

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are Five questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt all the Five questions as all the Questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.

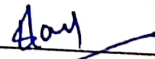
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Name Kalpna rawat

Mobile No. _____

Date 13-07-2024

Signature 

REMARKS



1. (a) Examine Machiavelli's views on religion.

(10 Marks)

Machiavelli was an 16th Century Italian diplomat, political philosopher, writer. He is known as father of modern Realism. He is considered as 'child of Renaissance'.

Machiavelli is famous for his book 'THE PRINCE' which is considered as best book ever written on statecraft. In his book, Machiavelli gave advice to any enterprising person who wants to come to power.

Machiavelli in his book also mentioned about religion. Machiavelli advised that the prince should not be anti-religious. Instead prince should make use of religion for political gains.

Machiavelli was the first person who separated 'ethics' and 'politics'.

Remarks

but when comes to religion, machiavelli advice that people are very sensitive in terms of religion and a prince can make use of the religion to bring stability and consolidate his rule.

In this manner, he differs from Karl Marx who believed that religion is false consciousness. The main aim of machiavelli was consolidation of Italy and he wanted his motherland to regain its glory.

This made him give various advices in $\&$ different aspects. Machiavelli was also against church as he believed that it was a corrupt institution $\&$ responsible for corruption percolating down to common people.

Machiavelli can be considered as a great strategist as he told how to gain and consolidate power.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure:

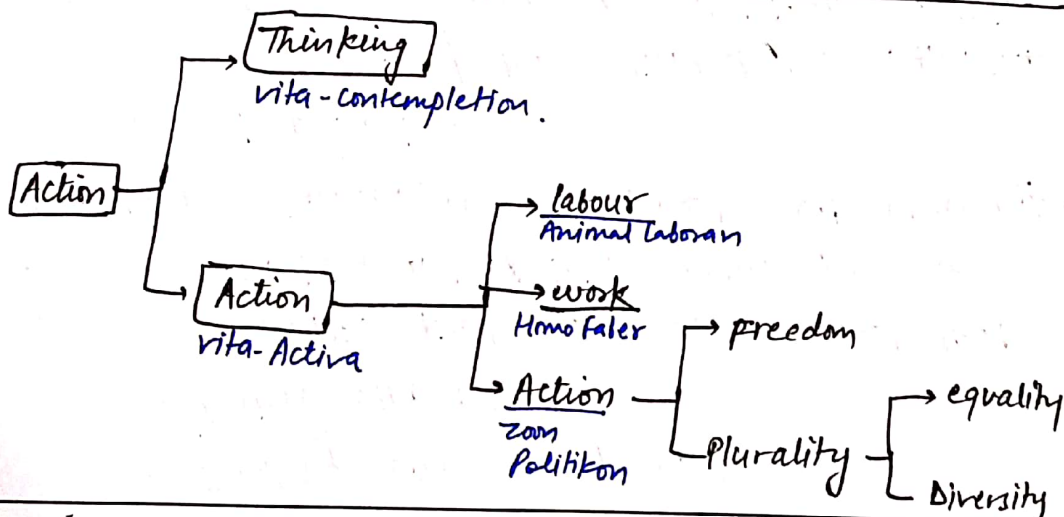
1. (b) Discuss Hannah Arendt's concept of the 'vita activa'.

(10 Marks)

Hannah Arendt is one of the most celebrated western political philosopher as she was the only women philosopher in the masculinist political discipline.

Hannah Arendt was a Jew who belonged to Germany during the period of Hitler. She in her book 'On Totalitarianism' mentioned that the only way situations such as totalitarianism can be prevented is by participation in public affair. This is the reason that she belonged to the school of 'civil republicanism'

concept of vita activa



Remarks

Hannah arendt using her methodology of 'Phenomenology' has described human actions into two categories

1. Thinking (vita-contemplation)
2. Action (vita-activa)

unlike Karl Marx who believed that between thinking and Action, action is more important. Hannah also believed that vita-activa is more important.

She further divided the action into three categories - 1) labour (Animal laboran) → This action is performed by all living beings. 2) work (Homo Faber) - This action is performed by humans but not the highest level of action.

