ultimate goal.

Later on M.N. Roy in his Radical Humanism suggested freedom of human being from the struggle of survival and freedom from the supernatural forces and the freedom from superstition.

Therefore Indian political thinking aims to liberate man from the external as well as internal (from oneself and society) sphere to realise true liberty - same enshrined in Indian Constitution.

Remarks

5 Content is good but you also need to discuss the notion in case of Ancient Indian Political thought.



(e) According to Dworkin in his book "Sovereign Virtue" considered equality as sovereign virtue which means all other values such as justice, liberty based on the idea of equality.

To make just society Dworkin suggested equality of resources. According to Dworkin initial distribution of resources has to be fair and just. To make initial distribution fair he gave story of political fiction in which he suggested 2 types of action Ambition sensitive action and Endowment sensitive action.

In Ambition sensitive action one has liberty to use his resources and goods whereas in Endowment sensitive action unlucky will be compensated through the insurance pool.

Dworkin suggest initial distribution has to be fair to make the just society.

He criticizes Rawls theory of Justice because Rawls's veil of ignorance does not concern about equitable resource distribution.

According to Dworkin one should be responsible for choices they made under chosen circumstances and not in a situation of compulsion. Hence Dworkin suggest for initial compensation and equality of resources.

Similarly Amartya Sen in his capability approach suggested that state should build capability of people. Indian constitution under Directive principle of state policy Article 39(b) & (c) promotes idea of equality of resources. This will ensure distributive justice and idea of dignified life.

Also include  
 his idea of  
option rule &  
 brake rule  
 why is he not okay  
 with one time  
 distribution &

6

and argues for  
continuous life time  
 distribution

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Explain Equality as a normative ideal for society with help of views of scholars. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Hannah Arendt's views on Banality of Evil. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss in detail the views of Foucault on power with special reference to its novel or unique aspects. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a) According to Dworkin in his book "Sovereign Virtue" considers equality as sovereign virtue and society which is based on equality is a just society. This will ensure the life of dignity to all.

Dworkin considers equality as a "value" which having normative basis because the other values like justice, liberty, happiness etc are based on the value of equality. He considers if society having ideal of equality there it will not be any envy (jealousy) among the people.

Dworkin criticized to Rawls approach of justice and held that people who are ignorant about their themselves and others in veil of ignorance cannot able to achieve

Remarks

Idea of Justice. To ensure justice to all Dworkin suggested equality of resources should be the ultimate basis.

Liberal scholars such as John Locke, J.S. Mill suggested equality in terms of 'equality of opportunity' for all. According to them everyone should have equal opportunity in life to pursue the goal and achieve happiness.

Marxist reject the above notion of equality as just 'formal procedural' and they want 'equality of outcomes'. Marxist considers everybody should be equal in terms of resources hence they want the absolute equality.

Amartya Sen a modern liberal in his article 'Equality for what' held that there cannot be possible to make everybody equal in absolute sense. He suggest state should promote



the to capability building and create the level playing field for all.

Neoliberals criticizes the idea of distributive justice of John Rawls and Dworkin. According to Nozick progressive taxation is a aggression on ones personality. According to Hayek social justice and equality of resources is a "mirage".

However to make everybody able to enjoy dignity there should be equality at initial level. Hence Indian constitution in preamble aptly mentions objectives of state such as equality of opportunity. Similarly Art 39(b)(c) envisages to achieve equal society.

Hence idea of equality is the utmost or most important value of any society to ~~req~~ reduce inequality and promote dignity of all.

Remarks

your effort is brilliant  
 here. But you have missed  
 the main scholar who spoke  
 as normative ideal  
 Samuel Jo haffer  
 includes his views

8

(b)

Hannah Arendt most influential philosopher of modern time. She was a Jewish national and contemporary of Hitler. She ~~lives~~ Her community experienced the Hitlers holocaust and oppression.

She analysed the totalitarianism of Hitler and Stalin in her work "Totalitarianism of 20th century". According

to her Hitlers totalitarianism was extreme and no word can define such kind of totalitarianism. The Hitler was based on ideology and terror.

After her study she analysed the Nazi officials work to push Jews in a gas chamber (Death well). In her work

"Eichmann in Jerusalem". She went for the trial of Eichmann in Jerusalem and gave the theory of banality of evil.

