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MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

TEST-5

SOCIOPOLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

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.

QNo.	Marks Obtained	QNo.	Marks Obtained	QNo.	Marks Obtained	QNo.	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	Prateek
Subject	Socio-political .
Module	

Rollno	
Date	16 th July
	15:24 to 6:24 pm

Checked



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FEEDBACK

Give relevant intro fitting the context

Explain the terms asked in Question

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1(a) How far the ideal of equality can act as a limitation upon the ideal of liberty?

(10 Marks)

Ideal of equality focuses on socialistic aspect whereas idea of liberty focuses on individualistic aspect. Negative liberals like Adam Smith talk of liberty predominance whereas egalitarian focus on equality.

Ideal of Equality - Limitation on Liberty

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- 1) Ideal of equality goes against meritocracy. \Rightarrow Reservation.
- 2) Nozick consider equality as hindering liberty thus rendering work by one as bonded labour. \Rightarrow Taxation.
- 3) Ideal of Equality fail to differentiate freedom & condition of freedom accordingly to Hayek.



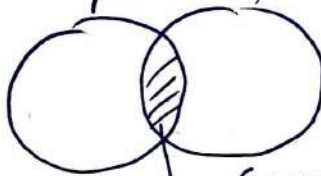
4) liberty as an ideal is possible only in competitive market society according to Friedman.

Could elaborate points in one sentence

Co-existence of Equality & liberty

liberty not qualified by equality degenerates into license.

1) liberty being bedrock of freedom & democracy requires justice for equality -



Liberty & Equality

2) capability approach of Amartya Sen provides for first Equality to get proper liberty. as without capacity to choose, no freedom possible

3) Socio-economic inequities differentiate between moral & material sphere of individual thus enabling condition via equality necessary.

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Conclusion

5.5



1(b) Discuss the relevance of the concept of sovereignty in an era of globalisation and multilateralism. (10 Marks)

World has certainly moved from monistic interpretation of sovereignty, towards more pluralistic interpretation. Hence Austinian view is qualified by Laskian principles.

Could define sovereignty

Relevance of Sovereignty

A. Losing relevance

- 1) Multilateral Institution like WTO & UNO provided for limited external sovereignty.
- 2) External sovereignty further influenced by global treaties like TRIPS agreement & UNHCR.
- 3) Absolute sovereignty is hindered by international meddling through sanctions. \rightarrow Iran + North Korea.
- 4) Globalisation has opened borders to foreign ideas which contest

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prevalent power structure.

NOT LOSING

- 1) In times of Pandemic Nations devised their own plans & exercised absolute sovereignty.
- 2) Despite pressure from multilateral organisation, the then PM Indira Gandhi prevented Baykadhush Genocide.
- 3) External sovereignty is maintained when nationalistic principle are in question \Rightarrow Discarding J&K issue for UN intervention.
- 4) Popular sovereignty is getting reinforced by globalised flow of information of rights \Rightarrow Exercise of Tianmen square known.

7

Globalisation & multiculturalism have defined the contours of sovereignty but the essence of sovereignty remains while changing forms.

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1(c) Briefly discuss about the Sarvodaya model of development.

(10 Marks)

Gandhian Sarvodaya model
akin to Rawlsian chain principle
is humanistic + moral course of
development.

Sarvodaya Model

- 1) In a drift from libertarian view
Gandhian model believe in Trusteeship
eg TATA philanthropic work.
- 2) Development not merely material
rather spiritual as well.
- 3) Decentralised model of govt where
economics flow from roots to leaves.
eg Khadi industry.
- 4) Sarvodaya model is intermediary
step in teleological strive toward
an economics based on morals
- 5) It within itself subsume eco-
logical humanism by limiting wants.

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- *) Sarvodaya model lies at intersection of socialism & capitalism relies on inherent goodness of humans.

Criticism 1) More political millenarianism as human by nature freely according to BF. Skinner.

2) In era of capitalistic good, traditional industries cannot compete.

