

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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TEST COPY

MAYURI MUKHERJEE

RANK - 159

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 2**



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POLITICAL SCIENCE**Time Allowed: 3 hrs.****Max. Marks: 250****109.0*****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. Be More Relevant to the Demand of the Question.
2. Add Thinkers/ Scholars views Cautiously
3. Work on Structure

Name _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 20/12/2019 _____Signature Mayuri Mukherjee

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS**GSSCORE**

O.M.

Q. At what time? 3pm

Ans) 12.15 hrs

Section A.

Q1. Comment on all of the following topics or statements: (12.5x4 = 50).

(a) Asian Value debate.

~~The UNHRC argued that human rights are essential for the development of human beings and without which human rights one cannot realise ~~to~~ one's personality. This idea was rejected by the political ideological debate, in 1990s. It was initiated by Malaysian Prime Minister Mathathir Mohamad and P.M of Singapore Lee Kuan.~~

*UN Human Rights Commission, 1993
Geneva Convention, 1993*

Not

over

way

question

ans

~~1. Asian Value debate became very popular in Asian Financial Crisis. It highlighted that Asians lacked coherence, regional and institutional mechanism to deal with the crisis. It criticised existing human rights regimes being partial towards the Western Societies and their cultures.~~

~~2. It wanted to create a PAN ASIAN identity which contradicted the European ideology of Human Rights.~~

~~3. It believed & existing human rights were in violation of the Eastern culture world wide.~~

~~Asian Value was promoted in Bangkok Declaration of 1993 which emphasised on sovereignty, self determination and non-interference in civil and political rights. They are~~

- i) Priority to Social harmony.
- ii) Loyalty and respect towards figures of authority.
- iii) Priority for Collectivism and Communitarianism.
- iv) Concern with Socio-Economic prosperity and Wellbeing.

~~There are certain lacunas which are still to be addressed. These are :-~~

~~i) Diversity of culture:~~

~~Cultural difference between East Asian, West Asian and South Asian countries.~~

~~ii) Ill practices prevalent in society:-~~

~~All Eastern civilization have certain practices which are discriminatory in nature.~~

~~Eg Caste system, gender discrimination.~~

~~Amartya Sen in his article "Democracy as a Universal Value" argued that peace, liberty, equality are the core value of all civilization, be it Western or Eastern.~~

~~Further Kim Dae Jung, Lee Teng Hui~~

~~noticed a fundamental diversity in culture in all Asian societies. Suppression of freedom of Speech and other freedom of Eastern culture was also noted.~~

~~WTF~~ (b) Gramsci counter Revolutions.

~~Ans Gramsci has two stages of Revolution~~

i) War of position.

ii) War of manoeuvre.

War of position is against society and its purpose is to establish "Counter hegemony". Hegemony is of dominant class and Counter Revolution is for the depressed class.

1) Hegemony is the ability of ruling class to live in the minds of Subaltern classes - as a Spontaneous expression of their own -

2) Counter-Hegemony refers to attempts to dismantle hegemonic power.

3) It is direct opposition to the existing ~~status-quo~~ ^{not only} and its legitimacy in politics but also history, media, etc.

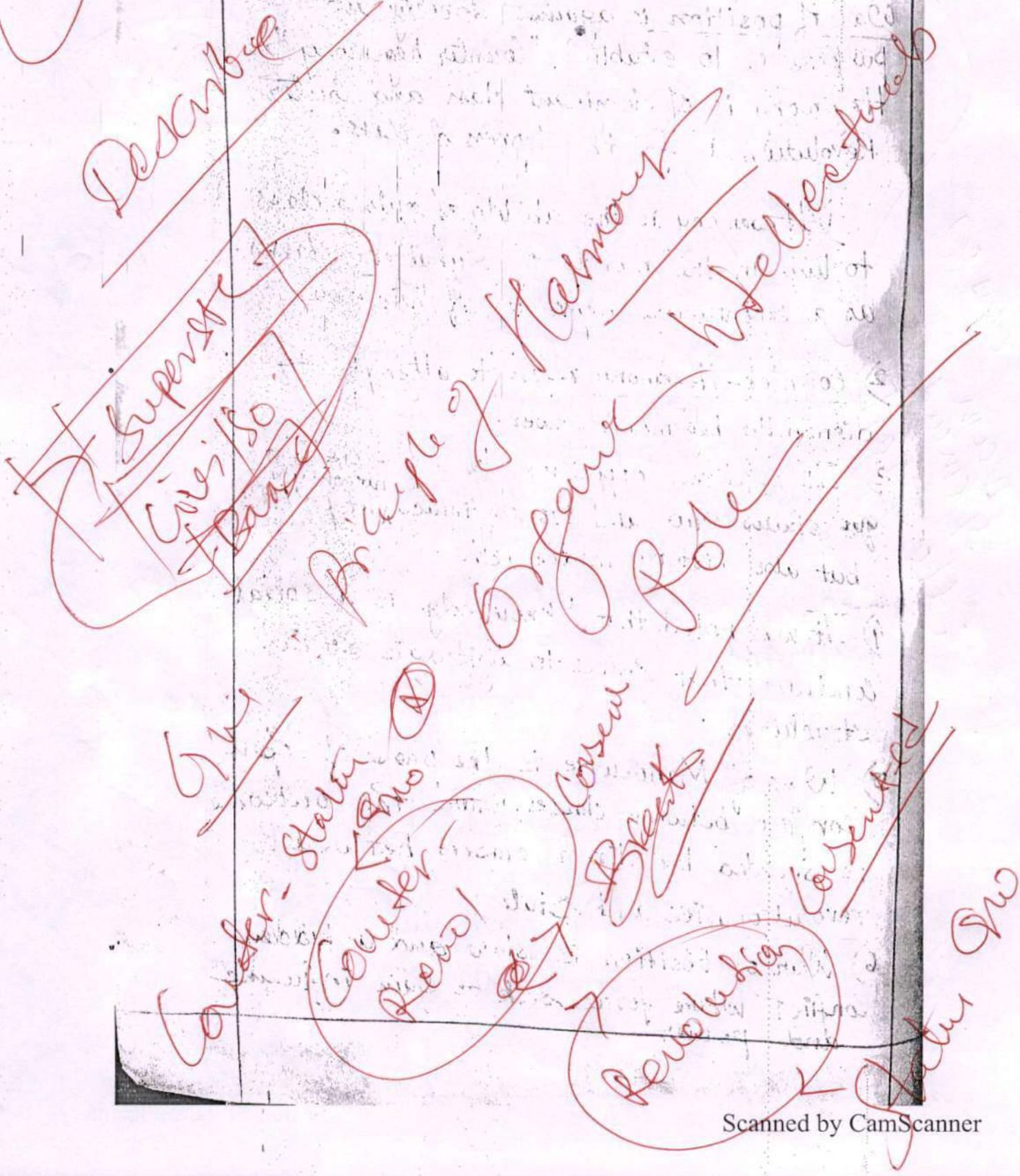
4) It was noted that 'knowledge is a social construct' that serves to legitimate social structures.

