



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ARVIND KUMAR SHAH

RANK - 123

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 3**



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GS SCORE

TEST - 03

117.0

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.

- ① Improve Structuring and Presentation.
- ② Address Core Demand of the question.
- ③ Highlight Keywords and Contextual Scholar Roll No. 17346

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name ARVIND SHARMA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Ashish

REMARKS

GS SCORE

1

1. The first part of the report is a description of the project. The second part is a description of the results. The third part is a description of the conclusions. The fourth part is a description of the recommendations.

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Discuss Plato's theory of justice
- Aristotle on Government & its Classification
- Hobbesian Social Contract.
- Discuss M.N. Roy's concept of Radical Humanism.
- Sex is to Nature as Gender is to Culture. Comment.

Book
 (A) Plato is the most influential political philosopher of all time, to the extent that it has been regarded that Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato. Whitehead held that entire political philosophy is just footnote to Plato.

Wrote
early theories
 Plato has given ideas like Allegory of Cave, philosopher king, Theory of idea, theory of education, theory of property etc. The theory of justice of Plato is one of his most important work.

Theory of Justice - his theory was given in his book Republic, whose subheading itself was, (concerning justice), hence it shows

Remarks

5.0

GS SCORE

how dear justice was to him.

★ he shows a dialogue between Thrasymachus, Polymarchus, Cephalus, Criton, who give their own idea of justice which plato counters one by one. At the end he gives his own idea of justice by following -

→ functional specialization - One should do what he is good at.

→ Non interference - one should not interfere in work of others.
excellence in one's job.

Based on above principles he divides society into three parts - Guardian class (men of reason), including king (man of reason) and military (having passion), and producer class (having appetite) - on his myth of metals and argues one should do his own work and not interfere with other's work.

★ His idea of justice is similar to Indian Varna System.
★ Aristotle his biggest disciple and biggest critique has criticised his Theory of justice. His theory can be also criticised for treating man as means and not end and racial discrimination.
(Kantism)

Remarks

③ Aristotle, the father of political science is also known as father of comparative politics. He had studied about 150 Constitutions of different city states in Greece — because he wanted to bring a holistic theory of constitution or government.

* Since he doesn't separate politics and ethics his idea of government also can be called same as idea of state.

* For his state is a natural result because man is social animal.

Classification of different Governments — Perverted

How many person ruling	<u>Best form</u>	<u>Corrupted form</u>
one	philosopher king	dictatorship
few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
many	Polity	democracy

Thus for Aristotle philosopher king though the ideal best form was not practicable. He

Remarks

Discuss
Golden mean principle

Issue of Tyranny of Majority like Brexit

held that in reality it will turn into dictatorship because reason of one is not preferable and can't be trusted. He held that polity where rule of law runs the government instead of a superman — is a better choice.

His idea of Government combined with his theory of citizenship give a shape of civic-republicanism aided by direct democracy. Other proponents include Rousseau and Hannah Arendt who agree on direct democracy.

However Aristotle's government, though a direct democracy was not republic in true sense and differentiates man to man and disregards Kantian categorical imperative.

Hobbes is called the first modern thinker who gave a fully functional theory of sovereignty. He follow the tradition of explaining the origin of state from social contract. (Locke and Rousseau do it too).

Remarks

Book
Start with
Political Reason
↓
Anarchy and Social Contract
Political Obligation

Hobbesian Social Contract (in his 'Leviathan')

- * state of nature of war of all against all.
- * life in state of nature was poor, short, nasty and brutish.
- * man in state of nature had all the right theoretically ~~in~~ but none in practical sense, because man had no right to life.
- * his view of state of nature is influenced by English revolution of 1646 where there was chaos and no right to life or security.
- * since man can no only pain and pleasure (his resolutive-compositive method) - and man doesn't want his pleasure to end - hence he doesn't want to die - as end of life is end of pleasure.
- * Thus to secure his right to life he consents in contract and makes a state - and transfers all his rights to state in return for security of life.
- * He can revert only when state doesn't secure his right to life or takes life in undue manner.

5.0

Improve
Structuring

However for his absolutist view he has been called as Individualist in his assumptions but absolutist in his conclusion (Sabine). He was also criticised by Locke in his 'Two Treatises on Government' where Locke held that state of nature was state of peace (not war), and Locke held that there were two contract, not one. Locke also did not give absolute power to state. He made state a trustee, a minimal state. Currently Britain works on Hobbesian model while USA works on Locke's model.

① MN Roy can be called one of few political philosophers of modern India. He was founder of Communist Party of India.

★ He was a man of transitions. He started as Revolutionary, turned Marxist, left Marxism and became INC member, later left INC and founded Radical Democratic Party.

★ For his political view he wrote 22 theses and last few theses gives details of his radical humanism.

Remarks

Work
Elements

Rationality
ethics
Freedom
Humanity
At Centre

Write in proper paragraphs

GS SCORE

45

- * as per Roy, all philosophy till now has ignored human and exploited man in either name of state (capitalist, nationalist) or in the name of class (marxist) — thus he wanted a philosophy which puts humans at center
- * he calls his philosophy as philosophy of freedom
- * he held that rationality in man is not because of God nor it is because of soul — rationality comes from human experience (Sartre's ~~existential~~ existentialism).
- * he calls for letting go of blind faith and outdated belief and calls for scientific temper (article SICA — a duty). (His theory founds importance in advent killing of nationalist such as Garibaldi, Kalburgi, Pansoni, etc.)

Write Apt Conclusion demands

Though a scholar par excellence, he has been held as 'Remarkable failure' by Judipto Kaviraj, and alleged for committing the guilt of historiography

- (E). Sex and Gender have been understood as one and same in traditional sense. But Radical feminists rejected this and Simon de-

Remarks

feanore held that 'one is not born woman
one becomes woman'. She held that

sex is biological and gender is sociological.
* She argues that it is the family which is
patriarchal which has made women, a woman -
who is considered weak, domestic and a
second grade citizen

* She argues that just like blacks were not
different or weak nor were jews any different.
But because they were in minority - they
were labelled as outcast or pushed to
periphery. (similar to Untouchables in India)

This feminist argue that it is family
that is responsible for making a woman, a
woman, and call for dismantling of
family (Aristotle called family as a
time tested institution).

In opposition to radical feminist,
classical feminist and new feminist (Chauhan) -
want to enjoy womenhood - they agree on
essentiality while radicals are influenced
by Sartre's existentialism.

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss Aristotle's Theory of Justice. Also compare the notion of justice as given by Plato and Aristotle. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) "Power is never localised here or there, but rather employed and exercised through a net-like organisation" (Foucault). Comment. (300 Words) (25)

A Aristotle is not only the greatest disciple of Plato, he is greatest critique of Plato too. His theory of justice is a continuation of Plato's theory of justice - where Plato gave his theory on the bases of dialogue between Polymarchus, Cephalus, Thrasymachus and Glaucon.

* Justice has been the central concern of political science, even Plato's book Republic's subheading was 'concerning justice'. Plato held that justice is the first virtue of social system as trust is first virtue in system of thought.

Aristotle's theory of justice

His theory of justice is linked to his theory of Revolution, he held that revolution is result of unfairness or injustice. Thus his main

Remarks

for giving theory of justice is to handle
revolution

* He held that Equals should be treated
equality and unequals should be treated
inequality.

↳ The first part of his statement means
since everyone is not equal (Gold, Silver,
Copper class); they can't be treated equal
too. Hence when delivering justice,
Gold class should be only compared
with gold class and so on with other class.

↳ Second part of his statement means
that a person of gold class can't be treated
as same to a person of copper class.

* Thus Aristotle has given a differentiated
justice approach. For him, the same crime
should result into different punishment
(As was present in manusmriti)

Plato vs Aristotle on justice

* Plato had given that justice is neither
in the interest of weak. (Glaucon) nor in

Clearly
discuss
Distributive
&
Re-distributive
Justice

Remarks

in interest of strong (Thracymachus). Nor justice is just paying one's due (Polus). It is also not just being good to friends or being bad to enemy (Cephalus)..

★ He gave that justice is when one work's best to his capability - meaning functional specialization (Gold class - ruling, producer class - producing) - creating virtue and excellence. he held that there shouldn't be any interference of one class to other - thus making order and peace.

Thus Aristotle and Plato, both agree on three classes that not every one is equal. However while Plato wants strict separation, Aristotle believes virtue can be inculcated he wants master to free slave if slave has generated reason in him.

★ while Plato wants communism of property and wives, Aristotle treats family and property as virtue.

Further
Enrich your
Subject - Material
Use Keywords
Add Scholars

11.3

Thus it seems Aristotle makes Plato's radical idea of justice more practical and pragmatic (because he is thinker of common sense and pragmatism).

Both of them could can not be followed in present context as they differentiate between man to man. They violate the categorical imperative of Kant and violate human dignity.

Still their ideas of justice make the basis of society and even current political system.
 Whitehead was ^{right} ~~wrong~~ is calling entire political philosophy as footnote to Aristotle and Plato

Avoid
Such
Judgemental
Points

③ Foucault along with Nietzsche is regarded as most influential Post-modern thinker.

✶ Nietzsche held that Knowledge is connected to power. In his 'Genealogy of morals' - he held that 'God' is dead and along with God, truths are also dead. The truths that we see today are not the real truths but manufactured truths. The knowledge of today is created by some one and for some purpose.

④
Archaeology of Power

Expanding on thoughts of Nietzsche, Foucault in his book 'Madness' held that there is Knowledge and power connection. Those who are at power manufacture truths and knowledge. Knowledge is not value free but loaded with values, interest and passions. Since victory of hand completes victory of mind, in order to gain true power one must win the mind. To win the mind one

have to control the knowledge (Hitler established propaganda ministry).

★ Foucault by given statement argues that power is not centralized localized, meaning it not distributed and it doesn't reach to the lowest level (like Mannah Arendt or Gandhi would want). He argues that Power instead of perlocuting, just rotates in few thus there is circulation of power among elites (Pareto).

★ Postcolonial along with Lyotard, Derrida is of the view that there is huge role of ideology in making rules and creating a knowledge power connection. Since knowledge is linked to some people — the power also gets linked to limited persons who are called power elites.

★ Even Critical School scholars such as Cox and Hobbesman held that ideology is a tool

Remarks

to remain in power.

→ USA has been called as polyarchy (Robert Dahl and ~~sumpeter~~) — because power is not distributed equally — it remains with just few.

→ Mao believed that power flows through the barrel of gun — hence he believed that power generates power — thus power has a centralising tendency — it tends to get concentrated in elites. That's why it is said that study of political science is like studying the graveyard of elites — because that is where power is buried.

In opposition to elites view of power Gandhi gave in his 'Hind Swaraj' a oceanic circle view of power — where every man is at centre of one oceanic centre and with his power he influences others. Hannah Arendt also held that power creates its legitimacy, because power itself is legitimate.

Remarks

good points
write
Application like
Panchayati Raj
Indira

good

she differentiated between power and force (natural).
And called power as citizen indulging into
political action.

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The basic cause of human misery and the 'sin' of modern civilisation is the advent of technology and industrialisation. Discuss the Gandhian critique of Industrialisation. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) "Covenants without the sword are mere words and of no strength to secure a man at all". Comment. (300 Words) (25)

Ans) Gandhi is regarded as one of the most influential leader of 20th century. Time magazine calls him second most loved person ever after Jesus Christ itself.

★ Gandhi propounded the theories of Satyagraha, Ahimsa, Salvodays, Swaraaj etc.

★ One of the most influential theory which is widely criticised as well has been Gandhi's critique of modern civilization.

★ In his writings like 'Hind Swaraj', 'my experiment with truth' and newspaper writings we come to know Gandhi's view on modernity.

Modernization and its Gandhian Criticism

Modernity stands for industrialization and

Remarks

materialism. Hobbesian view of state absolutism, Lockean view of possessive individualism. Adam Smith's wealth of nations, Machiavelli's separations of ethics and politics — found the bedrock of modernity.

- ★ Gandhi held that separations of politics and ethics has created a death trap — he wanted spiritualisation of politics (like ~~Gandhi~~ Gandhi)
- ★ Gandhi was diagonally opposite to Hobbesian absolutism of state — he can be called as Ajashreshth he wanted Swaraj — meaning no state but rule by self.
- ★ Gandhi criticised materialistic nature of western society. He held Bentham's Utilitarianism as degrading man to the level of animal. He wanted man to possess for need and not greed — as per him by the current level of exploitative and possessive nature of modernity even ten million earth would not be enough.

Remarks

* In his criticism to technology and industrialisation, he comes closer to Karl Marx and his alienation theory. Gandhi held nuclear weapons as taboo. Gandhi saw industrialisation as detrimental to mother earth as well as to humanity.

That's why he proposes Swaraaj - in place of state absolutism, religion in politics instead of secularism, Handicraft & Khadi instead of manufactured goods and Trusteeship instead of Bolite Capitalism.

However Gandhi's critique of modernity and industrialisation should be also seen as his 'war of positions' (Gramscian) where he was building counter hegemony against west - he was busting the myth of white man's burden.

Gandhi's ideas of modernity and

19.0

GS SCORE

his criticism should also not be seen as sheer rejection of west. He was well read and was influenced by John Ruskin's 'Unto the Last' and Tolstoy 'kingdom of god'. He loved Jesus for his selflessness. Thus Gandhian criticism of west is a constructive criticism with current environmental problems like climate emergency, absolute pollution, nuclear war threat, a huge level of criminalization of politics — Gandhian criticism of western value and Gandhian alternative find much relevance.

Apply Gandhian
Principle ↓

Trusteeship → w/o
Bread - Labour

Ramrajya

Sarvodaya Plan

Village Eco.

Quote Machine

Tool of Exploitation

Remarks

③

Hobbes is regarded as first mainstream political thinker and first one to give fully functional theory of sovereignty. In his book 'Leviathan', (the sea monster) - he had called for state sovereignty and bringing religion fully under the command of state and argued for state absolutism - having all the power - even to punish for non-allegiance.

In this context, he held that Governor without sword are mere words. He wants states to have power to punish who disobey state - for two reasons.

↳ First reason is without power to punish state can't assert its sovereignty

↳ second reason is without power to punish state can't deter the miscreant and hence can't secure its citizens right to life - thus defeating the purpose of creation of state.

Start with
Puritan
Revolution
↓
Anarchy
↓
for civic life
↓
Social Contract
↓
Political
Leviathan
↓
All powerful
↓
Right to Revolt

Even Indian tradition has been following the same while it talks about Dharma (Duty or ethics), it also talks about Danda (punishment from the state). Machiavelli also held that when citizens are not virtuous, prince should rule with iron hands.

We can find other parallel tradition like Buddhists who don't believe in punishment or retribution but believe in changing heart. Gandhi also believes in no state - because state is coercive and state hinders the prospect of development of citizens.

* Since State of Nature was State of war as per Hobbes where there was war of all against all and life was nasty, poor, short and brutish. Where there was no right to life. Thus Hobbes portrays the danger of lawlessness and statelessness (Though he was criticised for being influenced by

Remarks

his time - Puritan ^(1640s) revolution). Locke calls every thinker a child of his time. However Hobbes's view on punishment remains very relevant when seen in international sphere.

* In international sphere there is anarchy (Morganthau), and hence it is closer to Hobbesian state of nature. Where Matsyanyay prevails - big fish eating small fish. Russia annexes Crimia, China annexes Tibet - but no one can stop them. Despite there is a law (UN Charter says no state can annex another and every state is sovereign) - but since UN lacks decisive power to punish, and doesn't have absolute power - it can't secure nations - hence Hobbesian statement seems right.

Despite its applicability and overarching relevance, Hobbesian view was criticised by Marxist as Marxist considers state as

11.5

Instrument of exploitation thus power to punish only punishes weak and ~~also~~ favours strong. Marx called state as lieutenant of Bourgeoisie class - thus he argues for statellessness and communism.

Thus in summary, Realist, knowing that mere words without swords means nothing - would prefer Hobbesian view and Utopian and idealist will oppose it.

Common sense says that Hobbes was right in saying that. That is why it is said that 'Speak softly and keep ~~the~~ a big stick with you! following Hobbesian view, every constitution, whether in east or west - gives state power to punish

Improve structure
and write
in chronological order

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- Theory of Alienation and Theory of Freedom
- Arendt's Views on Banality of Evil
- Locke on Defense of Property Rights
- Discuss then characteristic features of Aristotle's theory of state.

① Theory of alienation was given by Young Marx in his early day. It is a radical analysis and is considered one of the most influential criticisms of Capitalism.

Theory of alienation - ④ stages

- alienation from his work - Labour as he does not know the full process of manufacturing
- alienation from product of his work - because he can't see his product being used - hence he can't feel happier of making a difference
- alienation from his family - as he has to leave his family and migrate near factories. He has to work long

Remarks

For both
Labour and
Capitalist
Class

Product
Process
Family
Self
Nature

hours, that's why he is separated from his family and friends

↳ alienation from himself — because of three level of alienation, he starts doubling himself — that what is my existence, what is a matter to anyone — he thinks himself as just robot — working everyday at same place, doing everything in the same manner.

↳ he is alienated from his soul itself

Theory of freedom — is Marx's alternative to alienation — he held that man is free only when he is free from basic necessities like food, shelter, clothes — then only he can do something worth doing (TH Green)

Thus his freedom is positive freedom.

Marx's criticism of capitalism by above theories are basis for reforms that

Remarks

Humanist
philos.
Workers of
the world
Unite!

6.0

GS SCORE

was seen in industry — limited hours, employee stock options etc. It also led to reform in state — and turned minimal state into welfare state.

Book (B) Hannah Arendt enjoys wide distinction of being only major female philosopher in political science.

- She has written 'on revolution', 'Human Nature', 'on democracy', 'On totalitarianism'.
- He writes from her own view for herself — the method known as phenomenology.
- Benality of evil is found in her book 'Eichmann in Jerusalem', 1971. She had gone to cover a case of Israel when a German who worked for Nazi and executed concentration camp was caught and was tried. She concluded that Eichmann had done nothing wrong as following the state was his duty as per his.

Remarks

60

A bureaucrat is supposed to follow state, not following state order would be dereliction of duty — and he did all that horrific things for banal thing — a promotion

→ Thus Hannah Arendt held that evil has become so normal, so mundane, so banal that it doesn't feel like evil at all. The evil starts feeling as common sense. For example exploitation of women at the hand of patriarchy, exploitation of dalit in Varna system in India — there is negation of evil on us — and that's why it is difficult to find perpetrator — those who were doing horror — they themselves don't know they were doing so. She finds acts of Nazi Germany against utilitarianism as there was no purpose.

Thus Hannah Arendt argues for action (Zoon politikon) in her action theory and says political participation is one of merits

Add keywords as mentioned by H. Arendt

important action, and the favour direct
democracy (not majoritarianism where tyranny
of majority could happen).

Q. Locke is considered father of liberalism and
he is also regarded as propounder of
right to life, liberty and property which
finds itself in moderated form in American
Preamble.

- * Locke has been called as scholar of bourgeoisie
class and possessive individualist
- * he defended property right on view similar
to Aristotle's view on property - that
property is source of virtue, property is also
result of virtue.

→ Locke held that since all man earns
is because of his hard work, he doesn't
owe anything back to society. That's



man should have absolute right over his property

★ property gives virtue. It gives confidence and it gives motivation to work harder. It is result of hard work and promotes merit system. (Drunkard in gutter is where he ought to be)

★ because of his absolute defence of property he has been a motivation to neoliberal and no rightist → Stayer, Nozick, Morgan Friedman have also opposed taxation and called it bonded labour.

★ on the other hand, Positive liberty (Rawls, Ross) and social liberals (Amartya Sen, Dworkin) argue for taxation and positive role of state in social justice and capability development.

★ Marxist and critical school have called him defender of capitalism and they argue of communism of property (Even Plato agreed to it). They want equality of outcome and wealth redistribution.

Remarks

⑤ Aristotle is philosopher of common sense, pragmatism, middle path. He can be called as conservative

* after comparing 156 government systems, he gave his own theory of state

* he wants polity as a system and not democracy — because democracy is rule by fools — he doesn't want common class to make rule

* In his theory of citizenship, he limits giving citizenship

- not to women as they are busy in household work
- not to old, disabled — as they don't have physical capacity —
- not to property less — as he is not man of reason (He held property as proof of reason)

* He wanted Civic Republicanism and direct democracy — and has taken a substantive and deliberative view of democracy for his

democracy is not just voting but actively participating in rule making

★ He wants rule of many (Polity) instead of rule of one (Philosopher king)

★ He wants equals to be treated equally and unequals to be treated unequally.

★ He wants very slow changes and is against revolutions (In his theory of revolutions).

★ He focuses on virtue building and excellence in citizens. He regards family and property as source of virtue and hence is against communism of property and family suggested by Plat.

Thus Aristotle's theory of state is criticism as well as an improvement over Plato's philosopher king and Plato's view on family, revolution and property. That's why he is regarded as biggest disciple and biggest critique of Plato.

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the similarities and Dissimilarities between Gandhi and Marx. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Analyse how Gramscian views have influenced the Marxian views on false consciousness. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The state of nature is a war of every man against every man. In the light of the given statement, discuss Hobbesian State of Nature. Also Give Criticism. (200 Words) (15)

(A) Gandhi and Marx both are considered most influential personalities of 20th century and 19th century respectively. While Gandhi is regarded as father of nations, a Mahatma and 2nd most loved person after Jesus (Time Magazine), Marx on other hand is called God by his followers.

* Both enjoy extreme popularity. Both have shaped the modern world.

* Both gave criticism to west and capitalism and industrialism. Gandhi was against consumerism, so was Marx.

* Both called out the greedy nature of capitalists. Marx held that 'In search

Remarks

for profit Capitalist who settle everywhere and reside anywhere. Gandhi held that by the current pace of greedy exploitation of mother earth - even nine earths will not be enough.

* Both can be called eutopian. While Marx believed in Classless, stateless society - called it communism. Gandhi called for Swaraaj which is stateless & both are anarchist.

* Both can be called as man of action. While Marx held that 'Till now philosophers have interpreted the history, what matters is to change it'.

Similarly Gandhi has been called a man of action by Vipin Chandra, he believed in doing rather than preaching.

* Both believed in living humble and thinking high. Both stayed away from grabbing power.

Despite many similarities, there are huge differences.

* Gandhi is an idealist, Marx is brute realist.

* Gandhi believes in non violence, Marx believes in Violent Revolution - 'Blood is the midwife of change' - Red revolution

* Gandhi has been called as 'saint of status quo' by Abanindranath Roy for believing in good nature of capitalists, by believing in Varna system. Marx on other hand is all about changing the status quo by his dialectical materialism and call for 'workers to unite ...'

