

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 1**



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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

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

Yours last time
your grip
Content & understanding
has improved
now &
but still you
want your
understanding
the question
is asking exactly
Name VYOM BINDAL
Don't just
focus on
key words

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

(109)

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Rajesh

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

(yom)

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 100 words each:

($10 \times 5 = 50$)

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

(a) Aristotle believes that human beings are social by nature, hence state is natural and develops organically. As per Aristotle, the finest qualities of human beings are expressed in state.

He says, "state comes into (3) existence for sake of life and continues for the sake of good life. He describes citizenship as responsibility to participate in the civic affairs.

Aristotle describes state as family of families. Ideas of

Remarks

What you described why state is natural

You described why state is natural

Aristotle were carried forward by scholars like Hannah Arendt, who also believed in necessity of civic participation.

- (v) Communism came in context of opposing the exploitative character of liberal capitalism and advocating rights of the workers. Karl Marx held economic structure to be the basic structure and through his historical materialism he derived that capitalist class controls state and other institutions, because it controls means of production. Marx held that interests of capitalists and workers are antagonistic and only a communist revolution led

Remarks

by workers can establish a classless and stateless communist society.

Even though Marxian predictions did not come true, it led to whole new movement in favour of workers right.

Marx's ideas were one of the reasons for emergence of welfare state, Chartist movements (demanding right to vote for workers).

Marx's analysis was carried forward by Neo-Marxists like Gramsci, Herbert Marcuse, who transformed Marxism from crude economic determinism to multi-variate analysis. In contemporary times

[Thomas Piketty] in his book "Capital in

Remarks

Wrong
Organization
You have to analyze what
the changes must brought to
capitalist thought,
did he organize
it a scientific
one.

"21st century" had brought about relevance of Marxism in present era.

(v) Above state of T.H. Green represents core idea of "welfare state" (positive liberals) which come in backdrop of criticism of classical liberalism which led to huge inequalities and exploitation.

Positive liberals like T.H. Green, H.J. Laski, L.T. Hobhouse, interpret liberty as capacity and envisions upon the state to take up capacity building role.

State must help in fighting the poverty, ignorance, illiteracy so that people are capable to enjoy their liberty.

Since state serves this positive role, hence people follow the state in their own

Remarks

self interest. They criticize Marxist notion of force or coercion being the basis of Political Obligation. As MacIntyre said,

"State commands because it serves".

T.H. Green believes that liberty and equality are compatible with each other. In contemporary context, Skinner has revived the neo-Roman theory of state, where he argues that free state and liberty go together. It also believes in self-governing state.

However, positive liberals has been criticized by Marxists like Gramsci, who held that this consent is "manufactured", as well as by Neo-liberals

like Nozick, Hayek, as they believe scope

Remarks

Your answer does not focus on enough or need not relate to his views on Political Obligation state

(2)

for state intervention ultimately leads to the authoritarianism.

- (d) J.S. Mill tried to revise the Bentham's idea of utilitarianism, which came under criticism for equating man as mere pleasure seeker, labeled referred to utilitarianism as pig's philosophy. ~~why?~~
- J.S. Mill although remained utilitarian, but he also added that utility has quality besides quantity. Unlike Bentham, he believed that human beings have preference for higher pursuits of life, pleasure is not just in sensory terms, but is concerned with mental and physiological satisfaction.

Remarks

~~What role does society play in identification of higher pleasures?~~

For Mill, man is not just animal of passion, but he has reason which guides him to act in enlightened self interest.

You need to be more in exploring his view point

(c) Ancient Indian political thought can be classified as Dhamashashtra and Buddhist tradition. Features of Dhamashashtra tradition:

1) Origin of state: It believes in quasi-contractual theory, where state comes into existence to end "Matsyayana", God gives power to King to uphold Dharma.

2) No difference between ethics and politics: The Dhamashashtra tradition holds that politics had to be conducted within framework of Dharma, which is like a code of ethics.

3) Realist foreign policy: In field of diplomacy, however, it prescribes realism e.g. Mandal theory

Remarks

Realist foreign policy is more limited to Kantian for it to be preserved A LOT for more & more

where moral obligations are sub-ordinated to national interest.

- 4) Caste hierarchy: Ancient political thought believe in inegalitarian caste system, under which ruling is confined to partnership of upper varnas like Brahman, Kshtriya, Vaishyas, while Shudras are to live life of servitude and slavery.

- 5) Monarchical government: Dhamashashtra believes in monarchical rule guided by the Brahmins.

Buddhist thought

- It believes in Agama Sutta or social contract theory of origin of state.

- 2) K.P. Taiswal argued that Buddhist Sanghas reflect ideas of republicanism.

- 3) Buddhists believe in egalitarianism.

- 4) Buddhist thought believe in a pacifistic foreign policy.

Remarks

(W) This will not be under
complete control of the critical
examination of PPT Bhikku Doreeth

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the notion of Vita Activa by Arendt? Why does she emphasize so much on "Acting in concert"? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Comment on the overall nature of Foreign policy as advocated by Kautilya. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Analyze how Gramsci's observation of Superstructure is not only an extension of Marxist viewpoint but also an improvement of the same. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Hannah Arendt is one of unconventional political philosophers who gave new interpretation to the concepts of politics. Her theory came in context of finding reasons for life of totalitarian regimes and people's reaction against it.

Hannah Arendt had classified human activities into three categories:

1) Homo Sacer: This involves basic biological activities like eating, drinking. At this stage, man is not different from animal.

2) Work: These activities are slightly better than labour, it include art, architecture, but it is

Remarks

city is acting or more preferable activity for
also not fully human activity for
^{her than contemplation}

1) Homo Faber / action (Vita Activa): This is the condition of being Human. As per Hannah Arendt, best qualities of humans are expressed when they act in "space of appearance" (where everyone thinks for collective good). It is acting in plurality, highest realisation of Vita Activa is Zoon Politikon, when every activity is directed towards public purpose.

Acting in Concert

Hannah Arendt defines power as people acting in concert. She thus gives a constructive view of power, as per Hannah Arendt power is "revelation of agent" which occurs only when people act in concert. Power is not

Remarks

You are on track, but still need to emphasize "acting in concert" & "progressively"
to emphasize "acting" & "progressively" & "imp. for

~~How is acting in concert a deterrent against totalitarian regimes~~

GS SCORE

a property of single individual, rather power is sui-generis, it comes when people act in concert and vanish otherwise.

She emphasize on it because, she says when people fail to act in common, it leads to rise of totalitarianism, she ascribes people's neglect of political sphere as reason for rise of Nazism and Stalinism in her book "origins of totalitarianism". Hence she laid idea of citizenship as duty to participate in politics rather than just rights and economic sphere. ①

(ii) Kautilya in his Arthashastra has given the "Mandal theory" of foreign policy which has following characteristics:

1) It is a realist foreign policy, which believes that neighbour is a natural enemy due to fight over common resources like land.

Remarks

- 2) Kautilya suggests an expansionist and aggressive foreign policy, as Kshatriya King should aspire to become "Chakravarti Samrat" or the global sovereign.
- 3) He even prescribes use of spies, total punishment, scorched earth policy during war. For Kautilya end justifies the means.
- 4) Kautilya has given idea of "Sama, dama, Danda, Bheda", which is use of economic diplomacy, military power or internal dissensions in the enemy rank. Shadguna Niti
- 5) In his Shadguna Siddhanta, Kautilya mentions Yana, Asan, Sandhi, Vigraha, Samashraya, Praiddhaya (engagement) as mix of various means to achieve foreign policy objectives.
- 6) Kautilya even describes qualities of Ambassadors who should be handsome, bold and loyal.

Remarks

- It's good that you didn't go into too much detail of concepts

Inclde views of commentators on/against **GS SCORE**

Kautilya's theory of foreign policy is controversial yet relevant especially in South Asian context.

Although, liberal scholars has given ideas of co-operation, functionalism to see foreign policy in more positive light e.g. European Union

However, as argued by Bruce Rich,

many of contemporary works in field of geopolitics, consciously or unconsciously derives their ideas from Kautilya's theory. Despite emergence of United Nations, international organisation, realist paradigm continues to be important due to the absence of any single world govt.

(8)

Niti

You need to first elaborate on the significance of Shadgan
Marzda theory here

four Upayas
(Four methods)

Remarks

Comment on overall
realistic nature
not setai

- (c) Gramsci in his works like "The Prison Notebooks", "Modern Prince" examined the reasons behind failure of Marxist prediction of communist revolution, even during the period of crisis of capitalism (great depression of 1929). ~~first defining what is superstructure~~ Gramsci came to conclusion that Marx neglected the elements of superstructure which have independent existence of their own. Marx held that economic structure is the basic structure and all other superstructures like state, civil society, religion are merely the shadow of basic structure. Marx believed that once proletariat captures basic structure, it will automatically establish communism. However, Gramsci held that capitalist class rules by

Remarks

generating hegemony or ideological domination of the capitalist ideas.

Gramsci noted that structures of validation like civil society, organic intellectuals of capitalism, school, religion etc. generate consent in favour of capitalistic ideas. ^{How?}

This manufactured consent creates capitalistic ideas of appear as "common sense", hence revolution is not possible.

Gramsci prescribes that in order to bring communist revolution, there is need to establish counter-hegemony in favour of communistic ideas through "war of position", led by organic intellectuals of working class.

He held that once ideological battle is won, physical capture of state by

war of manoeuvre will become easy.

Hence, Gramsci extended the Marxist ideas by adding to it relevance of superstructures even while retaining Marxist notion that economic structure is the basic structure.

* Gramscian ideas inspired the emergence of Neo-Marxists like Peter Bergman, Theodore Adorno, Perry Anderson which worked on ideas of alienation, importance of ideas.

In field of international relations also, Robert Cox applied the Gramscian analysis of hegemony. Hence Gramsci's idea enriched Marxism and saved it from criticism of being mere economic reductionism.

