



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ABHIJEET SINGH

RANK - 586

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 4**



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109.5

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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in this part)Abhijeet SmighTest-4 (PSIR)

- ① Create dynamic Content by enrichment of current events/developments/ Scholars commentaries/ Examples etc.
- ② ~~Quote~~ Improve Structuring and Write small English fonts.
- ③ Stick to Core Concept of the question

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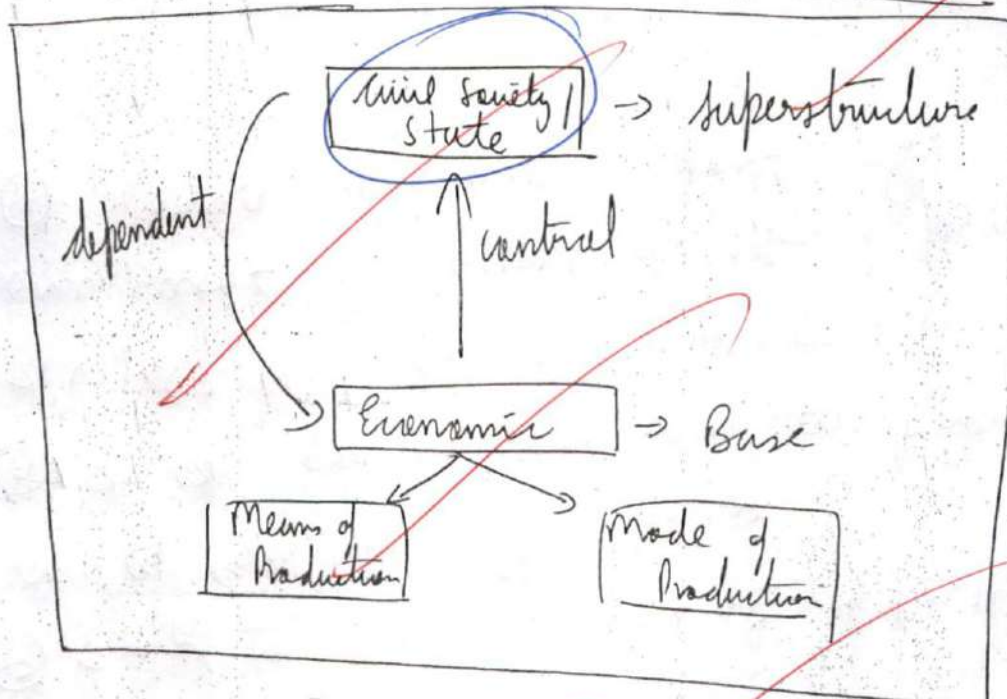
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1. a) Marxist theory of state [12.5]

Marxist theory of state is based on the works of Marx and Engels.

Marxists view state as an instrument of exploitation.



The core of the ^{society} state is the base. It includes all the economic forces. It is controlled by the bourgeoisie. The state is part of the superstructure. It is dependent on the bourgeoisie and is also controlled by it. It

question
Not
about
criticism
of
state
It's

asking
features
of
Marxist
state
like

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this works for the interest
of the capitalist class. The
state creates a 'false
consciousness' of just rule
in the interest of citizens.

Marx call for violent
revolution which would lead
to communist society which
would be stateless & classless.

In his work, '18th
Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte', Marx
argued that there were situations
where state works relatively
autonomous. It is during the
transition from capitalism to
communism, the state is relatively
autonomous & works independently
of class interests.

Write
your Answer
in small
font
↓
Reduce space
Increase quality
of content

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b7 Liberty & equality opposed to each other. [12.5]

Liberty and equality
were regarded as the rare
concepts of political theory.

~~Class~~ Classical liberals
and neo-liberals argue that
liberty and equality were
antithetical to each other.

D. Tocqueville in 'Democracy
in America' has argued that
the idea of equality have
destroyed liberty in America.

It is argued that the
quest of equality limits and
individual's liberty. Similarly,
liberty does not provide space
for equality.