Remarks

According to Arendt in a day to day life the evil acts become banal when it occurs regularly. She suggests when people participate in evil acts without thinking and without moral judgement they do commit evil crimes.

According to her Eichmann, a Nazi official should not be held guilty for pushing people in death chambers, because he was doing his duty. When she asked Eichmann he replied duty is duty. Hence Eichmann was performing his job for promotion.

Hence according to Arendt people who commit evil are neither sociopaths or psychopaths rather just normal person like "Bureaucrat" (Eichmann). Hence she suggested that there is no point in punishing Nazi official.

Therefore Arendt's Benality of Evil suggest when normal persons without moral judgement participates in any action the evil acts became banal. Hence to avoid such things she suggest participation of people in the political sphere because man is the zoon politicon. This will avoid the totalitarianism and evil acts.

(c) 9 <sup>good understanding</sup> How does lack of imagination & thinking capacity result in evil becoming banal?  
 Michael Foucault most powerful intellectual of our time emerged in the discipline of post modernism. He gave various concepts such as "Discourse", concept of power in non conventional sense and "power of Discipline".

Foucault rejected the juridico discursive view of power (legalistic) ~~view~~ which ~~was~~ exercised by the state.



whereas Foucault gave unconventional view of power that is sociological view of power and micro view of power.

He was inspired from Nietzsche's idea of "knowledge power connection". Foucault held that knowledge is power. NO power can be exercised without knowledge and ~~no~~ knowledge possible without power.

He held that power is a multidirectional rather than conventional unidirectional.

According to him power flows in the like the blood in the network of capillaries. Human beings are not just site of power rather they are the vehicles of power. Bio Power

According to him every human being exercises power on others. He held that power is not only coercive force but also productive and developmental force for human.

Remarks

example ↓

Foucault suggested power is a  
 down like matrix of relations and  
 there is a grid of power. He  
 held power is a resistive force  
 when there is resistance there  
 is counter power.

Foucault in his concept of "biopower"  
 held that human being disciplines itself  
 through biopower. According to him  
 the "Governed Mentality" where people  
govern themselves with biopower.

In his work Discipline and  
 Punish Foucault gave example of  
panopticon a semicircular tower  
 in jail given by Bentham, used to  
 discipline prisoners. Hence he held  
 that power has a disciplinary force.

Therefore Foucault's theory of  
 power helpful for states to make  
 people in discipline and understand  
 the nuances by keeping law and order  
 in control.

Remarks

13) What relation does power have with Resistance  
Autobation the productive aspect  
of power

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the notion of Global Justice with special reference to views of Thomas Pogge. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss in detail the Sapt-Anga of a state as per views of Kautilya. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What is political theory how it is different from Political thought? Discuss Easton understanding of decline of Political theory? Examine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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*Remarks*



Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

*Remarks*



Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Analyse the origin and theoretical justification for "Natural Rights"? What kind of relationship does it enjoy with Human Rights? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Draw parallels between Arthashastra tradition and the 'Realist' tradition represented by Machiavelli. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What is Affirmative action? What are the major arguments for its continuation and abolition? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Q According to theory of Natural Rights given by John Locke, Thomas pain. They suggest Natural rights are given by god to every human because of virtue of being born as human. And they are inalienable rights of human being which is enjoyed by human.

Origin of theory of Natural rights goes back to the Aristotle and Plato's state where people have some form of right in the state of nature. Later on Hobbes in his social contract held that Natural rights enjoyed by those who are strong and suffered in the state of nature might was right.

Later on Locke and Thomas pain suggested every individual should have

Remarks

liberty to enjoy the natural right.  
According to Locke no state can take away rights of man.

However the critic of Natural Right theory Jeremy Bentham in his work Anarchical fallacies rejected the idea of natural rights. According to him concept of Natural rights are nonsense nonsense upon stilts. Its language is language of terror and there will be chaos in society if it is left on natural rights.

The concept was given new lease of life after second world war II. Having experienced with Hitler's holocaust world community came together and formulated Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948: According to it every human born as human with special rights and they are inalienable.

What actually is the argument against natural rights?

Remarks -

• Critique - How can the state or society exist when there is no state or society?  
to protect them?

