

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

122

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.

You understand concepts well but you often fail to address the exact question being asked. While it is important to give a general view of the topic, make sure you address the concern raised in the question explicitly. Your answers can improve substantially with the addition of critical analysis and critical commentaries.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name MOHANA KRISHNA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature CM

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 100 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

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

1(0)

State is a core concept of political science. In the words of Greiner, political science begins and ends with state. Aristotle, the father of political science had dealt with origin, nature and features of state at length in "Politics".

Aristotle belongs to scientific tradition and so takes an organic view of the state. For him man is by nature a political animal and so state is a natural association. It fulfills highest of the human needs beyond family, religion and thus it is the highest.

Remarks

of all the associations

He gives utility of state to man and held that one can be either a beast or god, but not man if he can live without state. Because as he notes, state comes into existence for the sake of life and it continues for the sake of good life.

Such a positive conception of state is upheld by positive liberals in later times. T.H. Green opines that state represents will of the people. It represents a collective will and not just sum of individual wills.

Marrist school attaches negative connotation to state. Karl Marx calls state an executive committee of bourgeoisie.

Despite varied opinions, nation-state continues to be most recognised form of unit at international level.

Remarks You have to mention the stages family - village - state to show the natural evolution. Provide the analogy with human body to establish how its organic. The basic question has not been address-

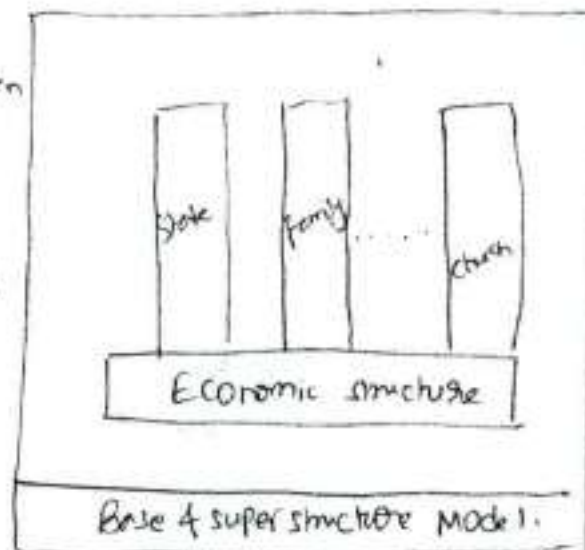
4
Well-structured.

1(b)

Communism is a political ideology concerned with exploitation of poor and workers and aims at their improvement. Karl Marx is a reference point in the evolution of communism which he popularised like no other.

Through dialectic materialism and historical materialism, Marx established economic structures as basic structure of society.

He held that contradictions between capitalists and workers are irreconcilable and revolution is inevitable. In his words, no birth has ever happened without pain and blood.



However he argued that revolution must be

Remarks

You have to mention the shift from utopian to scientific socialism with Marx; class struggle, Bourgeois-Proletariat, theory of alienation. Mention the comment was made by Kropotkin.

GS SCORE

led by workers when they transform into "class for itself".

(3)

During the end phase of his life, he was disillusioned with practical form his prescriptions of communism is taking. He considered it as anarchy, chaos and held that "if this is communism, I am not a communist".

That said Marxist prescriptions paved way for rise of welfare state, communist revolution etc. and he continues to be a godly figure among communists.

(C)

State is an institution to govern collectively. It is an abstraction while government is its concrete manifestation. It forms a central concept to political theory as held by Granger.

Various schools provided contesting views of state and its nature. positive liberals consider state as a source of virtue because of its role in

Remarks

capacity building and enlargement of freedom. J.H. Green

contradicts Marxist notion that state continues because of force and it is an instrument of bourgeoisie. For

Green, state continues because it represents people's will and performs many useful functions

Green considers state as essential for

upholding liberty and rights postulated by human consciousness

And he gave positive conception of liberty. McIver gave

the concept of service state - state continues because it serves.

This view is contradicted by neo-Marxists who consider that state continues by manufacturing

consent through hegemony via civil society. Anarchists

consider state as 'unnecessary evil' while classical and

neo-liberals term it as "necessary evil" (Thomas Paine)

Hence the nature and character of state continues to be a matter of debate in political theory.

