

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

SANDEEP KUMAR MEENA

Rank - 426

Political Science

GS SCORE

Test - 01

81

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.

Name SANDEEP KUMAR

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Sandeep

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

--	--

1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)
- Feminist views on State are an extension of their critique of Patriarchy. Comment.
 - Distributive Justice Vs Procedural Justice.
 - Critically examine the pluralist perspective of State.
 - Examine the various debates on Equality of Opportunity in brief.

Q. (a) Feminist thinkers have been demanding the ~~gender~~ equality between ~~different gender~~ gender, specifically 'Radical feminist' who have demanded equality not only in private sphere but public sphere too. They have pushed the boundary of politics as such. Radical feminist has been very critical of 'Patriarchy'.

Kate Millet - Defines patriarchy as domination not only of 'male over female' but also Parents over child.

State also represents more patriarchy plebeians i.e. State is nothing but extension of patriarchy at 'State-level'. To overcome this Millet suggest the they also 'sexual politics' taking care from socialist class politics.

They also deconstruct the State's aggressive behaviour and war creation due to patriarchal nature of

Provide more accurate definition of Patriarchy.

(3)

Remarks

You barely talked about role of State in exploitation of women & the role it can play in their emancipation

Male because man is by nature aggressive creature
and female are by nature peace-loving and caring,
empathetic towards being.

Remarks

(6) Distributive justice vs procedural justice.

The first proponent of distributive justice was Aristotle who defined it as distribution of reward and punishment.

In the modern context, it can be defined as legal justice where law defines reward and punishment

which has to be distributed among citizens.

~~As distributive~~

~~Legal justice may or may not be procedural because it involves 'equality before law' but also 'equal protection of law', which is bit similar to the~~

Distributive justice may bring great inequality because it doesn't see initial condition of people or what Frank

Aristotle called - it doesn't allow a beggar and a rich to sleep under a bridge or stole a loaf of bread.

Cite views of other thinkers like Rawls, J.W. Chapman on it

procedural justice - it is simply following the procedure as prescribed by law or conventions. If somebody following the ~~procedural~~ procedure well, then he is following the procedural justice. It doesn't involve the outcome or what we call substantive justice. procedural

Remarks

Justice may involve social justice too, unlike distributive justice.

Modern political thinker - John Rawls called his theory of justice as 'pure procedural justice'. But its outcome were social justice too.

who
is
the
most
proposed
the thought

(4)

Remarks

(C) State as an institution has been analysed by thinkers from different set of background. one such stream is pluralist theory which involves - Harold J. Laski Robert MacIver Charles Lindblom and Robert Dahl.

This theory consider state not as a unitary institution functioning on its own without any ~~the~~ pressure, but an institution functioning as pluralist institution.

State is being pulled and influenced by different actors in different directions by diffs on different issues.

This system of influencing state decision by different actors - is called 'polyarchy'.

MacIver called state one association existing among many associations existing within society.

~~Later on~~ Robert Dahl presented a full-scale study from Connecticut ~~State of USA~~ - USA where different actors influence decision-making of state.

Later on Charles Lindblom came to conclusion that different actors have different power to influence the decision of state. He showed that 'business class'

Remarks

Instead of the defining the pluralistic perspective, try to critically examine it

3

has more power than other actors in the society.
which was dubbed by him as deformed
'polyarchy'

Remarks

(d) 'Equality of opportunity' has been something there across liberalism, even social democracy after WW II, has accepted it as 'fundamental of equality'.

classical liberals ~~also~~ ^{it} says: there is no other equality except 'equality of opportunity'. Whatever the outcome or initial condition may be, they prefer minimum role to the state is 'equality of opportunity'. It

consider man as 'egoistical individual' who should be left to himself. In the later half of 19th AD,

there arose positive liberals who didn't deny the 'equality of opportunity' but tried to make the initial situation more better, hence to compete on equal footing.

Thinker like Harold J. Lasker, T.H. Green said that without presence of abilities and absence of disabilities, one can't face the unequal challenge of opportunity.

They not only considered presence of abilities as essential for equality, but as a basic right of being citizens.

Many state introduced different ways like Affirmative

Remarks

actions, social welfare programmes to make better conditions of himself being as ~~best~~ himself. positive liberals, taking cue from socialists, questioned the basic presumption of meritocratic society which is projected as outcome of 'equality of opportunity'. They said that merit is not something private but socially determined - parental conditions, way of parenting, schooling, cultural capital etc.

To overcome this issue Amartya Sen has given the concept of 'capability'.

Your debates are comparison of quality of opportunity with other types of equality. The question is about various debates within equality of opportunity itself.

Refer to links

③

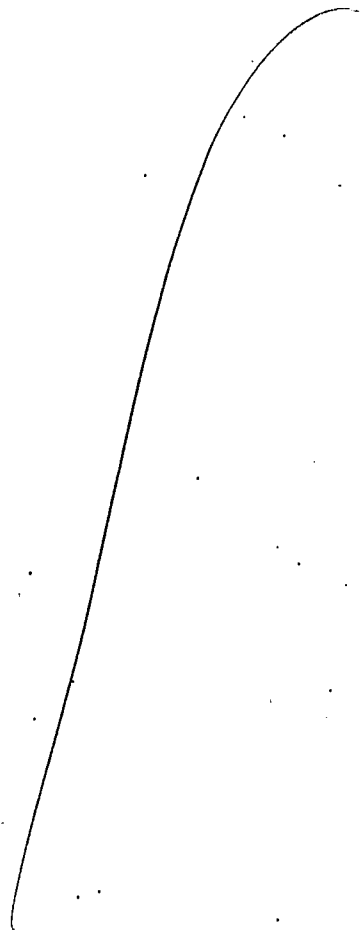
Remarks

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

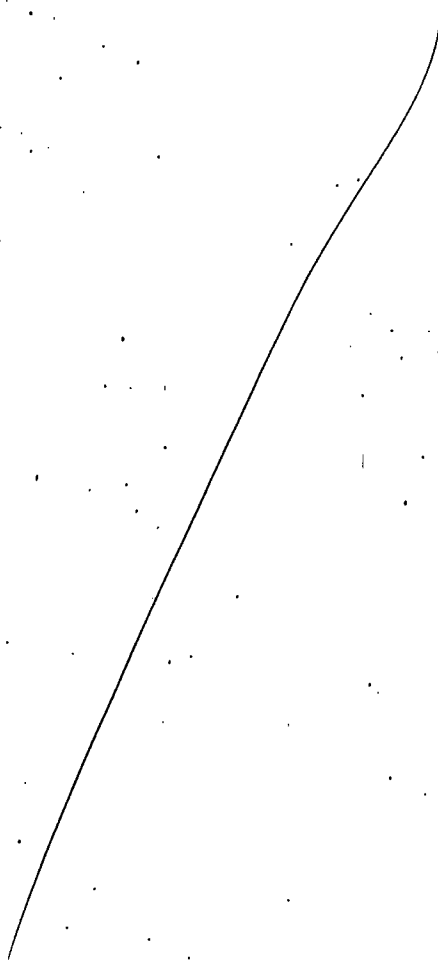
(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) What do you understand by the term "Political Theory"? What are its major aspects? Illustrate the basic attributes of "Contemporary Political Theory"?
- (b) While all rights are claims but the converse is not true. Elaborate. Critically examine the notion of Natural theory of Rights. How has the UN promoted the idea of Human rights?

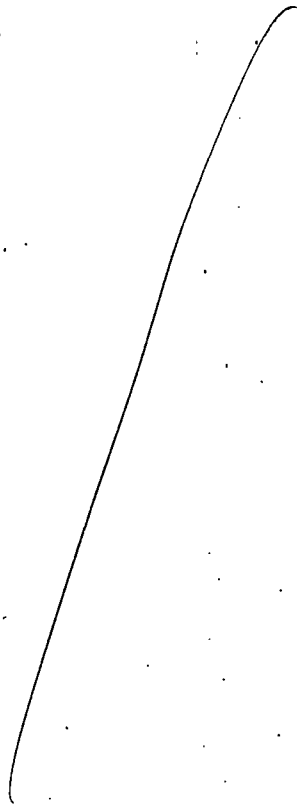
Remarks



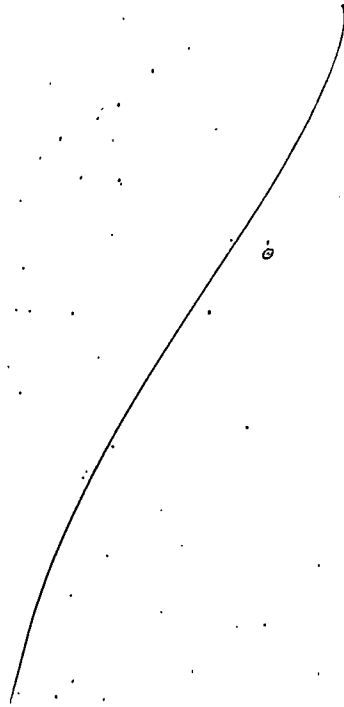
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



