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FIAS - ATS2022 - PSIR #1

ForumIAS

POLITICAL SCIENCE & IR (OPTIONAL)

Name Of Candidate	DANIEL RAJ C		
Roll No.	1910031150	Date:	29.07.22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).	
1			2. There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections in the question paper. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			4. 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.	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.	
5			6. Content is more important than content length.	
6			7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
7			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.	
8			-----	
Total:	250		-----	
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 09:00 pm	End Time 12:20 AM
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Section- A

Q.1) Discuss the following in not more than 150 words.

(10*5 = 50 Marks)

a) Power, authority and legitimacy.

Power is one of the contested and debated concepts in the discipline of political science. It is said that what money is to economics, power is to politics.

One of the primary works on power is by Michael Foucault who has used genealogy & archaeology to give sociological (micro) view of power. He propounded that the power flows from everywhere to everywhere like blood in the network of capillaries.

Hannah Arendt uses phenomenological approach and suggests that power is acting in concert with each other. She suggests that when people come together

and debate in the public sphere, power gets generated.

One of the dimensions of power is legitimacy. Legitimacy means consent in the eyes of the governed. According to Rousseau, legitimacy reflects general will of the governed.

According to Carole Pateman, Legitimacy is important for public participation in the governance and is strengthening popular sovereignty.

Max Weber postulated that when the power is legitimate, it becomes authority. When the power is not legitimate, it is a mere force. Weber has given three types of ^{ideal} authority, (i) Traditional (British Queen) (ii) Charismatic (Gandhi) (iii) Rational-legal (Bureaucracy)

The concepts of power, legitimacy & authority mutually reinforce each other.

Feedback

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b) Multi-cultural perspective on human rights.

(10 Marks)

Lasnik suggests that, "Rights are those conditions of life without which no man can seek ^{in general} to do at his best".

Various types of Rights that are being deliberated in Political science are Natural Rights, Human Rights, Cultural Rights, Developmental Rights etc. Within Human Rights, in the contemporary times, due to increased movement of people due to globalisation, in search of livelihood etc, the idea of multiculturalism has become important in the discourse.

Will Kymlicka, in his work 'multicultural citizenship' suggests that the minorities should be provided

with certain rights such as self governance rights, ethnic rights etc for their growth and development. However, Kymlicka limits this to only the national minorities.

In response to this, Bhiku Parekh in his work, 'Rethinking multiculturalism' expands these rights to refugees and immigrants as well. He argues that human rights are to all the 'Humans' and unnecessary, complex divisions should not be made to exclude certain people.

He calls himself as plural multiculturalist. Raimon Panikkar gives the concept of 'Dialogical Exchange' wherein dialogue and discussion should be made between communities to develop 'feeling of oneness'.

As Dworkin suggests, 'Rights are trumps' are are crucial for individual's wellbeing.

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c) De-alienation and New Leftism.

(10)

Marks)

Marx is considered as a revolutionary thinker who wanted to revolutionise the political sphere from the perspective of workers and the weaker section in general.

Marx when he was young focused much on the aspects of exploitation of workers who in turn were alienated from themselves and were made as the cogs in the machines.

Thus, Marx through his historical materialism, 'dictatorship of proletariat', 'establishment of communism', wanted to end the alienation i.e. true liberation from exploitation, freedom from necessities and bring back the

human nature to man.

Later, during orthodox marxism, the focus got confined to Revolution and Violent overthrow of capitalism.

To check this, Neo marxism emerged with Herbert Marcuse as Father of New Left. New left is classified as critical (Frankfurt) school and Structural School.

Herbert Marcuse argues that mindless consumerism has led to creation of 'one dimensional man' and is further being alienated.

Theodore Adorno gives the concept of 'Negative Dialectics' where men are becoming slaves of capitalism.

The New left Propounds that Capitalism has become Common sense and people are starting to Justify Inequalities and Injustice in the name of merit and competit-
on

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d) Overdeveloped state.

(10 Marks)

State is a core concept in the discipline of political science. Since the time of plato, to the present times of Neo institutionalism, state has always been in the discussion & deliberation among political scholars.

Post colonial theories of state is one of the various theories such as marxist theory or feminist perspective or the liberal perspective.

Hamza Alavi, a marxist scholar has analysed the nature of state in post colonial societies (i.e. Third world) and has given the concept of overdeveloped state.

According to him, the nature of capitalism in liberal societies has happened in such a way that there has been devolution & decentralization of power in Economic sphere & political sphere in a simultaneous manner.

However, in Post colonial states, Political power has not been decentralised as that of economic decentralisation and power is concentrated in the hands of military & bureaucratic structure.

Thus, he coins a term 'military bureaucratic oligarchy' to show the asymmetrical power structure and the undemocratic nature of democracies in the third world countries.

As JW Garner points, Political Science begins & ends with state.

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(10 Marks)

e) Participative and deliberative democracy.

Democracy is considered as way of life. For J.S. mill, Democracy is government by discussion.

Grandhi considers Democracy as the form of government that gives weak the same chance as that of the strong.

Participative Democracy is one of the types of democracy where people directly participate in the governance. Hence it is called as direct Democracy.

People participate in the governance through tools like Initiative, Recall, Plebiscite, Referendum etc.

Rousseau, one of the proponents of participative democracy, postulates that the only way to ^{make} legitimate policies

is through public participation. He goes on to say that public participation reflects legitimacy of the government and leads to stability and avoids crisis of Democracy.

Grandhi, through his Village Republics and organic circles of power preferred participation of the people in governance.

Deliberative Democracy on the other hand suggests that every policy should be debated & discussed among the stakeholders involved to avoid crisis.

Aristotle, ^{the} Father of Political Science, was the first to suggest deliberation through his Rule of Reasoning.

Habermas gives the concept of 'Public Sphere' where people can debate about the policies. Rawls talks of Public Space where deliberation could be done to arrive at consensus.

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Q.2) a) Discuss the reasons behind the importance of distinction between sex and gender in feminist conception of reality. Are differences within feminism more pronounced than similarities. (20 Marks)

Feminism is a meta ideology with various sub schools in it. The core concern of feminism is to end discrimination of women and achieve rights and equal opportunities as that of men.

During the second wave of feminism, i.e. after the liberal wave of feminism, there came a radical perspective within feminism that sought to radically uproot the present state of affairs and establish a world of equality between men & women.

Radical feminists like Simone De
Beauvoir, in her book 'The Second Sex'
argued that women are not treated
like second sex, but as 'Secondary
sex'.

Beauvoir propounds that
one is not born woman, but is
made woman. She points out that
at the time of birth male &
female are the same, however as
they grow up, gendered works &
activities are fed up among the
kids and they are trained to become
a 'man' and 'woman' who would

performed their assigned duties.

Beauvoir goes on to point out the 'gendered society' where the differences between sex and gender have become superficial i.e. invisible.

Radical feminists talk about 'sexual revolution' for female liberation.

Carole Hansch postulates that 'personal is political'. Private sphere creates & facilitates psychological conditions that govern public life.

She argues that gender division of labour within the private sphere with women taking on caring tasks creates barriers for women in all other

Spheres (class ceiling, Dual burden etc)

Susan moller okin, in her

'Gender, Justice & family' pointed out

that family perpetuates patriarchy &

gender inequalities across the society.

Catherine mackinnon, who said

'state appear male to me' argues that

Gender is a system of dominance rather

than difference.

Thus, ^{from} the overall feminist

critique, it becomes clear that

the differences between the feminist

schools are superficial whereas the

similarities are fundamental (i.e. end

patriarchy, end gender inequality, provide

equal rights, equal treatment & equal
opportunity)

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b) Examine the nature of post - colonial states with reference to different analytical perspectives. (15 Marks)

Post colonial states are those states that had colonial history. They are also called as third world.

F W Riggs calls these societies as prismatic societies i.e. societies in transition + coexistence of both modernity + tradition.

Gunnar myrdal, in his work, 'Asian drama' has given the concept of 'soft state'. He was analysing the poverty alleviation programmes of India + Indonesia and

and pointed out the corruption, leakages and poor implementation of laws policies. This, he calls as soft state i.e. lack of ability to enforce the laws.

