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MAINS TEST SERIES 2024

SOCIOPOLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

TEST V

Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. There are **FIVE** Questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All Questions are **Compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks Obtained	Q No.	Marks Obtained	Q No.	Marks Obtained	Q No.	Marks Obtained
1(a)		2(d)		5(a)			
1(b)		2(e)		5(b)			
1(c)		3(a)		5(c)			
1(d)		3(b)					
1(e)		3(c)					
2(a)		4(a)					
2(b)		4(b)					
2(c)		4(c)					
Signature				TOTAL			

Name

Niraye Thomas

Roll no

Subject

Date

18/08/2024

Module

Contact us :enliteias@gmail.com, 799 405 8393



FEEDBACK

Largely, it was
a good attempt
can be further
enriched based on
discussion

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



1(a)) Discuss the nature of relationship between inequality and justice (10 Marks)

Libertarians hold that inequality is the natural outcome of perfect justice promoted in capitalist s/m whereas positive liberals hold that inequality is removed through justice.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Inequality — natural outcome of justice

→ Negative liberals like Hayek, Spencer, Isiah Berlin hold

that justice can be attained in a capitalist society. (free market)

→ Reduced interference of state (laissez faire) ensures that everyone has equal opportunities for development.

→ Absence of restraints lead to perfect justice where people are incentivised as per merit. As a result, inequality arises as an outcome as proposed by Milton Friedman.



Inequality not an outcome of Justice

→ According to positive liberals ~~Mass~~ et interference of state ensures that everyone has same starting point.

→ Socio economic inequalities are addressed through affirmative action, Concession for deprived etc. this promotes substantive justice

→ Acc. to Amartya Sen freedom to choose depends on capability to choose.

→ Hence inequality is removed through substantive justice.

→ According to Marx Justice can be enacted only when masses come together to address the socio economic injustice.

Hence inequality is not an outcome of justice.

(Don't write anything in this area)



1(b) In what ways do the present-day democracies prevent themselves from getting degenerated to "mobocracies" ? (10 Marks)

Democracy is termed as mobocracy by Plato since it is the rule of people. However, present day democracies have certain mechanisms that prevents the same.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Democracies preventing themselves from degenerating to mobocracies

1) Merit of leaders is given importance to ensure best form of governance

eg) US Presidential elections carry out debates between the candidates on public issues

2) Decisions are taken through deliberations which are based on evidence based policies

eg) My Gov Portal for feedback



3) Merit is a criteria for leaders in many democracies like US

eg senate members are meritocrats

4) Proper checks & balances are ensured that fake propaganda messages etc are curbed

eg IT act for curbing fake messages

5) Fair application of procedure ensures that democracy does not degenerate to mobocracy

eg Legislations are passed through pre established procedures

Democracy, however, entails the feedback of people to address the concerns of all sections of the society.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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1(c) Can the problem of caste discrimination be eliminated by following the principles of libertarianism? (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Libertarianism gives prime importance to liberty of people with less/no interference of state.

Can problem of caste discrimination be eliminated by libertarianism?

Yes

1) Unlike the earlier caste system, liberal society does not discriminate anyone on the basis of socio economic background. John Rawls 'Principles of Justice' speaks for the same.

2) Progress obtained for caste society can lead to class mobility as envisioned by B.R. Ambedkar.

No

1) According to Ambedkar,

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(SUNSHINE)



freedom to choose depends on
capability to choose. Historical
marginalisation has left the
incapable of choosing.

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)

2) According to Marx, the working
class bourgeoisie class make profit
at the expense of socio economically
underdeveloped classes.

3) Caste mobility does not take
place even if ~~so~~ class
mobility take place because
family is based on birth.

4) According to Ambedkar, no
reforms except for caste annihilation
can address the problem of
discrimination.

As Amartya Sen says, capabilities
of the socio-economically depressed
has to be ensured for ensuring
substantive justice.