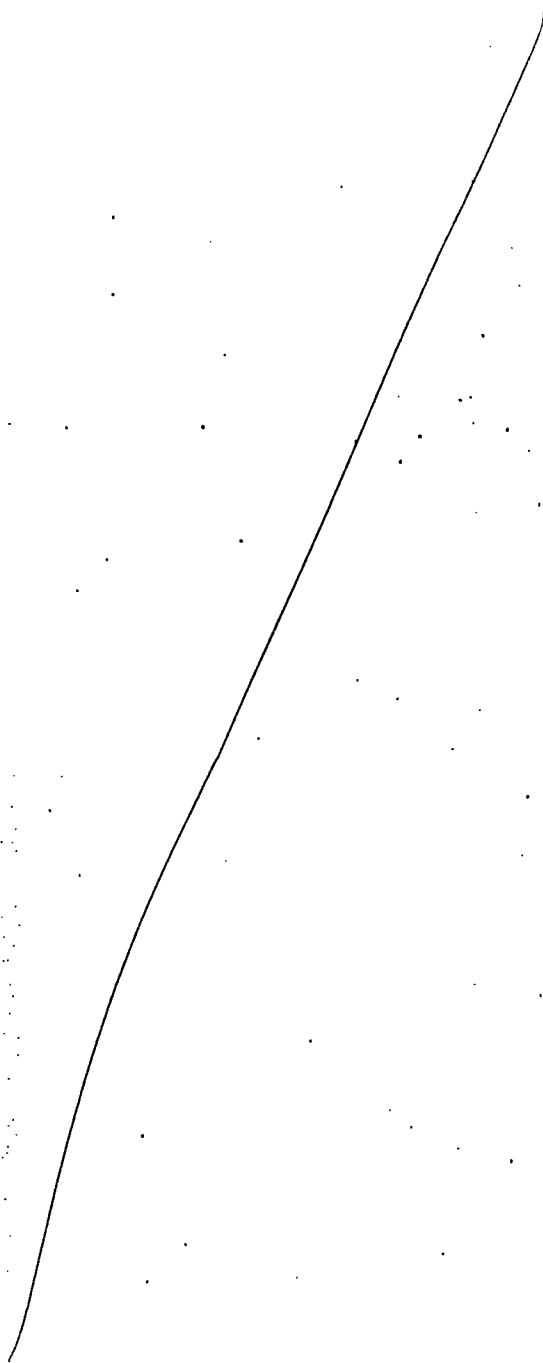
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Why does the Post-Colonial approach lend such importance to the State in terms of Policy making and Socio-Economic Development? What role does it assign to bureaucracy and why? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the major attributes of the Democratic Socialism? What are the major challenges in its implementation? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) 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 Marks)

Q.

Q. (a) post-colonial approaches of state analysis give more importance to 'policy-making' and socio-economic development because the ~~main~~ problems of these states is ~~not~~ socio-economic development, to solve this problem how they are formulating policies, what interest are behind these policies and how much they are able to solve these problem, how much colonial legacy is there in these societies which is affecting their orderly development.

Bureaucracy is ~~very~~ plays very important role in post-colonial studies because it is not only propounder of state's developmental path, it also ~~also~~ defines public interest in its own ways.

Post-colonialist gives it more weightage because these societies don't have that kind of 'civil society' unlike west, which can put pressure on this ~~and~~ make it

Remarks

accounty.

Bureaucracy also carries colonial values forward, so these
theorist analyse them in deeper ways, so that it can
find out reasons behind what China's president called -
neo-colonialism!

~~These societies are~~

You need more post colonial
read about the approach, especially the
notion of over developed state
by Manu Mami

(5)

Remarks

6) Democratic Socialism or Social Democracy has been its peak after World War I period, when economies were burning. It established its credibility by showcasing that socialism can be brought by democratic way, there is no need for revolution. (where did this happen?) It works on the principle of Keynesian economics or demand management economics unlike laissez-faire economics. It also includes welfare economics which not only includes 'equality of outcome' but fulfillment of basic material need of ~~human~~ citizens. This doesn't at all removes the basic presumption of 'equality of opportunity' in the society but strengthens its core on moral presumptions.

1911-1970s, it succeeded in the most enthusiastic way but later on, it faced drastic challenges due to changed class structure of society or what J.A. Golbraith calls emergence of 'contended majority' - because of it these parties faced electoral viability.

Another factor was increased inflation due to ~~increased~~ tax and spend policy, state intervention in every

Remarks

Democratic Socialism is actually fusion of ~~the~~ best features of both democracy & socialism but there are many challenges in its implementation due to its inherent nature. 6

op here of life which was criticised as against
~~freedom~~ liberty and dubbed as totalitarianism by
Friedrich and Friedmann

It also makes individual less creative and stigmatise
individual, make them welfare junkies (neo-liberal).

~~It~~ To overcome all these challenges, it has developed the
 theory of 'third way' after Clinton for USA and
Tony Blair for ~~America~~ UK.

Remarks

- ① State and government
- Government is nothing but ~~an~~ a mechanism to carry out the functions of state. It is an organic relationship between permanent institutions of state and non-permanent of government. State involves ~~as to~~
- .. Its includes every institutions of coercion, but government involves only one that is executive because hered being is not fulfillable. To balance the institutions of government, there is legislature and judiciary which is 'aristocratic' in its modern sense.
- To implement the programme, ~~state to~~ government has its disposal the permanent institutions of state, 'bureaucracy' which in Weberian terms - depersonalised. Based on this 'depersonalised bureaucracy' - the relationship between state and ~~bureaucracy~~ government becomes 'organic', one can't separate the two.
- State has most basic features like - citizenship, territorial boundary or geographical boundary, an ~~inherent~~ compulsory instrument of coercion that means you have to follow rules if you are in its

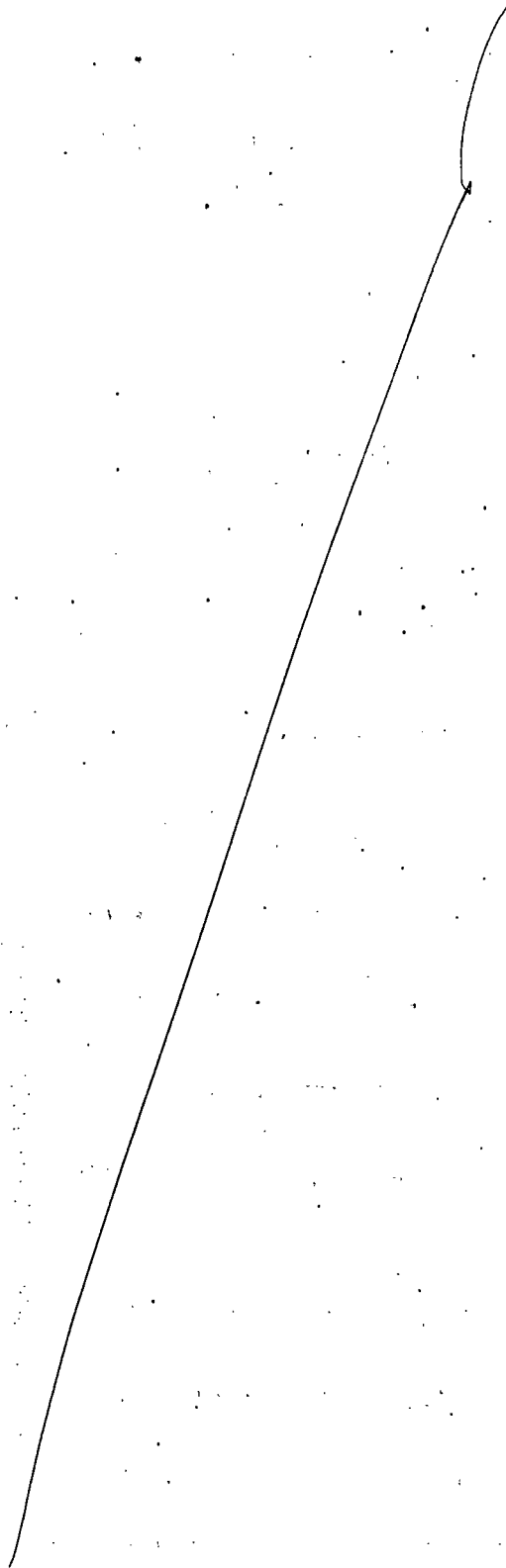
Remarks

(Can state or government exist without each other?)