Gandhi is one of the ^{most} loved person in west - Obama, Martin Luther King can be called his admirer. Marx remains one of the most criticised by west.

* Marx became inspiration for communism and totalitarianism (in China, Russia, Cuba) - Gandhi became inspiration for Democracy, democracy in third world.

* Gandhi saw fruits of his action (independence) in his lifetime - Marx's idea became active after about a century.

Remarks

Points are
write More
Concrete and
Comprehensive
Points

Thus though having many similarities Marx and Gandhi seem diagonally opposite. But one idea remains same - they helped change the world.

(15) Gramsci while one of biggest follower of Marx also held critical view on Marx's idea like dialectical materialism and structure and super structure theory. Gramsci was Italian marxist and founder of communist party of Italy, and was put in prison by Mussolini for being 'most dangerous man' in Italy. His 'prison notebook' gives idea on Gramsci.

→ While Gramsci agreed on Marx on class conflict, class exploitation by capitalist, the perils of industrial revolution etc. But he was worried why the prophecy of Marx didn't come true. Why workers didn't revolt. Upon analysis he found that Marx

Remarks

may have overemphasised on basis
structure (economy) and might have
ignored the superstructure (state, ideology,
consciousness etc.)

A while Marx called idea as false consciousness
and matter as real, Gramsci disagreed ~~the~~
and held that idea do play important

Draw
Diagram

role

- They shape the behaviour
- They help state in building the hegemony
- They prove to worker that exploitation of them is beneficial to them. workers starts enjoying their own exploitation
- They create a middle layer between worker and state — hence worker do not see the real face.

★ because of above, Gramsci held that
instead of one ~~stage~~ revolution, there must

be two stage revolution

↓
war of position

↓
war of movement

Remarks

7.0

GS SCORE

* war of position is to counter the hegemony which has created a common sense. It is to create counter consciousness. Thus a middle class intellectual force would be to create counter hegemony (protracted battle)

* war of movement is second stage where often workers have developed consciousness they will revolt against state and capitalists

Influence

→ Gandhi went for protracted battle (though Gandhi didn't know about Gramsci)

→ Chinese under Mao went for first ousting Europeans along with nationalist party but later ousted the KMT itself to Taiwan.

→ Marxism matured and democratic communism came into existence (CPI, CPI(M)).

→ He saved Marxism from guilt of economic determinism.

Conclusion

Hobbes is considered first modern thinker

and is known for giving first fully

Remarks

Use
like - fear &
I born twin

- functional theory of sovereignty of state
- * He explains the state of nature as state of war where there is fight of all against all. where life is nasty, short, poor & brutish. where there is no prospect of peace, navigation, art, communication etc.
 - * Thus his state of nature is a pessimistic view of state of nature — and is influenced by his birth — during puritan revolution of 1649 when Britain also became republic for a while and there was violence, lawlessness and anarchy — there was no security of life.
 - * Because of above state of nature Hobbes held that only created states by coming into a social contract — and transferred all their rights and power to state in exchange for right of life. Because in state of nature, man has all rights in theory but none in reality.

Remarks

7-0

* He uses scientific methods to explain the reason for social contract (Resolutive-impulsive method)

Criticism

↳ by Locke in his 'Two Treatise of Government' — though he held that his was criticism of Filmer's patronage, in reality he has criticised the state of nature of Hobbes — and in his own gave an optimistic nature of state. He held that state of nature was state of bliss.

↳ another criticism is that Hobbes state of nature is frictional — but we have to understand that Hobbes is not anthropologist and his logic is entirely consistent.

↳ Locke held that every philosopher is a child of his time — hence Hobbes was pessimistic because of Puritan revolution.

Despite all criticisms, Hobbes's state of nature and his social contract lead to establishment of state sovereignty — and lead to formation of modern states and era of modernity.

Spinoza
Vaughan
Improve
Presentation
and
Structure