

95

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.

Try to understand the
real demand
of question rather
than just writing down
your answers for
marks

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Shilpi

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Shilpi

Shilpi

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each) (10 × 5 = 50)

- Discuss M.N. Roy's differences with the Comintern over the Colonial Question.
- Bring out the relationship between Equality and Justice.
- Alienation and its diverse interpretations.
- Complex Equality
- Socialist Feminism

Ans → (b) Equality is a concept mainly originated in the liberal theory and utilitarian theory of individuals where there was no diff. between humans on basis of ideas. Justice and equality can be seen as two sides of coin. However diff. schools vary on the basis of ~~the~~ their perception of equality in order to justify justice to peoples.

Liberal schools which belong to Night watch men state called justice to be in equality before law and equality of opportunity. Nozick, J.S Mill etc have perceived justice to be in to take full ~~of~~ of their labours.

However, Marxist school have perceived justice or equality of outcomes, freedom from need so that people will be able show their creativity.

How's about
with
Aristotle

Remarks

→ Feminist and Multiculturalist perceived justice to be in differentiated treatment. Prominent being Will Kymlicka among multiculturalist and Iris Marion among Feminist.

However Social contractarians believed justice to be in differentiated treatment to the disadvantaged. However they differ in their way. For eg. John Rawls have advocated differentiated treatment in his theory of justice. On the other side Dworkin has advocated the equality in terms of resources but ^{not} only at entry level. From the same school, we have Amartya Sen who is of view even if we give equal resource, the capacity to convert it into wealth differs, so he advocated equality of capability i.e. capability approach.

From the same school, we have communitarian like Walzer who advocated justice is multidimensional. We cannot arrive at one justice. It is about circumstances also.

So, Interdependence of justice & equality have been perceived by many ways.

Remarks

way too long
you can write with names of scholars or headings
So saving space

5

Ques) Alienation is a concept of Man getting distanced from himself. Marx gave a detailed view of alienation to justify his theory of class struggle. ~~How~~ It came into front seat due to Marx but there were other scholars also who gave the concept of alienation.

Acc. to Hegel; Man is getting alienated from god and therefore is not happy. State is march of god on earth. A man can be happy by obeying the state and will be near to god.

On the other side we have Ferbaucher who suggest that ~~god~~ is reason of alienation. People have made god and gave all the quality that Man do not. It reminds man of his weakness so, Religion is the reason for Man alienation.

Marx ^{has} agreed with Ferbaucher, but he suggest that ^{religion} is only one of the super structure. The base structure is economic.

The question is on disease
causative factors
so you need
to go beyond
more
Post modern
Marxism
Horkheimer
Adorno
Gehlen

4

The man get alienated from the process of production as he is not getting the benefits of it. Due to this, he get alienated from the product of his Labour.

This result into alienation of man from society.

Two people talk in terms of buyer & customer only.

All this result into a man alienation from himself.

He loses his creativity and market driven them.

The extension of the alienation tradition can be found in Fabian Socialism.

And) Complex equality was given by Michel Walzer. He was a critic of John Rawls theory of justice and tried to justified his theory by giving examples like "State can give universal basic health but state can exercise market for speciality. He ~~viewed~~^{views} justice from utilitarian approach and justice varied from circumstance to place.

He gave the concept of complex equality in which he ~~defined~~ called for a non porous boundaries between the spheres of life. For eq.

If one person is getting advantaged from another

Remarks

for Y, that doesn't mean \bar{Y} he is disadvantaged at every sphere at general. For e.g. in Indian context if a dalit \bar{X} get employment over a general candidate, that doesn't mean that \bar{X} is empowered in social sphere also.

