

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. 107
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

- Content is average.
 - Each answer has some or other relevant portion left out.
 - Need to include new views of scholars
 - Need to start with main demand of question more quickly

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
 2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name MUKUND
 Mobile No. _____
 Date _____
 Signature Mukund.

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)

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

① Aristotle is one of the greatest political philosophers of all time. He was the greatest disciple as well as critic of Plato.

He is known as father of political science as he tried to define state in scientific way. Aristotle calls State as natural and organic compound as in his views MAN IS A POLITICAL ANIMAL and also SOCIAL ANIMAL.

It is natural for man to form association as individual cannot fulfill their need by themselves

Remarks

and thus need state to fulfill all the needs beyond a limit. Individual will automatically end up under state as state is nothing but sum total of family and villages.

why
17 state
happen then all
association

State is organic as against mechanistic, state can grow and change as per association of man. It is also organic in the sense that state is necessary to fulfill needs of individual. In Aristotle's word, "State comes into existence for good life, continues for furthering good life".

give the hand - body to show complete the organic nature of state

6 Karl Marx, is one of the greatest or perhaps greatest philosopher in annals of political science, concerned himself with the need to end or uplift the suffering of labour class

Remarks

at the hand of Capitalist.

Hence, Marx in order to end suffering proposed Communism or violent overthrow of Capitalist state as means to end suffering and alienation. He asked for establishing DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETERIAT and further Communism as classless, headless society.

He further in his work, proposed BASE-SUPERSTRUCTURE model, where Base (economic structure) was seen as influencing all other structures (family, civil society, schools) etc. Thus, Marx tried to provide alternative and his contribution lies in bringing 'humane elements' in Capitalism.

Remarks

Don't explain what Marx says. Instead analyse how he portrayed his utopian scientific thought into socialism. He introduced his scientific concepts.

(C) T.H. Green, the American philosopher, has deliberated on the foundation of state. He was also the first person to talk of 'POSITIVE LIBERTY'

Political science according to ^{Garner} Gillet, begins and ends with state; whereas according to Gillet it is nothing but study of state. Thus, state remains central and its formulation, coming into existence more so relevant.

According to philosophers like Hobbes, force is the basis of state. As Hobbes, makes state omni-potent, omni-present Leviathan.

In counter, thinkers like Locke, T.H. Green says that will of the

Remarks

Incomplete

You need to elaborate specifically on basis of moral & political obligations

people is the basis of state. As state comes into existence and continues, only because people has given their consent or affirmed their will.

In same line, T.H. Green talks of positive liberty, where state provides enough opportunity to individual to develop themselves, with support of state.

(d) Utilitarianism emerged as a dominant thought in Europe around 16-17th century. It was propounded by English philosopher JEREMY BENTHAM.

He held that human action is guided by 'Happiness'. And any action resulting in happiness

as right. "The Happiness of the Greatest number of people, considered greatest good" became dominant on gist of utilitarianism.

However, due to its emphasis on number or quantity along with pleasure (happiness) factor, it was criticised by critics like THOMAS CARLYLE as PIG'S philosophy.

Hence, John Stuart Mill (J.S. Mill) attempted reform to bring necessary amendment in utilitarian philosophy. He proposed 'Qualitative Utilitarianism', where quality of happiness was given more importance than quantity. Thus, accordingly happiness or satisfaction of human being more important than pig. In same line, J.S. Mill said,

"It is better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied" as happiness or satisfaction of Socrates is qualitatively superior than that of fool.

However, it is also said that J.S. Mill altered the very foundation on which utilitarianism rested i.e. greatest number. Thus, Mill was called "a Peter who denied his master".

3
 for sub your point to explain Mill differentiates happiness & pleasure
 (c) Ancient Indian Political thoughts refers to the thoughts of philosophy or political science propounded in ancient times.

According to professor M.P. Singh, ancient Indian political thought is quite distinct from

Western political thought as ancient Indian political thought widely revolved around DHARMA or righteousness against western which was pre-dominantly State-centric (geo-politic).

Ancient Indian political thought, can be divided into two parts - Drauganashashtra containing Manusmriti and Dandashashtra containing Kautilya's Arthashastra. It was predominantly spiritualistic emphasising on peaceful coexistence.

However, geo-politic (realpolitik) factor is also seen in works of Kautilya's Arthashastra, through theories like Saptanga.

Thus, we can say it was a mix of both spiritual righteousness as well as realpolitik.

3) Remarks

You have basically commented on its structure.

