



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

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RANK - 527

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 3**



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1818 -

113.0

Demand of the question

Points

flow in your

Consistency

Improve

Use Keywords,

Answer

①

②

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1. (a).

Book
Plato lived in 428/27 BC in Athens after the Peloponnesian war. His aim was to find the idea of Good and make Athens an ideal state.

His theory of justice revolves around the idea of Good. Proportionate justice based on Myth of Metals was proposed, where men were categorised as men of gold, silver or copper based on the dominant values reason, courage and temperance respectively. Theory was education ensured adherence to justice, and so did Plato's institution of the Philosopher King. Communism of family and property also ensured deviance and ensured justice.

However, Crossman has highlighted three key issues in Plato's theory - i) he had low ~~ability~~ faith in the ability of common man, ii) he believed that justice could be ensured through revolution, iii) he believed

that the final truth can be obtained by suppressing creativity and freedom of thought. Karl Popper is in OPEN SOCIETY AND ITS ENEMIES likened his theory to totalitarianism.

Levenson in 'In Defense of Plato' opines that one can find the essence of Plato's theory if one is willing to look beyond crooked parallels into the ideas espoused by Plato.

Address what is asked in the question
Theory of Justice of Plato
for
1. Priest
2. Warrior
3. Artisan

Same like based
Varma System
Justice in modern
Philosophy

b)

Aristotle was the greatest disciple and the greatest critic of Plato. In 'TYPOLOGY OF REGIMES', he classified 158 constitutions of different governments. He also detailed the idea of 'most practicable state' in 'POLITICS'.

Aristotle followed the middle path as a conservative. He focused on stability and slow pace of change. He opined that polity, the mean between democracy and oligarchy, was the most practicable. It would be ruled by a middle class, thus avoiding extremes of rule of rich and rule of poor. He also opined that government ought to be ruled by law and should be based on citizenship citizens performing their duties in polis (city state).

Aristotle's Classification of governments

	Ideal form	Real form (distorted)
Rule of one	monarchy (ideal form of government)	tyranny (worst form of government)
Rule of few	oligarchy	oligarchy
Rule of many	polity	democracy

Good

5.0

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Bhikhu Parekh opines that Aristotle's
form of government linked citizenship to duty
for the first time in Western political thought.

Conclusion

Add Commentaries

C.

Hobbes is the first modern political philosopher. He witnessed Puritan Revolution, that also influenced his ideas in 'Leviathan'.

Hobbesian social contract was based on the idea of egoist, selfish and individualist human nature. In state of nature, there is "war of every man against every man", life being solitary, nasty, brutal, short. Hence men enter into social contract amongst themselves out of necessity and continue the social contract out of expediency. (WOLIN). It enables self-preservation of man, and also gives them personal freedom to pursue their natural ends (NISBET).

Hobbesian social contract gives the sovereign ~~ultimate~~ absolute powers, the men only retaining the right of

Good Point

5.0

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Self-preservation "Liberty is only where law is silent".

Whitchend opines that Hobbes's portrayal of human nature is a "libel" on humans. However, Plamantaz opines that Hobbes proposes absolute state to end civil wars. ~~Hob~~ He was the first thinker to focus on stability and monistic government in great detail.

Discuss
Social Contract

Leviathan

All powerful
Supranational
authority

Right to Revolution

d.

MN Roy's concept of Radical Humanism is given by him in his 22 Theses. MN Roy criticised Congress's involvement with the colonial regime and its bourgeois character. He also clashed with Stalin over the Communist response to national movement.

Radical Humanism was built on:-

1. human freedom as freedom from bondage of culture, superstitions and taboos, with focus on modernisation.
2. human reason to be predominant over any other beliefs, religious values or dogmas.
3. equality of all humans.

MN Roy focussed on modernisation and scientific approach. However, he failed

B.O

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to grasp the essence of Indian society. where
religion is a way of life. & Thus Sudipto Kaviraj
~~calls~~ highlighted him as a "remarkable failure"

Enrich your
 Subject - Matter
 Add other dimensions

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e.

Feminism focuses on gender-sensitive perception and gender equality. Radical feminists were not content with mere civil-political equality (First wave of feminism), they focused on ending gender stereotypes and socialisation norms.