Remarks

You have to mention how Green cited that individuals cannot be forced for unconditional obedience, people are the best judge of common good

1(d)

Utilitarianism is a hedonistic philosophy that considers pleasure and pain as two basic emotions and principal determinants of ethics. Bentham is regarded as father of utilitarianism. J.S. Mill sought to revise utilitarianism in the wake of socialist criticism of it as "pigs philosophy" for its exploitative nature.

Mill brought idealism into Benthamism, inspired by Socrates and Plato. He held that pleasure and humans differ qualitatively and not just quantitatively. For him, it is better to be a Socrates dissatisfied than man satisfied. It is in contrast to Bentham who considered "pushpin as good as poetry" i.e. pleasures only differ quantitatively. Mill's modification rendered Bentham's felicific calculus useless.

Mill also made a difference between pleasure and

Remarks You have to mention greatest good of greatest number, principle of utility, generating secondary principles, qualitative hedonism, explain how Socrates & fool are different from

is materialistic and individualistic, and happiness which is spiritualistic and social. He held that utility in its widest sense should be basis of ethics. He emphasised on ethical nature of man and held that pleasure can come by sacrifice, and not by experience alone.

It is said that Mill in his quest to modify utilitarianism, ultimately destroyed it. He is referred to as father who denied his master (Bentham). Yet he paved way for positive liberalism by bringing 'liberty' again to centre of liberalism.

Q.10) Ancient Indian political thought is based on ancient Indian ethos and values. Its existence is a matter of academic debate. George Finkem denies that Indians have strategic culture. But Max Mueller held that nowhere in the world has human mind dealt with all aspects of human life so comprehensively ^{as} in India.

Prof V.R. Menka held that West's rejection to recognise

Indian Political Thought is due to essentially dichotomous value systems of West and East.

Indian Political Thought is spiritualistic and deals with even "other-worldly" aspects. It is communitarian in nature, in contrast to individualism of West. It takes a holistic view of various facets of life. Bhikhu Parekh highlights continuity and comprehensiveness in Indian thought.

(4) It is pluralistic and cosmopolitan or imbued in notion of "vasudhaiva kutumbakam". It takes a regressive view of history. It is inegalitarian as can be observed by Manu's prescription of varnadharma in "Manusmriti". It is non-critical and status-quoist.

Despite some negative features, Indian tradition of cosmopolitanism later espoused by Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo and M.N. Roy continues to guide Indian polity. Its multiculturalism stands out as a benchmark for world to emulate.

Remarks You have explain the features of IPT like role of ethics, upper varnas, caste based social structure, distinction between state and society, monarch 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)

L(9)

totalitarianism, its features, and ways to avert it are discussed by various political scholars Hannah Arendt, a scholar of civic-republican tradition had given a comprehensive analysis of totalitarianism and free human action in her works "on the rise of totalitarianism" and "The Human condition".

she was inspired by Aristotle's classification of human actions into theoria, poiesis and praxis. for her praxis (political action) represents: real action than poiesis (production) which she considered a fabrication of action. she herself divided human actions into 'vita activa' and 'vita contemplativa'. she prioritizes 'vita activa' which she further divides into Animal laborans, Homo faber

Remarks

and too politician. For her too politician (political action) is prior to other as it represents real human condition and "differential specifica". She regards freedom and plurality as essential for too politician.

Her views are also reflected in scholars of deliberative and participative democracy such as

Rousseau who gave "general will" and John Rawls who talked about "concept of public reasoning". These scholars highlight the need for civic participation in policy for better outcomes.

Hannah Arendt calls "power as acting in concert".

She held that plurality is not just condition circumvention but also condition per se for freedom - to create something new (novum). She emphasised on people coming together as for her "men, and not man live on the planet". She argued that power belongs to "sphere of appearances".

Remarks You have addressed the question well. Add critical commentaries to make it exceptional.

- it comes ^{into} existence only when people come together.

Therefore plurality and acting together are sine qua non for exercising state power.

She also believes in participatory role of public as a necessary condition to avert the danger of totalitarianism. She believes that prioritising Dharma over

Polis by Jews was responsible for rise of fascism in Germany.