Milton Friedman and
Friedrich Hayek have argued
that given the inequalities,
any programme to bring equality

would require massive government intervention. This would hamper individual liberty and lead to creation of authoritarian state.

Isaiah Berlin, too, argues that state could protect only the negative liberty of individuals. It should not intervene to give positive liberty.

Nonetheless, such an understanding was criticised by Modern liberals and socialists.

Peter Hall argued that the solution to problem of liberty lies in equality. The disenchantment with neo-liberal state could be solved through equality. Dr Ambedkar has also argued how liberty and equality were two sides of the same coin.

discuss
+ve
liberals

✓
further
content your
to see examples

Quote your
legal documents
like
national
constitution
etc.

1) Contemp. pol. theory features [12.5]

The contemporary contem
political theory is based
primarily on the idea of
^{post}
behaviouralism.

While behaviouralism
was based on empirical evidence
and scientific studies, post-
behaviouralism ought to give
these studies relevance. It
was put forth by David
Easton.

The contemporary political
theory has mixed science,
philosophy and history. It
is not exclusively focused on
history as Sabine was. It
is also not philosophy oriented
as were works of Leo Strauss.
It has tried to subsume different



disciplines and have become
multi-disciplinary.
Post Modernism is also
one of the contemporary
political thought. It is propounded
by Jacques Derrida and
questions the very relevance
of different concepts in
political science. It argues that
truth is not universal and
tries to bring a radical
shift in political science.

Thus, the contemporary
political theory is multi-
disciplinary and multi-dimensional.

Discuss Principle
by David Held
History of Pol. theory
Revitalization of discovery

Quote
Barry Brainer
Rawls / Nozick

d) H. Arendt's constructive view of power [17.5].

Hannah Arendt was a German political philosopher who fled Germany in 1933 from the clutches of Nazism.

In her works, she has given a constructive view of power. It is different from the modern view of coercion. Rather, she sees power as manifestation of freedom.

According to Arendt, power is the ability to act in concert with one's thoughts. This requires creation of 'spaces of appearance' for individual. Only a politically empowered citizen with civic virtues could act in spaces of appearance.

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she argues that power is
not just imposition of one's
will over others. Rather,
through free speech, it
transitions an individual
from 'animallabes' to
'homo faber'. This power
of expression completes an
individual.

Her constructive view
of power draws parallel to
Michel Foucault who also
regarded power as source
of several good.

Nonetheless, her conception
of power is based on
individual liberty and civil
republicanism.

Good
Attempt
keep it
improving

Gandhi
Gandhi

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2. a)

Explain power. Discuss relatⁿ b/w power, legitimacy, authority. [15]

Power in political science is an essentially contested concept. In it's simplest form, it would mean exercising influence on someone which is in some way binding on him / her.

Michel Foucault sees power as structural and something which is perverse throughout the society. Power is exercised by everyone on everyone.

Hannah Arendt sees power as a positive concept. According to her, power is the ability to act in concert. It is a way of expressing oneself in the public sphere.

Marxists see power as the way of asserting bourgeois ideas in a capitalist society.

Liberals locate power in

the state and argue that state
could exercise power to protect
liberty.

Relation between Power, Legitimacy and
Authority

Power could mean multiple
things. It also includes within
it's ambit physical violence or
psychological pressure. Authority,
on the other hand, is the
legitimate exercise of power.
Legitimacy is the quality which
converts naked power into
rightful authority. The authority
is legitimate as people have
consented to exercise of power
by the state. Modern liberal
democracies are based on
the same premise. The idea
that government is elected
by the people and works

Write
Small
Paragraphs

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ren people's consent, makes the
authority legitimate. Law is
the manifestation of legitimate
authority.

It could also be
traced to Hobbes social contract.
The Leviathan was given absolute
sovereignty / authority on the basis
of mutual consent. Legitimacy also
protects the citizens from
arbitrary exercise of powers.

- ① Improve flow rather in your answer.
② Prioritize your content - write the most important part first.
③ Improve structuring

b) Marxist critique of Rawls theory of justice [15]

John Rawls was a
moderate liberal thinker. His
work 'A Theory of Justice' is
credited to have laid basis
of social democracy.