Most of the post colonial states suffer from ^{'soft state'} post colonial problem. The recent turmoil in Sri Lanka is due to the 'soft state'.

Marxist scholars like AG Frank gives 'dependency theory'. According to this, states in the third world are instrument of bourgeoisie in the developed world. He gives the concept of 'Development of under development'.

Samir Amin, in his book, 'Accumulation on a world scale' points out how wealth & resources flowed from peripheral countries to core countries.

Immanuel Wallerstein, through his 'world systems theory' posits that peripheral countries are forced to sell at low price & buy/import at high price. Wallerstein suggests the post colonial states to go for 'National Autonomous Development'.

Structural marxist scholar Hamza Alavi gives the concept of over developed state that argues that power is concentrated in the hands of 'military bureaucratic' leaders.

State remains a core concept of political science.

Feedback

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c) How liberalism accommodates Diversity. Also compare the liberal and multi-cultural perspectives on toleration. (15 Marks)

Liberalism as an ideology has Liberty as its core value. To ensure liberty, liberalism suggests limited state intervention.

It is an ideology of the era of Renaissance + enlightenment that emerged after the medieval Dark age where there was undue interference of church in the state and in the lives of individuals.

Humanism is the central theme of liberalism. Liberalism believes that all individuals are moral & rational beings and this

Ideology places individual prior
to the society.

Thus, through its focus on
individual identity over the community
or society, it emphasises on the
inherent differences & uniqueness
among the individuals.

The very idea of individuality
focuses on the unique nature of each
individual & the way of life, values,
religious sentiments, principles they
subscribe to may vary from one to
one & Liberalism accepts & gives
liberty to pursue it.

Isiah Berlin argues that tolerance, not liberty as the core value of liberalism. With diversity it is important to have tolerance. Without tolerance, diversity can not exist. & thus liberty also ceases.

Multi culturalism also emphasises on diversity and thus Tolerance becomes crucial.

The simultaneous existence of different cultures in a society may lead to exchange of idea & opinions. This may lead to unity in diversity with tolerance (India) or unity in uniformity (western countries). Tolerance is a vital value in the times of Globalisation & ICT revolution.

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Q.3) a) 'Rawl lifelong project has been to present a theory of justice that works out a reasonable and practical philosophical conception for a just constitutional democratic society, a concept that at the same time, provides a reasonably systematic alternative to utilitarianism' (P.B. Lehning). Comment. (20 Marks)

John Rawls is considered as the greatest political philosopher of the 20th Century. He is credited with the revival of the normative political theory through his theory of Justice as fairness.

Rawls wanted to establish a grand theory of Justice that would address injustice in the world across all societies.

Rawls was a Social Liberal or liberal Egalitarian who focused on establishing a Just Society where

there are no exploitations in the name of competition (utilitarianism).

Rawls evolved his theory of Justice in the backdrop of gross exploitation of the workers & the unjust society with several poor struggling to meet the daily needs.

He argues that the theory of Justice would be a result of rational debate among the rational people to arrive at the rational principles of Justice for distribution of primary goods (i.e. the goods that help individuals to achieve their goal in life) like Rights, opportunities, wealth,

Income etc.

It is an outcome of democratic process of discussion & deliberation among rational individuals.

He suggests that his theory is pragmatic in the sense that he accepts that Justice is not about eliminating the ^{inequality} injustice because inequality is bound to arise because people differ in talents & there is element of luck. He called his Welfarism as Democratic equality.

Rawls give the lexical order of distribution of primary goods

- ① maximum equal liberty
- ② Fair equality of opportunity

③ Difference principle i.e. the inequalities arising out of the first two principles would be acceptable only if it leads to maximum benefits to the least advantaged people.

Thus, his theory, looking after least advantaged people is similar to Gandhi's Talisman and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's Antyodga principle that focuses on people on the last step of ladder.

However, Rawls is criticised by Feminists, Communitarians, Libertarians, Value pluralists etc for various reasons.

