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AIR 125 CSE
2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

104.5

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.

1. Work on more Conceptual Clarity and Capacity Building
2. Add Thinkers/ Scholars Contextually
3. Work on Structuring and Presentation

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Minalika Rathore

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Minalika Rathore

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Major theories on Democracy
- (b) Gender Identity Interface
- (c) Notion of liberty in Indian political thought
- (d) Equality of Resources
- (e) Luck Egalitarianism

a) Democracy as a word first came into use by Greek historian Herodotus as "rule of people".

As a form of Government, it is best summed up by Abraham Lincoln as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people".

Democracy is generally seen in two ways - procedural which is as a form of government by people and substantive as a way of life. Following is a brief description of major theories of democracy:

a) Liberal Democracy: Liberal democracy emerged after medieval age as an idea of keeping individuals at the centre. It emerged from the Social Contract tradition propounded by John Locke. One of the major proponents is

Adam Smith - who talk about Democracy in his book "Inquiry of Wealth of Nations". In this concept there is complete freedom to individuals & association and state acts as a necessary evil who comes in picture only for Defence and ensuring non interference in exercising rights.

b) Social Liberal De: Amartya Sen is one of the major proponents who talks about democracy as development and freedom to develop and have capabilities, hence promotes positive role of State as welfare State.

c) Multiculturalism: This form of democracy talk about promoting rights of minorities. Will Kymlicka in his book "On Multiculturalism" and Bhikhu Parekh in "Rethinking Multiculturalism" talk about this form of democratic theory of democracy which accommodates culture of minorities.

d) Feminist Theory: Feminist like Susan Moller Okin in the book "Gender, Justice & Equality Property" talk about unfair nature of liberal democracy and talk about inclusion of women.

Remarks

Restrikt to Word Limit

in democracy, liberal feminists like J.S. Mill talk about equal political rights and voting rights of women.

Democracy is one of the most controversial and debatable ideas of 21st century with every country giving their own interpretation & meaning to the idea.

b)

- * Read the question carefully and address actual demand of the question
- * Mention — Radical Demo. T
- Substantive Th
 - Elitist Th
 - Participative Th
 - Developmental Th
 - Pluralist
 - Deliberative
 - Reform
- Parsons
Mosher
Michels
Dahl
Coleman

Remarks

d) Equality of Resources

Equality is a modern idea, one that comes as a response to medieval conception of natural inequality & aristocracy.

There are many theories and form of equality out of which liberal theory is most acceptable & talked about. But even within liberal theory there are differences in perception on equality of welfare ^{and} equality of resources.

The idea of equality of resources comes as a response of libertarian & utilitarian idea of equality of welfare. According to scholars libertarian concept of equality of welfare doesn't talk about inequalities which aren't because of choice but because of compulsions and utilitarian rationale of equality reduces the man into individuals and atomistic.

In response to this proponents of equality of resources talk about equal availability

Autoph
X
Focus on
Dworkin's
Theory

Remarks

of resources to all. Dworkin in his book 'Sovereign Virtue' calls it the most important virtue. He comes up with a "political fiction" to explain his idea. In this fiction people in a ship get lost and reach an island where they find resources but who should get what resources is decided by an auction which keeps 'envy test' as a ground wherein every one is ~~ok~~ fine with the auction as long as it doesn't feel unfair. He talks about two types of auction that happen behind "thin veil of ignorance", a) Clamshell Ambition sensitive auction: In this everyone gets equal amounts of clamshells for auction regardless of their identities b) Endowment sensitive auction: In this those who suffer from some disadvantage get extra clamshells c) And, to this he adds insurance for those who suffer from brute luck in the

Remarks

5

Result of auction.

Through this Dworkin explains that ~~what~~ equality of resources is more important than equality of welfare as is also evident in our current world. We can not expect equality of outcomes without ensuring equality of resources as is tried to be done through special provisions like Reservation & Progressive Taxation.

c) Notion of liberty in Indian Political thought

Liberty implies freedom. It is one of the most important principles of modern times. It is one of the inalienable natural rights propounded by Social Contract thinkers John Locke.

India also has a long tradition of liberty. Our Constitution mentions liberty as one of the foundational principles of our country in its Preamble. Article 19-22 include

Remarks

Write this in conclusion

our inalienable fundamental rights to life
liberty. But
But before Constitution was made many
political thinkers postulated liberty
as an idea.

(i) Buddhist tradition - They talk about freedom to live and let live and while talking about "Nirvana" they advocate freedom from internal impediments like desire.

(ii) Aurobindo : One of the major political thinker talks about spiritual freedom and postulates how freedom is important for India to not only work towards its own spiritual liberation but also of world.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi: Gandhi's idea of "Swaraj" in Hind Swaraj and idea of "Ramrajya" keep freedom of man as utmost priority and again give a broader conception to idea of liberty from all evils.

(iv) B. K. Bhabha: Though different from Gandhi as he believed in existence of State to protect liberty, he held "liberty, equality & fraternity" as inalienable and made it a basic part of Indian Constitution.

Remarks

Be Specific & Relevant

2/ Answer the following questions:

- (a) Analyse the origin and theoretical justification for "Natural Rights"? What kind of relationship does it enjoy with Human Rights? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss the major aspects of Post-Colonial feminism. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss in detail the views of Foucault on power with special reference to its novel or unique aspects. (250 Words) (20)

a) The term Natural Rights implies rights that human beings have for the reason of being human as it is assumed that human being owes his/her existence from Nature which is God's creation. Hence, natural right come from nature and not a created entity.

The term comes from Social Contract tradition and owes its origin to well known thinker John Locke. He explains that man is born with reason, hence can decide right/wrong for himself. He is endowed by nature with natural right to life, liberty and property which he enjoys reasonably with his fellows peacefully in state of Nature.

Remarks

Criticism

The theory of natural rights does not come in alignment with political thought like Hobbes in "Leviathan" who says that State of Nature is a state of terror and only "Might is Right". It is only state when comes into being gives legal right.

Bentham also calls natural rights as 'non sense' in his book "Anarchical Fallacies" and says it leads to terrorism.

Revival as Human Rights

But after WWII and atrocities of Hitler, there was revival of the idea of Natural Rights as Human rights which can not be taken away by humans like right to life. The idea of Human Rights came.

Remarks

Focus on actual demand of the question
Mention evolution of HR & Natural Rights
Locke - Thomas Paine
Hobbes

into being as those rights that require protection of international community.

These They include civil, political, socio-economic and Human Rights which are guaranteed by international organisations like United Nations -

Both human rights & natural rights are said to ~~belong to~~ claims of human being as natural human beings and human rights have led to revival of the idea of ~~the~~ Natural Rights but the scope and scale of the human rights is wider as well as comes with institutionalized guarantees. 6.

b) Post colonialism implies system of thought that emerged after the end of colonisation. Most of these theories emerged in decolonised countries.

Post Colonial feminism also talks about equality between man and woman but it

Remarks

has intersections of effects of colonialism on situation of women along with institution of patriarchy.

Feminists like Chandra Mohanty talk about how in decolonised countries women have to be victims of patriarchal set up as well as left over poverty and inequalities of colonisation as well as it's continued forms of Neo-liberalism.

There has also been a surge of for other kinds of feminism in countries of Africa like Black feminism by feminists like Angela Davis.

This same school has also led to emergence of ideas of post feminism like Susan Faludi in "Backlash" talks about late women enjoy their womanhood

Remarks

Mention

- 1) S. Firestone - Dialectic of Sex
- 2) Sheila Rowbotham - Principles of Difference
- 3) Mrs. M. Jong
- 4) Simone de Beauvoir - Second Sex
- 5) Kate Millet - Sexual Politics
- 6) Gayatri Spivak

15
 (1) "Power is everywhere, circulating throughout society like blood in capillaries" - Foucault

Foucault was born a homosexual in a society which doesn't accept this as normal. His ideas were shaped by this struggle. He wasn't accepted as a student and went on to become a philosopher and teacher of "History of Systems of Thought". He belongs to post modernist school of thought. He has given his views in books like "Archaeology of Power" and "Madness and Civilization".
 Know his views on power

(i) To understand his views on power, it is important to understand his concept of "Discourses" which implies an institutionalised way of putting forward the knowledge. According to him, there is no true knowledge and all knowledge is discourse produced to perpetuate and exercise power. For ex- he would say Nehru was a discourse created to exercise power. In his words, "knowledge is power."

Archaeology of
 Knowledge &
 Genealogy of
 Power

Remarks

(ii) He gives a sociological concept of power which was unique & different from existing world view of power. In his view, power is not static and monolithic. It doesn't stay at one place and is travelling everywhere as a discourse. Everyone we see, including us is a carrier of power.

(iii) "Everyone is powerful and powerless at the same time". According to him, a king is a discourse. He exercises power on his subject and his subjects exercise power on him vice versa. So, power is not something we possess, but it's a strategy and act that is happening all the time.

(iv) Ideas of Discipline, Biopower and Governmentality :- Discipline implies when people not only let others exercise power on

Remarks

themselves but also respect it. For ex-discipline of children not in their interest but school and parents. His concept of bio power implies when people exercise discipline without being told and imposed but on their own because of governmentality discipline used to exercise power with use of statistics & homogeneity!

So, according to Foucault, power is exercised through narratives, knowledge and discourses all the time. A very example can be different narratives of state support and criticism by different media houses in the country and how this becomes normal. This can be compared with Gramsci's concept of hegemony.

105

Add Criticism

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain Equality as a normative ideal for society with help of views of scholars. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss the Marxist views on liberal democracy. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the notion of Global Justice with special reference to views of Thomas Pogge. (250 Words) (20)

a) Dworkin in his book "Sovereign Virtue" calls equality the most important virtue. Equality as a value has remained a part of philosophical times since ~~ancient~~ ^{along} times of ~~the~~ Different scholars have given different perspectives on equality but each one establishes it as a desirable and normative ideal for society.

(i) Liberals : a) Equality of welfare promoted by libertarians and utilitarians like Bentham which talk about equality as equality of outcomes.

b) Equality of Resources - as talked about by scholars like Dworkin through concepts like Ambition Sensitive Auction as equality for all and Endowment Sensitive Auction as special provisions for less privileged to ensure equality of resources for all.

Remarks

First Describe Normative Ideals of Equality

(i) Equalities of Capabilities : Scholar Sociologists like Amartya Sen talk about this where they imply equal capabilities in people to develop themselves and reduce deprivation instead of providing equal resources.

(ii) Marxist Scholars : Scholars like Max Karl Marx talk about absolute equality wherein in "Louis Blanc's" formula "to each according to his work and to each according to need" is applied.

(iii) Communitarians : Communitarians like Michael Walzer talk about complex equality in his book "Spheres of Justice" where he talks about equalities of different people in different spheres is acceptable even if leads to inequality in other spheres if it is acceptable if "exchanges are blocked". This implies privilege in one sphere shouldn't spill over in equality in other sphere - Ex - A Politician shouldn't be able to take advantage in

Remarks

Economic sphere and vice versa.

(iv) Multiculturalists : They talk about special rights to minorities to ensure equality in real sense. Scholars like Will Kymlicka in his book "Multicultural Citizenship" A liberal theory of minority rights talks about accommodating rights of minorities since it wasn't their choice to be born in a minority community.

(v) Feminists : Feminists like Kate Millet and Carol Pateman (~~Sexual Politics~~) and Carol Pateman (Sexual Contracts) talk about giving women equal agency in decision making in personal as well as political sphere.

Thus equality stands out as one of the most energising and inclusive concept of our times. ~~even then~~ It is exemplified in its most inclusive sense in Preamble of the Indian Constitution, Article 14-18 as fundamental

Remarks

XS

right as well as in examples like Article 328 for special provisions of underprivileged groups of society.

(b) Democracy is a form of government and way of life which keeps people's agency at the centre. In Abraham Lincoln's words it is "Government of the people, by the people & for the people". As beautiful the concept of democracy is, as diverse are theories on it.

Liberal Democracy is one of the most acceptable and prominent forms of democracy in the world. In its most extreme sense, this theory is propounded by thinkers like Adam Smith in Wealth of Nations, where he advocates absolute liberty for individual and ~~all~~ ^{equal} political rights to

Remarks

choose the Government and minimises the responsibility of Government to intervene as it believes in the theory of "an invisible hand which without any intention leads to betterment of society."

But this extreme view came under criticism by Karl Marx wherein he calls liberal democratic state as executive of bourgeoisie class and calls it as an instrument of exploitation of working class.

Under criticism of Marx, liberal democracy modified itself as welfare state with releasing certain welfare and socio economic functions on state.

But even these welfare state came under Marxist criticism.

Gramsci called these liberal democracies as Hegemony of Capitalist class.

Remarks

Thinkers like Milliband call welfare state as instruments of capitalist class and believe that these states are just a way to prevent revolution by Proletariat Class.

Structuralist Marxist thinkers like Roulant say that in liberal democracies state is relatively autonomous with generally trying to bargain with comp. different associations as it is competitive politics but in times of crisis inclining towards propped.

So, Marxist Critique bases of Liberalism. Democracy establishes itself as an instrument of maintaining and sustaining exploitative structures of capitalism.

Conclusion

Remarks

(C) Thomas Pogge is one of those thinkers who has worked on John Rawls' theory of Social Justice and especially worked on 'Difference Principle' given by John Rawls.

Difference Principle by John Rawls

In his 'Theory of Justice' Rawls establishes a theory of justice which establishes three principles of equal liberty for all, equality of opportunity and special provisions for disadvantaged. The third one is 'Difference Principle' which postulates that inequalities are justified if they are to do away with injustices faced by certain disadvantaged sections of society.

Using this Principle Thomas Pogge applies Justice at the Global level where

Remarks

Spelling

Avoid
Repetition

different countries are at different stages of development because of different histories of exploitation and being exploited and talks about special provisions for developing and underdeveloped countries.

An example of Global Justice in this form can be seen in "Common but differentiated goals" of Climate Change Agreements.

As an answer to this conception of Thomas Pogge though Rawls denies application of Difference Principle at a Global level and only promotes some principles for decent development countries (Law of People).

But this Principle of Global Justice is highly relevant in ^{the} times of highly globalised and interconnected world.

Remarks

4.5

⊗ Add as the question is asked by the student

⊗ Add like Rawls

⊗ Add Peter Singer

⊗ Add Thomas Pogge

⊗ Add Hedley Bull

⊗ Add Simon Caney

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Normative conception of political theory.
- (b) Multiculturalists perspective of Human Rights
- (c) Communitarian perspective of justice by Micheal Walzer.
- (d) Legitimation crisis and response of Liberal democracies.
- (e) The Post-Colonial State: The Principle Actor of change in Third world.

(a) Political theory implies system of political thoughts. It is termed as Political Science, Political Philosophy and Political theory in different contexts.

Normative conception of Political theory is also sometimes called Philosophical conception.

→ Importance of ethics & values - Plato is talks about importance of values & ethics in politics and that's why pushes for the idea of philosopher king and education.

→ Focus on what should be rather than what is - Most of the time normative

Remarks

theories talk about how society should be rather than what is: for eg. Socrates talked about world of ideas and differentiated it from what we see. So these theories work like a prescription for futuristic societies.

→ Difference b/w right and wrong: Based on these theories, difference between right and wrong is depicted.

Criticism

(i) Away from reality and that is why difficult to implement. As Aristotle says it is better to be worldly wise, than wise in world of ideas.

(ii) Devoid of facts and real. Said to be devoid of what is and only talk about what should be. Like Machiavelli says king should focus on what is, rather than what should be.

Remarks

(b) Multiculturalist Perspective of Human Rights

Multiculturalists talk about human rights of minorities. According to them culture is very important and if we don't respect culture of a person, we disrespect him as a person. Hence their perspective is on providing special rights to minorities.

Will Kymlicka - Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights, 1995

→ In this book he talks about multiculturalism as a logical extension of liberalism.

→ Talks about special rights for minorities, as they don't choose to be minorities.

→ But, doesn't support special rights for new immigrants and refugees. As in case of immigrants, says since they are migrating it's their responsibility to adopt culture of

Remarks

the country. In case of Refugees talks about putting pressure on the Home Country to accept it's citizens.

Bhikhu Parekh : "Rethinking Multiculturalism"

→ He talks about special rights for immigrants and refugees also. As per him it's irrational to think that culture won't matter to them.

→ Suggests Harm Principle in application.

66 If ~~western~~ Muslim girls wearing veil does not harm anyone, should be allowed.

→ Also doesn't agree with Lyndal's views on multiculturalism as an extension of liberalism. According to him, it's human rights are a result of dialogue among civilization.

These perspectives are also relevant in the context of India dealing with diverse communal identities as well as issue of ~~illegal~~ immigrants.

Remarks

Add ~~Caribbean~~
① Amartya Sen
② Feminist

Bad Criticism.

Criticised by many people. For ex-^{am} Feminist criticise it since it ignores the fact that all communities discriminate against women. Cosmopolitan scholars criticise

since it underestimates the ability of people to adopt a universal culture. Some scholars like Baner in their book "Surrender: Oppress Islam, Surrender Freedom" calls this as tolerating intolerance which will lead to erosion of liberty.

This criticism is also relevant in the current debates about Universal Uniform Civil Code and issues like Triple Talak.

(C) Communitarian Perspective of Justice

Communitarians believe in existence of difference in the society and also believe

Remarks

that self is embedded in it's context. Hence they talk about accomodating and diversity.

Michael Walzer in his book "Spheres of Justice" talks about complex equality.

→ Different people are equal and unequal in different spheres which is something that is bound to happen in a diverse society.

→ These differences are acceptable as long as "exchanges are blocked" i.e. difference in one sphere doesn't spill over to another. For ex - a political doesn't misuse his power for economics.

In words of Michael Walzer, "We are different people in different context and should respect each other's conceptions of justice."

Remarks

Other
Scholars
also

(d) Legitimation Crisis

The term Legitimation Crisis is used by Habermas to explain how legitimacy can come in crisis because of difference in political and socio economic justice in liberal societies.

Legitimation crisis happens when Political States are not able to provide socio-economic equality. As a result of which with time people start losing faith in systems of political equality also and rebel and reject the legitimacy of state. This happens because of socialism in politics and capitalism in economies.

The solution of liberal State to this crisis is to make itself relevant by accommodating socio economic differences by converting into neo liberal welfare state that uses methods like Progressive Taxation and Corporate Social Responsibility to resolve the crisis and regain faith.

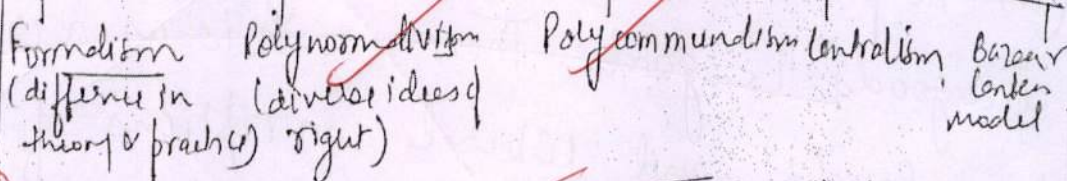
Remarks

(e) Different theories of Post-Colonial State

a) Prismatic Societies by Riggs

Riggs calls Post colonial developing countries as Prismatic societies with following features -

Prismatic Societies



b) Fragile States by Sorenson - These states are fragile since they have imported the concept of nation & still struggle with primordial loyalties.

c) Dependency Theory - Marxist

(i) Theory of Development and Underdevelopment by A. Frank: Post colonial countries are periphery with developed countries as core. Former serve as source of raw material & market and latter serve as suppliers of manufactured goods leading to poverty in periphery and prosperity in core.

(ii) Theory of Overdevelopment (Homo Alui) - Post colonial states overdeveloped as Political state developed while socio economic

Remarks: Condition OAU bad. Calls Pakistan "Bureaucratic Oligarchy"

Write within Box

Justice. Conceptions of justice with special reference to its and its communication.

Justice. Conceptions of justice with special reference to its and its communication. Mention My mind. Add scholars. Edward Said. Orientalism. Gayatri Spivak. Can Subaltern Speak?

6. Answer (a)

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the Communitarian perspective on rights vs good. Elaborate by providing views of eminent scholars. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Elaborate and explain the Sex-Gender debate of feminist thought. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Positive liberalism as a challenge to classical liberalism. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

(a) As per communitarians rights are embedded in goods i.e goals. Their work is as a critique to Rawls' and liberal conceptions of justice which put rights prior to goods (goals of society).

According to them, rights are not prior to goals but they are in fact embedded in goal. Self is not an abstract concept but it's a part of society and whatever individuals do, they do as a part of society. Communitarians believe in coherence and respect for the different parts of society.

Michael Sandels in his book (Liberalism and Limits of Justice) talks about the same.

Remarks

In his words, "individuals are not abstract people making abstract decision. Self is embedded in its context". By this he implies that there can not be any universal conception of justice acceptable to all but it will justice would mean different things to different people which should be accommodated.

Similarly Michel Walzer also in his book "Spheres of Justice" talks of us born as different individuals and therefore having different conceptions of what is good or just. Hence we should respect each others' conceptions and accommodate. He even quotes caste system in India as an order of justice.

Remarks

Try to be more clear on Rights Perspective

A Ideas like 'Asian Values' in response to Universal Ideas of Liberalism are examples of Asian leaders like Mahatmae Mohammad giving a communitarian perspective.

(b) Gender y/s Sex debate stems from radical feminism. ~~Re~~ Scholars of Radical feminism differentiate between the term Gender and Sex and then establish how this difference is used to perpetuate patriarchy and exploitation of women. (Simone de Beauvoir in Second Sex)

Gender according to them is a biological term determined at birth based on bodies (male/female) but Gender is a cultural term assigned to different sexes by the society.

For ex - There are many examples quoted by Radical feminists to prove how this

Remarks

differentiation Gender leads to patriarchy

→ ~~Disturbing~~ Perception that girls should wear pink and guys like blue

→ Toys like kitchen set to girl and guns to boys perpetuate that girls are made for household work and boys to fights.

→ Statements like "Crying like a girl" or "Haath mein choodliyan pehan rahi hai kya" lead to demeaning of girls.

→ Associating adjectives like brave, strong, courageous to boys makes them believe they have authority and aggressive whereas adjectives like shy, timid on girls perpetuate timidness in girls.

→ Glorification of selfsacrificing daughters and mother lead to those girls who are assertive for their rights feel guilty.

Remarks

Mainly focus on Radical feminism

→ Portrayal of men & women in cinema

There are countless ways in which the difference of sex is ~~seen~~ structures as difference of gender to assign particular roles to men & women which are

harmful not just for women, but also for a man.

In the words of Simon De Beauvoir, "one is not born a woman, one is made a woman"

(c) Liberalism as an ideology is based on centrality of an individual over society and rights over duty. But even it is ~~not~~ said to be the most flexible ideologies of our times since it has modified and moulded it with challenges it faced.

CD

Remarks

Classical liberalism

It is the oldest tradition of liberalism based on negative liberty. Origins of this lie in Bentham's theory of Utilitarianism which is based on the dictum of "greatest happiness of greatest number".

- Complete liberty to man to pursue his desires with no interference as long as it is by honest means and doesn't restrain others from the same.
- Man's right to freely trade & maintain property.
- State - "necessary evil" - minimum state intervention only for defence and providing public goods.

In modern times, Adam Smith is the proponent

Remarks

Describe
Locke → Life, Liberty & Property

~~Laissez faire~~

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with the theory of 'Invisible hand'

~~Exact~~

But with time this type of liberalism came under criticism of socialists and led to the conception of positive liberalism.

J.S. Mill was one of the proponents of positive liberalism which challenged classical in following ways.

→ Quality of happiness matters over quantity.
"It's better to be Socrates dissatisfied, than a pig satisfied." - Mill.

→ Man owes his rights & possessions to society and therefore he is not an absolute owner of what he creates and needs to entitle society to its due share.

→ Society is also important and state should

Remarks

~~Add~~
Spencer - Principle of Nature & Science
→ To promote Capitalism

intervene positively to reduce inequalities in society.

This challenge of positive liberalism to classical liberalism led to the evolution of welfare state. Some other positive liberals are L.T. Hobbhouse in "liberalism" and Laski in "Grammar of Politics".

✓
Good Attempts

✓
Add
T. H. Green
Tawney
Welfare Approval
✓ Regulates state
role to
facilitate

Remarks