They highlighted that gender is a social construct, - the sum total of social manifestation of ~~sex~~ sex differences. Sex is a biological concept. Simon de Beauvoir opined - "A woman is not born but made".

Traditional notions of "masculinity" and "femininity". Women being labelled as "weaker" sex and subject to a different socialisation into the life of domesticity and servitude was challenged by them. They focused on public-private divide - thus bringing

5.0

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"Women" issues like rape, sexual assault, gender discrimination at public forums. For example, Germaine Greer's book "Female Eunuch" focused on shedding ~~gender~~ patrilachal internalisations.

~~Radical~~ feminism is being gradually recognised, for example - feminist foreign policy of ~~Sweden~~ Sweden by Margaret Wollstrom.

Structure Your Answer Properly
Quote Contextual scholars
Like Gerth's Culture
Lys. Young,
Mackinnon,
Selling

4. (a)

Gandhi was a prominent Indian political philosopher. Raghavan Iyer opined that the core of his philosophy was dharma - the continuum of a atman (self) and Brahman (soul). individual and society, and rights and duties. He was inspired by Aurobindo and neo-Vedantism in critic of modern civilisation.

In his work "HIND SWARAT", Gandhi opined that modernisation and industrialisation have led to ~~fast~~ penetration of individualistic ethos and decline of spiritual ideals in society. It has destabilised the Oceanic Circles of Power that lies in the heart of decentralisation and power to individuals at the grassroot level. The Ramrajya has been displaced by centralised all-powerful state.

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machinery run by bureaucratic regulations apart from the daily lives of common men. He opined that this has reduced the value of 'bread labour'.

Modern medicines have harmed human health.

an idea he borrowed from Edward Carpenter.

He criticised scientific progress without looking at ethical dimensions, as was the case with atom bombs.

Indian Critique of modernisation and industrialisation have been centered on the centralisation of power, reduction of value of labour and strengthening of bureaucracy that such developments bring. He focussed rather on 'bread labour', development of cottage industries and village-level empowerment to attain ~~the idea~~ of inner swaraj. Only inner swaraj, he opined, could lead to independence from foreign rule. (Anthony Parel)

Several Gandhian critics appear outdated. MN Roy and Subhas Chandra Bose favoured use of scientific revolution and modernisation to ensure self-reliance. MN Roy opined that Gandhian ideal was not based on freedom, reason and equality, it was antithetical to progress. B.R. Ambedkar opined that the most egregious crimes happen in closed societies, thus Gandhi's decentralisation did not correspond to inner swarg, - more so in the case of Dalit.

However, Bhikhu Parekh opines that there are key takeaways - Gandhian critic of modernisation focussed on community oriented community orientation and perpetrated the neo-Vedantic linkage of Purush and Prakriti. He focussed on changing British hegemony.

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11.5

by first eradicating it from minds of Indians.
leading to inner swaraj. He condemned centralisation
of power and focussed on people's empowerment through
grassroot-level approach.

Thus, Gandhian critique of modernisation
still holds relevance in 21st century India.

Good Attempt

Keep it improvising

Mention Current events/Development

Make your answer Dynamical

rather Static Points in
Various dimensions

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b.

Hobbes is the first modern political philosopher. He witnessed the Puritan revolution, the effects of which is seen in his work 'Leviathan', where he prioritised on stability and averting civil wars. (Plamantaz).

Hobbes focused on positive law due to his conception of human nature. He regarded man as "egoist, selfish, individualist, seeking pleasure and minimising pain". ~~Thus~~ Man is power-seeking; he desires self-preservation and continued felicity, leading to problem of "limited means and limitless ends", hence the state of nature is "war of every man against every man"; life being "solitary, nasty, poor, brutish, short". Man enters social contract amongst each other to ensure self-preservation.

Hence, natural laws are of little use. 19 in number they are mere "articles of

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peace and councils of prudence. There is lack of trust, and also problems of enforcement and adjudication of natural laws.

Hence, the absolute state created out of social contract rules through positive laws. Hobbes opined that only positive laws could ensure stability. To end civil wars. "Freedom is where law is silent." Thus man is forced to obey Leviathan, for i) fear of punishment, ii) to secure his self preservation and iii) as a result of his irrevocable social contract.