3) Idealistic model which lacks pragmatic path to economic growth

Relevance 1) Humanistic vision balances modern paradox like - wants & needs

2) Provide solution for climate change

3) Deeply moral philosophy help one reflect on madness of materialism.

Gandhi's Sarvodaya model is an ideal, and economic, social strive towards that ideal can surely create Ramrajya.

Could compare and contrast with other models

Structure better

Do An the



1(d) Reflect upon the concept of social contract in the context of Indian democratic System. (10 Marks)

Rousseau's theory of social contract flows from cooperation of individual & state via exchange of obedience & obligations.

Social Contract - Indian Democracy

- 1) Various castes together give right to caste groups which provide for their interest.
- 2) By providing allegiance to constitutions individuals are able to get moral rights.
- 3) Submitting to state has been fundamental to ~~to~~ save them from external threat.
- 4) Through religious allegiance individuals are able to get direction of spiritual life. ?

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5) Tribals by ~~force~~ putting trust in government is able to ensure their economic well being along with cultural development

Could include more relevant points

Criticism

- 1) Politicians often don't represent individuals.
- 2) Social contract is unable to provide significant rights.
- 3) Contract is ~~solid~~ not between two equals with state having ~~too~~ more power.

Social contract theory is true in any polity where for things beyond individual control allegiance is put into government.

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3



1(e) Analyse how the Right to Information Act has redefined the concept of good governance. (10 Marks)

through Right to Information Act
transparency, accountability
& fulfilling curiosity of general
citizen form basic tenet of
functional democracy.

Redefining Good Governance

- 1) RTI Act upholds principle of popular sovereignty by making them part of decisions taken.
- 2) RTI Act is in line with accountability principle by knowing expenses & excess of govt.
- 3) It provides for check & balance; thus a deterrent of wasteful expenditure.
- 4) RTI also considers bureaucratic cholesterol which delays decision.
- 5) RTI Act fulfills transition of subjects to participatory citizens.

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Challenges

Despite positivity of RTI act a few challenges remain: -

- 1) Closed system + delayed response
- 2) Knowledge gap hindering utilization of RTI
- 3) frivolous enquiry complaint sometimes delay complaints in good will.

Measures to Augment

- Moral training of staff to make them empathic with weaker section
- Addressing knowledge gap via NGOs.
- Proactive publication of information before query as mandated by act.

RTI act is an innovation of democracy which helps the citizen sneer through the veil of governance, previously limited to elites.

Make Concise

Focus more on the previous part

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2(a) To what extent class struggle is visible in the contemporary world? (10 Marks)

Recently the world Bank inequality Index provided that gini coefficient in South Africa is 64.5 + in India is 25.5, highlighting skewed inequality.

Could define class struggle

VISIBILITY OF CLASS STRUGGLE

- 1) Materialistic culture + external validation has made inequality more glaring. e.g. Beggar + Ferrari on same road.
- 2) Changing form - as gender class struggle is visible in male-dominated professionals. e.g. STEM - poor performance of women - Maltida effect
- 3) Tribals as a class still fight for their traditional rights. e.g. Most development project displace tribals.
- 4) Sub categorisation of Caste into mosaic of classes - hinders mobility of lower classes..

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Gender justice and ownership
of resources
Neocolonialism
Rural urban divide
Social Movements

Discuss
in a
global
context

5) Even within workers there is class
division of blue collar, white
collar, gold collar.

6) Alienation remains key aspect of
contemporary world. eg Tribals
before trifid unable to realise value
of their produce.

Losing Relevance

Elaborate on losing relevance
as well-
Welfare state reconciling class
conflict
Positive liberalism
Benevolent capitalism
Intersectionality

1) Emergence of middle class stymies
development of class for itself.

2) As size of economy has increased
class inequities are channelled
into occupational
diversified jobs.

3) Democratic development addresses
through constitutional morality
balanced growth. + discrimination
is prevented.

Class struggle in
traditional sense is losing relevance
& frictional points are taken care by
democratic principles.

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2(b) Will you support disproportionate, harsh punitive measures to public servants who involve in corruption? (10 Marks)

Corruption arises from moral ~~dissonance~~ ^{dissonance}, hence bodily or material affliction of punishment might deter, but will turn as blind eye to root cause.

Disproportionate harsh punishment goes against even 19th century principle of morality where David miller highlighted three principles

- 1) Proportionality
- 2) Procedural
- 3) Universal.

Though a few like Halifax & utilitarian provide for deterrent punishment but that is against Kantian categorical imperative of treating man as an end.

Supporting disproportionate, harsh measure can serve following purpose - 1) Deter other

Save this for conclusion

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Elaborate with more points

Discuss in light of different theories of punishment



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- public servant.
- 2) Rebalance broken code of conduct.
 - 3) Provide for economic efficiency.
- But deterrent punishment in terms of rape through capital punishment has failed to deter, hence deterrence cannot be an argument.

Other Measures

- Instead of disproportionate punishment

- 1) Public servant shall be made liable as per the Quanta of his liability
- 2) Reformative approach to address the ground level consolidation of morality should be approached.
- 3) Moral Individual dignity of servant should be maintained but at the same time conscience of an individual should be questioned.

with reformative principle provide for long-lasting justice, deterrence is a mere convenience.



2(c) Discuss the relevance of Rawlsian ideas in the context of climate justice. (10 Marks)

Rawlsian ideas hold good in contemporary debate of global south & north in climate change negotiations & other issues of climate change.

Relevance

1) Original position :- laws of climate change will be made from perspective of high vulnerability state. eg SIDS.

2) Justice as fairness - will take into account historical emissions by developed nations. eg USA & UK on bedrock of environmental destruction.

3) Difference principle - will allow for more space to developing nations to improve their capability. eg India.

4) Chain principle - will provide that climate justice does not neglect

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Financial aid and technology transfer



the weakest of states.

5) Principle of equal opportunity - will allow the nations to provide with fair chance of development while maintaining liability.

Shortcomings

- 1) Substantive readressal of climate change not possible - \Rightarrow so many COPs of UNFCCC - fair procedure but no result
- 2) Transcendental Institutionalism of attaining the fairest principle without focusing on immediate improvement \Rightarrow just target of 2°C without short term mitigation
- 3) Procedural integrity not reflected in outcome. as idealistic approach fails and once veil is removed.

Rawlsian idea of justice can be beneficial if coupled with outcome based approach.



2(d) Analyse the various reasons for gender discrimination in India.

(10 Marks)

Gender discrimination in India stems from societal, psychological, religious & pseudoscientific grounds.

Societal

- 1) Patriarchal structure act as glass ceiling for women.
- 2) Occupational involvement due to historical discrimination. further stigmatise transgender.

Psychological

- 1) societal structure reinforces discriminatory attitudes.
- 2) Intellectual capabilities are questioned because of foundational discrimination from early stage.

Pseudoscientific

- 1) Freud has considered anatomy as destiny.
- 2) Biological differentiation has been applied in cases where physical proficiency not required for Managerial jobs.

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3) Anatomy of Transgender make them subject of societal discrimination

Religious Reasons → 1) Manusmriti has differentiated between men & women
2) Islamic doctrines also prejudice against women.

Measures 1) Gender sensitization
2) Taking help of religion - e.g. Ardhanarashwar Shiv as link between men-women-transgender
3) Constitutional measure through fundamental rights
4) Attitude inoculation by value education.

5) Positive discrimination & affirmative action to undo historical differences.

Gender discrimination plagues a society hollowing the skeleton of a society & nation, hence redressal of discrimination is pertinent.

In light of different schools of feminism as well

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2(e) Discuss the relevance of freedom of speech and expression in sustaining a healthy Democracy. (10 Marks)

Voltaire said that he might not agree with what one says but would defend with his life the right to speak.

Relevance

- 1) Plurality of ideas allow for balanced decision.
 eg Interstate council.
- 2) Freedom of speech within them contain truth, which helps individual & society know reality.
 eg Snowden in US.
- 3) Freedom of speech holds accountability of govt.
 eg media
- 4) It also provides perspective to other ideas, thus re-steering from dogmatism.
- 5) It upholds humanistic value of individual by providing space to share ideas.

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Group rights
contemporary
movements
Dissent in
democracy
Amrthya Sen's
view
Creative
freedom



Despite relevance certain restrictions are necessary to maintain democracy.

- 1) Democracy requires stability & unrestricted speech can foster revolt.
- 2) Moral conditions are necessary for democratic ideal, unrestricted vulgarity can poison the society.
⇒ Vulgar comedy.
- 3) sovereignty needs to command power. dilution of power to an extent can lead to anarchy.
- 4) Pluralism & multiculturalism can be threatened.
- 5) elitist can stymie voice of vulnerables hence, regulation necessary.

Healthy democracy stand on balance of free speech & right speech.



3(a) Examine why Dr Ambedkar was critical of Mahatma Gandhi's approach towards elimination of caste discrimination. (20 Marks)

Gandhian interpretation of Caste is idealistic & moral, whereas Ambedkar's interpretation is pragmatic & material which is the source of debate.

WHY AMBEDKAR CRITICAL

- 1) Though Gandhi believed in moral individualism yet showed teleological approach towards Caste identity to maintain Hindu integrity.
- 2) Gandhian glorification of varna-shram of which Caste & occupational rigidity was logical result.
- 3) Gandhian focus on trusteeship if seen in social context could mean that Caste-hindus from

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inherent goodness will consider equal rights for Dalits.

4) Gandhian moral approach of glorification of "Bhangi" at his ashram could provide moral worth but will not provide material worth.

5) Gandhian focus on national independence was seen as diluting or providing ancillary importance to caste issue.

6) Gandhian vision of anti-competitive society had roots in functional division of labour.

7) Enlightened Anarchism & Swarnaj would restore rural decentralization the epicenter of caste discrimination.

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Elaborate
Ambedkar's
Approach

Ambedkar criticism are well founded on the fact that mere moral grounds will not provide actual change. Gandhian approach hints towards escapism & idealism. But even Ambedkar's idea is subject to criticism.

- 1) Despite political + economic improvement, caste lens remains.
- 2) Dalit lens in marriages - ~~hyp~~ as few instances of hypergamy.
- 3) Despite caste - discrimination addressed through positive discrimination. In college student faces discrimination.

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Gandhian moral approach could address these infirmities because caste not mere social construct but socio-religious construct.



Balanced Approach

- 1) Constructive programme of Gandhi becomes necessary
 - 2) "Dalit" terminology needs to be replaced with "harijan" to provide moral integrity.
 - 3) Socio-political reforms through constitution require passive-resistance on moral sphere.
 - 4) Value education + oneness of being flowing from one Brahman is necessary.
 - 5) Religious critique of Purushukta hymn through alternative interpretation can provide relief.
- Gandhi + Ambedkar
though differ in means agree in principle.

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3(b) How far can the ideology of anarchism be treated as a practically viable one?

(15 Marks)

Anarchism if seen in dictionary meaning of absence of state culminates in a utopian, but if pragmatic essence of anarchism is focused, can prove to be of utility.

For conclusion

Impracticality

- 1) Spencer hold that men by nature is competitive but Anarchist believe that cooperation can be ensured without state
- 2) Anarchist fail to consider the animal instincts of civilised human which Freud calls - Thanatos + Eros.
- 3) Anarchist fail to provide a coherent alternate to authority.

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- 4) Radical feminist anarchy → can function in absence of men.
- 5) Individual or philosophical anarchist shun the concept of sovereign - a necessity for order.
- 6) They want absence of law & not absence of order. But without law & authority order cannot be maintained.
- 7) Libertarian anarchism forget that market forces cannot keep our border safe.
- 8) Anarchism is antagonistic to vulnerable section as they will be left with no guardian.

Relevance

Despite criticism.



Anarchism has some relevance not as an alternate system but as a check on practical ones.

