



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ABHISHEK VASHISHTHA

RANK - 274

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 4**

GS SCORE

TEST - 04

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 Structure, Presentation, and Flow in Your Answer

② Create Dynamic Content rather than Static Points only.

Name Abhishek Vashishtha

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Abhishek

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

55

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Prof. 1008
1008

It is more than 10 years ago
that I saw you in the
Dynamis Center in the
city of Tokyo.

Yours truly,
Prof. 1008

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- Discuss Marxist Theory of State
- Liberty and Equality as opposed to each other. Comment.
- Highlight the characteristic features of contemporary political theory
- Hannah Arendt's constructive view of power

Ans:- (a) According to Garner Political Science begins and ends with State. Concept of State has been analysed through various schools of thought and marxist theory is one such Perspective.

As per marxist tradition there are two school of thoughts:-

(a) Instrumentalist:-

↳ This school is represented by orthodox marxist. As per marx, state is the instrument of bourgeoisie class (based on historical materialism). It is the means in hands of capitalists to exploit the workers class.

Remarks

① Try to focus on key features like Product of two Antagonistic classes ✓ MPI band vs Poulantzas Debate

↳ For Lenin, State represent the consciousness of class struggle. The very fact that state exist signifies presence of class and state always intervene from the side of dominant class.

② Relative autonomy / Structuralist:

↳ This school is represented by scholars such as Gramsci, Althusser and Poulantzas.

As per them, in some historic condition, state becomes relative autonomous and ceases to be instrument of one particular class.

For eg. as per Poulantzas the rise of catch all party system and universal adult suffrage made state relatively autonomous.

In case of ^{former} colonies, Marxist like Immanuel Wallerstein held that they are just the peripheries in international economic system marked by unequal exchanges.

Remarks

Explain your points rather than in over-emphasize scholars

6.5

However, Marxist tradition is often being criticised for economic-reductionism. Popper criticised Marx for his historicism and post-modernist also criticise Marxist tradition for single-narrative or meta-narrative towards state.

Ans:-1) (b)

Liberty and Equality are two main moral concerns of Political philosophy as both are intimately linked with human dignity (Laski). However relationship between two is a matter of debate among different school of thought.

Classical liberals

For classical liberals like Locke liberty is central to existence of human being. He has given only limited power to state and man enjoys absolute right of life, liberty and property. They only provide equality of opportunity and equality before law.

In nutshell, for classical liberals liberty has precedence over equality.

Remarks

Discuss
pro-ve
liberalist

Ex: Marxists

For Marxists liberty is false Consciousness. They prefer to use word freedom i.e. freedom from basic needs. This is possible only in Class-less society. Hence they prefer equality of outcome i.e. from each according to his work to each according to his need.

Hence they give primacy to equality over liberty.

Socio-liberals

For socio-liberals both extreme liberty and absolute equality is not a right choice. They tried to reconcile both for eg. Rawls in his "Theory of Justice" provides for:-

- ① Maximum equal liberty
- ② Equality of opportunity
- ③ Affirmative Action

Amartya Sen also proposed development as freedom, based on realization based approach.

Remarks

Write
points only
with proper
context and
suitability

Hence, the ideas of Socio-liberalism is most widely accepted at present times. Ambedkar also held that both liberty and equality are necessary because liberty without equality may lead to tyranny of few over others and equality without liberty is meaningless.

Ans:-1) (c)

Political theory can be defined as the systematic and scientific study of political phenomena in order to understand the reality.

Contemporary Political theory is marked by the simultaneous application of several approaches. These approaches include:-

- (a) Post-behaviouralism
- (b) Resurgence normative approach.
- (c) Legal-institutional approach.
- (d) historical and eudaimonic approach etc.

Remarks

Post-Behaviouralist Consider Political theory as applied-science. They tries to incorporate scientific techniques while keeping the values and norms intact.

The traditional normative approach is re-emerging in the form of Social Constructivism, feminist etc. for these norms are most important in the political theory. They are prescriptive in nature.

Legal Institutionalism study the institutions and Constitutions to ~~study~~ study political phenomenon.

Historical and Empirical approach focuses upon the study observation of facts.

