



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

SHREYA SINGHAL

RANK - 176

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 3**

116.5

Enter number
of questionCandidate
shall not write
on this margin

Name : Shreya Singh

Roll No.:

Date :

Remarks

Shreya Singh

Pair Test-3

- ① Stick to the Core Demand of the question.
- ② Use Keywords, terminologies as mentioned by thinkers.
- ③ Quote Contextual scholars and their Commentaries.

प्रश्न की संख्या
दीजिएउम्मीदवारों को इस
स्थिर में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

Justice is the first virtue of any society just like truth is the first virtue of any system of thought.

Plato's 'Republic' gave the coherent theories of justice. A/c to Plato, Individual is small letter, state is capital letter. Thus, theory of justice found at the level of individual is applicable to the state too.

Plato believed in natural equality. Thus men of reason were superior to men of courage and men of appetites. On this basis, he gave two principles of justice.

- i) Functional differentiation
- ii) Non Interference

A/c to Plato, such justice would be acceptable to all as it results in creation of ideal state. It would lead to peace and harmony.

class based
Duties and
Justice Principle

Enter number
of question

4.5

However, Plato's theory of justice is criticised by liberal scholars as theory of injustice. As to Karl Popper, Plato's ideal state is where rules rule, workers' work and slaves serve. He called him enemy of the open society.

Nevertheless, Plato's theory serve as a foundation for Aristotle's theory of justice. Karl Popper himself acknowledged that one can be platonian and anti platonian but not non

platonian

How
Discuss
main demand
of the question

1(b)

Aristotle is called as the father of Political Science and Constitutionalism. He gave important concepts of 'rule of law' and deliberative democracy in his book 'Politics'.

A/c to Aristotle, man is a political animal. He justified the existence of state on basis of logic, needs of man and teleology. He emphasized that one has to be either beast or god to live without a state.

In his book, Politics, Aristotle has class analysed 158 constitutions and classified them on basis of number of ruling class people as well as nature of political system.

No. of Ruling class	All	Self
One	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

A/c to Aristotle, Monarchy is the best form of government. However

उम्मीदवारों को इस
हार्डर में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

it is not best practicable. It would
soon turn into Tyranny.

Aristotle calls Democracy as
the worst form of government, a rule of
many ignorant poor. He applied 'Golden
mean' principle to suggest Polity is the
best practicable form. It is a rule of
middle class, not so many but not so
few either.

However, Aristotle's polity
was criticised by later day ^{Scholars} ~~Marxist~~ like
Karl Marx who called 'state as executive
Committee of the bourgeoisie'

Karl Popper argued that
Aristotle's theory is a mix of Plato's
aristocracy with a few democratic
ideals

1(c)

social contract refers to an imaginary philosophical agreement amongst men which led to creation of state.

Hobbes used the theory of social contract to create a 'Leviathan' state. Hobbes' state of nature, influenced by 1641 Puritan revolution was a state of war of all, with all. There was no security of life and life was rusty, british poor and short.

Thus, the main aim behind men coming together and entering into a social contract was to ensure preservation of life. According to Hobbes, man has only two options - to live in anarchy or under absolutist state. Man would prefer the latter since security is more important than liberty.

Man has given all rights to the state. If the state fails to preserve

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हिसाब में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

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life of man, ~~that~~ he has right to
resist the state.

Hobbesian social contract can
be contradicted with Lockean social
contract which results into a limited
state since state of nature is a state of
peace, mutual assistance and goodwill.

While Marpherson criticises
Hobbes for ending as an absolutist,
Locke argues that Hobbes' absolutism
is a derivative of his individualism.

Use Keywords
Fear & born
twin
- 100% of All
Against All
Quote More
Relevant scholars
Commentaries

1(d)

Radical ~~phases~~ humanism is the political philosophy given by MN Roy that treats man in a 'radical' sense as the 'centre of the universe'.

Influence on MN Roy

- i) Hobbes' Materialism
- ii) Locke's secularism
- iii) Ethics of Spinoza
- iv) Pythagoras

Discuss his concept of R.H.

The theory of radical humanism revolved around Roy's conception of freedom, reason and ethics. His aim was to achieve a 'cosmopolitan Union of free individuals'.

- 1) Freedom: Roy emphasized on complete freedom; freedom from fears, superstition and even freedom from religion.
- 2) Reason: Reason, a/c to Roy has materialistic origin, developed by man in course of his struggle for existence. Thus

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Enter number
of question

50
Every person ~~has~~ possess reason and scientific rationality

iii) Ethics: Ethics, ac to Ray are secular principles that society considers right in the conduct of its members. Ethics lay ^{the} foundation of a unified nation.

Freedom
Human
Work on further enrich of your content

However, M N Ray¹ was called a remarkable failure (Sudipto Banerjee). Though a radical idea, ² his theory could not make a powerful impact on the ground.

Nevertheless, "Radical humanism" provides a guide for development of ^{good} scientific temper and cosmopolitanism.

1972 की संख्या

1(c)

"One is not born woman,
one becomes woman" (Simone De B.)
(SDB)

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Radical feminists like SDB,
Betty Friedan etc. reject liberal and
socialist theories as "masculinistic". They
differentiate between sex and gender,
owing to the gendered nature of society.

A/c to SDB, sex is a natural
classification, value neutral and unbiased.
However, gender is delegated by the society
which considers women as the "subordinate".
Patriarchy is the basic structure of the
society, which makes women as not
just the second but "secondary sex".

Betty Friedan (Feminine
Mystique) talks about "essential feminine
qualities" that prevent women from
gaining transcendence, keeps them in
immanence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस
हारा में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

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Radical feminists like Susan
Moller oktin in (Gender, Justice & family)
explains 'Personal is political', destroying
the dichotomy between private and
public spheres.

Thus, radical feminists demand
beginning of sexual dialectics (Kate Miller)
and differentiated citizenship (Lisa
Monaghan).

discuss these
points rather
Just Quotation

(a)

Gandhi was the father of Indian nationalism. A moral anarchist, he was the apostle of peace, Ahimsa (^{Non Violence} Satyagraha) and harmony.

The Gandhian conception of citizenship was influenced by religious texts like Greeta 'follow the law of one's own being'. He was also influenced by Greek thinkers like Aristotle who considered "citizenship as duty".

Gandhi believed in the functional theory of rights. According to him, "rights lie in embryonic form in duties". Thus, rights of citizens flow from performance of duty towards the nation.

The Gandhian theory of citizenship was modelled around the "organic circles of power" with individual

सम्प्रदायों को इस
कारण में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

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of question

at the centre. Unlike hierarchical
power arrangement, individual in
circles would use their power to
empower others, rather than subordinate.
This would result in "swaraj" for the individual.
Gandhian citizenship relied
on development of communal economy
in spirit of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhara'.
He appealed to people to reject
untouchability by appealing to their
conscience, thus emphasizing on
brotherhood and fraternity.

The Gandhian concept
of seven sins including wealth without
work, pleasure without sacrifice, science
without morality, politics without ethics
etc. also act as a guiding maxim to
the citizens to work towards upliftment
of their nation.

Address Core
demand of The

question

State and Individual

Global Citizenship

Avoid
writing anything
you cannot
address
Core Demand
of the question

प्रश्न की संख्या
देखिए

Though Gandhi propagated love and harmony, yet he also justified non-violence and civil disobedience as "right to speak against the government that misrules". He thus called upon Indians to "do or die" but do not live in perpetuity to witness the subjugation of your motherland.

Gandhi, however considered state as 'instrument of coercion', incompatible with idea of non-violence. He, thus calls for the moral utopia of Ramrajya based on village republics rather than a centralised state.

Gandhian ideas were however criticised by modernists like Nehru, Ambedkar. Ambedkar called Gandhian as "philosophy of the rich and elites".

Q.3

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of question

Nehru favoured a centralised modern state instead of village republics.

Nevertheless, Gandhian ideas
has been incorporated in 73rd & 74th
amendments as well as DPSPs (Art 46
etc)

Bhikhu Parekh correctly calls
Gandhian philosophy as radical tool
to address all social antagonisms.

Stick to
the key.
Demand of
the question
rather
is irrelevant
confining.

2(b)

A/c to Nettle ship, Plato's communion is a supplementary mechanism to reinforce the spirit which education is to 'create'.

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In his book, 'Republic' Plato aims to make Athens an 'ideal state' ruled by a philosopher king. Plato believes ignorance and corruption of the ruling class are reasons of Athen's downfall.

Plato prescribes theory of communion for the guardian class. The communion of property abolishes private property to weed corruption and greed among the ruling class. He instead recommends state ownership of all property.

Further, Plato goes on to prescribe communion of families. A/c to Plato, family is a source of even greater corruption i.e. nepotism. It is

उम्मीदवारों को इस
हाथिए में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

for the benefit of the family that an individual indulges in wealth and property accumulation

Thus he prescribes following -

- i) State would decide who would marry whom
- ii) Only the ablest Greek men and women would be allowed to marry
- iii) Communism of wife and children

~~A/c to Plato, since rulers will not know who their children is, they would treat entire all children with equal love.~~

However, Aristotle calls communism of family as return to barbarism. ~~A/c to him, family is a source of emotional and mental support for an individual. Thus Plato's medicine~~

18.10
is worse than the disease itself.

Karl Popper calls Plato as the
"enemy of open society" along with
Marx & Hegel.

Nevertheless, Plato's communism
of property gave way to Aristotle's
theory of property and later
Marx's communist society. Emerson
correctly held "Plato is philosophy,
philosophy is Plato"

Structure is ok
But keep your
content more relevant
to questions demands only

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उम्मीदवारों को इस
हारा में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

Aristotle was the ancient Greek philosopher belonging to Socratic tradition. He is known as father of 'Constitutionalism' and "rule of law".

Aristotle was influenced by Plato with respect to relationship between ethics and politics. He to Plato, "State is Individual writ large". Thus principles of conduct applicable at individual level (ethics) are much applicable to conduct at level of state (politics).

Thus, ethics and politics are not separate, rather interdependent and interrelated. Aristotle gives the four virtue ethics - wisdom, courage, temperance and justice as means to establish golden mean in public life.

Plato

~~Thus~~

However, Realist Thinkers like Machiavelli separates ethics from politics. He is true, national interest is the perennial standards from which politics should be judged and directed. Politics has its own ethics, i.e. pragmatism.

Nevertheless, Aristotle's theory find resonance in Gandhian theory of politics 'politics without ethics is a dead trap'.

Thus Whitehead rightly ^{entire} proclaiming that western philosophy is nothing but footnotes to Aristotle and Plato.

Diverted from the core Demand the question to mention

उम्मीदवारों को इस
हाथिए में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

Nicomachean Ethics
Ethics & Politics

write
inside

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Q. The theory of alienation was
given by young Marx as a criticism of
liberal and Capitalist mode of production.

As to Marx, the liberal
conception of freedom is "formal" and
procedural. But it does not result
in freedom rather alienates man at
various levels. Real freedom is "freedom
from necessities".

Capitalism alienates man at various
stages -

- 1) Alienation from process of production
reduced to cog in wheel
- 2) Alienation from product of labour
due to excessive mechanisation
- 3) Alienation from society - every
other man only a source of competition
- 4) Alienation from himself is a result
of all above

उम्मीदवारों को इस
हाशिए में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

Enter number
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Write in
small alphabet

Mention
alternation for
both Labour &
Capitalism

Thus Marx prescribes classless and
stateless society of "communism" where
every man would get according to his
need. He thus calls for workers to
unite and overthrow the state through
violent revolution.

However, Marx theory is
criticised as crude reductionism and
economic determinism. Karl Popper
accuses him of not fulfilling
criteria of falsification and energy of
open society.

Hannah Arendt is a proponent of "civic republicanism" and "Thinking without borders". She uses phenomenological approach.