According to her the highest action which a human being can perform is zoon politikon - which implies participation in public sphere as it will provide real freedom in form of natality - freedom to do something new.

Hannah arendt gave idea to civic republicanism so that people understand the importance of political sphere & to prevent despotic situation.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure:

1. (c) Socialism is like a hat that has lost its shape because everyone wears it. Comment.

(10 Marks)

Joseph John. A scumpeter in his book - capitalism, Socialism and democracy defines socialism as organisation of society in a way, where means of production is controlled & the decision on what and how to produce & 'who is to get what' is taken by a public authority and not by privately managed & privately controlled firms.

CEM Toad described socialism like a hat that has lost its shape in his book modern political Theory because of meta-ideological nature of socialism.

Socialism has many schools of thoughts even dating back before the period of Karl Marx.

Socialism before Karl Marx focused on appealing to the conscience of ~~man~~ capitalist but there was no significant achievement.

Karl Marx described socialism before Marx as utopian & he called

Remarks

his own idea of Socialism as communism using method of Praxis - Action leading to Theory, Theory leading to action.

Marx considered his idea of Communism as scientific which focus on spontaneous revolution against capitalist but Marx was the god that has failed.

Many schools of socialism came after Marx such as

- ① Revisionism: Karl Kautsky and Bernstein are the propounder of this school & they brought about a parliamentary road to socialism. Their theory came as a criticism to Lenin for modifying Marx ideas.
- ② Guild socialism - G.D.H. Cole is the proounder of this kind of socialism which talks about 'functional specialisation'. Guilds refers to associations of different groups.
- ③ Fabian Socialism: Annie Besant, Mehru, propounded this. It is very close to liberal theory and most distanced from marxism. It talks about peaceful method to bring socialism.
- ④ Syndicalism - Sorel, Pelloutier propounded this. Syndicate denotes 'worker's guild'. It is the most revolutionary method.

There has been a question mark on relevance of socialism after fall of USSR but the biggest achievement of socialism is that it has made capitalism humane.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure:

1. (d) Hobbes protects individualism with absolutism. Analyse.

(10 Marks)

Hobbes was a liberal scholar who is famous for his book 'Leviathan'. He belonged to Britain & has witnessed the troubled phase of history that is the puritan Revolution, 1648.

As last mentioned that 'every thinker is child of his times'. This statement suits hobbes very well. Since hobbes has witnessed the troubled phase, he has a very pessimistic view about human nature.

According to hobbes, Human nature is nasty, brutish, short and state of Nature is 'war of all against all'. Since there was no 'Right to life' in state of nature Hobbes main concern was to preserve 'Right to life of citizens'. This makes Hobbes greatest of all individualist.

Although Hobbes started as an individualist, he ended up becoming

Remarks

an absolutist.

To preserve 'Right to life' of citizen, Hobbes has made the state - the Leviathan which means sea monster. He gave the state all the powers. He was also a scholar of social contract like Locke. and he believes that an absolutist state can only preserve the life of citizens.

He gave the State the power of punishment as he believed that 'Covenants without sword are nothing but words'.

He gave the citizens the right to resist the state in case the state is not able to preserve the life of citizen.

By using at resolutive compositive method, he maintained that for absolute security people would need absolute authority.

The significance of Hobbes as a political thinker can be understood from the fact that Karl Marx who himself is a great thinker called Hobbes as father of all of us.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure:

1. (e) Analyse the significance of Mill's ideas in shaping modern liberal thought.

(10 Marks)

J.S mill is considered as an important political thinker who has made liberty as core idea of liberalism.

J.S mill was a disciple of Bentham who gave the theory of utilitarianism i.e. Greatest good of greatest number. Mill wanted to defend his teacher's idea which was by then criticised as pig's philosophy and he ended up destroying the idea itself.

Mill is considered as a pete who denied his master but mill has made a great contribution in Theory of utilitarianism. It has reformed the theory by making it more humane.

mill was inspired by scholars such as plato and Aristotle and he incorporated the idea of Idealism in Utilitarianism.

It is said that
'If there is anyone liberal, it is mill'

Remarks

Earlier the idea of liberalism was overshadowed by utility. It was mill who made liberty as core idea of liberalism.

mill talks about non-interference in the lives of man. She categorised actions into two types - self regarding & other-regarding.