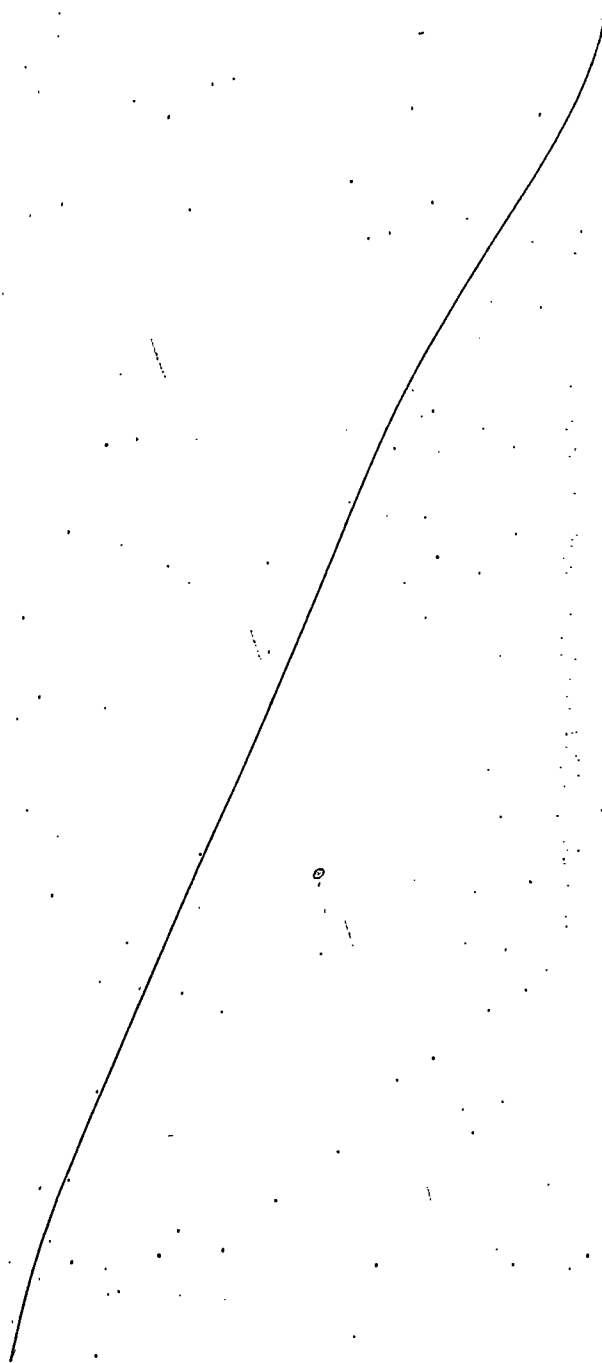
Write more in this direction

5

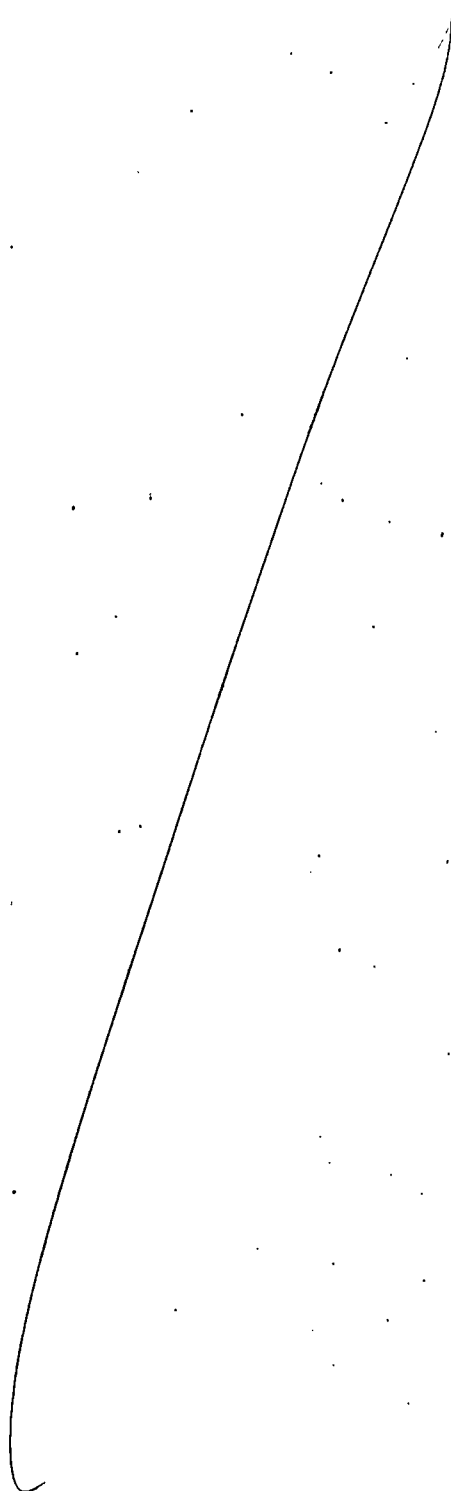
territory



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Elaborate on the theoretical defence provided by various thinkers for negative liberty with special reference to views of Isaiah Berlin and Thomas Hobbes.
- (b) Marxist perspective on State has undergone many changes and aims to improve on the inadequacies of Marx's views. Discuss

Q) 'Negative liberty' is the concept of ~~the~~ classical liberals.

who not only considers it ~~essential~~ essential of human development but they curtailed the power of State as a 'nightwatchman'.

They considered individual as 'rational', self-interested, creatures who knows his interest well ~~and~~ and he should be allowed to pursue it without any hindrance.

They considered State as 'curtainer of liberty' and when it does so, it lead to 'totalitarian regime' as called by ~~Hayek~~ Friedrich Hayek.

They considered the individual interest or pursuit of self-interest by individual, is the interest of society, what Adam Smith ~~effect~~ said - you don't get dinner due to benevolence of butcher but due to pursuit of his/her self-interest.

Thomas Hobbes considered individual's interest as pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain or what he called

Remarks

⑥ Marxist perspective on state started by Marx himself where he called the modern state as nothing but a committee to manage the 'affairs of bourgeoisie'. It can't serve the interest of proletariat class because it was controlled by bourgeoisie for their own interest. That's why he didn't stop anywhere except of removing state in his Communist theory of state society.

Marxist perspective on state ~~or~~ or Marx analysis of state couldn't hold the test of time, because it undermined the capability of capitalists. Later thinkers tried to change this perspective either on the basis of their experience in revolution or their country's special conditions like Mao.

The changes were brought by Gramsci who wrote his book called - 'Prison notebook' which ~~lays~~ ~~to~~ derives Marx

analysis of base and superstructure of state. He said bourgeoisie maintains their hegemony not by ~~by~~ economic systems but by 'cultural hegemony' too, i.e. he brought separate existence of superstructure or ideas too ~~too~~.

proletariat considered state's relative autonomy unlike Marx or Gramsci. He said state is capable of taking autonomous decision i.e. state's executive is

Remarks

How
is hegemony
any different from
usual domination?

Also
talk
about
views of
Lenin here
you should have
written more on
each thinker here

not simply a committee of managing affairs of bourgeois but it can take decisions which are in interest of the proletariat.

Marx consider state as against human freedom but

Mao differed on this point from Marx.

Ralph Miliband has considered state as a capitalist state

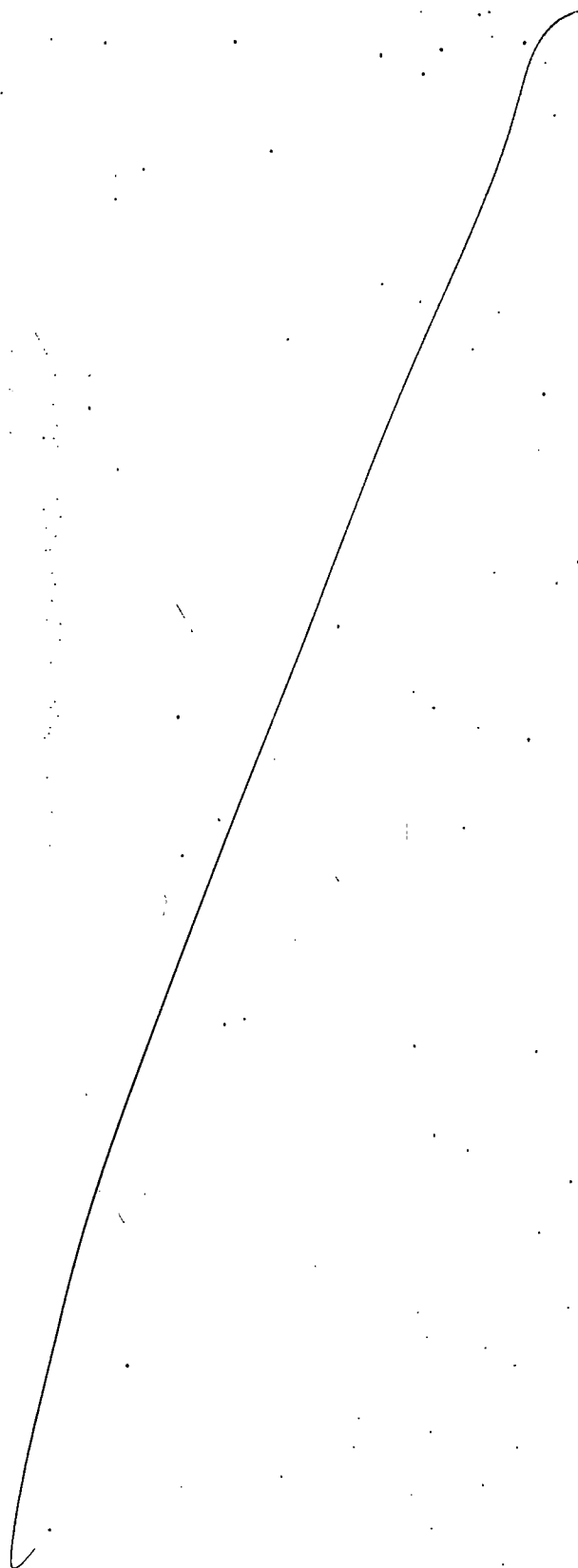
unlike others, but he has different reasons to say
to unlike Marx. Miliband says due to state,

bureaucracy, ownership of means it makes decisive
influence on policies.

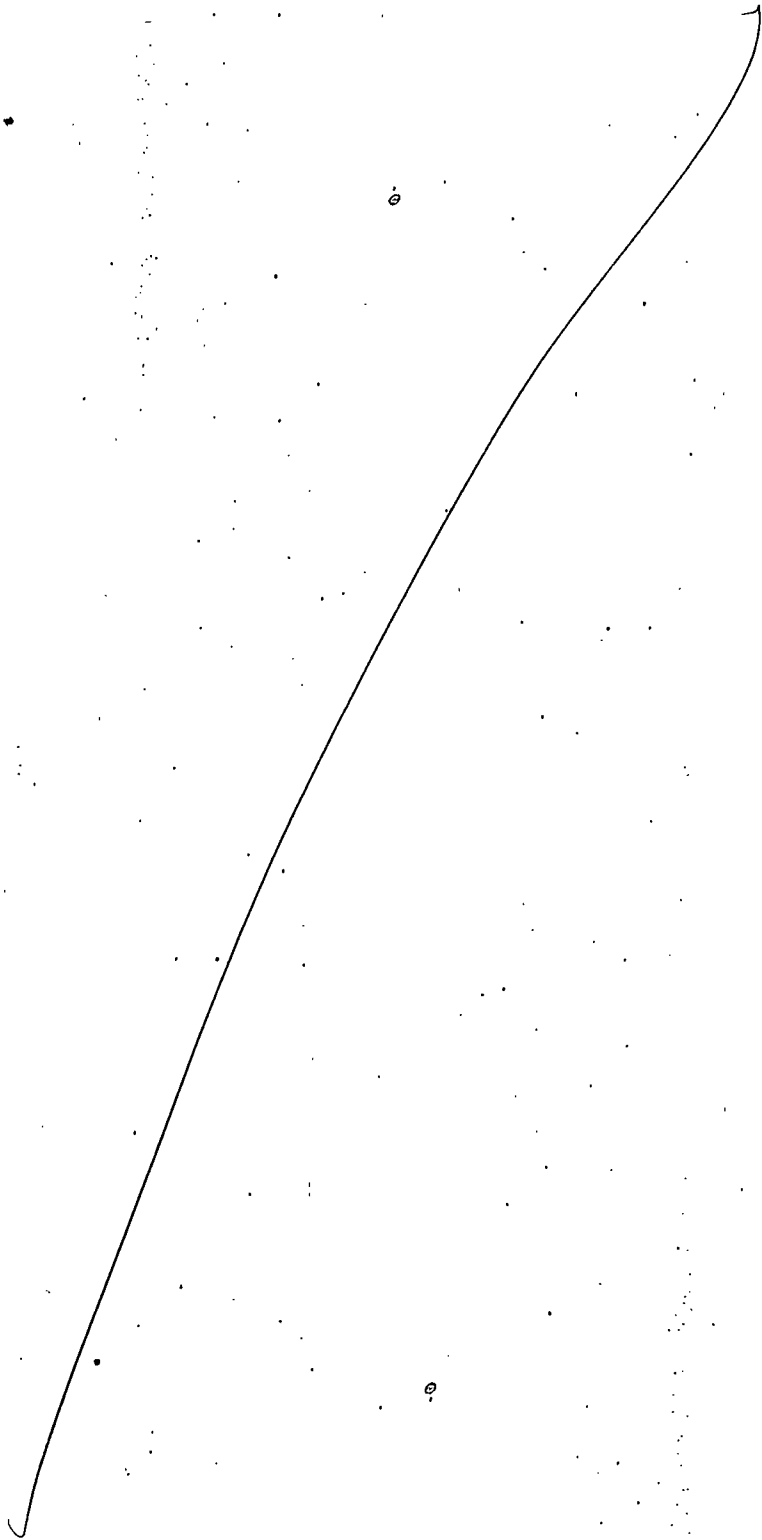
Later Communist parties has stated believing in
relative autonomy of state.



