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93/250

1(a) Karl Marx is one of the greatest political philosophers to have ever lived. His philosophy has developed as a critique of capitalism and remains relevant even today.

Good

Marx's thought is based on a materialist interpretation of history. Based on that, he advised workers to identify their class interest and 'unite to lose their chains'.

not needed

However, Marx's thought can be divided into Orthodox Marxism, with focus on violent revolution to establish a classless, stateless society. On the other hand, Neo-marxist scholars believe young Marx to be the important phase, seen in his work 'Economic and Philosophical manuscripts'.

not needed

Relevant

This work talks about concepts of human essence and alienation.

Acc. to Marx, humans have a creative urge and are social by nature.

well underlined

Capitalism is against this inherent human nature. Therefore, under capitalism, humans do not experience freedom, Rather isolation.

This isolation is termed as alienation. Alienation works at different levels. Workers are alienated from the ① process of industrial labour, ② from the fruits of their labour, ③ From the Fellow workers and ④ from their own natural, social nature.

elaboration is expected

As a result, man is alienated from himself and is unhappy. This applies

to capitalists as well because they act according to market's dictates and not their own.

Marx's solution for ending alienation was to end capitalism.

In a state of communism, man would experience freedom from wants. The principle of 'To each according to his need' would be followed. Man would work for his own happiness.

This however has been a Marxist utopia because in communist states, more exploitation of workers was seen. Alienation remains, however, an important critique of present society.

Good

Good conclusion

4/15

1(b)

Aristotle and Plato are the two giants in Western Political philosophy. "All of western political philosophy has been nothing but footnotes to their thought.

However, Aristotle himself is known as the greatest disciple as well as the greatest critic of Plato. They are in a state of dialectics.

Aristotle was a practical thinker averse to the radicalism in Plato's thought. Former is in favour of 'the golden mean'. Therefore, in all of Plato's radical thought found in 'The Republic', Aristotle suggested changes in his 'Politics'.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

Aristotle has criticised Plato's epistemology of Theory of Forms. According to him, idea is not independent of matter, rather inherent in it. Thus, all things have a teleological nature. It is inherent in an oak seed to become an oak tree.

Aristotle has criticised Plato's Theory of Communism of property and wives. He takes a functionalist view towards these old institutions. Property is a source of satisfaction and virtue. Family leads to psychological stability and happiness. Abolishing them is unnatural and will cause more harm.

Aristotle's greatness can be seen in his inductive study of 158 constitutions. Based on this, he suggested Plato's Ideal state with philosopher Kings at

the head to be tyranny in practice.

His ideal state is a polity which is rule of the propertied middle class.

Acc. to Aristotle, Rule of law is more rational than the rule of an individual philosopher King.

Good

We can conclude that, in hindsight, Aristotle's criticisms are very valid. They show the world of reality, while Plato's thought builds a political utopia. Try to take middle path.

you can also write → Aristotle was giving shape to Plato's ideas.

6.5/15

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

1(c) Gramsci is the greatest philosopher in Marxist discourse after Marx himself. He is a neo-marxist who criticised the economic determinism in Marx's works.

Good

His object was to understand why revolution did not take place in advanced industrial state like Britain, as predicted by Marx. His answer was the role of cultural and ideological factors in politics.

In his works, 'Prison Notebooks' and 'Modern Prince', Gramsci has suggested changes to Marx's model of society. According to Gramsci, The superstructure ie. state, culture, etc are not just a reflection of the economic base; it has its independent

not needed ↓ rather explain Constant manufacturing process & Hegemony

existence and its own manner of operation.

Gramsci has given the concept of Hegemony to explain this. Hegemony is the consent of the governed for their exploitation. Hegemony is the ideological power exercised by the ruling classes over the workers and subalterns. Hegemony controls the worldview of workers and determines the limits of their thought.

well underlined

As a result, workers are unable to become a 'class for itself' from being a 'class unto itself'. They are unable to realise their combined power. workers will dream of becoming a capitalist rather than overthrowing them.

According to Gramsci, Hegemony is built by civil society which mediates between the political society and the economic structure dominated by capitalists. This imparts a false neutral image on the state in countries like USA. He terms them as 'opaque states'.

Good

The civil society consists of 'organic intellectuals who are beneficiaries of capitalism like managers as well as traditional intellectuals who are also co-opted.

Relevant

Gramsci's advise to workers is to fight an idiological war before any armed revolution. They have to build their 'counter hegemony' to unite their cause. He calls

this a 'war of position' which will then be followed by a 'war of manoeuvr'.