Mill believed that state should not interfere in the lives of people in case of self-regarding action when the action is impacting the person himself.

But in case of other-regarding action the state can interfere. It is similar to the coo idea that "My right to swing my fist ends, where the nose of other person begins."

Mill also gave one exception where state can interfere in lives of citizens i.e. to save the person's life. For example state can stop a person from walking on the bridge which is about to fall.

Mill's ideas gave a major contribution to the theory of liberalism & revived the school of thought when it was declining.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure:

2. (a) Socialists both critique and build upon liberal ideals in their pursuit of a more just society. Explain. (15 Marks)

Socialism is an ideology which came as a response to exploitation by capitalist class and for improving the welfare of worker.

Since every theory represents the actions of a particular section of society, liberalism represent the actions of capitalist class.

Liberals believe in 'individualism' and they see man as an 'atomistic creature'. Socialist criticized this and said that society is prior to self and man is a social animal.

while liberals believe in the idea of proportionate equality, socialist on the other hand talks about 'Absolute equality'.

'from each according to his capacity, to each according to his needs'.

Remarks

Socialist considered liberals conception of Justice as formal and procedural & gave the idea of substantive justice

Unlike liberals who gave the market model of society. Socialist gave an organic view of society.

However in terms of nature of state, there is debate within socialist also. while liberals considered state as unnecessary evil. Socialist either favoured state (Fabian Socialism) or called for revolution against state (Maoism & Gandhian socialism)

Francis Fukuyama idea of 'end of history' as end of human's ideological evolution with liberalism as a dominant ideology has put a question mark on its relevance

Winston Churchill also criticised it saying that the vice in capitalism is unequal sharing of benefits while the virtue in socialism is equal sharing of miseries

But as long as inequality remained in society, socialism will remain relevant.

Remarks

The Oxfam report mentioned that even in case of India, 10% Indians hold 77% wealth. Thomas piketty, who is considered as Modern Marx in his book capitalism and ideology mentioned that socialism has led to introduction of welfare state within liberalism.

Due to rise in workers unrest all over the world, the liberalism has to evolve themselves on lines of socialism & introduce positive liberalism in the form of welfare state.

Socialism, today more than a political ideology is seen as a movement of ~~any~~ workers to fight for their exploitation.

In its pursuit to build a more just society, Socialism has led to make the capitalism humane. Now even workers have right to vote all over the world which is its biggest achievement.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:

2. Relevance:

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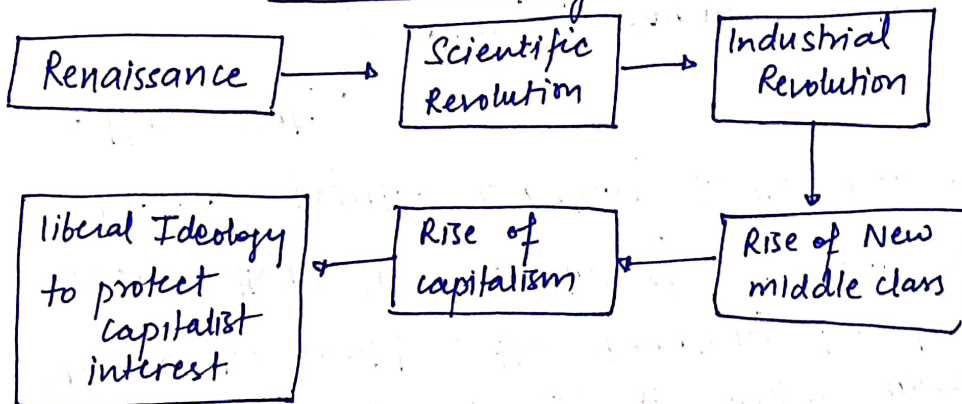
2. (b) Rise of liberalism was possible only after the advent of renaissance. Discuss.

(15 Marks)

liberalism is considered as the longest survival ideology because of its flexible and accomodative nature. It is an ideology which belong primarily to serve the interest of capitalist class.

