



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ABHIJEET SINGH

RANK - 586

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 3**

Abhijeet Singh

Test - 3 (PSIR)

- ① Work on Conceptual Clarity and Concrete Subject-Matter.
- ② Address Core demand of the question, add keywords.
- ③ Add Contextual Scholar's Commentaries.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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इस काम में
मिलने
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Test → 3

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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in this part)

1. Q) Plato's theory of Justice. discuss [10]

Plato was an ancient Greek philosopher whose life spanned the Peloponnesian war.

Plato in his 'Republic' had written extensively about an ideal state. His theory of justice is central to his ideal state.

According to Plato, Justice is nothing but acting in per one's natural traits. There are three natural traits → courage, temperance, reason. It is through education that one recognises the dominant trait and then works on it. For Plato, justice is not about enjoyment of rights.

Focus on
three
points -
① Functions
② Secondary
③ Inter-
Harmoney

1/10
Vast
system
of justice is highly

but performance of duties.
Karl Popper had criticised this
notion by pointing out that
in such as 'just society',
the individual is merely
an instrument in service
of the state.

His theory of justice
aims to bring order in
society. Sabine had highlighted
that "for Plato, justice is
a bond that holds the
society together." Justice in
ideal state is enforced
through the rule of
Philosopher king. Thus, Plato's
idea of justice is radically
different from modern notion
of Justice.

Explain
earlier
of the
can
of
Cephalus

Address
Core
Demand
rather
irrelevant
points

1. b) Aristotle on govt & it's classification [10]

Aristotle in his book III & VI of 'Politics', had written elaborately about government & it's classification.

Interest	No. of rulers →		
	One	Few	Many
↓ Community	Monarchy	Aristocracy	Polity
↓ Individual	Tyranny	Oligarchy	Democracy

There are sin basic types of government and constitutions. The three work for community interest and their corresponding perverted version work for self interest.

According to Aristotle, Monarchy is the best form of government. But, it is not possible as evident from

limitations of Plato's Philosopher
king. Next is Aristocracy, but
it is not always possible.
Thus, he concludes that
polity is the best
possible form of government.

Polity is a mix
of oligarchy and democracy.
Thus comes his theory
of mixed constitution. It
mixes the evils of
oligarchy with evils of
democracy. It creates polity
of middle class buffer state.

The U.S. Constitution
could be said to be
influenced by his mixed
constitution. The Congress / President
is popularly elected (democracy)
mixed with supreme court
where judges are appointed
for life (Aristocracy).

Use key like
Golden
Mean
Principle
Tyranny of
Minority
Democracy

1. C.

Hobbesian social contract. [10]

Thomas Hobbes was an English political philosopher hailed by Karl Marx as 'father of us all'.

In his work 'Leviathan', Hobbes has given the social contract theory. According to Hobbes, prior to the formation of state, individuals lived in the state of nature. The state of nature was a state of lawlessness and everyone feared violent death. No industry could arise flourish in such a state.

All The individuals then came together to establish a commonwealth. They appointed a Leviathan, whose

Mention
State of
Nature
Fear
born
Lawless
Resolute
Nature
War

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was bestowed with absolute
sovereignty. The Lemnathan
could take any action
as long as he protects
the lives of people (right
to life). The Lemnathan is
not the part of contract
but the outcome of it.
David Gauthier had
highlighted that authorisation
and not consent is the
dominating metaphor in
Lemnathan. C.E. Vaughan had
criticised him by pointing
out that it is sheer
terror which holds the
society together.

Need
to
focus
on
the
key
point

Key
point
of
the
question

Political
obligation

Supranational
entity

Leviathan

1.d.

M.N. Ray's concept of radical humanism [10].

M.N. Ray is hailed as the father of Indian Communist movement.

In his work named 'Radical humanism' & '22 theses' he gave the concept of radical humanism.

According to Ray, human beings are the centre of universe. They have reason and their actions are influenced by their rationality. He did not regard an individual's reason to be different from his actions.

Radical humanism does not see individual as member of just a class (Marxist).

Mention

① Rationality
② Ethics

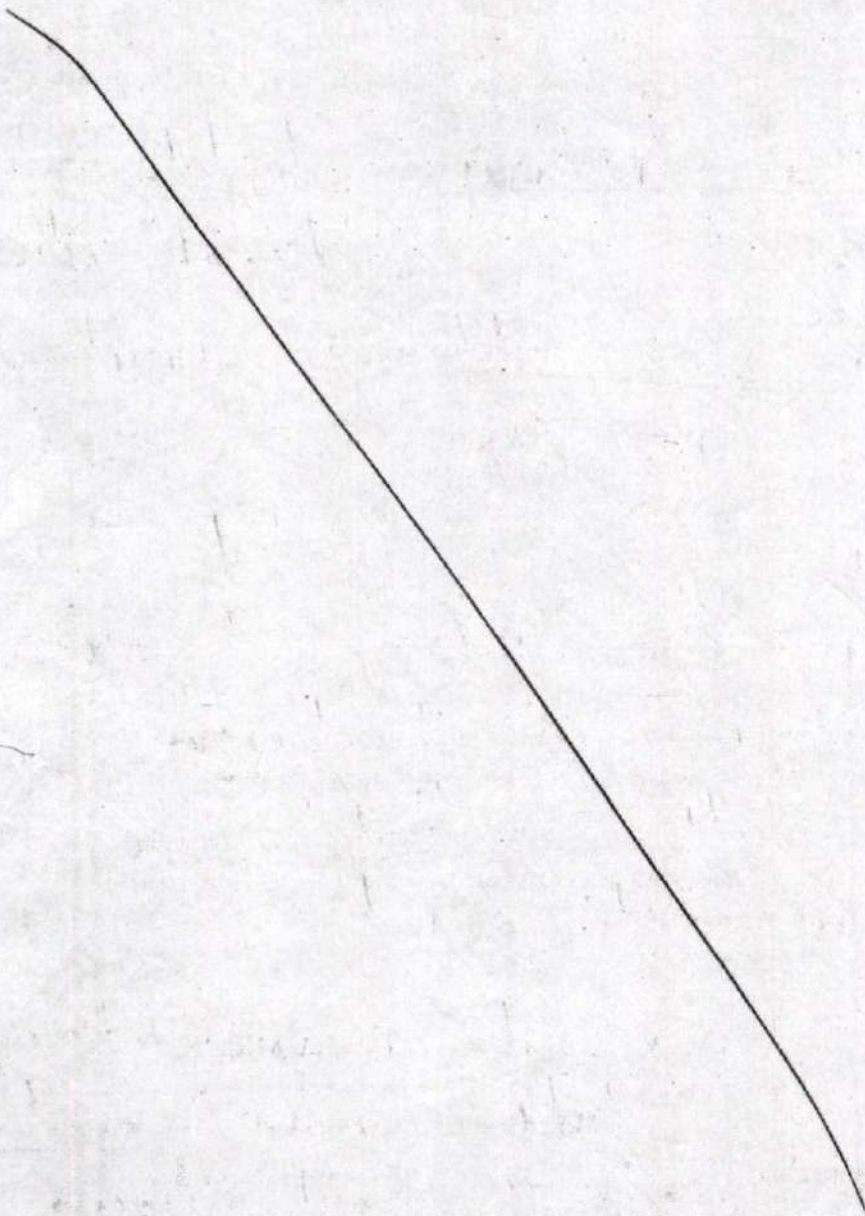
③ Freedom

④ Human

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in this part)



(c) Sex is to nature as gender to culture. [20]

Feminists have highlighted the discrimination of women on the basis of gender.

They argue that sex is natural identity while gender is a cultural identity. Gender is artificial construct.

It is through this that stereotypes are created for women. The color of dress, the type of profession is all built around the construct of gender.

Simon de Beauvoir through idea of 'public man and private woman' had shown how women are confined to their homes based on their gender identity.

Focus on
Radical
Feminism

Women
are
not
born
women

Kate Marchman had shown the gendered relations in international relations (I.R.).

Since I.R. is based around power, women were not considered fit for this role.

difference feminists under radical tradition had given gender a positive meaning.

London & Shiri highlights the contrast between women's signature based on their gender.

Juliat Mitchell, a marxist feminist, have highlighted how women had been made members of proletarian class.

Even in present context, such stereotypes around gender remain. One was recently broken by Indian Supreme court by allowing women in combat roles in Army.

Culture of Patriarchy
Male bias
Directed by Sex
Gulab Singh
Dixit

3: (a)

Aristotle's theory of Justice. Compare Plato & Aristotle's notion of Justice. [25]

Aristotle was an ancient Greek political philosopher who is regarded as 'father of Political Science'.