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In her book "Eichmann in Jerusalem", Arendt gives the concept of banality of evil. According to her, evil becomes banal when ordinary people participate in it, build distance from it and justify it in countless ways.

In her analysis of Eichmann, accused of Nazi killings, she comes to conclusion that those who commit crimes are not psychopaths or sociopaths but only bureaucrats. They have lost their own creativity and lack imaginative power to understand the moral consequences of their actions. She ^{thus} blames the cultural of blind obedience in bureaucracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस
हारा में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

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Thus in her other work, on
human condition, Arendt considers
"zoo position" as the highest form of
action for an individual.

Hannah Arendt's thought can
found relevance in growing racism,
xenophobia and hate crimes across the
world.

Good Attempt
Keep it
improving

(50) "The sole purpose for the formation of this commonwealth is the protection of property"

- Locke (2nd Treatise on Civil Government)

Locke was the scholar of natural rights tradition. Influenced by 1688 glorious revolution, he called state of nature as state of peace, mutual assistance and goodwill. He to him, man possesses reason enough not to harm other in life, liberty, property and possessions.

Thus right to property is absolute. A inalienable right of man. Man has right over his property, property of his slave and his horse. It is a result of man's labour. If state violates such right, it amounts an act of aggression against man and man has right to revolt. Locke also prescribes certain

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उम्मीदवारों को इस
हारा में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

- 5.3
- i) Right to property belongs to all
 - ii) Man has right to property only that
is earned by him
 - iii) Man has no right to spoil property

However, Marshall criticizes Locke as 'scholar of
possessive individualism'. He limits
liberty to right to property only.
Later it was Mill who expanded the
scope of liberty to include freedom of
speech and expression etc.

Mention
Natural Right of
Property
Further enrich your
subject matter

State comes into existence for the sake
of life and continues for the sake of
good life" Aristotle (Politics)

A/c to Aristotle, man is a political
animal. Thus state is essential for
his existence; one who can live
without state is either beast or God

Aristotle justifies state on following

grounds-

1) On basis of needs of man - Man cannot
fulfil all needs by itself. It requires formulation
of laws

2) On basis of logic - It is illogical
to believe that life of man was worthy
before existence of state

3) On teleological basis - It is the
destiny of man to live under the state.

Aristotle gave important

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उम्मीदवारों को इस
हारा में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

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65
political concepts such as constitution
tion and rule of law as political
principles of state. He influenced by Greek
tradition of dictatorship, he also recommends
deliberative democracy.

However, Karl Marx considered
state as source of exploitation of workers
and instrument of bourgeoisie. He thus
calls for overthrow of state.

Nevertheless, Aristotle has been
a major source of influence across ages -
Saint Thomas Aquinas (medieval), Locke
(~~contemporary~~ modern) and H. Arendt of
(~~contemporary~~ modern).

Draw
Diagram of
stages of state
formation

69 Both Gandhi and Marx were political thinkers whose influence span across spatial and temporal dimension.

Similarities between Gandhi & Marx :

1) Critic of capitalism - Gandhi called Capitalism as "satanic", preferred a true civilisation that minimised needs rather than focus on satisfaction of needs.
Marx called Capitalism as source of exploitation for the workers.

2) Critic of modern state:

Gandhi believed that "state was a an institution of coercion, incompatible with idea of Ahimsa."

For Marx also called state as an instrument of bourgeoisie class.

3) Stateless society - Both Gandhi and Marx supported abolition of

state and establishment of stateless
society of Rajrajya and Communism
respectively.

4) Criticism of Imperialism - Both Gandhi and
Marx criticised imperialism and supported
self determination of people.

5) Concept of Individual Freedom - Both
believed the usual concept of freedom as
"false" and "alienation".

However, Gandhi & Marx had
significant differences -

① Class struggle - If Marx called
history as a result of class struggle,
Gandhi emphasized on harmony among
classes.

② Mode of revolution - As to Marx,
"violence is the midwife of change", "no
birth without blood". However, as to

10.3

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to Gandhi, an eye for an eye makes the whole world blind. Thus while Marx prefers violent overthrow of state, Gandhi emphasized on appealing to the conscience.

(3) On Religion - Marx considered religion as the opium of masses, used by capitalists as instrument of power. However, Gandhi considered religion as source of inner & spiritual freedom.

(4) Stratification of classes - Marx's communist society was a stateless, classless society. However, Gandhi was a proponent of varna system which leads to functional specialisation.

Thus as Foucault points out, "knowledge is provisional", there is not single truth but multiple truths".

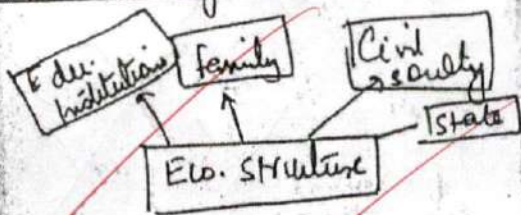
Add
other
dimension

उम्मीदवारों को इस
तारीख में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

(b)

N. Bobbio called Gramsci as
the "theorist of superstructures."

In his 'Prison diaries',
Gramsci analysed as to why ideas of
Marx failed. He to him, Marx's
communism did not come as he failed to
impart role of culture by ignoring it as
mere reflection of the base.



a) Marx Base & Superstructure
model



b) Gramsci's
modification

Gramsci was influenced by
Benedetto Croce. He to him, capitalism
has survived not by force or physical
power but by creating a hegemony for
itself. He defined hegemony as ability
of ruling class & power of their ideas
to live in the subconscious minds of the
people as spontaneous expression of
their own.

Enter number
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Acc to him, civil society composed of intellectuals creates a manufactured consent for the state. It is based on force of attraction rather than coercion.

Thus Gramsci suggests for a two pronged battle. A war of position to create counter hegemony and a war of manoeuvre to overthrow the state.

Gramsci recommends workers to develop their own organic intellectuals such as engineers, supervisors etc for no revolution is possible without intellectual. He urges workers to even form a coalition of subaltern classes to break hegemony of Capitalism.

Thus Gramsci saves Marxism from crude reductionism and Economic determinism. Modern day

1.3

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Marxists such as Herbert Marcuse

'1 Dimensional man' continue to
emphasize on Gramscian ideas to
explain the sustenance of capitalist
modernity and its consequences.

Good Attempt
Keep it Improving

उत्तीर्णकर्ता को इस
कागज में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

(6) (C)

State of nature is an imaginary phase of man's existence before the existence of state, as explained by thinkers of social contract tradition.

The nature of state of nature is influenced by the contemporary events of the thinker. Hobbes, state who witnessed the violent 1641 Puritan revolution called state of nature as state of war of all with all. A/c to him, life of man is short, brutish, nasty and poor in state of nature.

Thus in his book Leviathan, Hobbes mentions the primary reason for social contract as preservation of life of man. Right to life is inalienable. Man has given all other rights to state in exchange for security of life. He calls state as the sovereign and law is the

65
Command of the sovereign

① Prioritize your
Subject-Matter
write Keywords

However, Hobbes conception
is too much influenced by the events
of his time. In contrast Locke's state
of nature is state of peace, mutual
assistance and goodwill. While Hobbes
believed that man has only limited
reason, Locke argued for enlightened
self interest.

Mackpherson criticises Hobbes
as "starting with individualism ending as
absolutism". However, Jesme argues
that Hobbes absolutism is a derivative
of his individualism.

Nevertheless, Hobbes gave
the theory of sovereignty which laid the
foundation of modern nation state.
Marx rightly calls him "father of all of us".

(8)(a)

Liberalism is the most long
lasting theory of political science,
emphasizing on liberty as the core value.

Classical liberalism was
based on ideas of Locke who favoured
"limited state". Classical liberals like
T. Jefferson, Adam Smith considered state as
"necessary evil" and believed in concept of
negative liberty.

However, classical liberalism
soon led to unregulated capitalist based
markets. It created huge inequality in
society, workers were exploited and
there was lack of any social security. This
led to huge social protests in the 1970's.
It was demanded that state regulate the
economy to ensure fair equality and
liberty for all. Classical liberalism focused

Discusses
- Adam Smith
- Ricardo
- Spencer
- Bentham
- Night-watchman State

Only on freedom for markets with no emphasis on socio-economic development of people. This even gave rise to socialism, a reaction to extreme exploitation in name of classical liberalism.

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Quote
some incidents
like Great
Recession, 1929

Positive liberals arose from the ideas of Plato, JS Mill who argued state as a partnership in virtue rather than necessary evil. They propagated positive conception of liberty as "freedom to do what is worth doing".

Rolling back
of state

A/c to TH Green, a positive liberal, "man's consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights and rights demand state". For Green, state hinders the hindrances". Thus, positive liberals call for fair equality of

सम्प्रदायों को इस
हाथिए में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

opportunity and level playing field
for all.

Instead of absolute equality is
propagated by classical liberals,
positive liberals favour "distributive justice".

Distributive justice refers to state
ensuring equitable distribution of
resources among all sections of society
in a fair manner.

Positive liberals justify principle
of progressive taxation, state control
over economy and creation of social
infrastructure by the state. Amartya Sen
recommends "capability approach" to be
followed by the state.

Social liberals like Rawls in
his "Theory of justice" prefers "Difference
principles" to ensure that socio-economic

inequalities are distributed in a manner that they result in welfare of the least disadvantaged sections.

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However the theory of positive liberalism suffered setback in 1990's. ~~then it~~ It led to creation of a "nanny state" which became unsustainable in the long term. This led to rejection of classical liberalism in favour of neo-liberalism of Hayek and Nozick. Nozick called 'minimum state as inspiring and right' and progressive taxation was aggression on human.

In recent times, there is demand for post-Washington consensus to ensure social security and reduce income inequalities among people.

1989

सम्पूर्ण
हार्दिक
लिखन

11.0

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As pointed by Fukuyama in his book 'Politics: Demand for identity & politics of resentment', there is a rise of illiberal democracies since democracies are not inherently equitable.

Thus, desecration continues to be evolve in order to align with man's ideological evolution.

Use Keywords
like mixed Economy
Fabian Socialism
Welfare State
Give some Examples

Hannah Arendt is a
contemporary political philosopher who
uses "phenomenological approach" and
"principle of thinking without barriers"

In her book 'On Totalitarianism', Hannah Arendt expresses her
critique of modernity. According to her, modernity
began with the nuclear explosion in
Japan i.e. modernity leads mankind to
incalculable destruction.

According to Arendt, man as
"zoo politician" is the highest form of action.
However, modernity has made economic
sphere as the most important. Man is
so busy in economic that he has pushed
aside participation in politics. Man has delegated his
responsibility to his representatives in the
democracy.

Modernity has ended the public sphere and culture of deliberative democracy. It has reduced democracy to the act of voting. This has created fertile conditions for rise of totalitarianism. According to Arendt, where depoliticised masses are enfranchised, it gives rise to authoritarian rulers.

Moreover, modernity has led to creation of modern bureaucratic state which perpetuates the culture of blind obedience. In her book "Eichmann in Jerusalem", Arendt used "banality of evil" to express public apathy and animosity towards crimes.

Thus Hannah Arendt urges people to exercise "power in concert" to achieve ideal speech condition (Habermas) and communicative action.

Arendt's conception of modernity
can be contradicted using current
events like Gilet Jaunes protest
(Yellow vests) in France, rise of
new social movements (#Me Too,
Extinction rebellion) which are a
result of heightened consciousness
among the modern youth. Moreover, such
politics of serial horrors is
based on modern means of communi-
cation and techniques.

Nevertheless, Arendt lays
foundation of civic republicanism
and provides an alternate analysis
of modernity, similar to Rousseau.

Mention
Human Action
"Types of
Modernity"
Align your
content as
demand of the
question