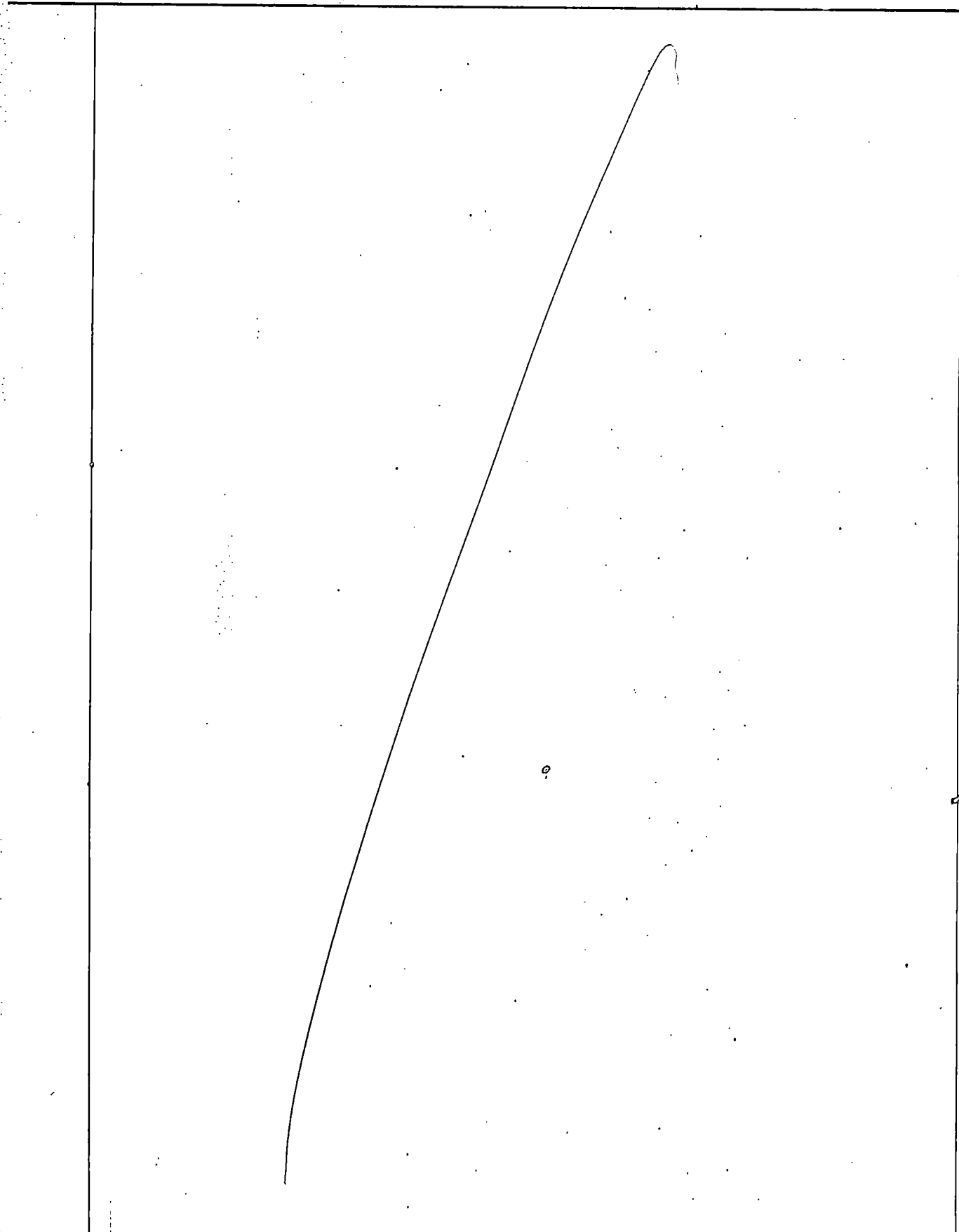
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (100-125 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) What are the basic assumptions of Marxist theory of Rights?
- (b) Multiculturalism is a tool of liberation of oppressed minorities. Comment.
- (c) Cosmopolitan Democracy.
- (d) Analyse the relationship between Gender and Development.

(a) Marxist theory of rights was different than other theory of rights like Natural rights, legal right etc.

Marx differed with these theories of rights because he considered these as unrealistic and working in the interest of capitalist. He considered these as dictating which involves not only of workers but capitalist too.

Here man doesn't involve any freedom because he is

doing more thing again and again, He gives the theory of absolute freedom where "each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

He won't be forced to do anything unlike in capitalist system of production. He will do something in the morning,

different thing in the afternoon and another thing in the evening (like food, criticism and hunting). ~~He is~~

basic need will be met unlike in capitalist society.

He will be free to do anything creative. ~~which~~

Remarks

Q how
why does
Marx



criticize
the liberal
theory of
right



due to this notion of freedom, he considers the notion of freedom in capitalist society as hollow but exploitation.

Remarks

(6) 'Multiculturalism' has become a theme to manage diversity in many countries specially in the countries in the West which has been facing this problem since 1970s.

Multiculturalism involves accepting every culture and its different cultural practices as 'right' and should not be tried to homogenise, otherwise it will lead to problem of alienation and less inter mixing.

Democracy may lead to what Tocqueville called the 'tyranny of majority' which is not only against individual but also against minorities. That is why U.S. will tried to give widest possible liberty to single individual against community.

Multiculturalism not only give protection to 'cultural rights' and protect against this tyranny but also make democracy resilient. If we deny multiculturalism and close the communication between different cultural group it may lead to 'fundamentalism' and division in the society which is detrimental.

Many post-colonial state has given special protection to different minorities in their constitution which makes these countries not only stable and vibrant democracy.

Remarks

but also better integration of different cultural group
inside society.

The problem associated is this state has to accept
 the claim of cultural group which may be national or
provincial.

Also include
 the views of
 this notion
 why is recognition of
 minority rights
 successful functioning of the
 state according to this view
 necessary for

good
 point

5

Remarks

'Cosmopolitan Democracy'

THIS is democracy at world stage or democracy as cosmopolitan democracy. It involves a basic institutional design at world level which may work as democratic way to resolve many issues at global level.

At the world stage it ~~involves~~ doesn't involve abolition of state or decreasing its power, but a democratic institution at world level to resolve common problems of human-kind like climate change, dispute, water crisis, security problem.

'European union' is one such step toward creation of democratic institution at continental level, but this is in the crisis due to multiple factors.

At the global level, 'UNGA' is best institution of democratic nature. But it doesn't have any power to enforce its decisions. Its members are not directly elected by people but representative of govt. Also the decision-making authority lies in the hand of most undemocratic institution of world, that is called UNSC.

In the past 'Roman republic' had some semblance of democratic nature of decision-making.

Remarks

but there are many problems in the establishment of democracy at global level like - power imbalance at global stage, enforcement of decisions, complex system of states, geographical spread etc.

At the initial stage 'UN' could be given some democratic features by reforming it.

Ques
analysis

How will it answer the
third world nations?

Elaborate on views of
David Held on this

(7)

Remarks

④ → Gender & Development -

Development is a ambiguous term which has different meaning for different people and institution, but the basic acceptance can be made that development means the 'improvement in the basic standard of living'. female are not only the least recipient of the benefit accruing due to development, but at the forefront of ~~negative~~ to face the negative outcome of development like climate change, forest depletion and disease etc.

good point

They don't own resources for their home, doesn't get equal pay for equal work, face violence both public and private work, do every menial work, produce largest no. of food grains for the world as compared to their male counterpart, their participation in the work force is very low as compared with male.

what are the reasons for it?

Their situation is very bad in developing countries. Due to negative outcome of development, they will be the worst victim of it. They dependent mostly on Agriculture, and this is most threatened by climate change, water stress, forest depletion will directly affect their livelihood.

Remarks

In the essay 'Subjecting of Women' J.S. will find, if women will participate in public life, it will double the number of 'essential facilities'.

To ensure equitable development, we need to heed the suggestion of ~~the~~ UNDP, Human Development Report, 1994 -

of development is to engendered, it will be endangered

How has
globalization
impacted this
debate?