Aristotle's theory of justice is intrinsically linked to his idea of state. According to Aristotle, justice could be both corrective & distributive. Corrective justice does not consider position of individual in the society. It just takes from one's lot and add to that of another. Distributive justice, on the other hand, takes the relative position into account, treats equals equally and unequals unequally. In Aristotle's 'Politics'.

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the principle of equality and justice are linked. He believed in proportionate equality. In his analysis, he has argued that justice prevails when equals get equal opportunity to rule the state. He takes justice more as a duty of individual than a right. His conception of justice is radically different from modern view of justice. He also argues that justice in society is important to prevent revolution.

It was on this count that Aristotle has been criticised for being an elitist and status-quoist.

Copy Short for eg

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Comparing Plato & Aristotle's notions of Justice.

Plato was the teacher of Aristotle. Despite being in student-teacher relationship, there is similarities & dissimilarities in their analysis.

Plato's conception of justice keeps the individual at center. According to Plato, justice is acting as per one's own natural trait. There are three traits found in people - courage, reason, temperance. In a just society, the state through education, helps an individual to develop his natural trait. Sabine has highlighted how "justice as per Plato is a

band that holds society.",
Plato, too, considers
justice to be performance of
duties than enjoyment of
rights. This notion is
observed in Aristotle's work
also.

For ~~that~~ Plato, justice is
upheld by the absolute
rule of philosopher king.
Aristotle, in book VI of 'Politics',
have argued that polity is
the best possible form of
govt (although he too prefers
Monarchy when possible).

While Plato's Theory of
forms take justice to an
abstract form, Aristotle do not
believe in it.

Thus, Aristotle's notion of
justice, continued from Plato's theory,
was also very different to it.

① Improve
& structure
② Organize your
points
③ Structured
answer

b)

"Power is never localised here or there, but rather exercised through out like any. [25]"

Power is a contested concept in political theory with multiple interpretations.

Michel - Foucault was a post modernist French philosopher well known for his theory of power.

Foucault argues that power is not centred in a body or organisation.

Power is like blood flowing through our body. It is found all over the society. It is a phenomenon taking place every now and then.

Foucault have highlighted the different power relations

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working in the society. He
says that state encourages
power through 'regime of
truth' and 'discursive practices'.

Truth is nothing but an
event that takes place in
history. Discursive practices
highlight what is normal
and what is abnormal.

Nevertheless, he also points
out that state is not
the only centre of power.

According to Foucault,
knowledge is power. Knowledge
helps create the regime
of truth. Thus, like through
a net-like organisation, power
is encouraged by state in
the society.

He has also highlighted

other ways of exercising power. Discipline is one of them.

The rules of organising soldiers in army, time table were other methods. Exercise is how an individual tries to exercise power over his body. The pan opticon experiment of Bentham is another way of exercising power through surveillance.

Expanding the definition further, Foucault ^{had} ~~have~~ also talked about biopower. Thus, he mixed the biological processes with the concept of power.

Foucault's conception thus stands opposite to both Marxist and elitist conception of power. While Marxists localise

power in the bourgeoisie,
elitist argue that power is
always exercised by elite.
Foucault points out that
there are different power
relations in society and
everyone is exercising power
over another. The state, too,
has created elaborate instruments
to exercise power over
society.

Hannah Arendt does not
regard power as in such
a way. She holds power
as an individual's freedom
not in concert.

Align
with
Right
Annotations

discuss more
concretely based
on Archaeology

& Genealogy of
Power

✓ Quote Examples
like PRs and
Centralisation

4. a)

The basic cause of human misery & sin of 'modern civil.' is advent of tech & indus. Discuss Gandhian critique of it. [25]

Gandhiji is a modern political strategist known for his key role in India's struggle for Independence.

Gandhiji also wrote about socio-economic conditions and changes taking place in the society. One such change was the advent of technology and industrialisation. He was also a critic of modern civilisation.

In his Hind Swaraj, Gandhiji called the modern Western civilisation as 'Satanic civilisation'. He argues that it is individualist and it creates unnecessary and artificial wants. He was against

mass production. He says that such craze of machines would leave millions of people jobless. He called mass production by masses.

Gandhiji highlights that modern civilisation is incompatible with the doctrine of limitation of wants. Rather it creates more wants. The heavy industry had increased man's greed and desire.

It should be noted that Gandhiji was not against science, technology or machines. He was against the craze of machines. He had highlighted that how far a spinning machine (Charkha), even wheel

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is a machine. Gandhiji had also highlighted that this modern metres of life would harm community ties and harmonious living. He had argued that 'there is enough for every man's need but no man's greed.'

Gandhiji regarded usage of machines and technology as a hurdle to individual swaraj. It was incompatible with decentralised organisation of villages. Rather than that, he calls to promote cottage based and small scale industries. This had also been the traditional way of production in India. This

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was also highlighted in E.F.
Schumacher's work 'small is
beautiful'.

Nonetheless, the world
progressed towards technology
and industrialisation. Modernists
in India, such as Nehru
and Ambedkar, saw it as
a definite path development.

Quote
Greed
vs
Need

Use Gandhian terms
Philosophical Purity of means
- Organic Village
- Village
- Satyagrah Swadeshi
Economy
Republic
Mass Production
by Mass
Bread - Labour
Concept

b) "Covenants w/o sword are mere words and of no strength to secure a man at all." [25]

Thomas Hobbes was an English political philosopher regarded by many as the first modern thinker.

In his work, 'Leviathan' he was one of the first to put forth the social contract theory. He held that the state of nature was a state of lawlessness and people come together to form a 'commonwealth'.

In his statement, "Covenants without sword are mere words" he had tried to highlight the authority of Leviathan as well as the human nature.

Mention
Stab-
of
Nature
↓
Makys
Nyas
System
↓
Coar of
Hcl

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The state of nature was a state of anarchy and no industry would have flourished in such a scenario. Thus, to bring order through social contract, the Leviathan was bestowed with absolute sovereignty. It must be noted that the Leviathan is not the part of covenant but the outcome of it. Thus, he has been given absolute powers to protect the lives of individuals.

Hobbes had also highlighted that the human nature is egoistic, selfish and self centred. The warlike of human nature could not be controlled by mere

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words. Rather sword (power)
is required to control
it.

Hobbes' sovereign lasts
only as long as he
protects the people. To
protect people, he would
take any action and make
any law. These were his
swords to secure a man.

It was on this
account that David Gauthier
had highlighted that
authorisation and not consent
is the dominating metaphor
in 'Leviathan'. C.E. Vaughan
had also highlighted that
it was terrors which held
the society together. Locke
on the other hand had



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show the good nature
of man and brought
constitution to control the
powers of sovereign.

Nonetheless, through
his writings, Hobbes took
Machiavelli's insights to
their logical conclusion

① Improve structure of
your answer
② Highlight
Key thinkers
like Lock/ Rousseau/
and Contract

5. a) Theory of Alienation & Theory of freedom [12.5]

The theory of Alienation was the work of young Marx which was found in his 'Manuscripts'.

According to Marx, in modern industrial society, an individual is facing alienations of various kind:

① Alienation from work as the individual is not connected with the product of his labour.

② Alienation from family as an individual is always in a state of intense competition during familial ties.

③ Alienation from society as one is not able to live in harmony with others. This later led to corruption of

Write
more
concrete
points

4-stages

Self
Nature
Process

production

mass society.

Theory of freedom

Mars gave a very wide view to one's freedom. His freedom is not about liberty or license.

It is not the 'freedom to' do something. Rather, it is 'freedom from' wants. In a

communist society, one would move from kingdom of necessity to kingdom of sufficiency. This is the

true freedom of an individual. It refers to limiting of one's wants and getting as per what one needs.

Highlight
Humanist
Philosophy

Human
at the
Centre

Classless
Stateless

16)

Arendt's view on Banality of Evil [2.5]

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

The concept of Banality of Evil was given by Arendt in her work 'Eichmann in Jerusalem'. It pertained to trial of German military officer Eichmann.

Arendt observed that in totalitarian states, evil becomes a common sight. One could not differentiate between right and wrong. A person's sense of morality is lost. She pointed out how Eichmann had no remorse for killing Jews and he said that he was

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only following orders. The evil in military - bureaucratic state of Nazi Germany became so common that it became 'banal'. One stopped seeing it as evil.

She has also highlighted how totalitarian states normalise violence. In her work, she argued that totalitarian states used violence without strategic rationality. It was not a means to an end but an end in itself. The killing of Jews was an end in itself.

Her views were further affirmed by Tiananmen square incident of China in 1989.

good points
to keep improving
use keywords

(c) Locke on defense of property rights [12.5]

Locke was an English political philosopher who is hailed as 'father of liberalism'.

Locke held that there are three unalienable natural rights - Right to life, liberty and property. He regarded right to property as the most important.

Defense of Property Rights

Locke argued that everyone had right to mix his labour with natural resources to create property. But, there were several limitations. One cannot destroy property (spoilage limitation) and one can also not acquire more than his wants (efficiency limitation). He held that to acquire too much

⊕
Labour
Limitation

610

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property is a mistake when to
making a hammer too heavy.
He also pointed out that
what one does not need
could be converted into
money and sold.

Locke had to justify
the radical changes taking
place at the time. The
industrial revolution was happening,
property went from nobles to
common men and inequality
was prevalent.

Hentigire

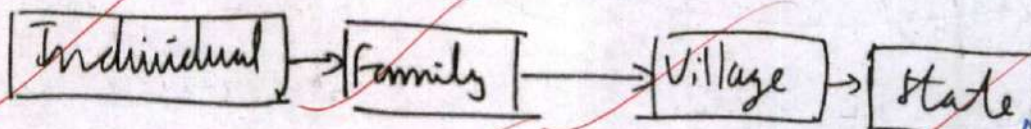
The right to bequest or
legacy does not conform to
either the right to life or
liberty. C. E. Vaughan had termed
him as a sophisticated version
of Hobbes. Prof. Macpherson
accused him of having
bourgeois mentalities.

Adv
Support
of
the
property

5.17 Char. features of Aristotle's theory of state [12.5]

Aristotle was an ancient Greek political thinker regarded as 'father of Political Science'.

Aristotle's theory of state is akin to that of his master, Plato. In his 'Politics', he had given the organic theory of state.



The individual in family is his lowest level of existence. It fulfills his need for food, shelter. The village is a group of families living together. It is the state where an individual gets fully developed. It is the highest level of civility.

Good

Association of
Associates
Highest form of
Assoc.

50

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न लिखें
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where one could also show
his inner motives and political
instincts.

The state is regarded as
a whole and individual it's
part. The state is prior
to the individual. Individual
could not have existence
without the state. The
state is an end in
itself.

Aristotle's state is also
built around Justice. Justice
for him, exists in the
situation of proportional
equality.

Aristotle, in book I of
'Politics', had written extensively
about revolution and how
it is a threat to state.

touch
out

Discuss
Marx as prior to Aristotle
Angels vs Beasts
Hypothetical

6. (1) Gandhi & Marx : Similarities, Dis-similarities [20]

Gandhi was an Indian
political strategist who also
wrote on social and
economic issues.

Karl Marx was a
German political philosopher credited
with establishment of Marsuism.

Similarities

① Both regard state as
unnatural and want to
establish a stateless society.
Gandhi regards state as
instrument of violence while
Marx regard it as instrument
of exploitation.

② Both are against the
undue influence of capitalist
class on the society.

③ Both hail society to be
distinct from the state.

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④ Both have written extensively on upliftment of poor. Gandhi in his 'Hind Swaraj' called for economic swaraj. Marx in 'Communist Manifesto' highlighted how everyone would get as per his need.

Dissimilarities

① Gandhi based his philosophy around truth and non-violence. He was against use of violence. Marx call for revolution and violent overthrow of state.

② Gandhi calls for political organisation around villages. There would be organic unity of existence and everyone lived in 'enlightened anarchy'. Marx did not envisage such decentralised political space.

10.90

③ Gandhiji called for love even for the evil doers.
Marx did not had such positive affirmation.

④ Marx's writings were organised around classes:
bourgeoisie & proletariat.
Gandhiji's work had been on class, caste and other identities.

⑤ Gandhiji was a deeply religious man while Marx considered religion to be 'opium of masses' which created false consciousness.

Although, existing many different space & time,
there were several similarities
between Marx & Gandhiji. ~~as~~
There were dissimilarities as
well.

Good Points
Enrich it
with further
comprehensive
examples

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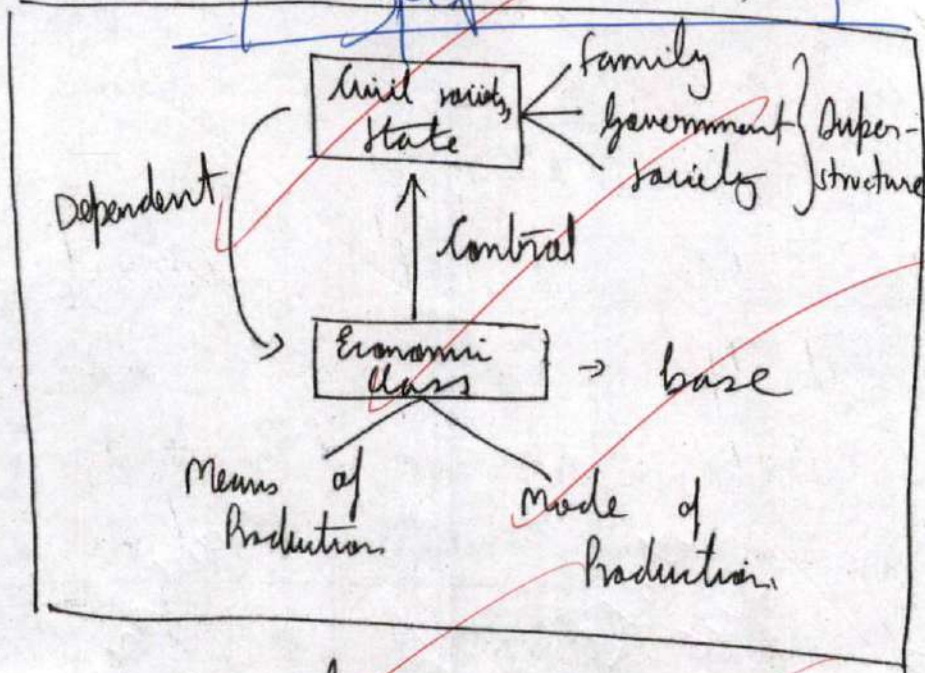
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How Gramscian view influenced Marxian view
on false consciousness. [15]

Antonio Gramsci was
an Italian political thinker,
a new Marxist who called
himself a Hegelian Marxist.

Marxists regard ideology
as false consciousness. This
false consciousness is created
by civil & political institutions
controlled by bourgeoisie.



Marxist
View

Gramsci was a
theorist of superstructure. He
did not regard that the
superstructure was controlled

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by the base completely. Rather, he held that it's own individual existence is there.

According to Gramsci, the state is run on consent. The false consciousness is created by consent. The state manufactures hegemony for itself through consent.

The variety consists of intellectuals. The organic and intellectuals help the state to generate consent for itself to rule. Thus, the state is not an instrument of exploitation but an instrument of consent.

In his 'Russian Diary', he had called for a

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revolution by creating
historical bloc. He had also
prescribed two strategies
① war of position ② war
of maneuver.

Gramsci influenced
Marxism more by highlighting
the importance of superstructure
in creating false consciousness.

There was need of counter-
narrative to break state's
hegemony. This could be
also seen in later works
of Lenin (Soviets & centralisation),
Stalin (Socialism in one state)
and Mao (Antagonistic &
Non-Antagonistic classes).

Add Comments
Date
Author
Ideology
Repressive
Apparatus
State

4. Brandt

Role of organic
Intellectuals

(1) Thomas Hobbes's state of nature & criticism [15].

Thomas Hobbes was an English political philosopher and regarded by many as the first modern thinker.

Hobbes had described the state of nature in his work 'Leviathan'. Hobbes points out that the state of nature was a state of lawlessness and anarchy.

There is no order. Everyone feared a violent death. There is fierce competition as resources are scarce.

The physical superiority of some is offset by mental superiority of others and there is a constant struggle. In such a scenario, the weak could flourish. He

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had analysed the root of
problem and traced it
to the human nature. Hobbes
argued that human nature
was selfish, egoist and
full of warre. This human
nature makes the state
of nature violent and fearful.
This state of nature
compelled the people to
come together, make a
social contract and appoint
a 'Leviathan'. The Leviathan
is given absolute sovereignty
to bring order.

Critique

John Locke, a contemporary
of Hobbes had written that
human nature is good and
altruistic. He held the limitations

65
of state of nature to be
inconvenient due to lack
of law enforcement and
adjudication.

Daniel Gauthier had highlighted
how Hobbes was showing
bourgeois mentality.

C.E. Vaughan had criticised
Hobbes on the point that
after creation of state, he
failed to protect individual
liberty. Thus, individual moved
from one form of terror
(state of nature) to another
(absolutist state).

Indian thinker Gandhi does
not regard an individual to
be evil but only one's
deeds as evil.

Write
Content as
per demand
of the question
rather than
Content
question

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