Rawls's conception of
justice is centred around
few concepts:

① Original position → It is a
thought experiment. There are
representatives of citizens who are
behind 'veil of ignorance' which
protects them from arbitrary
facts about citizens.

② Lexical priority → It is the
order in which justice should
be worked out in the society.

The basic premise of
Rawlsian conception of justice is
that each individual would take
on the burden of carrying

Discuss
Three
Principle of
Rawls

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ent justice in the society.

Marxist Criticism

Marxists have been critical of the Rawlsian notion of justice. They argue that whatever the outcome of Rawls theory, the society would still be run by the bourgeoisie. The state, too, would remain an instrument of exploitation in the hands of the capitalists. There is no guarantee that such a scheme of justice would lead to a classless society. It would also not lead to a stateless society.

Marxists stress on the need of revolution to overthrow capitalism and establish a just

Write
in
Short
Paragraph

society. They also argue that Rawlsian society would not lead to even true freedom of individuals. True freedom lies in freedom from necessity. On the other hand, decision making in original position is premised around individual necessities.

Marxists also point out that there could not be an abstract individual detached from society. One is always blinded by the 'false consciousness' of ideology. They also point out that Rawlsian notion promote individualism.

①
Avoid
Repetition of
thematic

Some
points

②
Diversify your
Answer

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17. Rawls theory corrective to liberal-utitarian principle. Examine. [20]

John Rawls is a modern liberal credited for laying the basis of social democracy.

Liberal utilitarian principle of justice sees justice as the greatest benefit of greatest number.

Such an idea could be traced to Jeremy Bentham, who is regarded as 'father of utilitarianism'. It could also be seen in works of other classical liberals such as Herbert Spencer ('Man and State').

The liberal-utitarian principle is criticised on several grounds:

- It is elitist
 - It favours many
- few

Write with
Analysis and
Scholar's view

Rather
Paper like
Answer

→ The concerns less those who are not benefiting -

The Rawls' principle of social justice brings a corrective to all these principles.

In this major work, 'A theory of justice', he puts forth a scheme of social justice based on social responsibility.

In Rawls' theory of justice, there are representatives of citizens tasked to formulate a scheme of social justice. But, these representatives are in 'original position' w.r.t. the citizens. They are behind a 'veil of ignorance' and are unaware of arbitrary facts about ~~the~~ citizens which could

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affect their decision making. The
core idea is that such a
stripped down representative would
make decisions keeping the worst
off in mind.

Rawls have also provided
a 'lexical priority', i.e., the order
in which justice is to be
carried out. Unlike liberal -
utilitarianism, Rawls allow socio -
economic inequalities to exist
if they are to the benefit
of the least advantaged. This
is the idea also behind modern
market economy where taxation
is carried out till it becomes
a disincentive for everyone. He
also argued that socio - economic
inequalities would be permissible
if they are attached to offices
which are open to everyone.

Break
in
Small
Paragraph

an basis of equality of opportunity.
Rams also argued that
civil and political rights were
non-negotiable and should be
available to everyone. Everyone
should be allowed to contest
and influence outcome of
elections.

In this way, Rams
tried to correct the liberal-
utilitarian perspective of justice.
But, he was criticised by
communitarians who question the
relevance of decision in
'original position' in actual
social context. Feminists have
also criticised him
being male biased.

Avoid ~~irrelevant~~ quotation
write with proper
and explanation

Further
enrich your
Content
Add keywords
like -
"Greatest happiness
Principle"

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4. (a) Deliberative democracy? Discuss delib. democ. as distinctive
democracy? Also give critique. [25]

Democracy is a form
of government based on the
popular participation of people.

Perhaps, no other political concept
have such mass acceptance as
democracy.

Deliberative democracy
is one of the variant of
democracy. It could be traced
to the works of David
Russell. It calls for debates
and deliberations for decision
making. It mainly emerged
as a result of dismantment
with representative democracy.
It was argued that representative
democracy have become increasingly
bureaucratic in nature and
popular concerns of the people

were not reflected in public
policy. It had reduced
election democracy to elections
and voting.