Civil Engg



1(d) Analyse the relationship between secularism and religiosity in the Indian context (10 Marks)

Secularism refers to the neutrality of state to religions whereas religiosity relates to the religious practices of people of a particular religion.
eg Rituals & poojas by Hindus

(Don't write anything in this area)

Positive relation

- 1) Indian secularism promotes 'Sarva dharma samabhava' where every religion is equally promoted
eg Art 25-28 → religious freedom
- 2) Secularism grants freedom to carry out religious activities and open expression of the same
eg Unlike France secularism, burqa is allowed
- 3) Helps in providing funds for Hajj pilgrimages, religious boards etc.



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4) Minorities are given protection in the form of reservations

eg Jain community → reservation in exams

(Don't write anything in this area)

Negative relation

1) State can prevent practices that violate rights of people

eg Sabarimala Women entry

2) Caste discrimination is legally

punishable in India
eg Prevention of Atrocities Act
act against Untouchability

3) Restrictions can be imposed for securing health, safety & integrity of nation

eg Tablighi committee of Delhi
during Covid 19 banned

4) Promotion of hate speech can amount to disqualification of
Candidate MLA/MPs

Indian secularism promotes religion without violating the rights of depressed groups

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1(e) Can mass violence ever be justified?

(10 Marks)

Mass violence involves a violent attack against group of people leading to physical & mental breakdown of the victims

[eg] Terrorism, genocide

(Don't write anything in this area)

Can Mass violence be justified?

Yes

1) In order to restore the justice lost, mass violence is used as an instrument

[eg] Revolutionary activities during freedom struggle

2) According to [Amartya Sen's] 'Identity disregard' of particular sections lead to terrorism

3) When civil liberties of people are curbed it can lead to mass violence

[eg] disintegration of USSR



No

1) Kantian Categorical imperative treats humans as an end in itself. Hence mass violence is not justified.

2) According to Gandhi, eye for an eye will make the whole world blind.

3) Mass violence leads violation of human natural rights like Rt. to life, property etc.

eg Holocaust murders in Germany

4) It can lead to communal disharmony ~~leading~~ affecting the image of the country

eg Pakistan is called the 'hub of terrorism' despite other positive factors

Hence we can say that means justify ends.



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2(a) Is there any relevance for Platonian concept of justice in the contemporary world? (10 Marks)

Platonian Concept follows 'procedural justice' where justice is determined according to the social order. It upholds dutifulness of diff. groups

Class	Merit	Virtue
King	Knowledge	Wisdom
Soldiers	Emotion	Courage
Traders	Appetite	Temperance

Is there any relevance in contemporary world?

Yes

1) It promotes 'procedural justice' where fair application of procedure can lead to just outcome
eg In contemporary politics, if elections are free and fair then results are just.

2) The 'duty concept' can be equated to the duties of citizens in a country

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Specialisation

(Don't write anything in this area)



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No.

(Don't write anything in this area)

1) The system resembles ancient verne system which is an outdated practice as you live here is based on social position.

2) It involves metaphysical concepts like soul which are not accepted in the world of scientific tempo.

3) Amartya Sen: a universal procedure is not possible as different polities have different histories. Thus it commits transcendental institutionalism.

4) The concept of Plato is against democracy but most of the polities today are democracies.

5) The concept of 'Philosopher king' is a farce as it can lead to totalitarianism. Hence Platonic philosophy is not applicable.

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2(b) How far can the contemporary environmentalist movements be justified?

(10 Marks)

Contemporary environmentalist movements aim to ~~to~~ conserve environment for the sake of humans and not for environment itself.

How far can they be justified?

1) According to Gandhian minimalism, need must not degenerate to need greed to preserve the same for future generation.
eg SDG goals for sustainable development

2) Ecological Humanism promotes environment conservation so that humans can have equal access to resources.

eg Chipko movement against deforestation.

