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JARAD PRATIK ANIL

**AIR - 112
(CSE 2022)**

POLITICAL SCIENCE

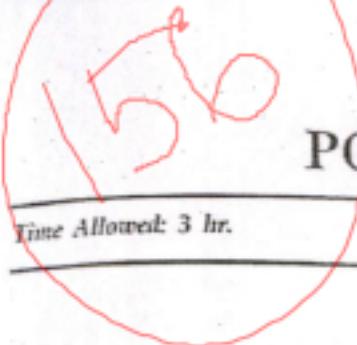


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Political Science Test Series 2020

TEST - 04

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Your
answers
can significantly
improve with
critical comment &
analysis. Make
sure you include the
most important
key words &
with relevant
details

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Jasad Pratib
Mobile No. _____
Date _____
Signature Barry

REMARKS

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a)

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- Discuss Marxist Theory of State
- Liberty and Equality as opposed to each other. Comment.
- Highlight the characteristic features of contemporary political theory
- Hannah Arendt's constructive view of power

Marxist scholars have developed 'conception of state' in an attempt to analyse adverse impacts of liberalization state. They have expanded Marx's idea of base & superstructure to show how class & state interact with each other.

Earliest idea of about Marxist state can be understood through Marx's "Communist Manifesto". In the words of Marx's "state is executive committee of bourgeoisie class". As state is just superstructure,

which is reflection of economic structure which is controlled by bourgeoisie class, state is "instrument of coercion".

Marx's instrumentalist approach of state was forwarded by Ralph Milliband in his book "State in Capitalist Society". He suggest that post-capitalist

Remarks

state though adopted features like managerial revolution, voting right to workers, but it still an instrument of bourgeois class.

But Marx in his book "18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" has analysed changes in nature & state with changes in social structure. According to him, due to historic condition, more than one dominant classes emerged. It led to situation where state itself became 'autonomous entity'. He used notion as 'relative autonomy', to show that in time & crisis, it would eventually support dominant class.

Later Marx's idea of 'relative autonomy' was used by Nicole-Pontalier who held that state in post-capitalist societies are relatively autonomous due to features like managerial relations & competitive party system.

But Marxist idea of state was criticised for being crude & economic deterministic. Marxist scholars ignored other factors like cultural, societal which shape concept of state.

*discrepancy
origin of state
not a rational or organic process*

*ability of the state to change
institutional review*

Remarks

Re:

The idea of antagonistic nature of liberty & equality is given by scholars of classical & neo-liberal school. According to them, any attempt to give preference to equality, threatens liberty.

One of earliest proponents of liberalism like Hobbes & Locke justified individualism backed by ^{Locke} liberty on basis of rational nature of human being. They argued for "right matches" state which would allow individual to exercise liberty.

Later neo-liberal scholars like Hayek & Nozick passionately defended liberty from an attempt to supersede by equality. According to Nozick, when state interfere in individual for sake of equality, it goes against "principle of non-exception". Neo-liberal scholars

~~justified "proportionate equality", based on ~~desert~~ merit.~~

However later scholars belonging to Raulo & Amartya social liberals like T.H. Green, Randal Ira Lippman, etc. criticized neo-liberal for ignoring equality theory of justice for sake of liberty.

Remarks

has brought both equality & liberty under same analysis through use of lexicon orders. Arendt a.s. has shown how development of freedom lead to condition of equality which he links with idea of dignity & human being.

To conclude we can suggest that, idea of antagonism between equality & liberty is analysis of classical & non-liberal. It was well rejected by Isaiah Berlin in his "idea of value pluralism" despite being supporter of negative liberty. He cautioned against making hard choices about prioritizing values.

d) → Hannah Arendt is one of most original & profound scholars cutting across different intellectual tradition. Her idea of power based on technique of 'phenomenology' has inspired scholars of participatory & deliberative democracy.

Remarks

Earlier, idea of power is generally associated with dominance & authority, which gives coercive view of power. But Hannah Arendt in her book 'On Human Condition' had shown how power is linked to empowerment & it lead to betterment of society.