Hence Contemporary political theory is very dynamic and vibrant in nature ~~and~~ ^{as} it is represented by Various approaches. ~~David Easton~~

— x —

Remarks

Ans: -1) (d) Hannah Arendt's Constructive View of power

Hannah Arendt is one of the most significant scholar and philosopher of 20th Century known for her unique theory of power.

Her theory of power is linked with her theory of action found in her book "Human Condition". In this book, she held that political action i.e. Zoo-politikon is differentia - specifying i.e. the work that differentiates humans from animal and it is the most important of all action.

~~Further~~ further, she compared the power with force, strength and violence.

- ① Power → belongs to world of humans
force → belongs to world of nature
- ② Power → belongs to people acting together
strength → belongs to individual
- ③ Power → belongs to society
violence → belongs to state.

Remarks

Improve
Presentation
And
Structure

Hence, she held that power belongs to the people acting in concert. The source of power is neither economic nor military, but it is auto-generis. It appears when people come together at public sphere and disappear when people go back to their private sphere.

She has given very unique and constructive explanation of power as she has analysed power at the level of civil-society instead of Institutions and State. For her the participation of people is in-vacuo-none to prevent rise of totalitarianism.

Althusser has also given the formulation view points for him the test of the legitimacy of any action is that whether or not it is a result of public participation or not.

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain the term Power. Also discuss the relationship between power, Legitimacy and Authority. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Marxist Criticisms of the Rawlsian Conception of Justice. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Rawls's principles of social justice are a corrective to the liberal-utilitarian principle of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Examine. (250 Words) (20)

Ans:- 2) (a) According to Steven Lucas, money is the currency of economics and power is the currency of politics. It is the ability to gain obedience from others. The concept of power is linked with legitimacy and authority.

As per Structuralists, Authority is the application of power that has legitimacy in eyes of governed
i.e. $\boxed{\text{Authority} = \text{Power} + \text{legitimacy}}$

As per MacIver, the Obedience which is only based on the hard power will not be considered as legitimate as it is based on the fear. To make it legitimate, it should be voluntarily followed by the people as

Remarks

Common Sense, Therefore if power is naked sword, ~~legitimacy~~ authority may be considered as sword in scabbard.

Weber has given three types

of authority :-

① Traditional :- based on norms and culture

② Charismatic :- based on personality cult of leader

③ Legal-Rational :- basis of authority in modern times.

↳ According to him all ^{states} ~~societies~~ has all these types of legitimacy but in different proportions for eg. during period of crisis

Charismatic authority dominates
eg. Hitler

⇒ For Habermas the instrument of creation of legitimacy is democratic system,

Remarks

① Improve Consistency and flow in your Ans rather than Random points
* Justify your Answer with proper Examples like in MENA countries

maintainance of rule of law, freedom of press etc.
 Post-modernist like Foucault talked ~~by~~ about
discourses, bio-power and governmentality in order
 to generate legitimacy.

Sync your
 Paragraphs
 Content

However, Gramsci criticised the so
 called legitimacy as manufactured one in order
 to maintain domination over worker class. He has
 given the concept of hegemony which is created
 by civil society as against the liberal
 conception of authority. Conclusion

Ans:→ 2(b)

Rawls is one of the greatest
 contemporary scholars of 20th Century known for
 his theory of Justice.

Rawls has given the theory

of Justice in order to have stable and peaceful society based on principles agreed by all on rational basis. He considered the justice as purely procedural in nature and after putting people behind ^{veil} ~~state~~ of ignorance he has given following principles of justice:-

- ① maximum equal liberty
- ② equality of opportunity
- ③ Difference principle

However, his principles has been criticised by Marxists. Marxists held that Rawls has ignored the equality for the sake of liberty as he has given primary to liberty in his lexical order.

Similarly they held that his principles are not universal and he is trying to

7.0

6.5

GS SCORE

justify the western liberal way of life based on
economy as basic structure and marked by
exploitation of working class.

Marxists also criticised him
 for ignoring the negative role played by private
 property. Marxists held that even behind the
Veil of Ignorance people are not aware of
negative externalities associated with the
private property.

However, despite ~~being~~ above criticism,
 we can hold that Rawls has tried to give
 the principles of justice that can ensure substantive
justice by reconciling liberalism, egalitarianism
 and communitarianism.

Remarks

write
 more
 Appealing
 and
 Suitable
 Criticism

Ans:-2) (c)

Rawls is the greatest political philosopher of 20th Century. He belongs to the time when there is lot of unrest in American Society like Blacks right movement etc. Therefore he has tried to establish principles of justice, acceptable to all.

At that time principles of justice were based on utilitarian principle of greatest happiness for greatest number, which according to him undermines human dignity. Therefore he find inspiration from

Kant's deontology based approach.

By putting people behind the thick veil of ignorance, he has given following Principles of justice in lexical order:-

- ① Each individual has most extensive right to maximum equal liberty, compatible with similar liberty for all.

Remarks

② Socio-economic inequalities has been adjusted in a manner that:-

↳ they are in everyone's benefit

↳ attached to offices open to all.

Hence, against the utilitarian principle he has given difference principle in favour of disadvantaged section. Norman Barry had said that Rawls has applied chain-principle and argued that weak link in chain i.e. disadvantaged sections are important as strongest link.

Gorovitz also held that Rawls is re-distributionalist because he has considered the proper function of government not just in terms of maintaining law and order but also in providing equal opportunities in favour of weakest section by placing highest moral priorities towards needs of them.

Write here also

Remarks



However, Rawls has given priority to liberty over difference principle because he represents the thinking of bourgeoisie class and due to this reason he has been criticised by marxists for ignoring equality for liberty. Similarly communitarians like Michael Sandel and Michael Walzer criticised him for putting "self before end" which is ~~utilitarian~~ thinking of utilitarian class.

However, despite above criticism we can hold that Rawls has tried to give extensive substantive justice by balancing desert of merit with needs of poor. He has given the "moral individualism" which make sure that well-off class do not corner all benefits by using the benefits of their class.

Remarks

① Restrict to Core Demand of the Question
Justify your Points on the Premise of the Theories and Scholars View/Analysis

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) How do you differentiate the term 'Global Justice' from 'International Justice'? Discuss the cosmopolitan approach to Global Justice. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) End of ideology debate is designed to project the supremacy of liberal-democratic system in theory as well as practice. Examine. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks	

--	--	--

Remarks

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

--

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Write short note on Deliberative Democracy. Discuss deliberative democracy as discursive democracy. Also give criticism of Deliberative Democracy.

(300 Words) (25)

- (b) Analyse Contract theory as ground for legitimacy of the government and the obligation of the people to obey the government. Also discuss Legitimation Crisis Theory of Habermas.

(300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>	

Remarks

--

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Discuss Normative Approach and Empirical Approach in Political Theory
- (b) Elaborate features of Competitive Elitist Democracy and Pluralist Democracy
- (c) Examine the various debates on Equality of Opportunity in brief
- (d) Feminist perspective on justice

Ans:- 5) (a)

Political theory is the systematic and scientific study of political phenomenon to understand the reality. There are several approaches among which normative and empirical are two prominent one.

Normative approach is popularised by scholars such as Leo-Stroaus. It is one of the oldest and most widely used approach.

For them there is no point in differentiating Politics and philosophy because political theory involves normative concerns like equality, justice etc. that requires judgements.

Leo-Stroaus held that separating norms and political

Remarks

60

theory is like failing to differentiate between clean water and dirty water. However, it's being criticised as biased, speculative and arm-chair thoughts.

On the other hand Empirical approach is based on observation of facts, unlike the ideas as in normative approach. They held that political theory can be built based on the observations of fact and matter. Scholars like Machiavelli has applied this approach in his "The Prince".

However it is criticised for neglecting the role of norms and ideas

To conclude we can say that political phenomenon is too complex to be comprehended by single approach and we need multiple approaches to comprehend it.

Remarks

Further enrich
your subject
matters.

Ans:- 5) (b) Democracy is a form of government known for public participation. However based on the level of participation it is of various types like Elitist and pluralist democracy.

Elitist theory of democracy

Elitist scholars argued that the society is comprised of two groups i.e. elites and others. For them, power always lies with elites.