3) If environment is polluted it can affect the lives of people

(Don't write anything in this area)



eg Paris summit to curb
Carbon ~~emission~~ emissions

4) Deforestation & degradation of
environment can lead to
natural calamities like flood
increasing climate refugees

eg climate refugees of Africa

However they are not justified

because!

1) They use environment as a
means to support humans ~~not~~
which is anthropocentrism

2) Environmental movts. ~~are~~ ^{is} shallow
~~movements~~ ecology as the environ-
ment is still exploited for personal
use eg deforestation for urbanisation

3) Philosophy like Tantricism treat
environment as an end in itself
and that with souls. ~~Some~~ is absent in
empt. movements
Hence empt. movements are anthropocentric

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(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)



2(c) Explain what do you understand by multiculturalism in the Indian context (10 Marks)

Multiculturalism ~~is~~ refers to the coexistence of ~~different~~ cultures under one roof in harmony.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Multiculturalism in Indian Context

1) India follows 'salad bowl' approach where each group is given opportunity to grow without assimilation as in Melting pot model of USA.

2) It ensures the rights of minorities through measures like minority commissions, minority schools etc.

3) As per Kymlicka's minority representation different marginalised sections are given representation in decision making.
eg) Reservation for ~~Women~~ SC/ST in Lok Sabha.



4) It ensures that ~~no~~ dominant culture does not discriminate other cultures through checks & balances

eg ~~PCA Act against Untouchables~~
Prevention of Atrocities Act against untouchability

5) India serves identity civil liberty of people of different cultures

eg ~~decriminalisation of~~
LGBTQI +

6) According to Bhikhu Parekh,
political & social exchange of power can lead to development of multicultural society

eg ~~Nare Shankar Vardan~~
for ~~Women~~ Tribal Advisory Council in N. Ea I

Hence multiculturalism can promote the welfare of different sections of people leading to harmony

(Don't write anything in this area)



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2(d) Is the idea of radical feminism workable in the Indian society? (10 Marks)

Radical feminism refers to the democratisation complete transformation of present superstructures like family, religion etc for democratisation in private sphere

Is radical feminism workable in India?

Yes

1) Indian polity follows democratic socialism which aims to address concerns of marginalised sections like women

eg Reservation for Women in Panchayats

2) Proper checks & balances can lead to reduction in violence against women

eg Dowry prohibition Act

3) Promoting property rights & economic freedom can ensure

(Don't write anything in this area)

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Improve their bargaining power
in families

eg Inheritance law &
Mary Roy case

4) According to Kate Millet democratization
in private sphere leads to freedom
of women. This can be obtained
through access to justice for women

eg NALSA provides free services
for women

No

1) Prevalence of patriarchal mindset
among men & women
eg bride burning, maula etc.

2) Female feticide is still practised
as they are considered 'burden' to
the family.

3) feminisation of agriculture stands
at 80% but those who hold the
property is only 14%.

Hence as Radical feminists demand say
that religion, family etc. have to be

abolished for
attaining gender parity

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2(e) "The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilised community against his will, is to prevent harm to others" Examine this view of JS Mill (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

JS Mill is a positive liberalist who advocates that 'other regarding actions' which have impact on the society must be regulated by state to prevent harm to others.

View of JS Mill

→ According to Mill, society is a capitalist society which widens the inequalities between haves & have nots. The profit of capitalist section is obtained at the expense of working class.

→ These actions of capitalist section can be accounted as other regarding actions which have impact on society.

→ Hence Mill says that state must

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enter to address the socio-economic
injustice in the society. He
proposed progressive taxation affirm
ative action for marginalised to
curb the injustice done to
working class.

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)

→ State can provide some starting
point for all and equality
of outcome where every section
receives their due.

→ This view is ~~is~~ similar
to Amartya Sen's capability approach
where substantive justice is
promoted.

→ Hayek, Spence & Friedman
(Negative liberals) criticise the
view by calling referring taxation
as bonded labour.