5) War of Manoeuvre is the phase of open conflict between classes, where the outcome is decided by direct clashes between revolutionaries and State.

6) War of Position is slow and a hidden conflict where forces seek to gain influence and power.

~~Main Demand of the day~~

(5) ~~7) The Self organised class power and Libertarian Socialism can only help to win against the predominant inequality.~~



(c) Locke as an individualist out and out. i.e. he is

Ans For individualist self is prior to whole.

Its origin was during the age of Sophists.
Locke is an individualist in methodology
as well as normative sense.

- ~~The Best Books Or Books~~
- 1) He has a Social Contract on the individualistic nature of man.
 - 2) He is more enlightened than individualism in Hobbes which creates a ~~less~~ limited State.
 - 3) Locke gives the theory of natural rights of man.
 - 4) He suggests consent on the basis of authority.
 - 5) Government has no original powers.
 - 6) He feels people should have the right to Revolt.
 - 7) He gives absolute right over property. He is called Scholar of Possessive Individualism.
 - 8) Hobbes is known as Greatest of Individualists but Locke is known as Individualist out and out which means throughout the time.

Locke is an ~~out~~ individualist

~~Be More Aligned To Current Literature~~

C. B.
Nach

Vaughn
Deming

Marx/Sa:
h/ his authority

out and out as he never talks about absolutism of the state; although Hobbes talks about absolutism of State.
Locke also's Assumption:-

- i) "Individuals are sovereign".
- ii) "Nobody has authority over individuals. So individuals only by consent can create authority to rule".

Locke gives an explanation of the free, equal and independent nature of man. He believes no one can be put out of the state without his own consent. So he gives complete primacy to individualism. That is why he is correctly called "Locke as an individualist out and out".

Strut your oats ✓

✓ Locke

✓ Locke

d) Platonic classes and justice in the ideal state.

Ans Plato by his statement "Our aim in founding the state was the greatest happiness of the whole, we thought that in a state which is ordered with a view to the good of the whole we should be most likely to find justice" always emphasised on justice in a State which is ruled by Philosopher King. Plato was engrossed with Justice that in his book "Republic" he subtitled it as "Concerning Justice".

He believed human behaviour has three sources and one trait dominates an individual's personality based on which he is divided into classes.

1) Producer Class: Here Desire (Appetite) dominates an individual and he/she is materialistic. He fits to work in industry or trade.

2) Soldier Class: Here Emotion (Spirit) dominates so the individual is attracted to honour, pride and power. They are fit as warriors and soldiers.

3) Philosopher Class: Here Knowledge (Reason) dominates. The person is attracted to wisdom and is virtuous. He is fit to be a Philosopher King. That's why Plato says "Justice cannot be established until and unless states are ruled by Philosopher King".

Theory of Justice :-

For Plato, Justice is:-

1. Justice is performing as per natural trait.
2. Justice is duty.
3. Justice is derived from virtue.

~~Only Soul of Justice~~

4. Justice cannot be based on 'Might is Right' since it will lead to continuous conflict and chaos.

5. He followed a Dialectical Method in his book "Republic" subtitled 'Concerning Justice'. which took place between Socrates, Cephalus, Polymachus, Thrasymachus and Glaucon.

6. Co-ordination between the classes.

7. Specialization and expertisation of functions of State:

However Family and Property were a great hindrance to establishment of Justice so he gave 2 more theories:-

(i) Communism of Wives:-

- Only the first two classes ~~are~~ will be devoid of having a family. The Producer class is allowed.
- All men and women will hold an open relationship.
- The children will be nurtured and trained by the State.
- There will be Universal parenting.

(ii) Communism of Property:-

- Holding property by Guardian class is evil.
- State will take care of their needs.
- Both the class should live together and hold a common kitchen.

Plato was criticised of being illogical to assume that an individual has only one element of soul although he may have all these elements in him. Popper criticised him and called him a 'Totalitarian' in his book "The open society and its Enemies Vol 1". However Sabine complimented Plato by saying "Justice for Plato is a bond which holds a society together".

~~Q3. All questions are compulsory :-~~

~~3) Discuss the notion of global Justice with special reference to view of Thomas Pogge.~~

Ans Thomas Pogge's theory of global Justice is based on the inequality and duty. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) noted billions of people have suffered greatly from poverty and the main reasons are lack of sanitation, electricity and elementary education.

THB puts prime importance on human sufferings which he calls "horrifying statistics" especially on female and people of different colour.