6

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Elaborate on the protective and developmental theory of democracy? Describe some of the methods/models of deliberative democracy suited for large nation states.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) There exist multiple models in the pluralist conception of state as well. Discuss.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Distinguish between the empirical and normative conceptions of political theory.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) 'protective theory' of democracy is the classical theory of democracy where the work of state is to protect the 'rights of individual' which is known terms - 'life, liberty and property'. State doesn't have any positive work to do, it only has the role of protection of rights of individual.

To overcome this theory of democracy C.B. Macpherson and others gave theory of 'developmental democracy' where states not only protect negative rights but positive rights too. Its job is to remove the hindrances in one person's life, so that he can attain self-development, where individual can develop his mental faculties.

Deliberative democracy is where every individual take

Remarks

Part to decision-making.

There are many methods of deliberative democracy for large states like democratic decentralised based

on the principle of subsidiarity ~~and~~ where order's model comes out as best. especially in states like Swiss.

Right to recall - is also one.

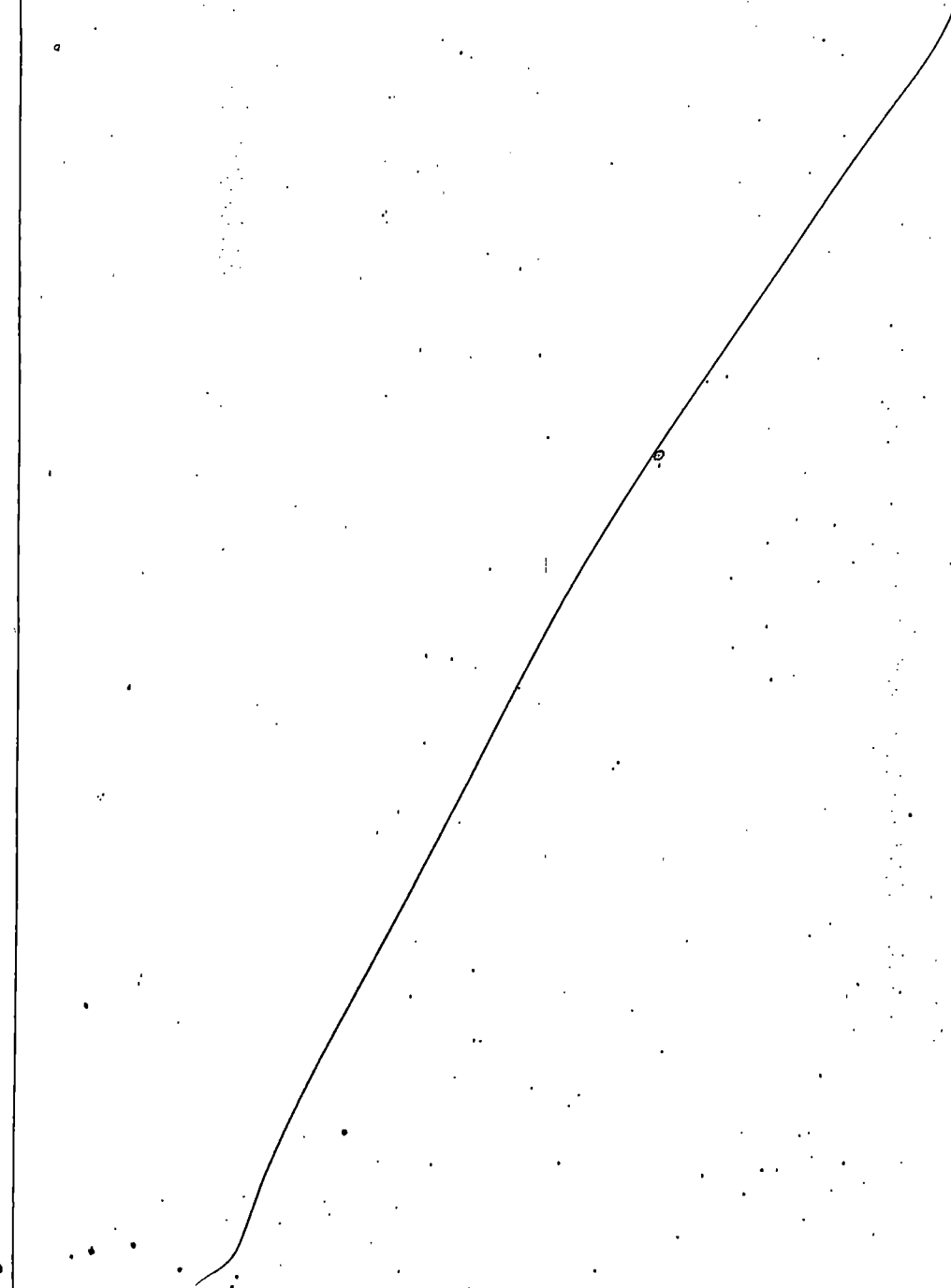
Need
more
elaboration on
the various models

like citizen jury,
referendum,

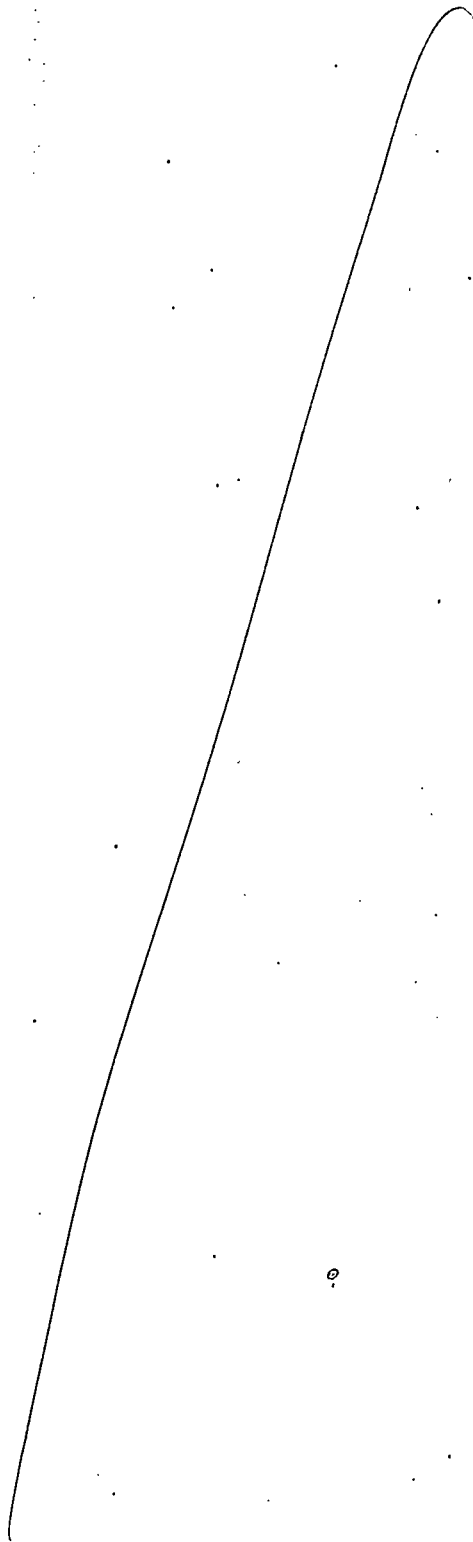
Also what are the
challenges with the
two theories of
democracy?

6

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

① empirical political theory doesn't involve some lofty conditions or theorising, it is based on empirical evidence and experience. It doesn't involve the ideal situations but what is best possible at particular stage. political theory of Aristotle who studied more than 150 constitutions, Machiavelli, Gauchi and Chaucer are example of political theory.

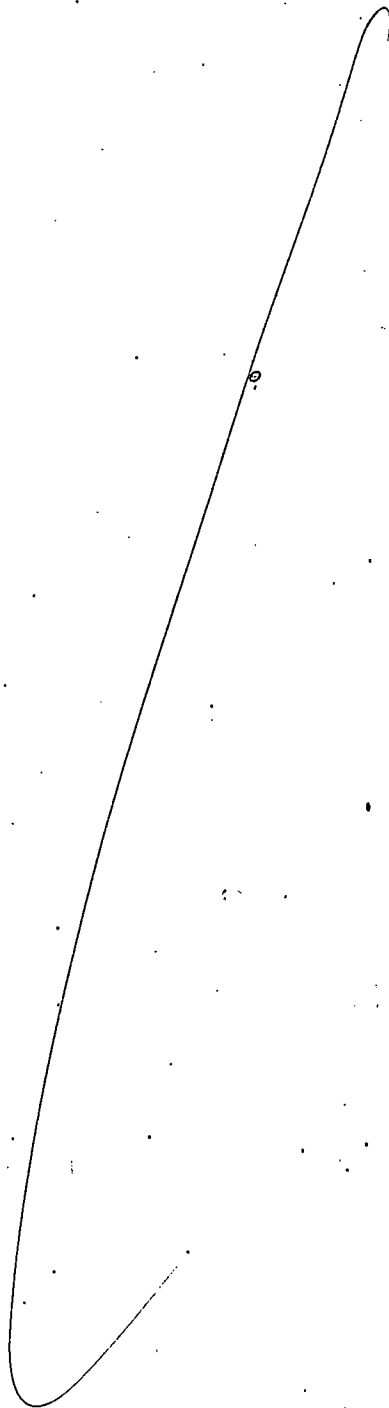
• normative theory doesn't stay at empirical but goes on to theorise ideal situations, what it ought to be. It doesn't stay at practical situations of any problems. Plato, Rousseau, Mill ~~and~~ Hobbes were from this stream. They brought completely different concept which were non-existent at that moment.

normative theory has its own importance of ~~judging~~ judging the empirical political theory and improving upon it. If we don't have any ideal situations to judge or what ought to be then what it is, how can we make these things better.