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3(a) "The logical culmination of the concept of sovereignty is totalitarianism"
Critically examine (20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

The given statement is a critique of absolute sovereignty / monistic sovereignty of Joh. Austin by H. Laski. According to J. Austin, sovereign is absolute and is not bound by any laws. Sovereign possess following qualities

- Absolute
- Universal
- Permanent
- Indivisible
- Eternal
- Non transferable

Logical culmination of sovereignty is totalitarianism

Yes

1) Presence of absolute sovereign goes against the doctrine of popular sovereignty & rule of law propagated in democracy



2) It can lead to totalitarian state where human rights are violated

eg Nazi rule in Germany
→ Violation of human rights of Jews.

3) It can lead to rule by will of the ruler & not will of the people

eg Reason for Russian revolution.

4) An absolute sovereign curbs the freedom & civil liberties of people like freedom of speech & expression

eg This led to disintegration of USSR

(Don't write anything in this area)



2) Pluralistic theory of sovereignty is contradiction in itself & absolute can only be one and not more than that.

(Don't write anything in this area)

3) Religious Philosophical systems like Spinoza's Rationalism & Advaita Vedanta promote monism as absolute can only be one & not two.

4) Pluralistic sovereign can lead to delay & instability in decision making as seen in democracy.

However, 'people's rule' which is ensued in democracy is the best form of sovereign in the present day world.



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5) Absence of checks & balances
can violate the rights of
people
eg Fascism in Italy

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)

6) According to Laski today's world
absolute sovereign is not in
consonance with neo liberal
world where real sovereignty
is vested in multiple organisations
like N40, pressure groups etc.

7) Federal states like USA cannot accept
the concept of absolute sovereign
where power rests with diff.
groups.

more power to
on behalf of not
Cultural

However

1) There should be a single
body to organise the defining
claims of different groups.
This finally leads to Union.

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3(b) Anarchism is the absence of law; not the absence of order? Do you agree?

(15 Marks)

Anarchism is a political ideology which believes that society can be ruled by themselves & not by the coercive authority of state. Anarchists like Gandhi, Marx, Leo Tolstoy believes in order & not law.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Anarchism : absence of law & not absence of order?

YES

1) According to philosophical anarchists like William Godwin, anarchism rule by law of state leads to suppression of human rights & individualism. However he believes the order of the society & authority of rationals like doctors, scientists etc.

2) Enlightened Anarchism of Gandhi states that law by state affects natural social cohesion of people.



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people are inherently pure and they can promote order on their own.

eg Colonial imperialism affected order

(Don't write anything in this area)

3) Socialist Anarchists like

PJ Prodhon believes that capitalism

affects the order of society as the working class liberty is affected. Hence he intends to establish socialism for order

4) According to Panipist Anarchists like Leo Tolstoy, state kills the order as it is based on violence as seen during World Wars. Hence human beings are capable of order by themselves.

5) Feminists say that order, where women are treated equally, can be established only in the absence of law that favours men

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However Anarchism cannot promote order on its own because:

1) Thomas Hobbes: Man has animal instincts which can be controlled only with state.

2) The disorder created by war, terrorism etc can be curbed only with 'iron hand' of state (Kantilize)

3) International issues like drug trafficking, environmental issues can be tackled only by state - state collaborations
eg Paris summit for climate change

4) Anarchism can lead to an anarchy where one tries to govern the others based on their norms eg Cow vigilantism

As Noam Chomsky says, power should be checked by a legitimate authority

(Don't write anything in this area)

3(c) To what extent can the idea of meritocracy be ethically justified? (15 Marks)

Meritocracy refers to the idea of providing power to people based on their merit.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Justification for meritocracy

1) Acc. to Plato's philosophy, 'ship analogy', ship must be drove by captain & not the mass. Likewise people should be ruled by a philosopher king for efficient governance.

2) Modern democracies like USA promote meritocracy where senior members are selected on the basis of merit.