Nisbet opines that positive laws create conditions for the realisation of natural ends of man. It enables unparalleled economic freedom and freedom of conscience. Politics of power, modern statecraft and conceptions of a monistic sovereignty and secular state is found in Hobbesian

1015

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notion of positive law

MacPherson opines that Hobbes is individualist in his conceptions and absolutist in his conclusions. However Sabine opines that ~~that~~ absolute state is a rational consequence of the nature of Hobbesian man.

Explain
with
proper
Validation
father
just - mentioning
scholar

Try to use
keyword -
Social Contract
Rebellion with Rousseau

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5(a)

Freedom and alienation are key concepts given by Young Marx, in THE EIGHTEENTH BROMAIRE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE

Marx opined that alienation of man is the consequence of ~~offer~~ appropriation of surplus value by capitalist society. Man becomes a 'hog in the wheel' due to repetitive nature of work and capitalist exploitation.

Alienation occurs in 4 stages -

- 1) Alienation from the process of production
- 2) Alienation from the product of labour
- 3) Alienation from society
- 4) Alienation from self

Other factors, like commodity fetishism and 'false consciousness' in proletariat also aids alienation.

Marx opined that freedom from class struggle is real freedom. Man is naturally creative. He wishes to be a "hunter in the morning, a fisherman in the

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न
संख्या
दिनांक

evening, a critic at night" without imbibing the
profession of a hunter, a logger, a fisher or a
critic.

This can be ensured through raising class
consciousness. When class-in-itself is transformed
into class-for-itself, revolution of the
proletariat occurs finding leading to super
production superabundance and communism.
(CRITIC OF GOTHA PROGRAM).

Berlin, in HISTORICAL INEVITABILITY opines
that: Marx could not foresee the inbuilt
mechanisms of welfare state of capitalism, like social
proletariat to end any possibility of
revolution.

Write
Freedom
Theory
Clearly

Good
Attempt
Keep it
improving

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6) Hannah Arendt in her work BANALITY OF EVIL focusses on ~~the rise of~~ totalitarianism leading to banality of evil by an citizenry negligent of its political "action".

Power, Hannah Arendt ~~opines~~ is constructive in nature. It lies in collectivity. with the citizenry when people perform the highest action - political "Action", or zōon politikon. Power comes from freedom - that imbues plurality and diversity. It ensures natality.

Through the example of Eichmann (EICHMANN IN JERUSALEM), Arendt states that violence is the prerogative of the state. The rise of demagogues as leaders ~~to~~ occurs when people ~~are~~ obey the authority slavishly and bureaucratically. Then, evil becomes banal, faceless and normalised, as

happened with ~~First~~ Nazi regime that witnessed
genocide against Jews.

Bhikhu Parekh opines that no other
political philosopher has put such attention to
political action as Hannah Arendt.

✓ Enrich Your
Subject Matter
✓ Highlight Key Points

(C7)

Locke is a liberal and a key figure behind American declaration of independence

In his work SECOND TREATISE, he opined that God has endowed human beings with natural rights, among them being the right to life, liberty and property. Natural rights are inalienable and has divine origins. When men enter social contract leading to formation of state, state is given limited powers of legislation, execution and adjudication of laws. Thus, Locke favours a night watchman state and the concept of negative liberty.

~~Locke~~ Locke opines that property is the result of man's labour, hence there are only

3 restrictions on right to property:-

- 1). equal right to property for all
- 2). sufficient property is left for others

U.P.S.C.

3) property is not to be spoilt because it is sacred.

Thus, a man has absolute control over his "labour, ~~the~~ horses and slaves".

CB Macpherson called ~~him~~ Locke a "bourgeois apologist". ~~He~~ Locke Social liberals like Rawls also focussed on difference principle, i.e., "maximising the advantages and minimising the disadvantages" to attract.

Mention Social Contract Theory and Right to Revolt

Quote His relevance like in UNDR, 1948

Apply theory in other dimensions

U.P.S.C.

d. Aristotle was the greatest critic of Plato as well as the greatest disciple of Plato. His work "POLITICS" ~~also~~ revolves around his theory of state.