Despite these ^{Criticism} reasons, it can

be asserted that Rawls has influenced democracies of the world and affirmative action, Progressive taxation etc are Proofs.

Feedback

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b) Examine the features of classical political theory and also elaborate on major themes of contemporary political theory. (15 Marks)

Political theory is the study of concepts and principles that the scholars use to describe and explain the political events & political institutions.

It focuses on the systematic study of the political ideas, thoughts, events surrounding the political sphere of human life.

The classical political theory mainly focuses on normative aspects, historical aspects and the legal institutional aspects of the politics.

Plato the father of political philosophy focused on establishing a Just society under the rule of philosopher king, supplemented with theory of education & theory of communism. Normative theories laid the foundation of critical thinking and logical reasoning.

Another aspect of classical theory is study of history (Machiavelli, Marx). Machiavelli argued that the prince should look at things as it is, taking cue from history rather than philosophy.

Sabine argues that history is the most commonsense based approach.

because it performs the task of
factual, causal & evaluative, thus
less prone to error.

In contemporary times, the
political theory focuses on neo institutionalism
(with focus on new institutions as per the
changing times and needs. Eg: UN - global
institution), revival of Normativism
(norms like justice, equality), emergence
of New left (critic of inequalities due
to globalisation) & anti globalisation
movements, rise of new dimensions of
feminism such as Black feminism,
Eco feminism etc.

Thus, as Plamarecky says, political
theory is not an escape mechanism,
rather an arduous calling

Feedback

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c) Bring out the comparison between liberal and feminist perspectives of state.

(15 Marks)

JW Garner propounded that the discipline of political science begins and ends with State.

The study of state has always been the central concern of various political philosophers and the political scientists across spectrum.

Liberal & feminist perspective of state are the two of the prominent works on understanding state from the perspective of liberals and feminists who themselves are divided among themselves.

For instance, Liberals vouch
for a limited state. within the
limited state intervention, the
classical liberals (Locke, Adam Smith)
calls for night watchman state i.e
state should intervene only when it is
absolutely necessary. on the other hand
Welfare (modern) liberals prefer state's
intervention to improve people's lives
(Rawls, Amartya Sen, TH Green etc).
Liberal School believes that
state is established as a social
of social contract and they argue that
man is prior to state.

On the other hand, feminists

deny a Feminist theory of state.

Catherine Mackinnon, in her book

'Feminism unmodified' argues that
state is patriarchal, i.e. a system of
male domination & female subordination

Feminists argue for radical
restructuring of the state. Some
feminists argue for more intervention
of state for empowerment of women,
whereas some feminists argue for
dissolution of state.

Thus, the position of feminists
with respect to state is ambivalent

One thing common between Liberal

theory & feminist perspective is that
the state's role should be minimal and
should be positive.

Feedback

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**Section- B**

Q.5) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a) Compare empirical and normative approach. (10 Marks)

Political science is a social science dealing with governance and power, and analyses the political activities, political thoughts, & political behaviour and associated constitutions and laws.

Along with historical and legal institutional approaches, empirical and normative approaches form the part of traditional approaches.

Empirical approach to political theory originated with Aristotle's theory of constitution & theory of revolutions where he compared and analysed various constitutions of world, roughly around 150 constitutions.

Normative approach of the philosophical approach originated with plato (Father of political philosophy). This approach focuses on Norms such as Justice, Liberty, Right, Equality etc

Empirical	Normative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on <u>Facts</u> • Descriptive i.e what is • Gives reality check • Through <u>observation</u> • The world of being • Focus is on True or False 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on <u>Values</u> & <u>Virtues</u> • Prescriptive i.e what ought to be • Gives hope & optimism • Through <u>logical reasoning</u> • The world of becoming • Focus is on Right or wrong

As oakshott says, no approach is a foolproof approach in the bottomless and borderless sea of political science.

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b) Comment on decline and resurgence of political theory debate.

(10 Marks)

Political theory is one of aspects of political science which focuses on systematic study of the events, ideas that surround the political sphere.