3) A person with good knowledge & capacity can take efficient decision best for the masses. as



advocated by Kautilya's benevolent king concept

(Don't write anything in this area)

4) Rule by masses / ~~working class~~
as seen during ~~Russia~~ USSR
period led to inefficiency in
system leading to its disintegration.

5) A meritorious ruler can act as
a binding force by offering stability
& continuity in policies.

Meritocracy cannot be justified
due to following reasons:-

1) It goes against popular sovereignty
& political liberties where every-
body has equal access to decision
making

2) Meritorious rulers can finally
culminate in authoritarianism



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leading to violation of human rights

eg Nazi Rule Germany

(Don't write anything in this area)

3) According to Amartya Sen,
~~for~~ democracy will not witness
famine due to the free media
& role of people in decision making

4) Merit cannot ensure good
governing skill or service
to nation

eg Saddam Hussain was
meritorious but led his
to ~~failure~~ rule led to downfall
of his country.

Merit should be balanced with
the support of Mob as depicted
in democracy for better governance

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4(a) How far can Rawlsian principles ensure social justice in the Indian context?

(20 Marks)

Rawlsian principles aim to establish a 'universal procedure' that is just in order to produce just outcome. Rawlsian principles are present in Indian sphere of justice in the form of affirmative action, just procedure etc.

(Don't write anything in this area)

(can explain or more points)
flow chart
or key words

How far can Rawlsian principle ensure social justice in India

1) John Rawls (JR) promotes procedural justice where just procedure produces just outcome

India: Practice of free & fair elections which are just procedure produces a fair outcome

2) JR theory of 'Veil of ignorance' where contractors who are rational but unaware of certain things



act according to the procedure
to produce just outcome

In India politicians are bound
by 'rule of law' & constitution.

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)

3) The chain principle of bonds when
weakest link should be streng-
thened is depicted in the
form of affirmative action
in Indian system. This is similar
to Gandhian Tahianam

4) Both JK & India promotes
democracy for ensuring social
justice.

5) 'Equality of opportunities' ensures
that no one is discriminated
when it comes to opportunities
India promotes the same
through article 14, 15 where
equality of opportunities is ensured



(Don't write anything in this area)

6) Communitarian approach of JK is depicted in Indian polity in the form of 'decentralisation' & deliberative democracy.

7) An independent judiciary where justice is ensured is seen in JK philosophy as 'Justice as fairness'.

However both differ in following lines :-

1) John Rawls deviates to move to liberal democracy whereas Indian system follows democratic socialism.

2) Acc. to Amartya Sen, JK's philosophy is 'transcendental individualism'. There cannot



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be a ~~Cost~~ universal procedure
but a continuum of less just
and more just 25

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)

3) Indian justice focuses on
'equality of outcome' through
affirmative action whereas JK
focuses on equality of opportunity

4) Granting infinite freedom cannot
promote ~~to~~ socio economic
liberty. Hence state intervenes
for the same.

5) Radical feminism's critique of Rawls
philosophy as liberal philosophy
leads to discrimination. In
Indian rights of Women are
served through A. 15 (state
to provide for development).

Hence like Plato's philosophy, he
feels to establish a proper philosophy.

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4(b) Is democratic socialism a self-contradictory concept?

(15 Marks)

Democracy refers to the rule 'by the people', ~~for the people~~ & 'of the people' whereas socialism provides more ~~power~~ to state ~~by~~ than people which is considered as a contradiction ~~for~~ the concept of democratic socialism.

(Don't write anything in this area)

How self contradictory?

Democracy	Socialism
1. private means of production	1. Communitarian means of production
2. promotes civil liberty eg freedom to form new enterprise	2. Promotes socio economic lib- erty eg equality of outcome
3. private ownership is allowed	3. Collective ownership



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4) Multi party politics is allowed

4. Monopoly of party → rule by proletariat

(Don't write anything in this area)

5) Free & fair elections + universal adult franchise

5. Rulers are elected by members of the party

6. Profit based approach → promotes merit

6. Need based approach — no incentives for merit

According to Milton Friedman, Capitalism focuses on freedom & liberty which is absent in socialism. Hence it is contested claim.