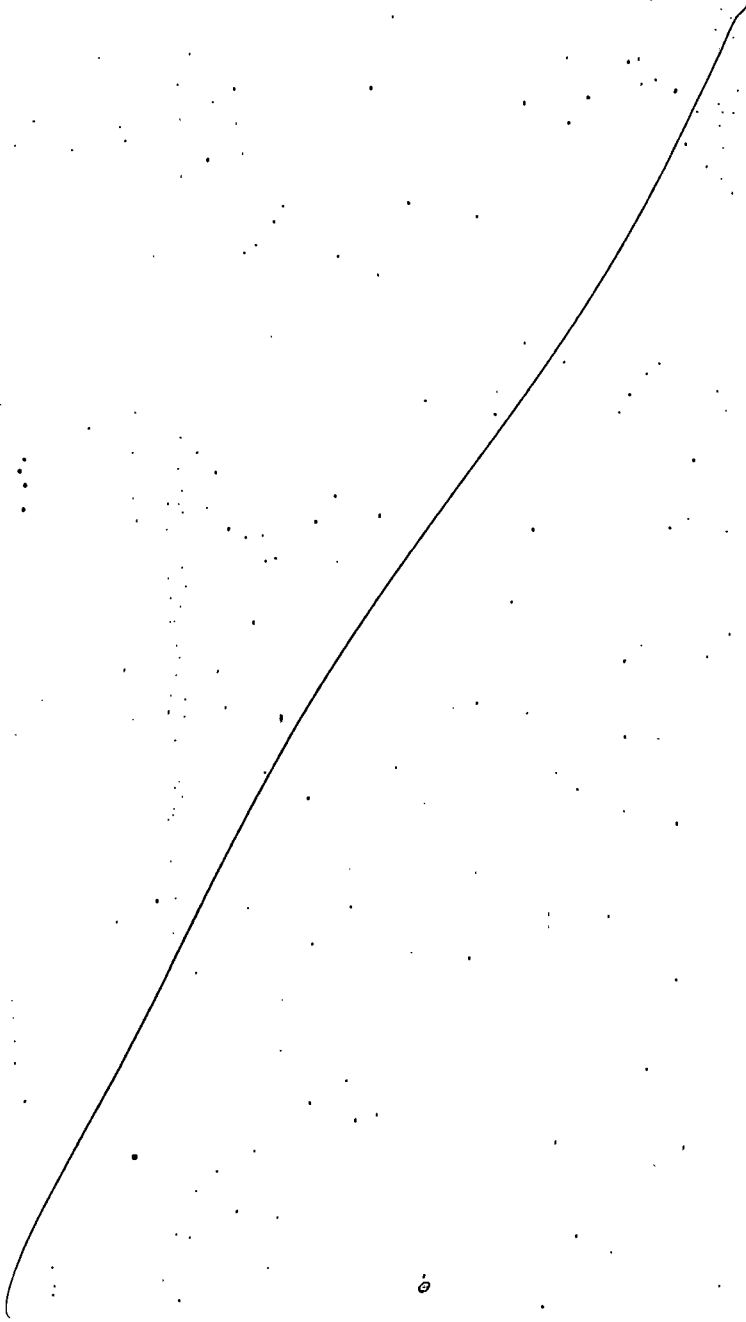
Remarks

You should have given the points of characteristics of both conceptions & their basic advantages & disadvantages

⑥



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

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

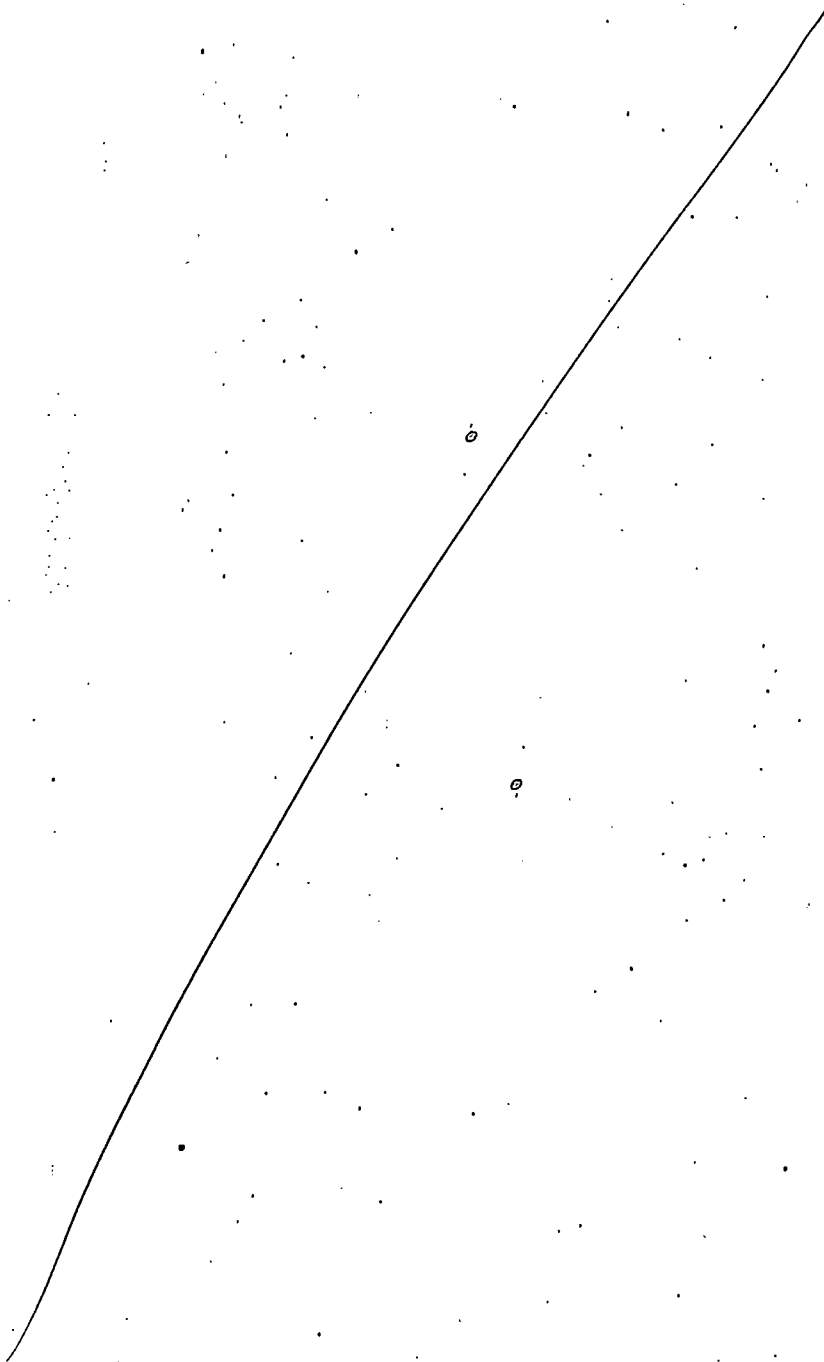
(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Globalization and Human rights share a deep yet paradoxical relationship. Analyse the reasons.
- (b) Feminist critique of Rawlsian perspective leads only to enlargement and not its complete negation. Discuss.

Remarks

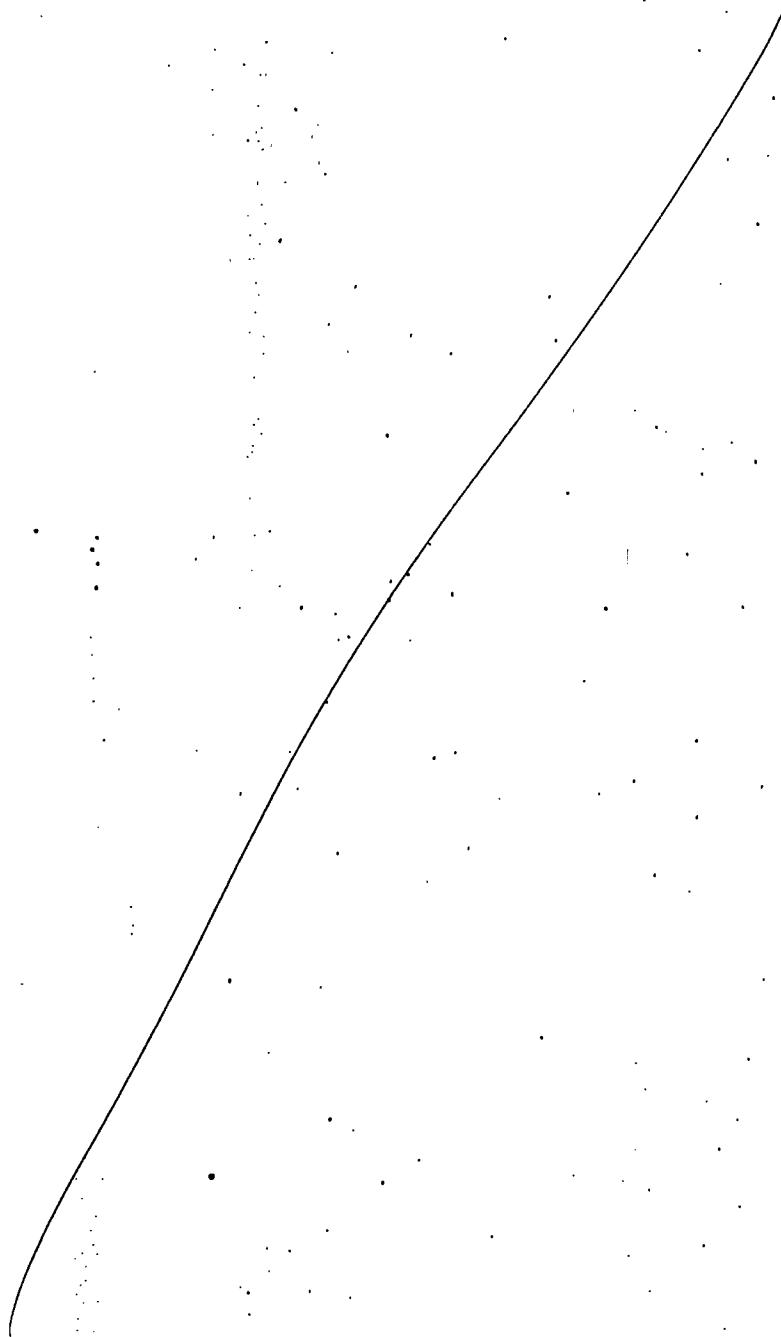


Remarks

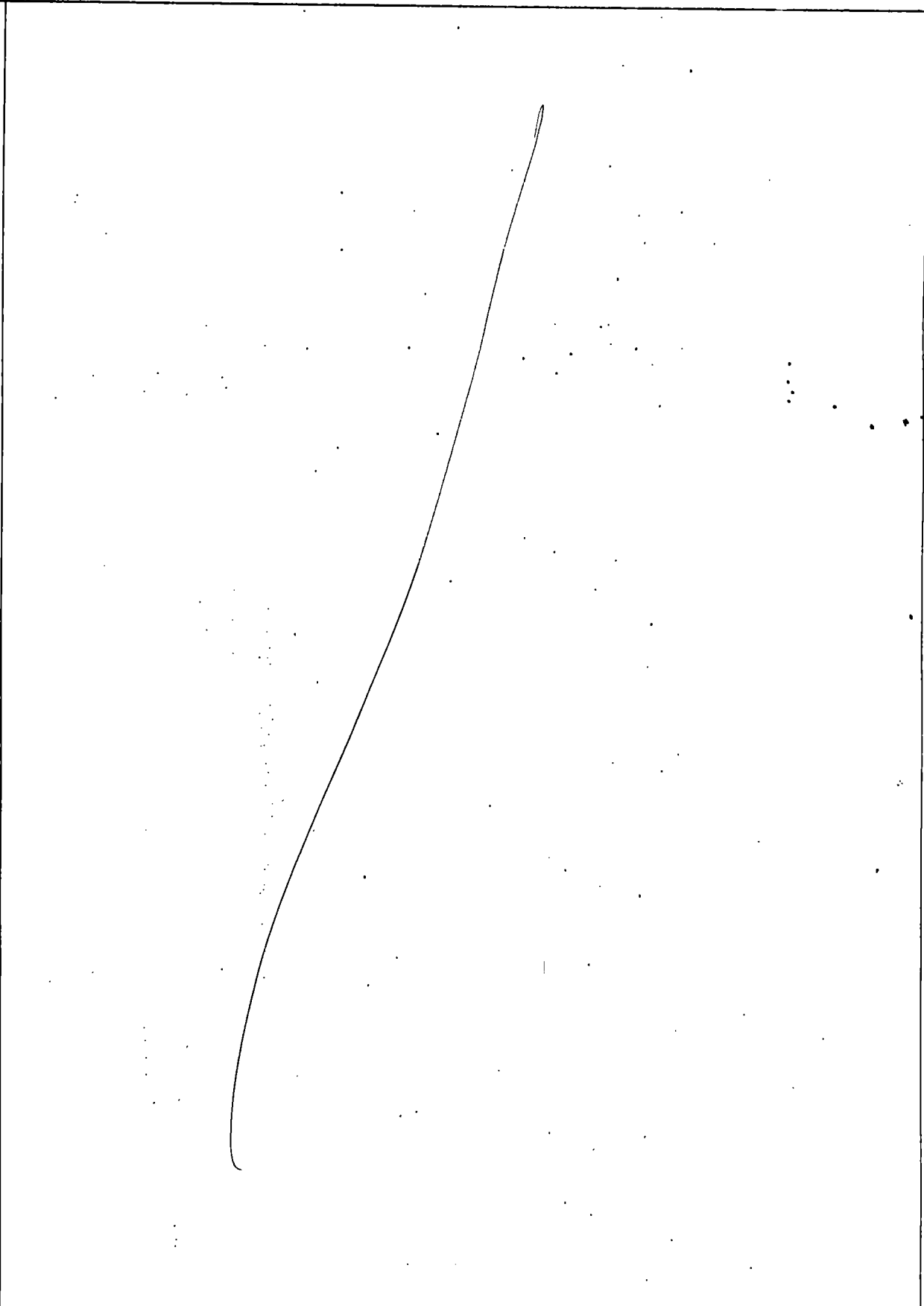


Remarks

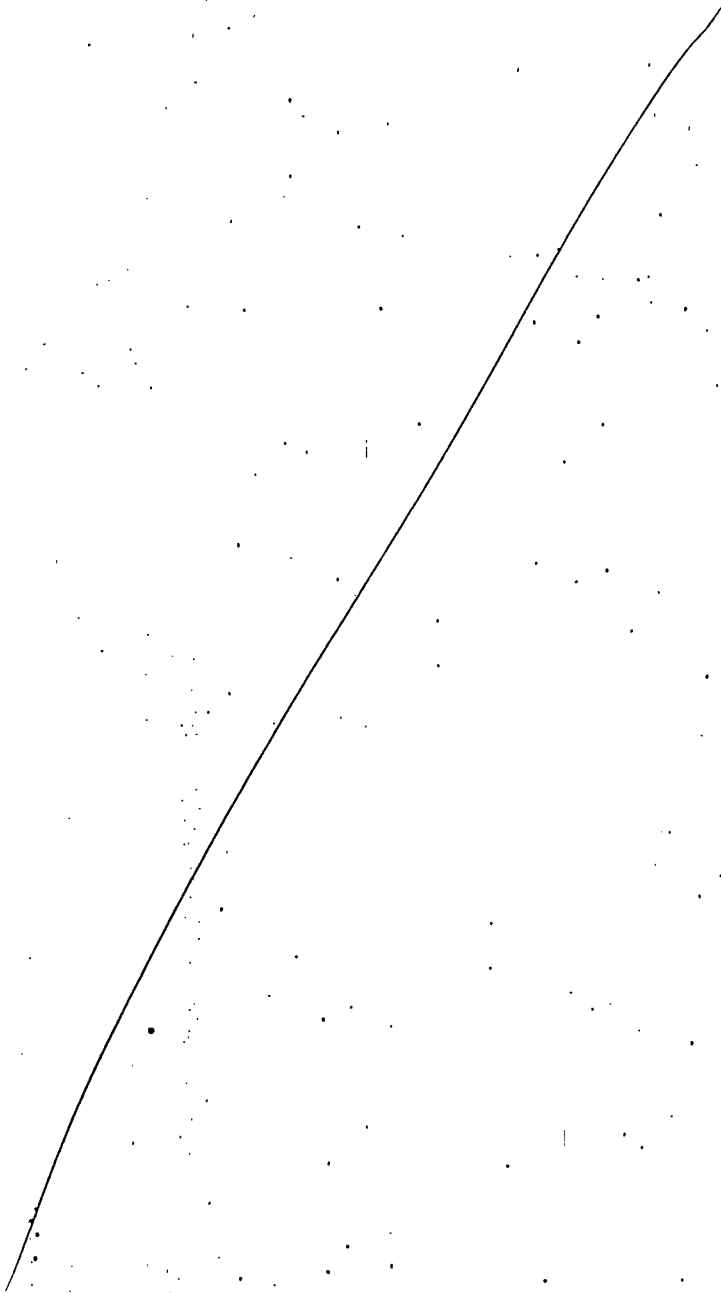
Remarks



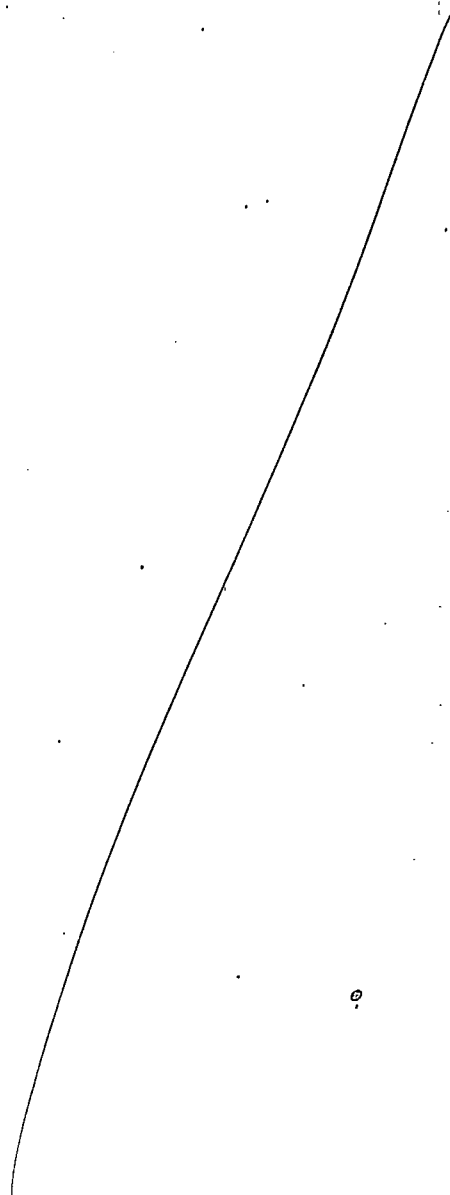
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