8

UDHR recognised 5 types or features of human rights such as ① Inalienable, ② Indivisible, ③ Equitable, ④ Permanence, ⑤ Individualistic. This concept of human right was based on the theory the natural rights.

In Human right everybody has right to enjoy his/her life with dignity. However discourse of human rights are being rejected by the countries of Arab world and South East Asian.

They consider Human Rights as western discourse. For example Lee Kuan Yew and Mahatma Muhammad wants to promote Asian values based on community.

Despite of this Human rights are very much important for the dignified life of human being. Indian Constitution recognised Fundamental Right based on the theory of human right and natural right for the secure life & dignity.

Remarks

Part of general  
try to show  
in similarities  
Common ground  
b/w NR & HR  
Also on the differences

6

Realism is considered as "power view of politics", which represents state centric nation. Similarly it focuses on what is rather than what ought to be. It rejects notion of ethics and morality in the politics.

Realist tradition in East can be traced through Kautilya's Arthashastra and Sun Tzu's Art of War. Realist tradition of west traced through Machiavelli's "Prince", Thucydides and Thucydides.

Kautilya's Arthashastra a fine Statecraft focussed on managing international relations. It gives concepts like Mandala Siddhanta, Shadgunya Nitā, Septang theory, 4 fold policy etc.

whereas Machiavelli's "Prince" suggest various advices to the prince such as National interest, looking things as it is

Remarks

Part give such long introductions  
 = to the comparison  
 come directly



Pandit Meher in his book "Discovery of India" compared Kautilya and Machiavelli and held Kautilya as Indian Machiavelli. There are various parallels among both.

Both represents pessimistic view of human nature. Both Both wants king should rule with Iron hand. Machiavelli suggest things as they are and prince should look national interest. Quality of ethics for prince common man

Similarly Kautilya held that In the happiness of his subject lies his (king's) welfare. This shows king will not be swayed by emotions. Further Kautilya suggested king to follow Dharma while ruling.

Machiavelli also suggested to follow the specific rules while governing the kingdoms.

While there are some differences, Machiavelli ignored religion in politics whereas in Aethashaska religion and politics were in continuum. Machiavelli's advice was not as harsh as Kautilya's. Kautilya's focused more on Statecraft, institution of corruption, espionage etc. which was not by Machiavelli.

Despite of this both emerged as realist traditions and hence scholars like Wintemitz and Bottomz used Kautilya and Machiavelli to find roots of realist traditions.

Some of the points in meeting they also agree on the nature of human behaviour.

Affirmative action is a way of compensating people for the historical injustices experienced by them. Actions such as special rights for black in America, Reservation in employment and education in favour of SC's and ST's in India known as affirmative actions. It is a way of achieving distributive justice.

Remarks

John Rawls in his "Theory of Justice" promoted concept of Affirmative action (Difference principle) where most advantaged will compensate to the least advantaged. Similarly Dworkin's equality of resources and Endowment sensitive action also shows the affirmative action is of exactly the same nature as affirmative action needed in the first place

Affirmative actions considered just as it empowers most backward person to enjoy the equality of opportunity. This gives the level playing field to the every section of society. It's continuation is justified as these people experienced the trauma and injustices in past. To achieve just society and ensure justice as a fairness the affirmative actions keeps responsibility on society in the interest of backward class.

Affirmative actions ensures that there is equality in society which is a sovereign virtue according to the Dworkin. According to Supreme Court of India Affirmative actions provides the empowerment of poor. Achieving objective of Justice, Liberty, equality mentioned in preamble of Indian constitution.

However Supreme Court in the Abhiram Singh case (Jat reservation) mentioned these actions are just a enabling provision and cannot continue indefinitely. Further such actions creating "race to bottom". State has withdrawn state has withdrawn from the different sectors and hence there should be merit system. However despite of this we should promote affirmative action based on non creamy layer as suggested by Supreme Court in recent judgement on SC/ST promotion.

8 Remarks

There is a problem with structure  
 Define what it is / why it is needed / merits / Demerits / conclusion



## SECTION B

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Fascism as Adventurer's Philosophy - Sabine.
- Challenges being faced by feminism.
- Aurobindo on Nationalism
- Luck Egalitarianism
- Normative conception of political theory

a)

fascism according to Osteyga Gasset is "revolt of masses". According to Harold Laski it is a counter revolution. Therefore fascism is a political opportunism and propaganda through which authoritarianism is exercised on people.

fascism suppresses the rights and liberties of masses and force them and suppress them under the collective ego of nation. For example Hitlers atrocities on Jews Mussolini's suppression on masses in Italy.

Remarks



According to Hannah Arendt when Depoliticized Masses enter into the public sphere which gives rise to the totalitarian ~~thinker~~ leader. She suggest people ignored their political sphere and gave rise to fascism.

Sabine held that fascism is a extreme form of nationalism which is the dangerous for the common people. He held adventurers leaders like Mussolini and Hitler under the name of Nation violated the rights of people.

Eric Fromm held that when there is a fear of freedom in man gives rise to fascist-leader. Therefore to avoid fascism Hannah Arendt suggest ~~man~~ people should participate in politics which is a human condition.

Remarks

Instead of taking content, about the Analyze the illogical or implausible aspects of ideology.

4

(6)

- feminism is a meta ideology or umbrella ideology which having subideologies such as liberal feminism, Radical feminism, eco feminism etc. They focussed on liberation of women from patriarchy and struggle for survival.

Recently feminism facing various challenges such as they lacking unity among the ideology. Because multiple sub schools such as black feminism, liberal feminism demands different feminist rights.

post feminism suggest celebrate womenhood and domesticate men whereas radical feminism suggest ending patriarchy. Iris Marion Young want affirmative action from state where as Kate Millet held state is institution of patriarchy.

Remarks

feminist lacking the resources to mobilise the voices across the world. They do not have the capability to unite against the masculinist forces.

mainstream theories remain the male stream in the politics. They further suppressed by by male counterpart.

various laws made by state remain cumbersome for women to get the justice. Therefore to

fight against oppression feminist needs to unite in a collective sense.

Your answer simply lacks many points. Lack of phology challenge conservative ideologies

~~Aturo~~ Anubindo Ghosh is considered as 'prophet of Indian nationalism' who

rejected British discourse of India is not a nation rather just a 'geographical expression'.

Aurobindo further rejected the moderate idea of India as nation in making (Surenchandra Banerjee). Aurobindo held India is not a nation in making rather "India was a nation and India is a nation".

He criticized moderate leaders and held that India as a nation not in Congress pandals rather its spirit is inherent. He suggested India has a divine mission sent by god which will be the welfare world.

He held that every youth should consider nationalism as their religion and liberate mother India from the foreign rule. He inspired from the Bankim Chatterjee's Aranda prath and showed mother goddess as India.



Aurobindo held that India Nation is not geographical expression not a figment of peoples imagination, Not a intellectual pastime rather India as a Nation is divine, Nation is spirit, Nation is faith and Nation is religion

4 Elaborate more on the spiritual aspect, maker, roles of goddess, role of symbolism

(d)

Dworkin in his book "sovereign virtue" gave the idea of equality of resources. He held that initial distribution should be fair to achieve the just society.

To achieve this he gave the fiction story of sheep landed on a resource rich island. According to him, to get equitable distribution people will follow Auction sensitive and Endowment sensitive Auction.

Remarks

you should include names of thinkers like Elizabeth Anderson, Samuel Schepher



Those who are disadvantages or brute lucky will be compensated by the well off people by exercising their option luck. Hence he suggested insurance pool to compensate for the poor people.

Dworkin is considered as luck egalitarian because the distribution of resources based on the luck exercise such as option luck or brute luck.

In this way Dworkin aims to achieve just society. He criticized Rawls theory and suggested initial distribution of resources should be fair and just. <sup>what is the challenge of eliminating luck based inequality?</sup>

(e) Any political theory explains the political phenomenon. Normative political theory based on the ideas of Plato, Socrates.

5

John Locke etc. Normative political theory focuses on the normative values such as justice, equality, liberty, virtue, happiness etc.

According to this theory the all human beings are rational and moral agents and to have the moral society there should be respect to Normative values.

In recent years John Rawls through his theory of justice revived the normative theory.

However Normative theory being criticized by Behaviouralist such as David Easton as obsolete, producing Ad hoc theory, biased etc. Hence he suggested value free analysis through systems approach.

Yet we cannot ignore the normative theory which are elmas centred on values of dignity, justice etc which is utmost for the just society.