However

→ Countries like India & Scandinavian nations promote

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successful models of democratic socialism.

→ Government has control over certain domains of the economy. However like railways, energy etc. However, individuals are provided the liberty to own private property & run private business.

eg post LPG reforms we can see a balance of both forms.

→ Atal Bihari Vajpayee promotes a mix of socialism & democracy where material satisfaction is attained through democratic means.

→ Planned economy in the 1990s post independence showcases a mix of democracy & socialism.

Hence a mix of both can ensure that liberty of people are intact.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Q12



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4(c) Explain with illustrations what do you understand by humanism (15 Marks)

Humanism is a branch of study which treats humans as the measure of all' (Homos men-sura). Every action taken will be for the betterment of humans and every knowledge will be based on the experience of humans.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Humanism with illustrations

1) According to Categorical imperative of Kant, humans are treated as 'end in itself'. Hence the laws of politics should be based on moral reasoning of humans.

eg Reformative approach over retributive approach

2) It aims to reject dogmas & thereby hegemony of religions by promoting scientific temper. This is depicted in Scientific humanism.

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eg Rejection of monstrel telos.

(Don't write anything in this area)

3) According to ecological humanism, every element of nature must be preserved for the present & future.

eg Gandhian minimalism of greed vs want.

4) In capitalist humanism societies, freedom of individuals is not based for promoting merit & liberty of individuals.

5) According to Marx, socio economic injustice is dealt by fight revolution of proletarian this treating humans as an end in itself.

6) Feminist leaders like Ockin promotes democratization at

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private sphere for emancipation
of women in the society.

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)

7) In multicultural societies,
the rights of minorities are
protected from attacks of
dominant group.

eg Political reservation
for SC/ST in Lok Sabha

8) Presence of an independent
Judiciary in democracies ensure
that ~~states~~ liberty does not
degenerate to license.

eg punishment for crimes
for protection of humanity

Here Humanism aims for the
emancipation of humans from
the clasp of religion & dogmas
which have chained their development.

more
from
humanity
is
being
rejected

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5(a) "Fundamental duties essentially contain just a codification of tasks integral to Indian way of life" Examine (20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Fundamental duties of Indian constitution codifies the duties that Indian citizens have to perform in order to uphold Indian principle of Dharma

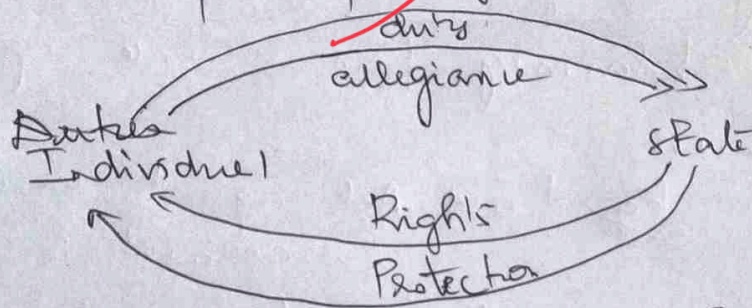


Fig: Correlation of Rights & duties

Fundamental duties → Indian Way of Life

1) It upholds the secular principle of saava Dharma samabhava by promoting fraternity & scientific temper eg Rejection of dogmas like Sati

2) Fundamental duties strengthen

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One's allegiance to the sovereign nation through Constitutional ideals & values

eg Respecting National flag

3) Dignity of Women is protected by abstaining from violence against Women

eg Post Act agant sexual harassment.

4) When one abjures from violence it leads to the protection of liberty of people.

5) It also focusses on protection of environment through preservation of the same. This is in resonance with Gandhian Minimalism

6) Gandhiji's noble ideas like

(Don't write anything in this area)

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Swaraj & non violence has been
codified in fundamental duties
which is present in Indian
society in the form of local
self government.

