

GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2021
TEST - 02

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.

86½

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Abhishek
Mobile No. [Redacted]
Date 16/11/2021
Signature Abhishek

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Roll

1

1. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the concept of justice in modern political theory? How is it related to Liberty and Equality? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Comment: "Because the society is federal, the authority must also be federal". (Laski) (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Comment on the Substantive Democracy. (250 Words) (20)

Justice is considered as first virtue. It is so important that entire political discourse revolves around it, starting from Plato to Rawls to Amartya Sen etc. Even in Indian political theory it has been discussed as "Dharma" and has held that those "who protect Dharma, will be protected by Dharma".

The concept of justice is more elaborated in John Rawls, theory of justice. who used the normative approach to study the rising tide of social movements across globe even after decolonization and democratization. For Rawls justice is fairness. He has used the deontological approach to use the Rational procedure and then reach at the end goal. Thus, in modern time, justice is Purely Procedural, rational and universal.

Rawls has used Veil of Ignorance to place every rational being at an Original Position, who doesn't know what they ^{are} going to get in real life. For them Liberty Equity is paramount, but doesn't know which one to prefer. So Rawls devises a concept of MAXMIN, maximizing the

Remarks

advantage and minimizing the disadvantage. For every being according to Rawls should first be free to decide what he wants to achieve and then he/she should have equality such that he is not treated unfairly. But still there remains a huge scope to be born as not so advantageous being thus the Difference principle act as an insurance bet, because according to Rawls, "Even the weakest link of chain is strong enough to distort the system."

Thus in modern theory there is established lexical order of Liberty over Equality and then an insurance of Maxmin Principle. This chronology of values has been criticized by Isaiah Berlin who believes values are inherently plural, and cannot be put one on another. You cannot compare life of a nurse and life of a nun universally.

Commentarian critique "Michael Walzer" in his book "Spheres of Justice" have criticized Rawls for using [One Size fit for all] approach. [According to Walzer], "Justice is not the science of homogenization but an art of differentiation". Thus rather than establishing a lexical order we have to understand the ethics and values of the community. Cultural norms that society subscribes to and wishes to achieve some day.

Remarks

Need to focus on linking
modern justice with equality
& liberty

Similarly Amartya Sen has criticized Rawls of being too procedural and calls for differentiating Nyaya and Niti, one is justice and other is Procedure. We should have a Realization Focus Approach when it comes to justice.

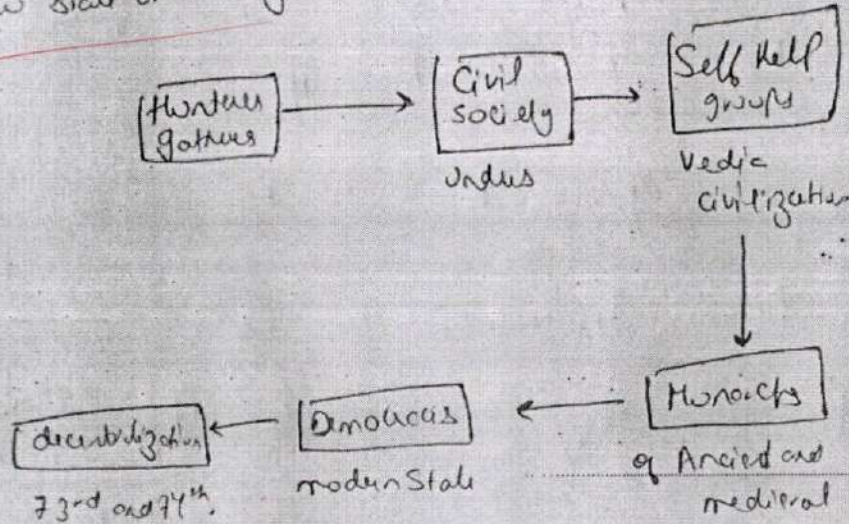
Though Rawls has been criticized across the spectrum for establishing a lexical order, still his theory provides the solution for establishing a Just Society, take care of all and give everyone equal opportunities to work towards their dream. In the times of Rising Authoritarianism around world and discrimination, his effort to keep liberty and equality becomes much more relevant.

(b) According to T.H. Green "Political Science begins and ends with State". The entire political discourse is about shaping and sharing of state. Some imagine it as a sovereign, other defines it as a mere insurance agent to enforce contracts. Laske being a Social liberal ^{was} have catered to the needs of two opposite spectrum of being both by keeping Right and Duties together.

Laske's understanding of State comes as a criticism of "Narcissistic theory of State", who believe State is supreme nothing above it nothing over it.

Remarks

For Leski, it is not true that State is supreme and controls all the power. The history teaches us how state is evolving.



Discuss its significance in the given content

Leski has used the concept of evolving system that state keep on evolving on the nature of society. It is wrong to believe that state is supreme, other institutions like "Church", "Father", "family" to exercise authority in their own sphere.

Thus State is only one such institution which has the authority over others, ~~it is one~~ thus establishing Pluralistic theory over Monarchism of Thomas Hobbes

Remarks

Society is a combination of different individuals, ideas, beliefs thus one size fit for all is not conducive for the different societies to function. We need to provide self some sort of autonomy to different groups of society.

India's federalism is an example of how to accommodate different ideas and views under one umbrella. Similarly a small island nation of Sri Lanka is not ~~able~~ to handle its 2 communities of Tamilians and Sinhaleses. It is the Uniformity which led to the ~~partition~~ of partition of Pakistan into Bangladesh in 1971.

Thus accommodating differences, giving autonomy, self-governance is important for territorial integrity to remain intact and society to live in a peace and harmonious manner. Regionalism is the disease then Federalism is the antidote.

5

Remarks

(C)

Democracy is a form of government which believes in citizen participation, equal opportunity to all. For Gandhiji it is a system which gives equal power to both Rich and Poor, whereas for Ambedkar democracy is "one Man one Value".

Democracy has been explained by various political scholars in both Procedural that is a ~~the~~ head country machine or market model of democracy as explained by C. Wright Mills, and as a ~~sub~~ Substantive which has a value system to make society, economy democratic as postulated by Amartya Sen.

Substantive Democracy for Amartya Sen could be understood on the debate of Lee Kuan Yew on Asian Values, who considered India's ~~slow~~ slow growth because of Democracy. According to Amartya, "Dictatorship cannot be called as Asian Value". It is true that China has done much better than India, but it is because of the will of their political leaders, Since Independence India has never faced a famine, and China faced 2, its because the value system and dream of our founding fathers.

Remarks

Explain
both
Substantive
&
procedural
democracy
clearly
before
~~rather~~
emphasizing
thinkers

Thus for America not only State needs to be democratized but development needs to be democratized. The racial segregation happening in Xinjiang of uighurs ~~does not~~ is the symbol of Dictatorship and whole world stands for Black live Matter is an example of democratic ethos.

Similarly Ambedkar who held that "democracy is just a top soil", was emphasizing on the locking Democratic culture in India. He believed in infusing a "Constitutional Morality" which will protect a man from exploitation, every individual having one value, without breaking the norms of Patriarchy, thus mere election was never a dream of our founding father. To infuse a culture where not only "One vote one man" but "one man one value" has importance.

For Gandhiji's idea of Substantive democracy could be seen in his book Hind Swaraj, where he equated 'Swaraj with Democracy', democracy in all sphere from Political as Gram Sabha, Economic as Sarvodaya and Trusteeship, Culture as tolerance. Thus real democracy is democracy in every sphere.

Remarks

In contemporary period we are seeing democracy facing a backlash as said by Samuel P Huntington in his "waves of Democracy". Coup in Myanmar, dictatorial tendency in Brazil, Turkey and Philippines are such examples. Thus it is important to "protect Democracy first at home".

The recent economic distress and drowbacks of world government to come forth on Climate change, could create an environment for Democracy to decay, so it is the responsibility of every individual to protect it. Civic Participation, free media, understanding the views of Subaltern and an active judiciary could help us make Democracy more substantive in nature, as it is held that "for daily democracy, we need daily citizen participation".

7/2
Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Comment: "Power flows throughout the system like blood in the capillaries of our body". (Foucault) (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Analyse the relation between natural rights and human rights. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The concept of equality provides substance to the concept of liberty. Explain. (250 Words) (20)

Power has remain a central concept in Political discourse, so much so that it is held that "Political science is all about shaping and sharing of power".

~~For~~ Foucault has provided an anti-establishment theory of power. He has taken a Sociological view of a micro-level to understand the nature of power. His notion of power is not confined to State's authority, but every individual who exercises power and is effected by power.

For Foucault, power is sui-generis, it is everywhere. To understand we have to understand Discipline and power. Today, the modern State does not have harsh laws, execution as punishment, violence to curb anarchy, yet individuals do not revolt, they do not commit crimes as it happened in past. It's because of Governmentality that we think, that behaving and disciplining ourselves is right.

Remarks

We try to become a Good Citizen a discourse which has been established through institutions like Asylum, Schools, Colleges, Civil Society. We live in a Panopticon where we think, we are on a 24x7 watch thus we need to behave Properly.

Power is even exercised as knowledge, thus for Foucault "Knowledge is a discourse", that means a regulation view. He has used the example of Normal and Madness, heterosexuality is normal because majority is them thus homosexuality is considered as madness. Thus for him every established discourse has a counter to it. Capitalism is normal when as Communism is madness.

Thus Power never stands stills, it is exercised by everyone, Patriarch's exercise in other form by subjugating women, white exercise in the form of "white man's burden" and Nation exercise in the form of "weapon of mass destruction" example Iraq. Thus Power is not controlled by anyone rather it flows from every single point and goes everywhere.

Mention about his rejection of liberal views.

Remarks

Thus Foucault has tried to establish a Post-Modern, Sub-altern view of power. His concept of power is anti-constructivist, a discourse which is established by institutions. Thus a citizen needs to understand every point of view, Subaltern should create their own discourses, females should fight against the discourse of Patriarchy only then they can ~~end~~ end the exploitation.

6½

(b)

Rights are said to be an Anti-Hetical concept, a concept against the state and given by state. It is ~~not~~ considered as a libertarian discourse to establish supremacy of individual over whole.

Natural Rights takes its inspiration from John Locke, "State of Nature", where every man has "Right to life, liberty and property". This concept gets an institutional backing through American and French bill of Rights. For them Rights are trump without no man can seek it the best.

Remarks

Thus for Natural Rights, Institution is the source of Rights then institution. Every individual has been given rights against the arbitrary action of state, to enjoy his atomicity. For legal rights scholar like Edmund Burke "Natural Rights is like believing in unicorns." for him it is a terrorist language. Similarly Positive Rights liberty scholar TH Green believes, "State is the source of Rights", because it hinders the hindrances which come in the way of Rights.

This concept of Human Natural Rights, evolved after World War 2 and genocide conducted by Adolf Hitler. It was believed that there must be some basic Rights which are universal, Inalienable, Non-discriminatory to protect an individual from state. Thus invented Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) through United Nations.

They acknowledged Civil and Political Rights for every individual of the planet and gave International Government Right to protect those who are facing on arbitrary action by their state.

Remarks

Despite that Human Rights concept has not got the legitimacy of various member nations. It is considered as a Western liberal discourse, an instrument to Regime Change by Russia, China, North Korea etc. Through debates of Value Pluralism by Josiah Berlin, it has questioned the universality of Human Rights.

Due to increasing globalization and interconnectedness, there has been a debate about Multi Culturalism, to provide more protection to minorities, giving them autonomy thus preventing Clash of Civilization. This could be seen in Indian Constitution which not only believes in Human Rights as fundamental Rights but also Minority Rights through Article 29 and 30 of Indian Constitution.

World community need to build a consensus on Rights and their due importance, to prevent incidences like Yemen Crisis, Taliban takeover, Myanmar's Rohingya etc by evolving Right to Protect and Protect with Responsibility to make this world a Better Place.

Discuss relation between both of these rights too.

Remarks

(C)

Equality and liberty are two most contested topics in Political Science. The two established school of thoughts Liberalism and Socialism always prefer one over the other. For some Equality is what matters and for lots "liberty and only liberty can create happiness".

Dworkin through his understanding has tried to establish "supremacy of Equality" over liberty. For him "Equality is the basis of liberty". He has used a concept of Isolated Island to explain the importance of Equality. For society to be just we have to protect citizens for the choices they didn't make, thus "fairly" initial distribution should be fair and we have to take care of any disadvantage.

once initial distribution is done equitably, liberty can flourish and a just society could be established. Thus for Dworkin "Equality is the means to liberty"

But liberalism believes only the "equality of opportunity" which can only happen in the environment of liberty. As Locke describes that some are poor because they proceed kind.

Remarks

The extreme version of liberalism also Neo-liberalism under Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan, believe "Markets are god", equality and liberty can only be established in Free Market Economy, as Milton Friedman says if you want freedom then demand Free Markets. Thus for liberations "Freedom is what matters"

Both extreme equality and extreme liberty have been condemned by Amartya Sen, who says not equality nor liberty alone can provide a just society, Example if we give equal resources to both Male and female in India, can we rely that both now are equal, female in general has to face more burden and social norms than male. Thus more distribution and more liberty cannot be the course.

As Buddha established "Madhyam = Means", we need to opt both in tandem and focus on Capabilities, realizing the vulnerability and then deciding the policy for the same, we need both liberty and Affirmative action to provide a level playing field for all.

Remarks

Political scientist like Yogendra Yadav have talked about "vulnerability index", to analytically define the vulnerability and deciding who needs an assistance on who needs freedom, Affirmative action alone cannot be the work as said by Supreme Court referring Reservation as enabling policy.

we have to focus on Multi Dimensional concept, poverty alone cannot be tackled by providing food or income support. Both liberals and socialist have to find a middle path and a common ground for the betterment of society. In this complex world with climate change, gender inequality, terrorism needs a united not uniform approach and consensus bind with human dignity and a vision of post-capitalist world order.

- 5½
- Discuss conflict between liberty & equality
 - Rawls's attempt to reconcile
 - Discuss complementary relation between two.

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Throw light upon Neo-liberal theory of liberty? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Communitarian criticism of Rawl's theory of justice paves the way for further refinement of the concept of justice. Do you agree? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) "Structural-functional approach to political analysis focuses more on status quoism, and less on change". Elucidate. (250 Words) (20)

Neo-liberal theory, believes in Market Fundamentalism, for them Market as God and they can handle every thing. Real freedom for them exist in Free Markets, thus state should focus on deregulating the economy.

It emerged as a concept in 1970s-80s in Europe and USA under Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan who believed that alternative is such that there is no alternative, countries were facing fiscal deficits, debt was rising, trade was diminishing and welfareism was on rise. Thus the concept of "freeing up the markets" from State Control emerged.

Hayek, who is known as father of Neo-liberalism, is considered as mastermind behind this concept. For Hayek "welfare state is bound to fail" and Progressive taxation is nothing but bonded labour.

Remarks

State should not take care of a citizen from Cradle to Grave. Welfare state creates corruption in the form of Bureaucratic Despotism, who besides giving welfare measures fill up their own belly and make states devoid of resources.

Similarly Robert Nozick in his book "Anarchy, State and Utopia", wants state to perform the function of a Night Watchman, that is enforce contracts, punish those who disobey the law and provide a deregulated environment for markets to flourish.

Their concept of Market Model gain huge support across the globe. Deng-Xiaoping of China opened up the economy. Asian Tigers like Taiwan, Vietnam, Singapore emerged. India under PV Narasimha Rao opened up the caged tiger using (LPG) liberalization, Privatization and globalization.

Despite all the clamour "Neo liberalism" is considered as a Right's Philosophy, to justify the Exploitation in the name of Profits. It was considered as another instrument to establish Hegemony of the West.

Remarks

Mention about J.S. Mill's positive liberty theory

and 2008 Global financial crisis made it paved the way for its decay and international economy to go in for Protectionism

Here market liberalism is an extreme form of liberalism which will be unfavourable for the masses. But one cannot ignore the importance of Neoliberals in creating China of Today, lifting millions out of poverty in Asia and creating a Rise of Asia once again. But neo-liberalism has to work in tandem to reduce inequality, develop sustainably and protect the planet.

6 1/2

(b)

Rouls theory of justice was a great attempt to revive the Political Science as a subject. Rouls brought back "Justice in the centre stage of Political Philosophy" and helped in establishing "Justice as the 1st virtue".

Communitarian Critique provided on over dependence of Rouls on individualism, thus calling his theory as Abstract Individualism. For scholars like Michael Sandel, individual is never devoid of community, his rules, cultural norms, aspirations are all shaped by the society. Thus Self is not prior to whole

Remarks

similarly Michael Walzer criticized Rawls on being uniform in order to achieve universality. He has been criticized for establishing a "one size fit for all" thus calling "Justice not a science of homogenization but an art of Differentiation".

Rawls has tried to accommodate the relevant critique in his book "Political Justice", using the concept of Overlapping Consensus. For Rawls his ideas can only be accommodated in the Society which has established "Western Political Liberal Culture", that believes in "Reciprocity", "Discussion" and "Tolerance".

Using his Overlapping Consensus he defines that Rich needs Stability and Peace, and Poor needs slavery for his future and both are national being, thus they believe in give and take and come to a consensus on his Theory of Justice, based on discussion and tolerance.

His concept of Justice can be seen in India's Affirmative Action, who understands the importance of level playing field for all, providing basic minimum for those who are left behind, because they had no control

Remarks

Focus on
Communism
criticism
of Rawls
theory

on which part of society they will be getting their birth. Thus it became paramount for providing suitable condition to both extremes of society. As Rawls mention "Even the weakest link has power to break the chain of society".

His ~~work~~ overlapping consensus has been criticized Marxist scholars of establishing the hegemony of the west in the name of liberal democratic order. Some scholars criticized Rawls for destroying the condition for Socialist Revolution in the name of welfare State.

Thus Rawls through his evolving theories of Justice have tried to accommodate the critique of Communitarians in his overlapping consensus, thus establishing the idea that "Tolerance is the substantive heart of liberalism".

*Discuss opposition of Rawls from
egalitarian. also*

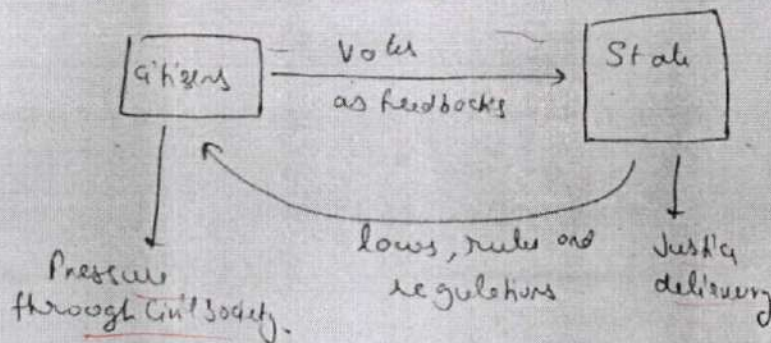
Remarks

(c)

Political theory right from the beginning has evolved concepts to analyse the existing Political system from the lens of Values, History, Science, Observation etc. to come at conclusions, Structural-Functional approach is one such attempt.

The approach of "Structural functional", try to understand the existing system of politics to diagnose the drawbacks and establish new ideas to make existing system function in a better way.

Almond and Powell have used the concept of structural analysis to understand various political systems.



Remarks

Continuous Thus political system becomes a system of continuous interaction and feedbacks, they analyse the role of different institutions like media, pressure groups to arrive at conclusion.

Marxist scholars too have used structural approach, to establish that Economic is the Basic Structure, whatever controls the mode of production, is the ultimate instrument to exercise power. Thus for them it is to change the basic structure in order to establish equilibrium.

Similarly David Easton ^{has} used Behavioralism to understand the Electoral system of democratic state, how Verification, fabification, quantification is important to understand the right techniques in Political Science.

Also discuss
Marxist
criticism
of
structural
&
functional
approach

Remarks

It is true that Structural analysis focuses on status quoist by only tweaking the structure rather going for radical change. But various other analysis shows a Contrary view in the name of Communism of Rosa Luxemburg, changing the structure in name of Cultural change or Gromsci to defy the status quoist tendency of Political system.

Clearly discuss reasons which lead it to

being status quoist.

52

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Analyse the relationship of state and government. What are the most basic features of state irrespective of their origin, nature and evolution? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Provide arguments to support the statement "Liberty and equality are inherently opposed to each other". (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What are the exclusive features of a Liberal State which differentiate it from authoritarian or totalitarian states? (250 Words) (20)

Entire ~~the~~ Political Philosophy revolves around the State, so much so that Political Science begins and ends with State. It is an ancient and evolving concept through the ideas of "Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke" etc.

State originated through the ideas of Plato who defined "state as a family of families" to establish justice in society. For Aristotle "State is a symbol of self-sufficiency". It exists for the soke of good life. Contrary to it ~~to~~ Locke considered state as a Night watchman who is present as an enforcer of contracts.

Authority of State is established as a sovereign by Thomas Hobbes, who considered nobody is above state, and "State comes with a power to punish", thus purifying the concept of Sovereignty. Unlike John Locke

Remarks

who considered "State with only delegated powers", it can make laws to the extent that people considered it to be just. It cannot function in arbitrary manner, it does not have ~~any~~ its own power, power ultimately lies with people.

The entire concept of State was thrashed by Karl Marx, who considered it as an instrument of Bourgeoisie, thus Communism as Stateless Society is what people should strive for in order to enjoy real freedom.

The modern concept of State, consists of 3 organs [Legislature - Executive - Judiciary], Government is who which enjoys majority in legislature and controls the functioning of Executive. For democratic State; elections are the source of government, whereas in dictatorship "iron law of oligarchy" is the rule.

Thus we can say that Government is a part of State, government changes but State remains intact, State is on the instrument of Constitution, which is permanent but under the "Rule of Law".

Remarks

Discuss elements of state too.

With changing time State is evolving and is moving towards decentralization. As mentioned by Pratap Bhanu Mishra like technology we are moving towards decentralization in the name of Blockchain, Cryptocurrency, similarly next evolution of State will be Self Help Groups, Local Governance and Village Republics as devised by Gandhi. ~~7/20~~

4 1/2

(b)

"Liberty and Equality" are two branches of a same tree that is Political Science. Depending on the school of thought the utility of Liberty and Equality changes with the nature of our understanding from Liberalism to Socialism.

Liberalism believes in freedom, freedom of individual from State, protection of individual from the arbitrary action of State. They too believe in equity, but for them Equity is secondary et cetera lexical order established by John Rawls in his theory of justice. of (Liberty over Equality)

Remarks

Extrem liberals or (Neo-liberals) goes one step ahead to establish the Supremacy of Market as means of liberty. They only believe in "Equality of Opportunity" which is again a by-product of liberty as established by Hayek. For them real freedom exist in Free Markets, thus for who demands freedom must demand free Markets as held by Hilton Friedman.

On a Contrary, Socialists believe in Equity, not just equality of Opportunity but Equity, treating "Equals equally" and welfare of all. For them Equality is the means of freedom, as Laszki has said Equality is what matters. Their extreme form in the name of Communism also believes in Equality of Outcomes, ending of Private Property and thus establishing Stateless Society as held by Karl Marx.

But as a student of Political Philosophy, extreme of both are detrimental to the discipline. Political Science is not about liberty or Equality, it is about discussion and reaching a consensus for a solution.

Remarks

In the words of Ambedkar, "Liberty-Equality-Fraternity" ~~are~~ is a trinity which cannot be separated from each other. We need Equality and Equity as mentioned in Article 15 and Affirmative action of Indian Constitution, and also worded Right to life, freedom to speak and a state to protect our liberty under Article 32.

Thus the symbiotic relation of Liberty and Equality in tandem and choosing a middle path is what important for a just society to be established.

Discuss participatory democracy
in the given context too.

6

Remarks

(c)

Concept of liberal state, emerged from the concept of "John Locke", who prefers the individuality over Society. For them "State is a new Night watchman" which there to protect the citizen from inconsistency.

On State, Negative liberals believes "State as a necessity evil", ~~necessity~~ necessity because it protects individual from inconsistency, Provides institution for enforcing contracts and a supreme body for adjudication, execution and design of laws. It is evil, because it can create hindrance to the enjoyment of liberty through its Monopoly over violence.

For Positive liberals like TH Green, "State hinders the hindrances in the way of liberty". It is an important instrument which is needed for an individual to enjoy its rights. It is a force of good which must be there and establishes a trinity of State-Society and Individual to live freely.

Remarks

Legal Rights, Positive liberal believes in State is the source of rights, exempl United Kingdom. It is based on the theory of Hobbes who considered "liberty is when law is silent", whereas Negative Liberal believes in Natural Rights "Institution rather institution is the source of right" exempl Bills of Rights in USA, France etc.

Both liberal and authoritarian state believes in violence or force to curb anarchy, in form it is a means to establish order and in latter it is on individual itself. To understand "Totalitarian or Authoritarian" we need to discuss Hannah Arendt, for whom to understand Totalitarian one needs to be a Jew in Nazi Germany, where evil has become banal, where democracy only persists in the name of election and demagogic leaders franchised or politicize the masses. Both liberal and totalitarian state leaders are elected through democratic election, exempl Duterte of Philippines and Erdogan of Turkey, but there is a continuous ~~destruction~~ destruction of

Focus on point of difference

Remarks

Continuous

democratic institution. Media is considered as anti-national
 and was used to ignite Nationalism. Both Philippines
 and New Zealand are democratic countries, having election and
 rights to enjoy, but one considered its citizen trustworthy
 other consider them as jail worthy
 when Civilians Stop Participation in democratic
 functioning and when "Civic Republicanism" is on decline,
 a liberal democracy turns into a tyranny. Thus to
 prevent the decaying wave of Liberalism around world,
Citizen need to Participate, Social Capital need to be rebuild
 institutions like Legislature, Civil Society free media need
 to be cherished otherwise incidents like Capitol
Hill clashes, death of Jamal Khashoggi of Turkey and
 plight of Uighurs in Xinjiang will become banal.

6

Remarks

5. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Distinguish between the empirical and normative conceptions of political theory? Differentiate between Political Theory and Political Thought? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is elite theory of democracy, how are it is true to say participatory and deliberative democracies are two sides of a coin? Examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What do you understand by karel vaske's conception of 'three generation human rights'? Do you agree that Human rights are contested notion of Western and Eastern civilization, examine. (250 Words) (20)

Political theory since its evolution has ~~not~~ accommodated various concepts across the spectrum. It started as philosophy, turned historical then scientific and back to normativeness, thus it is a never ending discipline, which believes in interaction b/w the disciplines.

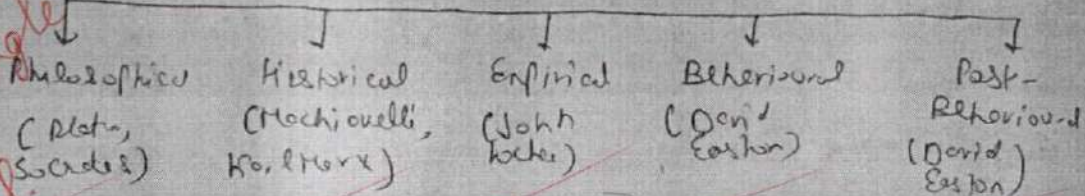
Empirical political theory believes in observation. Looking at things from the point of view of observation. According to John Locke, human mind is tabula rasa, a clean state, which gets enlightened through experience and observation. Thus to understand political theory we need to understand human nature. As Karl Popper has rightly admitted "Political theories are the children of their time".

Remarks

whereas Normative approach emphasizes on values like liberty, Equality, Justice, they try to accommodate value system in Political theory. Efforts of John Rawls through his theory of Justice, Amartya Sen's concept of capabilities accommodate the deontology in political science discourse.

Political Theory teaches us the techniques we need to devise in order to understand the phenomena and find future course of action. It has evolved from:

It is speculation by a single individual.



whereas Political thoughts understand the happenings of history and present. They devise their understanding using debates, scientific deduction, historical underpinning to reform the world.

It is the thought of whole community

Remarks

of Political thought is the imagination of a Political scholar that Political theory is an explained phenomena of "Communism is a Political theory" then a Stateless society or Romroyo is a "Political thought".

Political Science being as old as history cannot be compartmentalized in one thought or one theory. It is based on the idea of discussion and debate thus called as a Master Science or a Science studied by masters in order to establish the functioning of society in a just manner.

b)

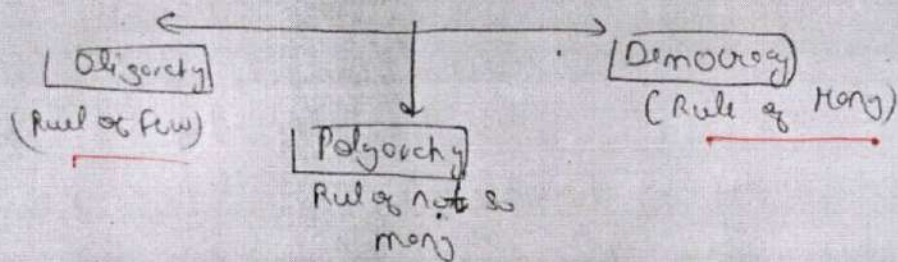
Elite theory of democracy was evolved through the understanding of C. Wright Mills's understanding of American Democratic System.

He used the Pareto Principle of [Foxes and lions] that is power remains in (two groups) it is never with the people. Sometimes Democrats enjoy the power or Sometimes Republicans enjoy the power, but people never exercise power.

Remarks

He has given a market model of Democracy where Citizens are customers, Politicians are entrepreneurs and Manifesto is a product, thus confining entire democracy into a Headcounting game.

C Wright Mills is criticized by Robert Dahl through his theory of "Pluralistic democracy", it is not true that people don't enjoy power, pressure groups equally enjoy power and infect government citizen functioning. Thus giving the concept of Polyarchy.



Participatory democracy on other hand believes in decentralization of power. Example: Gandhiji's Village Republic model and Aristotle's Citizen Participation in functioning of state, contrary to John Locke's delegated model.

Remarks

For them, people should be at the center of democracy the local government needs to be strengthened. On other hand deliberative democracy is in itself a democracy because no democracy can be called so without deliberation. Deliberation is the substantive heart of Democracy. Even Aristotle who believes in Citizen Participation, sub-genres imply that democracy is deliberative through "Rule of law" and "collective wisdom of Ages", law that is product of discussion and debate.

Thus "democracy if not deliberative" is anything but democracy. The debate lies in Participation. According to Thomas Arnold "Politics is a serious business to left alone to the politician". Thus Civic Republicanism is prominent for well functioning of democracy and preventing it to turning Hobbes.

Thus for Citizen to exercise power, Democracy needs to be both "deliberative and Participation" to be called as Democracy in true sense. Substantive importance of democracy lies in Citizen Participation and discussion.

7

Good

Remarks

(c)

Rights is a concept "without which no individual can considered to be at its best". It is Paramount for development of human being, being an Oni-state concept it has always surrounded itself with debates and contradictions.

Karel Vasak's "3 generation of Human Rights" explain the evolving nature of human rights through history to present times. Human Rights as a concept emerged after World War 2, to protect individuals from the scourge of violence perpetrated by the State. The violent act of Hitler has compelled nations to establish Civil and Political rights and learn through history. This is known as first generation of Human Rights.

The second generation emerged from the concept of Right to Protect of United Nations which was used by western democracies to fight contain communism and establish itself as Global Polaron. USA and NATO's involvement in regime change around the world

Remarks

Highlight various rights which fall under the purview of each of these specifically

made Russia (former USSR) and China to be hostile of USA. They created a road block against Human Rights as a western discourse to establish democracy wherever possible. It led to cross Race, redrawing of national boundaries across South East Asia, Central Europe.

It also led to the establishment of Asian Values by Lee Kuan Yew to compare importance of Rights and development, to create a counter hegemony against western discourse. Similarly Cultural Relativism by communitarian divided the concept of Rights and Duties.

The 3rd generation rights with the contesting of the concept of human rights by injection of Minority Rights and establishing the importance of Rights by Will Kymlicka and Amartya Sen. For them Rights are important and paramount for the development of individuals, not only majority Rights but minority Rights in the presence of globalization.

Remarks

of a time that Rights are contested topic between East and West, but it is the ~~mistake~~ opportunism of west in the name of democracy and failure of Nations to build consensus on what constitutes human Rights, who is the authority of its violation to replace, what is the course of action for the protection of human Rights.

In the idea of Joseph Stiglitz making globalization work, it is important for world community to reform the existing institutions, accommodate the needs of East and South and build a consensus to establish a cosmopolitan world order.

Explain growing consensus in the west too.

8

Remarks