

R-2
D-5

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

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

94

Understanding
is good but
structuring can
be improved
include more
ways

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

[Handwritten signature]

Name Raspreet Singh

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Raspreet Singh

REMARK

SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Major theories on Democracy
- (b) Gender Identity Interface
- (c) Representative Democracy
- (d) Notion of liberty in Indian political thinking
- (e) Equality of Resources.

a) Lord Bryce describes democracy as the rule of people, expressing their sovereign will and majority opinion determining the legislation.

C.B Macpherson, a critical liberal, has analysed various models of democracy and gave the classification into classical & modern models.

Classical theories of democracies take substantive view of democracy. Substantive view means they take democracy as a way of life. It is further divided into protective & developmental model.

Remarks

Locke held that democracy is important because it helps in protection of natural rights. Mill supported democracy because it helps in development of a human being.

Modern models take procedural view of democracy. It is subdivided in elitists & pluralists. Elitists like C. Wright Mills, Raymond Aron, Schumpeter think that power is concentrated in the hands of elites.

Pluralists like Robert Dahl & Schumpeter believe that power is exercised by different interest groups. They gave the concepts of polyarchy & deformed polyarchy.

Thus there are different schools in the theory of democracy. It is also a multi-sided concept.

Gender Identity Interface

"One is not born woman, one becomes woman"

- Simone de Beauvoir

The core-issues of feminists are gender and patriarchy. According to feminists we live in a gendered society.

They differentiate between gender & sex. Sex is a biological term while Gender is an identity given to women by society. According to Simone D' Beauvoir, women is not born but formed. The process starts at the birth and continues till old age.

Women is a "second sex", according to Simone. She exists only provisionally. Gendered society leads to discrimination against women; violence against women.

According to Judith Butler, Gender is acquired through socialisation. For example child bearing is a result of sex & child

Remarks

The question is not on gender or debating on bearing in girl of other man's like task

Read from RND

reasoning is a result of Gender.

Thus, feminism is also a discourse among many competing discourses.

c) Representative democracy means people don't directly participate in law making rather they select their representatives for this purpose.

Locke, in his theory of limited state, gave the idea of majoritarian and representative democracy.

J.S Mill in his book "on Representative Government" also supported representative government. However, unlike Locke he supports proportional representation. Mill was influenced by the work of Alex d'

emarks

-
=

Tocqueville's work on democracy becoming tyranny of majority. Therefore; he brought aristocratic elements to stop it from becoming tyranny of majority.

There are two traditions in representative government. One is delegate model and second is instructed representation.

Delegate model supports the view that representatives should be allowed to exercise power unlimitedly while instructed representation by null supports only partial power in the hands of representatives.

Although direct democracy is increasingly becoming popular, representative democracy do not lose its importance.

d.) Liberty is a western idea which emphasizes on individualistic nature of man and supports non-interference of state in the life of people.

Remarks

Don't just discuss those great include aspects of conditions necessary for its successful functioning

Liberty or liberal idea is not represented in a coherent way in Indian Political thought. Arundhati gave a first idea of complete liberation of idea, then he talked about social Swaraj. In later years of his life, he emphasized on spiritual freedom through yoga.

Gandhi also enriched the idea of Swaraj. Instead of western notion of freedom of restraints. It emphasizes on exercise of restraints on desires. It is about providing life of dignity to all. Swaraj is possible only in stable society and decentralised political structure. Gandhi also talked about social Swaraj, political Swaraj, Economic Swaraj (cottage industries).

Amartya Sen held that freedom is possible only through the rejection of inequalities.

marks

Radical humanism emphasizes on liberation from collective identities of Nation, Class, Caste etc.

Thus notion of liberty is integrated with cosmopolitanism, spiritualisation and human dignity in Indian Political Thought.

your own will not be complete until you determine the notion of liberty in Dharmashstra & Buddhist tradition

(4)

e.) Equality of Resources

Equality of Resources was given by Dworkin. Dworkin is a liberal egalitarian. He criticized Nozick & Rawls idea of Justice.

In his theory of equality of resources, Dworkin gave a political fiction. If a wrecked ship reaches a barren island then how they will distribute the resources among themselves.

Remarks

Dworkin divides the disadvantages into two categories - Brute Luck & Option Luck. According to Dworkin, the people with Brute Luck should be compensated. ~~This is~~ If Nozick suggests one should be held responsible for choices he makes, then Dworkin suggests one should not be held responsible for choices he makes in unchosen circumstances.