- 1) Check power by upholding other principles. thus balance power & legitimacy of sovereignty.
- 2) Provide for critique of existing structural deficiency. eg Patriarchy.
- 3) Balance paradoxical principle of equality & liberty. via pressure of negative liberals & egalitarians.
- 4) Enlightened Anarchism of Gandhi provide a moral alternate in material world.

Anarchism as a form of government is sterile, but an idea is potent enough to bring palpable changes.

Need better structuring- Explain the role of state and view of different schools of anarchism

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Explain the criticisms- Hobbes' view Matsya Nyaya Ramarajya Communism Market



3(c) Examine the grounds on which Plato advocates for a monarchy over democracy. (15 Marks)

Platonic critique of democracy is not only logical but also a result of his experience with it, hence contains emotional element as well.

Socrates death on pretext of "corrupting youth" had left indelible impression on Plato, who deemed democracy as mobocracy.

GROUND S

- 1) Absence of intellectual central authority.
- 2) Absence of meritocracy + predominance of mobocracy.
- 3) Justice unreliable in society as functional specialisation requires intelligent authority to distribute work according to dominant trait.

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- 4) Justice at individual level also not possible, as no central authority to divide work
- 5) Generalist approach, + no specialisation.

Relate with contemporary issues with democracy

Advocating Monarchy

- 1) Philosopher King - intellectual central authority.
- 2) Can maintain justice in society + individual level according to dominant trait of temperance, courage + wisdom.
- 3) Not influenced by public sentiment + take decision in equanimity
- 4) Maintain specialisation in governance
- 5) ⊕ Through monarchy everyone ultimately realise Eudamonia.

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Critical Appraisal

- 1) Nietzsche "will to power" suggest probability of corruption.
- 2) Philosopher king can maintain logical harmony, but humans are emotional beings.
- 3) Benevolent despotism is a figment of imagination.
- 4) Impractical to imagine a philosopher king in current world where governance requires specialists in different fields.
- 5) Justice concept of Plato is metaphysical in nature political justice deal with paradox of equality & liberty.

Platonic idea of monarchy is an ideal which is different & anachronistic from modern requirements.

Karl Popper's criticisms

Give counter arguments in favour of democracy



4 (a) Analyse why ecological humanism can be treated as the most relevant one in the stream of humanistic thoughts. (20 Marks)

The world in recent past has been figuratively, (rising temperature) & literally (wild fires) on fire due to climate change.

change arise from ^{sole} problem of climate balancing eco-centric view & anthropocentric view. This is where ecological humanism comes to picture.

Explain Humanism

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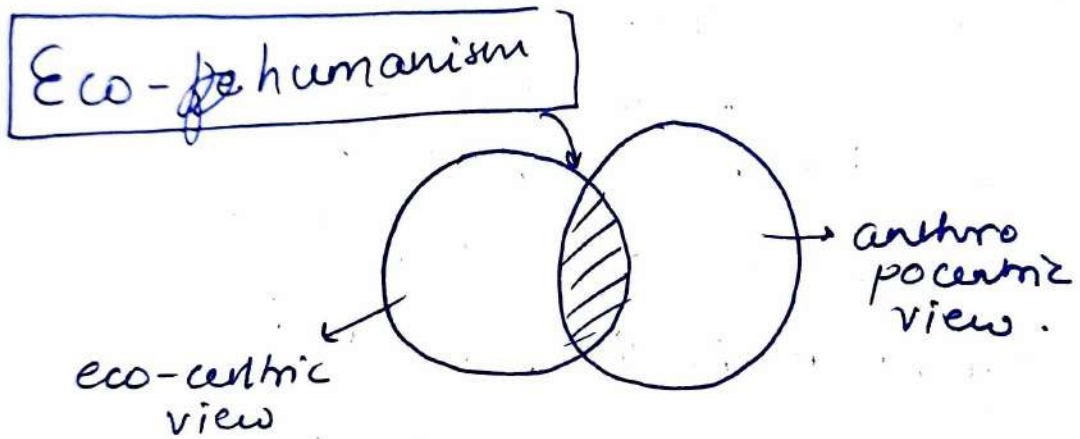
Relevance

1) Though various humanistic thought like political humanism, social humanism, marxian humanism hold good but ecological humanism conserved with EXISTENCE of humanity.



remains most relevant.

