

**URGENT**

**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.

107

Content & understanding alongwith elaboration are quite good, make sure you modify your content per the exact demand of question & be careful not to add content which is not being asked

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 2. Invigilator's Signature *[Signature]*

Name MAYANK MISHRA  
 Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 20-08-2019  
 Signature *[Signature]*



**SECTION-A**

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 100 words each: (10 × 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.

Aristotle is known as the father of political science. He has analysed many constitutions and ~~and~~ given prescriptions for desired state apparatus.

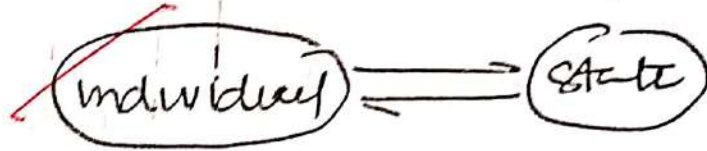
Aristotle considered humans as social beings. Hence they ~~were~~ political ~~act~~ animals too since politics is a social act. He had an evolutionary view of state. He felt that institutions like family, village, ~~society~~ gave rise to state since they could not provide all the functions. Hence

Remarks

*What makes the State better than all other institutions*



state was natural since it arose out of the necessities of man. State is also an organic entity since state is individual writ large.



Individuals and state effect and affect each other. Aristotle held that if individuals are virtuous, it will also lead to the state being virtuous, similarly, a virtuous state can cultivate virtue in man. Hence state was an organic living entity too.

Aristotle's conception of state was challenged in the future by liberals who viewed state as a mechanical entity, it was also challenged by Marxists who held it as not a source of virtue but a coercive apparatus.

Remarks

How is state organic? [Body-organ example]



Karl Marx was one of the prominent Enlightenment thinkers. His core thought was centred towards Human emancipation i.e. FREEDOM as he uniquely envisioned it.

at time of Industrial Revolution  
Men, women and children workers were exploited by the Capitalist Industrial class by giving low wages and inhumanly long working hours. It is this condition of humans that gave Marx the inspiration to propose his theory.

His theory of Historical materialism, Dialectical materialism, theory of surplus value, class struggle etc gave voice and heft of intellectual thought needed to emancipate their condition.

3

Remarks

Don't do general discussion

Use the above examples to elaborate how he transformed utopian socialism into scientific socialism.

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However, Lenin modified his theory, and since then Marxism thought has been vilified. Thinkers like Karl Popper have condemned him, Maxists like E. Bernstein have revised his theory.

However due to ~~the~~ rising inequalities Global Financial Crisis, Marxist thought still remains as the best possible alternative to exploited masses.

(C.)

T.H. Green was a liberal thinker. His ~~was~~ concerns were liberty.

In this statement, Green has countered the Marxist assertion

that force is the basis of state. Marxists held that state was an instrument of bourgeoisie class and

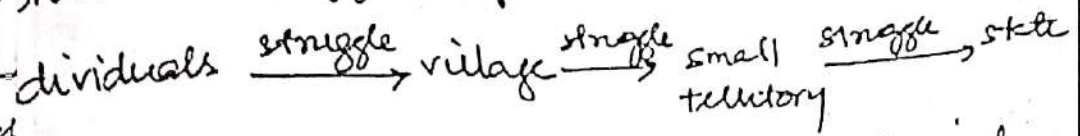
did not represent all classes and hence coercion was the basis. It is also a counter to the assertion by Sophists and other modern

Remarks

Remarks



orders of the importance of Might is Right.  
They held that state was a result of  
constant struggle of each other



But Green continued the social contract tradition started by Hobbes and Locke. He held that man was a rational creature and

created state out of his own will through a social contract. Hence

his thought gives more importance to individual volition and explores the origin of state through contract.

Hence this was radically different from previous assertions

Why is Green against unlimited & uncontrolled political obligation?  
What role should moral well being of the community play in state's decision making?

3

Remarks



9. J.S. Mill was a liberal thinker. He is a transitional thinker when liberalism was transforming from negative liberalism to positive liberalism.

This statement is in reference to Mill's modification of utilitarianism as originally proposed by Bentham. Bentham held that all pleasures were equally important and hence held that persons pursuing those were equal too. He had devised his felicific calculus to give shape to his theory of 'Greatest Good of the Greatest number'. This lead to exploitation of individuals since it suppressed individuals to the desire of masses or the collective.

Remarks

Remarks



ence it was criticised as <sup>Pur Philosophy</sup> of Galyle. Hence Mill altered it by bringing a qualitative distinction of pleasures and people pursuing it. He brought notion of higher pleasures and lower pleasures thus destroying Bentham's notion of 'pushpin is as pleasurable as poetry' and his felicific calculus. He also made distinction between pleasure and happiness. Hence Mill has been called 'Peter who denied his master' by Ch Waipar.

34  
4

Ancient Indian political thought has been exemplified in Dharmadras, Vedas, Dandashastras, Manu Smriti etc.

Max Jones has claimed that ignorance of Ancient Indian political thought will lead to intellectual impoverishment of West.

Max Mueller has also claimed that no other thought has dealt with the problems of mind as well as Ancient

Remarks

How does he exactly differentiate b/w pleasure & happiness? what role does it play in society?



Indian thought demonstrate its importance. These statements

Features:

1. Inseparability of religion/ethics and politics eg Dharma.
2. Divine personality of King but not divine legislator. He has to do Raj Dharma.
3. Proposition of State arising out of Anarchy (Anarchy) due to Matsyanyaya (might is right).
4. Justice was observing Varna dharma and King should ensure that.
5. Segmentation and hierarchy of society through varnashram.
6. Division of life and goals as Ashrama and purusarthas.

In conclusion, it dealt with how King should look after welfare of his subjects and uphold Dharma. It was highly intertwined with religion. VR Mehta calls it a different way of life as compared to western thought with no dichotomies.

Remarks

5

Content lacking  
 talks about natural  
 rights, liberty,  
 justice etc

include Bhilal Panchajanya



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)

THOMAS HOBBS proposed his LEVIATHAN in the context of the domestic struggle in England. His Leviathan comes into a being through a social contract between individuals. The state is not a party to the contract and hence the contract puts no obligation of the state towards the contract. He proposed this state so that man can escape the brutish, nasty, short nature of "state of nature".

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In the state of nature, man is in a state of war of every man against every man. His life is constantly in threat. This is due to self-interested seeking nature of man. Hence a

Leviathan comes into place to protect man. It has all the powers exercised to take life of a man arbitrarily.

A man can revolt against state only when his life ~~can be~~ taken away in an unjust manner, he cannot revolt in any other case.

Hobbes proposes not to give any power to citizens; doing that, they will want more power and hence endanger the state and consequently bring "state of nature" upon them. But how

he still proposed that Leviathan

Remarks

Remarks



must not get involve itself in  
day to day activities and give  
necessary freedoms for frictionless  
functioning of the state

Critical analysis:

Scholars have criticised Hobbes  
for establishing an absolutist state  
He does not take an evolutionary view  
of man being a person of reason and  
creates a state that will decide  
everything for him: Locke contests

his state of nature being a state of  
war. He says man has reason and  
is a moral being. He also <sup>points</sup> ~~proposes~~  
the ~~most~~ negligence of civil society in  
Leviathan. Moreover the existence  
of "state of nature" and social contract  
has never happened and has been contested

where  
has  
Locke  
contested  
Hobbes

Remarks



to be fictional.

An additional argument proposed is his power monism nature of state based on coercion. His Leviathan relies too much on coercive power to maintain stability. It lacks the ideological apparatus to perpetuate its stability as proposed in Machiavelli's THE PRINCE and GRAMSCI'S PRISON NOTEBOOKS while writing their own theories respectively.

Nevertheless, as Laske has said "every thinker is a child of his time". Hobbes skewed view of nature of state is due to the context of England. But his focus on arriving at Leviathan based on materialist principles, establishment of social contract tradition and modern states has been revolutionary.

Remarks

9:00 AM  
Functional Critique

write more

Avoid the general on his elaboration means of the state of the answer

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include Vaughan & Erhove



Machiavelli's

works were written

in the context of unification of ITALY.

His theory is written through his works like THE PRINCE, DISCOURSES, ART OF WAR.

Here in the statement, Machiavelli is advising the prince in his work THE PRINCE ~~of how~~ regarding statecraft or art of government.

At his core interest must be the survival of state which must be the Prince's interest which must be coterminous / congruent with the Prince's interest.

The Prince is supposed to listen advice only when it suits the interest of state/him.

Remarks



Since people follow their self interest it is possible that a person of advise is looking forward to <sup>work</sup> his own interest rather than <sup>the</sup> Prince's interest. In doing so, a person may be attempting to gain power, which may adversely affect the Prince's interest.

Machiavelli is in continuation of a series of advice he has given addressed for the Prince of Florence of Medici family to unite ITALY. It is a continuation of need of prince to be a fox and lion. The prince should be double faced. He must flatter and appease everybody but only act upon his own self interest.

Conclusion?

How the nature of advice sought by a prince will always be different from the advice sought by a common man.

Remarks

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Remarks



J.S. Mill was a transitional thinker. He was theorizing when liberalism was transforming from negative liberalism to positive one.

J.S. Mill was a disciple of J. Bentham and was greatly influenced by him. He was concerned regarding the crude nature of utilitarian thought that was existing then. It had equality of all pleasures and consequent equality of persons. This led to

Carlyle calling utilitarianism a pig philosophy. Fred Strauss has called theories which don't differ between values, and equalize good men and blutes, lead to victory of gutter.

It is in this context Mill modified utilitarianism. He introduced

Remarks



quality of pleasures, i.e. higher pleasures  
lower pleasures, and ~~then~~ ~~developed~~  
felicific calculus. He also created  
a difference between ~~pleasure~~ pleasure and  
happiness. Mill said that a

"Socrates dissatisfied is better than  
a fool satisfied"

*what is the nature of satisfactions, the pleasure & refinement*  
By these modifications

~~one has~~ claimed, Clayton has  
claimed "Mill was a poet who denied  
his maxims". He too destroyed the  
equality of persons inherent in Bentham's  
theory, he also ~~logically~~ logically said Bentham's  
vision of "pushpin is equal to poetry"

But Mill's actions were  
motivated by the class nature of existing  
utilitarianism. His efforts were  
targeted towards ensuring a more humane  
version of utilitarianism, so it can also  
be argued that he wanted to save  
utilitarianism

Remarks

*how can we get back the meaning of morality in practice? Bentham's utilitarianism is a very narrow idea of utilitarianism*

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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)

PLATO was a classical thinker. His core concern was political philosophy as visible in his works titled "THE REPUBLIC, THE LAWS etc."

work "OPEN SOCIETIES AND ITS ENEMIES" by KARL POPPER in his

has called Plato a totalitarian thinker. His state and they subordinates individual, for eg:

- 1) THEORY OF COMMUNISM: ~~NO FAMILY FOR GUARDIANS~~
- 2) PHILOSOPHER KING: ~~ALL POWERFUL~~
- 3) THEORY OF EDUCATION: ~~NO LIBERTY OF PURSUING PROFESSION~~
- 4) THEORY OF METALS: ~~REGIMENTED SOCIETY~~

These accusations and examples lead credence to POPPER'S

He also accuses Plato rule of creating class privilege.

Remarks



## COUNTER ARGUMENT :

THEORY OF EDUCATION : He provides equality of opportunity to all individuals and even women to pursue PHILLOSOPHER KING status, the highest office in land

PHILLOSOPHER KING : He knows the ultimate GOOD. Hence he will not act in any way which is antithetical to an individual's interest

THEORY OF COMMUNISM : He only involves the guardian class and releases the rest of society to pursue their interests. Even women guardians are released of personal work of caring for children which is not possible in modern societies

These all show that POPPER and other's arguments are not totally correct. He wanted to give ideal state, ideal "FORM" of state. Levenson argues that PLATO's state did not exist, hence no point in accusing it of subordination.

Remarks

Remarks



SCHEME OF JUSTICE

Justice according to PLATO was proper maintaining people of different metals needed to occupy their respective positions in the society. The state's role came to insuring that this setup was maintained and there is no disturbance. His theory comes very close to VARNA theory in Indian thought which segmented Indians into various groups. Plato argued that such a positioning will lead every individual to attain their end. Plato devised his theory of education to attain this

Remarks



notion of justice

His theory has been criticised by Popper for regimenting society and having justifications for racism in it

Nevertheless, PLATO's theory of justice is an important piece of political philosophy

good analysis structure  
In 1st part of answer, you can be more detailed with Popper's critique & Plato's defence

10  
12

13



LOUKE belonged to the social contract tradition. He postulated state giving rise to the modern version of state.

LOUKE held man to be a 'reason' and a moral being. He did not see a 'state of nature' of conflict. He rather saw cooperation.

But since there was no adjudicating authority and to ensure the rights of individuals are protected, he postulated a 2-stage contract.

First contract postulates civil society, the second one postulates state.

This was to ensure that Right to life in one's own person, liberty and property were held safe. The State could not

State  
Security  
with his  
theory of  
rights



Take this away arbitrarily.  
bound by the second contract.  
Since, there was 2 contracts, a  
violation of these rights would lead  
dissolution of state. Hence he

a limited state with extensive  
protection of rights.

Marxists argue that  
his theory was a bourgeois theory  
to secure property and his right  
liberty was FALSE CONSCIOUSNESS.

Feminists argue that women were  
not given much role. COMMUNITARIAN

Contend that individual over group  
has been given preference, multicultural  
demand that there are no group  
rights in his state.

3

Simply elaborate  
on the nature of rights  
plus what are his views on  
sovereignty? How does he elaborate  
5/ actual & potential  
sovereignty



Buddhist political thought  
drawn from the religious doctrine  
as postulated in Buddha's teachings  
and works of (Pitakas). Though his  
status as political philosopher is

Contested, GAIL OMVEDT and  
KANCH ILLAIAT have said that he  
was a political philosopher.

BUDDHIST POLITICAL THOUGHT and DHARMASTASTRA

Buddhist Thought

- (1) King is Mahasammata
- (2) King has to ensure welfare of all sections
- (3) King can be overthrown
- (4) King has to conquer hearts and minds

Dharmasthastira

- (1) King has divine origins
- (2) King has to ensure welfare in addition to maintaining vana dharma
- (3) Only Kshatriyas are king
- (4) King has to conquer territory



Dharma  
v/s  
Danda

Brahmins  
blu  
he two

(5) King has to follow  
teachings of BUDDHA

(6) Equality in  
society

(7) Follow Dharma  
(8) Control of Kings over  
Kshatriyas  
Vishayas

(5) King has to follow  
Brahmanas.

(6) Regulated social  
hierarchy through  
varna

(7) Follow Ray Dharma  
(8) Control through  
Kshatriyas  
Brahmins

caste  
system  
position of  
patels  
women

Buddhist political thought  
has less focus on acquiring territories  
BUDDHISM is called rebel child of Hinduism

HINDUISM It followed the Buddhist  
8 fold path to achieve nirvana

Context existence of Buddhist political thought  
but it can be said that Buddhist political theory  
did exist as exemplified by how  
AJATA SATRU consulted Buddha,  
and how ASHOKA ruled after converting  
to BUDDHISM

good content  
& structure

10



SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

(10 × 5 = 50)

Comment on the following into 150 words:

- (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."

Thomas Hobbes was a thinker who ~~introduced~~ firmly established the social contract tradition. As Leski has said that "every thinker is a child of his time", similarly Hobbes thought too is highly influenced by the turbulent times in England. It is in this context he proposed his theory. He held that man's nature is self interest and pleasure which could be pursued by power. He held that in state of nature, man would be in a constant state of war with everybody.



state of nature was moving to  
etc.

It is to avoid this Hobbes  
gave his theory of political obligations  
He proposed a Leviathan, a state  
which would have all powers  
except the right to life as extended  
by law. ~~Let~~ This state would  
through a social contract between  
individuals and the state will not  
be a party to it. Hence state is  
bound by the contract since it is  
party to it. Similarly, an individual

has to follow all the commands of  
the state except when his right to life  
is taken away not in accordance to law.  
It is only in this condition that he  
can revolt, he has to obey the state in  
all other manners. Hobbes theory of  
political obligation is evolved out of the  
need of a strong state in England which was  
necessity at that time

Remarks

6) what does he not allow  
the right to rebel to  
citizens?

such extensive  
obligation

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Political science as it is today

means study of political processes.

It was not always so.

political science

starts with state

GRAMER has

starts and

MAITLAND has

questioned the 'scienza' in political

science.

Hence its nature and

more is contested

Nature of political science

Political science as a discipline was firmly started in Greece.

It was Plato's political philosophy and Aristotle's political science that defined the discipline.

Aristotle called it master science. In medieval times it was under religion as seen in thoughts of ST. AQUINAS and ST. AUGUSTINE.

With the advent of modern times, political science has progressed from normative to more empirical nature as seen in works of Machiavelli, Institutionalism and

Behavioralism; Post Behaviouralism.

Remarks



Scope of Political Science

Initially it was concerned with only functionings of State. But gradually it evolved into more disciplines. Graham Wallas proposed for political behaviour, Arthur Bentley's proposal for informal politics has expanded the discipline. Now it has also expanded into feminism, postmodernism, environmentalism etc.

Waller about  
its objectives  
features  
methods  
all the  
traditional  
Non  
traditional  
it  
covers

(9)

3

Machiavelli was a Renaissance thinker. His works are THE PRINCE and DISCOURSES.

Machiavelli was one of the first thinkers who proposed his theory on the basis of empiricism. His views on human nature too reflect the same. He held that humans are self interested creatures and it is what primarily drives



their action

DISCOURSES

But in his he also advises the

Prince by saying that humans usually mind their work and

hence should be left alone by

the state

Thus his views of human nature being self interested and thus consequently pleasure and power seeking influenced his

thought

can be made possible through religion and hence advocates

Prince to actively use religion for his goals. Hence Machiavelli's

thought of human nature marks a break from the virtuous nature of man as proposed by Plato, Aristotle, St. Aquinas

etc

- This marked him as a modern thinker

61

Remarks

Examine role of all the characteristics of human nature as per him Explain how his view of human nature heavily influences his advice to supreme



(c) Plato was a classical political philosopher. His works include Republic, The Laws etc.

On this statement, the whole conception of Platonic state is summarised.

Philosopher King as a solution to the crisis in Athens city state. It is in the pursuit of philosopher king he has established his theory -

his proposal of Plato's myth of metals, guardian class, citizens



and his theory of education are a means to discover the Philosopher King

His theory of communism where ~~etc~~ persons of guardian class would not have family, and their children will be reared by the state to avoid nepotism too is for the realisation of Philosopher King.

After the establishment of Philosopher King all his commands have to be heard by everybody religiously since he has discovered the "GOOD"

Nettlestep has described that Plato's Republic has too much unity. Popper called him ~~the~~ enemy of open society and a fascist. Aristotle criticised him giving his own theory: state. Even Plato at the end was quite aware of the futility of his state. Nevertheless, his model of ~~state~~ Republic is the ideal form of the state.

Require

Remarks

Theory of Education - University  
Communism - Justice + family  
State as an instrument to promote virtue

Church

3

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Answer  
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(b) Do  
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Remarks



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)

JOHN RAWLS is considered the father of contemporary political philosophy. His theory was postulated in the context of widespread civil rights movement and the inability of existing theories to provide an explanation for the <sup>form of</sup> justice required.

Rawls considered justice as keystone of social institutions. He compared its importance to how "truth" is important for any system of thought. This demonstrates his concern for justice.

The existing legal and procedural theories based on utilitarianism

Remarks



ES 31  
were felt inadequate by Rawls.  
wanted to devise a method in  
which procedural justice gives rise  
to procedural justice.

PROCEDURAL JUSTICE → ~~THE~~ SUBSTANTIVE  
JUSTICE

He devised a thought  
device called Original position. He believed  
man was rational in nature and would  
agree to a theory arriving out of his own  
volition. He thus puts men in original  
position in their unencumbered self where  
they don't know facts about themselves that  
may creep bias in their theory, but  
the men have common sense and know  
a "human self interest". This is their veil of ignorance.

These independent  
individuals then follow a procedure to  
arrive at conception of justice. They are  
given rights to determine their good. Thus  
rights before goods. Each person has to

Remarks



directly to achieve his GOOD. PRIMARY GOODS to achieve  
 since they are dependent on primary goods.  
 Primary goods like equality, liberty, income  
wealth and dignity are to be divided.

if distributive justice is to be done. ~~the~~

Men in original position  
 will try to minimise the worst  
outcomes out of possible outcomes since

they may fall into any category in real  
 life. After the procedure they devise  
 these principles of justice in order.

- ie ① maximum possible liberty to all
- ② Equality of opportunity
- ③ Inequalities should benefit the most disadvantaged.

Rawls claims that his  
 procedure of justice has postulated a conception  
 of justice which is substantive in  
 nature and will address problems  
 concerning the present version.

Remarks



Critics :

Communitarians : Rawls has questioned his notion of unencumbered self and "rights prior to goods" notion

Amartya Sen : ① Not focused on equality of capabilities  
② Notion of pursuit of comprehensive justice is flawed

Feminists : ① S.M. Okin has said he has neglected women in his original position  
② Carole Pateman ; women inclusion would have brought better principles

Neoliberals : ① Market is a better justice provider  
② Social justice is a myth

Marxists : Crude attempt to legitimise inequality

M. Walzer : SPHERES OF JUSTICE : Different principles for different spheres

Charles Taylor : This conception of justice will not work, since it is established in abstraction

In spite of this, Rawls' conception of justice can be considered a success as it led to establishment of WELFARE STATE

Remarks

You need to elaborate how it was his own new procedural elements which eventually ensure substantive person in society to be welfare state

Most ASIC PM Be concise and of your including this

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Plato in his work REPUBLIC has postulated his theory regarding conception of state, family, philosopher king, communism, education etc. His theories have raised various contestations.

KARL POPPER in his work "OPEN SOCIETY AND ITS ENEMIES" has called

Plato in addition to ~~Hegel~~ and Marx as totalitarian thinkers. He alleges that their thought contains seeds of fascism.

POPPER'S CONTESTATION:

Communism where children <sup>are raised</sup> are raised by state is contested by Popper since it denies man of having a family. This is a case of a fascist state.



② Plato's theory of Philosopher King  
Popper contests that, the King has all powers and no checks. This is a sign of a fascist state where it acquires all power, eg Mussolini say "Nothing beyond the state"

③ Plato's theory of education  
Regiments society and forces them to do occupations, there is no liberty.

④ Plato's theory of metaph  
Plato differentiates person's based on a myth and evaluates their worth. Thoughts like these give rise to racism as evident in Nazi Germany.

⑤ Theory of classes  
Plato's theory of guardian class Philosopher King etc establish regimented societies.  
POPPER contests that thinkers are charmed by Plato and ignore his fascist thoughts. LEVESON says PLATO'S state never became a reality, moreover he wanted to establish such a state with good nations

Remarks

Content incomplete  
You need to provide a pointwise defence of these views  
Plato against

6

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(4)

GRANDHISI

can be considered a modern political thinker considering how much he has advanced the case for human emancipation. A TIMES poll ranked him second most popular figure after JESUS CHRIST.

GRANDHISI'S idea of SARVODAYA arose out of concerns regarding CAPITALISM. In his work ~~SARVOD~~ HIND SWARAJ he has given his concept of SARVODAYA. In addition to that he has also translated a work of JOHN RUSKIN, "UNTO THIS LAST" titled SARVODAYA in Gujarati.

SARVODAYA  
1. Believe in society over individuals

2. Class interests can be conciliated

3. No dictatorship, continuity of means and ends.

SOCIALISM

1. Believe in society over individual.

2. Irreconcilable class interests

3. Proposed dictatorship of masses.

Remarks



~~Role of Private Property~~  
~~Role of State~~  
~~Role of Democracy~~

SCORE

SARVODAYA

SOLLAKSHM

4. Theory of Trusteeship  
Appeal to conscience of capitalists
5. Means and ends should be in harmony, hence non violence needed
6. Believe in the benefits and development of all

4. CAPITALISTS don't have conscience, futile
5. Violent REVOLUTION needed
6. Only believe in benefit of proletariat

While both the theories look for emancipation of oppressed. Gandhiji's theory believed in continuation and consistency in means

and ends. His theory translated into

VINOBHA BHAVE'S successful BHOODAN!

MOVEMENTS and currently CR initiatives

SOCIALISM has still its doubters and

has been questioned for its violent

nature eg Venezuela

8

Remarks