Dworkin supports equality distribution of resources in the beginning. He supports endowment sensitive auction i.e. give extra clumpstells to people suffering from Brute Luck. Initially distribution is just if it passes envy test.

The debate among equality theorists is fertile. Amartya Sen has suggested Equality of capabilities.

marks

4

good analysis but include why he argues for redistribution rather than one time distribution

2. Attempt all questions:

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

a) Equality is a sovereign virtue — Dworkin.

There is a debate among equality theorists about what should be the criteria for equality i.e. if people are to be made equal then, they are to be made equal in what sense.

Liberals suggest equality of opportunity. Against the divine rights of Kings, emerged the Locke's Natural Rights. Neo-Liberals like Hayek & Nozick suggest that if someone is poor then it is not another person's fault. They regard positive progressive taxation as burdened labour.

Socialist suggests equality of outcomes

Remarks

They regard equality of opportunity as procedural.

Rawls, a social liberal, provided for fair equality of opportunity. In his theory of justice, he held that inequality arising from liberty & equality of opportunity is fair only if it is utilized for betterment of ~~the~~ of downtrodden.

Amartya Sen in his Essay, "Equality of What?" analysed liberal ideas of equality of opportunity & equality of resources.

Equality of welfare means equal welfare for all. It is a utilitarian idea & prefers to give more resources who wants more.

Equality of resources supports equal distribution of resources and compensate for naturally disadvantaged.

emarks

Amartya Sen suggests equality of capabilities.
 & He defines poverty in terms of deprivations.
 Thus state should perform capacity building tasks.

Thus, as the evolution of human beings, our ~~to~~ understanding of prevailing inequality is enriching.

Don't dismiss the theoretical evolution of equality.

Focus on views of Sen and Pithker

A what-comes-is social & economic political goal to be achieved

6

(b)

Hannah Arendt is perhaps the only woman who is recognised as political philosopher. At times, it is difficult to understand her. She describes her thinking as "thinking without borders". However, as she advocated for public participation, we can categorise her into school of civic republicanism in the tradition of Aristotle.

Remarks

Hannah Arendt's concept of Banality of evil can be found in her book "Eichmann in Jerusalem". Eichmann was a Hitler's ~~first~~ General who was responsible for millions Jews. He was arrested in Argentina and was brought for trials in Jerusalem.

According to Hannah Arendt, today the serious crimes like killing, rape are becoming common, they are becoming banal. She considers the bureaucratization culture as one of the reasons for banality of evil. Eichmann was just following orders of his superiors, he had no hatred towards Jews.

Duty is Duty
Hannah Arendt believes that

COI

Eichman was not an evil person, he was just a common man like us. However, he lacked one common thing - i.e. critical reasoning. Evil becomes banal when people start thinking & believing in myths & propaganda.

Hannah Arendt argues that there needs more participation of people in civic affairs. There should be a victory of zoon politikon on animal laborans. Otherwise, authoritarian leaders will exploit the conditions of already de-politized masses to usher the reign of totalitarianism.

Banality of Evil idea & the defence of Eichmann by Hannah Arendt has been one of the controversial works of Hannah Arendt.

Discusses how lack of imaginative capacity leads to such crimes. The capacity to see the humanity of others is essential for the survival of the species.

marks

6
7

10
c) Foucault is a post-modernist thinker. He was influenced by Nietzsche's idea of knowledge-power connection.

Foucault gave micro view of power, unlike macro view of powers given by earlier philosophers. Foucault called macro view of power as Juridico-discursive model, it is a top-down approach. For example - Hobbes held that power is exercised by state.

In his micro-analysis of power, Foucault held that power is multidimensional. It is embedded in a society like a network of capillaries. He It flows everywhere, it comes & goes everywhere. Foucault shifts the analysis from

emarks

Episodic analysis of power to the exercise of power in daily lives.

Foucault argues that power is not necessarily coercive, it is developmental also. Like Nietzsche, + he also gave the Knowledge - power connection. He gave the four components of his theory of power.

- Concept of discourses
- Concept of disciplinary power.
- Concept of biopower.
- Concept of governability

Also includes the
productive
resistance
of power
of power

Discourse is a particular way of knowing & understanding the truth. According to Foucault, power is exercised through discourses. The so-called theories are actually discourses. It is not discovering rather manufacturing the truth. (Knowledge - power connection).