This argument finds its genesis in works of Plato who has given the power to Philosopher-King based on theory of soul. In modern times following

scholars represent this school: —

① Pareto in his book "Mind and Society" has given the concept of circulation of power among elites i.e. foxes and lions. According to him only elites change (i.e. circulation of elites) and power never percolate to common people.

Remarks



② Robert Michels in his book "Political Party" ~~has~~ has given the concept of "Iron law of oligarchy" i.e. whether it is capitalist state or socialist, power always lies with oligarchies.

③ C. Wright Mills - he has given the concept of Power-elites and held that in USA power always lies with power elites i.e.

Elected representatives

Top military officials

Powerful Corporates.

Pluralist theory of democracy

It is given by Robert Dahl. He ~~has~~ held that USA is not a power-elite democracy but a polyarchy. For him, Polyarchy is an approximate democracy i.e. rule of many (not all). He prefer the role of pressure groups in democracy that work for securing the interests of their members. Later he revised his views in form of neo-pluralism where he held

Remarks

Write features
Read the question carefully

that USA is deformed polyarchies because among different groups, Corporate groups are Strongest.

Ans: 15) (c)

Equality is the Sovereign Virtue as per Dworkin. Equality is one of the most significant Normative Concern but it's debated concept.

As per classical liberals, Liberty is central to human conscience and scholars like Locke has given absolute right of life, property and liberty. For them anything more than equality of opportunity is not desirable.

However, for marxist, equality of opportunity is false consciousness. It will lead to the domination of bourgeoisie over workers. For example Ralph Miliband held that managerial revolution is a myth, because

Remarks



poors cant afford managerial education, despite the fact that it is open to all. Hence they held that instead of equality of opportunity, there is a need of equality of outcomes i.e. from each according to his work to each according to his need.

The Classical liberals emphasizes on absolute liberty ^{and equality of opportunity} and Marxist stand of absolute equality has been reconciled by socio-liberals like Rawls who has given ~~for~~ the concept of democratic equality i.e. maximum possible liberty along with equality of opportunity and difference principle in favour of the disadvantaged section of society.

~~Discuss~~ ~~Thomas~~ ~~Hyod~~ ~~Three~~ ~~Models of~~

E60

~~John Schaar's~~

~~Commentaries~~

~~flow and~~
~~Consistency~~
~~Answer~~

Remarks

⊕

Improve
in your

Ans: 5 (d) Feminist perspective on justice

Feminism is normative-meta ideology concerned with the discrimination against women.

Their perspective of justice is centered around the neglect of woman from the political sphere which was started by Aristotle who has put woman behind the four-walls of house.

According to liberal feminist like Elizabeth Cady, the justice for women can be ensured by giving them the civil rights like right to vote etc. and social feminist like Eugene argued that they should join the communist movement because they will ~~be~~ get justice with the automatic.

Remarks

(6.0)

Establishment of Communism for eg
Condition of woman has significantly
improved during Lenin

eg. Kollontai → Member of his Cabinet.

→ However, Radical feminist argued that
Justice for woman is not possible
in heterosexual family and hence
they want abolition of heterosexual
families as for them patriarchy is the
basic structure.

Radical feminist like Iris-Martin
Young asked for differentiated-citizenship
in favour of ~~women~~ women.

Hence, for them Justice means
being considered equal to men in all
spheres of life.

— x —

Remarks

Enrich
Your
Subject
Matter

Quote
Feminist
Views

Improve
Structuring

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) A comfortable, smooth, reasonable, democratic unfreedom prevails in advanced industrial civilization, a token of technical progress (Herbert Marcuse). Comment on One-Dimensional Thinking. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Discuss Contemporary Libertarian Perspective of state. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks	

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>	

--

Remarks

--

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss the significance of Multiculturalism. Also Analyse the kinds of special rights for minority communities as sanctioned by Multiculturalism.

(200 Words) (15)

(b) Comment on Macpherson's Concept of Creative Freedom.

(200 Words) (15)

(c) Examine Amartya Sen's critique of Rawlsian's approach to social Justice.

(250 Words) (20)

Ans:- D (a)

Multiculturalism is a way of addressing the diversity and managing minorities in a political manner.