- 2) Humanistic stream of thoughts presupposes a human which cannot have exist without environment.



- 1) Eco-humanism - relevant in current debate of climate change
- 2) Balances need of human generation to enjoy fruit of environment with regeneration of environment.
- 3) Eco-humanism while maintaining centrality of human, provides locus as environment.



- 4) Eco-humanism maintain the principle of inter-generational & intra generation equity.
eg) sustainable development goals.
- 5) Eco-humanism addresses wants & needs of human.
- 6) Eco-humanism does not separate human & environment in silos but provide holistic picture.
- 7) Act as framework of communities action.
eg) Sankul Festival by Santhal tribe.
- 8) It enjoins environment & human as part of same reality.
- 9) Eco-humanistic trend can be seen in Hylozoistic theory of Jainas.
eg) Vegetarianism
Can reduce greenhouse gases.

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Discuss the shortcomings of other schools

Critical Appraisal

1) Eco-humanism despite most relevant material centrality of humans
Structure better - Relate contemporary issues with tenets of Humanism-
Consumerism
Globalisation
Climate change
Vulnerabilities

2) It disregards independent dignity of other life forms which are also part of reality.

3) Eco-humanism seems transactional as it requires environment safety for human ends.

4) It fails to account for principle of deep ecology.

Eco-humanism provide to be critical theory that balance rights of individuals along with sustainability of existence, but adding deontological approach will make the philosophy more morally consistent.

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4(b) Discuss the relationship between Multiculturalism and Social Progress. (15 Marks)

Explain multiculturalism

Social progress requires both material & spiritual development. Multiculturalism by giving space to creative faculties ensure spiritual development, without discrimination.

Positive relationship

1) In line with Macpherson, creative liberty, multiculturalism ensure absence of cognitive dissonance as there is no identity disregard.

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2) Social progress ~~is~~ ensuring multiculturalism make development whole some & not of ~~the~~ certain pockets.

3) Multiculturalism allows display of culture which enhances tolerance & acceptance. Key requirement of social progress.



4) Multicultural society prevents for social friction by integration. Absence of social friction is need for progress.

5) Cultural diversity provides for exchange of ideas which enhances social progress. e.g. Yoga - + sufi tradition

Negative Relationship

1) Multiculturalism leads to variety of opinions leading to persistent delay.

2) It encourages separatist tendency & pocket nationalism which hampers growth.

3) Assimilation of communities lead to erosion of original

Could analyse in light of different models of multiculturalism



identities thus hindering spiritual progress.

4) Homogenous political progress is hindered due to identity politics

5) 'Us' vs "them" erodes the inherent substratum of humanness a precondition of social progress.

Balanced - Multiculturalism without degenerativity to identity politics is ~~not~~ prerequisite for social progress. Absence of multiculturalism gives us a monolithic black & white society.

Social progress, therefore requires multiculturalism within a ~~social net~~ philosophical net of common identity to maintain harmony.

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we find with the aid of constitution & legal measure that utopian socialism is misnomer.

1) Through corporate social responsibility companies are able to do ethical capitalism.

2) Compliance with environment, social governance norms also highlights socialistic principles.

3) Bhoodan movement of Vinoda Bhave was also voluntary measure by landlord.

4) Philanthropic charity is bulwark of Tata group.

5) Marx was wrong in considering capitalist greedy. Pasteur his contemporary decided not to patent his vaccine.

6) Fabian socialism of Nehru was able to provide functional

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democratic
peaceful
cooperative
movement
trusteeship
model
private property
surplus value



economy. without dictatorship of proletarian.

Certain challenges

- 1) Despite evolutionary socialism, Marx was right in talking of alienation. Corporate workers feel alienated.
- 2) Concentration of wealth remain a pertinent issue. Internationally north-south-divide, state disparity in India.
- 3) Class based inequalities remain.