Good

Gramsci's philosophy has been taken forward by 'Critical marxists' like Häbermas, Adorno. They believe that under the influence of capitalist hegemony, workers have lost revolutionary consciousness.

— ok conclusion

↳ consent manufacturing process was needed to explain.

7/20

U.P.S.C.

2(a) Hannah Arendt is a great political philosopher of the 20th century. Her analysis of totalitarianism has importance for today's politics.

Arendt has criticised the modern society. It has given rise to predominance of economic relations over political ones. This leads to loss of morality for a lot of people. People are consigned to anonymous labour, bureaucratic dominance and manipulation of public opinion is rampant. Her solution for a healthy society is participation in political process.

To explain her views Arendt has talked about labour, work and

not needed explain her views on triad

action. Labour is done for fulfilling basic needs, man has no control over it. Work is the world-building activities. Action is the political participation, which is the prime human virtue acc. to her.

Good

Acc. to her, man acts as a 'zoon politikon' ie. a political animal when he participates in political action. Action has characteristics of 'Equality' and 'Plurality'. Man can realise his human worth by participating in political action.

Good

Her theory is important for supporting participatory democracy in large, modern societies.

U.P.S.C.

Without recourse to action, man remains unhappy and exploited. Arendt has given priority to political rights over social-economic rights. } not needed

This will ensure that totalitarianism does not come into being. This will also restore human morality, putting an end to 'banal violence'. man can overcome being superfluous by civic participation.

well concluded.

expected

- elaboration of all 3 type of action
- critics over classification of action
- importance or of his work

6/15

U.P.S.C.

2(b)

The given statement is a belief in Fascism.

Fascism was a political system that came into being during inter-war years in various European countries. Mussolini in Italy and Hitler's Nazism in Germany are prime examples.

The word 'Fascism' means a bundle of sticks representing strength in unity. This was taken to its logical extremes by Fascist leaders by advocating excessive unity inherent in the society and state - 'Nothing against the state, nothing over it, nothing beyond it'.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

In a Fascist state, there is emphasis on duty, discipline and authority. There are no rights with people. It is a totalitarian state which can command coercion in all spheres of human life. This was an extremely exploitative state in practice. All the power was controlled by a small group of Fascist leaders, under the name of Supreme leader ie. Mussolini, Hitler.

The ideological Basis of Fascism state was also a 'hodge-podge'. They depended on myths and propaganda, inspired by Sorel and Nietzsche.

All this has resulted into the world War II and loss of millions of lives. Fascism ended only when they lost the

U.P.S.C.

war.

(The biggest critic of fascism is Karl Popper. He has talked about 'open society' ie. Liberal society. This is a limited state. People have rights that protect them.)

not needed

How fascism has controlled over 'every' sphere of life and was expected. why?

Therefore, even in present scenario, there is a need for emphasis on maintaining human rights. This will be an antidote to rising political authoritarianism around the world. ✓

demand of the question has not been satisfied.

5/15

17
इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

Machiavelli is known as a child of his times because we can trace the modern political evolution in his work.

Machiavelli is important as a political philosopher because of the separation of politics and ethics. From his viewpoint, national interest was supreme. This has led to some scholars criticising Machiavellianism as immoralism. However, this is untrue. Machiavelli's view is amoral rather than advocating immorality. This has come to be true in large societies where governance and exercise of power cannot be ethically analysed.

In his work - 'The Prince' Machiavelli has given his thoughts on statecraft

and the nature of politics.

Acc. to him, Politics is not a profession of goodness. One who expects goodness in everything will not enjoy politics, rather will come to ruin. This is because politics is about control and exercise of power. Because humans are selfish, coward, Fickle-minded, politics is not a practise of ethics.

The raisond'etat of politics is national interest. Means and ends are different. Ends do not matter if national interest is achieved. 'Prince' can use religious ethics and has to overcome personal ethics. Thus, politics and ethics are two different spheres of life; A modern conception

Machiavelli has suggested 'it is better for prince to be feared than loved'. Fear is the basis of political obligation of man.

'Prince' has to be clever like a fox and brave like a lion. Thus, intelligence and security are two most important functions of a state.) advice to prince is not expected

Machiavelli's views on the Form of government depends on the nature of society. If the people do not have a habit of obedience to law, despotism is needed.

where people have democratic nature, Machiavelli supports 'polity'.

Thus, it is said that Aristotle's

- M' views on govt was expected of Republicanism or Monarchy and views about it by Machiavelli

Good

best practicable state is Machiavelli's ideal state.

In conclusion, it would be wrong to criticise Machiavelli for being immoral. Sabine has stated that Machiavelli's thought lacks universalism and transcendentalism. However, Machiavelli has a rich legacy in realist discourse of politics.

well concluded

8/20

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

30) Fascism as a political system was limited in existence between the two world wars. It came into being in various countries like Italy, Germany, Portugal, Spain.

Some scholars like Nolte believe that Fascism was a product of unique situations. Economic depression, effects of World War I on Germany, rise of demagogic leaders like Hitler, lack of a strong response from global powers.

In this view, fascism as a system is historical and not liable to be repeated.

On the other hand, another school of thought, led by Eric Fromm

believes that Fascism can rise anywhere. This is because man has a fear of Freedom. In conditions of insecurity, this will lead to demagogic leaders coming to power and building authoritarian systems.

Good

Even in India, there has been a political debate about Fascist tendencies in governance. However, this debate remains deeply divided and inconclusive.

Not need, beyond the demand of the question

We can say that Fascism can make a comeback anywhere especially due to rising Fake news and social polarisation caused by social media. Trumpism in USA is a case study.

not needed

write scholar opinion than ours.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

The best remedy for this is ensuring separation of powers, maintaining institutional health and greater consensus on global governance.

Contextual conclusion required

4.5/15

3(b)

Rousseau turned Plato's thiory of Education as the best treatise on education. This is because of the detailed and expansive treatment it has received from Plato.

Plato's end was to establish Athens as an ideal state. His ideal state was to be ruled by a philosopher King. The state would be divided into producers, military and ruling class based on their soul-quality — bronze, silver or gold. ie. ~~Passion~~ Appetite, passion or reason. Justice will result under these conditions.

Plato's thiory of education had a pivotal role to play in building this ideal state.

25
इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

The thiory of education is divided into three stages, successively weeding out producer and warrior classes. Who remain are philosophers. Even they are to be educated till age of 60 in practise of dialectics. In this way, [education system helps in maintaining the class system of Plato's Republic] → It bring functional specialization → Hoomony in work → proper stationing

Plato's thiory of education was inspired by sparta. Focus on state-sponsored education and mix of military and analytical subjects came into being. This will train the 3 classes in their respective aptitude. The philosopher

Just for individual

"State is Individual in a write

class receives the longest education because they have the role of ruling with their absolute wisdom.

In this way, Plato's theory of education is essential to his Republic.

Liberal scholars like Popper have criticised his education scheme. It is akin to a system of brainwashing rooted in poor psychology. Education seems to be indoctrination. However, Plato's intentions were right.

demand of the question.

education system is way to it → ① Rule of Knowledge (P.K.) = Justice
② proper stationing of Individual → Harmony in society → Justice

better than rule of ignorance

5/15

Demand of the Q not fulfilled.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

3(c) Capitalism and Socialism are two meta-ideologies undergoing a dialectical relationship. Socialism emerged as a response to inhumane exploitation of workers under capitalism.

good introduce

(Capitalism was progressive in its origin as the bourgeoisie class was progressive vis-a-vis feudal class. However, later capitalism became a justification for right to property.) not needed

(Utilitarianism, seen in the work of Bentham, came to be known as a pig's philosophy because of the exploitation it birthed). not needed

Marx was a giant challenger of

capitalist System. He gave the theory of class struggle and importance of class interest. Even neo-marxist thought was critical of various aspects of capitalism.

Relevant

Under this onslaught, capitalism underwent a great change. The two streams of criticism led to this change.

J.S. Mill tried to rescue utilitarianism. He introduced idealist values in it. Moral view and developmental view of man led to reform and ultimately collapse of Benthamism. Later, T.H. Green, Laski etc. led to the

Liberalism in relation to capitalism was asked

U.P.S.C.

29
इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

emergence of ~~social liberalism~~ modern liberalism.

The change in capitalism was two-pronged.

Why Democratic institutions in capitalism?

Franchise was extended and democracy was instituted under the influence of modern liberal scholars like Mill, Green.

Why? Is Marxism that analysis needed

Welfarism also became a part of modern liberalism with the New Deal Acts in USA and Beveridge report in Britain during 1930-40s.

These combined changes in Liberal-capitalist system rescued it from socialist-marxist challenge. The universal franchise and welfare state gave legitimacy to the capitalist state.

This was also made possible due to resources from colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Even then, Fiscal challenges have led to neo-liberal thought becoming dominant since 1980s. Neo-liberal globalization faced criticism of both democratic deficit as well as increased inequality.

This has renewed the criticism of capitalism. The 'occupy wall street' movement and Piketty's 'capital' represent this challenge.

In conclusion, capitalism is undergoing a major churn and looking for solutions.

6/20

Good

How welfare state approach helped Liberalism to sustain in capitalism is asked.

not a satisfactory answer.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

4(a) John Locke is one of the greatest political philosophers. He is a liberal scholar in whose works we can trace the ideas of limited state, natural rights, democracy, toleration.

Good start

Locke was one of the first scholars to support individualism. Acc. to him, humans have 'enlightened self-interest'. Thus, they are liable to enjoy natural rights of life, liberty and property.

Acc. to him, state enjoys only the powers delegated to it by individuals. It is a nightwatchman state whose duty is safeguarding property.

Locke also believes in Toleration which is an important value in

liberalism. Acc. to him, 'in matters of Faith, there is no scope for magistrates'. i.e. Freedom of conscience and religion.

American Revolution 1776 was inspired by Locke's thought. America has also been termed as a 'Lockean State'. It practised many of Locke's ideas like limited state, Freedom of religion, Emphasis on right to property; Due Process of Law doctrine in American legal system

Good

In the early history of USA, Lockean influence was predominant. However, this also led to exploitation of blacks under the influence of utilitarianism.

In the 20th century, modern ideas of social liberalism and welfare state were first seen in USA. eg. New Deal Acts in 1930s. Later, neoliberal consensus has come to dominate in form of Reaganism.

Thus, we see political evolution in American political system. But even today, its core is built out of Lockean doctrine.

* seperation of power - mixing given by Loke

6/15

4(b)

Socialism is said to be a hat that has lost its shape. This is because it has a multitude of forms.

The main core of socialism is as a critique of capitalism. Socialism arose as a response to rampant exploitation of workers under capitalism.

Early socialists were critical of capitalism and suggested various measures against it.

Evolutionary socialism is one of the important schools of socialism. It was led by scholars like .

Evolutionary socialism believes in the 'parliamentary road to socialism'.

U.P.S.C.

They believe that after the granting of right to vote, there is no need for violent action. Workers need to organise and capture state power electorally. This will lead to labour-friendly legislations. They have inspired Eurocommunists and Labour party in England.

Good

On the other hand, Marxism has no faith in elections. They believe in Marx's Base and superstructure model of society. According to them, the real power is means of economic production. Workers can not hope that capitalists will cede control because it is against their interest.

U.P.S.C.

Therefore, workers have no other option other than violent revolution.

other difference betn soci/marxism?

Evolutionary socialism has been successful for some improvement in the condition of labour through labour welfare reforms. However, there has not been any major change in character of state as studied by Marxist scholars like Ralph Miliband and Nicos Poulantzas.

Eg Marx - historical dialectics, economic determinism

Conclusion?

6/15

Q(c) Rousseau is said to be a scholar of paradoxes. He inspired the French revolution and many modern thoughts have been traced to him.

The main concern of Rousseau was about Freedom of man. According to him, man was unhappy in modern civilization. He remarks 'man is born Free but is everywhere in chains.'

Good

He states that man is not Free in modern society because he is unable to act according to his true nature.

He gave the concept of original or 'Real will'. Real will is what man wants to do. But, it is

Good

U.P.S.C.

moulded by society into what he actually does ie. Actual will. This difference b/w real will and actual will is the cause of man's sorrow.

Good

Rousseau's solution was a social contract which would result into a state. State's laws were to be made according to man's real will. State's laws will then represent the 'general will' of all the people under it.

Good

Acc. to Rousseau, if people will act according to the general will, they will be happy. This is because general will represents their own will.

U.P.S.C.

The concept of general will is an abstract, spiritual concept. It has also been misused by fascist scholars. Because Rousseau said that if man goes against the laws representing general will, he should be 'Forced to be free'. This became an excuse for absolute supremacy of state over individual in fascist regimes.

Rousseau's concern was true in case of small societies with direct democracy. Here laws would be actual reflection of people's wills. Therefore, direct or participatory democracy is inspired by his thought.

V. Good

U.P.S.C.

The concept of general will has also inspired theories of popular sovereignty in liberal states.

Thus, sovereignty is thought to reside in every individual. They are the source of political power. State only enjoys delegated powers, acc. to Locke.

The indian constituent assembly represented popular sovereignty of the people of India. It mentions 'we, the people of India' giving ourselves this constitution.

well concluded

10/20

5(a) There has been a debate about the true nature of fascism.

Fascism was a system that came into being during inter-war years in Europe. There has been influence of various idiologies on fascism.

(Rather fascism took what suited it from various idiologies. From Plato's Philosopher king and Nietzsche's superman, the supreme leader became unquestioned. Rousseau's 'man must be forced to be free' and Hegel's 'state is the march of god on earth' became excuses for authoritarianism). → not needed

We can say that the only original feature of fascism was use of myths

and propaganda. It was extreme coercion without any sense.

Some scholars have termed Fascism as the 'unwanted child of capitalism'. Acc. to them, Fascism was capitalism trying to save itself from socialist revolution.

On the other hand, liberal scholars have tried to club fascism with socialism as totalitarian systems and completely opposed to liberalism.

The debate remains unsettled. Fascist state was a corporatist state which tried even to bridge the divide between capitalists and workers. Good

Red bars fascism and capitalism should be written

We can conclude that Fascism was a peculiar and unique system with characteristics of its own:

It was rule of violence and extreme coercion. It was composed of superfluous masses who were feeling out of place in industrial society. It was based on myths like Nazism on Aryan superiority. It had demagogic leaders who emerged because situation of insecurity prevailed.

We should learn from these factors and try to prevent the emergence of Fascism.

not needed

you can also write fascism is source of imperialism → to created new capital & profit

6/25

U.P.S.C.

5(b)

Lenin is a towering figure in Marxism because he implemented Marx's ideas in practise.

The concern of Lenin was when the revolution will happen, as predicted by Marx. Acc. to Lenin, worker's revolution did not happen in advanced capitalist states because of Imperialism.

Imperialism and Colonialism brought wealth from colonies to these countries like England. As a result, the contradictions inherent in capitalism were avoided for the meanwhile.

Therefore, Lenin has termed Imperialism

as the highest stage of capitalism.

Acc. to him, the first world war was nothing but a 'mad scramble for colonies'.

As a result, Lenin in his pamphlet 'what is to be done', talked about the idea of communist party. Communist party was to act as the 'vanguard of Communist revolution' because workers did not have fully developed revolutionary consciousness. Lenin thought that he could cut history short rather than waiting for it.

not needed

As a result, Russia was the first country where communist revolution

beyond the demand of the question

came even though it was largely Feudal.

Lenin also formed the communist International to support the revolutionary forces in imperialist nations. Acc. to him, communism had to take an international character because capitalism was an international system as well.

This later paved way to the cold war.

demand of the Q not addressed

4.5/15

U.P.S.C.

Q50) Feminist thought has many schools and has evolved over time. The main concern of Feminism is ending the exploitation of women, their empowerment and equality.

Early Feminists or 'Suffragettes' like Mary Wollstonecraft and Emmeline Pankhurst believed that equal political rights will enable them to reach a position of equality. They accepted the division b/w a political sphere and personal sphere.

Radical Feminism which has its roots in 1960s, on the other hand, believes that 'personal is political'.

Scholars like Susan Moller Okin ('Gender, Family and Society' and Simone

Good

de Beauvoir are proponents of radical Feminism.

For them, the main culprit is 'patriarchy' - the institutionalized inequality against women in society. Concept of gender follows from here. Beauvoir argues that women are not born, rather made. It means gender is a social construction, not a natural fact.

Carol Hanisch

Susan Moller Okin has given the mantra of 'Personal is Political'. It has various implications. Firstly, there is a link b/w inequality in public sphere and domestic sphere. Concerns of domestic violence, female infanticide underline this fact. Secondly,

Good

The Family is a site of inequality as well as propogator of inequality. Child learns in family that women are inferior as a natural, learned practice. Therefore, there is a role for state in the domestic sphere as well. State should make laws to empower women. For example, domestic Violence Act in India.

Some Radical Feminists are even against the institution of heterosexual Family. They call on women to avoid male domination in homes. The focus is on sisterhood among women. They call on women to reject

patriarchal conceptions of how a women should behave eg. makeup and looking attractive to men.

Good

Some scholars argue that radical Feminism is the 'true Feminism'. They have even shown that motherhood is not pleasurable for women. They ask women to follow their existence over patriarchal essence' seen in the conception of 'eternal Feminine' values.

Some Feminists even call for ethics of care as principle of ethics over justice.

This shows the motto 'personal is political' and its multifold importance.

Good

8.5/20