Significance of multiculturalism

The significance of multi-culturalist approach has been highlighted by Will Kymlicka. He argued that recognizing minorities rights is important because of :-

- ↳ Changed demography because of emigration.
- ↳ Increased consciousness among people about minorities rights due to globalization
- ↳ Securitization of ethnic relations.

* The Significance of multi-culturalist

Remarks

approach has increased because lack of recognition of minority rights has led to increased radicalisation and fundamentalism. This can be ~~gauged~~ gauged by increased attacks in France and the recent terrorist attack in Vienna.

Special rights for minority community

Will Kymlicka in his book "Multicultural Citizenship: A liberal theory of minorities rights" has proposed following rights for minorities..

- ① special representation rights
- ② self-governance rights
- ③ cultural protection.

However he has given these rights only to the natural minority and not the migrated one, for which he has been criticised by Bhiku Parekh.

Bhiku Parekh in his book

"Rethinking Multi-culturalism" has proposed that

Remarks

Indian Constitution

Extract the context of the question

Black life matters

Campaign in USA

* Create dynamic content rather than static points

Mention UNDR 1948

Principles governing the people should be based on the free-dialogue among communities. He also proposed harm principles with respect to minority rights.

foreg. There is no harm in giving off-to muslim workers on Friday instead of Sunday.

However multi-culturalists are criticised by Amaritya Sen as according to him it can lead to ghettoization, also Chandran Kukuthas criticised multi-culturalist for ignoring concerns of minorities such as transgender.

Ans → 7 (b)

Macpherson is known for his radical theory of democracy in which he has given the concept of creative freedom.

In his book "The real world of democracy" Macpherson has criticised the

Remarks

liberal hegemony of democracy and also has attacked on elitist-pluralistic scholars. He has argued that elitist has reduced the democracy to market-model via his argument of Dahl-Schumpeter axis.

He said that democracy is not an end in itself it is just a mean. The end is to have a good life which needed creative freedom. He further argued that on this parametre of creative freedom neither liberal democracies nor socialist states pass. He argued that in capitalist state capitalist has both coercive and extractive and developmental power and workers are power-less.

For him real democracy is one where no one has extractive power and developmental power is equally distributed among all. This will be the pre-requisite for creative freedom i.e. freedom to do what

Remarks

Mention
Utility/
Power
Maximization
Process

7.0

makes a man life a fulfilled life.

However Norman Barry criticised Macpherson views hard to realize in scarcity situation. But despite that, he fulfills the "what ought to be" function of Political philosophy and justify human endeavour to create a more relevant form of democratic structure realizing the true potential of by the people, for the people of the people.

Ans: 7) (C)

Rawls is one of the greatest political philosophers of 20th century, known for his work "Theory of Justice" in which he has given the principles of justice.

As per Rawls in order to have a peaceful and just society, it's important

Remarks

good Attempt
keep it
improving

to build the society on just principles that are acceptable by all. For him the justice is first virtue of any social architecture like truth is first virtue of any political thought.

Rawls considered ~~the~~ the justice in purely procedural-sense and by putting people behind thick veil of ignorance he has given following principles based on pure-reason:-

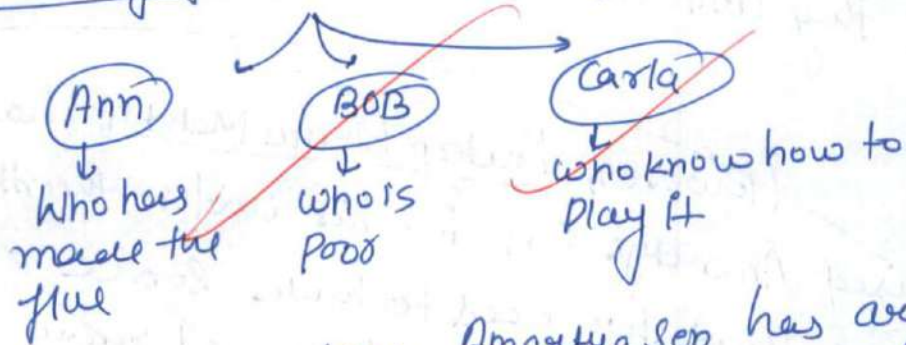
- ① Maximum equal liberty
- ② equality of opportunity
- ③ Difference principle.