Remarks

↳ elaboration

↳

3. Answer the following questions:

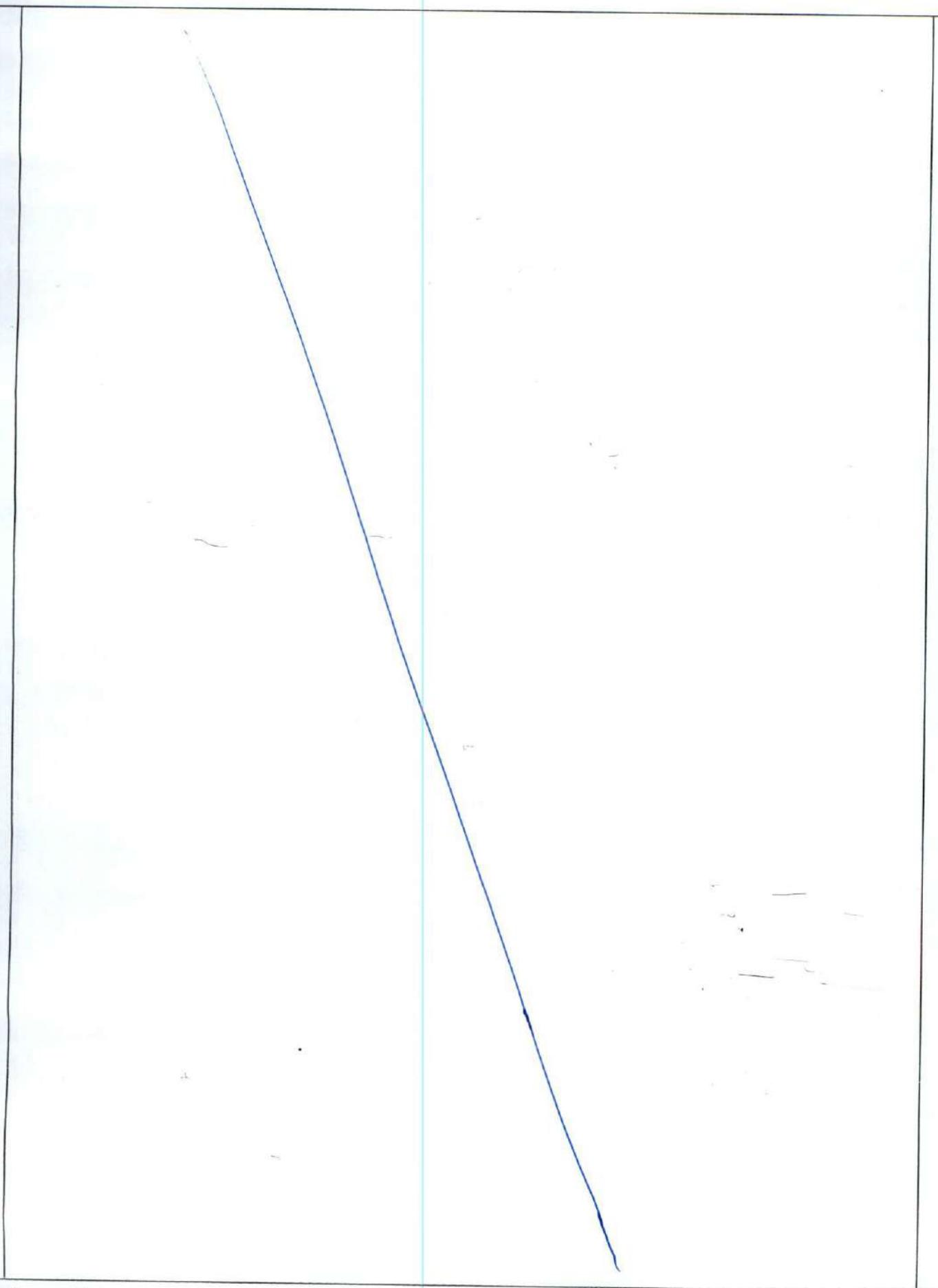
- (a) Examine the modifications made by J.S. Mill on Bentham's Utilitarianism.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) "A wise prince then seeks advice continually but when it suits him and not when it suits somebody else." (Machiavelli)
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) Provide a detailed scholarly and critical examination of Leviathan and its ideas.
(250 Words) (20)

white outline of your answer is brilliant,
you should have used more keywords
How will your position & Praise
what role does thought play in it?
How did Leibniz's view help in acceptance of
providing moralist