It started with the emergence of renaissance. Scholars such as Hobbes and locke has a major contribution to advent the ideology of liberalism.

Renaissance in the west denotes Scientific thinking.



with Renatssance in europe, Industrial revolution also came into existence

Remarks

with industrial revolution, there was an emergence of new middle class which demanded equal 'right to property'. Since previously, the land was in the hand of feudal lords and everyone was not allowed to inherit property.

liberal scholars such as John Locke maintained the absolute right to property. liberal scholars maintained that "All human beings are born free & equal" unlike Plato and Aristotle who believed in Natural inequality.

The main goal of liberalism was to enable the capitalism to gain profit who have recently benefitted from the industrial revolution.

liberals therefore talks about minimum state interference. Robert Nozick

talked about a minimal state and Adam Smith talked about a night watchman state.

Remarks

Liberals believe that minimum state is inspiring. But it soon led to huge exploitation of workers at the hand of capitalists. This led to rise of socialism as an alternative to liberalism.

Socialist wanted to create a just society. Liberals in order to protect their ideology has made some changes in the idea of liberalism and brought the concept of positive liberalism in the form of welfare state.

But it ended up in the form of Nanny state. Then liberalism further evolved itself to neo-liberalism in the form of Thatcherism.

§ Reasonism

Today the ideology of liberalism revolves between Neo-liberalism and social-liberalism. With the collapse of USSR,

liberalism emerged victorious and has become a hegemonic idea or synthesis.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure:

2. (c) Discuss Aristotle's critique of Plato's theory of Forms. How does Aristotle's epistemology and metaphysics differ from Plato's, and what implications do these differences have for their respective political theories? (20 Marks)

Aristotle is considered as not only the major disciple of Plato but also his major critique. He gave his ideas in his book 'politics'. Both Plato and Aristotle belonged to Socratic tradition as against sophist tradition.

Aristotle major contribution is to Plato's Theory of Forms.

Plato's Theory of idea

Plato in his theory of idea believes that 'idea is ultimate reality'. He used the method of 'dialectics' to understand that 'idea is ultimate knowledge'.

He derived his theory of ideas taking inspiration from Socrates 'Theory of knowledge' where he distinguished between 'Real knowledge' & 'illusion of knowledge'.

Remarks

Plato believed that Retar ('Reality is the shadow of idea'). Unlike Mam who believed that ~~idea~~ is real, matter plato believed that Idea is real.

Plato gave his 'Allegory of caves' to explain his theory of Form. He gave a hypothetical situation where the prisoners are tied with their face towards the wall.

They have never seen a real world but they considered the shadow on the wall because of fire behind as real world but somehow, one day when chain of one prisoner broke, and he was set free, he realized that whatever they were seeing for years was not real and the real light is sunlight.

Similarly plato believed that people with 'man of reason' only can understand that idea is reality & this world which we see is not real.

Aristotle's criticism

Aristotle criticised plato to

Remarks

Ignore this world considering it as world of Ideas. According to him, there is nothing beyond his world.

Aristotle further maintained that to understand idea we don't require any special knowledge but we require just common sense.

Aristotle was a pragmatist (practical thinking) unlike Plato who was a utopian. He said that

'we should not sacrifice good for sake of best because best is unachievable'

Differences between Plato & Aristotle epistemology.

Plato was an extremist & revolutionary whereas Aristotle believed in Golden mean like Buddha's concept of Madhyam marg.

Plato believed in specialised knowledge (knowledge of philosophy) whereas Aristotle believed in common sense.

Although both considered democracy as bad. as Aristotle said

Remarks

that it is the 2nd worst form of government. Plato believed in the rule of philosopher king as Absolutist whereas Aristotle believes polity as best form of government. He believes that rule of law is also preferred over rule of one person as 'law is a reason without passion' and law is collective wisdom of ages.

Aristotle also criticised Plato for his idea of communism of family & property. He said that Plato's remedies are worst than disease. He rather believes that family is a sense of motivation & property provides a sense of achievement. He established the system of single ownership, common use similar to concept of Gandhi's idea of trusteeship.

