

GS SCORE

1/25
C. Poor articulation
Principle more

Test - 02



POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name PRINCE KUMAR

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 21-04-2017

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

GS SCORE

REMARKS

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1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)
- (a) Mill's reluctance of democracy is his genuine concern for democracy. Comment
- (b) Explain the idealist, Humanist and Socialist stream of Modern Indian Political thought.
- (c) Notion of Equality and Difference in Feminist thought.
- (d) Philosophy of Praxis by Gramsci.

Ans 1

(a) As a thinker Mill was a modern thinker. He was also a thinker of transition from classical liberalism to modern liberalism. Classical liberalism is related to negative liberty and modern liberalism is related to positive liberty. Negative liberty is where there is no law made by state. When state makes the law that is positive liberty. Freedom in positive liberty can be exercised more than in for negative liberty.

Mill is also called as reluctant democrat. As per the mill, he was in favour of democracy of representative type. Representative democracy is will of majority. In state of representative democracy, majority will rule the state. While the minority will can be dominated by majority. He argued that greatest happiness of greatest number.

The will of
tyrannical
majority
rule.

Remarks

Main Concern of Mill was domination of minority will in representative democracy. He concerned about anarchy of majority in democracy.

He is concerned about tyranny of majority in representative democracy. Therefore Mill was called the reluctant democrat.

While he was concerned about majority tyranny, but he favours the democratic model of state for greatest happiness of greatest number.

You only needed 2 answers
one single point.
Read the topic again
for more content

2

Remarks

Ans (Cb)

Modern Indian Political thoughts are Idealist, Humanist and Socialist.

Idealist Thinker:-

Modern Idealist thinker was Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi's as a Ideology is Idealist Ideology. Gandhi gave about Hindswaraj, trusteeship model, and environment.

Gandhi Ji said that Indian civilization is civilization of ethics, Religion, spirituality and western civilization is materialistic. He also criticized the industrialisation and ~~Modernism~~ ^{he} favour the village model of polity he was against Industrialization and which lead to urbanisation because Industrialization lead to damage of environment and human being which is Peace seeker become materialistic.

Idealist and Humanist view. ^{Correlation} although ^{intersecting} but are not exactly ^{common}

Main thinker of Humanist approach was M.N. Roy who was initially favours Marxism. he gave term Radical humanist he was in favour of Modernization

of Agriculture, Trade and development, Removal of Indirect Tax. Free of cost Primary and elementary

Education. it was said that he also agreed with Lenin with regarding Marxism. Ideology.

Again Humanist view Man.

is bigger M.N. Roy is Radical Humanist

Remarks

Socialist Thinker

New thinker of this stream is J.P. Narayana,
Old thinker: B.R. Ambedkar, ~~Aurobindo~~ ~~Whose~~

Socialism occurs in India in the form of
Democratic socialism, or socialism through
Peaceful Revolution by democratic means
and Revolution socialism thinker: is Aurobindo
Whose.

Socialism mainly concern about economic
right and economic equality and not mainly
concern about political and civil rights.

3

Chakravarty
or
Nehru
& L. K. Jha

Remarks

Ans (CC)

Notion of equality and differences in feminist thought

As per concern of feminist equality is defined as gender based equality. Gender is social identity and sex is biological identity.

Feminist demand removal of gender based equality in socio-political institutions of state. Feminist argued about notions of language as chair man.

Why it should not be chairwoman. After all it become chair person

There are three types of thought in feminist view

- ① Liberal Feminist
- ② Radical Feminist
- ③ Socialist Feminist

Liberal Feminist - They mainly talked about individualism.

Radical Feminist - they mainly talked about sisterhood

Socialist Feminist - Patriarchal system is main cause of inequality

in patri "women are not born, but they are made"

Patriarchal system defines about public and private. Public is for man who is symbol of power and private is for woman whose responsibility is bearing and caring of children.

Remarks

Uma Chatterjee argues that there is different
 thing among upper strata of society and
 lower strata. Condition of woman is different
 in upper class and in lower strata social
 are different. They are participating in many
 household work as well as others.

Read the question
 carefully. why does
 certain view of feminism
 advocate preservation of differences
 between women and men

Remarks

① Philosophy Praxis by Gramsci.

Gramsci was a thinker of Neo-Marxism, he argued that in some countries socialist Revolution does not occur because there is ideological impact also, and condition of workers and laborers also improved. there is also a need of ideological change.

Incomplete.

what role will praxis play in this?

①

Remarks

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Remarks

2. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Ambedkar's opposition to caste system in India is deeply rooted in his revulsion towards the Brahmanical order. Comment. Also discuss the "Varna vs Caste" debate between Gandhiji and Ambedkar briefly.
- (b) M.N Roy's critique of Marxism is entirely based on his unique understanding of Indian socio-economic scenario. Elaborate. Critically examine his theory of Radical Humanism on the grounds of being partial and limited.

Ans 2(a)

Ambedkar was a Dalit thinker, throughout his life he worked for emancipation of Dalits. He studied Indian society very deeply and he argued about caste in India. Caste is system which divided Indian society on the basis of Karma Theory.

Ambedkar studied caste and written books and formed new Political Party and Blue for Rights of Dalits.

- Ambedkar argued that Brahmanical order divided the society on the basis of caste which is on basis of Karma. Brahmins divided

upper caste as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras.

- Brahmins who control the sources of knowledge and religious places.

- Kshatriyas who maintain the Rule or Ruler or King and work as per advice of Brahmins.

Remarks

Vaisyas - They were responsible for Trade and Commerce activity and paid the share to Kshatriyas and Brahmins, as well.

Shudras - These were the lower Varna class who are for the service of upper three classes. (Dalits)

Ambedkar mainly criticized the Brahminical order of class division because Shudras are untouchables category. Ambedkar worked for emancipation of these Dalits.

While Ambedkar advised the Dalits from Caste to not bend with Caste Brahminical order and not to do their traditional work and search for any alternate work for economic earning.

Varna Vs Caste Debate

This varna vs Caste debate exists between Gandhi Ji and Ambedkar. When Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for Dalits.

Remarks

what were the views on the untouchability?
what suggestions does he give on the untouchability?
on his initiative

- Gandhi ji argued that they are Harijan.
"Son of God", they are part of Hindu society.
there is no need of separate electorate.

- as per Gandhi ji it is Varna and as per
Ambedkar it is Caste. *Why did Ambedkar not accept Gandhi's argument?*

- Gandhi ji maintain the order in Hindu society
as per Varna system of Brahmanical order and
argued that Dalits are part of this Brahmanical
system. This is decided by Karma Theory.

These condition can well improve as the Hindu
society developed.

- Ambedkar called this Brahmanical system a Caste.
He argued that How can it be possible that upper
three group have well social status and lower Shudras
have discriminatory status among these groups.

- his main writing about Shudras in his book.

"Who were the Shudras"

*What was
he debate on
Communal Award?
Separate electorates
in this context?*

Remarks

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Remarks

Ans 21(b)

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Conception of self-occupies a central place in the debate between liberalism and communitarianism as most of the other issues are linked to and originate from this: Analyse with reference to idea of 'Encumbered' vs. 'Unencumbered' self.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

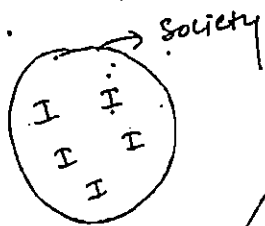
(b) "Before examining how man behaves as a member of society, Hobbes first studies him as an individual". What features are discovered by Hobbes in his observation of Human nature and its motives?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) Compare and contrast the conception of Power in views of Michel Foucault and Hannah Arendt.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Ans 3(a) Conception of self have main debate b/w liberalism and communitarian. both are considered Individually Human being. as liberalism thinkers say that individual make the society and



liberalism

as communitarian argued that society exist already and society is before individual

Vague & Incomplete
Review & Reattempt

Remarks

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Remarks

3(b) Hobbes was a thinker of classical liberalism

- Hobbes studies the human nature individually.
- as per Hobbes human nature is self centric, self interested.

Human Nature is seeking of Pleasure than Pain. Human Nature want more

Pleasure than Pain. Hobbes said that if he knew the movement of particles in human body he can identify when pleasure and pain occurs.

- There are two things ① Desire ② aversion of human nature.

- human nature want desire for pleasure and aversion for pain.

- by analysing the nature of human being he want to establish a contract among human being for controlling and the aversion.

- By this contract he made sovereign which (Leviathan) by which control the human aversion or pain and self centric nature of human being.

- This contract make well for human being to achieving more pleasure and Reducing Pain.

How does this aspect make man egoistic & selfish
lead to a state of war

4

Add more points

Remarks

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Remarks

Use correct original name

304

Foucault's Power and Hannah Arendt's Conception of Power

- Foucault's Power is based on Regime of Truth and also called Bio Power.
- Foucault's Power is based on Regime of Truth and Truth is a function of language. There is nothing true and false it depends upon time.
- Foucault's Power based on Regime of Truth based on.

(1) Scientific classification

(2) Dividing Practices

(3) Subjectification

(3) In complete

Scientific classification means use of sciences and reasoning for discovery, best truth or false.

⇒ Hannah Arendt's Power is based on.

force - it nothing than force.

Strength

violence -

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

4. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Describe how The Role of Community is of primal importance in Rousseau's contract? What are its major features and what threats does it carry with itself?
- (b) The emergence of neo-Marxism represented criticism of the conventional/official Marxist theory and practice. Do you agree? Comparatively examine the perception of State by Gramsci and Poulantzas.

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (100-125 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)
- (a) What is Seeman's reference of alienation? Elaborate briefly.
 - (b) Critically evaluate Aurobindo Ghosh as a nationalist and political thinker.
 - (c) Theory of Natural Rights by John Locke with critical emphasis on his idea of Right to Property.
 - (d) Hannah Arendt's views on idea of Revolution.

Ans

- ① - Seeman was, new Marxist thinker after Marx. he mainly talked about alienation.
- Alienation in terms of economy class worker or Labour who are working in factory day and night for a Capitalist. he does not know about his product. What to produce, how much to produce and for whom it is produced.
- Alienation is concept given in "Modern advanced industrial society". he is alienated about his product.
- Modern Industrial Society is alienated the man also from himself. he have no time for himself have no taste of Art, music and literature and remaining in the race of competition.
- In Industrial society ^{Capitalist Companies} gave them only target of achievement.
- This industrial development; gave increases the need than sufficient. that need are unlogical and wastage.

Remarks.

This is general description of alienation. You need to be very specific to Seeman. Read all kinds.

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Remarks

(b) Aurobindo Ghosh was a thinker of Nationalism and spirituality. He was an extremist leader.

In his book, Aurobindo criticized the moderate leaders. New lamp for old.

He criticized the moderate thinkers for their strategy used for freedom struggle as Prayers, Petitions, and agitation.

As a Nationalist

- He was a nationalist of Extremist group, who wanted radical change in society, which was under the British domination.

- He wanted that Indians should lead the movement as a mass movement. He argued that Indians should leave all the public offices and Courts, and Government services. He was mainly for Non-Cooperation with British and British goods.

As a Political Thinker

- In later phase of life, he abandoned the politics and returned to Pondicherry, where he synthesized the spiritual philosophy.

- He argued that Indians should be free from British rule because Indians have spiritual heritage and India has to lead the humanity and has to want that also.

- His main work is spiritual National Theory.

Remarks

Good elaboration but you need to provide critical elaboration on his theory's criticism & shortcomings as well

(2)

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Remarks

Ans.

5 (c) There are three phases of Liberalism and

- ① Classical Liberalism: Hobbes, Lock.
- ② Modern Liberalism: Mill, Bentham.
- ③ Neo-Liberalism

John Lock ~~gives~~ was thinker of Classical Liberalism
 his main work was Right to Life, Liberty and Property
 about Natural Rights, he argued that natural rights
 occurred in nature. Nature is for all equally.
 everyone have equal right over natural resources.
 Land, water, River, Air etc.

Right to Property

Lock argued that Nature is available for all.
 his concept was that when Man mixes his labour
 with natural resources, he have the right over it

Mixing of labour with Resource results in Property of
own labourer.

State have no argument with the Property of labourer.

What are the
 limitations of this
 Right to Property?
 On what grounds it has
 been criticised?

3

Remarks

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Remarks

(D) Hannah Arendt's views on Revolution

- She was a Jewish thinker of Jerusalem.
- She criticized Marxist over Revolution who concern only economic means and favours the dictatorship of Proletariat.
- She argued that not only economic factor is responsible for Revolution but also socio-cultural factors also responsible for Revolution.
- There should not be grounds for Revolution on income & inequality or economic inequality there should be revolution for socio-cultural domination over state and society.
- Those class or group who are less & lower class in terms of social & cultural setting should gain importance for state.
- Her method for revolution should not be violence type. She favours peaceful Revolution.

why?

what are her views on

American & French Revolution?

How will this happen?

Remarks

(9)

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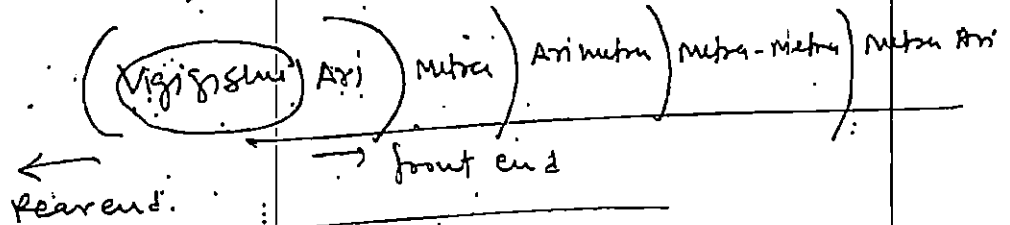
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Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is Kautilya's Mandala theory? Is it a theory of foreign policy, explain in reference of Sastgun Niti (six principles)? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) "Since the ruler is outside the group, he is above the morality to be enforced within group". Discuss the significance of this statement in context of Machiavelli's thoughts on morality and its relationship with state survival. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) What are the major philosophical and social basis of the ideology of Fascism? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Ans 6 (a) Kautilya's Mandala theory is related to foreign policy. Kautilya's theory is called (Vijigishu) in centre in Mandala. State neighbour country can never be friend.



- Kautilya defines Sastgun niti as following

- ① Dvaidhibhava. (Diplomacy)
- ② yuddh (war)
- ③

③ Incomplete

Remarks

6 (b)

Theory of statecraft of Machiavelli is main work.

"Since the ruler is outside the group, he is above the morality to be enforced within group."

— Machiavelli in his book Prince defined the duty of a Prince of state.

— above statement is concerned when Prince won a state and he is unknown about the culture of that state.

— Machiavelli advised that in this condition when it is difficult to rule over such state, then he appointed a lieutenant ^{person} within that group and control the state. Lieutenant should be within group.

— To maintain the order Machiavelli advised that Prince should not follow the nobles in difficult conditions he should follow the citizens of that state.

Thawant
Read the whole topic

Remarks:

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Remarks

6/60 Major Concepts

fascism

There are two kinds of fascism

- ① fascist
- ② Naziist.

- fascist are Nationalist and Naziist are extreme Nationalist
 - fascist are talked about Country specific and Naziist about Race specific.

These are follow of philosophical and social basis of Ideology.

① Nationalism

They are born to rule. They want Domination of world about their Ideology.

② Elitism -

③ Ultra-socialism - they favour the lower class as revolution of socialism and Dictatorship of Proletariat to occupy the Resources of State.

④

This was the right direction. But your answer is missing a lot of content.

4

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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7. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) What arguments counter the accusation that Plato subordinates the individual to the state? Analyse the basic features of his scheme of justice.
- (b) How does Gandhiji envisage the idea of Swaraj and sarvodaya? Explain both and also provide an analysis of the elements and methods of his idea of Satyagrah?

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

8. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Dharma and ethics form an inseparable part of Ancient Indian Political thought? Examine the statement and analyse its differences and similarities with the Buddhist notion of Politics.
- (b) Positive liberalism was an answer to the lacunas of classical liberalism and challenges thrown on it by progression of capitalist mode of production. Elaborate. How does it set apart itself from the notion of classical negative liberalism?

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks