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GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2021

TEST - 01

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.

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Date 06-11-2021

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1. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

REMARKS

Roll No._____

GS SCORE

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)

(a). Karl Marx is certainly one of the most influential philosophers whose ideas inspired several communist regimes in 20th century. In his critique of capitalism in works like Das Kapital & Communist Manifesto, he laid the materialistic (historical), philosophical (dialectical), economic ("surplus value") & social ("class conflict") foundation of scientific socialism.

This was not needed

He criticizes the conception of freedom in capitalist societies as "false consciousness". It is actually "alienation". Capitalism leads to alienation at four levels:-

1. From the process of production → man is reduced to a cog in the wheel.

2. From the product of labour → man does not know what final shape his labour will take.

3. From society → destroys the organic link between

Remarks

man & society, giving rising to "atomistic individuals."

Human essence is for Marx creativity & social nature of man

4. From himself - capitalism destroys "human essence"

For Marx, real freedom is freedom from necessities which is found in communist societies. Society takes care of needs of man, since man is a social animal. ("from each according to his ability, to each according to his need")

Neo-Marxist scholars like those of critical school focus on the concept of alienation to describe how man has been divorced from humanism & became a consumer of products of capitalism. (Theodore Adorno - One dimensional man) Marcuse

However, Marx is criticized for economic determinism & ignoring cultural & ideological ~~causes~~ factors in his analysis. (Gramsci).

Despite the criticism, he ideas remain relevant to check the excesses of globalized & industrial capitalism.

6½

Remarks

(b). Aristotle, known as Father of Political science, is one of the greatest disciple and critic of Plato. He is often referred to as "Reformed Plato".

Aristotle & Plato both belonged to socratic tradition of ancient Greek thought, yet they had remarkable differences. If Plato was radical, Aristotle was conservative & believed in golden mean (moderation).

Aristotle criticized Plato's Theory of Ideas (or Forms) as utopian. They People should not discard world of matter (or this world) for the sake of world of ideas (or other world) as illusory.

Basic Point in criticism is How form & matter Combine Plato Couldn't explain

Aristotle criticized Plato's Theory of Philosopher King as it may lead to Tyranny. For Aristotle, rulers need not be wise in the world of ideas, rather worldly wise. For him, law is a reason without passion & hence advocates Rule of law over Rule of person. (polity as best form of government).

Problem of explaining Continuity & Diversity in Plato

Aristotle criticized Plato's theory of communism for depriving the guardian class of property & family. Property & family are sources of motivation & stability. Hence taking them away will lead to disorder & tribalism.

Aristotle criticized Plato's idea of state as a family. For Aristotle, state is a family of families & authority of statesmen is different from the authority of masters.

Thus, Aristotle was a pragmatic version of Plato which tried to reform him & save him from criticism like Gramsci did for Marx.

Yet both Aristotle & Plato share commonalities like state as a natural institution, whole is prior to part & ideas of natural inequality. (Aristotle's Theory of citizenship)

6

Exa

Remarks

(c). Gramsci, often regarded as Father of Neo-Marxism, was an Italian Marxist philosopher. He lived in Italy & witnessed the excesses of fascism. He attempted to correct & review the shortcomings of traditional Marxist thought.

Gramsci's main concern was why predictions of Marx failed & why revolutionary workers' movement in advanced capitalist societies did not lead to fruition. (i.e. overthrow of capitalism)

Gramsci, inspired by Benedetto Croce, believed that Marx has ignored the role of cultural & ideological factors in analysis of society. Culture is ~~not~~ a part of superstructure. Superstructure is a structure in itself & not merely a reflection of base. (economic structure) "Relative autonomy"

He focusses his analysis on superstructure which he calls integral state or hegemonic block. It comprises of political society (state, police) & civil society (media, education, culture).

Remarks

Civil society is a set of institutions that help to perpetuate the rule of bourgeoisie by generating consent in their favour. They promote bourgeoise way of life & values to generate hegemony.

Hegemony is the way by which ruling class (capitalist) lives in the mind of suppressed classes as a spontaneous expression of their own ideas. It is based on manufacturing consent & generating goodwill.
organising consent

According to Raymond Williams,

1. Hegemony is a process.
2. It is continuous & needs to be generated through transactions, negotiation & compromise
3. It defines the limit of common sense of suppressed classes.

For e.g. patriarchy, brahminism, capitalism are types of hegemony.

Hegemony can be limited (where the ruling class is not able to fully integrate itself
"Hegemony as Power"

Remarks

with the interest of suppressed classes) or it can be expansive (ruling class fully integrates itself with the interest of suppressed classes). Expansive hegemony is more difficult to detect & break.

The process of organisation & generation of consent is performed by "organic intellectuals". Organic intellectuals are a set of private network of state, who are a part of social class ~~and~~ but act as deputies of bourgeoisie class. Since organic intellectuals enjoy prestige in society, they are in the best position to generate hegemony.

To break hegemony, Gramsci advises worker class to create a group of like-minded people or "coalition of subaltern classes" to generate counter-hegemony. ~~Once~~ This will be the war of position and a protracted war.

Counter-culture

Once counter hegemony gets sufficiently ~~s~~ established, the capitalist class can be overthrown in a single night

attack (war of manoeuvre).

Gramsci is criticized for over-emphasising on consciousness. Yet his ideas have inspired later day scholars like Althusser, neo-marxist. Even Gandhian strategy of national struggle is the best practicable example of Gramsian strategy - (Bipin Chandra).

Hence ideas of Gramsci are relevant to break opaque structures of domination

Good

10 1/2

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)

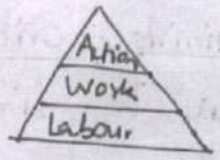
(a). Hannah Arendt is regarded as one of the most profound and original thinker, cutting across intellectual tradition. Her experience & escape from Holocaust had a deep impact on her writings. Hence she focusses on concepts like totalitarianism, participation in public sphere, deliberative democracy and power.

In her book "On Human Condition", she has given elaborate classification of Human action & what it true means to be a human.

Human Action
- Vita Activa
- Vita contemplativa

Vita Activa (or action) can be classified into three types:

1. Labour → performed by all animals.
   → like biological necessities.
   → man has no freedom in this sphere
   → Man is "Animal Laborans."



2. Work → like economic activities, which men do to make world a better place

Remarks

→ Man has limited freedom here.
→ Man has is "Homo Fabair."

3. Action → participation in politics / public sphere
→ highest of all actions, man has complete freedom here (true human condition)
→ Man is "Zoon Politikon".

Action or participation in public sphere has to be based on freedom or "natality" i.e. everyone should be free to express themselves. It should also reflect "plurality" diversity as man can exercise this freedom only in the presence of others.

Hence she advocates participatory & deliberative democracy. (She comes near to Aristotelian concept of "civic community") Even Joshua Cohen & Habermas talk about "ideal speech situation" to help people express themselves & actualize their potential.

Feminists criticize her separating private sphere from public & limiting her theory of action to public sphere. Still her thoughts remain relevant in today's world where authoritarianism is rising & democracies are declining. (Freedom House Report 2020)

Remarks

but good

7½

(b).

Benito Mussolini in his book "Principles of Fascism" has given detailed description of the features of fascist state.

Fascism comes from the word "fasci" which means bundle of sticks. It signifies strength through unity. Hence fascism focusses on solidarity – for eg. on the basis of race, class etc.

A fascist state is the most powerful entity. Individuals are expected to sacrifice at the altar of the state. There is no concept of rights, but only duties.

State is totalitarian in fascism. Democracy according to Mussolini is the "luxury of rich nations" and Parliament is a "talking shop". Hence he discards democracy.

Fascist states ~~are~~ generally emphasise on "autarky" or self-sufficiency in economy police. They go for minimum interaction or trade with world economy.

They glorify war & expansionist foreign policy. (e.g. Lebensraum policy)

"War is to men, what maternity is to women."

Fascist state is a corporate state. It acts as equilibrium maker between labour & bourgeisie class. Hence it occupies central position.

focus on fascism not fascism but state

Hannah Arendt has critizized totalitarian states & leaders for misusing ideology to incapacitate the thinking powers of individuals & turn them into superfluous individuals. (mobocracy)

Eric Fromm highlights the ~~insecu~~ insecurity & freedom of fear in human nature which gives space to totalitarian leaders & hence creating fascist state.

Studying the features of fascist state is still necessary to prevent its rise & ensure people act in concert with each other to check such authoritarian & demagogic leaders.

missing Points
① why statement?
② How that " benefited fascism / mussolini?
③ Qs of Political Obligation etc?

(4)

Remarks

(c).

Machiavelli is regarded as the father of Political Realism. He belonged to the times of Renaissance where medieval age was coming to an end & rise of capitalism, unification of nation-states was taking place.

Hence he (in his book The Prince) gives a set of ideas to any aspiring political entrepreneur who wants to consolidate power. He reflects the sentiments of emerging bourgeoisie class.

Machiavelli establishes the autonomy of politics from ethics & religion, thus breaking away from the tradition of Plato & Aristotle. He focusses on empirical approach (observation of human behaviour) & historical approach to help Prince look at things as "they are", not as they "ought to be."

In his book The Prince, he advises Prince to rule with iron-hand & monarchical form of government. He advises Prince to be

cunning like a fox & brave like a lion to understand traps & come out of them safely

He paints a bleak view of human nature - ungrateful, fearful, coward, greedy. Hence he advises Prince to take advantage of fear of man to consolidate his rule.

He advises Prince to ~~be~~ practise "dual morality" i.e. his morality can be different from that of public, given the national interest or raison de etre is fulfilled. He believes that ends need to be achieved, irrespective of what means are. Hence he breaks the shackles of idealism.

On the other hand, Gandhi talks ~~He~~ about unity of means & ends. We cannot expect ~~the~~ ~~bre~~ roses. while sowing seeds of babool.

His thoughts come near to Kautilyas idea of sama, dana, danda & bheda (Four upayas) to achieve ends & uphold Rajdharma by King.

Remarks

Strauss criticizes him as "devil's teacher", while Sabine calls his ideas as "narrowly dated & narrowly located." But Dunning comes into his support – "Everyone is Machiavellian in politics, but noone accepts him to be so."

Still his ideas & methods remain relevant to the study of realist school of international politics & also behaviouralism

In his second book, "Discourses on Ivy", he advises Republican form of government where people have civic sense, & not require the rule of iron-hand. Here he advises Prince to be aware of the needs & well-being of the people, rule as per their wishes. Hence he comes near to J.S. Mill's idea of ~~retu~~ democracy.

must mention the contextualisation to him

Hence it can be ~~se~~ said that Machiavelli was truly a master strategist who ~~ad~~ devised forms of government as per the exigencies of time & place.

Remarks

9½

Remarks

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)

(a).

Fascism is a political ideology which emerged in countries like Italy, Germany in the inter-war period. (period between two world wars). It is described by Samuel P. Huntington as the "first reverse wave" of democracy.

The reasons for emergence of fascism between two world wars are many. According to Nolte, socio-economic instability like Treaty of Versailles' hard conditions & Great Economic Depression of 1930s led to the rise of totalitarian leaders.

Eric Fromm believes that fear of insecurity attracted people towards demagogic leaders & led to the rise of fascism.

Hannah Arendt critiques the role of ideology in the rise of fascism

Remarks

Totalitarian leaders draw their ideology from multiple sources (like Plato, Rousseau & Nietzsche) & claim it to be scientific, super human laws. They then use ideology to justify violence & mobilize people.
(e.g. Nazism - based on Aryan superiority & Darwin's theory)

Fascism was characterised by "reign of terror & terror of violence." People had to give absolute obedience to state. It stressed on expansionist foreign policy. Hence it resulted into yet another world war.

Gandhi called Fascism as the worst manifestation of power-politics, purely depriving politics of ethics. Since "negativity ~~led~~ leads to negation" (law of dialectics) (by Hegel), Fascism was ultimately defeated in second world war.

It was followed by 2nd wave of democracy.

Question was why & how b/w 2 WW. & not what is fascism?

3 1/2

Remarks

(b).

Plato, regarded as the Father of Political Philosophy, is one of the most important thinkers of western political thought. Entire western philosophy is nothing but footnotes to Plato. (A.N. Whitehead)

not needed

Plato, like every other thinker, was a child of his times. He was concerned about the defeat of Athens at the hands of Sparta. He wanted to make Athens an ideal state.

??

Hence he gives conception of justice to create ideal state. In his theory of justice, he gives an unconventional view of justice. In just state, everyone will form functions as per the virtue of soul (Theory of soul & myth of metals) leading to "functional specilisation".

For e.g. ① ruling class has the virtue of wisdom & their dominant trait is knowledge. So they will be the king.

② producer class has virtue of temperance & their trait is appetite. They will perform functions of production.

Apart from this, no one will interfere in the function

of others (non-interference). Thus his idea of justice comes near to the Indian concept of "dharma" or right conduct to be performed by each varna to ensure social order. (& prevent Matsyanyaya).

To find out the virtues & dominant traits of people, Plato gives theory of education. He prescribes a rigorous system of examination & filtration process to find out which individual will perform which function. for eg. rulers will have to undergo training for nearly 50 years to ensure they are philosopher kings. ✗ discover !!

Hence his theory of education is the logical result of his conception of justice, both aiming to create ideal state & sustain it. However, Karl Popper criticizes him for the guilt of wholism, essentialism, historicism & sacrificing individual for state. He thus calls him "enemy of open society".

5 1/2

Remarks

(c).

Capitalism is a form of economic system where capitalist class own the means of production (land, labour, raw material) and the basis of production is profit. It values private property & merit.

Socialists & Marxists have criticized capitalism for unfettered exploitation of labour ("have-nots") in the search of profit. Profits for capitalism is akin to pleasure. ("Nature has placed man under the governance of two masters - pleasure & pain")

The search for profit has led capitalism to not only subjugate labour ("alienation") but also go for imperialism (search for profit will take bourgeoisie to settle everywhere & nestle everywhere).

Despite propositions like violent overthrow of capitalism by revolution (Marx), capitalism has been able to survive & thrive. This has been due to following reasons:-

1. Adoption of welfare state :-

Positive liberals like T.H. Green, Laski & liberal egalitarians like Rawls have expanded the role of state to secure well-being of all by means like- social security ("difference principle"), progressive taxation & capacity-building (Sen).

2. Adoption of democracy :-

This has given people an opportunity to participate in political process leading to legitimacy of the government. Political parties like Labour Party of UK, Democrats of USA & trade unions have pacified the worker class.

However, Gramsci considers these political parties as Modern Prince & suggests workers to stay away from them. They are a part of civil society, aimed

Remarks

at manufacturing consent & generating hegemony.

Contemporary scholars like Nicos Poulantzas & Ralph Miliband believe that welfare state has not solved all the problems of class conflict. Habermas points towards legitimation crisis in welfare state as welfare state has become unsustainable. This is visible in the form of Yellow vest movement, occupy wall street movement, farmers' movement in India.

But scholars like Daniel Bell & S.M. Lipset believe that capitalism has accomodated the concerns of labour class & welfare state has solved their problems leading to "end of ideology" & "end of history" (Francis Fukuyama)

10/2

Good

Remarks

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)

(a). John Locke is known as Father of Liberalism. He has given important concepts like theory of natural rights, autonomy of individual & equality of man. These are also reflected in the declaration of American independence & political system.

These sh be directly dealt with

John Locke in his "Two Treatises on Civil government" has propounded a social contract theory where men have transferred ~~all~~ the right to legislate, execute & adjudicate to state. Man has not transferred the right to life, liberty & property to state as these are fundamental to human existence.

This social contract led to the creation of civil society & ~~state~~ government. The government has only delegated powers & no original powers. It is a government by consent & has no absolute powers (unlike Hobbes' Leviathan). Locke has created a limited

Remarks

state, which is limited by the rights of individual & also by the activities of civil society.

Even American political system reflects many of these features:-

1. Limited state - limited by bill of rights.
2. Proactive civil society & predominance of interest groups. (Robert Dahl - "polyarchy")
3. Coming together model of federalism - where states formed government by social contract at Philadelphia conference.
4. Capitalistic society - given the presence of Big Tech firms & top MNCs. (Right to Property & Nightwatchman state)

Macpherson has criticized Locke for being a scholar of possessive individualism & representing the interests of emerging bourgeoise. Yet his ideas ~~tra~~ were transcendental of his times when feudalism was dominant in most parts of the world.

Q. is about American System & Locke!!

not needed here

Remarks

3 1/2

(b).

Socialism is a socio-political & economic analysis which emphasises on community or public ownership of property, rather than private property. It has various forms & is like a hat that has lost its shape because everyone wears it (CEM Joad)

Social before Marxism is known as evolutionary socialism. The roots of socialism can be found in French Revolution where Louis Blanc proposed this idea.

Evolutionary socialism believed in gradualism or taking incremental steps, while Marxism believes in violent overthrow of capitalism by revolution.

Evolutionary socialism believes in peaceful methods like appealing to the conscience of capitalist class, while Marxism considers conscience as false consciousness. It believes in violence. ("Violence is the mid-wife of change. There is no birth without blood.")

Evolutionary socialism does not subscribe to Marx's ideas of

historical materialism & class conflict. For Marx, these ideas are central to objective understanding of the conditions of workers objectively. By doing so, "class in itself" will change into "class ~~for~~ ~~it~~ for itself".

Evolutionary socialism believes in presenting its ideas to capitalist class properly & making them understand their conditions to ensure class harmony. While Marxism will regard all these as "utopia". Marx calls his theory as "scientific" & "Praxis".

Revisionists like Bernstein

Evolutionary socialists like Robert Owen believe in parliamentary road to socialism, while Marxism regards politics as superstructure & a reflection of basic structure (or economic structure). The real necessity is to change the ~~process~~ process of production..

Despite the differences, both are a necessary means to check unfettered rise & expansion of capitalism leading to exploitation of workers & decline of social capital.

Remarks

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(c).

J.J. Rousseau was an important philosopher of French Revolution. In his book, social contract he has expressed his anguish regarding the freedom of man – "Man is born free but everywhere in chains."

The prime concern of Rousseau was that modern civilisation has made man from a "noble savage" to a "depraved animal". Enlightenment has made man a thinking man & prisoner of his & societal thoughts.

Hence he wanted to return freedom to man which is possible no longer by going back to the state of nature. Instead, he articulates a model of direct democracy where men will participate in the formulation of laws through real will. When men will be governed by the laws made with their consent, it will reflect general will & ensure freedom of man.

General will of Rousseau is a metaphysical concept. It is more than the

sum of real wills of all. It is akin to the Indian concept of "We the people" given in the Preamble of constitution.

If man does not follow the laws made with general will, state has the power to punish such erring individuals. Thus he says that man can be forced to be free.

This idea of Rousseau that 'man would be free" has been praised by democrats who believe in direct deliberative democracy. However the idea of general will & man be forced to be free is criticized as it can be used to expand state's absolutism.

Rousseau also proposes that private property is a source of inequality & misery. Hence Rousseau is a champion of individual freedom. His ideas are also reflected in Mill's idea of Liberty & Indian constitution (Part-III → Fundamental Rights).

9

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

5. Answer the following questions:

(a) Fascism was unwanted child of capitalism. Laski. Comment. (200 Words) (15)

(b) Impearilism was the highest stage of capitalism. Lenin. Comment. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Personal is political for radical feminism. Elaborate. (250 Words) (20)

(a).

Fascism is regarded as hodge-podge of ideologies, rather a coherent ideology. It is an example of propaganda & political opportunism which has borrowed from multiple sources.

Every ideology reflects the view of a class ("sociology of masses") as per Karl Mannheim. Fascism is often regarded as the ideology of far-right & capitalist class. (Laski). According to Laski, when capitalism comes under crisis, it becomes authoritarian & gives rise to fascism.

why in 2 countries? Italy was not with Germany in 2WW.

Fascism, which emerged in European countries like Italy, Germany in the inter-war period, was due to capitalism coming under crisis. Harsh conditions of Treaty of Versailles, (1919) economic devastation after world war I, Great Economic Depression of 1930s & retreat of America from world affairs (Munroe Doctrine)

Remarks

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were responsible for rise of fascism. According to Hannah Arendt, when socio-economic stability gets disturbed, people are attracted towards demagogic leaders. This is the basis of fascism.

However, Eric Fromm does not regard fascism as unwanted child of capitalism. The roots of fascism lie in human nature which is fearful of freedom. The insecurity in human nature leads to the rise of populism & fascism.

Ortega Gasset believes fascism as democracy turning into mobocracy when disenfranchised masses get enfranchised.

Thus the causes of fascism has been analysed from multiple perspectives. We need to adopt ~~incred~~ ~~incred~~ "incredulity towards meta-narratives." (Lyotard).

Good

7

Remarks

(b). Lenin in his book "Imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism" gives a detailed analysis of imperialism & its link to capitalism.

According to Lenin, imperialism & colonialism were a quest for profits for bourgeoise. He classified it into 3 stages :-

1. Mercantile capitalism
2. Industrial capitalism
3. Finance capitalism.

Hence the spark of revolution against capitalism will begin in the colonies.

Marx believed that search for profits will take bourgeoise to settle everywhere & nestle everywhere. Even later Marxists like Immanuel Wallerstein in world systems theory have analysed how capitalism has travelled from core countries to peripheries & semi-peripheries. This has led to the weakening of workers' movement in core as well as peripheral countries.

Post-colonial thinkers like Kwame Nkrumah point out that how capitalism ~~is~~ is continuing in the form of economic & cultural subjugation of African countries by European countries. ("Neo-imperialism")

However Rosa Luxemberg has criticised Lenin's idea. According to Rosa, capitalism is inherently imperialistic and militaristic. Mao Zedong was critical of imperialists & feudal lords, but he supported domestic capitalists of China.

Despite criticism, Lenin's theory is important to understand the contours of globalised capitalism & "drain of wealth" leading to unequal exchanges and development of underdevelopment.

Listing of different theories will not solve all problems

must tell how & why

"Highest stage" in Marxian perspective

& strength/loss for that theory

(4)

Remarks

(c). Feminist is a social movement which shares the common concern for subjugation of women & advocates for equality between sexes.

Feminist ideology is a meta-ideology & an umbrella ideology since feminism has evolved in the form of 3 waves. Radical feminism is the second wave of feminism which emerged in 1960s.

Radical feminist believe that patriarchy is the basic structure of society. Simone de Beauvoir believe that one is not born women, one becomes women due to nurture & traditions. Women are not only the second sex, but also secondary sex. She is defined in terms of male, her status is provisional.

Carole Hanisch has given the call of "personal is political". According to her, western philosophers like Aristotle separated public sphere from private sphere. The role of state was limited to that of public sphere. Family which comes under private sphere, was

beyond state control. It is this sphere where women are subjected to exploitation & subjugation. Hence private sphere should also be regulated by state.

~~Susan~~ Susan Moller Okin (Gender Justice & Family) has given another interpretation to "personal is political". Since women are confined to private sphere, (due to care work) she is unable to participate in public sphere. Hence the laws made by the state are gender-blind. For example - rape laws of USA. Madhu Limaye, in context of Indian laws for women, has called them "bizarre pieces of legislation".

Since women is confined to private sphere, she becomes unproductive & when she comes out for work, she suffers ~~wa~~ gender wage gap, glass ceiling etc. Jean Elshtain has shown the dichotomy between public men & private women which has led to "sexual division of labour" & "mobilization of bias"

Remarks

Catherine MacKinnon says that - "When I look at the state, state appears male to me."

Feminists have also extended this concept to international sphere by giving the call of "personal is international" to highlight the neglect of women & women's perspective in international politics theory, diplomacy & multilateral institutions.

However liberal feminists have warned & criticized this concept, as it lead to infringement of personal rights & encroachment of personal space by the state.

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Still this idea of radical feminists is of high relevance given the neglect of women in public sphere (14% of Parliamentarians in India, 8% of police personnel) & exploitation of women in private sphere (marital rape, nikah halala, FGM etc)

'Personal' sphere also helps women in distorted context

Can you give any example (?)

Remarks

Remarks