

# **GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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## **IAS TOPPER'S**

## **TEST COPY**

## **TARUN BANSAL**

**AIR - 204**  
**(CSE 2022)**

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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**GS SCORE**

Political Science Test Series 2020

TEST - 06

192.5

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

V. good

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.

- ① Over-loaded scholars  $\Rightarrow$  write proper Justification and maintain flow in your Answer.
- ② Write Application/ Examples of theories.
- ③ Add Keywords/ Terminologies.

Name TARUN BANSAL

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_



## REMARKS

GS SCORE

2.001  
1.001  
1.001

Over-loaded school & related school level  
not mention that in your answer.  
With Appraisal Example of  
the school is required

Some more  
information  
about

①  
②  
③

## 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

(a) Marxist Theory of State

'State is an executive Committee of Bourgeoisie class'  
- Karl Marx

Marxist theory of State criticise liberal theories like  
The Green who held will not force is basis of state.  
Karl Marx in his work 'Communist Manifesto' held State  
as part of superstructure and reflection of basic structure  
ie. Economic Structure. He held state works in interest  
of capitalist class and uses force or coercion to protect them.

Later on Gramsci in 'Prison Notebooks'  
gives structural analysis and held hegemony as basis  
of domination. Marxist analysis led to development of  
two schools - Instrumentalist and Relative Autonomy

Remarks

Discuss State as  
the product of Two  
Antagonist  
Classes





Instrumentalist scholars like Ralph Miliband analysed Managerial revolutions in post Capitalist society and calls it a myth. State still work in hands of Capitalist class and elites dominate the ruling sections.

However, Relative Autonomy scholars like Nicos Poulantzas believe that state remains relatively autonomous in societies where there are many classes and in means of production. Here state appears neutral and only in crisis work for dominant Capitalist class.

Later on, Hamza Alvi neomarxist gives concept of overdeveloped state in post colonial societies. Since political modernisation is not matched by economic progress, it results in Military Bureaucratic oligarchy where executive is very powerful.

Marxist analysis has been criticised by liberals like Max Weber as Economic reductionism. Post modernist like Lyotard call it metanarrative and discourses. Feminist like Catherine Mackinnon criticise mainstream theories as masculinist discourse.

Remarks

just focus on key demand rather over loaded content write in proper flow



1 (b) Liberty and Equality are foundational principles of modern state and just society. Ambedkar held Justice as triad of liberty, equality and fraternity. Liberty and Equality are considered as debatable and contested concepts from different perspectives.

### Classical Liberals and Libertarians

Consider liberty as antithetical to equality and gives primacy to liberty over equality. Locke calls for nightwatchman state and only moral equality and not equality of outcomes. Nozick advocates for maximum possible liberty and any effort of redistribution by taxation as bonded labor. Hayek held Social Justice as mirage.

Unlike them, Marxist scholars call liberty as false consciousness and advocated for equality of outcomes. They believe in "from each according to his ability to each according to his need". They call liberty

Remarks





as false consciousness and alienation of man. and  
Call for Social and Economic Equality.

However, Social Liberals and  
Egalitarian scholars like John Rawls, Dworkin,  
Amartya Sen see liberty and equality as  
Complimentary. Rawls in his 'Theory of Justice' advocated  
for maximum equal liberty and fair equality of  
opportunity and difference principle for a just society.

Dworkin calls for 'thin veil of ignorance' and  
equality of resources at initial level. whereas  
Amartya Sen calls for Capability approach making  
people equal in terms of Capability.

Indian Constitution is reflection of  
harmony between equality and liberty for  
a just society as reflected in fundamental rights  
and directive principles of state policy.

Remarks

① Over-looked  
Content  
② write  
prol-ve  
liberal  
scholars  
their  
Analysis  
write  
Application  
↓  
Justify  
Relation



10) Political theory refers to systematic study of political principles and concepts like State, Justice, Equality and other political phenomena. Aristotle call Political Science as master science.

Contemporary political theory has evolved from traditional theory that focused on study of institutions & Classical Western political thought. With Behavioral revolution, we see emergence of Scientific approach as propagated by American political Scientific Association.

### Features of Contemporary Political theory

1. It became Comparative in nature with development of Structural functional approach (Almond & Powell) and System approach (David Easton). It led to study of developing areas.
2. It studies political behavior, electoral process and use of techniques, Verification and analysis, for deeper insight into political phenomena.

Remarks



(6.5)

3. It has become interdisciplinary in nature with use of other disciplines like psychology, sociology, and <sup>natural</sup> ~~social~~ science. Eg. Political Sociology approach.
4. It examines not just objective facts but also values and issues under post behavioral study and recommends 'what ought to be'. Like Rawls Theory of Justice.

Contemporary political theory has led to revival of political science discipline that focus on creative theory and praxis. It has increased relevance of discipline as held by Edmund Busby. Political Science is a theory where all other disciplines take their cue.

Quote David Held

Evolutionary History of Pol. Theory

Rediscovery of Pol. thought

Quote Application

Remarks



1(d) Laswell held political science as Sharing and Shaping of power. Power remains Central Concept and also Contested one in political theory. One of the most Unconventional views of power is given by Hannah Arendt.

Hannah Arendt in her work 'On violence' gives phenomenological view of power. Unlike Conventional view that see 'power over' and 'coercive' views of power. Eg. Marxist, she held power is 'acting in concert' with each other in public sphere.

Hannah Arendt has differentiated power from strength, authority<sup>force</sup> and violence. Strength belong to individual whereas power belong to collective group. Authority is with state but power is people acting together in public sphere. Violence is destruction whereas power is empowerment. Force belong to nature but power is a social phenomena.

Remarks





For Hannah Arendt, Power is ungraspable and cannot be possessed by state or any institution. It emerges when people come together in public sphere and deliberate. Her view of power is in alignment of her 'theory of action' where she advocates Man as zoon politikon. public participation as perfect human condition.

Hannah Arendt gives participatory approach of power that prevents us from totalitarian regimes. Her views are major her scholar of civic republicanism and influenced participatory and deliberative democracy proponents. Even Habermas held radical democracy as people coming together in public sphere and interacting in 'ideal speech situation'.

Remarks

Quoted scholars like Gandhi / Foucault  
 Application



2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain the term Power. Also discuss the relationship between power, Legitimacy and Authority. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Marxist Criticisms of the Rawlsian Conception of Justice. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) 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)

2 Ans (a) Power refers to ability of an individual to influence others and direct them what to do. through coercive or other means. Marx believe power as use of violence whereas Gramsci see it in form of attraction or hegemony. Hannah Arendt see power as emancipatory power whereas Foucault gives sociological view of knowledge as power.

Power remains central and contested concept in discipline of political science. This is the reason, Laswell calls political science as study of staring and shaping of power.

Power forms the basis of rule and legitimacy in political science discipline.

Remarks

Write  
Lukas  
Classification



For Marxist, Force is the basis of State and for positive liberals like Th Green, will is the basis of state.

Legitimacy refers to the Consent of the governed class who consider guling power as right and just. It forms the basis of political obligation in society. The relation between power, authority and legitimacy has been given by Max Weber.

He describes this relationship with equation  
Authority = Power + Legitimacy.

It means authority is when people consider power exercised by state as legitimate. He gives three models for basis of legitimacy.

- ① Traditional basis: e.g. Constitutional Monarchy etc.
- ② Personalistic basis: - Charismatic personality
- ③ Rational legal basis: based on laws and norms e.g. Bureaucracy.

Weber's  
Theory

Remarks



Habermas has criticised liberal notion of legitimacy through his legitimation crisis concept as liberalism works on contrary principles of socialism in policy and capitalism in economy.

2(b) Justice is first virtue of Social System' — Rawls.

John Rawls in his work 'A Theory of Justice', 1971

has give universalistic notion of Justice as fairness.

gives lexical order based on original position, dignity of human, social contract. He held Justice as 'maximum equal liberty', 'fair equality of opportunity' and 'difference principle' in lexical order.

Rawls describe his theory as rational, procedural and universal in nature that can be applied to any society for distribution of primary goods. Rawls theory has been criticised by Marxist scholars.

Remarks



### Marxist Criticism

1. The Rawls has given Vulgar justification of inequality where he held if inequality results even after fair equality of opportunity and 'difference principle' then it is valid. They criticise Rawls as bourgeois scholar
2. Rawls Equality is only formal and procedural and lack substantive aspect. Marxist advocate need based principle and equality of outcomes i.e. Socio-economic equality.
3. They criticise Rawls Original position and 'Abstract individual'. For them man is Embedded in society and not 'situated self'
4. Rawls is criticised as not being fair and rational rather biased towards liberal values and ideas.

Remarks

Good points  
further enrich  
your subject  
matter



7.0

Not only marxist, even feminist like Carol  
Paleman criticise her for neglecting women in her  
 work 'Sexual Contract'. Even Communitarians like  
Walter, Sandel have held Rawls theory as biased in  
 nature.

2(C) Liberalism is a metaideology. with core focus  
 on individual right, liberty and freedom of  
speech and expression. Utilitarian School under  
liberalism advocated utility as determining  
 principle for basis of justice. Bentham, father of  
 utilitarianism held pleasure and pain as two  
 sovereign masters.

