

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- 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.

125.5

250

Name Shivani

Mobile No. _____

Date 12 Nov, 2021Signature Shivani

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Dear student,
you have good grasp over
content, concepts and knowledge. Your
presentation skills are good. You are on
the way to write best answers.
All the Best!

1. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain Marx's understanding of Human Essence and Alienation. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Explain Aristotle's critique of Plato's Idealism. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) According to Gramsci, 'hegemony is primarily based on the organisation of consent'. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

Ans 1 (a) -

Young Marx had given the concept of ALIENATION. Marx believed ~~that~~ Capitalist state is an "instrument of bourgeoisie" and is unable to favour worker. Since economic condition of workers become poor ~~they~~ lose Human essence and become alienated.

Human essence, as per Marx, lies in WORKING. WORK is for own welfare, earning livelihood (existence) and showing creativity and innovation. But in capitalist ~~society~~, man becomes COG IN THE WHEEL. He loses individual initiatives and thus HUMAN ESSENCE.

Marx connects this loss of

Remarks

essence to alienation which occurs at different levels.

Man becomes alienated from his labour as capitalism demands working for Market and not for self. Then working continuously for profit motive creates gap not only between labour class but also bourgeoisie class among each other. This leads to alienation from others. Finally the man is unable to use his creativity which makes life monotonous. This causes alienation from self.

Marx tries to awaken the worker class by saying that - "Idea is false consciousness" and workers should unite to lose their chains and come out of Alienation by bringing Social Revolution.

Remarks

good
8/15

Ans(b) -

Plato was utopian and Idealist scholar. Aristotle was not only greatest disciple but also greatest critic of Plato owing to his realist and conservative approach.

Aristotle criticises Platonic ideals as unrealistic. While Plato believes that - "Reality is the shadow of ideas", Aristotle has faith in materialism that is found in this world.

Plato's concern is to bring Justice in society of Athens. Hence he proposes Philosopher King to rule Greece. He discards democracy as "rule of ignorants". Aristotle criticises this idea of Plato saying that monarchy turns into tyranny. He believes in Golden mean. POLITY is his preferred form of government.

Remarks

Aristotle also criticises Plato's focus on absolute powers to philosopher king. He believes in rule of law. He says - "Law is the reason without passion".

~~Aristotle's~~ ^{Plato's} ideal communist society which seeks communism of family and property is criticised by Aristotle. He believes such an idea is dangerous as family gives emotional support while property promotes incentive to work.

Plato's ideas did not become a reality as they were inspired from idealistic interpretations. Aristotle was critic of this idealism since real world demands empirical approaches.

apth written good.

Remarks

8/15

7
Ques c- Gramsci was a Marxist philosopher of Italy who was put into Jail by Mussolini. In his Prison Notebook, he tried to analyse why masses supported Hitler and Mussolini and reason behind unsuccessful communist evolution in Europe.

He gave concept of HEGEMONY. He believed that Hegemony was the reason behind Fascism being backed by masses. Hegemony is gained by "Generating Consent".

Gramsci analysed that there is a nexus of capitalist class, civil society and Government. Civil society institutions like religion, school, media etc generate consent in favour of capitalist class. They promote the idea of ruling class as "Common Sense". They act as cushion in Open society more than closed society.

Remarks

Gramsci says that "False Consciousness" is created to generate hegemony. The public is continuously fed with ideas that support ruling class and capitalist agenda. This makes them associated with the idea. They are attracted to lifestyles and luxuries of capitalist and do not find anything wrong in working for it.

Public does not feel connected to communist since ideas of ruling class become the "ruling ideas". Gramsci blames civil society for not favouring public welfare or awakening them. His views are similar to Herbert Marcuse who highlights consumerist nature of man in "One Dimensional Man".

Remarks

Gramsci suggests the idea to break Hegemony by 2 level war:

1) war of position - At the level of civil society to break the consent and generate counter hegemony.

2) war of Manoeuvr - The direct war as suggested by Marx in his bloody revolution.

Gramsci also brings the concept of Historical block and Organic Intellectuals. He says that working class should create a nexus with other exploited classes to break the nexus of bourgeoisie class. He believes that hegemony can be defeated only by counter-hegemony.

He invokes Organic Intellectuals to aware the exploited class

about false consciousness and lead them towards revolution. These Intellectuals are different from traditionals as they themselves belong to exploited worker class.

Gramsci's concept was very well used by Mahatma Gandhi during Indian freedom movement. He first led non-violent revolution to break British hegemony and then gave call of "Do or die" to force British to quit India.

good

$\frac{9}{20}$

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Critically examine Hannah Arendt's conceptual triad of labour, work and action.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) "Nothing against the State, nothing over it, nothing beyond it". - Mussolini
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) Enumerate the main features of Machiavelli's thoughts on politics and forms of government.
(250 Words) (20)

Ans(a) - Hannah Arendt in the theory of action emphasises on "Action over Intellect". She believes that acting is better than thinking. She criticises Plato and ~~Aristotle~~ praises Marx for focus on Action.

She gives a hierarchy in which Vita Contemplativa is least desired.

The concept of Vita Activa ie action is further divided into triad.

Labour, she believes is the basic action needed for survival of humans. This including eating, drinking and working for existence. She calls it Animus laborans as animals also perform existential functions.

Remarks

Work is second highest form whereby people work for living quality life. This ~~work~~ comprises welfare of ~~family~~, kinship etc. She calls it Homo faber ie it is ~~required~~ for qualitative human life.

The highest form is Action.

This action includes Political Participation as the utmost form of ~~action~~. Hannah believes that civic participation leads to protection of rights and ~~liberties~~ otherwise minority becomes scapegoat and society turns totalitarian. She calls this action as Zoon Politikon.

The triad ~~concept~~ of Hannah Arendt is to awaken people for ~~participating~~ in politics to avoid Nazism and Fascism.

Remarks

8.5
20

You can write how end in the itself. as actual Action

Ans b - Mussolini was fascist leader during inter war period in Italy. His fascist party ruled Italy. The emphasis of Fascism was on supremacy of state. Mussolini said - "Nothing against the state, nothing over it and nothing beyond it". He believed that everything lies at the "Altar of state".

National Interest was utmost important and everything revolved around it in fascism. Leader was termed "superman" by Mussolini. He discarded democracy by calling it the "luxury of rich nations" and parliament as "talking shop".

In the national interest, they promoted offensive imperialist foreign policy of LEBENSRAUM. They attacked in order to avoid any attack on their state.

Remarks

People were forced to join military because public welfare was next to Security of state. Public could be sacrificed for nation.

Economically also they promoted self sufficient closed state to avoid foreign influence. It is called as AUTARKY.

State was the highest form of institution in Fascism. They were inspired by Hegel's Philosophy of "State is the March of God on earth". *good example*

Fascism is considered as political opportunism who acquired power for narrow gains and in the name of NATION and STATE sacrificed human lives - the very constituent unit of states!

Remarks

8/15

Ans c - Machievelli is considered as proposer of ~~Western~~ notion of Secularism i.e. Negative Secularism. He belonged to Medieval times when sovereignty was shared between State and church. He was against interference of church in Politics.

Machievelli is credited for trying to establish autonomy of politics separating it from religion and ethics.

He says - "In politics, end determines means".

Thus he ignores purity of means and chooses goal or end.

In his most popular book - ~~the~~ "THE PRINCE", he says that Prince should be like Fox and Lion.

It means he should both be clever to understand the tactics of enemy and strong to counter enemy and protect state.

Remarks

He thus shows faith in Monarchy system of government. His monarch, the prince is vested with absolute powers to counter any aggression - internal or external.

He even introduces the concept of DUAL MORALITY. He says that morality of prince ought to be different from that of common public. He asks the prince to protect state and uphold national interest even at the cost of morality. While common people can sacrifice life for morality, a prince should not!

He suggests prince to separate religion from politics and not get influenced by it in state affairs. He asks prince to appear religious

Remarks

for ~~generating~~ consent among public even if he is not so.

Machiavelli hence suggests The Prince to be a wise and strong monarch who ~~ends~~ the enemy rather than ~~suppressing~~ him for protection of state.

But in his later work DISCOURSES, Machiavelli accepted that ~~Republican~~ form of government is the best. He found that a government based on ~~deliberations~~, discourses, discussions and debates can better serve national interest and ~~public~~ welfare.

However even in this work he denies giving ~~democratic~~ republicanism to ~~undeveloped~~ states. He feels that monarchy is more suitable in such conditions.

His views found resonance in ideas of JS Mill who also felt that democracy is not suitable for "barbarians" and justified colonial rules in colonies.

Thus Machiavelli proposed the polity based on monarchy or republic ~~was~~ depending on condition of country.

good → Relevant

write conclusion to sum up

8.5
20

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The lifespan of Fascism was between two World Wars. Explain. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Plato's theory of education 'is the logical result of his conception of justice'. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Adoption of democracy on one hand and welfarism on the other rescued capitalism from socialist- Marxist challenge. Analyse. (250 Words) (20)

Ans 3 (a) - Fascism rose in Europe especially in Germany and Italy during interwar period (1919-45) and ended with the end of World War-II.

Cause of rise:

It is believed that exploitative and humiliating Treaty of Versailles, 1919 was reason behind dissatisfaction in Germany and Italy. The masses rose under Hitler and Mussolini respectively to gain self respect, use of their resources for own welfare and fighting injustice of Allied powers.

Fascist regime

The fascist philosophy put the State at highest position and granted

Remarks

powers to ~~leader~~ leader like Superman.
Mussolini said - "Nothing against
the state, nothing beyond it,
nothing above it."

They discarded democratic system
 as luxury of rich nation and
 parliament as "talking shop". A
 totalitarian regime which controlled
body, mind and soul of its citizens
 was established.

Fascist promoted closed
 economy (Autarky) and imperialist
 foreign policy (Lebensraum). They
 attacked other states for resources
 and expansion. This led to various
 wars by Hitler and Mussolini,
 who said - war is to Man what
Maternity is to women.

Their quest met with opposition while
 attack on Poland in 1939 and ended
 with destructive end of World War-II.

Remarks

Answer
 written is out of the
 demand of
 the question $\frac{6}{15}$

not
 needed
 to the
 question

not
 needed

relevant

Ans b - Plato's major concern was to establish peaceful and Just society in Athens. His work "Republic" has subhead - "Concerning Justice." His theory of Justice became the base of his theories of souls, education etc.

In his theory of Justice, Plato uses characters to find ideas and reach to features of justice. He uses dialectical method and with Cephalus he gains Duty concept of Justice. He reaches to being good with all as second feature from Polymarchus. He criticises focus of Thrasymachus on power saying it is law of nature and not humans. Finally from Glaucon he gets the idea that JUSTICE IS IN INTEREST OF ALL.

For bringing a just society, he proposes Justice based education system from which by a fair process

not needed
↓
connect ed system and
establishment of
the Justice

Remarks

Philosopher King would be selected.

He says that education system like Sparta would include both military and philosophic training. In his I stage, he proposes exercises, music, stories etc. For 6-18 year age group his teaching includes physical training, gym, literature. After first filtration those who fail join artisan class.

II stage involves military training and philosophy. Those who fail philosophic areas join the soldier class. III stage includes ethical and social issues in teaching. The one passing this stage is eligible to be philosopher king.

Thus Plato's theory of Justice based on duty aspect expects the educated people to do their duty and not to interfere in others functioning.

Remarks

demand of the question is not satisfied

6/15

good relevant

no need to write to o. EdC in detail

irrelevant

elaborate this point

Ans c - Marx considered Capitalism as threat to Humanism. He felt that capitalist class is exploitative and gave a call - "WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE, YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT CHAINS".

In his theory of revolution, he gave concept of Socialism as transition phase where Dictatorship of Proletariat is established. This would later form a classless-stateless society i.e. Communism.

This inspired socialism which turned to be a meta ideology. Its leaders started movement against capitalist class to remove them from power in Europe and Asia.

The capitalism was there threatened and the movements affected Profit and security of bourgeoisie.

Remarks

The capitalist state backed the bourgeoisie class. It showed democratic features which attracted masses towards them. This largely happened in context of RIGHTS. ^{good}

A liberal democratic order was promoted by capitalist class. This changed socio-political scenario as follows:

- The state backed Right to speech, dissent, freedom of association and movement of people.

People found it attractive than communist movement which talked of duties but not rights.

- The economy in democracy became free. Laissez faire was promoted which helped capitalist class to gain profit.

Remarks

Then economic backwardness and the Great Depression of 1929 challenged capitalism. This was dealt by introduction of WELFARE STATE. This state included socialist features like state based industries, redistribution of wealth etc. Welfare state helped cope with economic depression by providing employment, health, education etc to public. Communist states like USSR failed to do so.

This democratic state and welfarism "generated consent" in favour of capitalist class. Public withdrew from communist movements. Loss of mass support led to failure of Socialist - Marxist movements in many countries.

Gramsci analysed this failure deeply in his Prison Notebook and introduced structuralism in Marxist

Remarks

Theory. He said other than economic base, structures like religion and civil society aid in generating consent in favour of capitalism. HEGEMONY is established which is responsible for failure of Marxist Communist revolution.

Capitalist class owing to its dynamic ideology ~~survived~~ many backlashes and is still prevalent and growing in form of MNCs.

8/20

Remarks

not needed.
It seems
unrelated
Theory is
related to
the answer
forcefully.

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) American political system has been inspired from Lock's political thought. Do you agree? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Explain the key differences between evolutionary socialism and Marxism? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Man would be free. J J Rousseau. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

Ans(a) -

Locke is considered as father of liberalism. He focussed on individual rights of life, liberty and property and a limited state. His thought is believed to form basis of American Political system.

Locke in his work - Two Treatises of Government, promotes his Social Contract theory between civil society and state. His theory gives a limited power to state as he considers man to be rational. He gives inviolable right to life and property which can not be taken by state. His rights further include dignity, liberty,

Remarks

right against foreign domination etc. He even gives the ~~right to revolt~~ to people if State is unable to fulfil its commitment.

American ~~political~~ system includes a BILL OF RIGHTS provided to its citizens. It also gives inviolable right to life, liberty and property except in severe circumstances. The separation of power principle is also found in works of Locke. This is reflected in America with 3 organs of government - Judiciary, Executive and Legislature (Congress).

The ~~founding fathers~~ of American political system were inspired by Locke's work and incorporated the liberal principle in their system.

Remarks

you can also write in one paragraph, where Locke's ideas do not fit with USA.

wholistic and concisely written

7.5
18

Ans b - Revolutionary Socialism refers to that socialism which promotes social revolution to bring a change in the society. This socialism is less violent and inclines towards ~~peaceful transition~~ of government. Revolutionary socialism focuses on awakening masses, aggregating them, articulating their interests and invoking their welfare. The mass led movements use Propaganda as a major tool. They do not hesitate in using "violence" as a means in case peaceful transition is not possible. ^{good}

Marxism refers to philosophy of Marx. It is ~~an~~ a method to awaken workers and promote them to revolt against bourgeoisie class. Marx does not have faith in non-violent means. He promotes

Remarks

"Blood revolution" is violent overthrow of bourgeoisie and establishment of Dictatorship of Proletariat.

Marx refers this stage of socialism which is transition phases towards establishment of a classless and stateless society - COMMONISM.

Marx says that - "State is an instrument of bourgeoisie" hence workers should not trust it. Marxists like Lenin and Engels also promote communist revolution. Lenin promoted "Marxism as Science" to bring Communist Party led revolution in USSR. *gub.*

Both Marxism and Revolutionary Socialism are part of meta-ideology of socialism with different interpretation.

It is said - "Socialism is a hat which has lost its shape because everybody wears it."

Remarks

$\frac{8}{15}$

gub.

not needed

unsuitable quote to the Ans.

Ans (c) - Rousseau belongs to Social Contract tradition. He believed that ~~the~~ state of nature was "state of bliss". But as now state has been established hence man should enter into social contract so as to ensure his freedom.

He says - "Man is ^{born} free but everywhere he is in chains"

[Book - SOCIAL CONTRACT]

Rousseau wants to establish freedom of man and secure it for perpetual times.

For the purpose of bringing liberty in society, he brings the concept of WILL. He distinguishes between Actual will which is based on societal values and Real will based on individual choices. He backs General will which is sum of real wills for ruling the society.

Rousseau says that - "Reason in man makes him ~~deprived~~ animal."

Hence he believes that there may be a case when influence of actual will would not allow man to recognise his real will. In such situation he proposed that State should come to rescue.

He says that - "Man can be forced to be free". This means that if a person is unable to break bonds of actual will then he may be guided or even forced towards his real will. Rousseau gives state the "power of coercion".

Rousseau tries to make man free and enjoy liberty under state as he enjoyed in the state of Nature. *relevant*

Remarks

His concern makes him a proponent of contradictory ideas i.e. Man's liberty and state absolutism. It is said that Rousseau's state is Hobbes Leviathan with its head ~~chopped off!~~

demand of the question has been addressed.

$\frac{9}{20}$

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

5. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Fascism was unwanted child of capitalism. Laski. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Imperialism was the highest stage of capitalism. Lenin. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Personal is political for radical feminism. Elaborate. (250 Words) (20)

Ans (a) - Fascism was ideology of interwar period in Europe (1919-45) with specific appearance in Italy under Mussolini and Germany under Hitler.

Laski analysed the similarities of capitalism and Fascism and believed that fascism was an offshoot of capitalism. He said -

"Fascism is last desperate attempt of capitalism to save itself."

He saw that capitalist class favoured the rise of Hitler and Mussolini. Both the leaders promoted State as supreme institution and economic policy of Autarky which favoured bourgeoisie class. State acted as "instrument of bourgeoisie". The attack on capitalism

Remarks

Reviewed

due to Economic Depression of 1929
lower. Fascist were against communist
revolution and Gramsci a leader of
Communist party of Italy was put
behind bars by Mussolini.

But gradually the powers
concentrated in hands of leaders
and they become "superman". Mussolini
said - "Nothing against state, nothing
above it, nothing beyond it."

Though imperialist foreign policy of
LABENSRaum helped capitalist in
expanding trade, continuous wars
simultaneously broke trade relations.
Some capitalist (Jews) were targeted.

This led to lowering of
profits of capitalist class. Fascism
started to hamper capitalist ambitions.
Thus capitalist economies like Britain,
USA etc had to stop its proliferation.
Situation was aptly described by Laski
when he called Fascism "UNWANTED CHILD"

Remarks

of capitalism

demand of
question is
satisfied.

8
15

Das(b) - "Imperialism was highest stage of Capitalism" - Lenin.

Marx in his work Das Kapital said that - "Profit seeking nature of capitalist will ~~force~~ them to nestle and settle everywhere". He highlighted expansionism, this was not specific to imperialism. The context of external growth of capitalism and colonial and imperial ambitions of bourgeoisie class was highlighted by Lenin.

Lenin called the World War-I as "scramble for resources" between imperialist powers. He said that imperialism is most exploitative and derogatory form of capitalism. He blamed imperial powers for exploiting labours, peasants, workers and lower classes of colonies for their profit. "Extractive Nature" (of resources) was seen in colonies.

Lenin established Communist International to aid the Nationalist

Remarks

Parties like INC in India to gain independence first from imperial powers. Then he believed would be suitable to introduce communist revolution against bourgeoisie. (This is where MN Roy developed differences with Lenin.) \rightarrow not needed

Lenin advocated Communist Party as "VANGUARD OF REVOLUTION". He said that communist parties would guide masses to usher revolution. Imperial powers and capitalist class had created "false consciousness" which needed to be countered by intellectuals of communist party.

Imperialism was criticised by Lenin and he had faith that masses would unite to revolt against it in colonies.

6/15

Remarks

you have to think
How capitalism modified to
Imperialism
eg wealth drain, financial disparity by west financial capital etc

Ans c - "Personal is Political" is a concept proposed by Carole Hanish. Hanish believed that the dichotomy between public and personal lives and political and social (family, society) aspects are not real. They are framed in order to exploit women.

The concept of "Personal is Political" was further used by Susan Mellar Okin in her book - "Gender Justice and Family". She developed 4 dimensions of the concept to explain the exploitations that women face in their personal and public lives -

→ She said that state pretends to be a neutral institutions but in reality it is vanguard of Patriarchy. State systems are such

that men are ~~victimised~~ and victim women are ~~criminalised~~.

Though she criticises state, yet she puts faith in state that it will help women in emancipation by breaking chain of patriarchy and acting as "Neutral Arbitrator".

→ She highlights that women face VIOLENCE in both family and public life. They are molested, teased or raped in both public and private sphere.

→ She says that family is the "unit of patriarchy". The family promotes patriarchal values and discriminatory mindsets. A child born in such family feels it is "Natural or normal" beating a woman or restricting her choices. Generations are affected.

→ She also covers economic aspect by saying that women in public sphere are burdened with "family respect" principles and family responsibilities hamper her freedom. She is forced to take soft jobs, care works etc.

Even companies do not prefer women employees except in low paid jobs like - Nursing, receptionist, air hostesses etc. They are fired during child birth leaves.

Susan Mellar Okin thus highlights that there is a continuous "Dialectics of Sex" in personal as well as public life. Women are subjected to exploitation and state evades responsibility. She says that women are not subordinate but equal to men.

The "personal is political" aspect was thus used readily by radical feminists to not only aware women but also empower them to question State and break the chains of patriarchy for gaining their empa. rights and liberties. It helped in realisation of public and personal ^{connection} ~~connection~~ in exploitation and finding ways to remove this dichotomy.

9
20

adhere to word
limit.