Remarks

you need to talk about this methods, significance  
 Challenge = also

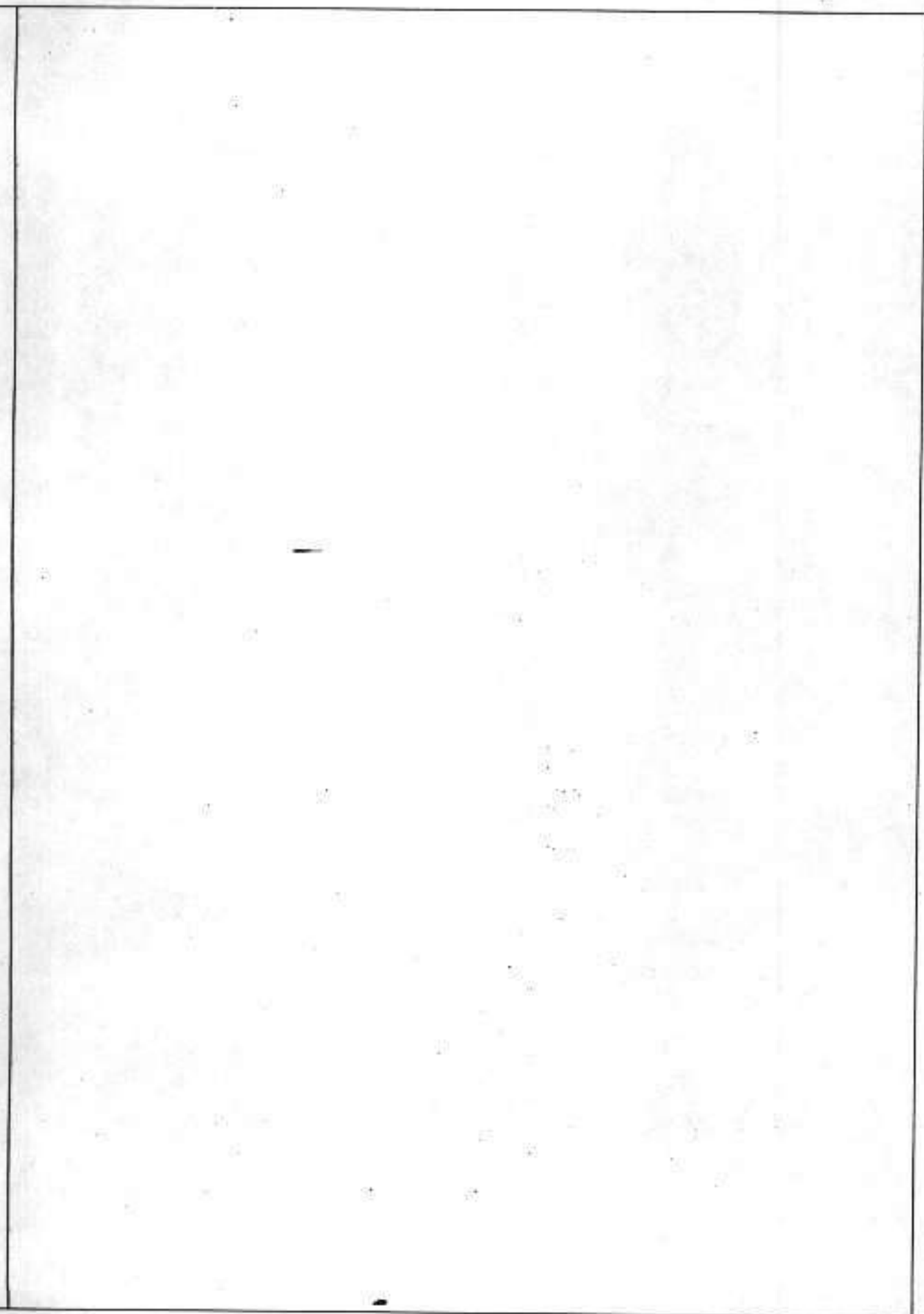
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6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss in detail the various features of Buddhist theory of State and government.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the Justification and criticisms of the notion of "Competitive Equality of Opportunity".  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) How does Gandhiji differentiate his notion of development from that of West? What role do ethics and spiritualism play in it?  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks



*Remarks*



Remarks

Remarks

*Remarks*

Remarks

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- *Remarks*

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7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What are the major limitations and drawbacks of Ancient Indian Political Tradition?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Political mobilization through internet. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Globalization and Human rights share a deep yet paradoxical relationship. Analyse the reasons.  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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*Remarks*

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"

Remarks

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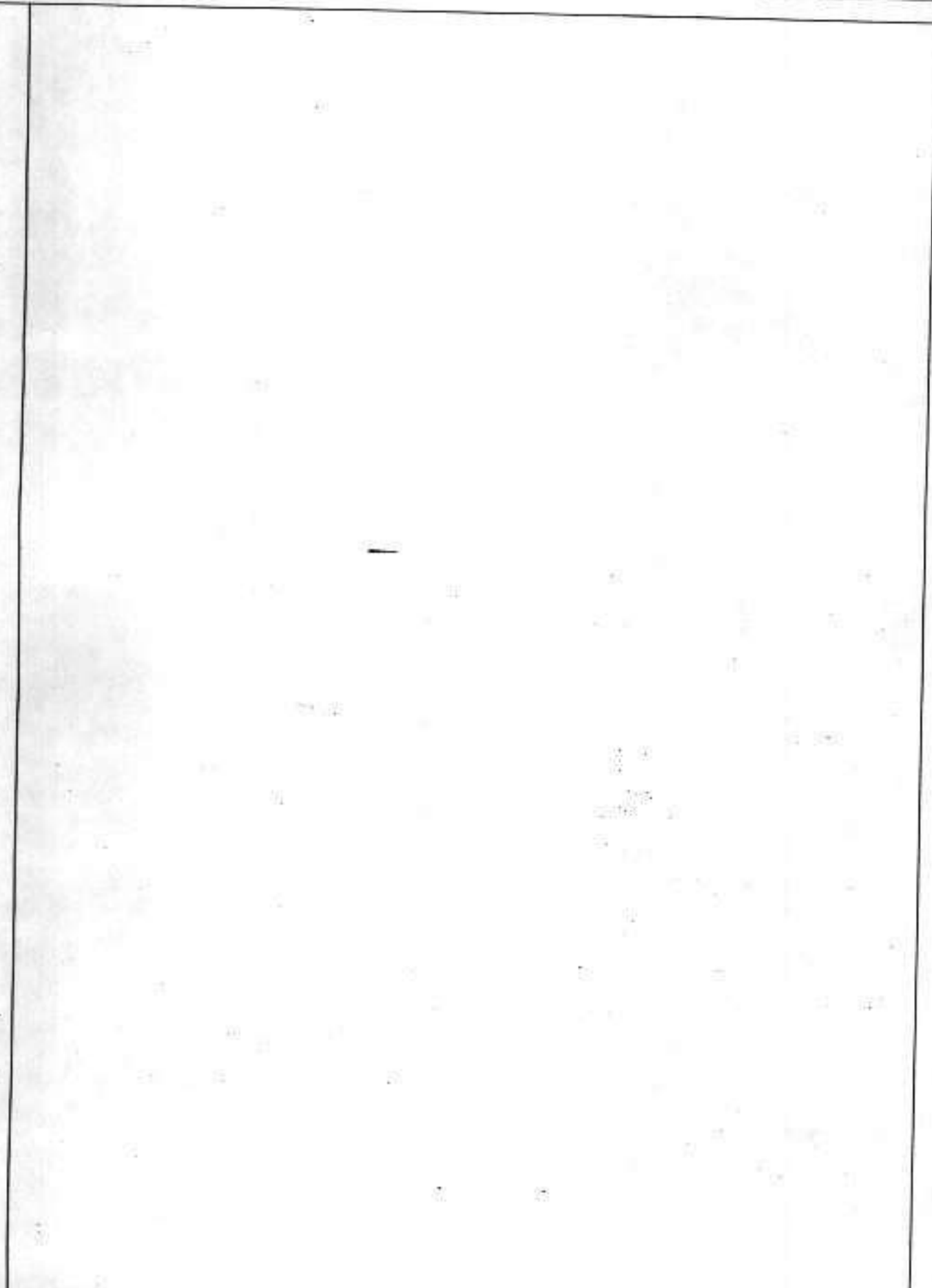
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Remarks



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Remarks



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Ambedkar's criticism of Marxism in Indian Context (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the major aspects of Post-Colonial feminism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the feminist complains against the concept of participatory democracy? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a)

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the tallest Dalit leader who fought for the upliftment of Dalits in India. Ambedkar was influenced by Karl Marx and his struggle to end exploitation of workers.

Both Ambedkar and ~~Karl~~ Marxism share common view on ending the exploitation of poor providing dignified life to the society and equality of outcome. yet Ambedkar criticized Marxism.

According to Marxism economic structure is the basic structure and once it will be ended exploitation will end. However Ambedkar held that Brahminism and Caste is basic structure in India.

Remarks

Ambedkar had full faith on the state in providing enabling policies to lower cast hence he criticized Marx's idea of state as the instrument and exploitative.

further Ambedkar criticized Marx's idea on religion where Marx held religion is opium of masses whereas according to Ambedkar Buddhism is not opium of masses and Marxism did not say much about it.

Ambedkar was against the violent methods of class struggle envisioned by Karl Marx. He preferred constitutional methods to bring changes.

Ambedkar criticized Marx's way to being dictatorship of proletariat because Ambedkar was very much convinced with states positive role in the upliftment.



Hence idea of Ambedkar was bringing bloodless revolution through legal means which will be desirable for society as a whole.

(b)

9

प्रदानाद्यः ११३  
 Add → How  
 write me to understand how nation  
 Society function  
 members fails  
 class is  
 can be

post colonialism is a ideology emerged after the start of independence of nations from former colonies. They focussed on the deconstructing the discipline.

feminism is a metaideology which having various subideologies and post colonial feminism one among them.

post colonial feminist such as Chandea - Mohanti Talpade, Sarajini Sahu represented the women from colonial societies.

According to post colonial feminist problem of post-colonial women from the

post colonial societies are different from the women from western society. According to Chandamohanti Talpade women in 3<sup>rd</sup> world suffer from the problem of race, gender inequality, environment degradation, healthcare and poverty.

Chandamohanti Talpade suggest problems in 3<sup>rd</sup> world have unique and need unique solution. She accused western societies for promotion of the neocolonialism which affected the rights of women. According to her largest undernourished women in the world are from post colonial societies.

Sarojini Sahu highlights the scarcity of water, healthcare inadequacy in society. She further highlights the problem of polygamy, suppression of

Remarks

political and basic rights of women

Hence feminist from post colonial suggest that these societies need special attention from the state and world at large to provide the basic facilities and ensure the life of dignity.

Don't just make ground  
one - two lines

Analyze how it is a category  
of post colonialism &  
feminism. Both

8

Include views of Brina Bose  
& Sushmita Chatterjee  
also

©

feminism is a political ideology and school of thought which aims to understand how patriarchy impacted the rights of women and way to liberate women from the patriarchy.

Liberal feminist starting from "Mary Wollstonecraft" in her book "Vindication of Rights of women" demanded the participation of women in French revolution. She demanded women should be actively promoted in democracy. She demanded rights such as voting rights, contesting in election etc to the women.

Later on Radical feminist such as Simone de Beauvoir, Kate Millet etc accused the male for its dominance in the democracy. According to them democracy is a masculinist discourse of patriarchy and remain dominated by male.

Remarks



According to Catherine Mackinnon  
 in her book "Towards the Feminist  
theory of state" suggested there is  
 no feminist theory of state because  
 male dominance did not allowed  
 them to participate.

Feminist suggest that women  
 representation in politics is very  
suboptimal and leading to the  
 subjugation of them in society.

Radical feminist like Cynthia  
Enloe held where are women?

because according to her participatory  
 democracy does not give them  
 space for the participation because  
 it is already dominated by the  
 masculinist forces.



Iris Marion Young demanded Differential citizenship and Affirmative Action in the elections so that more women can participate in the elections.

Feminist suggest participatory democracy since from time of state which kept women in four walls. They suggest women needs to be actively involved in the politics.

J. S. Mill gave active role of women in democracy by giving them Special rights that is the need of hour.

Hence Indian government should provide reservation to women in Parliament and state legislature to ensure the Inclusive and Participatory democracy.

Remarks

6) Bit of Apic  
The question asks women as given equal opportunities in yet Participatory democracy - does not mean Read now from links