- Only when person \bar{X} starts taking advantage of his position \bar{X} for advantage in other spheres \bar{X} also, it become a problem. So, for proper justice, it \bar{X} is important to have nonporous boundaries between the spheres so that inequality in one sphere will not be reflected in inequality of other sphere. In Indian context, "Only when you ~~are~~ have money & muscle power, you can enter into politics. So, \bar{X} inequality in economic sphere ~~is~~ ~~not~~ leads to inequality in political sphere

Theoretically idea of non-porous boundary is good but it doesn't hold good for practical life as, all the spheres are interconnected in human life.

Remarks

What are the practical challenges in implementation of this idea?
How does this idea critique faults?

5

(e) Socialist Feminism:-

→ It belongs to the tradition of initial wave of feminism also called 1st wave of feminism.

A socialist scholar Engel have correlated the concept of Capitalism with the conditions prevalent with women. He held that the poor condition of women is due to exploitative characteristics of Capitalism that no surplus is left with working class. That directly impact the condition of women.

Lenin was very progressive for women. He was the first one to give a position to women in his cabinet in the world. The first cabinet minister women under Lenin cabinet is Alexandra Kollontai. However, the situation got reversed when Stalin came to power. He gave no attention towards women.

Other socialist scholars are Sheila Rowbotham who advocated Communism to free women from oppression and basic needs.

Social Feminism was from the school of Marx. The centre of propaganda was not liberty of Women but the socio-economic rights. Scholars believe that Social feminism like liberal feminism which advocated for political rights can not be called true feminism in its entirety.

Don't just describe its evolution
 Analyse its arguments & its critique of the capitalist market system

3

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions;

- (a) Analyse the features, significance and criticism of the Pluralistic theory of state.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss in detail the concept of Nationalism by Aurobindo Ghosh. Also provide a critical examination of his contribution to Indian Political thought.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Classical liberalism as per Michael Oakeshott is a philosophy of crude and uncritical individualism and in fact inconsistent with social democracy. What are the major arguments you can give to support his views?
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

- *Remarks*

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Analyse and discuss views of Hobbes and Isaiah Berlin on negative liberty.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Elaborate on the contribution of Machiavelli to modern political thought.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the evolution of pre-Marxian socialist thought. To what extent did Marx agree or disagree with the pre-Marxian socialist ideology?
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans → Hobbes was so far given every important concept of Nation-State i.e. Sovereignty of State. He was called first modern thinker of his times taking inspiration from Machiavelli's Discourses. Hobbes has seen a disturbed phase of history where there was a lot of bloodshed. His mother gave premature birth to him due to fear of Spanish Armada. Hence, he held that State was born together.

His theory of liberty is related to the fear of loss of life. He was a proponent of positive liberty. He held that State is Sovereign & all people have no rights, except right to life.

However, he held that liberty is there where law is silent. Means, the sphere where

Remarks

state has not made any law, Liberty can be enjoyed. He held that external & internal impediment to enjoy liberty. Law act as ~~an~~ external impediment to enjoy the fully right & liberty. He compares internal impediment with capacity of reason.

M. C. Pherson held that Hobbes starts as an individualist but concludes as an absolutist giving full right to state.

However Hobbes have preferred life over liberty, order over liberty. He held that if man into give all rights, he will become to state of nature again. For the misdeeds of few everyone can not be pushed into anarchy.

Isiah Berlin was one of a scholar of ethics. She was a school of value pluralism. She held that No value is supreme and all values are not equal (value-relativism.) State should not promote one value over other. There concept of Negative Liberty come. It is interpret the negative liberty in content of Non-promotion of

one value over others which will give better liberty of choosing its own value to be pursued. He held that there cannot exist an Hierarchy of values. We cannot compare liberty and equality and say liberty is supreme. We do face situation in life where all the values are equally ultimate. So, for the sake of one value, other values get compromised. So, state should stay away from preparation of Hierarchy of values. Both belong to positive-liberty tradition. However, they differ in interpretation of the absence of state in the human sphere.

Ans(b) → Machiavelli is father of European Secularism and father of modern realism. If we see the concept of secularism and Realism both belong to the debate of modern political thought. It is to be called that everyone practiced machiavellian but criticise it on the same line.