Her prescriptions are also upheld as necessary for sound public policy by Dr. Ambedkar in the wake of rise of neo-Nazism and alt-right nationalism. Her advice makes more sense today than ever.

(b)

foreign policy is the set of ideas that guide a nation's engagement with other states and international actors. Kautilya's Arthashastra is considered as one of the forerunners in dealing comprehensively with diplomacy, apart from statecraft.

Remarks

Kautilyan policies are based on geopolitical wisdom and Realist view of relations between states which he considers as 'Relations of interest'. For him, world is akin to a jungle, where strength of a lion

Prevails. Thus he advocates expansionary foreign policy and held that War is Rajadharma in continuity with Dharma Shastras.

It is often held that foreign policy is continuation of war by other means. Accordingly, Kautilya does not differentiate between diplomacy and strategic policy. He gave 12-levels of neighbourhood based on ^{notion that immediate} neighbourhood constitutes ^{rival} enemy and neighbour of neighbour is a natural friend. Thus his theory is referred to as Indian version of balance of power.

His dealing with characteristics of a diplomat/ambassador and detailed note on spy system stand a part. Also to Tsun-tzu

Remarks

he advocated psychological warfare on enemy kings. He gave 'Shadgunya Siddhanta' which includes fraternal wisdom of creating hus-band and biding time (as reflected practically in Indian foreign policy towards Pakistan and China)

He gave 4-fold policy of diplomacy - Sama, Dharma, Danda, Bala which continue to be preferred policies intermationally as seen in case of economic sanctions, threat of war by USA. His detailed views on types of wars (Prabhava, but and Tushni) apart from various kinds of victories viz. Asiba Vijaya, Lakha Vijaya continue to guide war strategies

Many criticize Kautilya for sacrificing purity of means for ends. However realist school theories and practical wisdom do anything to go by, his 'Artha shastra' represents commonsense, especially in South Asia. In recent times, Indian foreign policy has acquired more Kautilyan dimensions - for its practicality and realism.

Remarks Your answer delineates the relevance of Kautilya's FP rather than its key aspects. Briefly explain Mandala Theory, Shadgunya Siddhanta, 3 powers, four fold policy with terms used by Kautilya

Q 2 (c)

Composition of basic structure of society and moving forces of history are matters of great debate in political theory. Karl Marx, through his historical materialism and dialectical materialism, established that economic structure is basic structure of society.

For Marx, all other institutions including church, family etc. form part of superstructure. They do not have autonomous existence and are mere reflections of base. They work in the interest of base i.e. economic structure and hence are exploitative in nature. In saying so, he negates idealistic view propounded by Plato, Hegel etc. For Marx, our existence determines our consciousness and not the other way round.

Marx prescribe a single-stage revolution led by workers who redite their true condition to establish classless and stateless communist society. Such theory

Remarks

Revolution workers' alienation by basing principles of distribution on "each according to his need".

However such understanding of Marx is criticised as deterministic and monocausal by liberals like Karl Popper.

Also, no communist Revolution took place as well as he predicted. In this context Gramsci presented a revised version of Base and superstructure model in his work

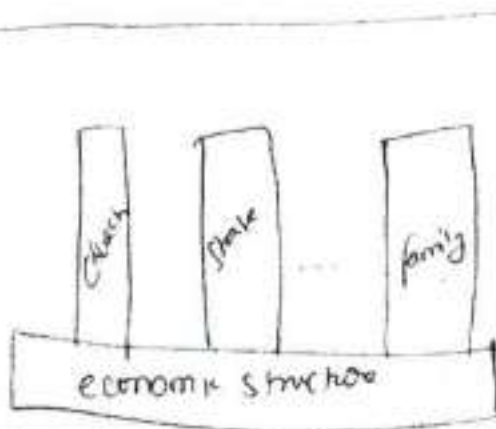
"Prison note books". For Gramsci, superstructures are structures

in themselves. He gave the concept of integral state-political

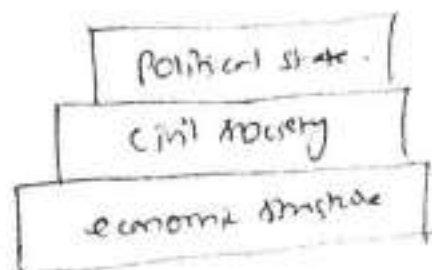
state and civil society. Civil society produces hegemony and

manufactures consent in favour of state and ruling class

only when it fails, state resorts to coercion.