Deliberative democracy
is also regarded as discursive
democracy. While in liberal
democracy, decision making is
based on the opinion of
people, deliberative democracy
is fundamentally different. In
deliberative democracy, it is
during discussions, debates and
deliberations that one is
able to form his opinion.
The individual do not have
a rigid position prior to
decision making. Rather, it
is during the discourses, with
mutual exchange of views that

Long
in short
Paragraphs, short
Reduce space,
won't small font
increase, condense
quality

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opinions were shaped. It, thus, requires what Habermas calls as 'ideal speech situation'.

The decision-making by Gram Sabhas in rural India could be regarded as an example of deliberative democracy. It helps in developing civic virtues in citizens.

Criticism

Nonetheless, deliberative democracy has been criticised on several fronts.

First, it assumes that everyone would have equal voice during deliberations. This could not be true in actual social context.

Second, it could lead to delays and even paralysis.

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in decision making. It would
be extremely difficult to
arrive at a consensus.

Third, it could lead
to tyranny of majority.
Minority voice could be
marginalised.

Finally, it could put
people with special knowledge &
talents at a disadvantage.
Their views may not be
heeded by others.

With the advent of
social media, several new
forums of deliberation have
developed. Thus, it would
help deepen democracy and
prevent from any 'legitimisation
crisis' (Habermas).

Discuss
Scholars
like
Pettit
Joshua Cohen

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Dryzek
Pluralist
Participation

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~~Contract theory as ground for legitimacy of the govt.~~
~~Also discuss Hobbes' legit. crisis [25]~~

The ~~contract theory~~ is
based on ~~mechanistic theory~~
of state. It was given by
English political philosopher Thomas
Hobbes in his famous work
'Leviathan'.

Modern democracies are
also based on the idea of
~~contract theory~~. It states that
prior to formation of state,
there was a chaotic and
unstable situation. In such a
scenario, people came together
and appointed / elected the
state. The state was to
protect the people (Hobbes) or
their natural rights (Locke). The
state is legitimate authority
as its exercise of power
is consented to by the

people. The people, too, have
agreed to obey the state.
To not obey the state
would be performative contradiction.
Thus, people have a moral
and political obligation to
obey the state.

This was in stark contrast
to earlier Divine Right theory
as propounded by filices. In
this, the legitimacy of the
exercise of power came from
divine sanctions. The people
played no part in it.
The Monarchs could take any
decisions and use any method
to enforce his will. The
citizens who could not
remove him.

The modern nation state,
built around political parties,

Quote
Other
Scholars like
Rousseau/Locke/
Rawls

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liberal democracy, elections and pressure group is a perfect example of social contract as ground for legitimacy of the government.

Legitimation Crisis Theory

Jurgen Habermas is a neo-Marxist belonging to Frankfurt school of thought. In his 'crisis of legitimacy', he had highlighted the dilemmas faced by liberal democracies.

According to Habermas, liberal democracy have ~~as~~ two obligations. One is towards the capitalist class to let businesses flourish and promoting ventures to them. The other is towards the citizens who look towards the state for

11.5
welfare. Habermas argues that it has become increasingly difficult for liberal democratic state to fulfill both objectives. Tax cuts for capitalists would mean reduced welfare expenditure which would not be liked by citizens. This leads to a legitimisation crisis as both become increasingly suspicious of liberal democratic state.

Habermas have also highlighted how governments try to solve legitimisation crisis. One of the way is use of ideologies such as nationalism. The other method is bureaucratisation of administration. Liberal democracies are also trying to decouple economic and political sphere through privatisation.

Good
Points
Keep it
improving

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Q. 5. a) Normative & empirical approach in pol. theory. [12.5]

Normative approach

Normative approach in political theory is based around construction of norms and ideas. For example, a normative approach to justice would take different forms. In Plato's Athens, it would mean performance of duties. For Rawls, it would mean for social justice and for Friedmann it would mean neutral arbitration.