Remarks

write your
on secularism
you need
both in modern
with
rather than
liberty
knowledge is good
& disturb
concepts of liberty
of
Put more about
capacity of liberty

In Indian context, He is compared with Kautilya. Pt Nehru held Kautilya as Indian Machiavelli. Max Weber held that for the sake of statecraft, Kautilya is better than Machiavelli.

① On Secularism:

- He held that state should not interfere into the content of Religion. It should maintain a distance from the Religion. In modern times, European don't recognise Religion in public sphere.
- He took utilitarian approach towards religion and held to use religion to increase patriotism.
- It can be seen in middle east area how religion is used to maintain the nationalistic feeling.
- He told prince not to be anti-religious. In Indian context, it is true as it is a principled Model.

② On Realism:-

- He held that the expansionist policy is best for a prince to acquire.
- This idea has been incorporated by Machiavelli.

- giving the concept of offensive realism when he held that state should go for Hegemony.
- He held that a prince need to join and lion. it is implemented by many states.
 - King need to do things with lot of slow. practiced by U.S.A. and China also. ^(China) He changed the Constitution, and every whole world is talking about it.
 - Mao was influenced by Machiavelli and founded Communist party
 - US foreign policy is influenced by Machiavelli.
 - Machiavelli held that if acquired foreign territory of other ethnicity, employ some local to rule. In present context, Russia got disintegrated due to Russia being a slow war ruling by backs. Problem of Shia-Sunni conflict can also have roots in same problem.

So, we can say the Machiavelli remain relevant in present time also ~~along~~ although being a philosopher of medieval age. It will be wrong to say as hinted by Sabine, "Machiavelli is

Remarks

You don't need
to describe what
Machiavelli said.
Instead try to
analyse his
impact on
world &
how he impacted
future history

(6)

narrowly dated and narrowly spread.

Ans (2) Socialism got famous and attached with Marx philosophy due to contribution of Marx in it. However, it will not be correct to say that there was no socialism earlier before Marx.

→ One of earliest example of Socialism we can get into the work of Plato. theory of Communism. Plato gave theory of Communism for gold class, but he also held the monarch. His theory was different from Marx or Marx theory ~~was~~ a theory of class less and state less theory which was more closer to Gandhi theory of Swarajya. Plato was not socialist but share similarity between Socialism.

wrong thought

→ Modern times, it shares its roots in French revolution. As against American revolution which was mainly a political movement French revolution was more of a Socio-economic movement.

Remarks

Some philosophers like Luis Blanc, Beaqui start radical approach and advocated for violent means. ~~Howe~~ However, Marx held that they were not successful ~~to~~ because there was no sound ^{scientific} theory behind ~~of~~ the propoganda. For anything to be so success, there need to be backed by a theory.

For eg a Revolt of 1857 was not successful, because revolt was not aware of the true character of colonialism Hence they were not able to project all their power and get fragmented.

~~Howe~~ Hence Marx was of view for any struggle to be success, the view need to be clear and crisp.

There were other scholars also who projected socialism theory like Charles Fourier, St. Simon but they were also not able to fuel large scale mobilisation. All to Marx, they were not able mobilise the masses because ~~their~~ their theory was not scientific.

Remarks

You need to elaborate to specific view of each of the utopian socialist

- Marx claimed his theory to be scientific. However scholars argue that Marx theory was anywhere near to scientific. But Marx theory was very logical step by step description of capitalism. It shows the way that how capitalism can be ended. For how to tackle it. How socialism will help in the upliftment of the people. So, all in all Marx was able to give a very ~~scientific~~ logical theory with logical reasoning that other other scholars of earlier times was lacking. So, was not able to bring the socialism on ground. Marx was called to be first scholar who think from the point of masses. Other scholars were generally have given view of bourgeois class. So, was not able to attack in way that Marx have attacked capitalism.

Ques But also need to analyze the views where Marx agrees with utopian socialism



Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Explain the term "Liberal Democracy" and also assess its major critiques.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse how Gramscian views have influenced the Marxian views on false consciousness.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the views of Post-modernist group inside the Feminist ideology.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words) (10 × 5 = 50)
- Locke as an individualist out and out.
 - Platonic classes and justice in the ideal state.
 - Multiculturalists perspective on Human Rights.
 - Over himself, over his own body and mind individual is sovereign (Mill), comment.
 - Comparison of Aristotle and Marx in terms of 'Revolution'.

Ans → Locke is called to be father of Modern Liberalism. He was called by rough town a ~~radical~~ individual in and out. On the other side C.B Macpherson called Locke to be a parasitic individual. Reason why Locke was called individual.

- Utilitarian approach towards state → He gave the concept of night watchman state. State need not go beyond the mandate of people. The ~~only~~ work it was given into protect the property.
- Individual as a values and individual as a base for his theories. He used ~~normative~~ as well as methodological approach.
- Didn't justify state absolutism as Hobbes.
- Government by consent → He held that the

Remarks:

Government - to go for election ~~irregularly~~ to get the consent of people. which shows the Hobbes gave primacy to Individualism. They should not be bound by the ~~previous~~ ^{previous} contract.

(v) Primacy of self over society through the theory of property. One should enjoy the fruit of his labour. Extension can be seen in work of Hozick who held progressive taxation as bonded labour.

Also include theory of individualistic aspect

(vi) Theory of toleration is held that state should not interfere in matter of conscience which gives significance to individualistic character.

6

(vii) Theory of natural rights that cannot be taken away even by state.

Ans (b) Plato has given the theory of classes which is correlated with his theory of justice.

theory of classes → (i) Man of appetite → Copper class
 (ii) Man of bravery → Silver class
 (iii) Man of reason → Gold class.

He held that state is individual writ large. How ^{state} ~~man~~ will behave depends upon the how its people will behave.

Remarks

At the level of state, he told that

Non-interference + Functional difference =
Peace + Harmony + Excellence.

He try of deduce gods idea of justice. Human soul is manifestation of god on earth. He told that state can be just when there is interdependence of functions between different classes and each classes will strives to attain Excellence.

- We can compare his theory of justice with Ancient time of Indian Varna-system. Alim Gaudhi was in favour of functional differentiation.
- Plato was called the father of political philosophy. Emerson told that Plato is philosophy & philosophy in Plato. On the other hand White Head told that the political philosophy is nothing but the foot notes of Plato.
- Plato told the state to be virtuous to go for excellence. Hence, he derived the justice at level of state. As to him justice is Virtue & justice is duty.

Remarks

This works for
state, but how will
it impact people at
individual level

4

(1) Multiculturalist perspective on Human Rights:

• Multiculturalism perspective is depended upon the principle of toleration. In that view, it comes near to Indian civilisational values.

Scholar like Will Kymlicka advocated multicultural values. He gave three rights needed to be given to people.

(i) Special representation of minority

(ii) Self rule in areas → e.g. Muslim in Kashmir & French in Quebec in Canada.

(iii) Special rights and recognition, e.g. → Art 29 & 30, right to property to Minorities.

Acc. to multiculturalist, we A non can be recognised leaving its values and culture. A non concept of rights wrong in a concept given by its culture and society. If we cannot respect its culture, we definitely cannot respect its self. Self is not atomistic but a situated self. Lee Yun Kew advocate Asian values on world stage.

Remarks

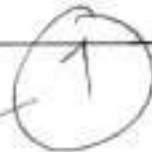
Scholars like Bhikhu Parekh held we can give spl. ~~concession~~ concession to diff. people like for marriages, holiday can be give on Friday. There is no common this. He is also critical of global order prevalent in world. He held it should be product of dialogue between civilization.

In context of India, Yadav held that the success of a government is held by its treatment of minority. To quote "Democracy is not protecting rights of majority but minority. we have example of Sri Lanka, Pakistan who didn't held their multiculturalism intact & really to ~~now~~ a lot of losses.

However, critics held that, it would not be good in longer run. Acc to Susan Moller Okin, every culture is patriarchal, so there is need of intervention. Amartya Sen held, it is threat to National Unity. On the other hand, Andrew Murphy held that toleration towards

Remarks

Good analysis
Add
what are arguments
of deffamer &
by Bhikhu Parekh



interest would tend towards.

So, Multiculturalist want to give spl. rights to minorities & taking pluralist view of state to accommodate all the culture.

(d) Over Himself, over his own body & mind individual is sovereign (Mill), ~~concept~~. This is statement given by Mill in context of his view of liberty. It is told that if anyone is liberal, it is mill. He gave the theory of Liberty. Liberty was given by Locke also but Mill has dealt with it with utmost sincerity and detail. He was as far from the school of social contract & natural rights tradition. This sentence can be seen through these aspects.

(i) Neither the tyranny of all ^{on one} nor the tyranny of one ~~idea~~ on all acceptable → He held that individual should get all the liberty. He is sovereign. No one need to dictate him to any action of him.

(ii) Freedom of speech → He gave full freedom to

Remarks

first elaboration
or why it is
so important
for mill
that the
individual
should be
sovereign

5

speech. He even allowed mad men to speak.

This shows that, he kept the individuality at loss.

① Main principle → He state that state should not regard the self-constraining functioning. If any function is self-regarding, state has no right to interfere in it.

② Women rights → He advocated women rights to vote. That mean, he told the women are equal to men again shows his thought over the sovereignty of mind.

He Aristotle belong to the tradition of ancient time while Marx is from modern times.

The two concept of revolution gave two types school of thought. ~~As to Aristotle~~

Aristotle

- peaceful in nature
- due to ~~the~~ inequality ^{of nature}
- Can be tackled by a simple change in constitution

Marx

- violent in nature.
- due to class consciousness.
- Cannot be tackled by change in constitution.

Remarks

Aristotle

→ State as "virtue"

Indian context:

→ Can be linked to moderate way of thinking
bring change

Spirit of revolution:

→ to bring the sense of obedience into the people, education of state, to inculcate patriotism.

→ gave the concept of trusteeship to tackle the dissatisfaction i.e. Individual ownership & common use.

Maoist

→ state as an exploitative element.

→ Can be linked to extremist thinking of ~~bringing~~ ^{bring} change.

→ ~~do~~ only through revolution, or capitalist class will never agree for peaceful resolution will start the exploitation again after new partition will establish.

→ Not possible not desirable, only solution is revolt and establishment of classless society

Remarks -

~~Pole of state?~~
~~Pole of violence?~~
~~Method or Right?~~

①

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Explain the term "Party as Vanguard of the Proletariat". (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Comment on the assertion of Laslett that Filmer and not Hobbes was the main antagonist of Locke. In what sense does Locke differ radically from both Hobbes and Filmer? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the relationship between emergence of Mass societies and Alienation on basis of views of scholars. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Bring out the relationship of religion with politics as per M.K. Gandhi and also point out his views on caste system and the larger scheme of Social equality.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss all the major arguments given by Mill in defence of protection of Individual liberty.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss in detail Hannah Arendt's views on Totalitarianism.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans (b) → J.S Mill was a philosopher belong to the school of Natural rights which was earlier given by John Locke. It is said that if anyone is liberal, He gave detail view liberty with utmost clarity as against Locke whose main focus was right to property. He gave a lot of arguments in defence of liberty.

He ~~belong~~ belong to the school of Social Contract. He held that direct democracy is good. He held that liberty is important for an individual overall development. It is important for a person to have liberty in order to recognise his full potential. We can compare this though with Hobbes theory of external impediment where

Remarks

He held keeping water in a bottle doesn't mean that it cannot flow. Hence, he held that to realise the full potential of a person, liberty is very much needed.

On the level of society, to give the concept of liberty in form of dialectical theory given by Socrates which advocated freedom of speech. He held that ~~not~~ giving rights to freedom of speech will deprive the society from truth. Even a mad person should be allowed to speak. You never know how and when knowledge will come. If we are not allowing you to speak we are just delaying the truth. My Anal if the person is not speaking truth, he will automatically stop. Hence it is good for society.

At national level, the view of Plato who held that state is individual writ large. He held that no state by suppressing its own people become great. In present context, we can take example that democracies where

Remarks

Liberty is present in faring well than that of authoritarian states like North Korea. People will also love country and there will be less of secessionist tendency. For eg. → linguistic reorganisation have strengthened the Nationalism of India.

So, He gave elaborate view on each level of individual, Society and Nation that how individual liberty is most important concept. His concept of liberty can also be co-related to his advocacy of extending the voting rights to women. So, it is rightly said that if anyone is liberal, it is Mill (6)

Ans (c) → Hannah Arendt View on totalitarianism!

Hannah Arendt was a scholar from Jewish community. She was called a Cold War era philosopher. Hannah held that she was writing for its own understanding.

Remarks

~~Not of unnecessary content~~
 You apply need to define also
 - Right to liberty of action
 - Liberty of association
 - Liberty of women

She held that "totalitarianism is totalitarianism"

No other word ~~the~~ can describe the totalitarianism other than this. She was targeting Hitler along with Stalin. She held two types of totalitarianism. Other forms being Japan under Fumimaro, Italy under Mussolini, Peronism in Argentina.

She held that nowhere the totalitarianism has been seen such a violence. Violence was not a means but an end in itself. She held that people are being treated as Animal Labourer. Animal Labourer is being dominated by zoo-politician. Real animal is being killed for the sake of myth. He held the racial supremacy was a myth.

- She held that ideology is a tool to totalitarianism. People are not regulated by force but by conscience. Here, she came closer to Gramsci who gave concept of Hegemony and manufactured Nationalism. The conscience of people is captured by the state.

→ Her hatred for the modernity is related to the concept of totalitarianism. He held that modernity has exploited people economically. People are helpless and some of wealth can never prevail among the people. Then a leader came and gave a self sense of self respect to the people. People are ready to submit itself to any one who is giving them sense of worth. In that way, they gave a myth of racial superiority. In this way, she held capitalism take responsible for it and come nearer of totalitarianism. She held that he in that sense of weakness, minority was soft target as they are numerically disadvantage. They target them. She gave the concept of heredity of evil. There is no critical thing prevailing among people.

So, she gave economic view of totalitarianism prevailing in Germany. She

Domination of economic over political life

Elaborate more on heredity of evil

also studied the nature of political parties.
 She also held that it is a non-like structure.
 How the lot is made up of elites. The extent
 can be seen in the elitist theory of state
 in modern politics.

She suggest ways to recover from the
 totalitarianism. She gave concept of action,
 revival of public sphere, action by civil society,
 people participation in politics to help reduce
 the totalitarianism.

7

You need to elaborate on the ~~on~~ more
 on the specific conditions
 which lead to rise in
 such tendencies

Remarks

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The understanding of the concept of "Class" and "Class War" is central to understanding of Marxian philosophy. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss in detail the major aspects of theory of state given by Aristotle. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss all of the salient features of Kautilya's work in Arthashastra which show his expertise on administration and realistic approach to public affairs. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

→ Marx dead or alive will haunt the capitalism.
Marx theory revolves around the class and class war. The agenda of Marx of war to give the people real strength to rally by the theories. For eg:-

① Theory of Material dialectics:-

→ Theory of idealistic dialectics was given by Hegel. He was inspired by Hegel and gave the concept of Material dialectics. He held that like Hegel held that end of History will be when one idea wins. Marx held that that victory will be in classless society.

(No need to go so much in detail on Hegel)

Remarks

⑩ A Theory of Historical Materialism:-

→ He took the history as a guide and held ~~that~~ ^{that} the basic structure is economic structure. One who dictate the economic structure dictate all other sphere like religion, etc education. For the masses i.e working class to get the economic structure a revolt is needed so that he can modify other structures that is reflecting back.

⑪ Theory of class → The history is struggling class

struggle. Slave society - Slave vs Master. Feudal society - Serfs vs Landlords. So ~~the~~ ^{historically} we are divided into two classes which cannot end in Harmony. Result here to be violence.

⑫ Theory of Consciousness → He held that when

class in itself will become class in itself. When these consciousness will arrive, then class will struggle will end up in taking their rights.

Remarks

what role does private ownership & creation of class play in

Don't do a general discussion or Marx. Focus on nature & evolution of class war

(S)

① theory of alienation → Man has lost its creativity due to exploitation by capitalist class. He held that, ~~it will be good if~~ there is a need of struggle so that society will take of their needs and people will attain true freedom i.e. freedom from necessities.

So, we can see that though the theories were diff. in theory of alienation, conscience, dialectics but the end was same i.e. class struggle. So, it can be definitely said that, Marxism revolves around class + class struggle.

Ans (1) Kaulitya though far in time (convent time) has written the best book in a way states: Man understands that if anyone is to be benefited from learn statecraft, he will be more benefited from Kaulitya than any other. He also held that if we compare the Meckevelli & Kaulitya, Kaulitya has given more elaborate ~~to~~ solution.

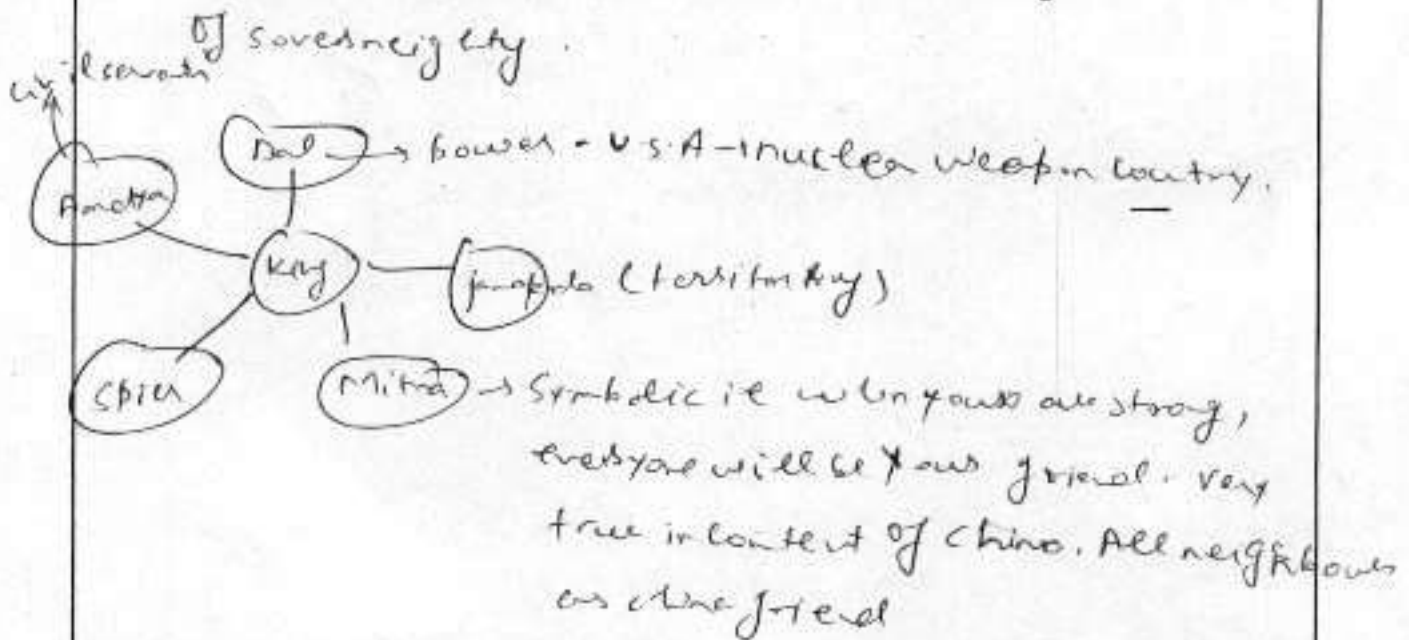
Remarks

(15/10/15)

(i) His theory of King & Happiness of King lies in happiness of subject. Very important even today, ~~be it civil servants, be it leaders.~~

(ii) His theory of Mandala Sindhorita i.e. Neighbours is never a friend. ~~Neighbour Neighbour is always friend.~~ We are exploiting this concept in context of Afghanistan which is neighbour of Pakistan, Japan which is neighbour of China.

(iii) Sattaranga theory → He gave concept of 7 elements of sovereignty.



Andyan → good Andyan, good administration.

Remarks

→ He held that Ambassadors in next talking. He is elicit of state outside. Still relevant in terms of need of good diplomatic negotiators on international stage.

(i) Theory of espionage → relevant to surgical
 → Striker, IB, RAW need to work efficiently.

(ii) 4-fold policy → Somalia, Bleda etc
 Now also, scholars suggest to go for National interest irrespective of means. Kenneth Waltz held Nuclear weapon as weapon of peace.

(iii) Elaborate concept on corruption → He held that it is not possible to keep the honey on tongue and not to touch taste it. It is easy to detect the movement of flying birds but not corruption. He has given views on how corruption is done. How it can be prevented. He gave ideas of frequent transfers, integrity test (done in UK), espionage etc to recover. ~~He told~~ It is very relevant

in context of Hugo backlash we are experiencing
inter today. we have ranked 31 in corruption
perception index.

Qnd Kaulily 6 fold policy -> He held that go for

Sandhi when opponent is powerful can be
understood in context of WUHAM Summit. Drak
the Sandhi when you are powerful.

So, from all above illustrated examples, we
can say that Kaulily has given a elaborate
view in term of public affairs and foreign

policy. Q11 Q12 Q13 Q14 Q15 Q16 Q17 Q18 Q19 Q20 Q21 Q22 Q23 Q24 Q25 Q26 Q27 Q28 Q29 Q30 Q31 Q32 Q33 Q34 Q35 Q36 Q37 Q38 Q39 Q40 Q41 Q42 Q43 Q44 Q45 Q46 Q47 Q48 Q49 Q50 Q51 Q52 Q53 Q54 Q55 Q56 Q57 Q58 Q59 Q60 Q61 Q62 Q63 Q64 Q65 Q66 Q67 Q68 Q69 Q70 Q71 Q72 Q73 Q74 Q75 Q76 Q77 Q78 Q79 Q80 Q81 Q82 Q83 Q84 Q85 Q86 Q87 Q88 Q89 Q90 Q91 Q92 Q93 Q94 Q95 Q96 Q97 Q98 Q99 Q100
Talk about
flexible
nature of his
approach
Realist aspect
limitation

Aristotle -> Aristotle father of political science.

take inductive approach. read 15th
Constitution

(Part)

Mixture of State Numbers	Interest of People	Interest of Self
1	Monarch ↓ Best	tyranny ↓ Worst
Few	Aristocracy	oligarchy
More	Polity ↓ Best practicable	Democracy Worst

→ theory of golden Mean → polity i.e. mean of oligarchy and Democracy. Come near to Buddhism Middle way.

→ oligarchy → poor will not trust

Democracy → populist → poor will not trust
Demagogic leaders.

- Modern time Sidman & Verba also told

Remarks

too much participation not good.
(Non-plata)
what are the essential functions to state perform by individuals? 3

Remarks