Aristotle focussed on best practicable state compatible with the idea of Good. He followed a conservative approach (Golden Mean) and focussed on a procedural ~~theory~~ theory of distributive justice.

as the key feature of his theory of state. Men would be rewarded in accordance with their merit and status. (VON LEYER).

He also focussed on the theory of citizenship, linking ~~citizen~~ citizenship with duties. Another feature of his theory was prevalence of polis (city states) and the ~~difference between~~ lack of difference.

Avoid
cutting

5.7

U.P.S.C.

between actual rulers (who wielded the power) and an active citizenry.

Aristotle's theory also focused on polity, that is, rule of middle class and a slow, gradual changes in state to limit any revolution.

Democracy
polity

Focus on Key demand
of the question;
rather than random points

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6 (a)

Mon Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in British India in 1869. Marx was born in 19th century Germany. When Europe was witnessing industrial revolution and the profestation of capitalism.

Though Gandhi did not endorse several aspects of Marxism. several of his works like YOUNG INDIA, HARIJAN magazines and HIND SWARAJ have several similarities with Marxism. especially the work of Young Marx (EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE).

Firstly, both focussed on ending human exploitation and ensuring freedom. While Gandhi focussed on dual swargi (Anthony Parel opined that it comprises of inner freedom and political freedom). Marx also focussed on ending the class struggle through class

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class consciousness, thus liberating proletariat from "their chains". Gandhi also focussed similarity on raising consciousness against the hegemony of British in India.

Both focussed on "freedom" or power to the people. Gandhi's concept of Oceanic Circles of Power focussed on decentralization of power and empowerment of grassroot level. He focussed on bread labour. Marx also favoured the exploration of creative nature of man, unhindered by capitalist exploitation (Man can be a "hunter in the morning, a fisherman in the noon, a logger in the evening, a critic at night").

Both Gandhi and Marx were Anarchists, that is, they shared dislike of the state as an instrument of promoting elitist interests. They had faith in the

Stateless
Society

U.P.S.C.

ability of common man. Both also criticised modernisation, industrialisation and favoured an egalitarian society in terms of power.

However, ~~they~~ there are key dissimilarities. While Marx focussed on capitalist exploitation, he did not focus on colonies. Gandhi focussed on imperialism from the perspective of colonial exploitation.

Gandhi believes in non-violence (ahimsa) and satyagraha (soul force), but Marx believed in a "communist revolution" through transitional "dictatorship of proletariat". He dismissed religion as "opium of masses", while Gandhian values are adhered to in religious idioms like Ramrajya and 'fasting', ahimsa etc.

Gandhi, unlike Marx, was not critical of capitalists. He rather professed

10.0

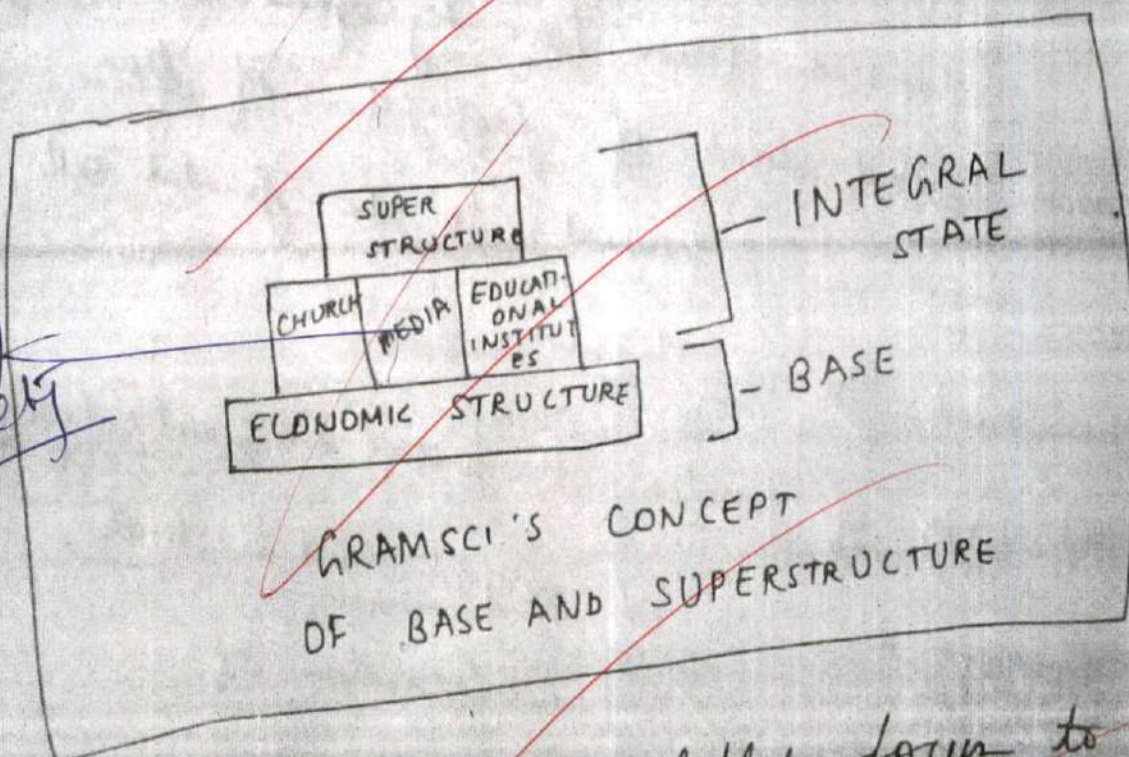
U.P.S.C.

doctrine of trusteeship for capitalist class.

- ① Avoid Repetition of
same theme points
- ② Maximise dimensions of
your answer
- ③ Quote Contextual scholars
- ④ Impose structure

(b)

Gramsci's work 'Prison Notebooks' constitute an important ~~improvement~~ improvisation to Marxism. Gramsci criticised Marx's dichotomous concept of base and superstructure that ignored ideational factors.



Gramsci has shifted focus to hegemony. He opined that integral state apparatus of the bourgeois class ensure ideological consent through

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उपनाम
(Question No)

various components of its ideological state apparatus - like media, church, educational institutes. They all propagate the values of hegemonic class. Althusser also pointed out at interpellation.

Gramscian views have highlighted the reason behind lack of propagation of 'true consciousness' in proletariat. It also pointed out the need for 2-staged response -

- 1). War of position to present a counter hegemony through the use of organic intellectuals to ensure the transformation of 'class-in-itself' to 'class-for-itself'.
- 2). War of movement after ideological supremacy of bourgeois have been dismantled.

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6.5

Gramscian views have also focussed on the role of narratives, soft power, complex interdependence etc. in modern ages for example, through MNCs, Hollywood, media etc. to perpetrate the rule of hegemonic powers in modern world

Link your answer as asked in the question

False Consciousness
Scholarly Commentary

Quote

(C)

Hobbes lived in the era of Puritan revolution. His work Leviathan focusses on stability and self-preservation of man in absolute state.

Hobbes' state of nature is built on the premise of individualist Hobbesean man, who is self-centered, egoist, ~~for~~ runs after pleasure, felicity, continued success and avoids pain. This creates the situation of limited "limited means and unlimited desires" (WOLIN). The state of nature is thus a "war of every man against every man;" life is "solitary, nasty, brutal and short".

~~Man enters into it~~

Men in the state of nature have limited reason and limitless ambitions. There is lack of these. "Man is individualist by nature and social only by compulsions". Hence,

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UPSC 1992
(Question No)

there is lack of implementation of natural laws (19 in total). "Men both need each other and grieve each other in state of nature, hence they create absolute state by social contract amongst themselves."

Hobbes' perception of ~~the~~ human nature has been criticised by BRAHMA and WHITEHEAD as "libel" on humans. Macpherson also opines that Hobbes is inconsistent - individualist in his assumptions and absolutist in his conclusions. It is also questioned if men are such egoist and self centered, how can they be expected to enter and remain in the state of nature the absolute state by

Avoid
Criticizing
Hobbes

~~However~~
However, NISBET opines that absolute state provides Hobbesian man means to



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pursue his natural ends. He opines that it
 enables freedom in personal spheres such as
 economy and personal beliefs, then categorizing to
 the needs of felicity of Hobbesian man. Sabine
 also opines that Hobbesian individualism is linked
 to his absolutism. Plamantaz opines that
 Hobbesian concept of state of nature was given to
 prevent instability and civil wars through
monistic authority - the key issue for Hobbes.

Add More Relevant
 Criticism

Use Keywords as
 used by Hobbes

Can add Comparative Study
 with Locke/Rousseau in
Social Contract

7. (a)

Aristotle was the greatest disciple as well as the greatest critic of Plato. In his work POLITICS and RHETORIC, he professed conservatism and Golden mean to realise ~~the~~ the Idea of Good through the most practicable state.

In his theory of property as well, he rejects Plato's idealism. Plato focussed on Communism of property and family of the guardian class as the basis of his ideal state. He opined that it reduced corruption, and nepotism, greed and other vices and ensured that the labour of guardian class went to the benefit of the state.

Aristotle rejected Plato's theory. He opined that 'single ownership and common use' is the most practicable. It prevents ~~an~~ extremes of both poverty and concentration of wealth.

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this ensured state stability. It also ensured a source of motivation and increased the stakes of the propertied class in the stability of the polis (city state). In fact, Aristotle's theory of citizenship limited citizenship to males of propertied class, as they could perform duties of stability of the polis the best.

Aristotle's theory of property is realistic and practical. Early socialists like Owen, also Mahatma Gandhi in his 'Theory of Trusteeship' professed single ownership and common use. It also prevents revolution by limiting the psychological motives and incentives for both rich and poor. It aided in theory of distributive justice - where rewards, benefits and incentives are given in recognition

of one's merit and work, leading to fair and equitable justification for social inequality and existence of social classes (VON LEYDEN). Besides, Aristotle's theory of property, unlike Plato's, recognised the inevitability of change and hence allowed for small and gradual changes in social order.

Crossman criticised Plato's views in the REPUBLIC that a fair and just society can be achieved through revolutionary means like communism of family and property. that also suppressed private endeavour and incentives.

Karl Popper in ENEMIES OF OPEN SOCIETY highlighted Plato's holism and totalitarianism and historicism.

In this aspect, Aristotle's theory of property has been widely received as a justification for merit, private endeavour

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10.5/11.15
and social equity by various schools like
Social liberals and Gandhians.

Stick to Core Demand
of the question rather than
Irrelevant & Random Points
Just concentrate on "Property Rights"
debate in Plato & Aristotle

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(b).

COVID-19 pandemic, a biosecurity threat, is not only an issue of national security but also has feminist dimensions of the crisis. Like any other pandemic, women, being the socio-economically vulnerable section, have been disproportionately impacted by various aspects of the pandemic, including Work From Home (WFH).

Work From Home has significant impacts for both working women and those out of the economic sphere. In India, only 22% women there is only 22% female workforce participation rate. Women staying at home have felt an increased burden of unpaid labour as the men work from home. A study also found increased marital discord, anxiety, stress ~~comes~~ in 66%. Women surveyed due to high burden of work.

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UN has also highlighted increased domestic violence, sexual abuse and marital rape at home, calling it a "shadow pandemic". NCW (National Commission for Women) ~~is~~ witnessed 2 times increase in complains of domestic abuse.

Marital discord due to frequent quarrels, lack of personal space for spouses and economic constraints due to reduced incomes is also visible. This has negative health implications for women, who, NITI Aayog points out, "eat last and the least". Reduced access to family planning initiatives by ASHA workers is seen due to constant presence of men in the family.

WFH for working women has seen

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increased domestic responsibilities and blurring of divide between domestic and ~~the~~ workplace duties.

This increase in dual burden of work is due to gendered expectations from women, which can further reduce female workforce participation rate.

Besides due to predominance of women in low wage unskilled jobs with no provision of work from home, the loss of women's ~~earnings~~ earnings is 8% of GDP of the country.

There has been increased vulnerability of women of gender-related violence, with little ~~recourse~~ access to recourse due to

constant presence of perpetrators in vicinity. Help centres established in 'safe spots' like groceries and pharmacies, also Whatsapp

helpline number has been started by NCH.

However, it is little effort for a

10.3

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humanitarian challenge. The effect of economic vulnerability of households & on women and sustenance of women from workplace due to pandemic, also need serious thought.

- ① Stick to the Core Demand of the question rather than Random points on On-paid work/Unemployment.
- ② Highlight some Reports on Some Examples
- ③ Give Some Examples