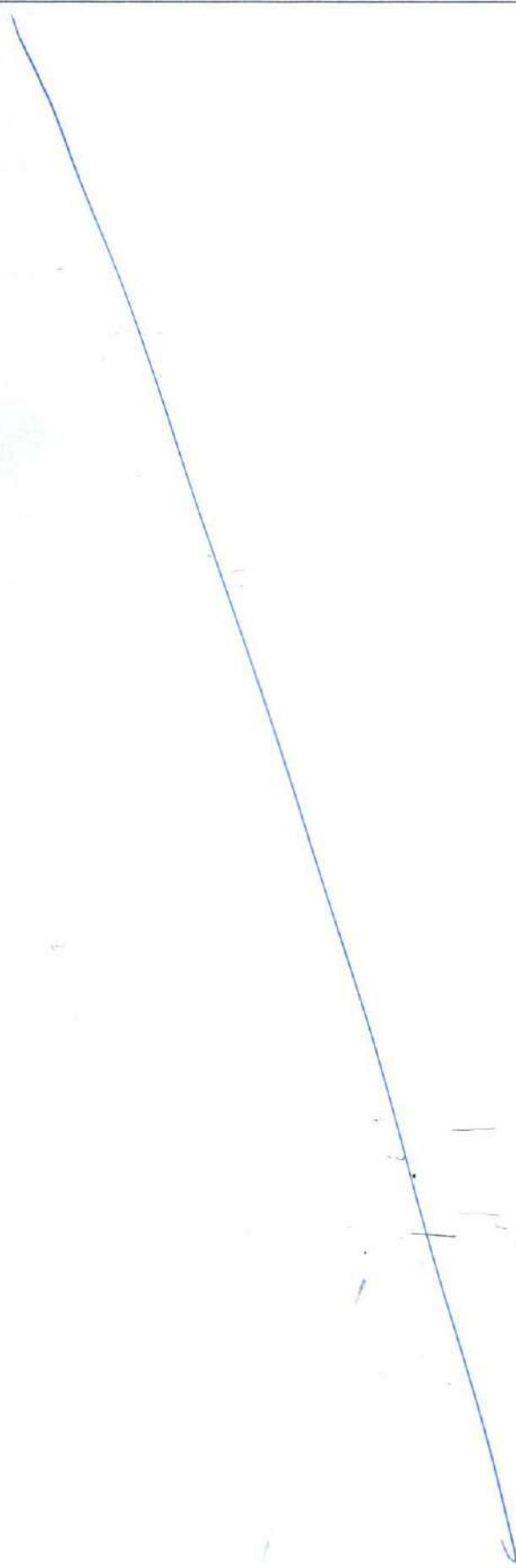
Remarks 10

A

Remarks

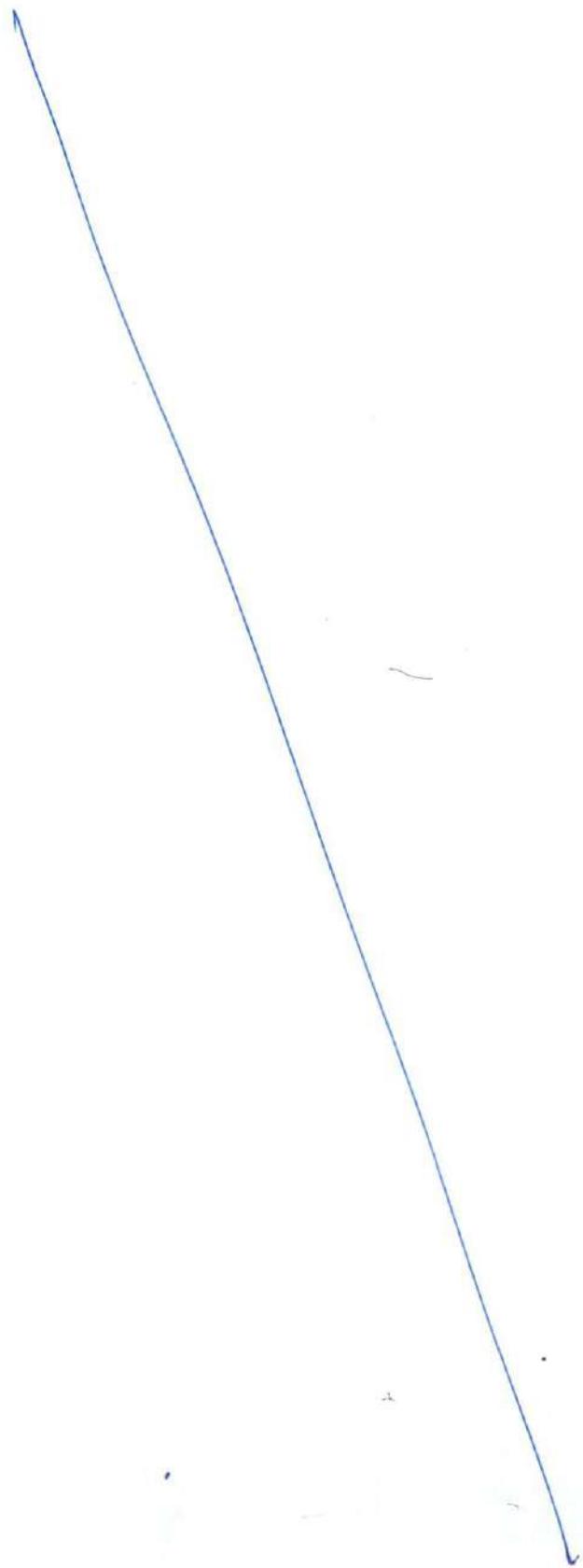


Remarks

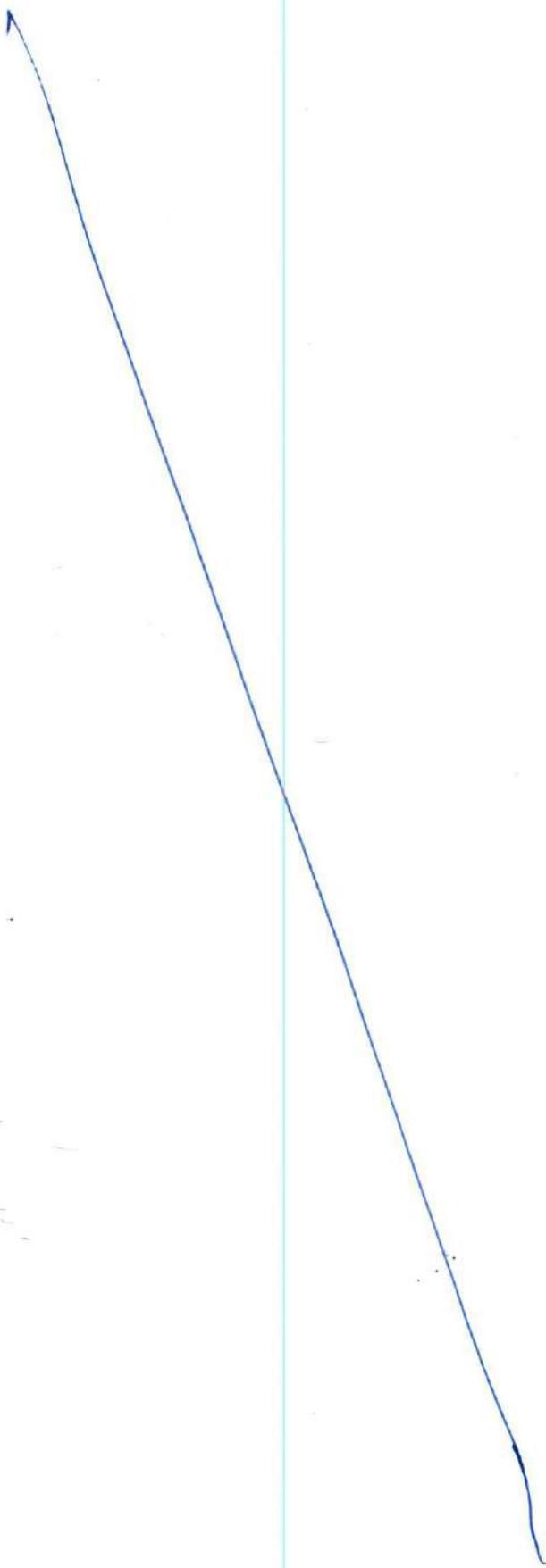


Remarks

Remarks



Remarks[†]



Remarks



Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

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

(a) John Locke is considered as father of liberalism as he establishes a constitutional state and also recognizes individual's right.

Locke's theory of individual rights is derived from his concept of natural rights in the state of nature. He believes that prior to formation of state, man was living in state of nature.

In state of nature natural law was being followed and natural rights being available to people. Then people create the state in order to end inconveniences like absence of separation of power, arbitrary interpretation

Remarks

of laws among others.

But state so created enjoys only delegated functions, it is limited by rights of people which include:

- 1) Right to life
- 2) Right to liberty
- 3) Right to property

People have right to resist if state violates these rights as protection of these rights were condition of social contract to create state.

Sovereignty

John Locke belongs to social contract tradition and believe in mechanistic theory of state. State is created by the people to end the inconveniences in state of nature.

(Q) He believes that every human being is rational, has liberty and equal moral worth, hence

Remarks

~~more content~~ You need to talk about Lockean concept also little relative sovereignty under law

State so created is limited state.

State is a representative government which derives its authority from the people.

If state violates rights of people, puts them under foreign rule they have right to resist, hence his state is not absolutist like Hobbes.

Machpersion had criticized Locke for being scholar of Possessive individualism and representing Spirit of Capitalism and dictatorship of the bourgeois.

Sarsleff, Ashcraft and Seliger rejects this criticism and argue that Locke establishes a constitutional government with recognition of rights of individuals.

W Many scholars like Max Weber believe Buddhism to be other worldly religion, but scholars like Kancha Ilaiah, Gail Omvedt believe

Remarks

that Buddhism contain important political ideas. It has ideas distinct from Dhamashatra on following counts:

Buddhist thought

- 1) origin of state is a result of "Agama Sutta" of social contract
- 2) Buddhism considers private property as source of evil.
- 3) King is "Mahasammata" or the great elect, he is gentle, noble.
- 4) Buddhism advocates a pacifist foreign policy, winning by messenger of peace

Dhamashatra

origin of state is to end Matsayaya, it is quasi-contractual (between god and man)

Private property is considered as one of the virtues as "Aetha"

~~value is not the exact word value!~~

King wins by his "power", he powerful of all

Dhamashatra believe in expansionist and aggressive foreign policy

Remarks +

~~good elaboration & structuring keep it up~~

5) Buddhism prescribes wide range of duties for King like- charity, health, education of subjects, Idea of welfare state.

Dharma-shashtra is majority concerned with maintaining law and order in the society

6) Buddhism believes in egalitarianism of all individuals, gender equality

Dharma-shashtra believes in caste hierarchy, patriarchy

However, Buddhism also shows continuity and similarity with Dharma-shashtra. Both of them believe in Dharma or Dhamma which states that the state has larger moral purpose, Buddhism also believes in Chakravarti Samrat, but here it is ruled by Dharma.

Bhikkhu Paekh argues that there is enormous continuity between the two, Buddhism is rebel child of Hinduism.

Remarks

Good statement
On add the second statement
to will able to say that Dharma-shastr
is correct to say that Dharma-shastr
has a balance b/w
Laws, man & Danda while
Dharma is

(c) Plato is considered as father of Political philosophy, he wrote "The Republic" in which he gave his views on ideal state and perfect idea of justice. <sup>Name's book
Popper</sup> However, scholars like Karl Popper criticize Plato as first fascist for completely sub-ordinating individual to the state. Plato is called totalitarian due to following reasons:

- 1) Plato does not believe in rights of citizens, citizens only have duties towards the state.
- 2) ^{What does Plato say this?} Plato is against the democratic form of government and rather recommends benevolent despotism under Philosopher King. ^{why?}
- 3) Plato explicitly favours censorship in the education, hence accused of being against liberty.

Remarks

~~sty1~~

- 1) Plato believes in theory of eugenics and arbitrary classification of souls to bring out the golden souls (rulers).
- 3) Plato's theory is aristocratic as it establishes a hierarchical society and confine auxiliary classes to merely producing the goods, they can never become rulers.
- Crossman believes that Plato's theory is most savage ~~attack~~ on the liberal values.
 However, he is defended on following counts:
- 1) Terrenson held that plato's objective was ideal state which gives happiness to its subjects.
- 2) Plato's state is based on reason, and it is not a threat to international peace [How is it not a threat?]
- 3) Hannah Arendt held that totalitarianism is reign of terror and violence, but Plato's state establishes

Remarks

what are your functional counter points in Popper-David Hume

Peace.

- 2) "The Republic" is limitation on the powers of the King.

Rajeev Bhargava held that Popper's criticism is to selective and abstract.

Idea of Justice

- As per Plato a just society is one which is organised on the basis of functional specialisation of three classes:

1) Men of reason or intellect rule the state as philosopher King/Queen.

2) Men of courage act as soldiers.

3) Men of appetite act as producer class.

At individual level also, Plato says justice comes when reason controls courage and courage controls appetite. He

said "state is individual writ large" hence idea

⑥ of justice is same at individual as well as state

Remarks

Your defence of very weak level.
Plato is not need to give counter points
just need to respond to Popper & only
you can rely on scholarly

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)

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

(b) Hobbes derives his theory of Political obligation as deduction from his theory of moral obligation. As per Hobbes, in the pre-political state of nature, natural law was operating. He deciphered nineteen natural laws, three natural laws create the condition for covenant.

- All people are ready to surrender their natural rights to Leviathan.
- Once surrendered, people cannot opt out of the covenant.
- People chose right of self-preservation over

Remarks

all other rights.

These three rights creates conditions for covenant, however, it is fear of death which is morally binding and covenant creates an absolute state against which people have no right except right to life.

Hobbes refer that political obligation is result of "performative contradiction", people have to live under absolutist state, otherwise their life is threatened. In pre-political state of nature, life was constantly threatened due to egoistic and power seeking nature of individuals, it was "war of all against all".

Hence state comes into existence in order to end the chaos and preserve right to life. Despite establishing absolutist

⑤

Remarks

(Elaborate on how political obligation towards state is in interest of individual)

state, Hobbes basis power of state on basis of consent of people

↳ Nature and scope of Political Science is under constant evolution and it passed through several stages such as:

- i) Traditional political theory is normative in nature, it prescribes ideal state, Justice, rights etc. Plato, Aristotle
- ii) Traditional theory also believes in historical approach as can be found in works of Machiavelli.

— However, after the second world war, normative theories were criticised as speculative, am-chair theories by the Behaviouralist scholars like David Easton, Charles Merriam,

Remarks

They called for bringing objectivity, verifiability, facts in Political theory to make it a "pure science", which is descriptive rather than prescriptive.

Then came second crisis in Political theory due to over emphasise on technique over substance by behaviourists, who failed to explain social movements.

Feo-strauss, Gernimo called for bringing back the value analysis. Finally it led to the ground for emergence of Post-behaviourism which focus both on technique and relevance. They ended the fact-value dichotomy and held that Political theory needs both action and relevance.

(B) ^{about the pol. science} Remarks talk ^{as a discipline}

Don't - ~~the evolution~~ ^{its 5 points} mention ~~as a discipline~~ ^{its features} ~~in our cover~~

(d) Hobbes believes that before the existence of the state, man was living in state of nature which was characterised by egoistic and selfish nature of man. Life was nasty, short and brutish in this state of nature.

It was "war of all against all" and life was constantly threatened due to passionate and power seeking nature of every individual. However, in this state of nature, there was natural law, which puts moral obligation upon the people to enter into contract. Mainly three natural laws dictate them to enter into covenant:

i) All agree to surrender their natural rights in front of Leviathan.

Remarks

~~You need to specifically state Hobbe's Three Laws even if you can't remember ... laws, state the basic principles which lead to creation of state.~~

- 2) Once state is created people cannot go back to state of nature.
- 3) Individuals choose right of self preservation over all other rights.
- These conditions along with fear of death leads to social contract which creates an absolutist state, which everyone follows in order to protect their right to life.

(c) Machiavelli laid foundation for realism and in his seminal work "The Prince", Machiavelli has given following description of human nature:

1) Man is egoist, selfish by nature. He is always power seeking to promote his self interest

2) Man is materialist by nature, Machiavelli

Remarks

said "Man forgets loss of his father, but not the loss of property".

3) Machiavelli holds that citizens follow the state out of fear of punishment and not out of respect for the King.