During the interwar period, the emergence of Fascism and authoritarian governments around the world signified the failure of the traditional approaches/theories who could not anticipate their emergence.

Behavioralism emerged as a consequence and criticized the traditionalists for the first decline of political theory.

Charles merriam, the father of Behaviouralism suggested the theorists to go for Value free analysis.

David Easton with his Eight Intellectual stones of Behaviouralism propounded the spread of Behavioural study through pure science & value free approach.

However, the emergence of social unrest in 1950s, 1960s, in the USA and the lack of 'prescription' pointed out the weakness of Behaviouralism & pure description of events.

David Ricci called this as 'tragedy of political science'. This is considered as the second decline of political theory.

David Easton criticised the political scientists as sitting in ivory towers and perfecting ideas & ignoring aspect of 'what ought to be'. Thus, he gave post-behaviouralism as a remedy.

Feedback

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c) Relationship between liberty, equality and justice.

(10 Marks)

Political science is considered as master science because of its all encompassing nature where it deals with society, governance, law, politics etc. It stands apart because of its utility.

Liberty, Equality + Justice are some of the norms that are dealt by Political science through its various ideologies and theories.

Justice is considered as architecture in notion. The very end of liberty and Equality is to achieve Justice and end injustice.

Liberalism, with its core value as liberty prescribes that individual liberty is essential for overall

development of an individual which would lead to betterment of his skills and utilisation of opportunities and thus leading to better life (Justice).

On the other hand, Socialism with Equality as its core value prescribes that state should provide the basic things needed for an individual. This freedom from necessities and Equal treatment of all individuals is considered Justice.

Liberty without Equality leads to concentration of wealth and Equality without liberty leads to stagnation of human beings as there are no incentives to improve.

Both situations leads to injustice.

This equal mixture of Liberty and Equality (as given in Indian Constitution in articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21 etc) would lead to Justice.

Feedback

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d) Comment on the post-modernist critique of ideology.

(10 Marks)

Tracy calls ideology as
'Science of Ideas'.

Liberalism, Marxism, Feminism,
Socialism, Fascism are some of the
ideologies that are dealt by the
Political science. These ideologies have
a particular norm as a Core Value
and they prescribe methods & reasons
to achieve that value.

Post modernist scholars
criticise the ideology as Discourses
and they have certain agenda &
Preconceived notions about the world
and its being.

Leotard goes on to say,

'Incredulity towards meta narrative'

Post modernism criticises that
every understanding is a misunderstanding.

Post modernist scholar Derrida
suggests to go for 'Double reading'
and decode the hidden construction
under the ideologies.

Post modernists also argue that
it is also important to understand the
contexts of the theories & ideologies
i.e. Historical aspects while it was written.

They propound that the present
policies & laws should be based on
the socio-political conditions prevailing
at present.

Feedback

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e) Compare multi-culturalism and value pluralism.

(10 Marks)

Rights are those conditions of life without which no man ^{in general} can seek to live at his best (Laskei).

With Rights, Equality, along with Justice & liberty is possible. Ultimately Rights provide dignity to humans.

Multiculturalism emerged as a response to Violence & emergence of intolerance due to fundamentalism and conservatism.

Value pluralism is one of the critic of multiculturalism. They argue that all values are important and are crucial for existence.

multiculturalists like Kymlicka,
Bhikuparekh seek to provide rights to
minorities, refugees & migrants.

value pluralists like Isiah Berlin
suggests to treat everyone equally
and mutually learn values from each
other for development of cosmopolitanism

Feedback

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Q.8) a) What are the major differences between instrumentalist and structuralist perspective on state with reference to the debate between Ralph Miliband and Nicole Poulantzas. (20 Marks)

State is the central concept of political science. From the time of plato's philosopher king to the contemporary Neoinstitutionalism, the idea and study of state has remained core of the political science.

Marxist theory of state is one of the prominent theories that gives the perspective of working class and how the state is being looked at by the instrumental marxists and the structural marxists.

Karl Marx has written two

prominent books is the name of 'Communist Manifesto' & 'the 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte'. The marxists who got inspired from which book determined if they are Instrumentalists or Structuralists.