2. He followed Amartya Sen and believed that more than internal factors, the nature of global order promoted by the leaders from rich countries and supported by leaders of the poor countries is responsible for social injustice.

3. In his thesis Thomas Pogge's book World Poverty and Human Rights: Cosmopolitan Responsibilities and Reforms published in 2002 he puts the responsibility for achieving global justice more on advantaged citizens of the affluent countries.

4. Assumptions of his theory of Justice are:

i) Citizens of affluent countries are more responsible for the global poverty.

ii) The relationship between poverty and increase in population is equal.

Be
more
relevant
complete
context

- iii) 'Severe poverty is avoidable'.
5. He is skeptical whether the people of rich countries would listen to the thinkers like Peter Singer etc so he links it with moral responsibility and calls it 'Radical inequality'
6. He blames the:
 - i) The affluent citizens of the rich countries
 - ii) Political and economic elites of the poor countries.
7. He blames the present condition of the states for inequality and not the exploitation by the colonial masters.
8. He rejected the concept of luck egalitarianism and blames the institutional set-up of national and international countries.
9. He emphasised on the importance of global institutions such as World Bank for the development of a country.
10. According to Pogge there should be reforms of global institution order where a percentage of Global Resource Dividend (GRD) helps in eliminating poverty.

Thomas Pogge says "Every human being has a global stature as the ultimate unit of moral concern." The

~~responsibility of human being will always remain until ~~a~~ ~~country~~ the globe is free from poverty & inequality.~~

~~Want of the~~

~~Add~~

~~Rousseau~~

~~Joh Rangs~~

~~Davey Bell~~

~~Bob Lassiter~~

~~Recent~~

~~Withdrawal of Country from Global~~

~~Welfare National of Global Space~~

~~②~~

~~Institutions~~

b) Discuss the Marxist understanding on liberty of liberal democracy. In what sense is Marxist freedom the real freedom. (150w, 15m).

Ans Marxist freedom is very different from 'Bourgeois individualistic view of freedom'. He argues that concept of freedom in Capitalist Society has always been as a symbol of individual's separation from society.

1. Marxism is the philosophy of human freedom which is not concerned ~~is~~ limited to material satisfaction but also like human dignity, estrangement, alienation.

2. Capitalist system is characterised by necessity as opposed to freedom that governs the life of man which cannot be forced by man.

3. Freedom lies in the knowledge of the laws of nature which makes the life of a human being.

4. Human freedom is based on productive forces, knowledge which are operating behind the Capitalist system.

5. A Socialist revolution is required which keep the kingdom of freedom ~~enlightened~~.

6. True freedom can only be established through the burning of / abolition of

More
Conceptual
Class

~~Capitalism and establishment of Communism.~~

~~There have been many steps to bridge the gap between the state and individual~~

~~The rise in Capitalism will eventually take away the freedom so Communism should be established. Everyone will work as per their capacity and will get as per their needs.~~

~~Add structure to your answer~~

- ~~Ques~~ Q. Provide a detailed analysis of Plato's theory of education and its major lacunas. (150 w, 15 n).

Ans Plato developed a dislike for democracy due to his master's death and decline of Greek cities. He believed everything was wrong because of the rule of the despotic power who rule because of their Oratory skills and ~~not~~ through their knowledge. He was ~~against~~ nepotism so he gave birth to the Theory of Education where the person who holds virtue and knowledge would rule.

Features of Theory of Education:-

- 1) Purpose of his theory was the identification of the dominant trait of an individual.
- 2) To train them to become virtuous.
- 3) This training will be provided by State.
- 4) It was available to women also.
- 5) Every child will be placed under the jurisdiction of state and for a period of 10 years will be educated on physical education and health care.
- 6) From 11th to 15th year music will be added in their course.
- 7) 16-20th year of age they will be taught mathematics, history and science and moral education.
- 8) In 20th year they will face their 1st screening test. Those who are not able to pass this test will be included in the Producer Class and the rest will be trained ~~undergo~~ undergo advanced training till 30th age.
- 9) At the age of 30 they will have the 2nd screening test, the unsuccessful candidates will be in the Soldier class.
- 10) Successful candidates will be taught philosophy for

the next 5 years. At 35th years they will gain practical knowledge. After 15 years they will face 3rd screening test. The successful candidates will be Ruler and the rest will be sent to the Soldier class.

Major Lacunas :-

- 1) Too time consuming. They will be educated till 55 years.
- 2) The guardian class may become despotic or may switch as other scholars believe human consists of all the traits and not just one trait.
- 3) Aristotle says it's not possible to find someone worthy to be Philosopher and a King at the same time.
- 4) The Philosopher King may submit himself to the feeling of 'Desire'.

Barker said "Plato's scheme of education brings soul into that environment which in each stage of its growth is best suited for its development". Plato is also credited for involving women's participation in the society at that age.