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)

7) Indian secularism promotes
equal development of all religions
(dharma nirapeksha). This is ensured
through protection of ancient
temples & religious institutions.

8) When feudalism is promoted
it leads to annihilation
of social injustices like caste
discrimination thereby securing
social economic liberty.

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9) When one performs duty it leads to the right of another
eg At parents educating children
↓
Right to education of children

(Don't write anything in this area)

Along with duties, Indian policy gives utmost importance to rights (fundamental rights) of Citizens.

It gives a balance of rights & duties where performance of one leads to execution of another.

Hence Rights & duties must be complementary to ensure social harmony

Never read where are violated!

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5(b) Is there any significance for Marxian theory of alienation in the present day world? (15 Marks)

Marxian theory of alienation criticises the capitalist system where exploitation by ~~bourgeois~~ of working class by bourgeoisie leads to 4 types of alienation:

1) Alienation from

- oneself
- one's product
- one's nature
- others

Significance of Marxian alienation in present day can be seen as follows:-

1) Surplus value theory :-

Working class in small scale industries & MSMEs are manipulated by capitalist to obtain products at lower price. The same is sold out at a higher price.

2) Policies of Government can sometimes lead to the violation of labour rights
eg) Farm laws protest.

Mail : enliteias@gmail.com

Call : 7994058393

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3) People are alienated on the basis of their caste, sex, sex leading to discrimination

eg) Manual scavenging by lower class.

4) Women are still denied properly rights which are remnant of equality in political, economic, social sphere, which is a remnant of capitalism

eg) Political representation of Women = only 14% of total parliamentarians.

5) Minority rights violations such as right to dignified life portrays alienation in the present day world eg) Kurdistan issue

6) Technological onset lead to lay off leading alienation from one's product eg) AI boom layoffs



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However alienation does not hold much significance because:

1) Rights of labour are ensured by Govt.

eg Labour codes of India

2) Emergence of democracies which promote civil liberties of freedom of speech & expression counters alienation

eg Trade unions against Govt policies

3) Deliberations in democracy promote the voice of the working class to be heard

eg Role of pressure groups in decision making

4) Minimum wage payment can ensure that people are adequately paid.

These Marxian revolution paved the way for addressing the socio economic injustices of the society.

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Mail : enliteias@gmail.com

Call : 7994058393



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5(c) How far can capital punishment be ethically justified?

(15 Marks)

Capital punishment is a form of punishment in order to regain the justice but due to crimes like mass violence, rape, murder etc. It is accepted by countries like India to ensure justice.

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How far can capital punishment be ethically justified?

1) According to retributive theory of justice the moral value violated should be balanced by a proportional crime.

eg people indulged in mass violence should be ~~also~~ given death penalty for to regain the justice of the victim.

2) It should be invoked to promote deterrence in the society. According to Holiford

Mail : enliteias@gmail.com

Call : 7994058393



a person is punished not for stealing these but for preventing the same from happening again

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3) As per social solidarity theory, capital punishment is provided for reaffirmation of social values like justice, etc. to life etc

eg Capital punishment for Naxalite Repists

4) Reformatory approach cannot be used for hard core criminals & their presence in society is a threat to society.

eg death penalty for terrorists of 26/11.

5) According to religious doctrines like law of karma, 'eye for an eye' severe crimes should be awarded capital punishment.



However

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1) According to Gandhi, eye for an eye makes the whole world blind. Hence reformation must be used.

2) State has no right to take life as it is not the state that granted life to the person.

3) If the person is found innocent post penalty, it cannot be revoked.

4) It fails to account for the socio-economic causes that led to the crime. Acced. to Sem, identity disregard leads to terrorism.

5) 'Right to life' is a 'gift of God' as per John Locke's theory and hence cannot be curtailed.

Hence according to SC Judgement, a punishment should be retributive and choosing one over the other is not justified.