Marx's Base & superstructure model



Gramsci's 3-level model

Remarks

Accordingly Gramsci prescribes a 2 stage revolution - war of position against civil society and war of manoeuvre against state. In war of position, he emphasised on need for working class to form historic bloc and own organic intellectuals (in contrast to Marx) to produce counter-hegemony.

Gramscian modifications were in accordance with social reality. Althusser has given a similar multi-structural analysis and concept of interpellation (hegemony).

He talked about ideological and repressive state apparatus.

Contemporary neo-Marxist such as Herman Morawie ("one Dimensional Man") established the role of culture industry in sustenance of capitalism by propagating capitalist values and consumerism.

Therefore Gramsci's revision of Marxian analytical framework is not merely an extension of Marx but an improvement considering prevailing reality.

Remarks

briefly
You have to explain political society, civil society, intellectuals, hegemony, counter-hegemony, structures of legitimation + critical analysis

6. 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 Dharmashastra 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)

(c) Rights and ^{individual} Sovereignty are central concepts of political theory. Yet they are contested with different schools presenting varied views on these concepts.

John Locke, the father of liberalism, had dealt in detail with these concepts in his "2nd treatise on Civilian Government". For him state of nature is, one of peace, goodwill, and mutual preservation governed by natural law comprehended by reason. Man enjoys 'natural rights' in state of nature. Yet utilitarian man enters into state due to some inconveniences in state of nature.

Locke prescribes a night watchman/minimal state and confers absolute right to life, liberty and property on men for him, man has absolute right over the product of

Remarks

his labour and that of his slave and horse. He argues that God gave property for enterprising, rational, hardworking and intelligent and not fanciful, contentious and quarrelsome.

(11) For him, right to life, liberty and property are inalienable and they are received from natural God. They are not transferred to state in contract and so state cannot deprive them. Further the origin of state is precisely to protect them.

He gave theory of separation of powers to safeguard individual sovereignty. He is also fore-runner of due process of law as he held "no law, no liberty" -

The law that doesn't stand the test of reason is void.

He regarded government as a trust that should work in interest of trustees (people). He gave people right to resist

in case government takes their ^{intolerable} rights arbitrarily or if it fails to protect them.

Locke ← Lockian notion of rights and individual sovereignty inspired

Remarks: Mention absolute sovereignty, relative sovereignty (potential & actual), use critical commentaries. The answer is well-written.

libertarian scholars such as NOZICK who gave entitlements theory of justice in "Anarchy, state and utopia". He is regarded as scholar of possessive individualism and C.B. Macpherson calls him an individualist out and out - for his new born rights of man.

Socialist scholars gave such notion of absolute right to property. Karl Marx opined that property should be held in common. Locke's views can be attributed to the influence of emerging capitalism in his times.

Despite criticism, Locke's theory forms basis of US-bill of rights and influenced regime of ^{individual} rights in many democratic

(b) Bhikhu Parekh classified Indian political thought into Hindu (Dharmastra) tradition and Buddhist traditions. Existence of Buddhist political thought is intensely debated for its emphasis on spiritualism whereas politics deals with this world. However, scholars like Prof Gopal Guru emphasise

an existence of Buddhist political thought and philosophy
 Several ideas in Buddhism and its literature - intolerance,
trinitates etc.

There are significant differences in Buddhist and
 Dharmachakras traditions in their understanding and
 perceptions.

While Buddhism is otherworldly, Dharmachakra
 tradition goes for a balance of materialism and
 spiritualism. Buddhism is considered as monopoly of
Kshatriyas and vaishyas whereas Dharmachakras are
 monopoly of Brahmins and Kshatriyas. Buddhism

despises the hierarchical caste system espoused in Dharma
Shastras and promotes an egalitarian society. ~~They~~ It
 considers women as equal beings and gives them a

place in Buddhist Sanghas whereas 'Manusmriti' renders
 women inferior to men.

Remarks

Dharma shastras promote monarchy and hereditary principle. For them king should be from Ushastya varna. On the other hand, ~~for~~ Buddhists follow Republican tradition. Their king is any common man elected by community for his qualities. They do not endorse hereditary principle.

Dharmashastras consider war as 'Rajadharma' and believe that king should go on to conquer land for material well-being of subjects. Buddhism despises ^{war} it war breeds hatred and victor sleeps in sorrow. Their 'Chakravartti Samrat' wins hearts through love rather than land by war. For Buddhism wheel represents enlightenment rather than chariot (war) as is the case in Dharmashastras.

Despite these differences, Buddhism share many basic assumptions with Hindu tradition such as Karma theory. Hence Bhikhu Acharya calls Buddhism as a 'Gobel child of Hinduism'.

Remarks

Mention Buddha's advice & prescriptions of Dharmashastra, mention one war 'science of dharma', and there was an enlightenment project.

HCC)

Whether the state is prior to individual & individuals is prior to state is dealt at length by various schools of political thought. Idealists such as Socrates consider state as prior to man. However liberal scholars reject such notion for its practical manifestations in the form of state totalitarianism and fascism.

Plato in "The Republic" pitched for a 'philosopher king'. He argued that unless philosophers are rulers, there is no end to predicaments of human life further he believes that power of philosopher king should be absolute (except that he can not change constitution). He held that it would be foolish to limit an expert professional by a book of medicine. For him philosopher king represents ultimate knowledge and sacrifice whereas law symbolises average wisdom and non-comprehensiveness.

Remarks

Such prescription of Plato led to his criticism by Isaiah Berlin in 'Open Society and its Enemies' called him an enemy of open society. He called Plato's 'Republic' as an assault on democracy and Plato as "evil genius". He criticised Plato's subjugation of individual to state as he demands many individuals to be rulers and his Theory of Communism limits choices of people. Isaiah Berlin criticised him for denying freedom as state tends to ~~control~~ all walks of life.

However Levenson in 'In Defence of Plato' presented counter arguments to liberal criticism. Plato's intention is to give happy life to people. He had not advocated violence and exploitation of people. Plato's state remains utopia and even if its goal, it can not be so inhuman as fascist states. Sidney Hook also believes that Popper took Plato too liberally despite many ambiguities in his work. Ultimately Plato, ^{also} agreed to rule of law in "The Laws".

Plato has given a detailed theory of justice based on his "myth of metals". For him a just ~~society~~ society is characterised by peace, harmony and excellence. He divides people into three classes - men of gold, men of silver, men of copper - based on relative domination of reason, courage and appetite in them.

Plato opined that in a just state all the three classes must be properly stationed and should not interfere in each other. Such a society is efficient as it has functional specialisation. Here assignment of work is based on quality of soul basis, and not birth. He extended his ^{idea of} justice at individual level to state as he believes that "state is individual writ large".

While Plato can be appreciated for giving qualities of leaders, there are many loopholes in his prescription. There is no robust way of identifying soul quality and such classification for efficiency may lead to inhuman society of untouchability.

Remarks Mention the 3 classes of men, classified as per their soul type and their role in maintaining justice - individual requires value only in relation to the whole. Explain in light of his theory of justice.

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

(10) Political Obligation provides the reason as to

why an individual should obey state. There are different basis of political obligation given by various scholars.

Hobbes in "Leviathan" proposed an absolute state which is rooted in the utilitarian nature of man. State of nature is war of all against all and so there is no security for human life.

He advocates absolute state as he holds that man has only two options - absolute state or anarchy.

Remarks

He prefers order over liberty. He believes that man can trade off freedom for security. Thus for him

"law is the command of sovereign". He also gives

~~punishing~~ punishing powers to state as he

believes that contracts with swords are more useful

for him; liberty is where law is silent

only when state enters, law and justice

are recognized, and errors can be punished

thus safeguarding individual right to life and

providing scope to pursue felicity. Thus for Hobbes,

end of all obedience is protection.

But such a notion is criticised by positive

liberals like J. K. Green who believe that will and not

force is the basis of state. Hobbes' prescriptions can be

considered as rooted in his times and prevailing situations.

