



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KUNAL YADAV

RANK - 185

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 3**

GS SCORE

TEST - 03

108.5

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 Work on Conceptual Clarity and Concrete Subject-Matter.
- ② Address Core Demand of the question.
- ③ Add Contextual Scholars and their Commentaries

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name KUNAL JADAV

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

GS SCORE

7.90

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

(a) Plato is known as father of political philosophy. He wanted to make athena an ideal state. Justice is an architectonic notion.

He wanted to provide an ideal theory of justice. His book "Republic" provide some basic fundamentals of justice derived from conversations between ~~Aristotle~~, Socrates, Cephalus, Thrasymachus, Polymarchus and Glaucon. Some of the features are:

- 1) Justice is a source of virtue.
- 2) Justice is universal notion.

Mention their views

Remarks _____

3) There can't be any harm involved in theory of justice.

4) Both weak and strong need justice.

Plato proposed that God's idea of justice can be found at level of human soul. He meant ideals of private life can be applied at state level too.

Plato said "State is individual writ large".

He suggested every soul is dominated by three qualities - reason, courage & appetite. Just soul is the one in which reason dominates.

He proposed ideal state divided into three classes based on inherent quality of the soul.

Two basic principles = Proper stationing
= Non-interference.

When classes don't interfere with each other it leads to a just society of peace, harmony and excellence.

Remarks

Avoid Irrelevant Content

GS SCORE

But his theory has been criticised for propagating myth of racial superiority. In the age of democracy & human rights, it is not possible to accept such classification of society.

(b) Aristotle is known as Father of political science. He believed in constitutionalism or Rule of law. He has written his book "Politics" after studying 158 constitutions.

He has classified governments on the basis of purpose and number.

Purpose No. ↓	Normal	Perverted
One	Monarchy (Best)	Tyranny (Worst)
Few	Oligarchy	Aristocracy
Many	Polity Democracy	Democracy

Good

Fig.

Remarks

5.0

Discuss
Golden Mean Principle
Tyranny in
Majority in
Democracy

According to him, Polity is the best practicable form of government. It is a rule by middle class. It will be stable because middle class are neither arrogant nor ignorant.

On the other hand, monarchy converts into tyranny due to influence of power. Oligarchy ends up being rule of rich over poor where wealth and power gets concentrated.

His views are in contradiction to Plato who proposed rule of Philosophers.

(c) Hobbes is considered to be the first modern thinker. He wrote "Leviathan" which denotes state as all powerful and supreme being.

Hobbes belonged to the time of "Puritan Revolution" and hence developed pessimistic account of human nature.

Remarks

5.0

Good

GS SCORE

He established through "Resolute-composite method" that man is guided by passions and is utilitarian by nature. It also denotes individualistic and materialistic nature of man.

According to hobbes, state of nature was an anarchy. Man was living according to his natural personality. Power is the mean to seek pleasure and hence there was struggle to gain power. "Might was Right"

Accordingly, life of man was poor, nasty, short and Brutish.

Therefore, man entered into contract for the sake of security of life. He transferred all his rights and liberties to state except Right to life.

Hobbesian state is a product of contract between man and denotes all supreme entity with power to make laws and punish.

Remarks

Matsya Nyaya based

Use words like

Social Contract and Political obligation

d) M.N Roy is one of the few Indian philosophers. His most important contribution is his theory of Radical Humanism.

Radical Humanism was developed as rejection of all existing theories concerning human freedom. "Freedom" is the central value. It denotes freedom from religion, superstitions, outdated customs and traditions.

He looks at science as a liberating force. According to M.N. Roy, science promotes rationality in a man. We should examine our beliefs in scientific light and reject irrational ones.

M.N Roy believes in inherent presence of reason in man. Man is rational and therefore scope of promoting scientific rationality is present. Man can't survive without reason. On the same lines, he

Remarks

good points further enrich your content

GS SCORE

5.5

suggests that reason is the origin of ethics and not religion.

He proposes to build society on ethical principles derived from reason. Society should be in harmony with laws of nature. Only in such a society can man achieve freedom in all senses. It will lead to satisfaction of man's soul and true happiness.

Sudipto Kaviraj calls M.N. Roy a remarkable failure for his inconsistent thinking. He is also criticised for over-emphasising on scientific rationality.

(c) "Sex is to nature as gender is to culture"

This statement belongs to the school of radical feminism.

Simon de Beauvoir: "One is not born woman but becomes a woman"

Remarks

She suggests that sex is our existence whereas gender is essence. She points out that concept of gender is because of society.