① Professor
② Teacher
③ Soldier
④ Worker or Slave

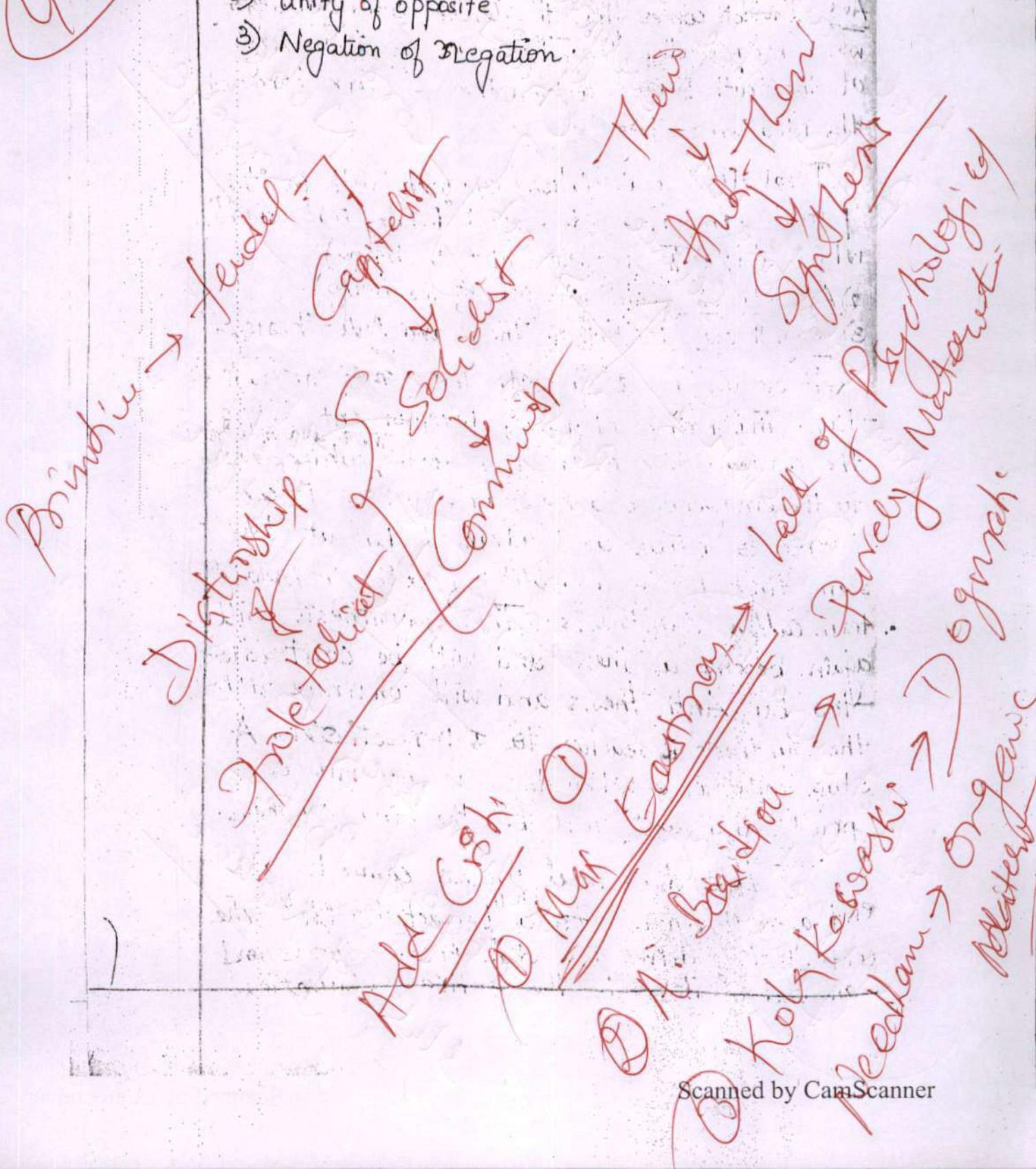
Section - B
<p>Patterns of history → Hegel's Notes → Feminism → Materialist view</p> <p>Hegel</p> <p>Critics</p> <p>Q5. Comment on all of the following topics one statement: (10x 5 = 50)</p> <p>a) Dialectic materialism.</p> <p><u>Ans</u> Dialect comes from the Greek word '<u>dialego</u>' which means debate. It was an art of arriving at the <u>truth</u> through contradiction. Marx borrowed the idea from <u>Hegel</u>.</p> <p>Dialectical materialism exposes truth in its purest form. Hegel developed "Dialectical Triad" which are:- 1) Thesis (element of the being) 2) Anti-thesis (contradiction of the being). 3) Synthesis (Mixture of Thesis and Anti-Thesis).</p> <p>At every stage of growth there is contradiction. This brings changes, development. It is the contradiction of the two forces, ^{Theosis and Antithesis} which lead to the emergence of a new force which is considered to be better and advanced but at the same time having a quality of both in Marxist term called <u>Synthesis</u>. This <u>Synthesis</u> will again become a Thesis and will be contradicted by Anti-thesis and will continue till the <u>Synthesis</u> reaches to is perfection. A stage will come when there is no more growth and is it will be the final synthesis.</p> <p>The dialectical process comes to an end after it reaches to a "<u>perfect truth</u>". The contradiction drives the dialectical process and an end of it ends the entire dialectical.</p>

30

process.