However, his theory of justice has been criticised by Amartya Sen. He criticised the Rawls approach of rational choice and purposed social choice. He said that rational choice means abstract people, making rational choice in abstract situations.

Remarks

, while social choice means the real people making rational choices in real situations.

He further criticised the highly universal and procedural nature of his theory. He had given the example of a story of three children fighting for flute



Here, Amartya Sen has argued that justice is more to do with substance and less to do with procedures. He has also given the reference of the dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna in which Krishna held that sometimes we can ignore Niti (procedures) for the saly of Nyaya (Justice).

Amartya Sen is also influenced by Buddhist tradition of minimization

10.5

of sufferings. He had that the material resources is not the end in itself. The real end is to have better life and hence he has suggested realization based approach which means giving people the capabilities and they will utilize that for the better life.

However, Pratap Bhanu Mehta has criticised Amartya Sen for his under-theorisation, he had that we need to have some institutions and procedures for the delivery of the justice.

focus on
Core points only

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) "The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie". In the light of the given statement, discuss the Marxist Critique of Liberal Democracy. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) State as an instrument of regulation of the public sphere and as an instrument of power. In the light of given statement, discuss Feminist perspective on state. (300 Words) (25)

Ans: 8) (a)

Liberal democracy is characterised by the presence of state, which is the creation of will of the people, by means of social contract and acts as a neutral arbitrator between conflicting interests.

However, Marxist criticised above conception of liberal democracy. For them the state is not a creation of will of the man, but it was the creation of force and coercion of bourgeoisie class to fulfill their interests.

They have also rejected the thesis that state is neutral arbitrator of conflicting interests, for them state always intervenes from

Remarks

Discuss
Principles
of
Liberal
Democracy

Add
Scholar's

the sides of dominant class.

The Marxist criticism of liberal democracies can be discussed under two school of thoughts:-

① Instrumentalists :- → They are the orthodox marxists and believe that Economic structure is a basic structure.

Marx held that state is executive committee of bourgeoisie class. The state serve the interests of capitalist class at the cost of workers.

Lenin held that State is irreconcilability of class struggle which means that the existence of state itself shows that there exists a class and hence class struggle in the society and State always interfered from the side of dominant class and hence State is not neutral.

Remarks

Ralph Miliband further analysed the status of workers in post-capitalist societies and held that the conditions of workers has not improved in the post-capitalist countries and power remains concentrated in hands of capitalist class. He further argued that managerial revolution is a myth because it is ^{not} affordable for worker class.

② Relative autonomous
 ↳ They are influenced by the "18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" and held that in some historical situation ~~the~~ state becomes relative autonomous. This school is represented by Gramsci, Althusser and Palomantz among others.

↳ for eg. Palomantz held that because of universal adult franchise, competitive electoral system and catch all party system

11.5

States become relatively autonomous. It is only relative autonomous because during crisis it always interfere from the side of capitalist class.

for eg. obama administration has bailed out the banks responsible for global financial crisis but take strict action on people protesting at wall-street.

However, marxist has been criticised for their crude economic reductionism. Post-modernist criticised them for their single narrative based on economics. Karl Popper criticised

Marx for the historicism and scholars like Foucault talked about discourses, governmentality and bio-power against coercive nature of Power explained by instrumentalist school.

Remarks

Ans:- 8) (b)

Feminism is a normative-meta ideology concerned with the equality for women. Their theory of State is based on the exclusion of females from the political sphere.

Catharine MacKinnon held that there is no feminist theory of state because feminism is the sociological theory aimed to study power viz-a-viz gender.

However, the conception of State has been centered around personal life political (Carole Hanisch). Carol Hanisch held that State cannot abrogate his duty in personal space because the activities of personal space reflect in the public space also. ~~She~~

~~She~~ She has analysed the domestic violence laws and held

Remarks

that these laws has been made with several loopholes, so that they can be utilized by the males later on.