Belonging to existentialist school, she believes that during her life phase, a woman is made aware of her roles, norms by society. It is based on superficial understanding of woman's personality.

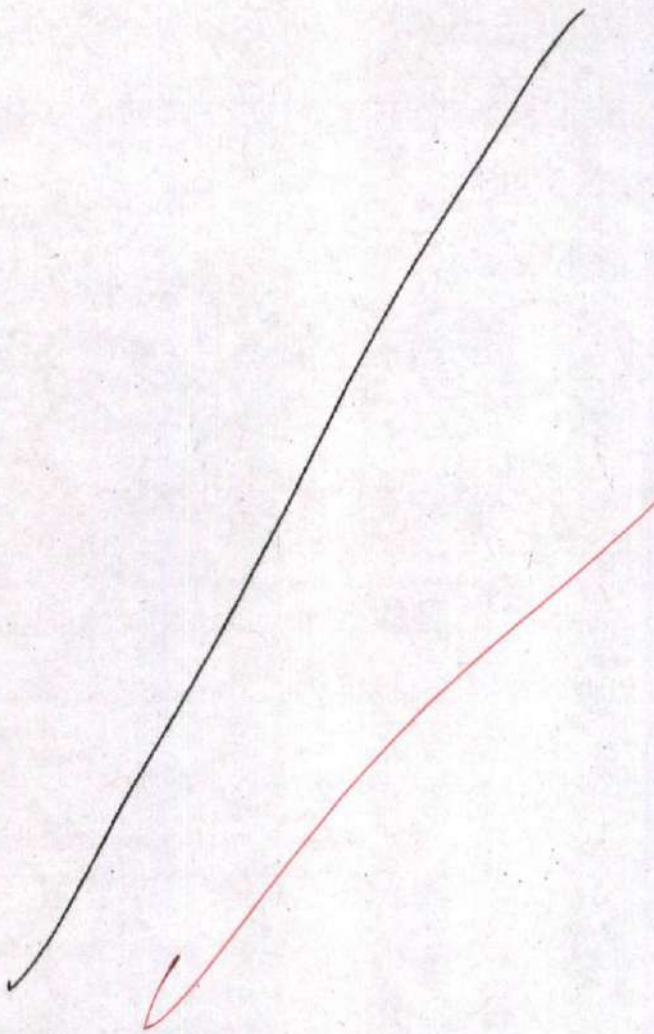
Society attaches some essential feminine qualities to women and creates gendered division. This ultimately leads to discrimination of women.

Accordingly, sex is determined by biology (nature) whereas gender is a product of society, norms, traditions and cultures.

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

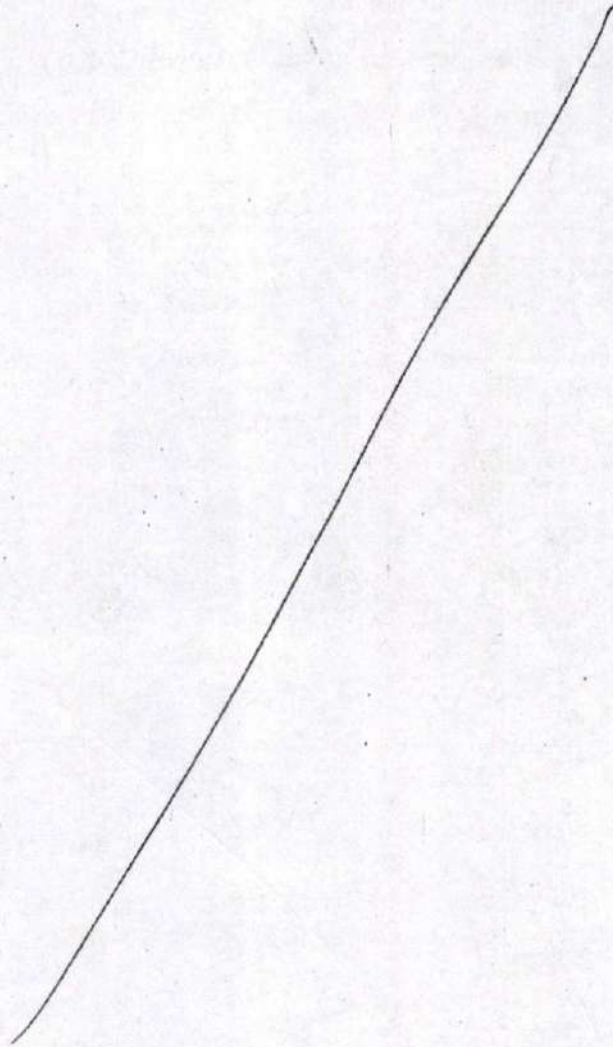
- (a) Discuss Gandhian conception of citizenship. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Plato's theory of communism of families was a logical corollary of his views on communism of property. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the relationship between Ethics and politics as per views of Aristotle. (200 Words) (15)



Remarks

GS SCORE

GS SCORE



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 known as father of political science. His book "Politics" was written after studying 158 constitutions.

Justice is an architectonic notion of any political philosophy. Aristotle was in favour of Distributive theory of justice which is based mainly on Talent / Merit or need. Aristotle's criteria was merit and value of work as regarded important by society.

He also believed in qualities of soul namely reason, courage and appetite. He divides society into masters (Reason & courage) & slaves (Appetite).

⊕
Corrective
Th. of
Justice

Remarks

According to Aristotle

"It is unjust to treat equals unequally. It is ~~to~~ equally unjust to treat unequals equally"

His idea of justice is linked to idea of equality. He has given proportionate theory of justice based on proportionate equality.

It means giving value to different works according to merit. He has given 2 principles.

1) Unjust to treat equals unequally:-

It is a well accepted notion that equal persons should be rewarded equally otherwise it will be injustice.

2) Unjust to treat unequals equally.

This principle is an extension of his theory of slavery. For eg :- It will be injustice to treat masters and slaves equally. It will lead to revolution.. virtues of masters and slaves need to be rewarded differently

Remarks

However, this principle can't hold true in India. We can't have proportionate equality based on merit because there is no level playing field. There is a need for positive discrimination by state.

⇒ There is a continuity between thoughts of Plato and Aristotle.

Both believe in presence of inherent qualities of soul. Plato divides society in philosophers, soldier class and producer class.

Both believe in principle of Proper Stationing and non-interference in affairs of each other. According to them, society where each class performs its function it is suited for, it leads to peace, excellence and harmony.

Remarks

⇒ Plato and Aristotle, both believe in inherent inequality of man. In the present age of democracy, human dignity is supreme. Both have been criticised.

⇒ Plato has been criticised for propagating myth of racial superiority. Karl Popper calls him an enemy of open society.

⇒ Aristotle's Theory of slavery is very controversial. However useful it might be, it can't be accepted in present age.

According to Kant, it is categorical imperative to protect & respect human dignity.

However, both the scholars should be appreciated for their thoughts on promoting justice as a virtue. According to Whitehead

"Entire western political philosophy is nothing but footnotes to Plato & Aristotle"

Remarks

Book!

(b) Foucault belongs to Post-modernism school of thought. This school emerged in France after 2nd World War. It rejects hegemony of any narrative. According to Lyotard, post-modernism is "incredulity towards meta-narratives". It doesn't accept any theory as real explanation of history. They believe it is not possible to know truth.

Foucault has given concept of discourse. According to him, discourse is a system of thought, ideas, attitudes, course of actions, beliefs and practices which construct the world we live in.

He goes for an unconventional understanding of power. He takes micro view of power and aims to understand ways in which power can be exercised.

Remarks

He gives sociological analysis of power. His understanding is not limited to economic & political structure.

He suggests that society is like a big surveillance system. His concept of society is influenced by concept of prison known as panopticon from Bentham.

Just like prisoners are observed from central tower, society acts like a panopticon and we as prisoners. Even in absence of police/authority, we keep ourselves disciplined. We feel we are under constant surveillance.

He has emphasised on disciplinary power. It is a type of power which person thinks is in his own interest but is actually interest of the authority. He has shown evolution of disciplinary power in his book "Discipline & punish".

Remarks

He explains that states have understood "economy of power". He has studied disciplinary institutions like army schools, mental asylums, hospitals etc.

Thus for Foucault, there is nothing called power as such. It is a strategy. It is not always coercive in nature. Individuals are not only objects of power, but themselves are vehicles of power.

There is no single direction of power. It comes from anywhere, goes anywhere. It is present throughout our society like a network of capillaries.

He has also examined knowledge-power connection. He states that knowledge can't be acquired without power and power can't be exercised

Remarks



without knowledge. He was influenced by Nietzsche. He mentions about "Regimes of truth". There may be multiple truths but truth accepted by majority becomes dominant discourse.

Foucault questions conventional and scientific understanding of reality, truth and laws of nature.

① Discuss Archaeology & Power
② Give Examples
③ Quote Scholars like H. Arendt

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)

(0)

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Book

GS SCORE

(u) Hobbes is one of the most important modern political philosophers to understand principles governing modern nation states.

He belonged to the time of British history during "Puritan Revolution". There was complete anarchy during that period and no security of life.

Based on his social contract theory, Hobbes proposed that state is a product of contract between men. Through negotiations, discussions men transfer all their rights to state except right to life.

He believes in state of nature, man was enjoying liberty but not security of life. Since man is utilitarian, and life is a source of pleasure, man will choose absolute authority of state.

Remarks

Hobbes proposes two major principles of State

- 1) Law is the command of sovereign.
- 2) State is equipped with power to punish.

He is an advocate of positive law. Positive law is a law which comes with fear of punishment. Without punishment, law is nothing but pious declarations.

He suggests that since man is utilitarian by nature, he will obey laws as long as it benefits him. Man is guided by passions and can become reasonable only when there is fear of punishment. So, there should be a provision of penalty / punishment.

Remarks

In the state of nature, natural law was prevailing. Observance of natural law depends on reason in man. Since man is guided by passions and not reason, natural law are reduced to articles of peace.

Therefore, law is law in true sense only when it is commanded by state and comes with fear of punishment.

For example :- International politics is a state of anarchy. There is no sovereign authority to make laws and punish the violators. Natural laws are not followed and multi-lateral institutions are undermined.

⇒ China not accepting ICTJ verdict in South China sea.

Therefore we can say that covenants without swords are nothing but mere words.

Remarks

11.3

However, Hobbes has been criticised for arguing for an all-absolute, supreme state. He doesn't provide for scope of any liberty of freedom. His theory has been used by fascist rulers to justify their totalitarian regimes.

He has also been criticised for his narrow view of human nature. His pessimistic account has been shaped by his experiences during his time and is not entirely correct.

However, Hobbes is the first modern thinker as he gave complete theory of sovereignty. He established supremacy of state and rejected theory of two swords.

Remarks

Good points
Further enrich your subject matter
Add Keywords

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

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

(a) Marx's theory of alienation is found in his book "Economic and philosophical manuscripts". He has explained the essence of human freedom and is the central thought of neo-marxist school.

According to marx, freedom is central to humans. It means doing what one wants to do. He believes the so called freedom in capitalist societies is "false consciousness". In actual sense, it is alienation and estrangement.

He believes in capitalism man is powerless, entire power is market driven.

Write
More
Concrete
Points

Remarks

True nature of man is when he is creative, entrepreneurial and social. Capitalist system of production doesn't allow man to realise his true nature. He is alienated

- 1) From process of production (process)
- 2) From product of his labour.
- 3) From social nature.

4) Self (family)
Cumulative effect of above processes leave man as a commodity, just a cog in the wheel.

Hence he suggests workers to realise their true conditions and develop "True consciousness". He points towards dehumanising tendency of capitalism. Only when workers revolt, will they be liberated.

Remarks

(1) Hannah Arendt in her reportage "Eichmann in Jerusalem" has given concept of vanality of evil.

Her approach towards social sciences is "phenomenological" based on Ist person experience.

He points to the age where evil deeds don't appear evil but become banal

(regular, day-to-day affairs).

Eichmann was a nazi official responsible for extermination of jews. Arendt held that he was a product of bureaucratic culture. She suggests that evil tasks are not done by monsters, psychopaths etc instead by men who don't realise moral consequence of their actions.

She held that Eichmann had lost his imaginative capacities. He was doing his

Remarks

6.0

GS SCORE

duty by following orders. His sense of right and wrong was corrupted.

Her objective is to emphasise upon need of thinking before action. Therefore she suggests human to perform thinking (vita contemplativa)

Arendt suggests that totalitarian states come to power when people lose their reason and imagination. Therefore she proposes active participation in civil affairs and scholars have assigned her to the school of "civil republicanism".

Remarks

(c) Locke is known as "Father of liberalism". He believes man is utilitarian by nature and hence life, liberty, property are a source of pleasure.

In this "Second Treatise", he has called Right to life, liberty and property ~~and~~ as fundamental to existence of man. According to Locke, property is the product of man's labour. Since, labour is part of personality of man it would be unjust to deprive man of his property.

He believed that man should have complete ownership of property. Since earlier times hard working, labourious man have done labour to acquire property. He has given three principles regarding property :-

Remarks

- 6.
- 1) Property should be product of labours and not acquired by force or fraud.
 - 2) God has given property to enjoy not spoil.
 - 3) Property should be open to all.

Therefore, Locke is also against taxation of rich for benefit of poor. He believes society has no contribution in man's property.

He has been criticised by marxist scholars. He is called scholar of "possessive individualism".

Communitarian perspective believes man is a situated being and hence there is a social responsibility.

Remarks

d) Aristotle is known as Father of Political Science. According to him man is a social animal. He postulates organic theory of state according to which state is natural and bound to exist.

He has explained origin of state on the basis of hierarchy of needs of man. Man can't fulfill all his needs hence he creates family. Family can fulfill some but not all needs. So village comes into existence. Further, all needs can only be fulfilled by state.

Therefore, teleologically man is bound to live under authority of state as only it can fulfill all needs of man.

Remarks

In the words of Aristotle

"One who can live without state can either be god or beast but can't be human".

He believes man needs superhuman qualities to exist without state. Hence, state is a source of virtue. state comes into existence for sake of life and continues for sake of good life.

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The theories of non-interference were found to be inadequate to achieve the social and economic reforms of classical liberalism. Examine the problems associated with classical liberalism. Also explain how does Positive Liberalism justifies the values of distributive justice. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Modernity is characterized by the loss of the world, where the past no longer carries any certainty of evaluation. In the light of given statement, Analyse Arendt's Conception of Modernity. Also criticise Arendt's interpretation of modernity. (300 Words) (25)

(a) liberalism is a product of renaissance and keeps human at the centre. It emerged due to growth of reason in man. Theory of natural rights replaced theory of divine rights of king.

It believes man is a rational being and since man is reasonable it can

- 1) Be provided with rights and liberties.
- 2) Challenge customs and traditions.

liberals believe man is guided by self-interest. Man is individualistic in nature and man is prior to society. liberty is the core concept.

Remarks

and is defined as non-interference by any external body / authority / state. This concept of negative liberty is associated with classical liberalism.

Classical liberal scholars advocated minimal state or night watchman state. State should only provide with security of life and maintaining law and order. State becomes a necessary evil.

Adam Smith, advocated laissez-faire state. He wanted market forces of demand and supply to allocate resources. Market mechanism in absence of state functions optimally.

Herbert Spencer, provides insight on social policy of classical liberals. It is based on Darwin's principle of "survival of the fittest".

Remarks

⊗ Add
Bentham
Ricardo

They propose "Social Darwinism".

However, problems emerged due to ill effects of laissez-faire state. Conditions of workers became poor especially after WW-I.

There was rise of communist parties all over the world and liberalism came to be

associated as philosophical justification of capitalism. It became a pig's philosophy.

There was rise of inter-sectoral disparities.

Economic stratification of society was on rise.

Therefore, positive liberal scholars such as Keynes proposed state as a facilitator of demand generation and employment. Positive

liberalism believes man can be free, exercise his freedom even in presence of

State. It defines liberty as capacity and

State as a source of capacity building. It is

based on philosophy of T.H Green.

Remarks

For example :- USA under Roosevelt announced New Deals Act based on Keynesian prescription.

Positive / Modern liberalism believes state should work as facilitator to remove social and economic inequalities. They are influenced by Kantian tradition of human dignity. It doesn't believe in equality of outcomes, unlike socialists. However, it provides for scope of affirmative action in favour of historically disadvantaged societies.

Example :- India adopted concept of welfare state and provided for reservation under article 15 and 16. It also abolishes untouchability under article 17.

However, later modern liberalism faced crisis due to excessive populist policies, fiscal deficit and state becoming a "Nanny State".

Remarks

(11) Hannah Arendt is one of the most complex philosophers to understand. She employs phenomenological approach to understand social sciences.

In her book, "on the origin of totalitarianism" she has criticised nazism and soviet marxism. They are regimes based on pseudo-secular theories.

Nazism is based on theory of racial superiority whereas soviet nationalism based on theory of historical materialism.

She has further analysed factors responsible for rise of totalitarian states. One of the reasons was modernity. According to her, modern way of life has put man

Remarks

8.5

GS SCORE

into a depoliticised mode. Man is not active in political sphere. Major focus of society is on economic sphere. When depoliticised masses increase, it leads to election of demagogic leaders such as Hitler, Mussolini etc.

Modernisation has led excessive focus on economic prosperity. In her theory of action she suggests that most imp. function of humans is Action (Vita Activa).

She proposes active participation in public affairs to avoid rise of totalitarian states.

Enrich
your
Subject
Matter

Remarks