However Marxist idea of dialects happen because of 3 conditions:-

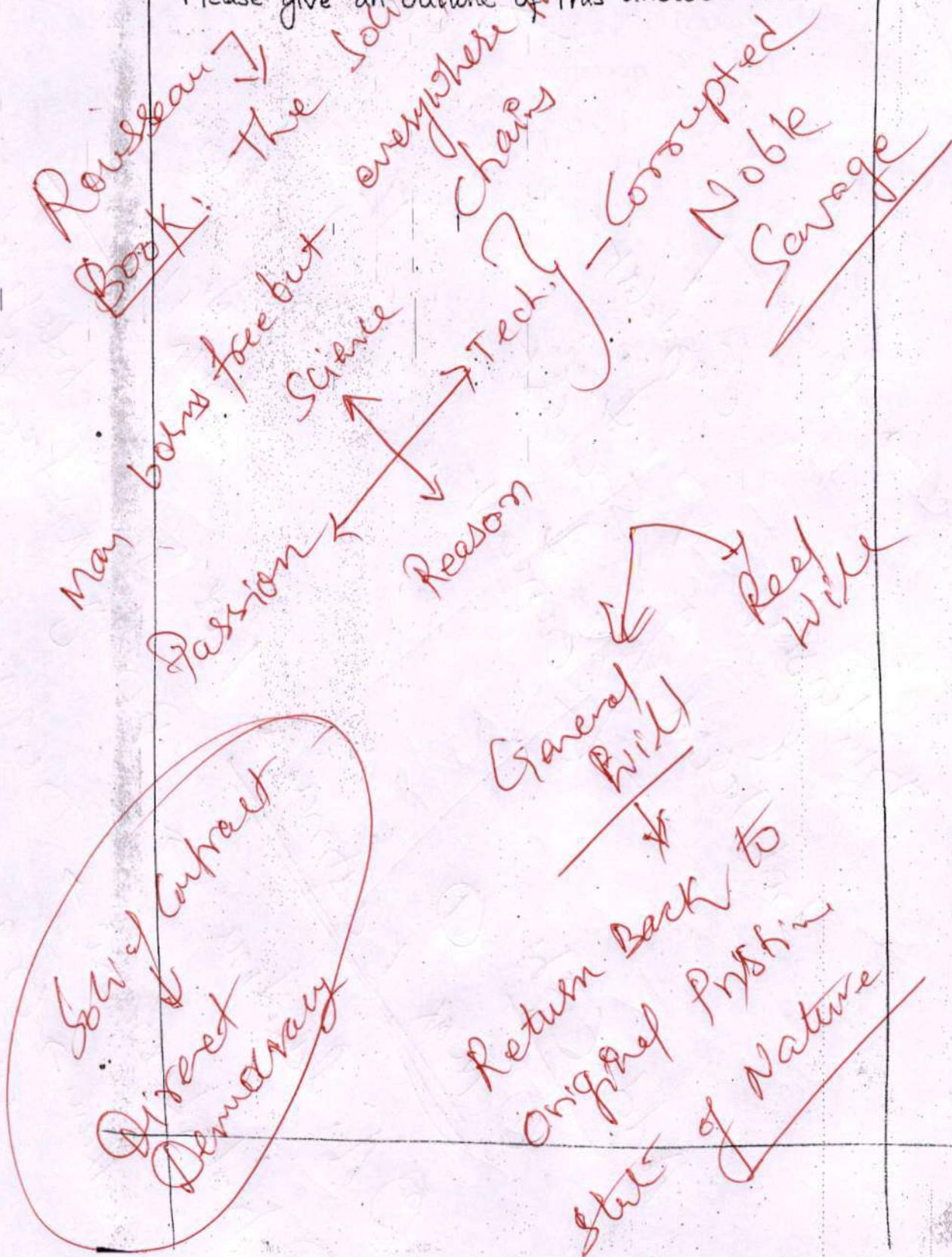
- 1) Quantitative *to Quantitative*
- 2) Unity of opposite
- 3) Negation of negation.



b) Man can force to be free.

Sir, did not get time to write this answer.

Please give an outline of this answer here.



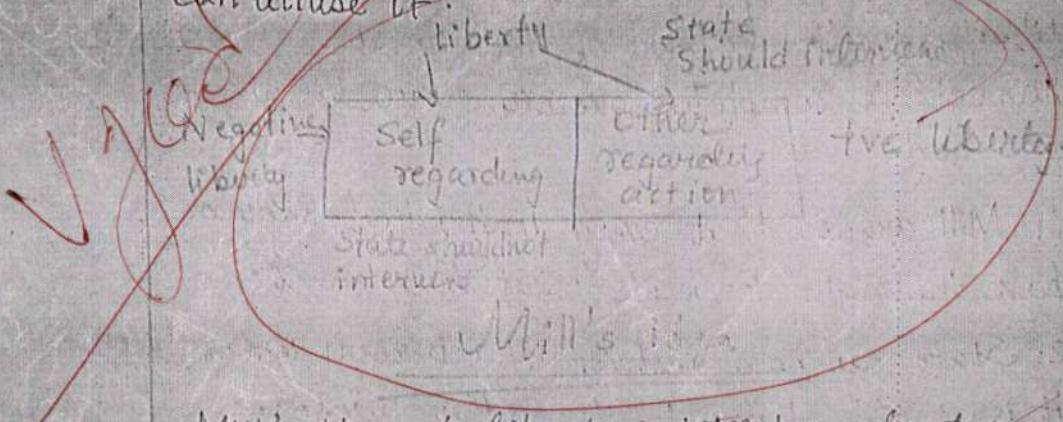
c) Over himself, over his own body & mind, an individual is sovereign - Mill.

Ans: By the above statement, Mill supports monopoly. He says state cannot limit one's liberty, for the welfare of that person he himself is complete sovereign over his mind and body.

Book
On Liberty

1. Mill argues that every individual should have the right to decide what they want.
2. State can only restrict the person when it is creating harm to the other person which is known as "Harm Principle of Mill".
3. Harm principle lies between:
 - i) Actions that concerns only the individual
 - ii) Actions that concerns other individuals also.
4. He agreed that differentiating between self regarding and other regarding is very difficult.
5. Mill believed putting restrictions on eating pork, beef etc in self regarding actions.
6. No restrictions can be put by state in other regarding if one gets a job through merit, which effects others.
7. Mill supported Benjamin Constant and Alexis de Tocqueville who believed tyranny of majority would be a problem for government.

8. Mill believes states should not intervene in Self regarding action but should intervene in Other regarding action so that others can utilise it.



Mill's idea of liberty is interdependent on self development. Without liberty development is not possible to continue in the long run.

Redaction

Barker → Reluctant Democrite

ggt. v. M. Hypothesis

To lead to Truth

Redaction

d) Original position of Rawls.

Ans Rawls belonged to the liberal Tradition and his theorem of Justice is called Distribution Justice. His theorem is derived from Kantian assumption. To establish theorem of justice he imagined a condition of original position.

- 1. His idea of justice revolved around a free and equal society.
- 2. He saw it as a solution to resolve tension between idea of freedom and inequality by Socialist critique of liberal democracy and by Conservative critic of modern welfare state.
- 3. Original position is where people are completely unaware about their Socio-economic position and they gather to discuss theorem of Justice but they hold knowledge of psychology and economics.
- 4. Original position moves from abstract conception to determinate principles of social justice.
- 5. To develop a method of reasoning is the aim of original position.
- 6. It is an imaginary situation where the real citizens have a representative and they come to an agreement based on principle of Justice.

~~Book of Theory of Justice~~

~~Rational Self Interest~~

7. It is a fair situation in which each citizen is represented as only a free and equal citizen.

8. The veil of ignorance in original position prevents arbitrary facts about citizens from influencing their representative.

In veil of ignorance parties are unaware of:-

a) Race, ethnicity, wealth, age, gender.

b) The political system of society, its class structure etc.

In veil of ignorance parties are aware of:-

a) About citizens' different principles and plans of life.

b) General facts and common sense about humans psychology.

Rawls corrected supported his idea of justice by saying "Inequalities are justified if it is benefiting the disadvantaged". Here Original position is helping him to reach his goal.

e) Legitimation crisis & response of liberal democracies.

An Legitimation crisis given by Habermas as an alternative to Weberian approach to legitimacy. He refers to the Modern liberals as Capitalist who are generating legitimacy through welfare schemes.

1. He did not adopt an orthodox Marxist position which saw legitimacy as nothing more than Bourgeoisie's myth.
2. He found out that modern Capitalist are drawing out consent and support of the people. Democratic system, party system, social welfare reforms are the tools to maintain legitimacy.

In his work "Legitimation Crisis" (1973) he identified arising crisis tendency within Capitalist societies which arise due to fundamental contradiction between logic of Capitalist accumulation and popular pressure of welfarism by democratic politics.

3. Pressure is put on States to expand their social responsibilities for removing inequalities. This increases expenditure on welfare measures and leads to further taxation and public spending. This effects the Capitalist's development as they are under such vicious ~~of~~ crisis ie; legitimacy.

As per Habermas democracies cannot permanently solve both popular demands for social equality, welfare rights and requirement of a market economy based on profit.

~~Addition
Execution
Political Party
Role of Govt
Referendum / Survey~~

Response of liberal democracies are:-

1. They use ideological measures to stabilise the existing structure.
2. States try to disassociate economic and political sphere and promotes non-intervention in economic sphere.
3. State is successful ~~in~~ in developing a healthy relationship between Wage labour and Capitalist. As a result the political sphere is less participatory and highly bureaucratic.

Such crisis are an obstacle to the development of the society and the Capitalist system and a requirement of market economy based on private profit was noticed:

6.0

~~Q7. All questions are compulsory:~~

- ~~a) Elaborate on the contribution of Machiavelli to Modern Political Thought. (150w, 15m).~~

~~Ans~~ Machiavelli is the first modern thinker who wrote "the Prince" which was a manual for anyone who wanted to join Politics and "Discourses on Livy" which centered on the creation of an empire of free citizens.

Contribution of Machiavelli :-

1. Machiavelli's ideas on Ethics and politics:-

- i) He divided politics and ethics into 2 different domains. He established autonomy of politics from ethics.
- ii) Religion does not determine the quality of politics but it is national interest ~~which~~ which measures it.
- iii) Ethically wrong actions can be easily corrected politically.
- iv) Prince will ~~be~~ judged by the ends he achieved.

2. Machiavelli's views on Religion:-

- i) He is Utilitarian and not anti-religion.
- ii) Prince should appear religious and not anti-religious.
- iii) He supported mercenary soldiers.

- ~~Act In
Sheet~~
- ~~Mention
West's General
Theory of Loyalty
Parliament~~
- ~~④ Lion & Cat
Chaos of Prince
Gentry & Unity of State
Republicanism
Value
Discourse of Meth
1533~~
- ~~Act
Chn.
Sabine -
Marriage
Loyalty
Shakespeare
Villainy
Reputation~~
- iv) He supports an expansionist foreign policy.
3. Machiavelli's perception of human nature:-
- i) He believes history is the best guide in politics.
 - ii) Man would forget the loss of his father than loss of patrimony therefore a wise Prince should execute rather than confuscate.
 - iii) He believes man is fickle minded which means he changes sides very easily.
 - iv) He suggests the Prince to know when to use hard power and when to use soft power but there is doubt he should always go for hard power.

Thus Machiavelli's contribution to foreign relations, human perception and ethics in modern political is rightly described by Dunnings as "It is a paradox that in politics everybody practices Machiavellism but nobody accepts himself as Machiavelli". whereas Machiavelli believed "Politics is nothing but struggle for power".

b) Discuss the evolution of pre-Marxian socialist thought. To what extent did Marx agree or disagree with the pre-Marxian socialist ideology? (200 w) 20m.

Ans Due to the rise in Industrial Revolution there was a growing monopoly which resulted in economic inequality. This rise in equality gave rise to Utopian Socialism.

1. This socialism were introduced by Anarchist but they failed to develop a comprehensive idea.
2. Thomas More in his book "Utopia" enlightened about equal rights, abolition of private property, control of production.
3. In "New Atlantic" Bacon talked about an egalitarian and humanist society.
4. Harrington in his book "The common wealth of Oceania" talked about maintaining an equilibrium in property ownership.
5. Saint Simon in his book "The Industrial System and Industrial Catechism" proposed a world governed by scientific elite, who would exploit industrialisation and called them "Industriel".
① For Simon Socialism was not equality but technocracy and tools to improve Social Condition.

ii) He emphasised on the importance of Planned organisation who controlled production for the general community.

6. Robert Owen is known as Father of British Socialism.

i) He criticised the impact of industrialisation which had its roots in Religious Humanitarianism.

ii) "A new view of Society" by him emphasised on ideal society ~~which~~. Education can remove the social problems.

iii) He believed right knowledge, education could ~~can~~ remove poverty, unemployment.

iv) ~~He~~ tried to create a just and equal Society.

7. Charles Fourier defined Socialism as maximising individual freedom.

i) In his theories like "Theory of four movements", "Association of domestic agriculture" and "A new Industrial Communal World" he outlined the community formation called "Phalanxes".

ii) He believed community must elect their government ~~with~~ with peace and non-violence.

iv) He talked about 'Social minimum', etc., guaranteed annual income.

~~Marx's idea on pre-Marxian socialist ideology~~

- 1) He was a critic of Capitalism where he considers it inhuman.
- 2) Marx believed Socialism could not come through pre-Marxian Socialist ideology of that of Saint Simon, Robert Owen etc.
- 3) He thought they lacked (Utopians) lacked understanding and were illogical.
- 4) For him peaceful means meant lack of understanding and action.

Thus the ~~pre-Marxian Socialist ideology~~ developed the seeds of Socialism but were not so beneficial as the Marxian Socialism.

~~Advantages
Disadvantages~~

~~A Brief Experiment with India Young India~~

c) Bring out the relationship of religion with politics as per M.K. Gandhi & also point out his views on caste sys. & larger scheme of social equality. (150 w) 15 m.

~~Mahatma Gandhi is neither purely political nor absolutely social, but a complex mix of the two. He emphasised on self-realisation and knowing the ultimate truth which can happen through participation in Politics.~~

~~He inter-linked politics and religion by the following :-~~

~~1) Through Satyagraha :-~~

~~This means holding on to Truth. It excludes the use of violence and he emphasised on "Truth is God" phrase.~~

~~2) Through Ahimsa or Non-violence:-~~

~~According to him "Ahimsa is the heart of all religion".~~

~~3 Levels of Ahimsa:~~

- ~~i) Non-violence of brave.~~
- ~~ii) Measure of expediency and sound policy.~~
- ~~iii) Passive violence of coward.~~

~~Gandhi on Caste System :-~~

~~Buddhism and Jainism were reformist. Seeing the growing importance of these religion the Hinduism also started changing its laws.~~

~~Gandhi tried to address the problem of caste on 3 levels :-~~

~~Democracy
Vice
Dharma~~

- i) Untouchability and its structures.
 - ii) Caste.
 - iii) Varnas.
- 1) Untouchability could be eradicated without abolishing caste.
- 2) He considered the multiplicity of castes to be undesirable.

Gandhi on Social Inequality :-

- 1) He believed one cannot claim superiority just by his birth but through his deeds.
- 2) He believed in Social equality of human rights.
- 3) He encouraged women's participation in every field.
- 4) He gave prime importance to human's dignity.

Gandhi said 'All are one in the eyes of God' and looked for equality in the society. He called the untouchables as 'Harijans' and worked on their improvement.

Q8 All questions are compulsory:

- a) Discuss all major arguments given by Mill's defence of protection of individual liberty.
(150w) 15m.

~~Ans. Mill belongs to Classical liberalism and supports negative liberty and is also the initiator of positive liberty. In his "On Liberty" he emphasised his liberal principles. He believed self realisation is connected to self development. Liberty is connected to Self Development.~~

1. For Self development freedom of a person is necessary.
2. He said State must make laws which promotes liberty.
3. For him liberty is absence of hindrance but is not limited to materialistic aspect of life.
4. He identified human life into 2 types of actions through which they undergo Self development:
 - i) Self regarding.
 - ii) Other regarding actions.
5. Self regarding actions are those actions which effects an individual on its own. Liberty of Conscience, liberty of thought and feeling and free opinion are part of it.

6. There is absolute liberty in self regarding
7. In Other Regarding he allowed states to intervene.
8. ~~He~~ Citizens should have freedom to pursue their life in their own way without interference of fellow individuals.

~~He supported the idea of freedom of speech and freedom of thought to help the society grow. He was convinced that social progress depended on individual personalities and their free choices. But Barker called him as "Prophet of Empty liberty and Scholar of abstract individualism". He also called Mill's idea as artificial separation of Self regarding and other regarding. Barker criticised him over his idea of liberty of an abstract man who is not in the society. His criticism is true but Mill should be praised for his contribution.~~

~~Reinforcing Hypotheses for
Peculiar Principle
GgX vs V
Peculiarity of Truth~~

~~Desirable
Harm
Member~~

b) Discuss in detail, the major aspects of theory of state given by Aristotle (150 w) 15m.

~~Ans Aristotle through this statement "But a state exists for the sake of a good life and not for the sake of life only" emphasised the evolution of a state. Both Plato and Aristotle thought the state to be an institution to satisfy the basic needs of a person but since the state is organic in nature it is more than an institution to satisfy one's need.~~

~~Major aspects of theory of State given by Aristotle are :-~~

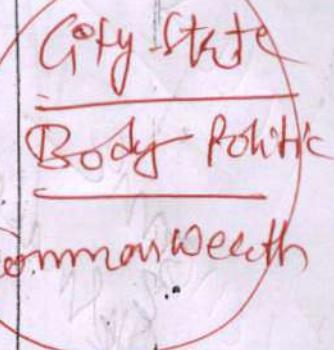
- ~~1) His state is not a structured or manufactured one unlike Plato's ideal state. His state is evolving from family to Village and further to State where an individual is at his best form.~~
- ~~2) For him "State is prior to Man". There is no existence of a man outside a state. One who can live without a state is either a beast or a superhuman.~~
- ~~3) The State is an "Association of Aristotle". No other association is as large as a state which has a common purpose.~~
- ~~4) The interest of an individual is inherent in the interest of the state. The state makes an individual complete, the same way the soul completes the body.~~

5) Aristotle's state is self sufficient unlike family and village. Only the best of the people can reach to the State where they are the Freemen.

Aristotle's State is practical and Rome is Plato's second best state as per Sabine.

~~McIlwain~~ described Aristotle's state as the one which is neither too rich nor too poor, is homogeneous, self-sufficient but not aggressive. It is great but not large and is made for the well-being of all.

Individual → Family



* Man by his Political (Social) Animal
- Aristotle

* Who does not live in Society
Either Angel or Beast but not
Man — Aristotle

c) Discuss all of the salient features of Kautilya's work in Arthashastra, which show his expertise on administration & realistic approach to public affairs. (200w) 20m.

Ans Kautilya's Arthashastra (322-298 BC)

Covers all aspects of international relations, intelligence and administration. It is based on "Rajdhama" (righteousness of the king) and "Nitishastra" (Science of Ethics) with its foundation on internal and external policy of states derived from concept of Dharma.

It deals with administrative details more than political theory. ~~because~~ It covers political, economic spheres of administration including moral education, social problems, international relations, army and spy system. State originated when people got tired of fish "Matsyanayaya" (where the bigger fishes eat the smaller fishes). People elected Manu as their king and got involved in a "Social Contract" with the people to protect their lives. ~~and~~ as tax like $\frac{1}{6}$ of grain and $\frac{1}{10}$ of merchandise and gold.

Kautilya adopted the "Saptang Theory" which were like the 7 limbs of a spider.

i) Swami (The Sovereign King): He is referred to as the lord who holds these qualities:-

- Should have an inviting nature.
- Should have intellect and intuition.
- Should have enthusiasm.
- Should have self-restraint and spirit.

- ~~e) Should be from a high family.
f) Should be free from anger, greed and have a sense of sovereignty.~~

~~2) Amatya (Minister) :- Kautilya refers him as the higher officials of the state and not just ministers; he must be a janpad, trained, enthusiast, high character.~~

~~3) Janpad (Territory and People) :- According to Kautilya the territory should be free from mud, rock, saline, uneven and thorny areas and from wild beasts with fertile and elephant forest. The people should be capable to crush enemy state's spy. The master should not be so intelligent that they are not able to obey the King.~~

~~4) Durg (Fort) : 4 types of forts are necessary:~~

- ~~a) Water forts } suitable for defending the
b) Hill forts population.
c) Desert forts } to act as headquarters.
d) Forest forts } to act as emergency bivouacking.~~

~~5) Kosha (Treasury) :- He emphasised on the economic resources of the state like tax increase in fertile land.~~

~~6) Sena (Army) :- He mentions about 6 types of army:~~

- ~~a) Hereditary forces (most loyal)
b) Hired troops
c) Soldiers
d) Troops belonging to an ally
e) Troops belonging to an enemy
f) Soldiers of wild tribes.~~

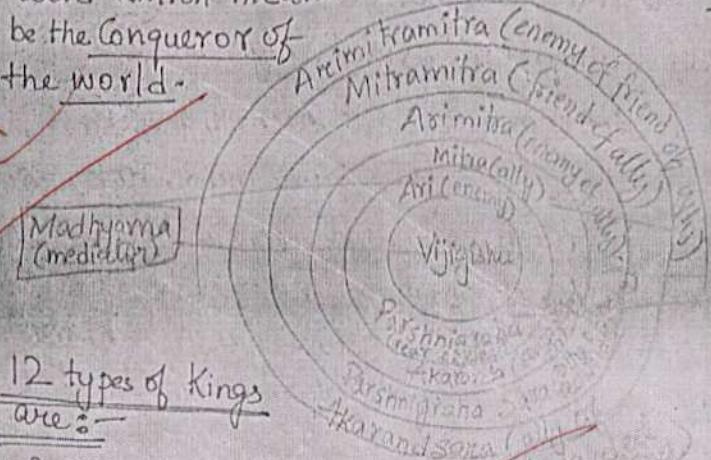
~~7) Mitra (Ally) :- He talks about two types of allies
a) Sahaj (natural) = Hereditary friend~~

Not Required

b) Kritrim (acquired) = One who is temporarily there for protection
 Kautilya

Sahaj (natural) ally is more preferable to Kritrim.

MANDAL THEORY :- Mandala is a Sanskrit word which means 'Circles'. He wants Vijigishu to be the Conqueror of the world.



Udasina
(neutral)

12 types of Kings are:-

- 1) Vijigishu (The Man or the King).
 - 2) Ari (enemy of Vijigishu).
 - 3) Mitra (the friend of Vijigishu).
 - 4) Arimitra (the friend of enemy).
 - 5) Mitramitra (friend of the friend).
 - 6) Arimitramitra (the friend of the enemy's friend).
 - 7) Paarshnigraaha (one attacks in rear).
 - 8) Aakranda (ally of the rear).
 - 9) Paashnigraahaasaara (an ally of rearward enemy).
 - 10) Akrandasara (an ally of the rearward ally).
 - 11) Madhyatma (intermediate state).
 - 12) Udasina (neutral state).
- His War Tactics or SHADGUNYAS were:-*
- ~~1. Bandhi (alliance); 2. Vigraha (War); 3. Yaan (military expedition); 4. Aasana (halting); 5. Samashrya (protection); 6. Dvehibhava (duplicity).~~
- Kautilya's theories were of immense help for understanding and implementation of India (Bharat's) neighbourhood policy with enemies and friends especially in South Asia, Middle East, Southeast Asia and to maintain a Balance of Power with China.*