4) For Machiavelli, ends justifies the means and Prince can take any action for the benefit of state.

Sabine had criticised for being ~~too~~ narrowly dated and narrowly located for a one-sided partial view of man. Laski also says Machiavelli is "child of renaissance" and is too much influenced by Italy of his times. Man is not just egoistic but also rational and co-operative.

Remarks

Too short
Talk about ~~reality~~
dickle mindedness & worldy
nature of man
also talk about why
Machiavelli has such
a pessimistic view of
human nature?

(a) Plato's republic is encyclopedic in nature and does not confine itself to merely the field of politics. Rather it spans across the various social institutions.

University: Plato prescribes an elaborate scheme of education, so much so that Rousseau calls Republic as best treatise on education.

Family: Plato prescribes communism of family for the ruling class, hence state intervenes even in personal matters of family.

Church: Plato holds that true idea of justice is "god's idea of justice", which can be understood only by an enlightened "Philosopher King".

Church have
does not refer
to the religious sense
But as an institution which
can develop
among citizens
virtue

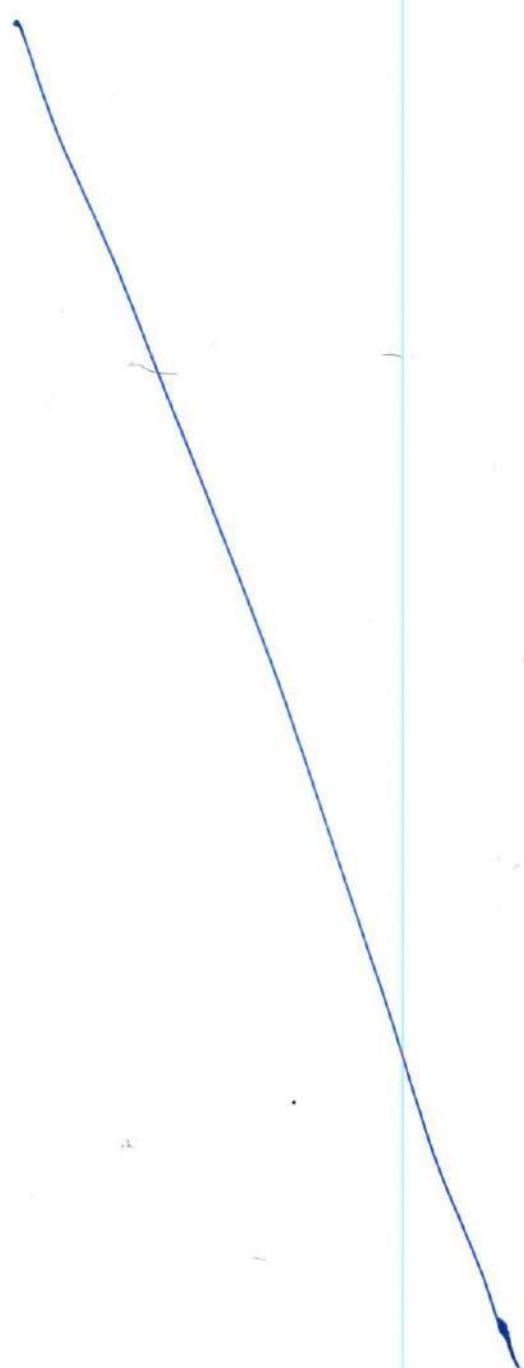
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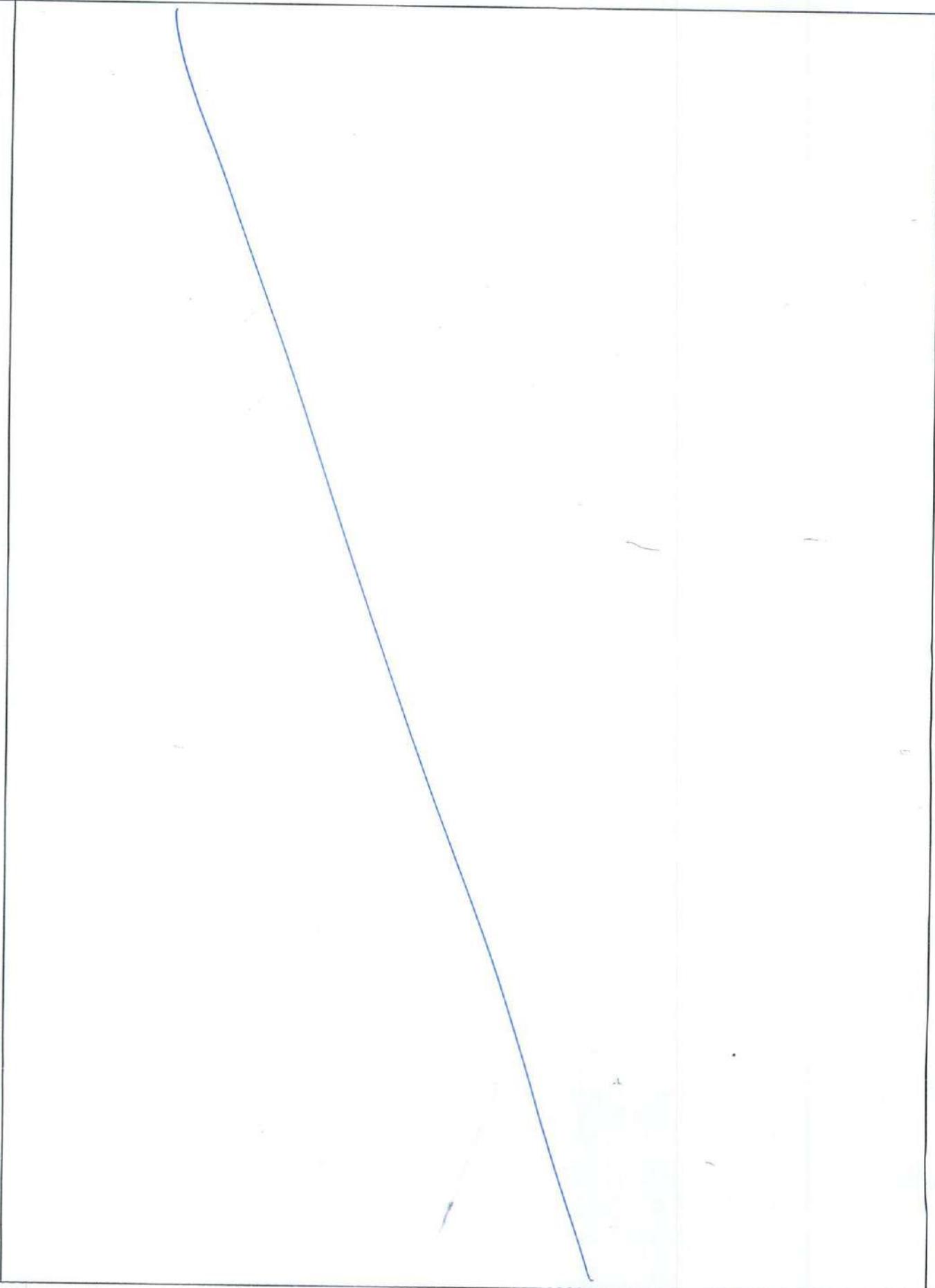


6. Answer the following questions:

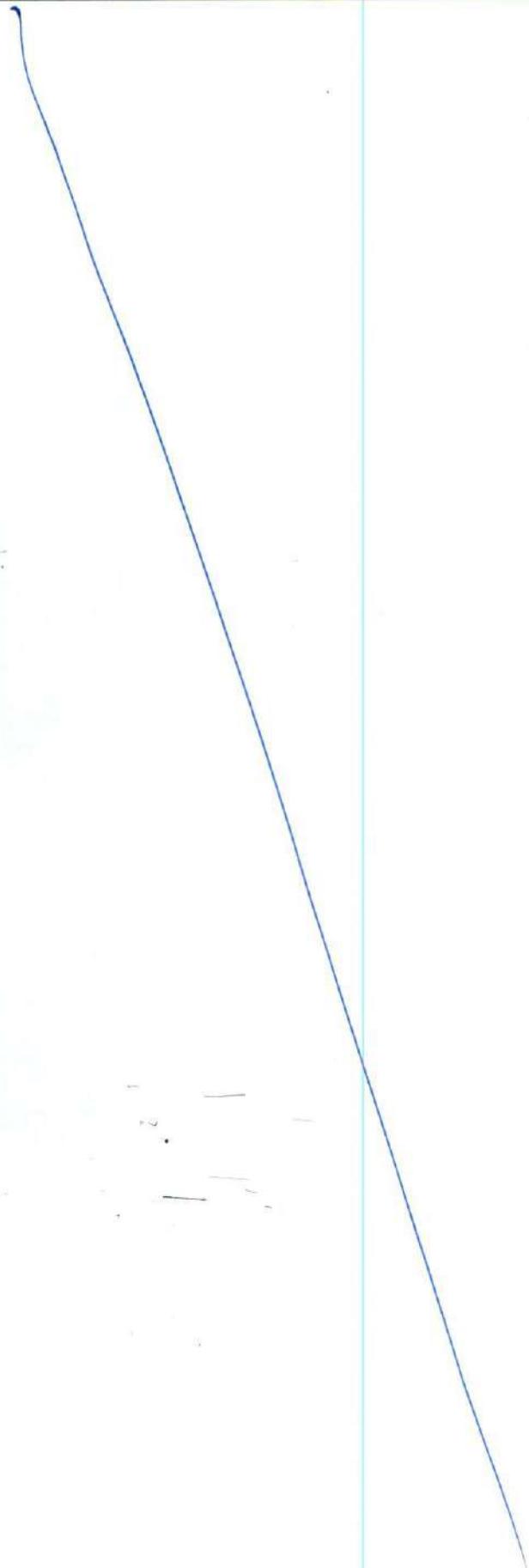
- (a) Elaborate on the detailed arguments given by Marx and Engels in support of the abolition of Private property? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Provide a scholarly and critical analysis of Rawlsian scheme of justice. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the various dimensions of freedom as advocated by Shri Aurobindo?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