Catharine Mackinnon has also questioned the neutral role played by State and held that State always intervenes from the sides of males because patriarchy is the basic structure.

Zillah Eisenstein (The radical future of liberal feminism) held that liberal States project themselves to be autonomous but they always sided with males.

Similarly Social feminist have also criticised State for because of socio-welfare policies their dependence on males has increased.

Carol Patnam (The Sexual Contract) has also criticised the Social Contract tradition of State because according to her

it has entrenched the patriarchy.

Iris Marion Young (Gender, Justice and family) asked for differentiated citizenship in favour of woman. It means State should ~~not~~ provide for affirmative action in favour of females.

However, feminist theory of State is criticised for being less-sophisticated and inconsistent, as on the one hand they held that State is the instrument of patriarchy and on the other hand they are looking for favours (differentiated citizenship) from States.

However, they have been successful in bringing feminist perspective in state which is evident from the fact that almost every Policy document since

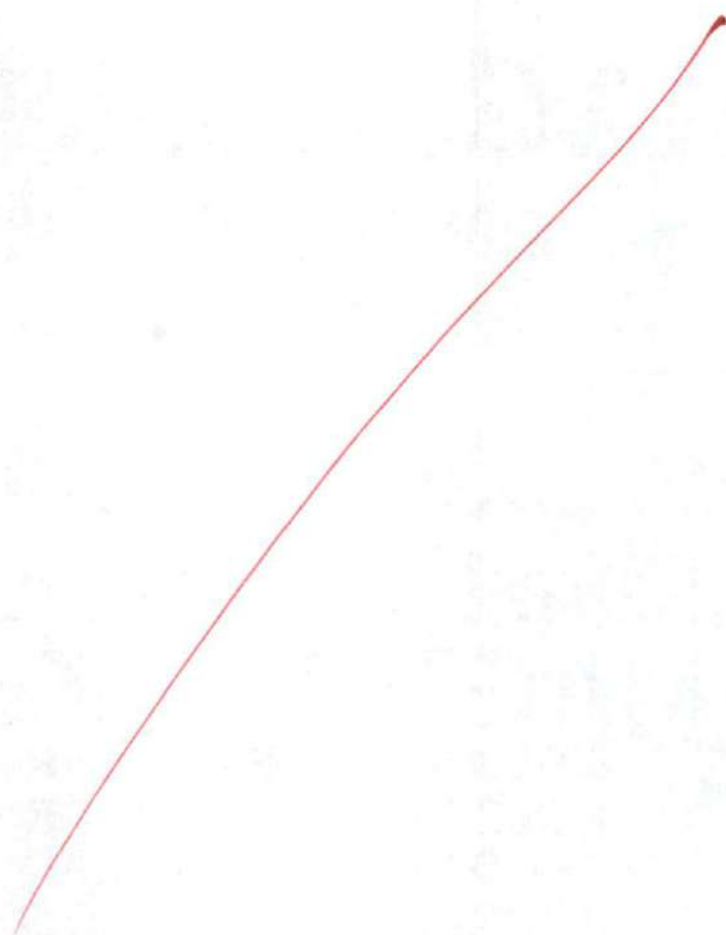
Remarks

19.5

Agenda-21 etc. held that good Governance is not possible without the participation of women.

critique
Critic of
feminist approach
also

Remarks



**FOR LATEST NOTES UPDATES
AND FREE PDF DOWNLOADS
JOIN OUR TELEGRAM CHANNEL**

IMAGERUNNERS

ON TELEGRAM

**FOR COURIER ENQUIRY
& HARD COPIES CALL
IMAGERUNNERS**

AT 56 OLD RAJINDER NAGAR 011-45036293

57 OLD RAJINDER NAGAR 011-40204330

60 OLD RAJINDER NAGAR 011-47032507

63/1,SHOP NO.2 KAROL BAGH METRO STATION GATE NO 7
011-47082116

63/1,SHOP NO.3 KAROL BAGH METRO STATION GATE NO 7
011-40393124

Mob. 9821697670,9821697672,9540538042,8800803100,
8595697100,8595696880,9910923124,8860450330

VISIT OUR WEBSITE **WWW.IMAGERUNNERS.IN**