

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

MAYURI MUKHERJEE

RANK - 159

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 1**



www.iasscore.in

Roll no.:

Section-A

Q1 Attempt any 5.

a) Communism of property of Plato.

(56)
 Ans Plato's Communism of Property was anchored to prevent corruption among the Guardian class and for the overall development of the state. He believed if there is a rule of Philosopher King who is free from evils like family and property, that will be the real state and the one's which is held by Orators.

*Discuss
in context
of Ideal
State &
Justice*

He further expressed his ideas on Property by:

1. Plato believed that people accumulated more than they use.
2. Holding a property will divert the attention of the guardian class and make them loose interest easily.
3. The needs of the guardian class will be taken care by the State.
4. Producer class is allowed to hold property as they are dominated by Desire.

(2.5)
 However Aristotle greatly criticised Plato's views on property as he believed property is not evil and is a source of motivation. Property actually recognise the efforts of a person and makes them orderly in political system. Aristotle also believed holding property may give rise to charity. Plato encouraged co-ordination between the various classes and gave primacy to the State rather than property and family.

*Add
popper's
criticism*

d) Women are made not born.

Ans

The above statement by Simon de Beauvoir highlights the stereotyping of sex and gender, masculinity and femininity, the wall between a dominated woman and an independent woman.

Society divides the work of a human solely based on the anatomy and gender. The discrimination of women being weak physically has always been imbibed into one's mind right from its childhood so biology becomes destiny.

The primary work of a woman is to bear children and look after the home as pointed by Simon de Beauvoir. She wants people to understand the difference between 'sex' and 'gender'. Sex is biological difference between females and males whereas gender is a cultural term and relates to the work given to one by the society. She wants people to appreciate the sacrifice of a woman which is often neglected due to the priority given to Patriarchy.

Eg Recently in Saudi Arabia, women were allowed to drive cars for the first time.

The evolution of women is by the society, she is born as a human and should be treated as one where she can learn and develop and are treated equally as men.

Disadv
of
society

2

e) Aristotle is anti Plato.

Ans Aristotle was the best critique of Plato's work. He was a pragmatic thinker whereas Plato was an idealist. Aristotle converted Plato's view in a more practical manner.

Both Aristotle and Plato agreed that:

- 1) Greek city states were suffering from lawlessness and public had to suffer.
- 2) They agree on the importance of state.
- 3) They considered Education as an important point in training good rulers.
- 4) Criticised Democratic form of government.

Although they also had difference in views which are as follows:-

- 1) Aristotle agreed that rule of philosopher King will be the best but it will be difficult to find so Laos which runs a state will be the best.
- 2) Aristotle emphasised people to hold family and property as it encourages one and is a source of motivation.
- 3) Aristotle treated slaves in a more polite manner and considered them as the body of a human being.

Coleridge rightly said "Everyone is born either Platonist or Aristotelian". Their views are almost same. Aristotle's ideas are just more realistic in nature.

* Discuss b/w diff theory of Justice, Equality

(3)

3.

b) Plato is enemy of open society.

Ans Karl Popper in his book "Open Society and its enemies" where he identified Plato as a totalitarian thinker who provides privileges to only one class and deprives "the rest".

Plato gave all the powers to only one class and deprived the other class. He allowed the Producer class to hold property and denied the Guardian class from it.

Bertrand Russell supported the criticism of Plato by Karl Popper by calling him as "Totalitarian". ~~although~~ R.H.S Crossman also supported Popper by calling Plato as "wrong", both for his times and for ours". Although Levinson defended Plato by saying that Karl Popper is just looking into the theoretical model and not looking into the intentions and objectives of Plato.

Plato cannot be called as an enemy of open society as he wanted the three classes to co-operate with each other and hold a common kitchen and work for the development of the State.

Discuss
What is
open
society

family
and
avoid
margin

*
VSI
views of
Dunnings

f)

Ans

Discuss basic tents of Neo-liberalism

Neo Liberalism started from 1970s.

It says state should remain confined only in the political sphere of life, economic sphere has to be left out for the free interaction of the individual and organization.

Neo-liberalism believed in the following:

1. Individualism: It is related to individual competent authority on his and can make choices, no outside force.
2. Individual Rights: They eliminate the contradiction between individual right and group right.
3. Free Market: No intervention of market by state.
4. Spontaneous Order: Here there is only free interaction whatever the order will be it will be natural & true.
5. Natural Harmony of State: It only comes when there is rationality of human being. If the harmony is regulated there will be no harmony and it will be biased few will be favoured by state and few ~~won't~~ would not be.

Add views of
Hayek &
Milton

Neo Liberalism believes state will support one to enjoy their liberty so it supports Positive liberty.

Discuss in context of welfare state

Positive liberty is supported by Positive Liberal

2.

Add
criticism of
Neo Liberal

Section B.

Q5 Attempt any four.

- d) Hobbesian state is reflection of true nature of Human being, examine.

Ans Hobbes completely rejected the idea of Aristotle that man is a social animal, Hobbes calls life of a man as "Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". He wants a state where there is law and order otherwise the evil nature of man might come out.

Hobbes believed man behaves like an animal in a weak state where one is thirty for another's blood so he wants Leviathan to protect everyone. Hobbes said "There shall be a war of every man against every man. There is a continual fear and danger of violent death, and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short. His idea resembles Kautilya's description of Maatsyanyaya in Arthashastra where the smaller fishes are always in danger of being swallowed by the bigger fishes. Every individual have to give up its rights except the right to life in the hands of Leviathan. Although Sir Frederick Pollock calls "The formula of the greatest good of the greatest number was made as a hook to be put in the nostrils of Leviathan so that it could be tamed and harnessed to the chariot of utility".



manage
length
of your
paragraph

Hobbesian state is under the control of Leviathan. Michael Oakshott believes "Leviathan is the greatest, perhaps the sole, masterpiece of political philosophy in the English language." Leviathan can hold the entire state and control the selfish / demonish nature of man but nobody can be isolated from the Social Contract else there will be no law and it will become a weak state.

Compare it with Lockian human nature.

5 b) State came into being for sake of good life.

Ans Aristotle believed "State exists for the sake of a good life and not for the sake of life only" and considers state as an evolving one which keeps on growing, he considers a practical state and emphasis on the basic wants of an individual for good life.

What is good life?

Plato denied the Guardian class of Property and family as he believed it will corrupt them. Aristotle on the other hand was practical and Sabine called Aristotle's state as Plato's second best state. Aristotle's ideas of state were:-

1) He wanted people to hold property by saying "Wealth is a store of things, which are necessary or useful for life in the association of city as household".

2) He supported the idea of family so that people can fulfill their needs.

3) Aristotle also supported the idea of Philosopher King but was practical as it was not easy to find one.

4) Aristotle supported the idea of Slavery as it will give his master luxury and time to enjoy life.

Connected with his idea of Do
Aristotle's idea of state is more of a realistic one which is like a human organization and is self sufficient but village and family is not. He also says "State is prior to Man" which also supports that state came into being for sake of good life as there is no existence of man and life without state. Both are integral to each other.

Q5(e) Covenants are mere words without swords.

Ans Hobbes has considered Leviathan as the Sovereign for the proper functioning of the State. People made a Social Contract agreement with the Leviathan to protect them, giving up all their rights except the right to life.

Connected with his idea of Natural Law
Hobbes's political obligation is derived from the moral obligation which is closely associated with the idea of Natural law.

Hobbes made the Leviathan the supreme

one and people have no right to resist him because of moral obligations of state of nature. Leviathan is no party to the contract resisting to sovereign holds no meaning. Hobbes did not provide any right against Leviathan, he is the supreme of all.

The State must possess the power to crush all those forces which threatens an individual's life and must have complete powers of punishment against anyone who disobeys the commands of the Leviathan. Strict laws will create a sense of fear of punishments in the minds of an individual and make them law abiding. Only Leviathan can help the state in that way and state can only exist when it enjoys absolute power.

Sabine rightly said "Hobbes relieved sovereignty completely from the disabilities which Bodin has inconsistently left standing".

5a)

Ans

State is individual writ large. "State is individual writ large" portrays nature and construct of the state as

Plato identifies state as a perfect organisation which is organic and also

Compare it with Lockian social contract

mentions the interconnection between human, nature and state.

Plato meant the following:-

1. The reflection of inner character which gets culminated in the highest form becomes the state.
2. Both the minds of state and individual are identical.
3. Plato emphasises without understanding human being's nature we cannot identify organization where it could reflect completely.
4. State is nothing but an exaggeration of the nature of human as only it is in a position to express it to the fullest form.

Q2.

2 a)

Ans

Hobbes starts as liberalist but ends with absolutism, Hobbes on Liberty (150 words)

Hobbes rejected the Divine Theory of King and was keen in self evident truth, he refused to accept abstract ideas and only accepted the material and physical realities.

Hobbes believed that:-

1. Justification of State:

a) The people made a Social Contract

start with first modern thinker

with the State where the Leviathan will protect everyone.

b) Every individual holds right to enter into contract.

2. Purpose of state:

State is for the protection of people, the man is considered "Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short". State if it is weak will give rise to the demonic possession of State by men.

3.8

~~Also discuss how we can't be complete without rights~~
He is considered as an absolutist because in Hobbesian state Leviathan holds the absolute power and there is no one against him, all rights except the right to life have to be submitted to the Leviathan. and he is not a part of the Social Contract.

Elaborate more

2b) Personal is political. (150 words).

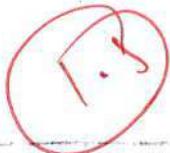
Ans There is a demand of refining political by the Feminist Activities in public sphere of power struggle which is believed that the area of power struggle is public and personal and private sphere of human being.

Private sphere is the relationship between husband and wife in the family.

The power relationship exists in public

Start with liberal feminist context.

~~Old views
of most
scholars~~



and public sphere and in personal space.
This is a kind of subjugation between them. Politics should not intervene in personal; there should not be any interference of state in ~~the~~ personal sphere.

2d) Rousseau's General Will is hobbe's Leviathan with his head chopped off.

Ans Hobbes's Leviathan thought represents people's sovereignty but he is above people. Rousseau's General Will is above Leviathan and is even more powerful.

Rousseau identifies the following:

- 1) In the Theory of Sovereignty General Will plays a huge role.
- 2) General Will is higher than Leviathan.
- 3) Rousseau's originality consists in defining Sovereignty with the precision and completeness of Hobbes.
- 4) Sovereignty is not easy to locate but Rousseau identified it in the General Will of an individual and hence became the founder of Popular Sovereignty.

Rousseau's Sovereignty is everywhere and cannot be identified in a proper manner. General Will is stronger than

~~What is
general
will?~~

Leviathan and so his head is chopped off or is no longer existing in comparison to the General will of people. Rousseau's Sovereignty is actually the ~~people themselves~~, entire people or everyone of the state is counted as a part of the Sovereignty.

(2)

Q3 All are compulsory.

3 a) Discuss Mill's view on Liberty and freedom of speech and expression democracy.

Ans Mill believed that self realisation is connected to self development and liberty is an essential condition of self development. He also supported freedom of speech and action as the core freedom of an individual. He also supported Democracy by supporting Plural voting, extensive vote support for Minority view.

Mill's view on Liberty:

1. Self development is achieved by self realisation which is ultimately achieved through liberty.

2. He classified individual into two parts

a) Self Regarding Actions: Those matters which effects the individual himself and not others. Liberty of thought, feeling, Conscience and freedom of opinion are added here.

~~Discuss Mill's
viewpoint of
entity~~

b) Other Regarding: He did not specify works under other regarding but he allowed other states to intervene.

~~Mill on Freedom of Speech:~~

1. He classified discussions and debates through thoughts and ideas.
2. Truth can be found through debates & discussions.
3. Freedom of speech is important for overall development else there is subjugation of one person which leads to another. That is why Mill believed "All silencing of discussion is an assumption of infallibility."

~~Mill on Democracy:~~

1. He supported freedom of speech.
2. He talked about education and experienced qualification for legislature as well as Ministers.
3. He supported Plural Voting.
4. He supported any argument against majority.
5. Supported System of Proportional Representation.

He supported Democracy by "No one

has been less blind to the faults of democracy. No one has insisted more vigorously that it is not suitable for all the people's. But no one has been more convinced that when it is possible, it is the best of all governments'. He also emphasised on multiple truth through the freedom of speech. He also points out that an individual is not responsible to society for his action until and unless it harms others, ~~that~~ which gives rise to one's liberty.

Q3(b) What are fundamental questions raised by feminism, how far it is correct to say there is lack of consensus among feminist?

Ans

Feminism is the advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes. which began in the late 18th century. Genet Richards mentioned that "The essence of feminism has a strong fundamental case intended to mean only that there are excellent reasons for thinking that women suffer from systematic social injustice because of their sex, the preposition is to be regarded as constituting feminism".

Fundamental questions raised by

* Discuss
W's
criticism
as
reluctant
democrat

Feminism are:-

- 1) People / Society fails to differentiate between sex and gender.
- 2) Demand of redefining political - Personal is political.
- 3) Issue with Patriarchy.
- 4) Supremacy of husbands / sons over wives and daughters.
- 5) Conditioning of men and women by the society.
- 6) Equal payment.
- 7) Number of women employment is less compared to men due to child bearing and physical condition.
- 8) Different ground rules when it comes to boys and girls.
- 9) Freedom of Speech.
- 10) Different types of atrocities on women.

~~There is lack of consensus among feminist from the Second Wave of Feminism, as there is a difference in~~

~~Discuss
fundamental
questions~~

~~① Personal
is
political~~

~~② Sex-gender
to~~

~~etc.~~

feminist's demands and the understanding of women subjugation. The types of feminists are:

Liberal Feminist:

1. They believed in equal opportunity for both men and women.
2. They gave less attention on private sphere, sexual division of labour and distribution of power within a family.

Eg. Vergina Wolf. was a prominent ^{liberal} feminist.

Socialist Feminist:

1. They identified women as a part of labor class.
2. They found the root cause of women's subjugation to be marriage and property.

Eg. Gilman, Q. Eistein are prominent

Socialist feminist

Radical Feminist:

1. They ask for liberation from identity that has been imposed.
2. They found patriarchy to be the root cause of all evils.

Eg. Kate Millet, Simone De Beauvoir are some prominent radical feminist.

If the women are treated properly and all the age old superstitions are left behind there will a good environment for everyone to live in.

Add their specific views

.....

(S)

Q8

Attempt any three.

8a)

Critical evaluation of Locke's theory of Property. (150 words).

Ans

Locke identified that common ownership was not sufficient to satisfy the needs of an individual. He opened the idea of unlimited property and opened the gate for justification of the unlimited property. He created a huge labour force!

Locke identified three principles of Property:

i) Labour Principle: 90% of property must be on the basis of labour.

ii) Connection Principle of Sufficiency: - He believed man has a right over property and should use as much he can & leave the rest.

iii) Spoilage: Man can acquire property only if he can make good use of it.

His greatest critique has been Mark Farsen as Locke provided "Theory of Wage Labour" ie; their right to purchase the labour of others on payment of wages, makes it possible and rightful for a man to turn labour into a commodity. He found Locke's idea as Bourgeois's view and has an ideology of Possessive Individualism.

Add of
com'ltary
by
Macpherson
&
planned 3.

9.1

8 b) What are fundamental questions raised by Feminism, how far it is correct to say that there is lack of consensus among feminist?

Ans Feminism began in the late 18th century to discuss:

- a) Political, social and economical subjugation of women.
- b) Discrimination in every venture of life.

Fundamental questions raised by Feminism are:

- 1) Equal payment for both men & women.
- 2) Issue with patriarchy.
- 3) Freedom of speech of women.
- 4) Failure of society to distinguish between sex and gender.

Second Wave of Feminism marks that there is difference of consensus among feminist. Few differences are:-

- 1) Liberal feminist = Frieden emphasised on continuing and central importance of family life of women.
- 2) Socialist feminist = Friedrich Engels suggested that position of woman has changed with the development of capitalism and private property.
- 3) Radical feminist = Millett emphasised that root of evil is Patriarchy.

Add views
of
feminist
scholars

~~Red Post
Feminist
discourse~~

Different types of feminism have different perception view but what binds them together are the atrocities on women and the disadvantaged position of women in the society

- Q3) Hobbe's argument for an absolute sovereign is novel because he bases the authority of the sovereign on consent. Explain the role of consent in his account and explain why he believes that consent based on fear of death is morally binding. Also enumerate the major attributes of Hobbesian Sovereignty. (200 words)

Ans:

In Hobbesian State Leviathan holds the absolute power and no individual has the right to revolt against Leviathan. By Sovereignty Hobbes means supreme power and no parallel power.

The role of consent is extremely important for Hobbes as he has made Leviathan so powerful that no law is above him, the people came into a Social Contract with the Leviathan, so that Leviathan protects them. Hobbes believes that consent based on fear of death is morally binding because Hobbes believes

~~Answers
very is it
novel.~~

Where there is a weak State the true colour of man comes out which is nasty, poor, brutish and short. Man is ready to take the life of another man just to get power. So in order to protect themselves from the demonic nature of man they entered into a ^{Leviathan} Social Contract although He is not engaged in the agreement. He is the sole protector. Everyone gave up their rights except the right to life to Leviathan.

Why is it morally binding?

Major attributes of Hobbesian Sovereignty are :-

- 1) Sovereignty is absoluteness.
- 2) Sovereign is the ultimate source of laws and also their soul interpreter.
- 3) ~~Def~~ Divine Laws are not applicable on the Sovereign.
- 4) Sovereign is the "Creator of Property".
- 5) Sovereignty is inseparable and cannot be given to anyone else.
- 6) Sovereign is the ultimate source of laws and is the supreme power which cannot be questioned.

3.5+

Add a Conclusion

Mayuri Mukherjee,
PSIR,

REMARKS