Remarks

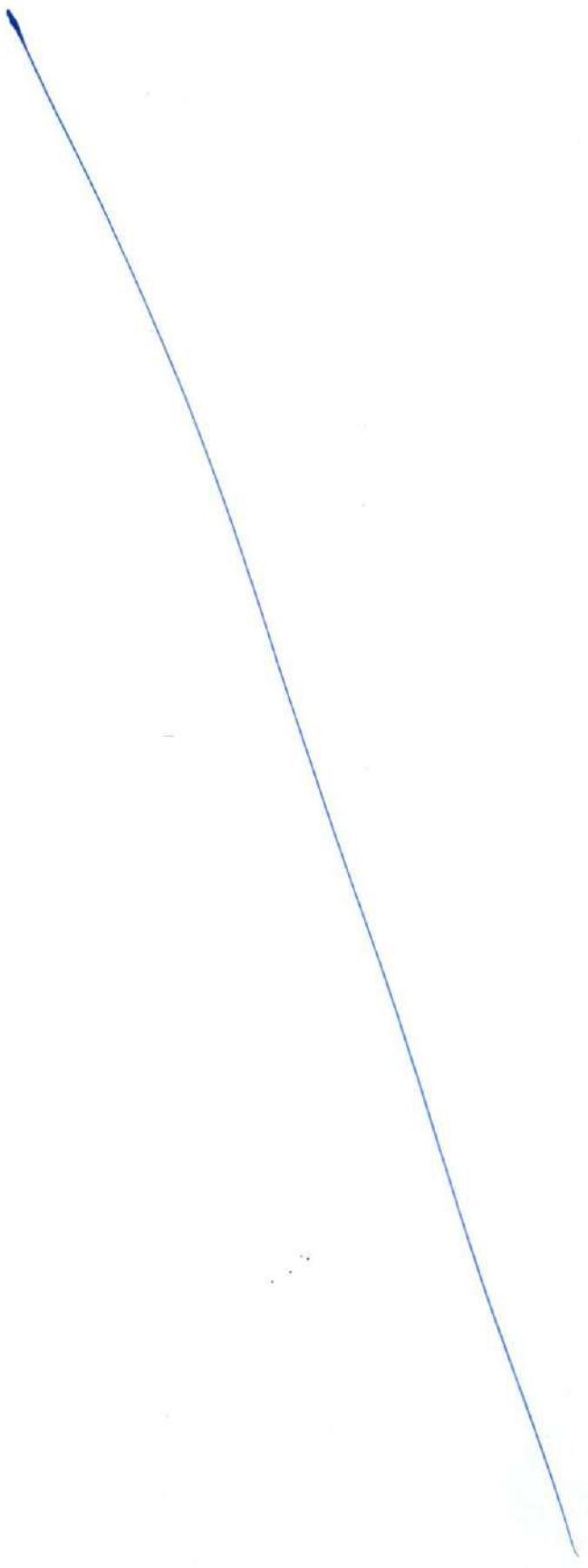




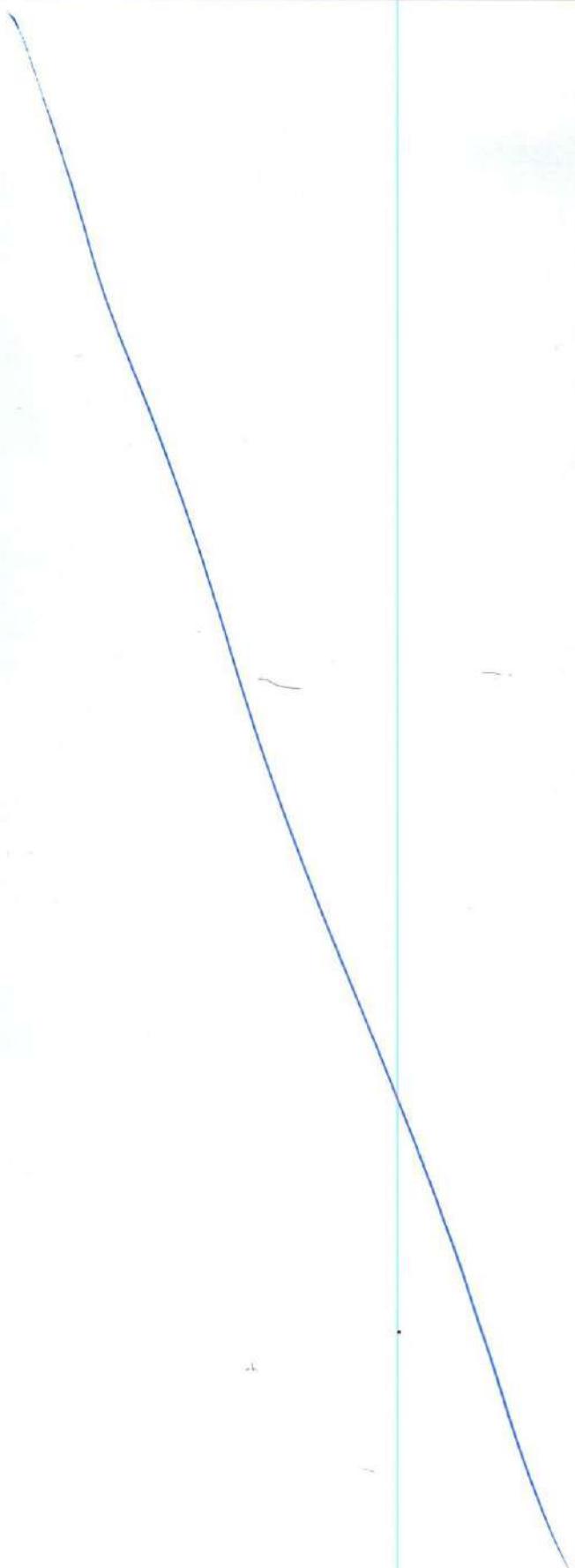
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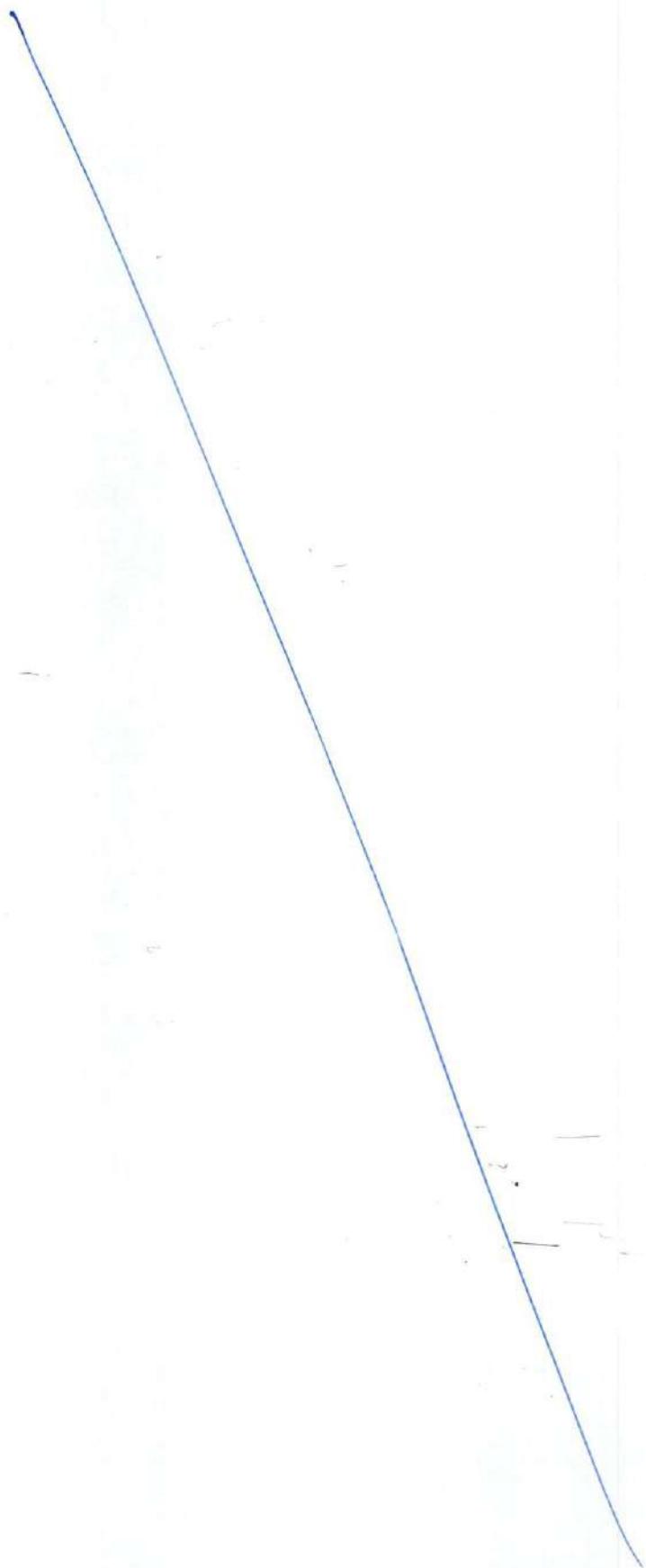
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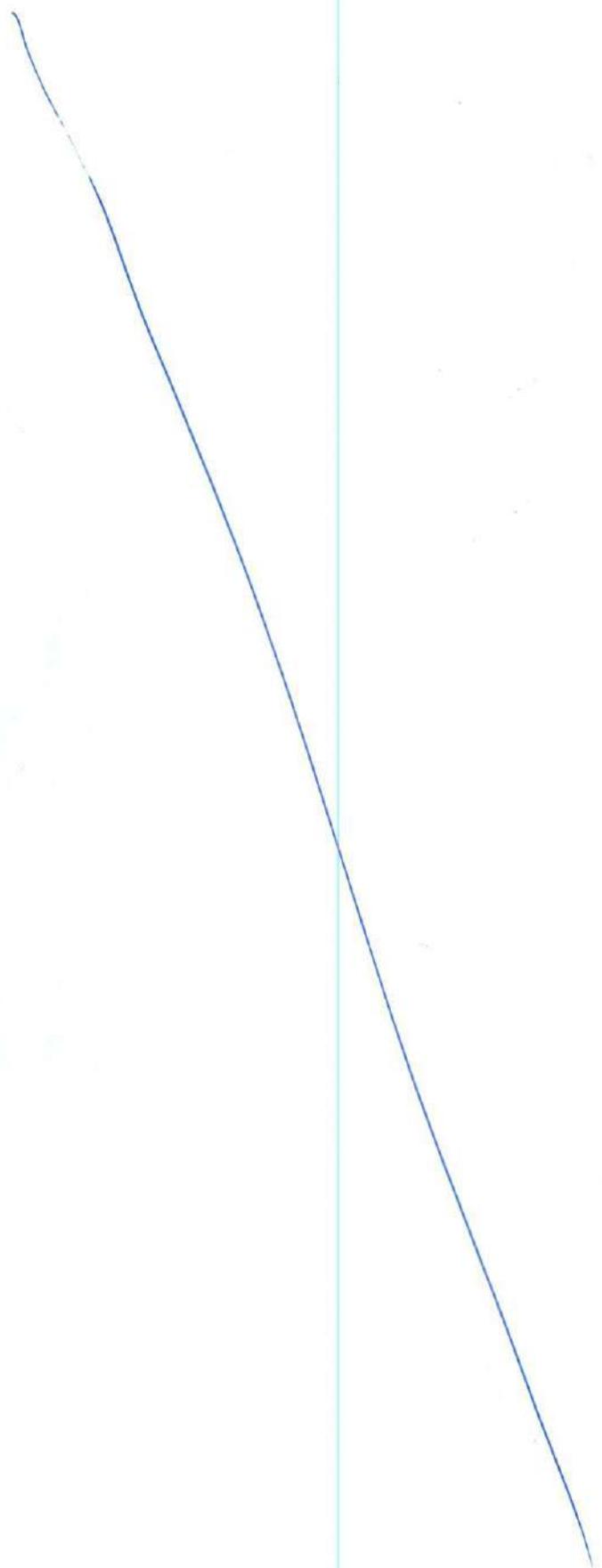
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Remarks