Remarks

In his concept of disciplinary power, he suggests how the discourses are created to discipline the people. In Biopower means people think that they are being watched and therefore they keep themselves in discipline.

Governability is the capacity to govern people at abstract level. It is also achieved by discourses.

Thus Foucault's theory of power is different from conventional theories. The similar view of power was taken by Henrich Arendt who suggests power is acting in concert.

Analyse & elaborate with examples of power + knowledge & idea of Normality & is used to discipline the behaviour of the individuals.

emarks

3. Attempt all questions:

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

marks

emarks

SCORE

GS SCORE

marks

emarks

emarks

~~COI~~

GS SCORE

Remarks

4. Atte

emarks

4. Attempt all questions:

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

a.)

Natural Rights are the rights given to us by nature. Theory of natural rights were given by Locke.

According to Locke, State of nature was a ~~pe~~ state of peace, goodwill and mutual assistance. People could enjoy natural rights in state of nature because of the presence of reason. According to him, reason in man guides him not to harm others in life, liberty & possessions.

The view of Locke was in opposition Hobbes, who although accepted the presence

What is the origin of Natural rights?

Remarks

of Natural Rights but held that man cannot enjoy natural rights because man's passion dominates over reason. He regarded NRs as "councils of prudence".

There is another tradition in Natural Rights given by Thomas Paine. He suggests that Natural Rights should be justified based on developmental view of man and not on the basis of social contract.

Bentham has criticized Natural Rights as "Nonsense upon stilts". This is so because Natural Rights give rise to indiscipline and anarchy. He considers Right as what provided by state.

Natural Rights and Human Rights are related. Human Rights is the most

What is the
major or
philosophical
basis of
NR?

How
can they
exist without
state or
society?

marks

energising idea our times. They are justified on two traditions —

- Natural Rights tradition
- Tradition of Immanent Law

Thus Natural Rights forms the basis of Human Rights. Human Rights are not only but rights possessed by all human beings and given to him by nature.



b) Arthashastra was written by Kautilya during Ancient times. Although, ~~both~~ Kautilya and Machiavelli differed in time and space, yet they show many similarities. There is a tradition among scholars to compare Kautilya & Machiavelli.

Kautilya and Machiavelli, both suggests National interest as the ~~the~~ supreme

Remarks

interest of the King. They both belong to realist tradition. If Machiavelli suggests, King has to be courageous like lion then Kautilya suggests that interstate relations are like Jungle where strength of lion prevails.

Kautilya and Machiavelli, both suggest expansionist foreign policy. Kautilya supports the war the just after coronation. They both support the view that King should rule with iron hand. Also, their views on human-nature were quite similar separation of ends & means.

Because of these similarities he has called Kautilya as Indian Machiavelli.

However, there were some differences

100.

If Kautilya talked about Rhemma then Machiavelli hasn't. Kautilya gave a detailed views on espionage and corruption while Machiavelli hasn't. finally, Kautilya was more harsh in his advised. Max Weber, in his book "Politics as Vocation" called Ara Kautilya as more Machiavellian than Machiavelli.

Therefore, there may be some minor differences, yet they show many similarities and are pioneers in realist tradition.

Kautilya's Arthashastra has defied the George Tankem's view that Indians lack strategic culture.

②

Content is in
right direction but
might be missing
points

Defor thinks to add more content

Remarks

(c) Affirmative action is a synthesis of utilitarianism and socialism.

Utilitarianism and neo-liberal scholars regard liberty ~~activity~~ as most important values. They do not favour any action by state limiting liberty of a man. eg. Locke, Hayek, Nozick Milton Friedman.

socialism is about equality. They regard equality of opportunity as procedural. They support equality of outcomes.

social liberals reach a compromise and call for affirmative action. Rand's suggest that liberty & equality of opportunity are justified only when extra resources are used to uplift the down trodden.

you need to provide complete definition of affirmative action examples

emarks

Affirmative action is based on the view that certain sections have faced historical injustices eg. Blacks in America, Lower Castes in India. These sections cannot be uplifted without extra push. Affirmative Action establishes fair equality of opportunity.

Affirmative action is often criticized as against liberty or equality. This theory also compromises with merit. Scholars like Andre Beteille, Paruph Bhanu Mehta gave negative opinions on reservation.