Need to elaborate pointwise on its features.

also include analysis by Bhaskar Prakash

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 considered as one of the pioneer women political philosophers. She was German-American Jew, who experienced to some extent the atrocities of Hitler in Nazi Germany.

In her work, 'ON HUMAN CONDITION', she divides human action into two parts - First Vita Activa (action) or vita contemplativa (contemplation/thinking). In Arendt opinion, action is much more important than thinking.

Remarks

Hence, vita activa more important than vita contemplativa.

She further calls Human beings as ZOON POLITIKIA (political animal), reflecting the influence of Aristotle on Hannah Arendt.

In her opinion, individual human beings most important or primary role is to participate in political affairs and hence action (vita activa).

In her another work, On Origins of Totalitarianism, Hannah Arendt emphasizes on "Acting in concert" or group. She says that origin of Totalitarianism

Remarks

Your last paragraph needs to be much more detailed

lies in the failure of people to act in unison/concert. "Acting in Concert" holds importance as in her opinion, it bestows power on individual acting concert and thus can check rise of authoritarian/totalitarian regime.

⑥ Kautilya or Chanakya was one of the most shrewd, intelligent and well-known geo-political strategist of Ancient India (Mauryan period).

J.L. Nehru in his book 'Discovery of India' called Kautilya as Indian Machiavelli, reflecting the tradition of REALISM present in Kautilya's thoughts/work.

Kautilya along with Thucydides, Sun Tzu as well Machiavelli is said to be the 'PRECURSOR of REALISM', and founders of realist school.

The nature of foreign policy as advocated by Kautilya can be found in Arthashastra, the magnum opus on statecraft, written by Kautilya. The overall nature in brief or one word can be said to be 'GEO-POLITIC or realpolitik'.

Kautilya recommends aspiring king or king himself to follow expansionist foreign policy.

He believes that the foremost aim of a king should be welfare of his people. In his own words, "The

"Happiness of the king lies in the happiness of his subject" and to secure happiness, material well-being holds great importance and thus acquisition of more and more land, will result in further well-being.

Further he proposed SAPTANGA THEORY where he suggests aspiring king or Chakravartin to strengthen seven limbs of state which includes Durg (fort), Kosh (economy), intelligence etc.

Along with this he also gives MANDAL THEORY where he gives elaborate guidelines on foreign policy by highlighting Mitra, Ari Mitra, Ari (enemy) etc.

90% Mark
 also recommends four principles to achieve foreign policy through Going ahead cautiously

Remarks

You need to comment now or
 expound it rationally
 unalloyed, aggressive
 & unimpaired nature
 of policy

9

SHAM (reconciliation), DHAN (gift),

BHED (bringing friction among enemy) and

at last DAND (punishment) to achieve one's foreign policy objectives.

Thus, overall we can say that Kautilya provides elaborate foreign policy guidelines and relies on Realist geo-politic method to make India 'AKHAND BHARAT' by Chakravarti Samrat.

© Antonio Gramsci, is considered second greatest marxist philosopher after Marx himself. He is also known as 'Theoratician of Superstructure'.

The greatest concern of Gramsci as a thinker was to analyze why revolution did not happen in capitalist world as predicted by Marx.

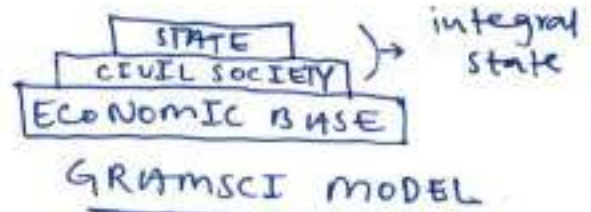
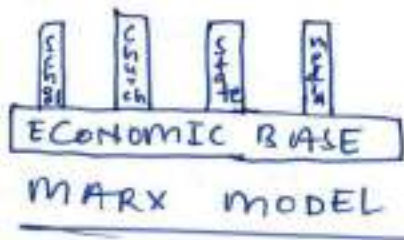
Going further and influenced by Benedetto Croce, he found out the important role of culture as another pillar of superstructure.

He realised that revolution did not happen as there exists COMPLEX CIVIL SOCIETY which absorbs the discontent and thus acts as Safety-Valve. He further also emphasised on the role of other factors, other than economic base-structure, which according to Marx was basic foundation on which all other pillars rested. Marx believed any change in base structure will bring change in all other factors as superstructure is nothing but reflection of base structure. Critics like Max Weber called it as 'monocausal' expla-

Remarks

You need to specifically elaborate on his own strategy to cause revolution

nation and this led Gramsci to focus on other superstructure as well.



Hence, we see that.

Gramsci's observation of superstructure is more detailed and comprehensive as he emphasised on role of other factors as well, which perpetuates the hegemony and thus called for two-front war, that is, war of manoeuvre (counter hegemony) and then war of position (direct confrontation/overthrow).

Thus, rightly credited Gramsci saved Marxism from criticism like Crude Economic determinism and gave extension to marxist viewpoint this way.

Remarks

Write Answer

You need to include a lot like
more of his keywords like
role of intellectuals, two prongs
role of types of war, praxis
Historic Bloc.

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) Utilitarianism refers to the philosophy which holds that the, "Happiness of the greatest number of people is considered the greatest good":

It emerged as a major philosophy for guiding human action and was propounded by English philosopher JEREMY BENTHAM.

Though, seen as an improvement over HEDONIST (Epicurean) philosophy, which emphasised on 'pleasure as guiding force of human actions', critics said that even utilitarianism is same line of

Remarks

thought and thus was even called PIG'S PHILOSOPHY by THOMAS CARLYLE.

- Some of the shortcoming of Bentham's utilitarianism were:

1) Quantitative utilitarianism: where happiness of greatest number were given preference over quality. Thus, quantity holds more importance than quality and pleasure of maximum became central theme.

2) Ignoring minority: as pleasure of greatest number runs the peril of majoritarianism at the cost of minority interest.

In this light, Mill in order to revitalise Utilitarianism proposed changes like qualitative utilitarianism where he proposed that quality of happiness/satisfaction holds

Remarks

good structure
Add

How does
Mill differ
b/w
Happiness
(Morality)

what role
of
society
does
common
play
in this?

more importance than quantity. In same line he said, "It is better to be man dissatisfied than a pig satisfied"

Further, Mill called for protection of minority interest in his work 'On Liberty', thus making utilitarianism more humane and comprehensive.

⑥ Machiavelli, was an Italian philosopher who is also known as 'FATHER OF POLITICAL REALISM'.

Niccolo Machiavelli's wrote in the context of saving his motherland from foreign invasion. As Italy during 15th-16th century had not emerged as nation-states, and were divided in ^{five} feudal territories, fighting internally against each other and thus making themselves vulnerable.

ble to foreign invasions. In this light, Machiavelli wrote 'PRINCE' under which he gives various advices to prince to act decisively and in shrewd manner to save and further extend his empire.

THE PRINCE contains various advices for aspiring prince. For the first time, Machiavelli says that ethics doesn't have role in politics, thus justifying principle of END JUSTIFIES MEANS.

Further, he says that wise prince seeks advice when it suits him as prince has to be very very careful in politics as politics is not a ethical game, and its necessary that prince

remains cautious of even people around him.

He further prescribes that a king should be as brave as lion and as clever as fox, so as to act with courage when time/situation is in his favour and even cunningly when things are unfavourable.

A wise prince also follows 'dual morality', where Machiavelli suggest prince to look ethical in public view whereas remaining uninfluenced by ethics when taking decisions.

Hence, we can say that through given statement, Machiavelli expects prince to be wise enough to seek advices which solely favours him in running administration in efficient & effective way.

Remarks

Good analysis
Add → In what sense will the advice sought by a prince be always different from that sought by a common man. He advice by a common man.

© Thomas Hobbes was an English philosopher, who happened to witness the turbulent phase in British history.

Hobbes was heavily impacted by PURITAN REVOLUTION of 1641 in England, where king was beheaded and there was wide spread chaos due to conflict between Catholics vs. Protestants; Republican vs. Monarchy etc.

In these turbulent phase, Hobbes wrote his book 'LEVIATHAN'. The greatest concern of Hobbes as thinker was to save human life, by giving emphasis on 'Right to Life' or 'right to self-preservation' as primordial, sacrosanct right.

Be
correct

Remarks

Hobbes belongs to Social Contract tradition where he provides a hypothetical STATE OF NATURE situation, where individual lives in pre-political, pre-social life.

In state of nature, man is selfish and there exists a perpetual threat of one's life as there exists a state of "WAR OF ALL AGAINST ALL". In such situation man's life is poor, short, brutish, nasty.

And thus people in order to secure their lives forms or comes into contract where they surrender or gives all their rights to an omnipotent, powerful state known as Leviathan.

People trade their liberty over security.

Thus, state emerge as an all-powerful entity having authority over every aspect of life, with prime aim to end chaos and ensure

order in society.

The only condition, where people can 'revolt' against state is when state fails to secure life or endangers individual life itself. Hence, Hobbes' Leviathan emerges as powerful state.

According to scholars like Macpherson Hobbes begins as an INDIVIDUALIST but ends as an ABSOLUTIST. However scholar like SABINE writes that Hobbes thoughts are primarily about preservation of human life and Leviathan is not purely authoritarian/absolutist, as people holds right to resist state when their life is endangered. Later on scholar like Locke, Rousseau shows positive, balanced view of human nature as thus deviating from Hobbesian tradition.

Remarks

Incomplete content

you simply can't afford

to exclude Vaughan's attack on Leviathan

4. Answer the following questions:

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

Remarks

Remarks

1

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

(a) Thomas Hobbes wrote during turbulent phase of English Puritan Revolution of 1641, which were time of chaos, disorder in the society.

Thus, in this situation, Hobbes considers preservation of self-life or right to life as most important human right.

In his book 'Leviathan', Hobbes highlights the existence of 'state of nature' and its short-comings and further emergence of all-powerful state (Leviathan).

Remarks

State had political obligation to ensure order, stability in the society, with utmost importance given to right to life, or safety of human life as most-important or 'sine-qua non'.

In addition, he gives utmost power to state to enforce its law and order as he says, "Covenants without swords are mere letters", thus putting obligation on state to ensure its order through punishment.

Thus, Hobbes has given very elaborate obligation on state to maintain order.

(b) Political science is one of the oldest and most vibrant discipline among all. It is said to be the MASTER SCIENCE.

Nature of this science is that it primarily deals with state, its

Remarks

(Hobbes) on the significance of liberty is what law is silent
 why doesn't he allow right to rebel

functions, its coming into existence, its survival and others. As rightly said by scholar G.W. Garner, Political science begins & ends with STATE.

Over the years, Political science has evolved and has diversified its sphere of influence. In post World War-II era, the influence of behaviouralism, political science was alleged to have deviated from its core concern, that is, state.

Thus scholars like Skocpol, called for "BRINGING THE STATE BACK IN".

Thus, political science continues to be the most relevant, dynamic and prominent field for advancement of human life.

Don't get into its evolution

Focus on features, objectives, methods & areas of study

3

Remarks

③ Niccolo Machiavelli, an Italian philosopher described his views on human nature in his famous work 'PRINCE'.

Machiavelli was called as 'child of his own time' by scholar Harold Caske, who said that his thoughts on human nature is largely influenced by DARK AGE prevalent in Italy and Europe in those times.

Machiavelli's views on human nature can be said to be DARK to the extent that he describes humans as selfish, ungrateful, greedy, insecure, power-seeking. In his own word, Machiavelli says that human beings remains power-

hungry until his life and it ends
only with his death.

Thus, he suggests prince to remain active all the time. Further, human beings being ungrateful will forget good done to them and may rise against prince, thus necessitating hard action against them.

He suggests prince, "It is better to be feared than loved"

As according to Machiavelli, fear brings submission and insecurity ensures baitfulness towards prince, as prince will be seen as 'PROTECTOR'.

However, this view of human nature is later on contradicted by scholar like JOHN LOCKE who sees human as helpful, polite, ^{rational} being.

good direction but need more examples as to how most of the advices of machiavelli are based on his limited perception of human nature

Remarks

5

(d) Hobbes, describes State of Nature as a hypothetical situation where concept of 'MIGHT IS THE RIGHT' is highly prevalent and passion dictates human action.

Here, in State of Nature, human life is short, brutish, poor, nasty. There is a 'perpetual fear' of losing one's life as there is a state of war of all against all.

In this situation, people will come to form state (social contract), where they will surrender their liberty for security.

This will lead to emergence of state (Leviathan) which will act against 'might is right'

(2)

Remarks

Vaquel

You need to specifically focus on 3 laws (out of 19) which he had made Hobbes's shift

notion and will establish order in society thus ensuring that 'Right to life' remains critical foundational right.

③ Plato is regarded as FATHER OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY and among greatest of philosophers of all times.

His prominent work include The LAWS, REPUBLIC etc.

According to Whitehead, entire western philosophy is nothing but footnote to thoughts of Plato's Republic.

Plato gave concepts like philosopher king, communism of family & property in order to establish just society in Athens, which were defeated by Sparta in Peloponnesian war.

His republic is university as he emphasised on role of education in line with socrates' knowledge is virtue principle.

Education holds prime importance to distinguish man of reason from other guardian class and labour class

University (who were man of spirit & appetite).

Further, in selection of 'philosopher king' as ruler, education holds prime importance.

Plato further proposes communism of family/wives, as in his view

Family family is root of all corruption. Thus, asking state to take care of all child without discrimination, distinction.

Church is important to ensure justice, ethics in society.

State, they is no church here but as an institution to promote virtues among citizens

Remarks

(4)

6. Answer the following questions:

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

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

†

Remarks

7

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

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

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

7

Remarks

7

Remarks

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)

(a) Sarvodaya and Socialism

- Sarvodaya as an political thought was given by Mahatma Gandhi in his work 'Hind Swaraj' (1909).

whereas socialism traces its origin to the works of Karl Marx, where he describes ~~from~~ socialism as a transient stage before attaining communism.

- Gandhi's soci. Sarvodaya talks about upliftment of all sections of society (inspired from John Ruskin's Unto This Last), where he

Remarks

emphasises on upliftment of all sections and recognition of role of all. Thus prompting Gandhi to give concept of 'Sarwodaya through Antyodaya'.

- In comparison, Socialism talks of 'DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT' where proletariat shall establish its order over bourgeoisie (capitalist class).

- Gandhi's Sarwodaya is centered on Panchayati Raj (on village-centric development) whereas Socialism talks about state-less society.

However, despite all contradictions, both Sarwodaya and Socialism attempts to work

(6)

Remarks
 These are multiple points
 of comparison missing
 Role of revolution (violence)
 methods, Role of private property
 Role of other identities

for welfare of people in general
and marginalised, downtrodden
in particular.

There also exists
wide distinction in method, as
Gandhi's method involves Ahimsa
(non-violence); Marx's revolution to
attain communism rest on revolution.

⑤ Karl Popper in his book 'Open
Societies and its enemies' (1945)
calls Plato, Hegel and Marx as
enemies of open societies.

Popper criticises
Philosophy of Plato, by calling him
THE FIRST FASCIST and promoter of
authoritarian regime.

Popper criticises Plato on various grounds which includes:

- Popper criticises institution of 'philosopher king' as that of promoting rule of one authoritarian ruler over sidelining democratic tradition.

- Further, Popper criticises communism of wives/family & property as that of promoting close society, where state becomes totalitarian as people will become powerless without any bargaining power in absence of property.

However, as highlighted by scholars like Ronald B. Levenson in his work 'In Defence of Plato',

Remarks

He also accuses Plato of promoting rule of class privilege

Popper's critique of Plato is not wholly justified as in Levenson's view, "it is like comparing the uncomparables"

Plato's critic is not justified as context of Plato was never to promote close society or authoritarian/totalitarian regime.

Plato's only concern was to make Athens strong city-state by promoting rationality over personal desires as promoted by sophists.

Further, Plato's theory with regards to ethics, justice reflects his thoughts as certainly not enemy of open society. Even Popper recognises importance of Plato's thoughts, when he says, "One can be either plutonic or anti-plutonic but can not be non-plutonic"

Remarks

create analysis
 need to point house
 elaborate on many of
 Popper's critiques &
 her defend Plato
 against her
 each one of
 8

© Justice has been a core concern of political philosophy beginning from Plato upto Rawls and recently Amartya Sen.

The contribution of John Rawls in theory of justice has been unparalleled, seeing his ^{persuasive} thoughts and the role it played in re-emergence of GOLDEN PHASE with regard to justice post-1970s.

Rawls talks about his theory of Justice in his 1971 book 'Theory of Justice'. He proposes hypothetical situation called 'ORIGINAL POSITION'. Here, in original position, each individual is rational and has sense of justice and now they decide on how society

Remarks

should be formed to make it JUST SOCIETY.

Rawls says that since participating individual remains behind 'VEIL OF IGNORANCE' and doesn't know, where he/she will be born, they will decide condition where worst-off has best of opportunities to ensure that, if he/she born there, can live life in with adequate facilities and sense of dignity.

Thus, he proposes 'equality principle' where all be treated equality, and 'difference principle' where discrimination allowed only if it helps worst-off.

Hence, Rawls gives procedural theory of justice as an instrument to ensure that the requirement of justice - as substantive justice - is met.

However, scholars like Amartya Sen in his work 'An Idea of Justice' proposed substantial justice as concept based on 'CAPABILITY APPROACH', where needs of each can be fulfilled & justice be promoted only if capabilities are developed by state to empower one to pursue his/her goal.

However, Rawls by providing elaborate procedure for ensuring justice, certainly help ensure fulfill the requirements of substantive justice, as justice became core concern once again, prompting scholars & state alike to focus on 'substantive justice'.

write more or less

10/12

Remarks

12

Good understanding
No major changes needed