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TEST COPY

LAXMAN TIWARI

RANK - 71

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 4**



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30

121.5
V. good

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 Create Dynamic Content by adding Current events, Apply Various theories to explain your Points.

② Quote Keywords/Scholars.

Invigilator's Signature _____

Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Laxman Tiwari

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Laxman

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

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

political science begins and ends with State.
 Marxist theory of state focusses on state as a reflection of economic base.
 acc. to this state is a superstructure.
 State having no autonomy.
 State as product of Antagonist Classes.
 Marxist theory can be divided in two schools. Instrumentalist and critical school. Instrumentalist scholar like AG Frank, Samir Amin, Lenin believe that state is an executive committee of bourgeoisie class. Karl Marx himself in his book 'Communist Manifesto' says that state has to be overthrown by violence.
 However, critical school believes that state is relatively.

discuss
 State as
 product of
 Antagonist
 Classes
 two
 rather
 Natural
 like
 Instrumentalist

Remarks

autonomous; Marx in his book '18th
 Brumaik of Louis Bourgeois' says that
 not class dominate the basic structure,
 state becomes equilibrium maker.
 Similarly, John Paulantazis believes that
 state is relatively autonomous and
 not fully autonomous. post-colonial
scholar, Hamza Alvi says that post-
 colonial state are overdeveloped and
 are equilibrium maker between domestic
bourgeoisie, feudal class & metropolitan
bourgeoisie.

Write
 Miliband
 &
 Paulantazis
 debate

Further, Marxist scholars
 believe that state cannot deliver
 justice to masses / proletarian class as
 it represents the interests of capitalist
 class. In the words of Emmanuel
Wallerstein, we can either have
communism through revolution or barbarism
barbarism through capitalism.

Address
 Core demand
 the
 question
 rather
 In history
 context

Thus, Marxist school theory
 of state is still evolving. It focuses -

Remarks

- too much on economic dimension.
Max Weber says that state is surviving
 because it represents the legitimacy
 of the people.

⑧ Liberty is the core value of liberalism
 while equality is the central concept
 of socialism. Rawls says that both
 are complementary to each other yet
 they remain contested.

libertarian scholars
 like Nozick in his work Anarchy, state
& utopia says that liberty must
 have priority over equality. state
 cannot promote public welfare through
taxation. He compares progressive
 taxation with bonded labour.

Similarly, Marxists
 believe that equality should be
 the basis of mode of production.
 They believe in equality of outcome.

15.5

This understanding of liberty and equality leads to excessive focus on one dimension. Pure liberty results into utilitarianism causing greater happiness of greater number. Similarly, excessive focus on equality results into socialism as prevalent in former USSR as Stalinism.

Hence, social liberals have reconciled the both values. Rawls, in his book 'Theory of Justice' has organised liberty \rightarrow Equality \rightarrow Difference principle in lexical order to achieve justice in the society in a fair manner.

Similarly, Amartya Sen says that Equality of capability will result into greater freedom. He says that state must take steps to establish equal level playing field so that -

Write
+ve/-ve
Liberal
Achalaks
and
their
Analysis

everyone gets advantages.

Thus, social liberals have proved that liberty and equality are not opposed to each other rather are complementary to each other.

① Political theory aims to explain the complex political phenomenon in simple language and in an organised form.

Political theory has gone through various phases. It originated during Greek period in the thoughts of Plato and Aristotle. It was a part of philosophy at that period.

Moreover, during medieval period, political theory became the part of religion. However, Machiavelli

separated it from religion & ethics and made it an autonomous discipline. In contemporary time, the discipline has gone through -

- a revolution. David Easton, Robert Dahl, Krick patric, Bentley endeavoured to save political theory from decline through behavioural revolution. It aimed at making the discipline a pure science which caused decline for second time.

Discuss
David Held
Nozick
Barry
Comment

post-behavioural revolution ended as the synthesis of classical way and behavioural approach. current political theory has reconciled values and facts, ending the dichotomy.

John Rawls has revived normative political philosophical approach through his theory of justice. The present model has become multi-disciplinary and dynamic.

Thus Paulantzas rightly says that political theory is an arduous calling. political theory remains relevant to understand functioning of society & state.

Remarks

Book:

GS SCORE

(4) Hannah Arendt is one of the greatest political philosophers. She has adopted 'phenomenological approach'. She does not belong to any school of thought, yet we can relate her with civic republicanism of Aristotle & Machiavelli.

Arendt has given the constructive theory of power. She had witnessed the fascism and Nazism which went to unprecedented criminality.

Hannah Arendt says that power belongs to people, it does not belong to any office, it can neither be beaurocratised or monopolised. She says that power is sui-generis. It can emerge anywhere people acting in concert. people's participation in polis is essential to realise power.

Remarks

6.3

She differentiates power from:-

- Strength - Personal attribute
- Force - Natural attribute
- violence - Belongs to state.

Acc. to her, power is constructive, it emerges when people come together and diminishes when people go away. moreover, non-participation in polis due to modernity leads to rise of evils like Nazism & Stalinism. It leads to victory of Animal labour over man politician, victory of oxes over polis.

Hence, she says that participation in polis is a human condition for freedom and plurality.

Her concept of power is near to Gandhian concept. Gandhi also held that village republic is the real arena for exercise of power.

Thus, Arendt has given sociological view of power. It is very relevant in present time due to increased consumerism & majoritarianism

Good Attempt

Add Gramsci / Gandhi

Foucault

Write Application Part

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)

(A) Democracy in a substantive term means giving life of equality, dignity & liberty to all. We are living in the age of democracy yet we face conditions about democracy.

Democracy by nature is deliberative and is based on premises of deliberation, discussion and dignity.

However, with rise of representative model of democracy, the atmosphere of reasonable debate has diminished giving rise to concept of deliberative democracy.

Amartya Sen says that deliberative democracy focuses on debate over vote, it goes beyond mere head counting. Here strength of voice prevails over strength of numbers.

Remarks

It is true democracy as it ensures 'public reasoning' and discussions about public issues.

Similarly, Habermas is in his work 'Reconstruction of Public Sphere' says that strength of western democracies comes from 'coffee houses'. He signifies importance of debate for sustainable existence of democracy.

Hannah Arendt says that deliberative democracy is a human condition to ensure victory of Zoon politikon over animal laborans. If people do not participate in democracy, the evils like fascism, Stalinism will make their way.

Deliberative democracy is discursive democracy as it emphasizes on reasonable debate, it goes along with JS Mills idea of freedom of -

Remarks

- speech as the foundational stone of democracy. Mills says that if all but a single person has difference of opinion, it will not be just it majority silence him. Discussion leads to search and upsurge of truth. deliberative democracy as peer Rafra has educative tendencies, it helps eliminating corruption, it respects everyone's dignity.

Joseph Cohen has given 5-principles of deliberative democracy on the basis of Amartya Sen's idea:-

- ① It is an ongoing association of autonomous individuals.
- ② It is based on respect for dignity, mutual respect for reasons.
- ③ An ideal system to resolve morally contradicting values
- ④ Legitimate actions and decisions etc.

Remarks

Pluralist
Dryzek
In
Discursive
Demo. → Pluralist
Participation

Silvrit pathasarthi in his article 'Democracy vs majoritarianism' says that democracy is not just procedural rather it is substantial we need to shift our goalpost from conducting free & fair elections to deliberation.

However, Larry diamond in his work 'paradoxes of democracy' says that democracy results into contradictions, cutthroat competition & conflicts. It becomes a very painfully slow process to take decision in deliberative democracy. And leaders don't take rational decisions rather take populist decisions to satisfy voters.
eg- Farm loan waiver, Aadhaar Act or money bill.

Similarly, Jeremy Waldron says that majoritarianism

19.3

democracy is preferable over deliberative democracy as it helps resolving moral value issues through easy process of voting. Moreover, deliberative democracy requires democratic maturity, public maturity, capacity building of leaders etc.

Good Attempt Keep it improved

thus, Drinking rightly says that though majoritarian democracy has some nice properties yet we cannot put it above deliberative democracy. Gandhi ji also supported panchayati raj as an institution of deliberation to achieve good governance & welfare.

③ political science begins and ends with state. Since from the time of plato & Aristotle, scholars have been trying to propound the basis of state. Aristotle says that state is natural,

Remarks

while liberals says it is artificial, while marxists call it an institution of violence.

Social contract theory started from the time of Thomas Hobbes. Social contract is a contract between people and the state where people create state by transferring their natural rights to the state. Social contract has 3- parts - Human nature, State of nature and terms of the contract.

Thomas Hobbes in his 'Leviathan' goes for social contract so as to end - state of nature. In state of nature, there is war of all against all. Here life is brutish, nasty, poor and short because of people's human nature which is utilitarian, individualistic and power / pleasure seeking.

Remarks

Add Application like - Right to Resist (disobey Political obligation) → # Black life Matters # Farmers life Matters

Hence, people transfer their rights except right to life & self preservation to create absolute state which provides security to them. Since state is providing security to life, liberty and property, people ought to be obligated towards state.

Rousseau in his 'social contract' gives idea of 'General will' where people give their spontaneous will to state so as to work on the behalf of the people. It provides legitimacy to the state and make everyone obligated towards state.

However, John Locke says that though people have transferred some rights, it does not mean state will become authoritarian. The legitimacy of people is essential for obligation. Similarly, TH Green says that will is the basis of state. Govt is based on.

Remarks

Add Rawb

12.5

people's will, not on the will of rulers.
Therefore legitimacy becomes mandatory step to enforce obligation.

However, critical school marxist Habermas says that so called legitimacy is not viable, state is bound to face legitimation crisis.

He says that in present capitalist mode, states are based on contradicting principles. Due to mass poverty, states have adopted socialism in political sphere and capitalism in economic sphere.

political leaders will make lofty promises to people to seek votes. There will come a time when freebies will cross the rubicon. In that scenario, capitalists will stop supporting state leading to legitimation crisis.

Thus, legitimacy remains a matter of debate. Max Weber says that legitimacy is real, while Gramsci says that so called legitimacy is manufactured.

Remarks

Adv Keynote
Socialist like
to effort
Society
Capitalist Economy

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

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

Q. Political theory aims to explain complex political phenomena through various approaches like Normative & empirical.

Normative approach emerged in the thoughts of Plato. It focusses on values like justice, dignity, equality etc. while empirical approach emerged in thoughts of Aristotle. It emphasizes on facts, empirical experiences etc.

Normative approach is future oriented. It suggest what ought to be while empirical approach suggest what is. It is based on practicality.

Remarks

Normative approach scholar Leo Strauss & VV Dykes says that this approach help propounding moral values like justice, dignity. Empirical school scholar David Easton, Robert Dahl, say that this approach focuses on Action orientation and Relevance of the theory.

Normative approach believes in 'Right and wrong' while empirical approach believes in 'True and false'. Further normative approach adopts philosophical way to propound theory while empirical approach adopts psychology, sociology etc to propound theory.

Thus, both approaches have enabled evolution of political science as 'master science'. They have enriched the discipline to tackle contemporary & emerging challenges.

Remarks

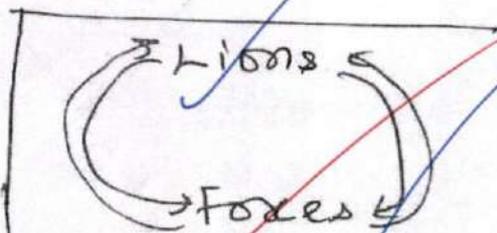
Add
Scholars
and
their
Comments
OK
Aristotle

⑧ We are living in the age of democracy yet we face contradiction in ideas of democracy. Democracy in substantive term aims to give life of dignity & liberty to people.

Elitist scholars believe that power has always been in the hands of Elites. For instance, Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli say that Reason & Courage are two attributes of the rulers.

Parsons in his work 'Mind and Society' says that 'human history is graveyard of aristocracy'. Similarly, Mosca in his work says that ruling class has always exercised power to shape human history. Acc. to them, Lions & Foxes keep ruling.

They give theory of circulation of elites.



7.0

Weber & Schumpeter give market model of democracy where political elites are entrepreneurs and people are buyers. Acc to them, people's participation is neither necessary nor required. Robert Michels says that iron law of oligarchy is real & democracy is a myth.

Pluralist scholars like Robert Dahl and Charles Handelman says that we have deformed polyarchy where democratic ideals are not implemented fully but partial. They do not support that power elites exercise all power. They support the view that NGOs, civil societies also exercise power.

However, Macpherson says that both elitist & pluralist reduce democracy to procedural level. He gives idea of Dahl-Schumpeter axis.

Write Application like Direct Demo. PRTs

Macpherson says in democracy has the egalitarian value, we can achieve our ideal by maximising productive use of democratic means.

(C) As per Dworkin, Equality is the sovereign virtue. Alex de Tocqueville, as our understanding is growing, the concept of equality is also growing.

Equality of opportunity is a liberal approach towards equality. Classical liberals believed that everyone should have equality of opportunity irrespective of lineage or kingship. They did not support taxation. For instance, Locke gives absolute right to property, life & liberty.

However, positive liberals support the view that equality of opportunity has to be supported based on idea of affirmative action so as to

- create level playing field.
moreover, Amartya Sen in his article 'Equality of what' give 3 different views of equality of opportunity:

(a) Equality of pleasure as supported by utilitarian scholars. But Dworkin says that this will result into inequality as some have rich taste in comparison to others.

(b) Equality of Resources - Dworkin gives a political fiction where there is equal distribution of clamshells after going to envy test. However, Amartya Sen says that this will also not be effective.

(c) Equality of capability - Sen says that capacity denotes freedom. Increasing capacity will increase people's options-making equality more effective. However, Marxist scholars support equality of outcome in true sense and believe that liberal idea of equality is false consciousness.

Thus Indian constitution strikes a fine balance between equality before law & equality of opportunity based on affirmative actions.

Describe three principles by A. Lyod Schaar

Add Affirmative like Action Reservation

Write inside

① Justice is the central normative value. Since from Plato to Rawls to Aristotle are trying to propound perfect idea of Justice.

Feminist scholars believe that Women suffer due to patricarchy and gendered society hence they demand differentiated idea of Justice.

For instance, Carole Pateman has criticised John Rawls theory of Justice as sexual contract because Rawls did not include women's perspective.

Hence, Susan Moller Okin in her book 'Gender, Justice and Family' says that Justice for women will be established by recognising 'personal as political'. She demands that women's participation.

- In state must increase.

Similarly, Iris Marion Young says that universal citizenship is like colorblindness. Women suffer from different issues hence there should be differentiated citizenship.

Moreover, Black feminist scholar Bell hooks says that Black women face double discrimination, one due to gender and second due to race, hence justice should be double-faceted.

Eco-feminist scholar Vandana Shiva says that gender justice and eco-justice are linked together. Hence, protection of women and ecology should be synced together.

Thus, feminist idea of justice is still evolving. They are progressive ideas to ensure gender justice in our society.

Remarks

Write your context with Justice theory only I R Add Perspective

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)

(A) Herbert Marcuse belongs to Frankfurt school/critical school of Marxism. This school is also called as Neo-Marxism. They criticise old-Marxists like Lenin, Mao, Rosa Luxemburg who reduced Marx's idea to economic reductionism & determinism. The real ideas of Karl Marx were not implemented in Soviet USSR or China.

Herbert Marcuse in his book 'One dimensional man', has analysed the nature of capitalism in contemporary time. According to him, Capitalism and Science are two sides of the same coin. They have always been together. He says that -

- renaissance has enslaved humans to consumerism and materialism.

It has increased discrimination against proletariat class.

Mercurse says that man has lost all dimensions of personality and has reduced to 'one-dimensional man'. Satisfaction of desires and materialism is the only-dimension man has. The oppositional behaviour, dialectics etc have withered away.

Science has promoted 'instrumental rationality' and people have accepted it readily.

He says that western countries are not democratic, people are not reasonable, people do not enjoy freedom. The choices of people are dictated by small minority bourgeoisie class. They decide.

how people should live, what he should wear, etc. Meresse says that terror and tyranny can be established even without guns or violence. He compares western democracies with authoritarianism where capitalist class rule people through culture.

Culture is produced at mass level and is distributed among people through advertisement, TVs, radios, social media. The culture has become the new weapon. For instance, American folk culture is being promoted at global level post Washington consensus. Capitalist class promotes the false consciousness that freedom can be bought through market, market can offer happiness.

Theodore Adorno says that due to one-dimensionality,

workers in west are not more proletariat and cannot form revolutionary group. They have become slave of their wants. He says that only blacks in USA, women, Dalits in India etc can revolutionary group.

Further, Habermas says that public reasoning, public debate have become rarer. Now arguments are produced at mass level through tv debates which further erodes people's capability to make reasonable points and choices.

To overcome one-dimensional Herbert Marcuse gives the idea of 'The Great Refusal' where people are expected to refuse consumerism, materialism and

Remarks

Discuss
Gandhi
Gramsci
H. Arendt
Foucault
Quote
Various
Theories
like
Neo-Colonialism

2.5
 - cultural products. people should develop oppositional behaviour to become multi-dimensional.

However, this perspective has been criticised by neoliberals, social-liberals as economic determinism.

McPherson says that economy forms one of the reasons for inequality. mere change in mode of production without changing mode of thinking will not be sustainable.

Thus, Neo-Marxist scholars have updated Marxism to suit 21st century. Thomas Piketty in his work 'Capital in 21st century' says that due to these ideologies, capitalism remains humane.

(B) State is the architectonic and central feature of political science. David Easton says that this discipline-

Remarks

- begins and ends with state. further, liberalism is a meta-ideology and meta-narrative. In this school, some scholars view state as hindrances of hindrances while others view it as nightwatchman.

Libertarianism has emerged in contemporary-time as a response to modern/positive liberalism.

positive liberalism believes that state plays a key role in man's virtue. In the words of TH Green,

liberty demands rights and rights demand state. He believes that state

helps a person developing his personality

Similarly, HJ Laski says that either state should control the capital or capitalists will control the state.

Libertarianism sees state as an artificial entity which-

- has been constituted to ensure protection of private property. It is revival of classical liberalism propounded by

John Locke. Hayek compares positive

liberal state as panny state which takes care of people from cradle to grave. He says that planning based

development is bound to fail.

Moreover, Hayek is against state promoting welfare. He

compares progressive taxation as loaded

labour. He emphasizes that justice is

a mirage, it is a person's characteristic.

He demands that state should leave everything to market.

Further, Milton Friedman

in his book 'Capitalism and market'

says that not only market can achieve real economic growth but also it is a condition for freedom.

12.5

Nozick

Similarly, Nozick in his work 'Anarchy, state & Utopia' says that state should behave as a night watchman. It should oversee whether property is inherited, transferred and owned rightfully. He says that rights of people are absolute without any duty.

However, libertarianism has been criticised as 'market fundamentalism'. Naom chomsky says that Islamic fundamentalism is a response to market fundamentalism. feminists also criticise it because globalisation has increased suffering of several women.

Washington consensus was celebrated as 'end of history' however it violence against ecology, inequality promote resentment. Against WTF, World social forum was established. Doha declaration is a sign of cooperation against it.

Thus, social liberalism has become the synthesis of libertarianism. Wall street movement, political parties

Remarks AAP in Delhi, Lyria in Greece are sign of resentment against libertarianism.

Corruption

Discuss
Thatcherism
Reasonableness
Huntington
Rostow

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)

(A) Karl Marx has influenced the academics as well as world politics to an extent never seen before. He is the most influential thinker who had thought from the perspective of workers/poor. He redefined the approach of discipline by saying that purpose of theory is not to analyse the world but to change the world.

Marx in his 'Communist Manifesto' says that state is a superstructure and economy is the base. Economic mode of production and relation of production shapes the history. He said that state is the executive committee of -

Remarks

Wrote Basic of Lib. like - Adam Smith / Spenser / Bentham / Ricardo / Nozick / Hayek

- Bourgeoisie class.

In liberal democracy, state functions as a managing committee, it manages the interests of various capitalist groups. State has not

independence, its decisions are actually

decisions of bourgeoisie class.

Through his historical materialism,

Marx shows that state is just a reflection of economic base. The

real conflict is between haves-

capitalists and have nots - proletariat.

He tries to generate consciousness among masses to revert against state. He asks

workers to unite and to discard

false consciousnesses like religion, ...

nation etc which divide their

solidarity. He says that workers-

Remarks

cannot expect justice from the state.
 state is inimical to workers interests.
 Hence there is no need for obligation
towards state. He says that our
 consciousness does not determine our
 existence, our existence determine
 our consciousness. Hence workers
 should go for violent overthrow of
state and capturing of means of
production.

liberal democracies are
minority democracies where rich and
powerful minority rules ~~the~~ proletarian
majority. Marx says that this model of
democracy is a false consciousness.
 He promoted communism where
 which is a stateless and classless
society. It will be a perfect
democracy which will end people's
alienation and will ensure

Add Key terms
 Great Recession 1999
 Keynesian Mixed Eco
 Sub-Prime Crisis
 Eurozone etc

Remarks

12.0

- perfect equality, perfect freedom and perfect state.

Max Weber has studies former USSR and China. He says that Communism is an utopia. Though Communism came to these countries, there is not change in mode of ruled. power is not in the hands of masses rather it has been monopolised by communist parties.

Similarly, Raymond Aron says that western democracies are at least not deformed polyarchy where as communist states are totalitarian giving no opportunity to people to participate in politics.

Thus, Marx's idea has been criticised as economic determinism due to harm done by followers of Marx to his ideas. Althusser, neo-Marxist

says that Marx's ideas are multi-structural and not only economic.
 Remarks Structural

③ Feminist scholars aim at ending discrimination against women by ending patriarchy and achieving equality. Feminists criticise classical political theories as masculinist as they excluded women from centrality. Feminist idea is post-positivist and reformative in nature.

It is said that feminists do not have theory on state rather they have a stance. Catherine McKinnon has tried to propound feminist theory of state in her work 'Towards feminist theory of state'. Acc to her, state is an institution of patriarchy. It lacks women perspective. She says that whenever I look at the state, it appears male to me.

Similarly, Simon de Beauvoir, a radical feminist, in her -

book says 'second sex' says that gender based distinctions are cocio-cultural constructions to weaken the women. She says that one is not born woman, one becomes woman. state acts as an agent of male and does not recognise women suffering.

Caecile banish has analysed the nature of state. Acc to her, Aristotle limited women to the personal sphere and politics to public sphere. Acc to her, no classical scholar except plato & JS mills has talked from the perspective of women. She gives the idea of 'personal as political'.

Susan mabe okin in her book 'Gender, Justice & Family' says that personal is political. women concerns are associated with state.

She give 4 points to prove that personal is political :-

- ① Family is also an institution of power struggle & violence like state. State do interfere in personal sphere for instance, Domestic violence Act 2005 is a recognition of this.
- ② State is a patriarchal institution lacking participation of women. As per UN women, not more than 1% of state leader are women. Only 14% MPs in 17th Lok Sabha are women.
- ③ Family based on heterosexuality is an institution for propagation of patriarchal values. A child sees domestic violence and deems it as natural.
- ④ Women are discouraged to take up higher studies. It is said that with increasing age, women lose attraction. This leads to low education and low-wage job for women.

19.3

Hence, Cynthia Enloe asks that 'where are women' as she could not find women in state sphere. Similarly, Shula Smith Firestone in her book 'Sexual dialectics' criticises Randall for not inviting women in original position to distribute primary good. She calls his social contract as 'sexual contract'.

However, feminist theory of state has been still evolving. It is not sophisticated and is on the periphery of the discipline.

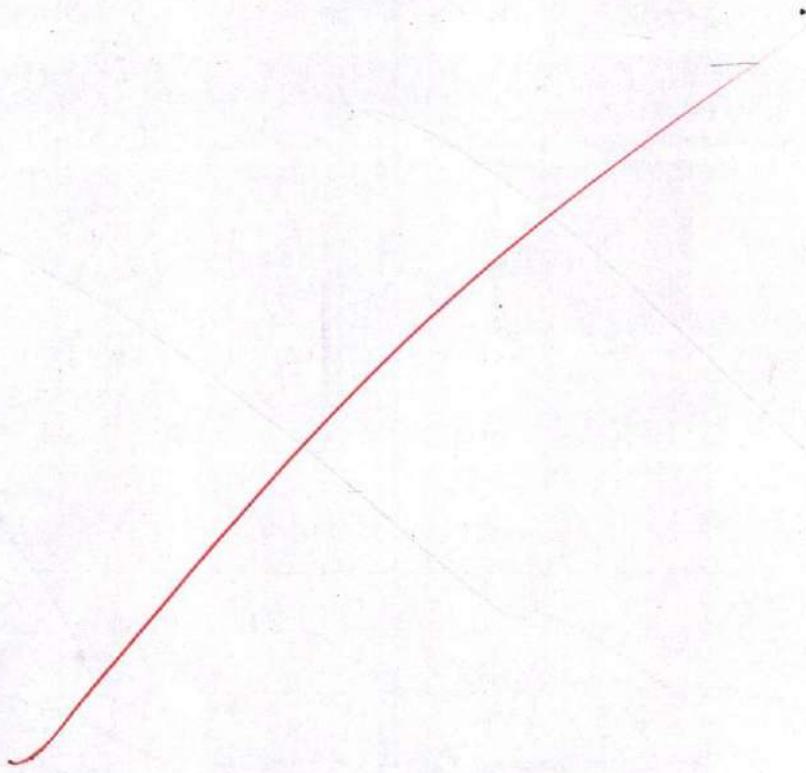
There is a paradox in feminist theory. For instance, on one hand MacIntyre criticises state as patriarchal, on the other hand, Travis Marxian young demand differentiated citizenship for women.

Thus, feminist theory of state adds a gender lens to gender blind theory. It give an out-of-box and progressive theory to

Remarks achieve gender justice.

Try to write answer in various points of theory of feminism
 Schooby
 Eto
 Cpho
 Socialist

100



The graph shows a curve that starts at the origin (0,0) and curves upwards and to the right. This indicates that the distance increases at an increasing rate over time. The curve is concave up, suggesting constant or increasing acceleration.