Affirmative action policies have become politicized. They are used to mobilize people. Also, the intended beneficiaries do not get the benefits of policies because of loopholes. Therefore, above reasons form sufficient ground for

You need to quote their actual arguments against this

abolition of affirmative action policies.

— However, we have to understand the conditions objectively, affirmative action should continue because —

First, way to uplift sections who faced historic injustices.

Second, not a poverty alleviation programme, for that there are other schemes. (Satish Deshpande on Reservation).

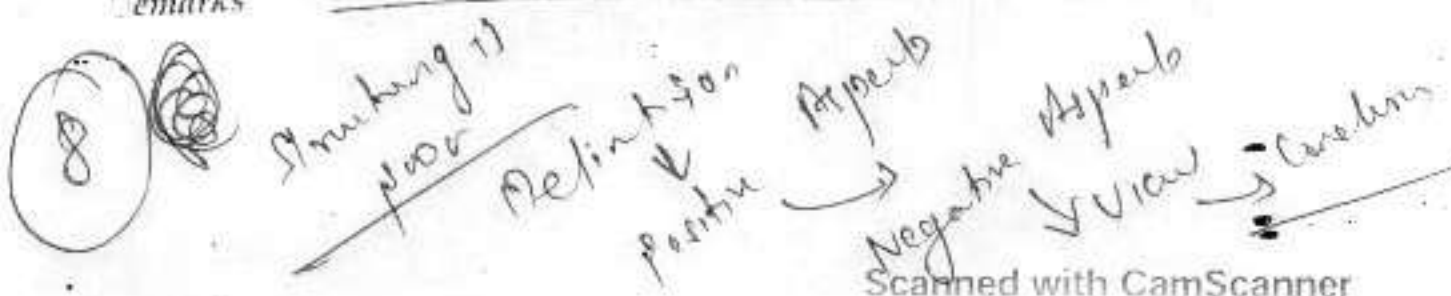
Third, Rawls idea that Justice is the first of social system just like truth is the first value of any system of thought.

fourth, Constitutional values of India.

Fifth, we cannot expect downtrodden to be uplifted automatically, neoliberalism has furthered deteriorated their position.

However, they are not never ending policies, they will continue so long society achieves equity (equality with justice).

Remarks



SECTION B

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Fascism as Adventurer's Philosophy - Sabine.
- (b) Challenges being faced by feminism.
- (c) Aurobindo on Nationalism
- (d) Luck Egalitarianism
- (e) Normative conception of political theory

a)

fascism comes from the word "fasci", which means bundle of rods. Therefore, fascists believe in extreme unity.

fascism is a political structure that came into existence in interwar period in Germany, Italy, Japan etc. It is not a coherent school of thought. It is considered as a wedge-podge of ideologies. Whatever fascist leaders found relevant to justify their actions, they included it in fascism.

Remarks

Therefore, Sabine called it adventurer's philosophy. It is not a coherent school. Socialists consider it an extreme form of Capitalism. Leski - Last desperate attempt of Capitalism.

Liberals consider it close to socialism and totalitarianism. Ortega y Gasset calls it revolt of masses because of democracy turning into mobocracy. Hannah Arendt calls it a type of totalitarianism. Philosophy of far right because it calls for creative destruction and list goes on.

3) You need to prove your argument it is contradictory ~~that~~ measurement by giving examples

b) Feminism is a meta-ideology. It supports rights of women and upliftment of women. Feminism emerged in Ancient times when Plato suggested equal participation

emarks

by women.

In modern times, feminism developed in various waves. In first waves liberal & social feminism, then radical feminism & finally post-feminism.

Today feminism is facing various challenges. First, feminism has become meta-ideology. There are many schools, feminists don't have agreed on what should be the goals of feminism. For example - Eco-feminism, post-feminism, post-colonial feminism.

Second, feminist theories like post-feminism which calls for domestication of women are increasingly criticized.

Third, despite laws made by states, implementation remains poor. Women continue

Challenges from this side are not a part of this

what is post feminism?

2

Remarks

create content
Relev. hrb. dis- complete
& accurate content

to face violence.

faith, reject in international theory as suggested by Cynthia Enloe, Where are the Women?

Thus, feminism must be revived to improve the situation of women.

- c) Arubindo Ghosh has given the strongest theory of nationalism. Regarding Arubind, Rabindra Nath Tagore had said that world will know the idea of India from the voice of Arubindo.