The implication of their thought is that Plato's ideology remained utopia but it gave an important contribution of method of dialectics. whereas Aristotle ideas have a major implication is subject of comparative politics, Rule of law, inequality & revolution. The entire western political thought is considered nothing but footmen of Plato & Aristotle.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure:

3. (a) "Western thought has been either Platonic or anti-Platonic but hardly ever non-platonic." Analyse. (15 Marks)

Plato is considered as 'father of political philosophy'. He is considered as first major western political philosopher. It is believed that all other western ideas are influenced from the ideas of plato.

Plato belonged to ancient greece which was democracy during his time. That time it was constantly in struggle with other kingdom of sparta. In the Pelopponesian war Athens was defeated by sparta.

Plato wanted to know why Athens lost to sparta. He found out that the possible reasons are rule of sophist who were corrupt people who teaches that money and power are the measure of everything and plato was also against Democracy.

He gave the idea of rule of philosopher king who is 'man of reason' & has completed 60 years of education.

Remarks

Plato believed that one who is reluctant to rule is best suited to rule.

Various political philosopher have build upon the ~~too~~ ideas of plato, while some has criticised him.

The Biggest contribution of plato came from his own disciple Aristotle who believed that rule of philosopher king is an utopian idea which converts to tyranny in its practical form. He instead advised polity as best form of government & gave concepts such as Rule of law and representative democracy.

Another biggest critique of plato was Karl Popper who wrote a book: open societies and its enemies. In his book he criticised plato for undermining democracy. He believed that plato has committed the guilt of historicism.

These are other western scholar who got inspired by plato's idea. For instance, the official philosopher of

Remarks

prussia Hegel used the method of dialectics given by plato to give his idea that 'State is march of God on earth'. Like Plato, hegel also believed that idea is real.

Similarly, J.S Mill was inspired by ideas of plato and he incorporated the idea of idealism into the idea of utilitarianism to make it more humane.

Feminists also get inspiration from plato, who is considered as first feminist as he believed that women doesnot suffer from any disadvantages to become philosopher queen.

plato, who was an idealist believed that State is source of virtue. This idea is criticised by liberals, who believes that state is unnecessary evil and Marrist who believes that State is unnecessary evil & they call for revolution against state.

Ralph Waldo Emerson rightly said, plato is philosophy, philosophy is Plato.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure:

3. (b) Satyagraha and Passive Resistance may follow similar methods but differ in approach.
Analyse. (15 Marks)

Satyagraha (insistence on truth) & passive resistance are the main tools employed by Mahatma Gandhi in his fight for India's freedom.

According to Humayun Kabir, Mahatma Gandhi was not a philosopher in real sense, rather he was a strategist. According to him, more than a philosopher, Mahatma Gandhi was a psychologist who understood man psychology.

In his struggle for Independence, Mahatma Gandhi employed ~~the~~ various strategies with the underlying philosophy of Truth & Non-violence [satya & Ahimsa].

Mahatma Gandhi was a man leader. He gave the idea of Satyagraha which means a person should also insist on truth despite odds.

He believed that Satyagraha can only be performed by a strong person and a weak can never perform it.

Remarks

like Hannah Arendt, Mahatma Gandhi also gives his own meanings to the terms. He gave a wider meaning to the term 'Satyagraha'. He believed that 'A satyagrahi should not only focus on end goal but he paid equal focus on 'purity of means'.' According to him: 'we cannot expect rose flower after planting a babool tree.'

Satyagraha also means that one should fight for his right rather than being a mute spectators.

Satyagraha implies 'sacrifice'. If Satyagraha demands and for the sake of truth a person should not be afraid of sacrifice for the cause.

Mahatma Gandhi's idea of 'passive resistance' is based on idea of non-cooperation with the Satanic regime. In his idea of passive resistance, Gandhi ji insisted people to focus on Nationalism & to remove any

Remarks

sort of cooperation, such as he called for Boycott of schools, colleges, law courts. He further advises people to boycott foreign cloth & liquor & focus on Khadi.

Both the idea of Satyagraha & Passive resistance may be meant for same goal to achieve independence. They differed in their approach.

For instance Satyagraha focus on ideas such as Truth, non-violence, purity of means which focus on values.