Thus, norms and beliefs of society play a key role in development of political ideas. This is the normative approach of political theory.

Empirical Approach

The empirical approach was
a result of behavioural revolution.
It developed out of the
works of Charles Merriam and
William F. Floyd of the Chicago
School.

According to it, political
theory have a scientific and
rational aspect to it. They
use data and analysis to
reach at outcomes. A typical
example would be a study
of political mobilisation of
certain caste during elections.
It thus tries to make
political theory scientific
rather than historical or
philosophical.

Discuss
Commentaries
by scholars and
their theories
on the topic

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8. b) Competitive elitist & pluralist democracy [12.5]

Competitive Elitist Democracy

The features of competitive elitist democracy are:

- ① It is a variant of pluralist democracy
- ② Power is always exercised by an elite
- ③ The elite are generally from the business interest group
- ④ They are in constant competition and tussle
- ⑤ No one has a monopoly on power.
- ⑥ State & society are distinct.

Joseph Schumpeter has highlighted that even when there is working democracy, the electorate always chooses elites. Only the identity of elites change.

Try to
write in
Paragraph

Pluralist democracy

Pluralist democracy is regarded as an extension of liberal perspective of state.

The state is regarded as an arena of group competition. Different groups with varying interests compete.

Louis Althusser and Ralph D. Miliband are proponents of this perspective. They also point out that all groups are equal in their influence over the state. At the centre of liberal democracy is the politician who has to respond to different and even competing interests. State and society are regarded as distinct from each other.

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Dahl
Lindbloom
Write in short
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Q. c. - Various debates on e/o opportunity [2.5]

Equality of opportunity
is a contested concept in
political theory.

liberals see us a
starting point equality. They
argue for moral and
formal equality.

But, modern liberals
differ from classical liberals
in this perspective. They argue
that state should intervene
to provide equality of
opportunity. Whereas classical
liberals such as Berlin see
opportunity in negative liberty,
modern liberals such as Green
see it as positive liberty.

The affirmative action program
by various governments is an
example of providing equality.

of opportunity. It is a
substantive form of equality.
Marxists, on the other
hand, see equal opportunity
in equality of outcomes -

communitarian such as
Michael Walzer but for
complete equality and argue
that equality of opportunity
is just one dimension of
any sphere of justice.

Discuss
three
by
Principles
Thomas Lynd
John Schaar
Commentary
legal documents
like
UNDR 1998
Indian Constitution

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Q. d) Feminist perspective on justice. [12.5]
Feminism is based on the idea that there is discrimination against women on the basis of sex.

Perspective of Justice

Feminist have argued that the state is biased against women.

(Zero)

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8. a) Marxist critique of liberal democracy [25]

Marxism developed principally through the works of Marx and Engels in 'Communist Manifesto' and 'Das Kapital'.

It is primarily a critique of industrial society and capitalism.

Liberal democracy is based on polity based on popular participation of people and a capitalist economic system.

