

GS SCORE

Test - III

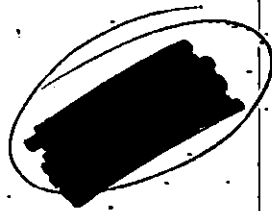
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 1 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.



5/10/2017

Name Adhiraj S. Rao

Mobile No. [Redacted]

Date 6/10/17

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Gandhian Views on Parliamentary Swaraj
 (b) Contributions of M. N. Roy to Modern Indian Politics
 (c) Historic Materialism by Marx
 (d) Communitarian perspective of justice
 (e) How 'contentious pluralism' does helps a democracy to reinvent itself?

(c) Marx belongs to the materialist thinkers for whom the essence of reality is due to matter and not ideas

He gave a materialist interpretation of history. According to Marx, this is a scientific way of looking at history, free from any philosophical or dogmatic understandings.

He traced back history, and found that for a man to make history, he must live. To live, one has to eat, and to eat one has to produce. Thus, for ~~production~~ production society was formed.

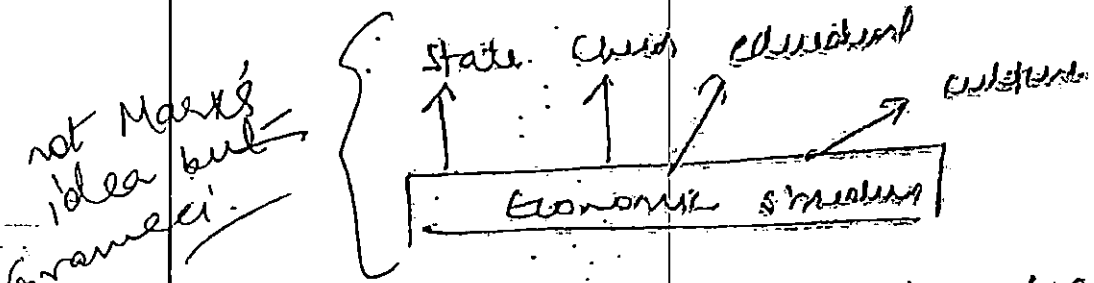
Hence he gave this production and economic needs as a structure of society

Write in apt. language

Remarks

He scientifically proved that ECONOMIC structure is basic structure of society.

All other structures are a mere reflection of base. His famous ^{base} superstructure model

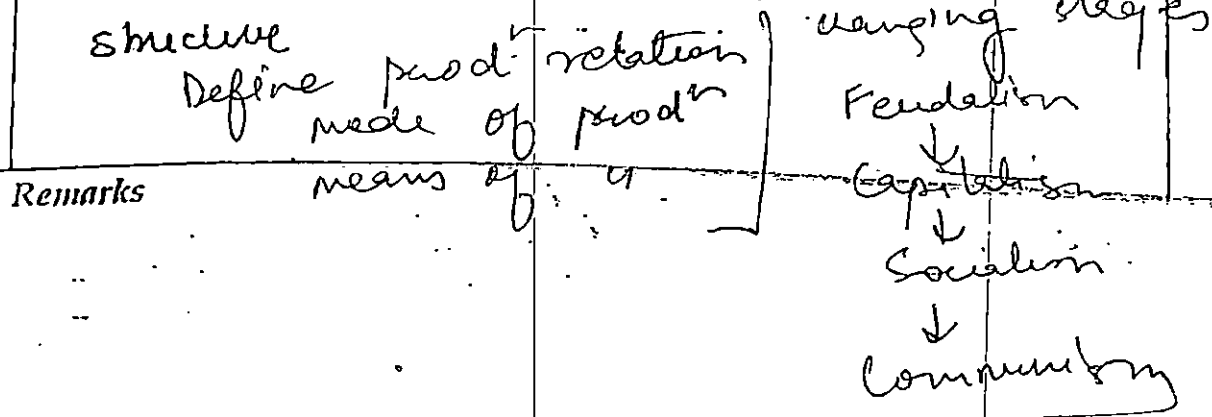


He warns workers not to be misled by ideas, beliefs, rights which he called as false consciousness. The history of mankind shows history of class struggle. Only way to end this was to ~~fight~~ ^{go} via a revolution.

He was criticised by many workers for economic determinism.

(75)

Gramsci later went for an independent study of superstructure to show how it was independent of base. At this time there went for elaborate understanding of superstructure



Remarks

(a) Gandhi's concept of swaraj, is the Indian version of liberty. His swaraj had component at individual level and other at political level.

At individual level Gandhi's swaraj meant to establish control over one's desires, negative thoughts, actions etc. If every man could enforce swaraj at individual level then there would be no need of state and no ills in society.

He ~~was~~ was against state as state was violent, did not have a soul and used force. Rather he favoured democratic decentralisation in form of village panchayats in his ideal state of Ramrajya. Until then, he favoured

govt
 ← Parliamentary swaraj, as it was people elected directly by people. He further ensured check on the govt in form of rights, minority concerns etc.

village Republic

of civil liberties

Right to Vote

Freedom

Equality

Remarks

Sardar → trusteeship

Ultimate aim of Swaraj, still remain Sarvodaya, Swaraj at individual level and Ramrajya.

(b) MN Roy was an Indian marxist who reformed marx's theory to give his own 'New humanism / Radical humanism' theory.

His contributions to Indian politics:

(1) MN Roy attended the 2nd communist international and formed the CPI in Tashkent. He brought marxist ideology in India at mainstream level.

(2) He was the first person to ask for formation of a constitution assembly.

(3) He gave a 'people's plan' as a document to guide India after independence.

(4) His radical humanism focused on emancipation of humans from clutches of religion, beliefs, irrationality. He proposed

Remarks

- Political party

- how differed from marxist?

- socio-economic agenda?

- cooperative society - centralised planning

a Renaissance etc in India from authoritarian society

5) His idea of cosmopolitan humanism was also in line with India's ideals of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

6) His ^{the} own theory of radical democracy and ~~post-positivist~~ democracy

He enriched the Indian politics by journey on emancipation, education, ~~for~~ radical democracy and developed a shared vision for cosmopolitan humanism

7) Communication perspective on justice was a result of his criticism of Rawls' idea of justice as fairness in his book "theory of Justice"

According to Michael Sandel, self is not prior to end, but is constituted by end

Remarks

itself. Rawls had given supremacy to rights over good.

Sandel also says that "man" is embedded self. The worldview of man is shaped by the society, culture he lives in. Hence his view of justice can't be separate from common good.

Communitarians also denied that justice's idea can be transcendental, universalism.

Rather idea of justice would vary from culture to culture. Their idea is 'particular' and inseparable with ideas of community.

Michael Walzer had given the concept of 'pluralism in justice theory'. According to

Walzer there are different goods and each good's significance varies from one society to other. This means that

Rawls' primary good will not hold utility in all societies.

Other states debates? neutrality vs non neutrality

5

Remarks

- MacIntyre
- feminist
- sens
critic? argument?

Walzer gave different principles of distribution to be adopted for each good. Hence his idea is pluralistic justice.

In lieu of this communitarian criticism Rawls modified his idea of justice and gave a 'political conception of justice' developed by public reasoning and having an overlapping consensus.

(e)

Contentious pluralism is considered as a means to help democracy reinvent itself.

It involves that all sections of people, mostly excluded, marginalised ones, engage in deliberations and arguments in public sphere. This will lead to better, inclusive arguments, help form a consensus in society and deepen democracy.

Contentious pluralism is in line with the essence of democracy which involves deliberation, putting arguments and adopting the best

Remarks

Idea. It's much more than procedural democracy which is just a game of numbers. Jürgen Habermas has given idea of communicative action and public reasoning in public sphere where free speech ideals will exist.

Nancy Fraser also evokes idea of a public sphere for marginalized people to get their demands across.

Others include Benjamin Barber, Joshua Cohen, Amy Gutman.

critic by Robert Dahl?
 - group rights leading to deformed polyarchy

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) Provide justification as to how the Welfare State actually enhances individual liberty on the basis of views of eminent scholars who support the notion of such a state? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Explain the statement by Robert Nozick "The minimal state is inspiring as well as right". (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Analyse the reasons behind Ambedkar's call for complete transformation of Indian social structure and destruction of Brahminical supremacy as the only path for emancipation of the deprived. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) The idea of welfare state was proposed by the modern liberals like JS Mill, LT Hobhouse, TH Green, Harold Laski.

The classical notion of liberty was absence of any restriction which required the state to stay away from interfering in human actions. State was given the role of nightwatchman state, minimal state, state that governs the least is best.

Beginning from JS Mill, the idea of liberty was expanded to include positive liberty. This included not just absence of restraints but also implied building capacity to do what one aspires. (TH Green)

The role of state was important in this

-Remarks

Positive Liberty

The role of state, acc-to TH Green, was to hinder the hindrances. It had to remove impediments which were stopping a person to do what he wants. Also, the freedom and liberty which humans wanted, involved rights to be acknowledged in society. Here state was required to protect rights of people.

For Laski, state is keystone of social architecture. It maintained equilibrium in society due to which all other associations could work peacefully.

Amartya Sen, a sociological liberal, had also put importance on state to build capacity of people.

The welfare state by positive discrimination, progressive taxation, capacity building, equality of opportunities helps ensure people enjoy

Welfare

This concept of welfare state was challenged

Remarks

by neo-liberalism for whom liberty was
 absence of restriction. They ~~wanted~~
 wanted rollback of state. Prominent
 neo-liberalists are Robert Nozick, M. Friedman,
 Isach Berlin, FA Hayek.

(b)

Robert Nozick is a neo-liberal scholar
 who gave neo-liberal unique to Rawls's
 theory of justice.

In his work "Anarchy, State and Utopia"
 Nozick established that minimal state is
 inspiring as well as right.

He criticized the idea of progressive
 taxation as bonded labour. A person has
 complete ownership over his labour.

For him redistributive justice should not
 be done by state but by market. As
 a market fundamentalist he had full
 faith as market has efficient in distribution,
 responsive and had millions of linkages

Remarks

He proposed a minimal state, whose function was to maintain of rights. Only role was to see if property is acquired in right manner, transferred in right manner and inherited in right manner.

This type of state is inspiring as people will ~~strive~~ ^{strive} to work ~~only if they~~ for maximum output. This will increase production and efficiency, and ~~not fear of taxation~~.

This is also right as it does not take away his produce in form of taxation and welfare.

Nozick also suggests privatisation of security agencies, and thus a semi-anarchistic

Such type of states were formed in 1970s, 1980s in form of Thatcherism, Reaganism. However they have come under attack from socialists, social liberals, as these states have caused inequalities to increase.

Remarks

- Pt. to property
- against state monopoly over use of force
- opposed positive discrimination

64%

critics? by Communist and feminist

(c) Dr BR Ambedkar is considered as tallest figure among all date scholars. Acc to Ambedkar social democracy and equality was precondition for political democracy.

He considered society as more oppressive evil than state. ~~Indian social structure was divided into caste system.~~

Indian social structure consisted of Hinduism which was divided into caste system. This caste system led to division of labour and promoted untouchability. As a result of Hindu society and India was fragmented into various castes and segmented communities.

The Brahminism ensured their supremacy by propagating endogamy, untouchability and depriving the dalits of rights and means of emancipation. The caste system was made hereditary and closed.

Ambedkar ^{wanted} 'Annihilation of caste' for complete transformation of Indian social structure.

Remarks

He proposed ending hinduism or leave hinduism as only means to end untouchability

However, he was cognizant of fact that Brahminism would not allow reform of hinduism to maintain supremacy.

All reforms by ~~Bhambhani~~, social reformer in case of untouchability were failure

He gave the other way of conversion to Buddhism as it was egalitarian religion unlike hinduism which he termed madness

He was even aware of patriarchy in India social structure and tried to bring in Hindu code bill, which was rejected too. This made him leave politics.

Ambalkei had favoured peaceful constitutional reforms like ensuring rights of minorities, dalits; education as a liberality

for, democratic socialism for socio-economic equality, Reservations etc for bringing the revolution

Remarks

- social reforms to precede economic reform
- challenge the source of caste system
- on dignity of labour
- one man one vote



Mention all features he advocated

1. Attempt all questions.

(a) 'Mill's defence of rights of women was in line with his general views on equality and liberty.' Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) What are the social and ideological foundations of Positivism? In what aspects does it show similarity to Communism? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) While classical Marxism can hardly replace Liberalism as the dominant ideology due to its own faults but it will continue to serve as a check on excesses of the Capitalist system. Discuss. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) J.S. Mill is considered to be a transitional thinker who is nudging towards positive liberalism.

The idea of reconciliation of equality and liberty was rejected by classical liberals, but Mill and other positive liberals do not find liberty and equality as contradictory principles.

Mill was a proponent of free speech and expression and wanted it to be provided to all people. Not allowing freedom of speech was seen to be a condition of infallibility. Acc to him, even if there is one person whose views are against society's views, he must be tolerated and allowed to speak, as he may

Remarks

Speak the truth. Silencing him could lead to this truth not coming out.

Thus he propagated freedom of speech to all, even women.

In case of societies where there was rule of law, developed notion of liberty, equality, tolerance etc, he promoted equality in

political life with all people getting equal votes. He favoured universal suffrage to women too.

In case of barbaric societies where ideals of civic virtue, rule of law etc weren't entrenched

in society, he still upheld equality, not in formal sense, but at basic level.

He went for graded, plural voting in such societies after giving equal votes to all first.

Thus he reconciled idea of liberty and equality. His defence of women's rights was also due to this

7

good

Remarks

Mention core

rights

specific women

marriage

system

On Equality

slavery

personal relationships

Q

Fascism is viewed as political opinion, propaganda - than philosophy or ideology.
 It was prevalent in the inter-war period in Italy, Germany, Spain, Japan.

Social foundations

Fascism created a difference in the elites and masses. This divided the society, and made them subjugate to rule of elites.

Elites were also led by a 'Superman' (Nietzsche's idea). They created various myths to rule over the people.

Racial superiority was justified by Gobineau's ideas and gave legitimacy to purification, ethnic cleaning, imperialism.

The people had only elites and no rights. Ultranationalism was created where people ready to die for the nation and leader.

Ideological foundations

Fascism is considered as hodge-podge of ideas

Remarks

Role of hegemony & coercion

His ideological foundations are found in:

- ① Plato's idea of ~~totalitarian state~~ philosophy
- ② Machiavelli's separation of ethics and politics
- ③ Rousseau's general will
- ④ Hegel's idea of state as march of God on earth
- ⑤ Sorel's importance of myths to ~~keep~~ appeal to emotions
- ⑥ Nietzsche's idea of Superman
- ⑦ Herder's cultural nationalism
- ⑧ Gobineau's racial superiority

Real
visible
lessons
- war, imperialism,
Nationalism
- race, depression
- political
nationalism

Similarity to Communism:

political philosophy

Both ideologists created totalitarian state which disrupted the society by guiding people's everyday actions also

the states rely on duties, no concept of rights exist for them

Communists had legitimised dictatorship of proletariat, Fascists agree on rule of supreme leader.

Remarks

Both ideologies skeptical of idea of democracy.
 However, fascists & Communism are fundamentally different. Fascism is a rightist, Communist leftist ideology. Fascism rose as a counter to Communism. They consider fascism as a bourgeois counter revolution.

(C) Liberalism in mid 19th century had turned out to be exploitative, inhumane due to its ideas of negative liberty and capitalism, Utilitarianism.....

(B) Marxism arose as a credible counter to liberal ideas. ~~It was also~~ It provided people with alternative idea against ills of Capitalism.

However, Marxism (Classical) despite a credible threat to liberalism has not replaced it completely. At maximum it had provided criticism of liberalism.

Remarks

Write

how

by using their eventually failed

weakness of

liberal order?

Marxian terminology

It is said that classical marxism is unrealistic is due to its inherent faults:

① classical ~~theory~~ marxism is criticised as being ~~very~~ 'economically determinism'. Their sole emphasis is on 'historical materialism' and the 'base' of society. Max Weber had called it monopolistic ideology, ~~as they~~ They completely overlooked the superstructure and its elements.

② The classical marxism is treated as immutable, scientific ideology. Marx is considered as a God. This causes the marxism to remain rigid, ~~as~~ as an ideology. It has not accepted changes in society that have occurred. Historicalism's ability to be flexible and adapt as per changes makes it so dominant.

③ Classical marxism ignores reality of today's post capitalist society where rise of middle class, contended majority; decline of revolutionary potential of workers.

Remarks

They do not accept the role of technology which has altered basic human nature into a 1D man.

~~④ The rise of new~~

Classical Marxism must adapt itself to new classes, rise of identity politics, role of advertisement industry, rise of voting rights, etc to welfare state etc to become suitable to current times

However the classical marxists continue to keep check on liberalism. Acc to liberals,

'liberalism is a self subverting ideology' and needs to be checked frequently...

Karl Mannheim had given ^{role} ~~idea~~ of ideology and Utopia. While ruling ideas remain the

ideology re liberalism today, but the people under subjugation will always have

a 'Utopia' which guides them & inspires them

This role is played effectively by classical marxists and their idea of classless society where no exploitation would exist

couldnt
- really
reach to
communism

Remarks

- An Revolution
- why it couldnt occur
- how
- As details of group occupied dictatorship
- became poorer
- became hungry

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- (a) Basic Features of Critical theory.
- (b) The Public-Private Divide as per Feminist Theory.
- (c) Laski's theory of Rights: Main arguments.
- (d) The Post-Colonial state is a product of circumstances created by Colonialism. Comment.
- (e) Pluralist perspective on Power.

(a) Critical theory is related to Frankfurt School. The aim of critical theorists is to emancipate human beings from the circumstances that enslaved them.

Their ideas are inspired from works of Young Marx and his ideas of alienation. Prominent ones — Theodore Adorno, Marcuse, Habermas, Max Horkheimer.

Features:

(1) The working classes had become consumerist, satisfied with the rights, welfare and other false consciousness that capitalist provided. They had lost their revolutionary potential.

Herbert Marcuse called this as 1 dimensional man.

(2) They were critical of post capitalist society

Remarks — Element of culture dominance
— base → superstructure
— Gramsci?

and how it subjugated workers via technology.

③ ~~cultural of modern world~~ critical of enlightenment and rationality which promoted mass culture, alienation and loss of emotions

④ Jürgen Habermas gave idea of 'legitimation crisis' that are bound to occur due to diff political and economic system of ~~development~~ welfare states capitalism

Q11

They believed that revolution would come from the most exploited, still not incorporated fully into ~~left~~ society like aboriginals, tribal, dalits etc

They had given utility of social movements & civil society as a way to ensure revolution.

⑥ Radical feminists had questioned the public - private divide that was adopted in political theory. Aristotle also had divided different spheres. Private life was ~~was~~ kept out of state control.

Remarks

~~Incomplete~~