The idea of Passive Resistance focus on the idea that one should not suffers from a Satanic regime & withdraws cooperation. It was the strategy similar to Gramscian, idea of ideological revolution. Passive Resistance was used to make the morale of British empire 'low' whereas 'Satyagraha' was meant to make the Morale of nationalist high to keep them going till the goal is achieved. Mahatma Gandhi truly deserve the title of father of nation for his contribution to freedom of India.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:

2. Relevance:

3. Depth:

4. Structure:

3. (c) Discuss the doctrine of 'rights as trumps' as proposed by Hannah Arendt. Analyze its implications for legal and political decision-making. (20 Marks)

Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be his best

- Laske.

The idea of rights as trumps means the rights have the supreme consideration over any other consideration.

Hannah Arendt was the scholar of 'civic republicanism' who had suffered at the hands of Hitler. Hence she gave the idea of zoon politikon to prevent totalitarianism in her book 'On Totalitarianism'.

Remarks

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Remarks

4. (a) "Every thinker is epitome of his era." Discuss.

(15 Marks)

lastki said that every thinkers is a child of his times which implies that the period to which a person belong has a major impact on the theories and ideas propounded by him.

For instance, Plato who belonged to ancient greece has witnessed democracy who was responsible for death of his teacher Socrates. Hence he was against democracy and suggested the rule of Monarchy (philosopher king) taking inspiration from sparta where there was Monarchy & people & society was more disciplined.

Similarly, Hobbes has witnessed a troubled phase of history in the form of puritan Revolution. Hence his idea of human nature was very pessimistic & he declared state of nature as state of war.

~~He~~ Unlike Hobbes, locke has seen the peaceful phase of history.

Remarks

in the form of Glorious revolution. Hence he believed that in state of nature goodwill prevails and man by nature are peace-loving beings.

Machiavelli who was an Italian scholar was a child of renaissance and he was a diplomat who was called as Mr. Nihilio meaning zero as he came from place which has no value among other countries. Hence Machiavelli's main concern was to unify Italy to regain its glory & he became a staunch nationalist.

Marx has witnessed the capitalist period & industrial revolution. He has also witnessed the exploitation of workers at the hands of capitalist. Hence he has very revolutionary views and called for revolution against the state whom he believes is instrument of capitalist class.

Mao belonged to China where there were no capitalist but feudalist hence he modified his views of Marx.

Remarks

to his own situation & included the peasants in revolution.

Mannah Arendt, the same way have witnessed the totalitarian regime.

Hence her views revolves around how we can prevent despotic rule in future & for this she suggested civil Republicanism.

When we talk about Indian Political thought, the ideas of Kautilya in his work Arthashastra was influenced from his strategy to place Chandragupta Maurya on throne & help in him consolidate his rule.

Sabine rightly said that Every political idea is the result of crisis

phase of history and Laske also

maintained that no idea is intelligible enough save in content of time.

Hence the relevance of ideas is closely associated to the period it belongs. It is believed that

'History is best guide for politics'

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:

2. Relevance:

3. Depth:

4. Structure:

4. (b) Describe the importance of Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism in Marxist Ideology. (15 Marks)

→ Karl Marx is an important political philosopher who is known for his Idea of Communism as caste-less & state-less society.

Karl Marx considered his theory as scientific as it is based on the method of [praxis] - which means Theory leading to Action and Actions based on theory.

Karl Marx gave the concept of Dialectical Materialism & Historical Materialism in his book 'Communist Manifesto'. These ideas belong to 'mature Marx'.

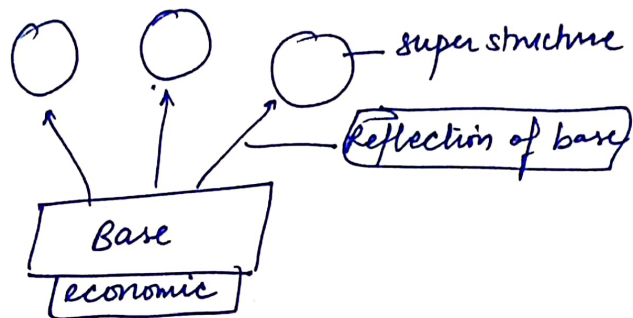
Idea of Dialectical Material

Karl Marx got inspired from Hegel's idea of Dialectics of ideas & gave his own idea of 'Dialectics of matter'.