The theory of nationalism by Arubindo can be categorised into cultural theory. ~~According~~ He was influenced by Vivekananda's ideas and Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's Arind Math.

Arubind held that Nation has a spirit, it is natural. According to

emarks

Arundale, Nation is not an intellectual pastime, not a figure of speech, not a collection of individuals, not a piece of land. Nation is divine, Nation is faith, Nation is religion. ~~That~~ The emergence of India as a Nation is a divine mission. Therefore, the world should support India's independence.

Like Vivekananda, Arundale held that Nationalism should be the new religion of youth of India.

(3)

you need to include the concept of mother goddess in state's concept of million states

d.) Luck egalitarianism was given by Ronald Dworkin. Ronald Dworkin gave the Theory of equality of resources.

Remarks

According to this theory, the distribution of equal resources at the beginning is just. He also supports the compensation for people suffering from Brute Luck. According to Dworkin, people should not be held responsible for the choices they don't make.

Unlike Rawls, who do not differentiate between disadvantaged people, Dworkin categorizes them into two - naturally disadvantaged and disadvantaged by choices.

for example - one is born in a lower caste in India - Naturally disadvantaged,

- one enters into particular business & faces losses - disadvantage because of choices.

Dworkin in his book "Sovereign Virtue" suggests that equality is a sovereign virtue.

Therefore, people with Bribe Luck should be compensated with endowment sensitive Auction.

Dworkin also criticized Nozick's idea of Entitlement theory of Justice.

This answer needs to include the view of Elizabeth Anderson compulsorily. 3

e) Political theory means "systematic study" of political events, phenomenon etc.

There are various approaches in political theory like Normative, empirical, historical, Contextual etc.

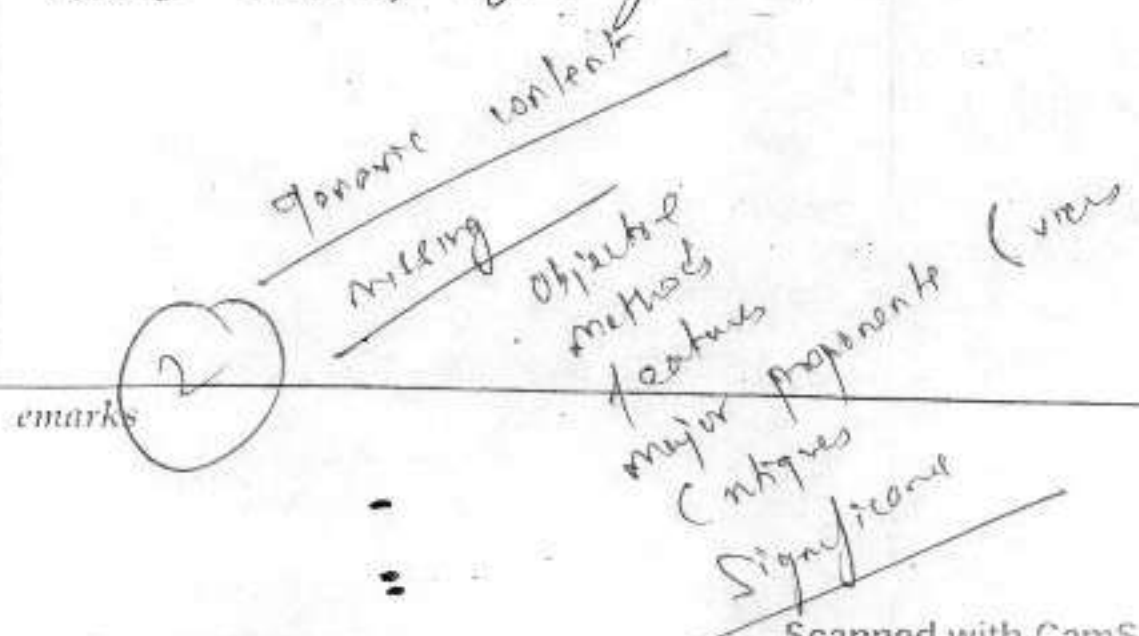
Normative theory begin in ancient times. In fact, Political science emerged as political philosophy. Socrates suggests that philosophy is more important than physics. Plato gave theory of ideas & held idea as reality.

Remarks

In medieval times there was a decline in normative approach, scholars during ~~medieval~~ initial years of modern period were more inclined towards empirical approach. Lord Bryce called for facts, facts A facts.

John Rawls revived the normative approach. Today, this approach is used widely along with other approaches. Leo Strauss also held that values are important.

Normative theory deals with what ought to be of human actions. It is prescriptive in nature. Deals with normative issues like Justice, equality etc.



emarks

2

6. Attempt all questions:

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

(a)

There is a question mark on Buddhism as a political thought and Buddha as a political thinker. This is so because Buddhism is other worldly religion and politics belongs to this world.

However, scholars like Ule Omvedt think that Buddha was a political thinker. Many Kings used to come to Buddha for advises on good governance.

Buddhism is a republican tradition. They consider the origin of state in private property. Once private property emerged, conflicts started emerging and therefore

marks

people decided to form the state so that conflicts can be eliminated.

Unlike Hinduism which supports hereditary monarchy, Buddhism supports republicanism. It was decided that the wisest of the all will become king.

Buddhism is a pacifist religion. They do not support violence, Ashoka called for conquest by Dharma. The king, in Buddhism, wins hearts & not lands. They do not support expansionist foreign policy.

Also, Unlike Hinduism, Buddhism supports equality. In Hinduism King is born Kshatriya ~~of the~~ ^{Varne} while in

Buddhism he can be of any Varna.

Thus Buddhist theory of state is
- a social contract theory resulted due to the
emergence of private property.

Talk about the
contractual nature
of Buddhist theory
6. Role of state, society,
nature of Balance b/w
Dharma & Danda

(b)

Competitive equality of opportunity

Equality of opportunity is an idea
that emerged in medieval times when
Locke asserted Natural Rights of man
against divine Rights of Kings. The
emerging bourgeoisie class at that time
demanded equality of opportunity
vis-a-vis King.

Remarks

Locke held that men possess natural rights. Thus state should not interfere and men has right to revolt as well.

Once revolutionary, this idea became to be criticized by socialists. They preferred equality of outcomes. Rawls, a social liberal also criticized and emphasized on human dignity. He provided for fair but not competitive equality of opportunity.

Feminists like Iris Marion Young support differenced equality. Dworkin considers equality & not liberty as a sovereign virtue. Amartya Sen suggests Capacity building.

Thus equality of opportunity alone ~~may~~ doesn't result into substantive equality. It is against the rights of those who were disadvantaged due to historic injustices or as Nozick calls it Brute Luck.

However, all these criticisms are rejected by neo-liberal theorists. Hayek suggests that social justice is a mirage. Nozick calls progressive taxation a bonded labour. If others want to give freedom to market, Milton Friedman considers market as a precondition for freedom. Isaiah Berlin supports minimal state as best inspiring. Ayn Rand held that state has just one task i.e. protection of life.

Remarks

The ques has several ideas
 Manually
 give arguments in favour & against the idea with help of views of scholars
 (7)

(a.) Gandhi was not only a political organizer, a mass leader but also a political thinker. Gandhi's notion of development can be understood from his concepts of Non-Violence, Swaraj, Sarvodaya and critique of modern civilization.

Gandhi's ~~to~~ Swaraj is a stateless society which provides a life of dignity to all. It supports decentralisation & the notion of village as self-republics. Gandhi also talked about economic swaraj i.e. establishment of cottage industries, cultural swaraj i.e. protection of culture & social swaraj i.e. upliftment of downtrodden.

Sarvodaya calls for bread labour and trusteeship. Every profession should

Remarks

- be respected. Trusteeship means calling the conscience of capitalists that the profits are the result of society's contribution & should be given back to the society.

Gandhi criticized modern civilization. He did not criticize modern civilization because of its western origin. Actually, he was influenced by western thinkers like Socrates. He criticized modern civilization because of its utilitarianism & individualism. These ideas are not good for society. If east adopt the same model of development as west, then nine more earths would be required, according to Gandhi.

It is to be noted that Gandhi was not against industrialization, however he was against putting machines to replace

people.

The above analysis show that Gandhi's idea of development was in contradiction with the western model. It called for decentralised, state less society, trusteeship, minimization of wants, cottage industries etc.

Ethics & spiritualisation play a major role in Gandhi's notion of development. Swaraj is based on human dignity. Non-violence is the core of Gandhi's ideas. Trusteeship calls for empathy towards downtrodden. Gandhi believed in ends & means construct. He supported the idea of ethics & political continuity.

Thus not only his development notion, but all major ideas of Gandhi are based on his ethical & spiritual believes.

9

emarks

Every thing is good
in the answer, except
that you need to
elaborate more on
of his critique
of western
Consumerism
Materialism
Imperialism

7. Attempt all questions:

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

marks

emarks

emarks

SCOI

GS SCORE

marks

emarks

emarks

8. Attempt all questions:

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

Remark:

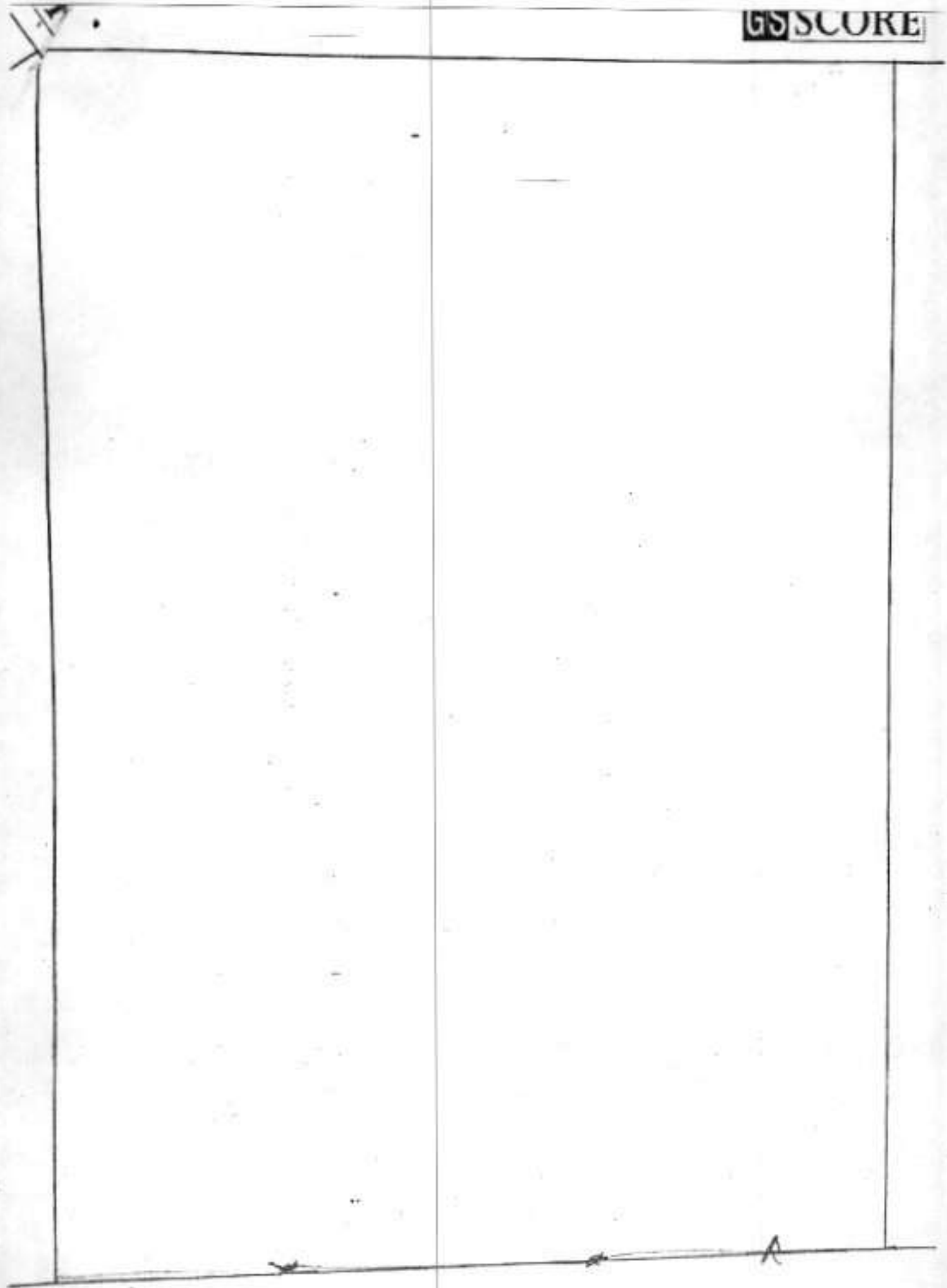
emarks

GS SCORE

marks

marks

GS SCORE



emarks

GS SCORE

marks