Remarks

Explain why citizens need to show this undisputed political obligation—mention perpetual war, absolutism, totalitarianism, no place for public opinion, ruled out division of sovereign powers

5

Political science is a vibrant discipline with ever expanding frontiers. Aristotle calls it a master science and interdisciplinary. Geertz held that state and government are core areas of political analysis.

① Traditional → historical, legal-institutional, economic, philosophical

② Behavioral → make political science pure science

Post-behavioral → bring best values into political analysis.

You have to explain the nature & scope of Pol. Sci., areas it studies, definitions, approaches, Behaviouralism, post-Behaviouralism

5(c)

Machiavelli in "The Prince" based his advice to prince on human nature. He believed that psychology and history are better guides of Prince than ethics and history.

Machiavelli believed that man is fickle-minded, greedy, selfish, ungrateful, possessive. He advises

Remarks

prince that he should not be dependent on people rather he should make them dependent on him.

He advises prince to capitalise on the 'fearful/cowardly' nature of men by using hard force and comprehensive force. further prince should also make men believe that ^{rule of} prince is essential for his security.

(4)

He asks prince to be a 'fox and lion' to understand traps laid by ministers. further he suggests that prince should have more than two ministers - as two can conspire against him in collusion. He suggests prince to depend on self-help.

Satire criticises Machiavelli as naively dated and naively outdated. However similar analysis of man is given by ^{modern} ~~modern~~ Kant, modern Hobbes. Machiavelli's analysis of virtue is the basis of Realist School of IR.

Remarks

Mention individual egoism, universal egoism, moral indifference, justification for dual standard of morality for prince, reference he makes regarding patrimonial property.

Q. 5d)

Hobbes is a scholar of positive law tradition. While he agrees that natural law can provide peace if men act in 'reason', however he argues that such 'reason' may be dominated by passions. Therefore he argues that natural law is "counsel of prudence" and "articles of peace".

He laid foundations of ~~the~~ positive law by holding that law is command of sovereign. For only when state exists, law and justice are recognised precisely due to absence of commonwealth. State of nature is war of all against all.

Thus he proposed a Leviathan state with surviving power - "covenants with swords are made with".

Remarks You have not addressed the question at all. Explain how laws of nature compel men to end state of nature & establish commonwealth. Quote 3 of the 17 laws, add critical commentaries.

Despite being a negative liberty proponent, he ~~held~~^{held} that ~~is~~ liberty is where law is silent

His understanding of legal theory of rights is closely followed by Bentham who called natural rights as nonsense and pernicious language.
Legal theory continued to dominate political conception of rights till world war-II.

Plato's 'Republic' is comprehensive and encyclopedic. Rousseau considered it as best book on education.

It deals with ethics, ideas, justice, state, society. Thus it is a comprehensive work and Plato is regarded as father of political philosophy.

All theory of communism deals with arts

① in family and ways to create them.

You have to explain Plato's theory of education as envisaged for different classes, communism of wives & property, rule of Philosopher's king as the rule of virtues

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)

2(a)

Utility and evils of private property are dealt by various schools of political thought differently. Origins of analysis of private property goes to Plato. He, in "Republic" considered private property as evil and source of corruption and thus advocated communism of property. Such notion of evil nature of private property is also shared by Buddhist thought in India. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels have in modern times gave detailed arguments for abolition of private property in "Communist manifesto". They have divided society into two classes — haves and have-nots —

Remarks

based on who owns mode of production for them.
 nature of relationship between two classes is irreconcilable
antagonism. private property enhances bargaining
 powers of ~~the~~ capitalists and enables exploitation of
 workers. Marx gave the concept of surplus value which
 acts as means of exploitation. Briefly mention how
surplus value is getting
generated

private property together with distribution principle
 of "to each according to his ability" leads to alienation
of man. It takes away real essence of man and
 dehumanises social relations. It reduces worker to the
 level of a cog in machine.

Further Marx argued ^{through} historical materialism
 and dialectic materialism, that state, which are all
 instruments of capitalism. state is the executive committee
of bourgeoisie and religion is opium of masses. workers
 can not expect justice from state as in every epoch
the ideas of ruling class (those own private property) have been

Remarks

You have to mention the process of generation of surplus value for this answer. Differentiate between private & personal property. Define communism as stateless, propertyless. Use keywords like Proletariat, means of production, alienation, withering away of state.