In dialectics of matter he talked about concept of Thesis -

Remarks

anti-thesis & synthesis. In his dialectical materialism he gave the idea of Base & Superstructure



Karl Marx maintained that in every society economic structure forms the base & all other structure of the society such as church, family, media, school depends upon base as superstructures are nothing but reflection of bases.

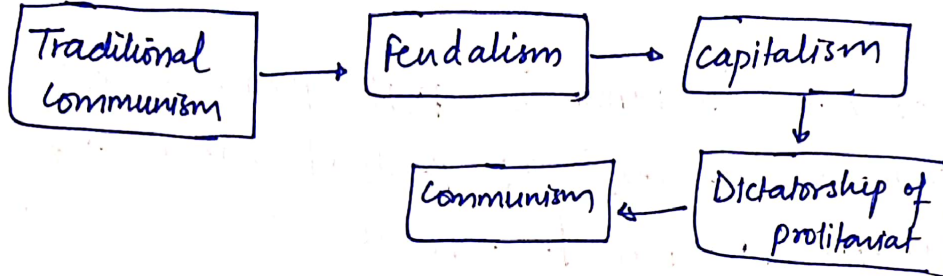
This is the reason that his theory is sometimes criticized as economic determinism & reductionism

Historical Materialism

In his idea of Historical materialism, Karl Marx justified his 'ideas of communism'. He believed that communism will be

Remarks

achieved as a result of overthrow of capitalism when capitalism will reach its advanced stage.



Karl Marx described that societies have earlier also stayed in a communism. He believes that whenever 2 classes will exist, there will be contradictions & ~~that~~ contradiction continues, class struggle will continue. Once contradictions ends, Synthesism will be achieved.

Hannah Arendt rightly mentioned 'that Marx still looms so large in our present world is indeed the measure of his greatness'

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure:

4. (c) How does Locke justify the right to revolt? Under what circumstances can citizens legitimately challenge the government? (20 Marks)

John Locke was a liberal scholar who had witnessed the Glorious revolution in which there was peaceful transfer of power.

John Locke in his book 'The 2nd treatise on civil government' has given a very optimistic view about status of Nature. According to Locke, State of Nature is a state where peace, prosperity & goodwill prevails.

John Locke is also considered as propounder of Natural Rights theory. According to him man is rational & hence capable of surviving in the state of nature without the assistance of state.

John Locke believes that state is only as a facilitator of citizens and hence need not be made Leviathan like Hobbes.

Remarks

John Locke believes that man possesses the inalienable rights of life, liberty and property.

Among these the most important right is 'Right to property' which sometimes incorporate the right of life and liberty. Since he has given these three rights as absolute rights he is considered as a scholar of possessive individualism.

John Locke also belonged to the school of social contract. He believes that. Although man has reason but man has passion too, so to achieve an insurance against passion overcoming reason, he formed state & gave limited power to the state.

Unlike Hobbes, who has given absolute power to the state to protect the Right to life of citizens, Locke did not transfer the 3 inalienable natural rights.

Remarks

locke believes that state works just as 'Trustee' and he even gave the Right to ~~Revolt~~ ^{Resist} the state in case the state tries to take away the right to life, liberty & property.

Unlike Hobbes who talked about Right to ^{resist} ~~revolt~~ against the state, locke provided for the right to ^{revolt} ~~resist~~ the state because man is rational and he can resolve the issue through dialogue.

Right to ^{revolt} ~~resist~~ in term of locke is to change the set of people ruling & there need not be any actual physical struggle.

locke also believes that people can challenge the legitimacy of the state when it no longer

Remarks

represents the interests of people of society.

- when it itself is causing harm to the people
- when it is causing undue interference in the lives of citizens.
- when it doesn't protect the property of citizens.

In all these cases John Locke justifies the right to ~~revolt~~. John Locke theory is relevant in the sense that today it provides basis for Human Rights which are an essential component to preserve human dignity.