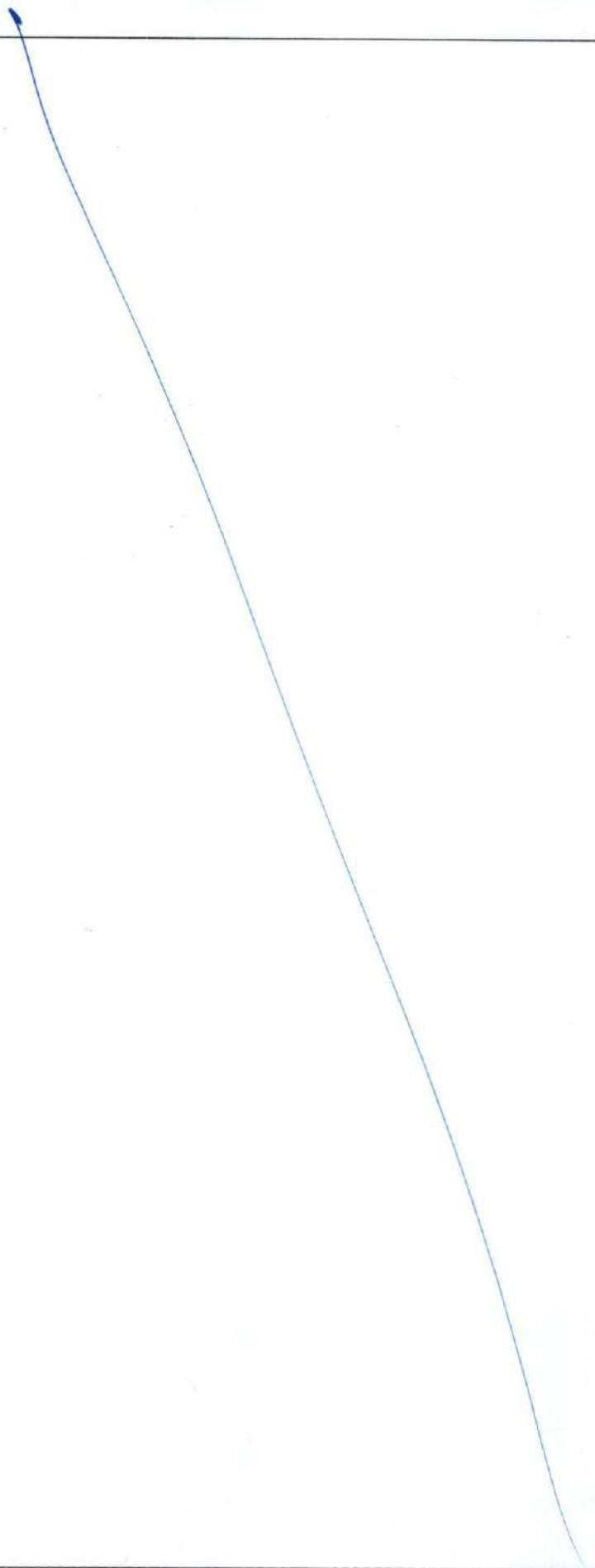


Remarks



Remarks

t



Remarks

t

7. Answer the following questions:

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

(a) Ambedkar is considered as chief architect of Indian constitution. He was also champion of minority rights and equality for the Dalits or Untouchables.

His ideas on democracy

Ambedkar believed that political democracy (equal civil rights, universal franchise) is meaningless without social and economic ~~g.o.s~~ democracy. Liberty without equality will result into rule of few whereas equality without liberty will kill individual initiative.

He advocates a welfare state

Remarks

with affirmative action in favour of dalits e.g. provision of reservation in article 15, article 16 of the Indian constitution.

→ Ambedkar was also champion of women rights as well as rights of minorities which can be seen in articles like article 15, article 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

→ Ambedkar was in favour of Parliamentary form of centralised government. He & criticize the Pachayati Raj as "dens of ignorance" which rests in caste rule rather than democracy.

Ambedkar on Constitutional Methods

Ambedkar believed that after the establishment of independent India, unconstitutional methods

⑧ Remarks ~~facting!~~
 Content what are the essential conditions of democracy as per Ambedkar.

like passive resistance, Satyagraha should not be followed

- 2) Methods of peaceful protests, ~~petitions~~ need to be used to bring change without ushering anarchy.
- 3) He also favoured reforms through education of the masses and enlightened public opinion.

Ambedkar's ideas continue to inspire the vision of New India 2022 to this day. ~~Direction is correct~~ ~~Elaborate more on his disdain towards unconstitutional methods (for 'backward' ones)~~

- 4) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a great socio-religious reformer who attempted to bring teachings of Islam in alignment with the scientific thinking. This can be seen from following activities:

- 1) In 1875, Syed Ahmed Khan established Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh to propagate Scientific thinking. It later on became Aligarh Muslim University.
- 2) Through his magazine Ajzeel-ul-Akhlaq, he brought forth scientific explanation of Quran, he held that religious tenets are not immutable.
- 3) On the scientific basis of humanism he attacked dogmatic religious practises like polygamy, inferior status of women.
- 4) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was so much concerned about educational upliftment of Muslim masses that he even extended support to British, in order to get their patronage. (1)

Remarks

You need to elaborate on how scientific education will benefit Muslim community

For this reason he wrote "Loyal Mohammedans of India" and started "United Patriotic Association" to get British favour for Muslim education. He set up many schools, libraries to propagate Scientific Thinking.

He is also criticised by people like Baddruddin Tayyabi for his pro-British attitude. He is also regarded as controversial figure as he gave the two nation theory. However, his purpose was modernization of Muslim masses, he believed British rule could not be dislodged and before entering into politics, Muslims need educational empowerment.

Leader like Syed Ahmed Khan is need of hour for the Muslim community in present times.

Remarks

Don't just describe the initiatives. ~~Just~~ come at answer. ~~Just~~ elaborate in detail on why we gives so much importance to Scientific Education

(C) Gandhi is proponent of "enlightened" or "ordered" anarchy due to his core idea of Ahimsa or non-violence.

Since Gandhi is in favour of non-violence, he is critic of state as any state necessarily requires use of brute force in form of Police, army.

Also, state leads to centralisation of power, Gandhi compared Parliament to prostitutes, and held that Parliamentary democracy does not lead to empowerment of masses.

Gandhi was also influenced by ideas of moral anarchist like Tolstoy, who believe that state is unnecessary evil.

Remarks

+

Gandhi's conception of Swaraj is not mere political independence, rather true swaraj comes when people act with self-restraint. They are also conscious of their duties apart from rights.

Gandhi believes in democratic decentralisation through the Panchayats which leads to power distribution in organic circles rather than pyramidal structure of centralised state.

Gandhi's idea of anarchy is not lawlessness, disorder or chaos, rather it is concerned with self-control, empowerment of the masses and democratic decentralisation of power.

Remarks

Your answer is generic in nature
You need to cite Bhishma Parva specifically
Need to elaborate more
Gandhi's idea of revolution is from different sources

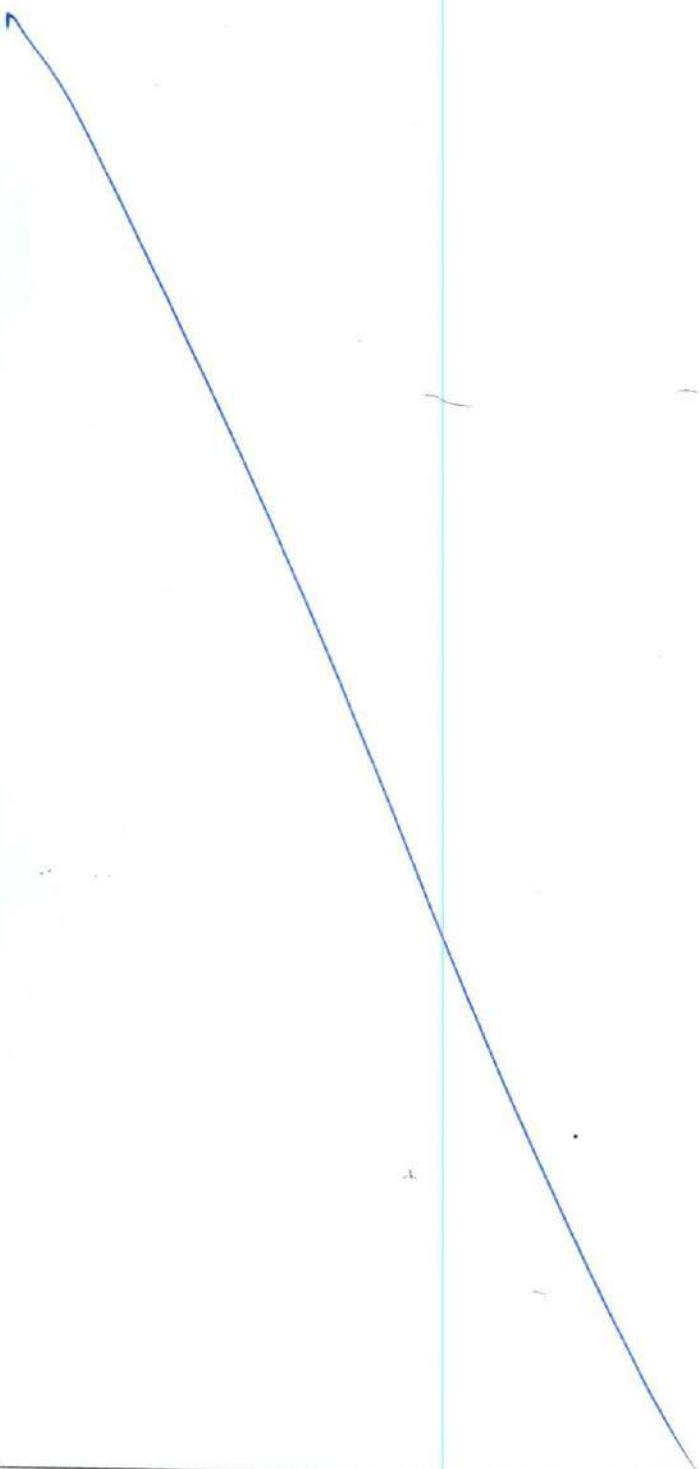
Later on he did modify his ideas and accepted minimal state, however he still believed that Ramrajya will come only when masses learn to rule over themselves rather than being dictated by state or someone else ~~to~~ to do so

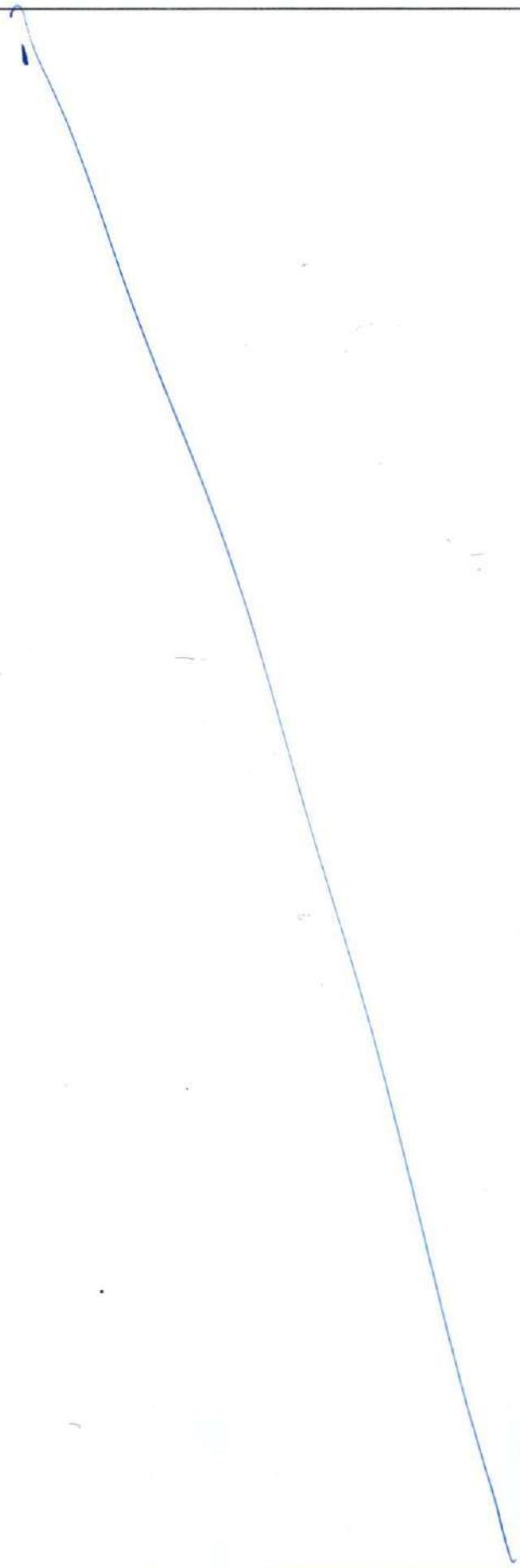
Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

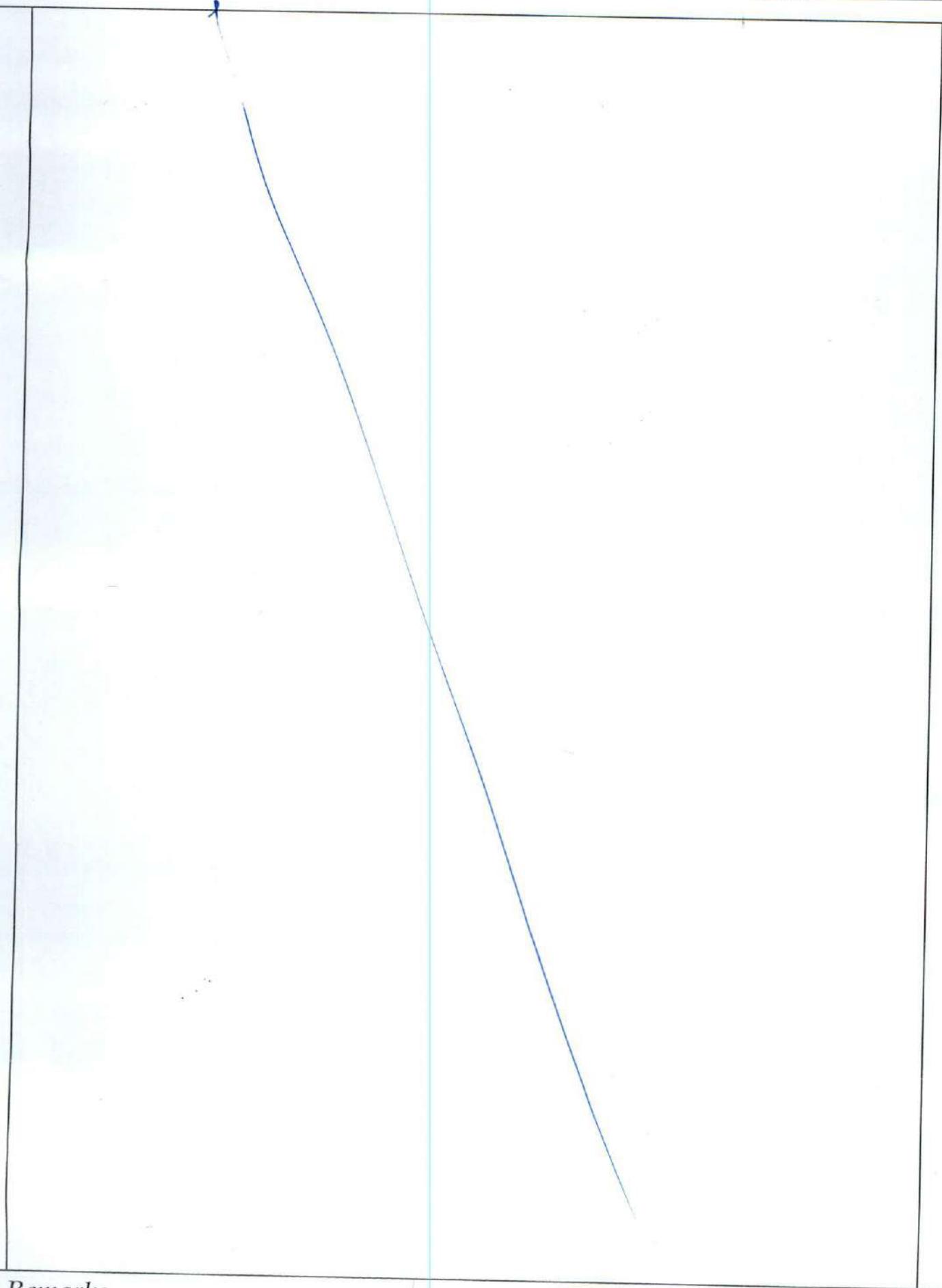
- (a) Sarvodaya and Socialism. Compare. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Do you think Popper's critique of Plato was justified? Provide arguments. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Rawls discovered a method for making procedural justice an instrument of meeting the requirements of substantive justice. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

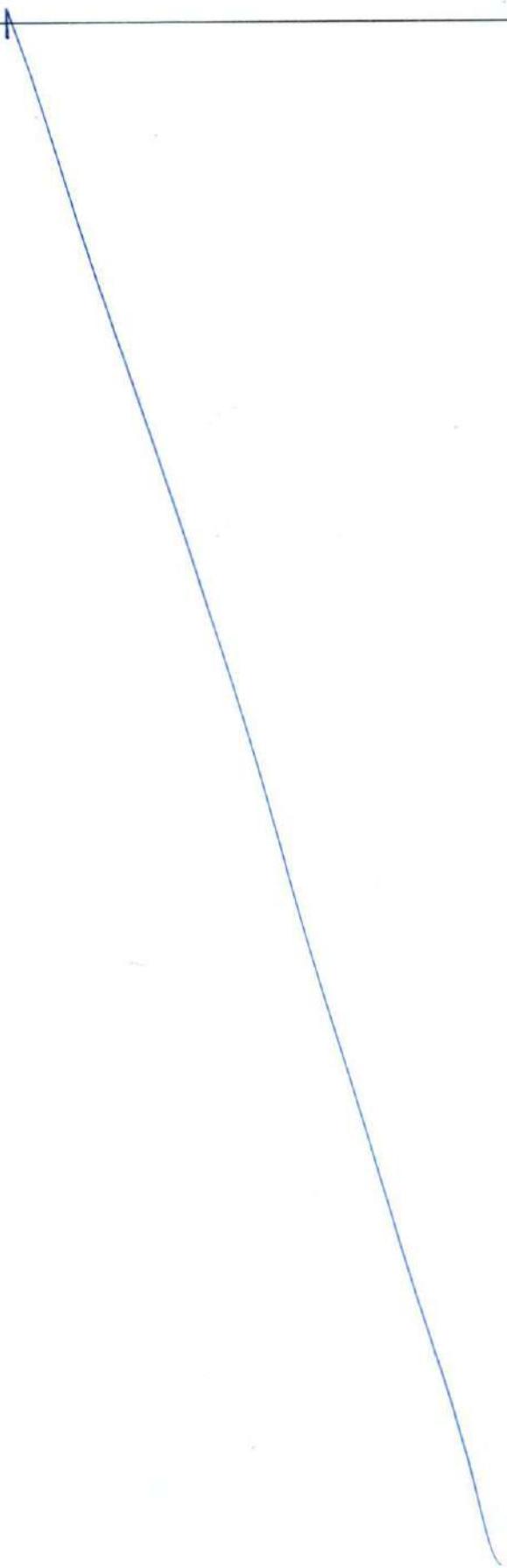




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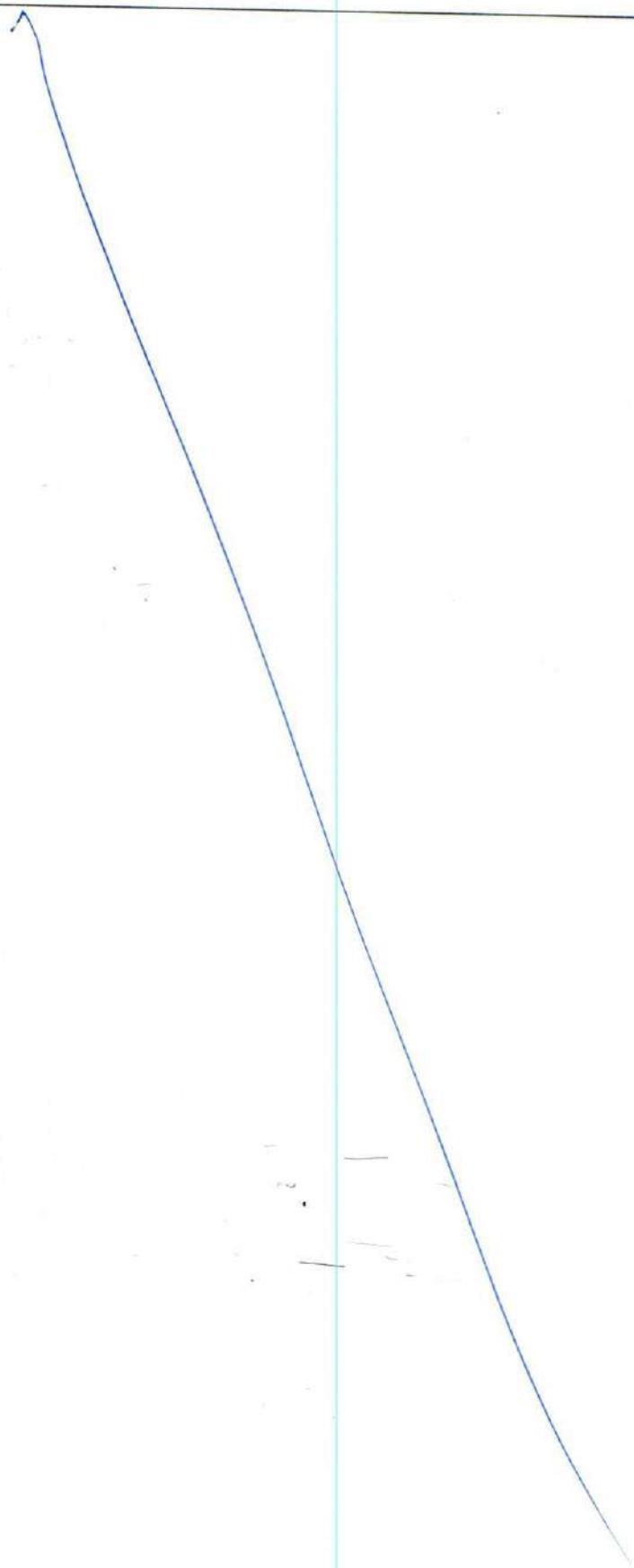


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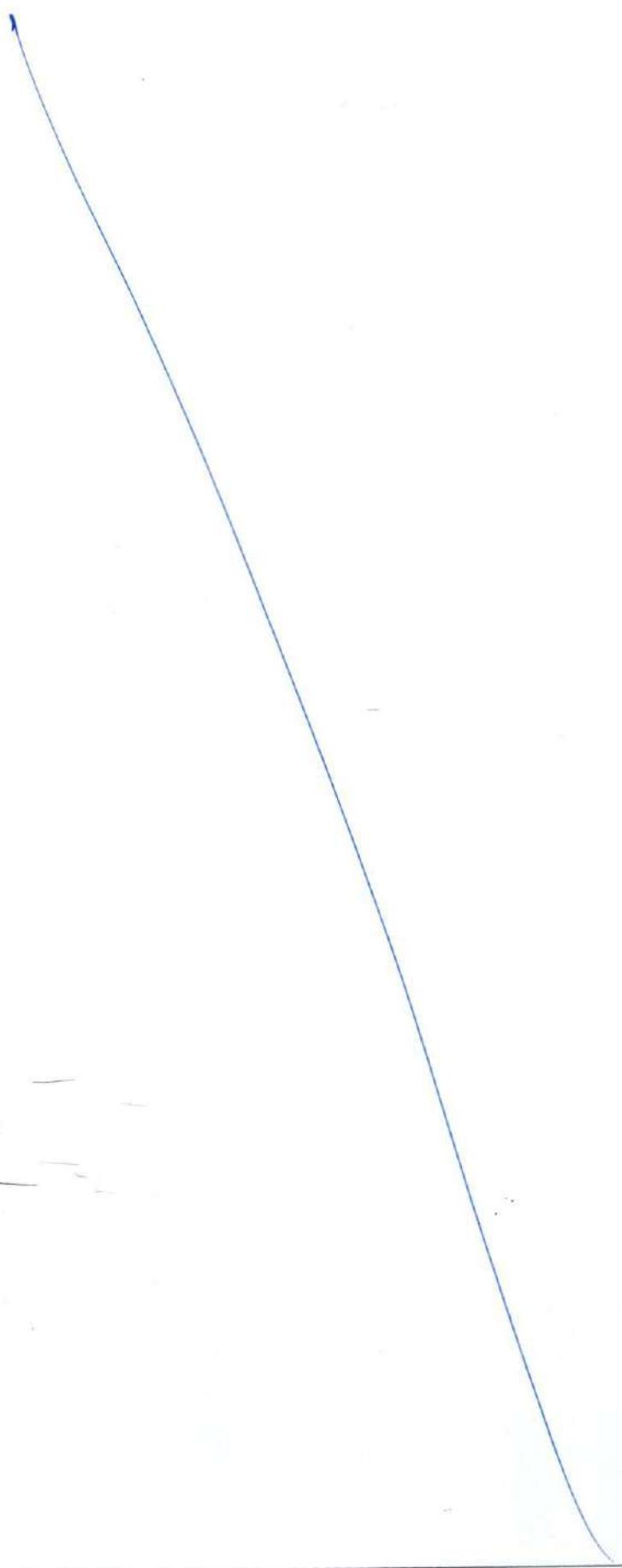


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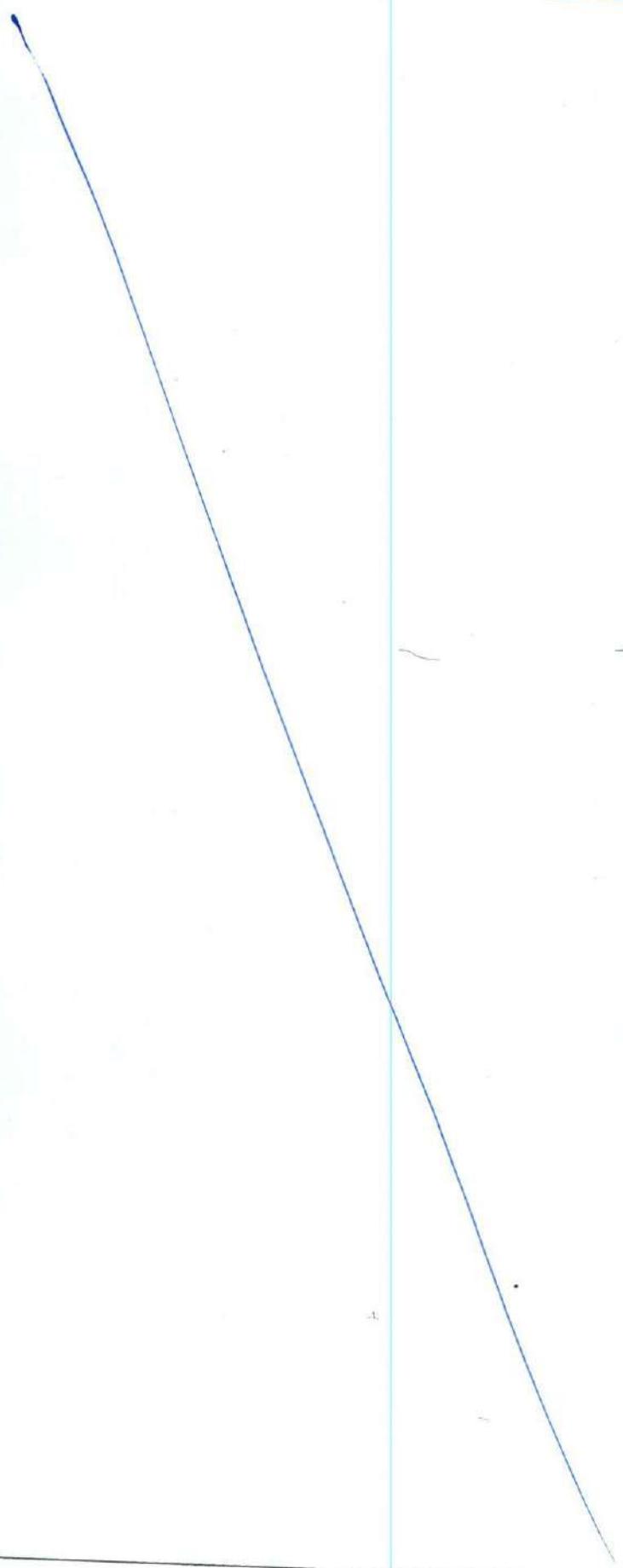
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