She differentiates between power from other concepts like strength, violence, authority & force. According to her, power is not strength as it is feature of individual, whereas power is feature of "collectivity". Power is also not violence as it is symbol of state, whereas power is source of empowerment. She links force to material plenitude, whereas power is social plenitude.

In words of Arendt, "power is sui-generous sui-generous" It emerges when people act in concert. She calls citizens to assemble & deliberate on common issue & exercise power.

~~Discuss in groups / no discussion~~
~~Individual power / no individual power~~
~~Public realm / no public realm~~
~~Authoritarian / no authoritarian~~
~~need no support / no support~~

Remarks

her idea on totalitarianism, where she suggest that totalitarianism exist because of lack of public sphere. Thus, Hannah Arendt through her concept of power suggest people to embrace public sphere and observe civil disobedience to combat attempts of totalitarianism.

c) → Political theory is system of ideas which attempt to explain political phenomenon & practices. As, political science is dynamic discipline, there has been considerable differences between ancient political theories & contemporary political theories.

In ancient time, political theory was dominated by political philosophy. Plato & Aristotle laid foundation & study of normative value based on logic & dialectics. Later skepticism & empiricism & historical approaches came forward by

Remarks

basic features of traditional political theories.

But in contemporary time, there have been considerable changes have been emerged. It can be listed as below.

- ① emergence of critical theories like feminism, post-modernism, social constructionism which challenges status quo & prescribes radical solutions.
- ② emergence of normative theories with works of Rawls (theory of justice), Amartya Sen, Habermas, Herbert Marcuse, etc.
- ③ dominance of post-behaviourism which synthesized both values as well as facts based on idea of "creative theory".
- ④ increased dynamism of drafting political theories in third world countries with emergence of post-colonialism.

thus, contemporary political theories show elements of continuity with change. on one hand

Remarks

there is increased attraction to ancient approach of normative theory, on other hand, empirical & scientific methods are gaining ground. Thus, political science is rightly called as one most democratic & dynamic branch of study.

The answer needs to be supported with critical comments / views by David Held - the features

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- Explain the term Power. Also discuss the relationship between power, Legitimacy and Authority. (200 Words) (15)
- Marxist Criticisms of the Rawlsian Conception of Justice. (200 Words) (15)
- Rawls's principles of social justice are a corrective to the liberal-utilitarian principle of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Examine. (250 Words) (20)

a) Power is one of architectonic idea of political science which is generally identified with threat & coercion. But with ideas & power given by Foucault & Hannah Arendt, concept has often associated with constructive action like empowerment, discipline, governability.

Power

Traditionally power is defined as capability to fulfill one's objective through use & coercion on targetted entity. This view is propounded by Marx, who identified power with those associated with class. According to him, bourgeoisie class exercises power through ~~eldest~~ of state.

Whereas Max Weber has identified power with institution of state. According to him, ~~use of~~ power is exercised by ~~eldest~~ of state.

Remarks

power by state is only legitimate power.

Hannah Arendt in her book "On Human

Condition" had equated power with element of

collectivity. According to her, power emerges with

people assemble together in order to achieve

natality i.e. ability to do something new.

Relationship between power, legitimacy & authority

'Authority' as exercise of power has been analysed by Max Weber. In his criticism to Marx's idea of state as "instrument of coercion", Weber

suggest that state use of power is authority, which is different from 'instrument of coercion'.

Legitimacy is situation when exercise of power is considered enjoy consent of governed. According to

Rousseau, stronger man is never strong until & unless he converts strength into right & power into authority

thus, in order to govern state without resistance, it

is necessary that it must be supplemented with

Remarks

legitimacy.

thus, authority is considered as "legitimate use of force". According to Weber, state exercise of power is not-illegitimate, as it enjoys legitimacy of government. It is based on pre-determined document & contract. He has further given idea of traditional, charismatic & legal-rational authority.

But Max Weber's idea of authority based on legitimacy can be analysed through ideas of Gramsci. According to Gramsci, it is not consent, rather 'manufactured will' of people, thus exercise of power is not legitimate.

c) Rawls is one of most important scholars of 20th century, who is credited for revised of normative approach after decline due to behaviourism. He has given importance of value & "justice" as "most important feature of resiliency of social architecture".

Rawls has given his theory of "justice as

Remarks

"fairness" in criticism to Utilitarian idea of justice.

Dominant tradition of utilitarian justice suggest that interests of few can be sacrificed for "greatest good of greatest numbers". According to him,

better idea of justice can be formed by incorporating idea of human dignity propounded by Kant. According to him, it is necessary to design idea of justice based on principle of "invariability of human dignity".

Through principle & original position & veil of ignorance, he has developed "natural principle" calling it as "Principles of justice". He gave 4 principles in lexician order as

- A). maximum equal liberty
- B). Inequalities will be justified if and only if
 - ① result of equality of opportunity
 - ② it is in the favour of least advantaged section of society.

Remarks

thus, he doesn't apply liberal idea of justice sacrificing equality for sake of liberty, whereas ~~typical~~ socialist idea of giving primacy to equality.

According to him, it is necessary to give maximum equal liberty in order to pursue one's own life plans.

As ~~as~~ society consists of people with different talents, inequalities are bound to emerge. Hence through difference principle, he suggests that inequality

would be justified only if it results in equality of opportunity i.e., affirmative action and it would result in favour of disadvantaged sectors + society.

However Robert Rawlsian idea of justice is criticized by libertarians like Nozick. Nozick in his book "Anarchy, State, Utopia" criticizes Rawls for ~~sacrificing human dignity~~ associated with liberty.

In the words of him, minimal state is "inspiring as well as right".

Remarks

Erik Praktin in his book "Sovereign Virtue" puts question mark on his use of thick veil of ignorance. According to him, justice principles approved in state of ignorance can't be used in real situation.

But communitarian has given strongest critique of Rawlsian idea of universalist theory of justice & called for cultural relativist approach.

According to Michael Walzer (spheres of justice), different goods ought to be distributed differently.

Thus, though Rawls in his 'theory of justice' attempted utilitarian idea of justice by giving primacy to human dignity, he was criticised for "universalistic" idea of theory.

c) -

Rawls, a liberal scholar in an attempt to provide 'just' principle to govern society

Remarks

protests in USA which were disturbed because
his prominent ideas of liberty & equality were
criticized by Marxist school of thought.

Rawls in his theory "justice as fairness"
(1958) has given three principles in lexical
order. As it is necessary for individual to have
security about utilising his talent in non-coercive
environment, Rawls has given primacy to maximum
equal liberty. But as there may be possibility of
existence ~~but~~ of disadvantaged section of society,
he proposed 'difference principle'

But Marxist scholars called Rawls' theory
a vulgar defence of liberalism. According to
them, Rawls has ignored equality in favour of
liberty. By giving second order treatment to
equality, Rawls has shown the pinch &
liberalising & carry forwarded their hollow,
procedural conception of equality.

~~discusses
fair distribution
of society
with its capi-
talist system / scarcity no
longer poses
problem to Marxist~~

Marx has proposed idea of substantive equality with 'absolute equality', whereas Karl proposed "proportionate equality". Marxist scholars also criticized for his "procedural" notion of theory of justice, while suggesting justice principle should be based on "distributive idea" of justice.

Even Amartya Sen has also criticized Rawlsian idea of "procedural justice" as abstract principles for abstract person. Though Rawls brought element of human dignity, but he failed to appreciate diversity among deprivation which requires dynamic approach of justice.

thus, Marxist idea of justice which gives primacy to absolute equality rejects Rawlsian idea as nothing but "harmless cover" & evil idea & capitalism. They suggest to promote equality (substantive equality) by rejecting procedural equality.

Remarks

1) Answer the following questions:

4. (a) Write short note on Deliberative Democracy. Discuss deliberative democracy as discursive democracy. Also give criticism of Deliberative Democracy.
(300 Words) (25)

(b) Analyse Contract theory as ground for legitimacy of the government and the obligation of the people to obey the government. Also discuss Legitimation Crisis Theory of Habermas.
(300 Words) (25)

Amartya Sen has called Democracy as "most celebrated idea" of political theory, which has not only institutional & educative meaning, but also intrinsic meaning associated with human dignity.

In particular deliberative democracy is per associated with idea of good governance which is characterised by transparency & accountability.

The idea of deliberative democracy can be traced back to ancient period. According to Pericles, deliberation is never stumbling block, rather of preliminary & dry wire action. Even Plato, who was not much supports of democracy, had recognized participatory & deliberatory functions of people. According to Aristotle, people deliberating

Remarks

can arrive at better solution, than expect
working together.

But in medieval times, idea of deliberation
over shadowed by authority of church & divine rule.
It wanted into decline in states of cities to
'subjects'. But Machiavelli though criticized for
justification of iron-hand rule, appreciated republican
rule marked by deliberation & people's participation in
his book 'Discourses'.

In modern time, Hannah Arendt & Rawls have
given significance deliberative democracy. Hannah
Arendt has suggested power emerges when people
deliberate in public sphere. Rawls suggests people
deliberating can arrive at overlapping consensus
despite having different competing doctrines.

Deliberative democracy as discursive democracy

Idea of deliberative democracy as discursive
democracy can be analyzed through work of

Remarks

28
 Rousseau, champion of popular sovereignty suggest that people deliberating in discursive space can arrive at consensus on "general will". This general will which would be product of discussion, would enable them to enjoy liberty even in place of authority.

John Rawls suggested principle of original position - veil of ignorance to come at 'informed choice' about principle of justice. This principle would be more legitimate as it is result of discussion in discursive space.

Darina Cohen has given analysis of deliberative democracy as discursive democracy. According to her, deliberative democracy is ongoing dialogue of people with expected level of continuity, when deliberation alone would be principle of legitimacy. According to her, it is best solution to solve major disagreements & fragile legitimacy to state action.

But deliberative democracy stands on premise that people are well aware about basic principles

Remarks

Deliberative Democracy

f govern. Without effective capacity, participating deliberation among people would nothing but just ideas. Also, deliberative democracy requires condition of pluralism & tolerance. The states which lack basic notion of tolerance & pluralism cannot effectively execute deliberative democracy.

Thus, there should not be any difference between deliberation & democracy, democracy has to be deliberative. In order to make people capable to effectively participate in deliberation, it is necessary to build capacity of masses by politicizing them.

b)→

Social contract theory as principle of political obligation is can be traced back to ancient tradition. Even in Buddhist political thought, there is mention of semi-contractarian theory of government. In modern times, Hobbes & Locke initiated social contract theory to give legitimacy to their conception of state.

Remarks

Rem.

Hobbes has taken atomistic & materialistic perspective about human nature. In Hobbean nature state of nature, there is war of all against all & free is to scope for peace, art, literature, industry & navigation. Hence he proposed single contract through which he formed civil society (for recognition of rights) & go state (to maintain order in social system) according to him, state would protect lives of citizens, enabling them to enjoy pleasure, so it is obligation to respect & fulfill order of state.

Whereas Lockian idea of state of nature is based on progressive view about human nature. According to him, due to presence of reason in man, state of nature nature of peace, goodwill & mutual assistance. But due to inconvenience in state of nature like ^{no} ~~single~~ authority to make, enforce & adjudicate law, he proposed right to withdraw state based on idea of social contract. According to him, as state would allow citizens to enjoy life, liberty & property, it is obligation of people to respect state.

John Rawls has used social contract tradition to arrive at "general will" to govern people. According to him, everyone must obey general will & he even gives state right to punish those who doesn't obey converted "general will".

thus, social contract scholars proposed assembly of citizens to decide form of state & mutually sacrifices certain rights in order to growth society with mutual benefit. Thus for social contract scholars, state is artificial entity & will of people & state. Social contract scholars also proposed right to revolution in case of breach of social contract by state.

Legitimation crisis of Habermas

Habermas has given concept of legitimation crisis as response to welfare state. As many as proposed disintegration of capitalist model of state & arrival of socialism-communism, scholars were investigating failure of monarch predication. Habermas has contributed his maximum through understanding

d nature of welfare state.

welfare state in order to face socialist challenge incorporated element of human dignity & proposed right to work to workers, competitive party system etc. But according to Hobsbawm, even welfare state is bound to face legitimization crisis due to contradictions inherent in welfare state. According to him, contradictions like socialism in political system & capitalism in economic structures bound to cause disturbance in profit based model of governance.

According to him, due to competitive party system & right to work to workers, it is necessary for parties to look for welfare of workers. But capitalist model has limited capacity to provide welfare measures to workers. As state fails to fulfill expectation of workers, revolution is bound to happen.

But even Hobsbawm's theory of welfare state restricted to economic understanding of state. It failed

A
5

to incorporate idea of cultural factors as elaborated by Gramsci. Nonetheless, Habermas's idea of legitimacy crisis represent contradictory nature of welfare state & how it later culminated into capitalist economy crisis due to inherent contradictions in political & economic system.

~~disarray of contract, contradiction entered into by legalisation of contract demand, legal relations in with critical commentaries~~

Remarks

Attempt all questions:

SECTION-B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

$$(12.5 \times 4 = 50)$$

- (a) Discuss Normative Approach and Empirical Approach in Political Theory
- (b) Elaborate features of Competitive Elitist Democracy and Pluralist Democracy
- (c) Examine the various debates on Equality of Opportunity in brief
- (d) Feminist perspective on justice

a) Political theory attempts to explain political phenomena in order to give not only cause-effect analysis, but also prescribed foundations of ideal system. Political theory is enriched by multiple perspectives including two dominant approaches normative approach & empirical approach.

We can trace roots of normative approach to works of Socrates, Plato & Aristotle. Greek philosophers didn't differentiate between good political life & good ethical life. Plato & Aristotle utilized method of logic & dialectic to understand different values like liberty, equality, justice, etc. These normative approaches focused on values & utilized method of logic.

In modern time normative approach is utilized by scholars like Rawls, H. Arendt, Herbert Marcuse,

Habermas after facing decline due to triumph of science based behaviourism. According to Herbert Marcuse, when we try to connect social sciences with natural science, it can lead to stakes problem justifying existing system, rather than prescribing better system.

Empirical approach which focuses on facts also has origin ancient grec. Aristotle analysed 158 condition & prescribed theory of constitution. Even Plato, though preached normative approaches, disliked empirical approach by observing political systems in ~~others~~ & facts. Thus empirical approach focus on understanding 'what it is' using method of observation.

Later Machiavelli while advising Prince to focus on 'what it is' than 'what ought to be' used empirical approach. But we can't suggest that

empirical approach leads to specific analysis, as there can be biased observation picking those examples which suit our argument.

Remarks

Ren

What is
concerned
feature
criticism

Thus, both normative & empirical approaches have enriched studies of political sciences. It would be wrong to suggest that these approaches works in isolation, rather they are generally utilized together, with differences in degree of dominance.

b) C.B. Macpherson in his Idea of democracy has analysed modern models of democracy to, elicit a pluralist model of democracies. Unlike classical model practice & democratic developmental democracies, modern models focus on empirical analysis than normative analysis.

The idea of elitist model of democracy can be traced to elitist model of sovereignty prescribed by Plato & Aristotle, who believe prerequisite of know & courage necessary to rule state. In modern time, Tocqueville's book 'The古い concept of "circulation of elites", which suggests power flows among elites.

Robert Michels "Iron law of oligarchy" & Wrightsmill "Power elite" also suggest that power

always lies with elites. But more detailed analysis of elitist model of democracy is given by Schumpeter in his "market model of democracy" where he compared democracy with market, where leaders being entrepreneurs picked up by "consumers" citizens. Thus features of elitist model of democracy are as follows:-

- ① power in hand of section of elites
- ② only residual nature of power in hand of elites
- ③ whatever may be form of government, either liberal or socialist, power always lies with elites
- ④ masses are not adequate & desirable to exercise power in democracy.

In criticism to elitist model + democracy.

Robert Dahl & Charles Lindblom have given pluralist idea of democracy. According to Robert Dahl, though it would not be feasible to exercise power by individual in democracy, but definitely association of people exercise power.

This features of pluralist model of democracy :-

- ① power exercised by association of people
- ② politics is nothing but competition between various pressure groups

- ③ state is just arbitrator between competing parties.
- ④ except money & atom bomb, democracy in USA is polyarchy.

But later considering significant influence of corporate leaders in functioning of USA, he modified concept as "deformed polyarchy"

C.B. Macpherson criticizing both elitist & pluralist democracies as "Fahl-Schumpeter "elite"" gave substantive idea of democracy with 0% extrinsic power & 100% developmental power.

'Equality of opportunity' is model of equality is given by utilitarian scholars in order to attain equality in ideal society. It was based on Bentham's idea of 'happiness of greatest

d)

'Equality of opportunity' as principle of equality

is prescribed by different schools of political ideology, but there have been numerous debate about what constitute equal opportunity.

Liberals scholars prescribes equality before law & equality of opportunity as principle to attain ideal society. According to them, state should remove any external impediment & allow individual to utilize his/her talent to achieve end.

But Marxist scholars consider, equality of opportunity as formal & procedural & advocates more substantive equality, i.e., equality of outcome.

Later positive liberals & social liberals like Rawls & T.H. Green advocated state interfering to correct internal impediments. Rawls presented equally of opportunity but with level playing field i.e., affirmative action. Even Dharkin suggested that people shouldn't be punished for 'unchosen circumstance'.

Remarks

↳ They should be compensated for disadvantaged position. Feminist also demand special treatment like differential citizenship given by Iris Marion Young. According to her, we need to differentiate equality in order to equalize differences.

But idea of equality of opportunity or level playing field is criticized for sacrificing merit, promoting reverse discrimination. But considering its significance in addressing historical disadvantages, each Indian condition has incorporated it into at 14 & 15 to attain substantive equality.

~~Success with vertical competition
Ideal / competitive
non - competition of
equality~~

Feminism as school of thought has understood political ideologies from perspective of women. Feminist perspective on justice analysed idea + justice given by scholars since Greek period to Rawlsian period + showed instruments of patriarchy bandering theory of justice.

Radical feminists like Susan Müller often criticized Plato & Aristotle for their "personal is political"

behavior, where they ignored women perspective in their theory of justice. They limit women to domestic sphere without effectiv. say in principle of justice.

Even in later modern period, Rawls has not specified whether women become part of social contract designing principles of justice. Carole Pateman

in her book criticised Rawls for inviting heads of families while ignoring women within family.

According to Carole Gilligan, if women could become part in social contract in Rawls's original position, they would have drafted fundamentally different theory of justice characterised by care, responsibility,

Remarks

dignity, etc.

Kate Millett advocates several policies where
there would be equal participation to women in
politics & where they could take decisions about
their role in politics. According to Catherine Macinnon
as as state is itself instrument of patriarchy, it
would be foolish to expect justice from state.

Tris Marian Young suggest that, as there has
been historical injustice to women, it is necessary
that women should be given extra protection as
compensation. She suggest, as universal citizenship.

To just colour blindness, it is necessary to
give differential citizenship to undo the historical
injustice.

But there is lack of consensus about role of
state in correcting injustices. Certain feminist
advocates state's assistance while others reject state
as patriarchal institution. Nevertheless, feminist perspective
on justice brings out historical injustice prevailing
in society, depriving women their deserving share.

Remarks

Re:

8. Answer the following questions:

(a) "The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie". In the light of the given statement, discuss the Marxist Critique of Liberal Democracy. (300 Words) (25)

(b) State as an instrument of regulation of the public sphere and as an instrument of power. In the light of given statement, discuss Feminist perspective on state. (300 Words) (25)

a) → Liberal democracy is philosophical & institutional form of capitalism which has traces in idea of Locke's "limited state". But considering its foundation i.e., idea of liberty, libertarian democracy has been critically analysed marxist school of thought.

In classical model of democracy, two dominant models are protective democracy given by Locke & Bentham, and developmental democracy given by Mill. In protective democracy, state has limited functions that are described in social contract, instead for developmental democracy prescribes welfare state which address hindrances in lives of people.

∴ But Marxist scholars have criticised both protective & developmental model as "executive committee of bourgeoisie class". Marx in his book

Remarks

"communist manifest" has utilized base & superstructure model to show that economic structure form basic structure of conditio[n]. State is just reflection of superstructure, which is nothing but reflection of basic structure. According to Marx, role of state is to maintain "proper division within state's have & having main centre state or "executive" which shows that state just implement dictates of bourgeoisie class.

According to Marxist scholars, liberal democracy is dictatorship of minority over majority. It is propagating liberty, which is actually false consciousness. According to marxism, socialism is true democracy, as it is dictatorship of majority over minority.

Later as socialist challenge increased with assertion from working classes, liberal democracy adopted features of socialism by giving workers right to vote & managerial resolution. But despite

Remarks

its coveroff, its exploitative nature will persist. ~~Nicole~~
 → Ralph Milliband in his book 'The state in capitalist society' has shown even welfare state is executive committee of bourgeoisie class. the nature of bureaucracy & judiciary still designed in favour of bourgeoisie class. Even though Nicole Postman suggest state attain certain autonomy, but he suggest that in time of crisis, state would exist dominant class.

Market critique of libertarian democracy can be utilized to understand nature of US democracy, where state helped corporate banks which were actually responsible for supreme crisis of 2008, but ignored towards millions of those who lost job.

But market analysis of libertarian democracy, is often criticized for reductionist approach, while focusing on political economy, Max & its followers ignored significance of liberal values, culture, philosophy which plays important role in sustenance of liberal democracy. According to Max Weber, state is best instrument of coercion, better state enjoy

Remarks

Interests
Conceptions
Economic
Society

legitimacy which gives it power to exercise authority. Thus, Marxist critique & liberation demands brings out linkage between state & peasant bullock cart class. It is further expanded by scholars & dependency & structuralist school to show dominance of western democracy over ~~other~~ post-colonial societies.

b) →

Feminism is an umbrella ideology, with multiple schools of thoughts, but with common objective of bringing out gender perspective in "male" stream (mainstream) theories. Feminist perspective of state is complex with multiple explanations, some overlapping, while some contradictory.

State as instrument of regulation of public sphere :-

Simon De Beauvoir in her book "2nd sex" has suggested that we live in gendered society, where women is not 2nd sex, but also secondary sex. State, as extension of society also considers women as secondary citizens. Aristotle has also discarded

Remarks

which both showed suggesting that they lack political maturity.

Katherine MacKinnon suggest that multiple legislations regarding rape, female infanticide though appear pro-women, but has multiple loopholes, benefitting men more. Hence she suggest that when the law is at state, it appears like male to her.

Susan Moller states in her book "Family of idea" or "Person is political" has given how state controls public sphere. According to her, for state family is important institution of patriarchy, as it starts giving secondary status to women. State often interfere in "personal field" through personal laws like marriage, succession, etc.

State as instrument of power:

there have been several instances showing how women became victim in intra-state conflicts. The genocide, war crime, war rape are nothing but instruments of powers exercised by state.

Susan Brown Miller has analysed practice of rape in society & response of state towards it. Recently it is wrong to think that rape is linked to her, rather it is instrument of patriarchy to sexual domination, rather it is instrument of patriarchy to control women & mark them under contract of subjugation. Relative low conviction rate related to women's statement suggest apathy of states towards women.

But, there has been differences with respect to emancipation of women & state's role in achieving emancipation. Certain schools of thought recognise state as entity to undone the injustices. E.g. Iris Marion Young, state can compensate by differentiating equality & equalise differences i.e., by providing differential citizenship. Whereas, certain feminists like Katherine Mackinlay discard state as instrument of patriarchy.

Thus, feminism & feminist school of thoughts having multiple perspective on gender - sex divide, patriarchy, nature of state, role of state in emancipation, etc. Despite the historical injustices inflicted upon them, they have enriched our understanding upon

Remarks