Right to property is an important constitutional right in India as well under A-3wA.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:

3. Depth:

2. Relevance:

4. Structure:

5. (a) Discuss the roles Representative Government is expected to play according to J.S. Mills. (15 Marks)

Remarks

5. (b) How does Gramsci's emphasis on cultural and ideological aspects differ from Marx's materialist approach? (15 Marks)

Gramsci is considered as most important Marxist scholar, second only to Marx. His major contribution is that it saved Marx theory from being criticised as Economic determinism.

Marx has given huge focus on a single factor that is economic factor to give his idea of materialism & Base & superstructure model.

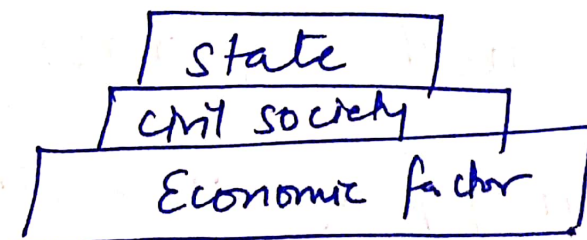
Marx believed that workers will revolt when capitalism will reach its advanced stage & this revolt will be spontaneous single revolt which will lead to the establishment of communism— a classless & stateless society which is the highest stage of socialism.

Remarks

However Marx ideas came under huge criticism because he only focussed on economic factor & considered every other factor as reflection of base. Hence Marx, theory was criticized as 'Reductionism'

Gramsci saved marxism from losing relevance. He was influence by Benedetto croche who have used the cultural factors while explaining history.

Gramsci has given the 2 stage model. Unlike Marx one-stage



Marx ignored the cultural & ideological factors. whereas Gramsci

has incorporated the role of ideological factors. He has given the role of intellectuals in bringing ideological revolution.

Gramsci believed that there will be 2 stage revolution. one at the ideological level [war of position] which will be long lasting & it is for exploding the 'myths' generated by intellectuals.

He talked about 2 types of intellectuals traditional & organic. Organic intellectuals are those which emerge with the emergence of any dominant class and promote their idea & maintain their hegemony.

Gramsci suggested to build organic intellectuals of like minded person to build hegemony. After ideological revolution is won. Gramsci talked about spontaneous revolution (war of manoeuvre)

India National Freedom struggle is best practical example of Gramsci-idea of revolution

Remarks

5. (c) Discuss the key elements of fascism and analyse how did historical, economic, and ideological factors contribute to the emergence of fascist movements in countries like Italy and Germany? (20 Marks)

Fascism is considered as hotch-potch of ideology as the Fascist leaders has adjusted the ideologies as per their own convenience & there is no continuation of Fascism ideology.

The ideology of Fascism is based on 2 things

- ① Myths
- ② power / force

It means Fascist leaders uses both hard power in the form of force & soft power in form of myths to maintain their rule.

Countries such as Italy and Germany has witnessed fascist movements in the past.

Remarks

Italy came under Fascist ideology with the rise of Mussolini. whereas in Germany Fascism emerges under Adolf Hitler.

Ideological factors

↳ leaders such as Hitler have used the ideological factors such as 'racial superiority' to exploit Jews.

According to Hannah Arendt, one of the reason totalitarian flourish as they are able to attract masses towards self created myths.

Economic & Historical factors

Hannah Arendt mentions that one of the major reason for rise of despotic leader such as Hitler & Mussolini is because of lack of participation in the matters of civil affairs.

Remarks

Whenever people have ignored the public sphere, the despotic leaders have filled the void with creating insecurities in the lives of people that without their rule, their life would become nasty & short

Fascism can only be prevented by reclaiming the public sphere. Hence Hannah Arendt is a staunch supporter of Democracy & civic republicanism

Fascism has led to loss of human life & human dignity. Fascist leaders consider 'power' not only as means but end in itself. They get pleasure in pain of others

~~on~~ In her book 'On Totalitarianism' & Eichman in Jerusalem

Remarks

Hannah has also talked about 'banality of evil' where evil doesn't appear evil because it has made a commonsense in our mind.

People ~~do~~ today also need to fulfil their duty as a citizen by participating in governance to prevent another Hitler to rule in a insane way.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Clarity:	2. Relevance:
3. Depth:	4. Structure: