

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

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

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Content & understanding are good but some answer lacks critical component while other lacks views of scholars. No need to elaborate on whole thing when the question is specific to critical analysis.

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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*[Handwritten signature]*

Name Pooji Bishtnoi

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Pooji Bishtnoi

## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 100 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)
- "State is a natural and organic compound." (Aristotle)
  - "Karl Marx found Communism a chaos and left it a movement."
  - "Will not force is the basis of the State." (T.H. Green)
  - "It is better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied" (J.S. Mill)
  - Features of ancient Indian Political Thought.

a) Aristotle is known as father of Political science. The ancient Greek thinkers including him and Plato considered state as Natural compound.

According to Aristotle - chronologically man has made state but logically state has made man. He considers state as highest of all associations.

It is not possible to live without state as man is a political animal. The one who can live without a state is either beast or God.

According to Aristotle - state is family of families. Man fulfills -

Remarks

basic needs in family. But state involves leaders from different families interacting in state of freedom. (CIVIC REPUBLICANISM)

State is necessary for self actualisation needs of man - This state for Aristotle is natural & organic.

Hegel gives similar argument where state is march of God on earth. Plato also considers state as natural and proper to man.

However social contract theories like Hobbes, Locke give mechanistic theory of state where state is creation of humans. It is result of social contract.

Thus the origin of state remains contested with anarchist like Gandhi have call for its abolition altogether.

Remarks

Before going to Hobbes & Hegel, also elaborate why state is hand-budg example

(4)

b) Communism is an old idea - with origin in Socialists of the French Revolution such as Charles Fourier and Robert Owen.

Blanc in Theory of Political Economy calls them UTOPIAN SOCIALISTS who give peaceful means to bring Communism by appeal to consciousness of the people.

Mars was also critic of earlier Socialists and philosophers. The idea of Communism was not based on any sound theory - It was a chaos.

Mars gave objective understanding of history in his idea of historical materialism based on SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING based on observation and evolution of human society.

Remarks

Communism is central idea in Marx philosophy. It was first stage of human society and Marx claims it will be the last stage.

Marx inspires workers to overthrow capitalism through violent revolution, establish Dictatorship of Proletariat, abolish private property and establish communism.

Thus Marx makes communism as the end point of movement towards freedom, end of exploitation and end of alienation.

The spectre of communism still haunts Europe. It is considered Marx's utopia which becomes relevant whenever crisis in capitalism arise.

Remarks

4

understanding is okay, but you need to give examples of the new concepts he introduced like surplus value, class war etc which is transformed into scientific socialism.

294  
c) Mill not force is basis of state  
TH Green

The statement is made by  
TH Green who is a positive liberal

Remarks

d) Better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied.

The above statement is by J.S. Mill in context of his revision of Bentham's idea of utilitarianism.

Bentham who is known as father of utilitarianism held that pleasure and pain are the ultimate goods of human conduct.

He held pleasure do not differ in quality. They only differ in quantity. There is no higher or lower pleasure. Pain is as good as poetry.

Thus humans do not differ in quality - no higher or lower soul (as held by Plato and Aristotle - who justified Natural Inequality)

Remarks

Come to the point directly

Bentham held - there is no difference between Socrates and ordinary man.

However Mill revised this idea in light of criticism - such as Macleay called it as PIG'S PHILOSOPHY according to Mill Pleasures differ in quality why was it called Pigs philosophy

the differentiated between Pleasures and happiness. Mill differentiated between Socrates and common man. He also held that what can satisfy a pig cannot satisfy a man.

Thus the issue of quality cannot be overlooked. With this idea, Mill rendered felicific calculus of Bentham useless and ended up DESTROYING foundation of UTILITARIANISM

Remarks

3) Elaborate more on the difference b/w Happiness & Pleasure. What role does society play in determination of Happiness



## 1 e) Features of Ancient Indian Political Thought

Ancient Indian Political thought according to Bhabhu Prasad Saxena can be divided into 2 Dharmastashtra and Arthashastra, as well as Shramanic or heterodox school of thought.

The trends represent some basic features - such as DHARMA as the archetypic principle. According to Rig Veda - Pathivam Dharmam Dhritam

It means Dharma is what holds life on earth. Manusmriti talks about Dharma at all levels - Individual, family, society and state (Rajya Dharma - Chapter 7)

Remarks

According to VR Mehta - Ancient Indian political thought has features which are fundamentally different from western thought

These are - focus on spiritualism, cosmopolitanism (Vasudeva Kutumba Kam) Western philosophy talks in terms of Dialectics of Socrates - Indian - in terms of Cooperation -

Max Muller held that - no where in world has human mind dealt with all aspects of human life as in India eg. Balanced view of life in Purnusharth (Aim of life) - Kama, Artha, Dharma, Moksha.

Bhikhu Parekh believes in continuity across tradition. Even Buddhism - though features like Republicanism considered Rebel Child of Hinduism

Remarks

Content insufficient  
Mention in a positive manner - Rule of King (Rajadharma)  
- Nature of state  
- Nature of Society, right, duties, equality, liberty, justice

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 branded as a 'cold war intellectual' as well as a complex and heterodox thinker.

In her book 'The origins of Totalitarianism', 'On human condition', she has analysed the 20th century totalitarianism.

One of the connecting thread in all her writings is her THEORY OF ACTION. In this theory she divides human action as - Vita Activa and Vita Contemplativa.

Hannah Arendt criticises Plato for his notion that thinking is the most important action. According to her - Action as Action is the most important action.

She criticises ~~is~~ divides action into 3 types - LABOUR, WORK and ACTION.

Remarks

According to her, labour is natural and individualistic action - where man is not more than animal (laborer) and not free. Work - is where man is BUILDER of social institutions and man is homo faber

It is vita activa - which is political participation in PUBLIC SPHERE where man is zoo politikon - completely free and perfectly human action.

Arendt emphasizes on the concept because in her phenomenological theory of power - power emerges when people participate in political sphere as free and independent (Vita Activa) - they understand and provide cooperation to each other - ACTING IN CONCERT

It is because of negligence of this side, delegitimation of political sphere which gave rise to totalitarianism.

(8) AI = (9) Thus emphasis on acting in concert similar to ARISTOTLE makes her scholar of CIVIC REPUBLICANISM

Remarks

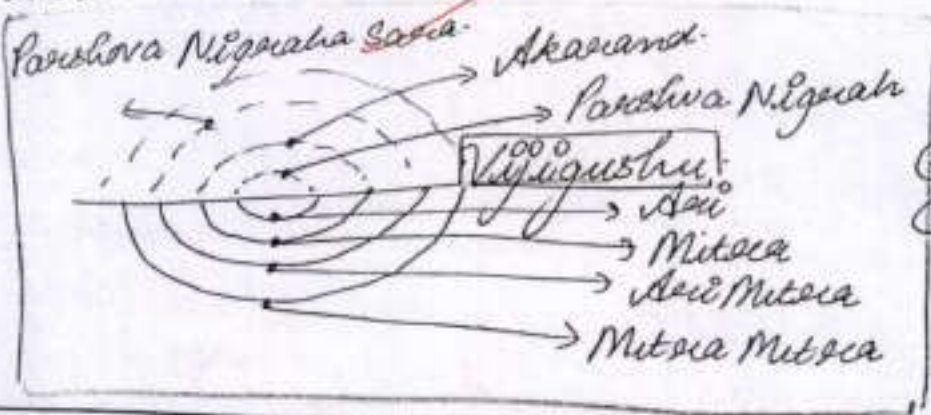
Add  
Now will acting in concert prevent the alienation of the individual & hence as totalitarian (tendencies)

1) Kautilya is one of earliest REALIST scholar who, in his celebrated work 'ARTHASHASTRA' gave geopolitical theory of statecraft.

Kautilya's Mandal Siddhant deals with the field of foreign policy. He aims to inspire aspiring ruler on ways to capture and retain power.

Kautilya in his foreign policy advise mentions that -

- 1) The ruler should understand strategic framework of the world system - which is ANARCHY where strength of lion prevails
- 2) Calculate one's power vis a vis other nations based on Mandal Theory - 24 elements



- ⊙ Madhyama
- ⊙ Udaarin

Remarks

- He gives principles of statecraft as
- Immediate neighbour is natural enemy (ari) - as land is its major resource
  - Neighbour's Neighbour is a friend.

His foreign policy measures are based on 6 fold Policy SHADGUNYA SIDDHANT

The overall nature is Realistic based on strategic calculations - eg.

- 1) Sandhi - If enemy appears powerful
- 2) Vigraha - If enemy appears weak
- 3) Danda - Stationing of troops at border
- 4) Dana - mobilisation of military
- 5) Bheshajya - alliances eg QUAD by India
- 6) Dvaidhava - war as well as peace

His advocacy - for Dama (Treaty)  
Dama (Economic Incentive) Danda (Coercion)  
Bheda (Espies) - were pillars of SMART  
DIPLOMACY by countries.

He even talks about concepts which were present in contemporary times eg  
Tusharvan Yuddha (Proxy war) - eg in Afghanistan

Remarks

Talk about the general nature of his policy - focus on the following keywords: realist, materialist, unreligions, expansionist, -ve -

Refer back to and understand the structure better

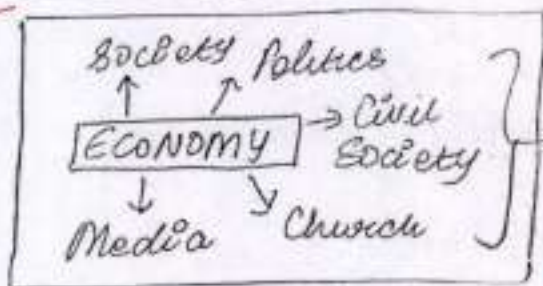
c) Karl Marx is known as one of the greatest political philosophers with enormous impact on theory and practice regarded as GOD by followers.

Gramsci who is known as NEO MARXIST was concerned about fact that Marx's predictions did not come true he was criticized as "God who has failed".

He was concerned as to why Revolution not happen in western Capitalist Society

Therefore Gramsci attempted to reform Marx's ideas. The most basic being the idea of economic structure.

According to Marx Economic Structure made -



Economy is the basic structure and all others are superstructures.

- 1) The superstructures have no independent existence - REFLECTIONS of the base
- 2) There is only one revolution needed which changes economic structure. It

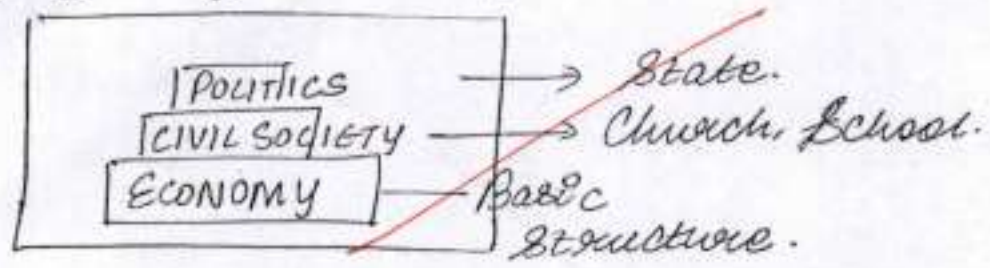
Remarks

will automatically change the super structures

This model was criticised by scholars such as MAX WEBER as Economic Reductionism in his 'Protestant ethics and Rise of Capitalism'

Gramsci responded to criticism by modifying the theory. Gramsci extended Marxist viewpoint that Economic structure remains the base structure

However he improves the theory by giving a 3 layered model



According to Gramsci, the super structures should not be neglected or taken for granted. They are structures which play an important role in Capitalism

Remarks



The structures play the role of - MANUFACTURING CONSENT in favour of the capitalist class. Capitalism rules not just by coercion but by Ideological domination.

Gramsci coined the term HEGEMONY which is related to Marx's idea that "Ideas of the ruling class are the ruling ideas... The class that controls the economic structure - controls all other structures and is the DOMINANT CLASS".

*Hegemony ensures that work class does not realise the nature of state*

According to Gramsci, the civil society which is middle institution gives the appearance of Neutrality to the state and act as SHOCK ABSORBER. The role of state as Instrument of Bourgeoisie surfaces only during crisis situation.

Gramsci also talks about Role of Intellectual class which performs specific

Remarks

*(Elaborate on the difference b/w the two intellectual class & their roles)*

social function - They are traditional as well as organic intellectuals who legitimises the domination of ruling class

Thus, Gramsci theory - is extension as well as improvement of Marx theory. Gramsci is known as better strategist with much deeper understanding of Capitalism

Gramsci's improvements were used by ROBERT COX in International Relations - to show how US used the idea of free trade to continue its hegemony.

Gramsci also modified the idea of Revolution - as 2 stage - war of Position (Ideological warfare) and war of Manoeuvre - which is seen in Counter Hegemony by Gandhi in India's Freedom Struggle.

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Remarks

*You missed one key part - he advocates the revolution in two stage - war of Position (war of manoeuvre) Also elaborate on the idea of his book*

2. 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 was one of the most common ideology in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century in Britain with origins in writings of Hobbes, David Hume & Bentley.

It was Bentham who converted into a systematic school of thought and hence is known as FATHER OF UTILITARIANISM.

According to Bentham - Nature has placed man under the control of 2 SOVEREIGN MASTERS - Pleasure and Pain. Bentham made utilitarianism also as ETHICAL - This is what man is supposed to do.

However, Bentham's idea of Greatest Good of Greatest number was criticised by socialists as DEHUMANISING philosophy.

Remarks

leading to exploitation of workers.  
Carlyle called it PIG'S PHILOSOPHY

MILL'S MODIFICATION

a) Bentham believed - Pleasure is as good as poetry. Mill said that pleasures not only differ in QUALITY but also in QUANTITY. What can satisfy a common man cannot satisfy Socrates

b) Mill rendered felicific calculus to measure pleasure by Bentham useless as quality can't be measured.

c) Mill differentiated between HAPPINESS and Pleasure. Bentham believed Pleasure to be direct experience. Mill established that Happiness is power to pleasure and comes by SACRIFICING pleasure.

Thus, although Mill considered himself as disciple of Bentham, he ended up destroying utilitarianism by his modifications. Mill is known as 'Peter who defied his Master'

8

Remarks

Also analyze how utilitarianism focuses on greatest happiness of greatest numbers. Mill brings new & rights of minority (even one person) back into focus

(b) Machiavelli is known as the father of Realism in western political philosophy. In his book THE PRINCE, he seeks to inspire an aspiring ruler to establish power.

Machiavelli's book is dedicated to Lorenzo the Magnificent of Medici family and his concern is to unify Italy.

The statement is made as an advice to Prince about the nature of politics according to Machiavelli -  
 The Prince should focus on 'what is' rather than 'what ought to be'.

The Prince should be  cunning as a fox - to understand the traps and brave as a lion to protect himself from attack of wolves.

Machiavelli advises Prince to take advice from wise men - when it suits him. But he

Remarks

should not be concerned about the others, what suits the others

The statement establishes INDEPENDENCE and AUTONOMY of the Prince to act as per situations, keeping in mind - the National Interest

He should do everything needed to protect National interest But should not be played at hands of others

The idea can be applied in context of RELIGION and ETHICS according to Machiavelli. Religion or ethics should not create dilemma for Prince to take decisions. He should seek only when needed.

Prince should be careful of not getting used / fooled by the advise. Instead he should use advise / Religion when it suits him.

Remarks

poor understanding but add & elaborate on to why the nature of advice sought by a Prince will always be different from the advice which a common person will seek

1) Hobbes is known as the first Modern Thinker. His work Leviathan is not just considered a great book of state but also a masterpiece on in English literature.

Hobbes - gave the idea of Leviathan or a SEA MONSTER which denotes the absolute power of a state.

Hobbes used SOCIAL CONTRACT Theory and State of Nature to show the origin of concept of Sovereignty

According to Hobbes - man is individualistic, utilitarian, materialistic by nature. He is not social. The state of nature is a STATE OF WAR of all against all and life is nasty poor brutish short.

In order to end the pain in state of nature (Utilitarian Concept)

Remarks

Don't elaborate on what Hobbes said, simply focus on his critique specially by Vaughan

Man enters into a contract, of all with all. In words of Hobbes - 'I give up all my powers to this assembly of men on the condition that you give all your powers'

Thus the contract leads to creation of LEVIATHAN where man becomes political and social. Man emerges powerless and Leviathan emerges ABSOLUTELY POWERFUL

Man has transferred all its rights, other than the right to self protection. It is the only limitation on the Leviathan.

Leviathan - is the only sovereign in a territory. It has POWER TO PUNISH. and law is the command of sovereign.

Remarks



Hobbes gives legal theory of rights and liberty - when he says - Liberty is where law is silent.

Thus Hobbes was the first person to give LEGAL THEORY OF SOVEREIGN which is the basis of Modern Nation States.

However his ideas have been criticised by various scholars - It has been ~~stated~~ stated that Hobbes started as an Individualist and ended as an absolutist.

According to Sabine - The assumptions of human nature are shaped by the political developments of his time - Puritan Revolution - which resulted in PESSIMISTIC view.

Locke calls him a child of his times  
Bogdan calls social contract and state of nature.

Remarks

useless as theory of politics and  
 fruitless as theory of history

Macpherson calls Hobbes Justification  
 of Militarism as justification  
 of Bourgeoisie class and him as scholar  
 of emerging Capitalist system

Locke modified the theory with  
 liberal positive conception of human  
 nature and created limited state

However Hobbes Revolution remains  
 first book of Modern West - to give  
 principles on which a modern  
 Nation State is based - due to which  
 Hobbes is called Newton of modern  
 political science

⊛ Your answer  
 will not be complete  
 unless you provide analysis  
 of Vaughan's attitude  
 c) Persecutions (Impossible)

Refer links

Remarks

## 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."

a) Hobbes in his book Leviathan has given legal theory of sovereignty which is considered as foundational principle of modern nation state

According to Hobbes - man who is individualistic by nature has entered into SOCIAL CONTRACT for creation of state which has absolute powers

The reason for creation of state was preservation of life which was not possible in state of nature as it was war of all

Remarks

against all. Thus, man gives  
 all rights to the state except  
 the right to self preservation

The only political obligation  
 of the derivation was per Hobbes  
 is protection of lives of people  
 It cannot take away RIGHT TO  
LIFE in an arbitrary manner  
 except according to procedure  
established by law

In contrast to Hobbes, Locke  
 creates minimalist state with  
 political obligation - equivalent to  
 a NIGHT WATCHMAN state - based  
 on idea of Due Process

Inaccurate  
 Political obligation  
 is also from citizens  
 towards the state

Talk about the expected duties/obligations  
 from individuals in contract.  
 Is there any role for public  
 opinion.

3  
 Remarks

b) Political science is one of the oldest disciplines of social science going back to Ancient Greece - Aristotle calls it as MASTER SCIENCE.

NATURE of the discipline is contested. Debate is at heart of disciplines with Behaviouralists claiming Political science to make pure science through scientific terminology.

However, Maitland says - When I look at question paper of Political science, I am more troubled by title than its question.

Post Behaviouralists call political science as POLICY SCIENCE according to Emerson - It is the discipline from which all other disciplines find its cue.

Remarks

SCOPE - The scope of the discipline is continuously expanding with sub disciplines such as Comparative Politics, International Relations (newest sub discipline)

It includes Political Economy, Sociology. There was increased focus on political sociology which created threat of Political Science losing its autonomy. There was call by Theda Skocpol - "Bringing the State Back in"

This state remains centre of analysis. New Normative Theories like Post Modernism, Feminism, Post Colonialism have expanded the role of Normative ideas

Content is weak

Remarks

3

You need to elaborate on how it extends everything from the individual to International Politics.

1) Machiavelli is known as father of Realist Tradition in Western Political Philosophy.

He ~~views~~ <sup>has</sup> pessimistic view of human Nature. He defines human nature as self interested and Utilitarian. And builds his theory of Statecraft based on this nature - eg.

Man is avaricious - greedy - he will not forget loss of patrimony. Thus King should execute not confiscate.

Man is forgetful - he will forget the benefits by King. So better to be feared than to be loved.

Man is deceitful - King should not trust blindly. He is also fickle.

Remarks

unminded - and can change sides according to self interest

Machiavelli's views are heavily criticised. He has been called grossly dated and partial or BIASED understanding of human nature

Karl Popper calls his view of human nature ideologically motivated rather than objective

However Kautilya, located in different time and space has similar views on human nature such view is also subscribed to by Realist scholars like Organshau

You need to include more aspects of ~~man~~ man like prohibition ambitions etc  
 how they shape Machiavelli's advice to the Prince

Remarks

(5)



d) Law of Nature is dictate to  
Right reason - Hobbes

According to Hobbes - State of  
Nature is a war of all against  
all. Human is neither social  
nor political. He is individualistic  
by Nature

Hobbes uses utilitarian argum  
ent to prove that - In state  
of Nature - Reason in man is  
just enough to fulfil his passions

He does not have Reason to  
understand pleasure and pain  
of others. This leads to war &  
security dilemma.

Thus natural law is not  
law it is - Might is Right

Remarks

The real law is the legal law. Reason is in man is not enough to live in state of nature

Weak Content

He mentions 19 laws of reason out of which 3 are most important & lead to formation of the state. Mention them.

(2)

e) Plato's Republic is university, family and a church.

Plato considers state as a NATURAL entity - which is power to man.

It is like a family where statesman role is similar to head of family - i.e. PATRIARCH or Paternalism. *Plato's idea of communism & equality resembles a family*

Plato's ideal state is Republic ruled by a PHILOSOPHER KING who has ultimate knowledge. It is not bound by any law.

Philosopher King has absolute power. It is not limited by any ordinary law.

In contrast Aristotle considers state as family of families where

Remarks

people from different families' come together and deliberate.

Plato's idea is criticized by Karl Popper who considers it as origin of totalitarianism where state is more important than individual - where state is everything - and individual is sacrificed for sake of state.

Republic is family because of Idea of Communism. university because of Theory of Education. Church because of idea of Good life inherent in it.

(2) Weak Content  
 Theory of Education - University  
 Communism of - Family  
 State - Church (not in religious sense)  
 [Since it is the state which promotes virtue in civ 201]

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

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

a) Marx and Engels are considered as greatest philosophers whose ideas continue to haunt the Capitalist world. Their ideas kept world divided into 2 Ideologies.

They have written in content of exploitation by the capitalist class and want to inspire revolutionary consciousness of the workers.

### PRIVATE PROPERTY

They have given the idea of historical materialism to show that there was common ownership in primitive communism and there

Remarks

was no state or classes

However origin of private property resulted in division of society into classes based on ownership of the property - haves and have not

The haves have been exploiters and have not exploited throughout history - resulting in CLASS STRUGGLE

State is created for preservation of private property and is executive committee of Bourgeoisie class

Thus private property is SOURCE of EXPLOITATION which leads to alienation of man. Capitalism is highest form of exploitation.

Solution lies in COMMUNISM where abolition of private property which ends class struggle and exploitation creates true happiness and freedom - freedom from NECESSITY and

Remarks

Analyse his concepts like surplus value, class war etc. Also analyse how the institution of private property has led to the alienation of the individual.

John Rawls 'Theory of Justice' is considered as a turning point in Western Political Philosophy which led to revival of Normative Political Science

According to Rawls Justice is a foundational principle of a well ordered Society. Therefore he aims to give a Universal Idea of Justice

Rawls Idea of Justice - is most Rational as he formulates it using Rational procedure - Reflexive Equilibrium behind Veil of Ignorance.

The Principles in lexical order are-

- 1) Maximum Possible Liberty - Equal liberty to all of maximum extent
- 2) Fair Equality of Opportunity
- 3) Difference Principle - Inequalities to be so arranged that they give maximum benefit to least advantaged.

Remarks

No need to describe all whole theory  
 you can start directly from analysis of his liberalism

Rawls Idea take into consideration the luck factor and fact that society creates advantages/disadvantages over which we have no control

Amartya Sen appreciates the Idea for emphasis on public reasoning, dwelling from utilitarianism but criticises it for Rational Choice. Rather there should be Social Choice and more focus on substantive idea

Capability approach

Role of justice within family

Feminists like Susan Miller & Kim criticises for neglect of women perspective

Communitarians like Michael Walzer & Michael Sandel. criticise for being Individualistic. According to them justice is just a remedial virtue. More importance should be on social solidarity and common good.

Still Rawls Ide of Justice remains reference point for contemporary theorists

5

Remarks

Context is weak  
 need to elaborate more on feminist critique. Also need to include libertarian critique & marxist critique



27/2  
 1) Aurobindo Ghosh is known as Prophet of Indian Nationalism and a GREAT SYNTHESIZER. He synthesised philosophic systems of East and West into an integrated system.

Aurobindo has given the idea of cultural nationalism. His ideas can be seen in his work in Judu Prakash. New lamps for old

### His Idea of FREEDOM

According to Aurobindo, the longing for freedom is so deeply rooted in human heart that no ideas were strong to uproot it.

However freedom meant -  
SAT + CHIT + ANAND = SACHIDANAND  
 or the realisation of God. Indian idea of freedom is that of swaraj

Ghosh criticized Moderate's idea of Swaraj which equated it to self governance like other colonies

Ghosh gave HOLISTIC CONCEPT of freedom which included individual society, nation as well as humanity

Heber said according to Ghosh - Both liberal and socialist idea of freedom is partial understanding where freedom of one creates problem, chaos, confusion for other.

Ghosh idea of freedom comes via - Tapa, Yoga and sacrifice which causes MENTAL REVOLUTION and elevates the human consciousness

This elevation of reason and consciousness to realise Brahma is real freedom. This idea was also supported by Gandhi's view

Remarks

of Swaraj - - Freedom from desires  
at individual level, communal  
harmony at social level, cosmo  
politarianism at level of humanity

Ghosh gave spiritual tilt to  
his idea of struggle of Independence  
based on BC Chatterjee's Idea of  
Spiritualisation of Bharat Mata.

Ghosh was also inspired by  
German philosophers HERDER and  
HEGEL and established that  
India is a NATURAL NATION

The universal spirit is with  
India The spirit was sleeping but  
now it has AWAKENED against  
the foreign rule.

Ghosh established that rise of  
India is not just for the welfare

Remarks

You need to elaborate on how he prescribes such an important role for India in emancipation of whole humanity. why India's freedom is vital for the whole world?

of India but for whole humanity  
 Indian civilisation contains idea  
 such as - Aggregation is the law  
of nature.

Indian civilisation believes in  
 values of Vasudeva Kutumbakam &  
Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina or happiness  
 for all.

VR Mehta also supports Ghosh's  
 idea that India believes in COSMO  
POLITANISM which is needed to  
 solve the problems facing the world.

Thus Indian freedom will lead  
 to spiritual evolution of all humanity  
 and Ghosh held it to be INEVITABLE

No force can stop India's rise.

Rabindra Nath Tagore held - world  
 will get India's message through Swara  
Bando Ghosh.

Remarks

(12) (110)