Appraisal

- 1) Evolutionary socialism but have helped in formation of compassionate capitalism.
- 2) Unlike scientific socialism's dictatorship of proletarian to dictatorship of "one" e.g. Stalin, Lenin, ~~the~~ evolutionary socialism maintain democratic principle. Socialism, hence not Utopian but a realised principle of current capitalistic society.



5(a) Critically examine the major tenets of Scientific Socialism.

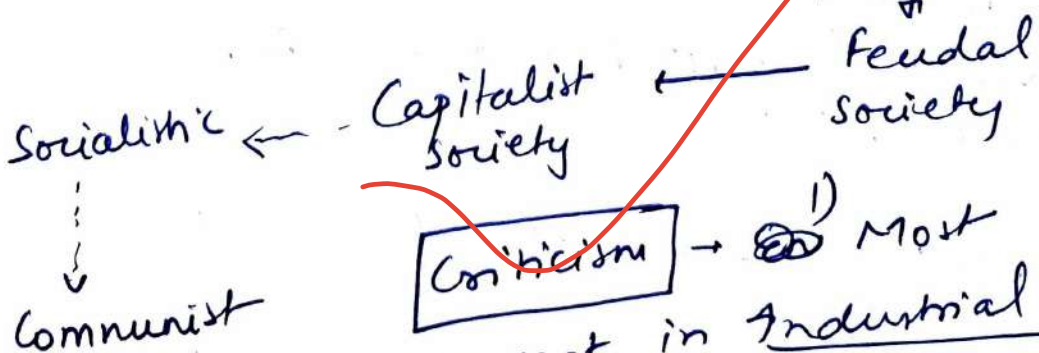
(20 Marks)

In departure from Utopian socialism, Marx & Engel provided for scientific socialism which was based on scientific theory & delineated path to socialism.

TENETS

1) Dialectical Materialism → Turning Hegel's dialectism upside down. Marxian is based on material identity due to which society progresses.

Primitive Communism → ~~feudal~~ Slave Society



revolution seen not in Industrial society but agrarian society.

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2) Philosophical historical materialism is application of idealistic hegel principle in realistic way, thus causing contradiction.

2) Class struggle → Class differentiation of dominant - Bourgeoisie & subservient - Proletariat. will lead to formation of class for itself from class in itself. primary ground for revolution.

Criticism 1) failed to account for middle class.

2) fail to account for Nietzsche will to power as new bourgeoisie will be created from existing proletariats.

3) Labour-Surplus theory of Value

Surplus = Work done by labour - wages paid.

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Consider that labour should not alienated from their work

Criticism

1) Ricardian theory of rent criticise it.

2) M.N. Roy is of view no system can work without surplus.

4) Theory of Alienation - from products, nature, oneself

+ others

Criticism

1) Alienation is a mere psychological / metaphysical doctrine.

Appraisal

1) In modern world we find alienation of human being leads to existential crisis

5) Dictatorship of proletariats

Dictatorship of proletariats will be necessary for removing existing bourgeoisie.

Do not Write Anything on the Margin



Criticism

→ 1) violence as a means will legitimise its future use

6) **Classless / stateless society** -

A communist paradise where no domination will be there will be created.

Criticism

- 1) Anarchism will be the logical culmination
- 2) History tells that Stalinism & Leninism are probable but not stateless society.

Marxian humanistic strain laid foundation of socialistic principle in governance thus providing vulnerable section their due in line with Gandhian Sarvodaya principle.

11.5

Could be structured better

Attributing criticisms of different schools of thought

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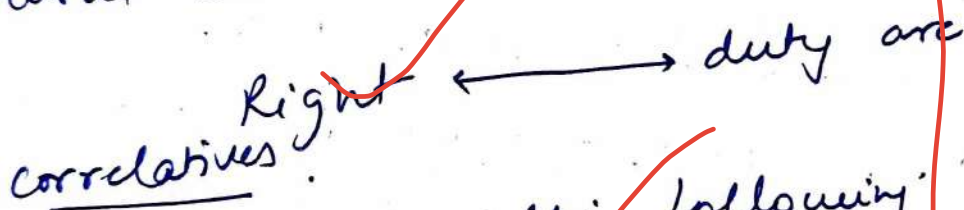
5(b) Rights or Duties - Which is more vital for the growth of a nation? (15 Marks)

Rights and duty are two sides of the same coin, as existence of one presupposes the existence of other.

Rights and duties-define

Relationship of Right + Duty

1) Jurist Hohfiel has provided for jurial correlative + jurial opposite

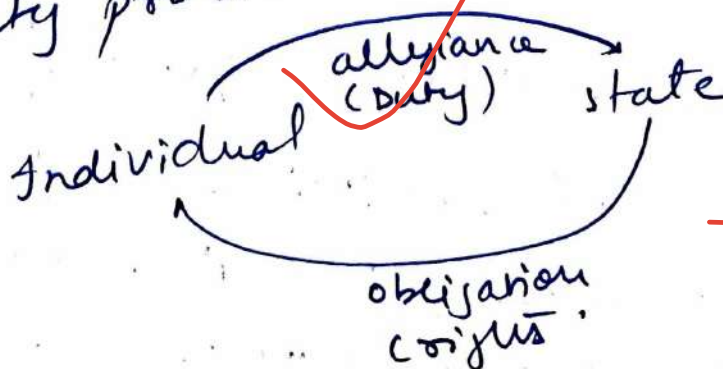


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2) According to Gandhi following one's duty result in creation of right.

Before conclusion

3) ~~obliga~~ Allegiance to state in form of duty provides rights.





Right as vital for growth

- 1) Without right, moral dignity of individual cannot be maintained.
- 2) Without free speech discourse cannot be established thus stymieing growth.
- 3) Right of labour provides incentive for future work.
- 4) When meritocracy is awarded future innovation is fostered.
- 5) Rights allow creative freedom which is necessary moral condition for nation's growth.

Duty as vital for growth

- 1) Sense of patriotism helps in teleological progression of individual endeavours towards

Include more points with substantiations

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Could elaborate
in light of
Fundamental
rights and
duties

collective growth

- 2) Duty allows space for exercise of rights of others.
- 3) Duty of not Asteya, Aparagaha
Asteya allows moral fabric of society to remain intact.
- 4) Moral + cosmic duty enables individual to perform Nishkam-Karma adding value to nation
- 5) Duty towards other citizen uphold the social contract theory + principle of communitarianism fundamental for national growth.

National growth results from balance work of rights + duties which are nothing but same, just from different view points they look different.

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(c) Discuss the major ethical grounds of Indian Secularism.

(15 Marks)

Indian Secularism is rooted in more in acceptance than in tolerance. Believing in Sarva Dharma Sambhava.

Ethical Grounds

1) Sarva Dharma Sambhava

Indian secularism believe that all religious co-existence is possible.

→ When Parsis came to Konkan coast Brahman felt they are hindu worshipping fire

2) Ekam Sat Bahuda Vipra Vadanti

In Gita Krishna says that all path of devotion lead to me which is included in constitutional ethos.

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3) Not separation - Following Gandhian conception of Politics with religion. Indian not separates religion + politics

Constitutional provisions

4) Religion as a positive good - Indian secularism while upholding positive of religion criticise + correct discriminatory practice eg Temple entry, Triple Talan

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5) Religion as moral guide of politics:- Indian secularism finds its substratum in Ramrajya ideal of polity. which provides for non-discrimination among all class.

Hence Indian secularism drifts from western secularism concept.



- Criticism**
- 1) Western secularism maintain ideological distance from principled distance
 - 2) Indian secularism leads to meddling with divine affairs
 - 3) Indian secularism ~~though~~ led ~~principle~~ to identity politics, where due to absence of separation of religion & politics. Religion has been used as political tool.

Indian secularism despite certain limitation provide necessary dignity to religious practices, while eradicating harmful superstition its inhibits necessary values.

7.5

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