Due to exploitative character of  
 utilitarian notion that undermined dignity, it was  
 called pig philosophy by Carolyer. In the light of  
 this criticism, John Rawls gave his 'Theory of Justice'  
 against greater happiness of greater number. utilitarian  
 philosophy.

Remarks



Rawls held Justice as fairness and first vision of social system for an ideal society. Rawls uses Social Contract tradition of Locke and Human dignity principle of Immanuel Kant as basis for his theory of Justice.

In his words, Society is as strong as its weakest link. Rawls has held that our achievements are not just product of our merit and labour rather also of luck factor. For example, poor person is unable to compete a boy born in rich family in competitive exam due to unequal circumstances.

So Rawls proposes fair equality of opportunity and difference principle in his Justice theory where it should lead to compensation and affirmative action for least advantage section in society to overcome this

Remarks

Good



103

luck factor. Rawls theory of Social Justice corrects this utility based exploitation. And gives fair chance for upliftment of marginalised section of society.

However, Rawls has been Criticised by Amartya Sen who gives Social Choice and Realisation based approach for Social Justice. He calls for Capability approach i.e. making people equal in terms of Capability and calls Rawls theory as just formal and procedural and lack substantive matter.

Even Dworkin in 'Sovereign virtue' propose Equality of resources as basis of Social Justice rather than difference principle.

Still Rawls theory act as departure from other theories and led to revival of Normative political philosophy and political science discipline itself.

Remarks

Try to stick to Core Demand of the question



Remarks

to think of  
the  
of  
to  
to  
to



3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) How do you differentiate the term 'Global Justice' from 'International Justice'? Discuss the cosmopolitan approach to Global Justice. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) End of ideology debate is designed to project the supremacy of liberal-democratic system in theory as well as practice. Examine. (300 Words) (25)



Remarks



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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*



<i>Remarks</i>		



Remarks



Remarks



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*Remarks*



Remarks



4. Answer the following questions:

- (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)

*Remarks*



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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*



Remarks	



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Remarks



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

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

5 (a) Approach refers to method of studying and analysing a concept. Political theory is a master science discipline where Normative and Empirical methods are used to analyse political phenomena.

① Normative approach focus on political philosophy and grand concepts, values and norms like Justice, liberty, equality. Whereas

Empirical approach focus on study of observable phenomena, study of state, institutions, Constitution & process.

② Normative approach is oldest one with Plato as father of political philosophy who focused on

Remarks

Write both Approaches separately rather in Comparative Manner



Study of ethics in politics. whereas Empirical Normative approach can be seen in works of Aristotle who gave theory of Constitution by study of 158 Constitutions.

③ Normative approach employs deductive reasoning and logic for explanation of phenomena whereas empirical method focus on Observation, fact.

④ Normative method tells in 'What ought to be' whereas empirical deal with 'What is'

⑤ Normative is 'Radical' and Change orientated whereas empirical method is 'Statu quoist'

In Contemporary times, we see relevance of both normative and empirical approaches as seen in post behavioral method of study.

Even Oakeshott held political science is borderless and bottomless sea that needs multiple approach to study complex phenomena.

Remarks

That  
outdated  
Scholars  
work  
More  
Concrete  
Point



5 (b) Competitive Elitist Theory is given by Elitist Scholars like Pareto, Mosca who held power remains with elites in a democracy whereas Pluralist theory believe that power remains with interest group as held by Robert Dahl.

### Features of Competitive Elitist theory of democracy

- ① Democracy is election of elites as held in Pareto's Theory of Circulation of elites
- ② Politicians are entrepreneurs and democracy is like market where people are consumers
- ③ Robert Michels give 'Iron law of Oligarchy' to show in every political system elites control the power structure.
- ④ They advocate for free and fair election and rights of freedom of speech, dissent and

Remarks



independent judiciary.

### Pluralist Theory

① Robert Dahl gives Concept of 'polarity' and 'deformed Polarity' where he held power is held by interest group.

In every society, it is not individual but interest group and association that hold power and influence decision making of power structure.

② He advocates for associations, 'interest group' for interest articulation and demand of groups.

③ CB Macpherson has criticized both pluralist and elitist theory and gives concept of creative freedom for true substantive democracy where development power is maximum and extractive power is zero.

Remarks

good Attempt  
Keep Improving



5(c) 'Equality is Sovereign Virtue'  
—Dworkin.

Equality is one of the foundational principles of modern society and Justice is known as progressive evolution of equality principle. Equality remains Contested concept with different perspective.

Liberal Scholars give concept of Equality of opportunity against divine rights theory of kings. They believe that everyone should have equal opportunity to have property and rights. They give moral view of Equality as everyone is equal in terms of human dignity.

Classical liberals like Locke, and Mill and libertarians like Hayek, Nozick are proponents of this equality of opportunity rather than equality of outcomes.

Remarks



6. Equality of opportunity was criticised by Marxist Scholars who call it formal and procedural and advocate equality of outcome i.e. Socio-economic Equality.

Even John Rawls, egalitarian liberal makes it as fair equality of opportunity in his Theory of Justice.

Amartya Sen gives concept of equality in terms of capability for social Justice.

and Dworkin advocates for equality in terms of resources at initial level.

Communitarians like Michael Walzer talk of Complex equality in Spheres of Justice for distribution where different goods should be distributed on different principles of Equality.

Write Application like Affirmative Action (Reservation) Try to focus on Core points rather than irrelevant anything



5(d) Justice is architectonic notion and foundation of well ordered society. There are different concepts of Justice from various perspectives. Rawls call Justice as first virtue of social system

Feminist notion of Justice is based on their concern for equality and fair treatment for women, end of gendered society and patriarchy. For them Justice is not equality rather it is equity

Iris Marion Young calls for differentiated citizenship and affirmative action by state for women to address discrimination in gendered society.

Carole Pateman in Sexual Contract criticise Rawls for neglecting women in

Remarks



formation of justice principles. and held  
Women perspective of Justice is essential to  
 make it substantive.

The values like fairness,  
Compassion, humanity and human dignity  
 form pillars of Women conception of Justice.  
 They call for gender Justice.

As Hillary Clinton held that Women  
rights are human rights and without  
inclusion of women justice remains  
 a procedural concept.

✓ Write Content  
 ✓ Write  
 ✓ rather general IR Perspective also  
 ✓ Quote the concept

Remarks



6. Answer the following questions:

(a) A comfortable, smooth, reasonable, democratic unfreedom prevails in advanced industrial civilization, a token of technical progress (Herbert Marcuse). Comment on One-Dimensional Thinking. (300 Words) (25)

(b) Discuss Contemporary Libertarian Perspective of state. (300 Words) (25)

(a) 'One Dimensional Thinking' is given by Herbert Marcuse in his work 'One dimensional man'. Marcuse is neomarxist, and Critical School Scholar who was influenced by philosophical Economic & philosophical manuscript of Young Marx.

Young Marx had given concept of 'Alienation' where he held that Capitalism and modern liberal state had alienated man from society, himself, product of his labours and means of production. Critical scholars influenced by this philosophy have analysed modern society where industrialisation,

Remarks



Consumerism and technological evolution has alienated man.

Marcuse held that like Universe is Multidimensional, man is also having Multidimensional personality. but modern industrial society has reduced man to one dimension. It has produced 'Mass man' or 'Economic man' who is reduced to just being Consumer and following herd mentality.

Consumerism has affected critical thinking and reasoning of man. Even technology and science has helped in creation of his false consciousness.

Theodore Adorno has analysed effect of modern music that are just rhythmic vibrations.

Remarks

Further  
enrich your  
Content  
Building  
- quote scholars  
like H. Arendt  
Gandhi



11.0

GS SCORE

They advocate for end of this alienation through revival of critical reasoning and thinking in man.

Even Gramsci had analysed

ideological and factors as reason for continuation of Capitalism in modern society.

Conclusion

Explain ⊕ Analyse

your points  
Apply theories

(b) libertarian perspective on State emerged in context of expansion of welfare state and its <sup>criticism</sup> Welfare State <sup>expanded from</sup> ~~was~~ 'Cradle to grave' that ~~reduced~~ resulted in huge economic deficit, problem of legitimation crisis,

It emerged in form of 'Thatcherism' and 'Reaganism' where the

Remarks



~~Ques. TINA factor~~ i.e. the only alternative is no alternative was held. Libertarian notion of State calls for 'Rolling back of State.'

~~Hayek, the father of neoliberalism~~ held Social justice as mirage and planning as road to serfdom. He held market has capabilities more than state and distribution should be done by market.

~~Robert Nozick~~ called for revival of nightwatchman State and held taxation as bonded labor and aggression on man's property. He held that 'minimalist State' is best and only duty of State is law and order and protect property of man.

Remarks



Thomas Friedman called for market is necessary for development and freedom. These notions led to evolution of Washington Consensus principles by Williamson that focused on reduction of <sup>fiscal</sup> deficit, freedom for trade and commerce, support market and industry.

The rolling back of state created huge inequalities in society. Libertarian notion is criticised by Rawls who gave Justice as fairness and affirmative action for least disadvantage in society.

Amartya Sen criticises Libertarian notion as end state theory and call for Capability building by state for

Remarks



12.4

development. In his words freedom is development.

Marxist criticise libertarian notion  
as underbelly of capitalism and call for  
classless and stateless society.

Good points  
Just enrich some  
Key points with Examples

Remarks



Back of page  
Blank

Remarks



*Remarks*



7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the significance of Multiculturalism. Also Analyse the kinds of special rights for minority communities as sanctioned by Multiculturalism. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Comment on Macpherson's Concept of Creative Freedom. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Examine Amartya Sen's critique of Rawlsian's approach to social Justice. (250 Words) (20)

*Remarks*



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*Remarks*



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks	



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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*



Remarks



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)

8(a) Karl Popper in his work 'Open Societies and its enemies' held liberal democracies are open societies where there is liberty, equality, freedom of speech and expression and right to dissent. Francis Fukuyama held victory of liberal way of life and liberalism in his theory 'End of history'. He held it as liberalism as end point of man's ideological evolution and best possible way of life and governance.

However, liberal democracy has been criticised by Marxist scholars as nothing but underbelly of Capitalism. Karl Marx held State as instrument of Bourgeoisie Capitalist class and those who hold means of production are ruuling class. Marxist believe liberal values as false consciousness and liberal State as reflection of basic economic

Remarks

first write  
features of  
Demo. by  
Adam Smith  
Spencer  
Bentham  
Nozick  
Ricardo  
Hayek



Structure.

Gramsci gives hegemony Concept as means of rule by Capitalist class and State as instrument of Capitalist class. Later on, instrumentalist School Scholars like Ralph Miliband Call Managerial revolution as myth.

Liberal democracy does not lead to liberation of man as per marxist scholar rather it leads to Alienation of man. as held by Frankfurt Critical School Scholars like Marcuse, Theodor Adorno, Max Horkheimer.

They believe it leads to only formal and procedural equality and democracy and not substantive one. Liberal democracy has been Criticised by Jürgen Habermas in his work "Legitimation Crisis" theory.

Habermas held that the Liberal Capitalist model works on Contradictory principles of Socialism in policy and Capitalism in economy. With right to vote given <sup>to workers</sup> in so called welfare State, political Compulsions make ruling class give freedoms

Remarks



12.0

for electoral votes. This leads to diversion from productive sector of economy. And subsequent cycles result in more and more freedom till it reaches a point where Capitalist Economy would not support. It will lead to 'Legitimation crisis' and situation of revolution where state will use coercive force.

Even Noam Chomsky and Thomas Piketty have criticised liberal democracy based on neoliberal Capitalist model that has led to increase in social inequality.

C.B. Macpherson has held western democracies as inegalitarian and not worked for development of all.

Later on, Hamza Alvi, neomarxist analysed introduction of liberal democracy in post colonial states and give concept of 'Overdeveloped state' where executive is very

Remarks



power and development is skewed.

We can see rise of 'illiberalism' in contemporary times and liberal conception of democracy being challenged that needs reform and revival for its sustenance.

8 (b)

State is central concept in study of political science discipline. Gettel held political science as study of science of state. With the rise of radical feminism and feminist movements in 1960's we see perspective of state from feminist scholars.

Feminism is a metaideology with common concern of end of discrimination against women, gender justice and empowerment of women. This view influences their perspective on the state.

Remarks

Critique  
key principles  
of liberal  
demo



Catherine Mackinnon in her work "Towards a feminist theory of state" highlights women perception of state. She held that women theory is more concerned about patriarchy, personal is political and gender relations rather than state. Feminist view state as instrument of patriarchy and patriarchy as basic structure of society.

In words of Catherine Mackinnon, when I look at state, it appears male to me. She held state made laws are biased against women and. Susan Moller Okin held 'personal is political' and analyze how state affect personal sphere and public sphere for women.

Susan Brown Miller has analysed safe laws made by state and see it

Remarks



as gender biased where victim gets harassed even during prosecution and trials.

However liberal feminist see state from positive side and want state to work for empowerment of women through socio-economic welfare measures.

Iris Marion Young calls for differentiated Citizenship and equity for women and affirmative action by state for them.

We can see policies and affirmative action by Indian state through laws like Domestic Violence prohibition Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Hindu Succession Act - has led to positive influence on women in India.

Remarks



11.5

However, Women perspective on state remains more formal and needs deeper analysis and perspective for sound theory which is substantive in nature.

- ✓ Explain through various schools of thought
- ✓ Write criticism of feminist school also
- ✓ Write IR Perspective

Remarks



Remarks