Instrumentalists are those marxists who consider State as the Instrument of Bourgeois class. State is reflection of the basic structure (economy). Since capitalists control the economy, they also control the state.

Instrumentalists derive inspiration from 'Communist Manifesto'. They argue that State is executive committee

of the Bourgeoisie. They seek to establish Stateless Society because they argue that the neutrality of State is false consciousness.

On the other hand, the Structuralists or Relative Autonomy theorists argue that state is not a mere instrument but capitalists also need state to preserve capitalism.

Structuralists argue that the state performs certain initiatives like raising minimum wages, providing good working conditions etc, it is actually serving the capitalists interests by preventing the revolution of the proletariat.

Ralph Milliband, in his 'The State in Capitalist Society' suggests that state functions to serve capitalists interests. ^{He} They argues that state functions to secure the immediate needs of capitalists.

Poulantzas, on the other hand, in his 'political power and social classes', argues that, in pluralist societies there are multiple centres of power. He says that state can't always be favouring one section all the time.

Poulantzas argues that due to universal adult franchise, poor got power to vote and hence got some say in the policies and state has no other choice but to deceive relatively autonomous, from capitalists & do welfare to people.

However structuralists also agree that in times of crisis, state supports capitalists.

Feedback

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b) Does affirmative action violate the principle of justice as fairness? Provide arguments in support of your view. (15 Marks)

Justice is considered as the most important virtue. It is considered architectonic in notion because if the achievement of justice means achievement of human dignity.

Justice has been the important concern of political philosophers since ancient times. The work of Plato, 'The Republic' had its subtitle as 'concerning Justice'.

In contemporary times, John Rawls had revised the normative theory of political science through his Theory of 'Justice as Fairness'.

John Rawls, through his social contract in the 'original position' under 'veil of ignorance' devises the theory of 'Justice as fairness'.

Rawls propounds that society is like a chain and even the weakest link is as important as the strongest link for it to prosper.

Rawls argues that through 'Rational choice', the man would agree that his wealth, success and achievements would require an element of luck.

Rawls proposes that the government should take adequate steps for the

people without luck.

He gives lexical order of

- (i) maximum equal liberty
- (ii) Fair equality of opportunity

The inequalities in the above two principle is acceptable only if it leads to maximisation of the benefits to the least advantaged section of the society (Difference principle).

Thus, Rawls's theory of Justice as fairness provides scope for state's intervention to undo the historical injustices under Difference principle.

Thus, Affirmative action does not violate the principle of Justice as fairness, rather would enhance equity and establish equality in true sense.

Feedback

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c) Discuss the key ideas of socialism before and after Karl Marx.

(15 Marks)

Socialism is like a hat that has lost its shape because everyone wears it (J.E.M. Road). It is an ideology of modern times and emerged as result of negative consequences of Capitalism. It is primarily concerned with welfare of the workers by ending the exploitation.

Before Marx, socialism was mainly about providing criticism + analysis of the events rather than action to change it.

Louis Blanc, Charles Fourier, ~~Char~~ Robert Owen are the prominent

Socialists before Karl Marx.

They mainly focused on the aspect of appealing to conscience of the capitalists and they did not have a plan of action.

Socialism after Marx is

more prominent because of different understanding of Marx's philosophies.

For instance, Edward Bernstein had devised Evolutionary Socialism as opposed to Revolution. This school proposes cooperation between classes instead of conflict and democracy instead of dictatorship of proletariat.

Fabianism, inspired from

Roman general Fabius was represented by John Besant & Lasnik. Fabian socialism has widely influenced the socialist principles of Indian constitution.

Guild socialism, by A.D.H. Cole focuses on functional parliament & functional representation.

Syndicalism by Sorel is a french model that prepared high levels of violence.

These varieties of socialism continues to inspire & influence in the present times as well.

Thus, as Terry Eagleton says, it is fashionable to say that marx is outdated & irrelevant, but as long as inequalities exist, Marx & socialism will remain relevant.

Feedback

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Augmented Test Series (ATS)

PSIR (Optional)

Offline & Online