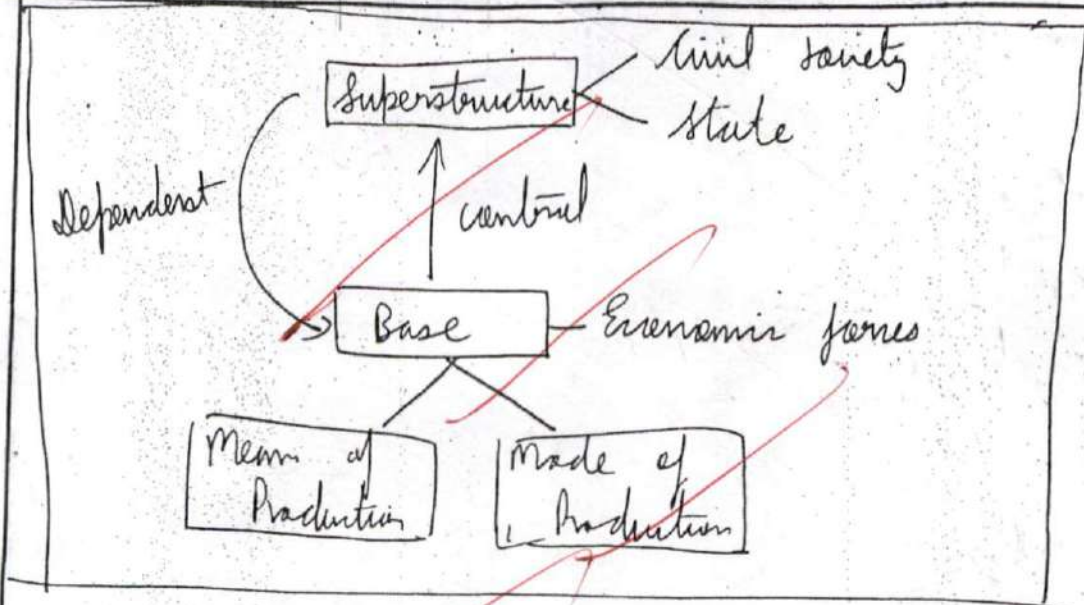
Marxists have been force critique of liberal democracy.

Marxists argue that liberal democracy has converted state into an instrument of exploitation. It is based on Marxist's conception of society:

For

discuss
features
of

Lib. demo.
write scholarly
commentary



The executives of the state are controlled by the bourgeoisie. They work in the interests of the bourgeoisie class. It leads to the exploitation of the proletarians. The state through ideology creates a 'false consciousness' of just rule. In a liberal democracy, the state is always controlled by the capitalists.

New Marxists such as Nicos Poulantzas have highlighted

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that even when capitalist state appears relatively autonomous, it works for the interest of capitalists -

Marxists have called for a violent revolution to overthrow the state and establish communist society.

Marxists have also criticised liberal democracy for causing alienation to individual.

In his work, 'Manuscripts', Marx have highlighted how the industrial society have alienated man from his product, nature and society.

It has created, what Herbert Marcuse says, a 'one dimensional man' dominated by the performance principle.

11.9

Nevertheless, this vintage of liberal democracy has been contested by modern liberals. They argue that state also works for the welfare of the poor and enriched. liberal feminists have argued that state, through legislation, has worked for the welfare of women. critiques also point out the influence of oligarchs in communist Russia.

① Enrich your
Content

② Create Dynamic
Content

③ Examples
by adding current
events

④ Quote Controversial
Thinkers/Scholars

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b7 Feminist perspective of state. [25]

Feminism is based on the idea that there is discrimination against women on the basis of their sex.

Feminist perspective of state

It is regarded that feminism do not have a perspective of state. Rather, it has a critique of state.

It starts from Sarah Patman who has criticised the social contract theory which led to formulation of state. According to Patman, the social contract theory excluded women and it is only men who entered into the contract.

Socialist feminists have

argued that women had been made a part of proletarian class. Juliet Mitchell has highlighted how in a bourgeoisie run state, women provide reserve labour force which is generally unpaid.

Liberals have criticised the state to be built around power relations. The state is viewed as a rational extreme. Some women are considered irrational and weak, they do not have a role in the state. The state only re-enforces gendered power relations and stereotypes (Kate Millet).

Radical feminists have criticised the idea of separating private and public

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sphere. State and politics are regarded as part of public sphere. Rather, they have argued that 'personal is political'. They regard politics to be part of social relations within family which the state ignores.

Tichner, a 'stump point feminist', have criticised the state for its notions of security. According to her, women face more threat from men they know while state focuses on external security.

Katherine Machinison has also argued that international relations of states are built around notions of power and women have been excluded from it.

write view
her in

IR
perspective

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Nonetheless, feminists have
also praised state for
upliftment of women. Liberal
feminists, esp., argue that
through creation of laws and
providing equal opportunity, state
has tried to bring equality.
State has also taken important
measures against rape, pornography
and in providing justice
to women. For example, in
India, 33% seats in Panchayats
are reserved for women for
their political empowerment.

Good points
Keep it
Improving