Swing ideas Thus Marx advocated violent revolution to establish communist society where property is held in common leading to withering away of classes and state.

Such a notion, however, is contradicted by many scholars. Aristotle considers property as a source of virtue as it gives stability, self-respect and opportunity for chastity. He rejects Communism of property as everyone's property is no one's responsibility. John Locke, father of liberalism confers absolute right to property on individuals.

Shortcomings of Communism of property are highlighted in Stalinist era of Soviet Union. Thus the ^{most of} world, today, recognises individual right to property with reasonable restrictions. John Rawls.

(b) Justice has been the core concern of political philosophy ever since Plato. Every society has to be based on some notion of justice for it to remain stable. John Rawls, father of modern political philosophy has presented his detailed scheme of 'justice as fairness'.

in his work "Theory of Justice".

He evolved three principles of justice - maximum equality of liberty, equality of opportunity, and difference principle through rational negotiations of heads of families under veil of ignorance in original position. He considered them as most rational and his theory as a comprehensive doctrine.

9 Yet feminist scholars like Susan Moller Okin criticised him for neglecting women in negotiations for arriving at justice principles. Carole Pateman called his contract, a "sexual contract".

Socialist scholars criticised his difference principle as explicit justification of inequalities in capitalist societies as in the interest of workers. Liberalism, like Rawls called him out for compromising liberty for equality.

Remarks

Mention Amartya Sen, Collectivists critique as key-words are important, Robert Paul Wolff

Communitarian scholars like Michael Sandel and Michael Walzer ("spheres of justice") criticised Rawls for neglecting community as it is an intrinsic part of man's identity. They called his theory of justice as non-comprehensive since it is based on abstract individualism. Later Rawls ("Political Justice") accepted that his theory is a partial conception.

Further Rawls also limited his theory to of justice to domestic sphere and ignored Cosmopolitan scholars like Charles Beitz who felt that difference principle should be applied between Global North and South.

Despite the limitations of his theory, he stands out for reviving normative political theory. Also his difference principle forms basis of affirmative action and positive discrimination adopted in many countries including India.

6(c)

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh is recognised as prophet of Indian nationalism and a great synthesiser of philosophies

Rabindranath Tagore held that the world will get the message of India through Aurobindo.

Aurobindo gave a comprehensive, ^{and} multi-dimensional view of freedom. His conception of freedom evolved

from 'freedom of individual' to 'freedom of humanity'.

He was the first to give the slogan of 'poorna swatantra' during freedom struggle.

He held that freedom of individual should be rooted in sense of humanity. He believed that individual freedom should be in consonance with the values and interests of society and nation. He criticised classical liberalism for subjugation of social interest for individual liberty.

Remarks

In later times, he gave spiritual dimension of freedom as "Sachhidanda". He proposed "Integral yoga" (Karma yoga + Gyan yoga) to achieve it. Through integral yoga man achieves 'super mind' (chit), and realizes 'ultimate reality' (sat). This in turn leads to 'happiness' (ananda).

Such understanding is similar to Buddhist 'concept of enlightenment'. However M.N. Roy is critical of such notion of spiritual happiness as he believes that humans are physiological units. Despite the criticism, Aurobindo's conception of freedom and 'integral yoga' can be basis of human happiness and a new cosmopolitan world order.

Further Aurobindo linked Indian independence struggle to 'spiritual evolution of humanity'. He held

That "Universal Spirit" is keen to give its message to the world through India. He was inspired by Herder.

"Cultural nationalism" in Anglo-Indians. He believed that only India has civilizational values that can solve problems of world in contemporary times.

However Bhaskar Mohan/Sankar can not realise its true potential when it is under the colonial chains. Thus he urges the world nations to aid India in achieving freedom which is significant not just for Indians, but for humanity as a whole.

His theory of nationalism inspired by Swami Vivekananda's neo-vedantism, spiritualised the freedom struggle and placed it on par with religion, to which Aurobindo must be credited.

Remarks

Mention development of society through 3 stages nation as larger self, Swaraj in spiritual & political sense