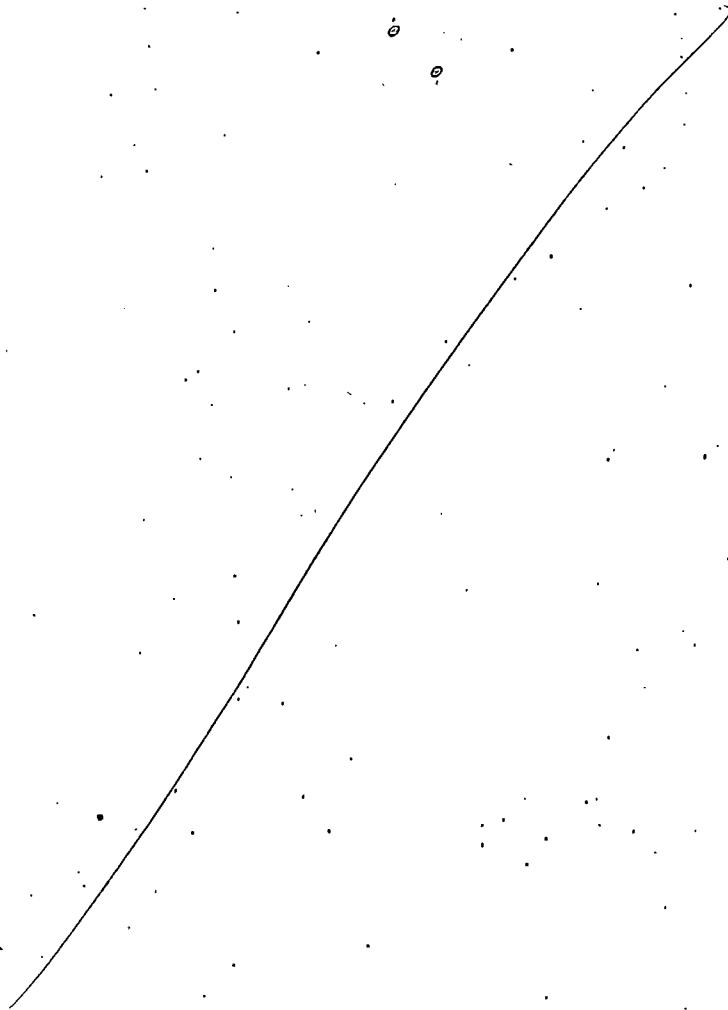


Remarks

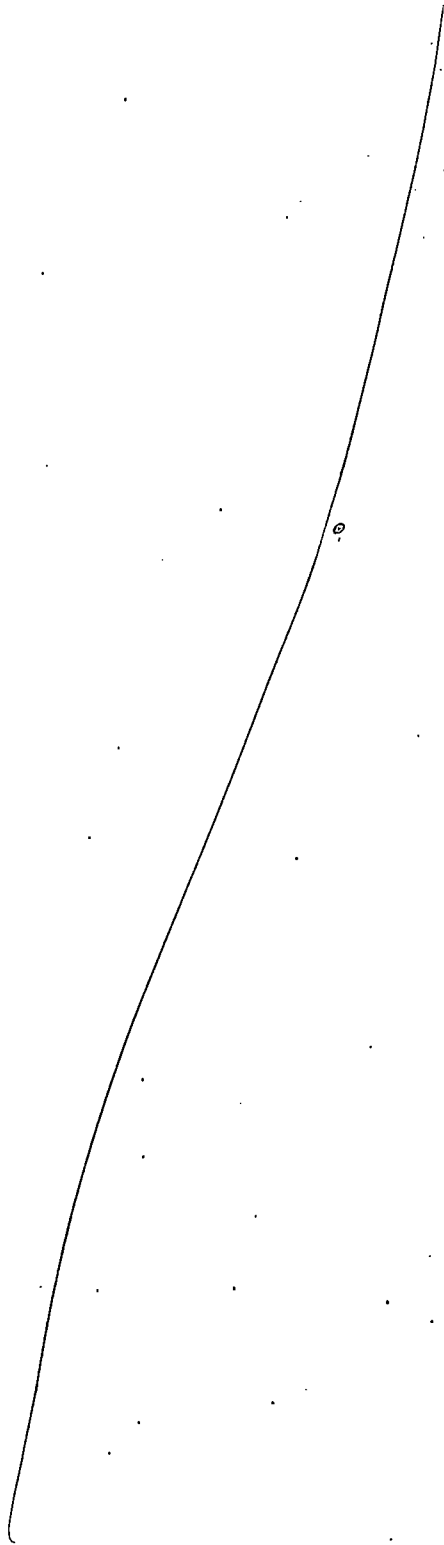
8. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

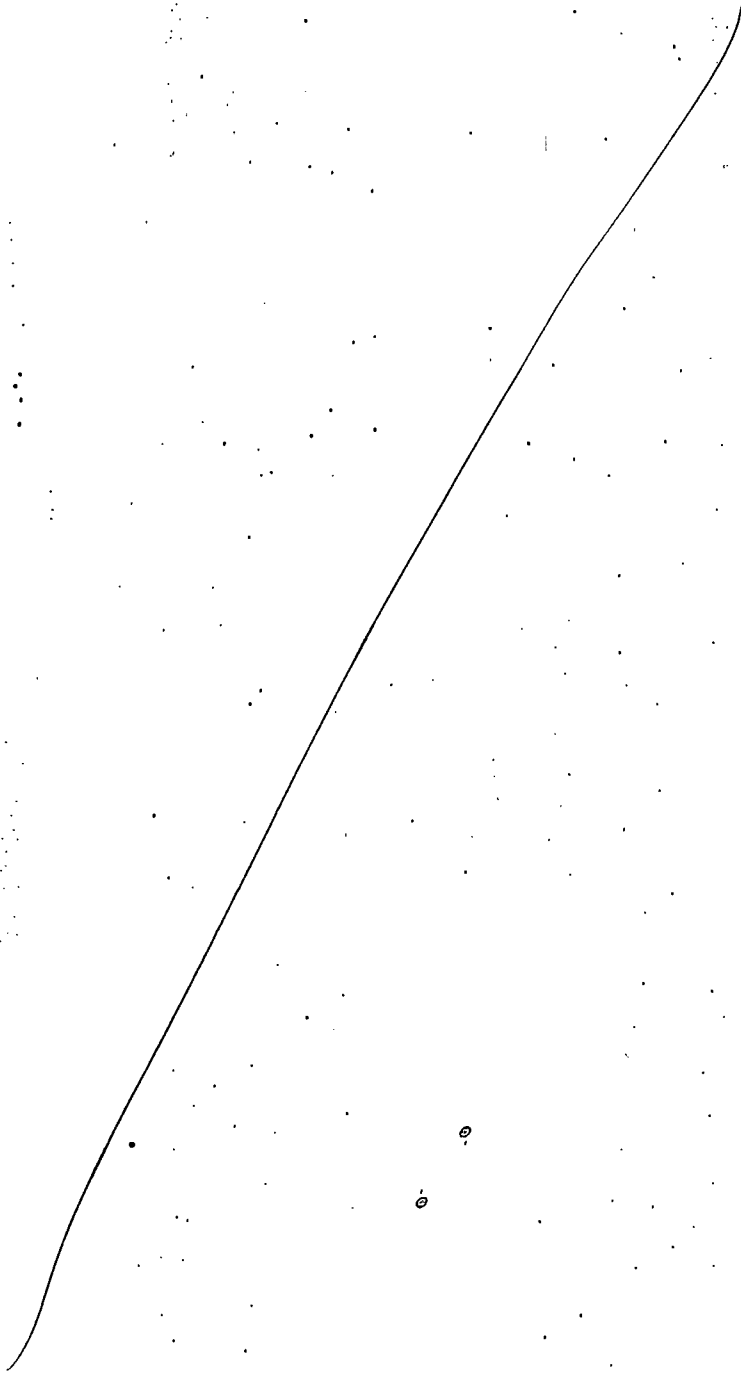
(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) What is the conception of justice when viewed from liberal and feminist perspective? Elaborate specifically on the communitarian critique of Rawlsian Justice and the debate associated with it.
- (b) What are the four debates on equality? Give arguments as to why Liberty and equality are complementary and not antagonistic to each other?

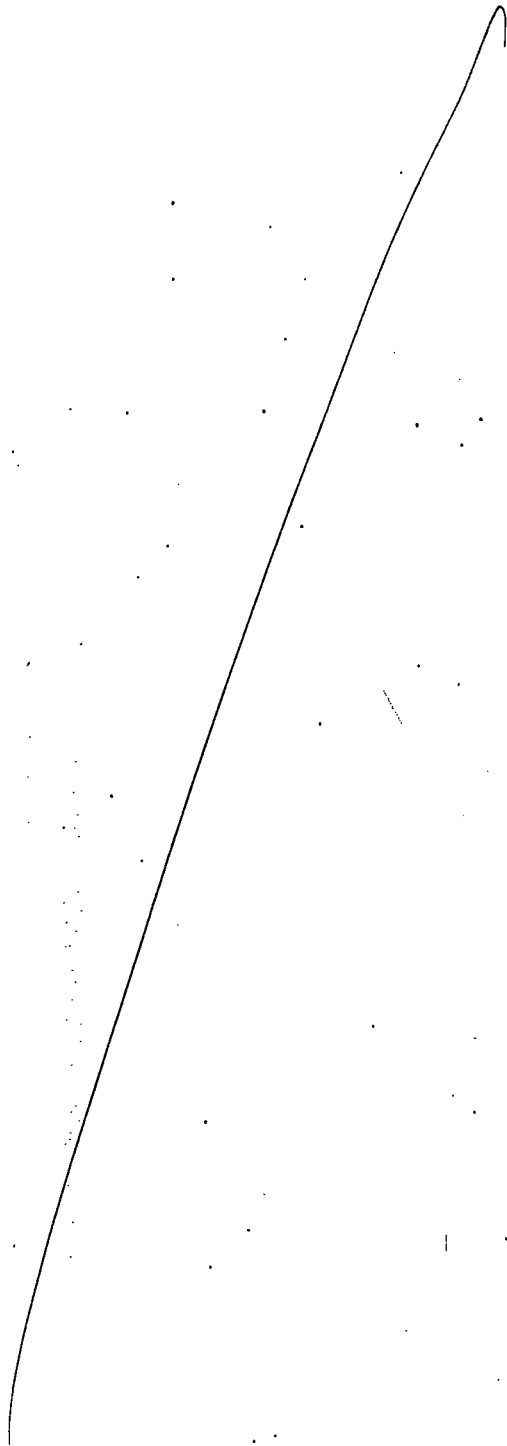


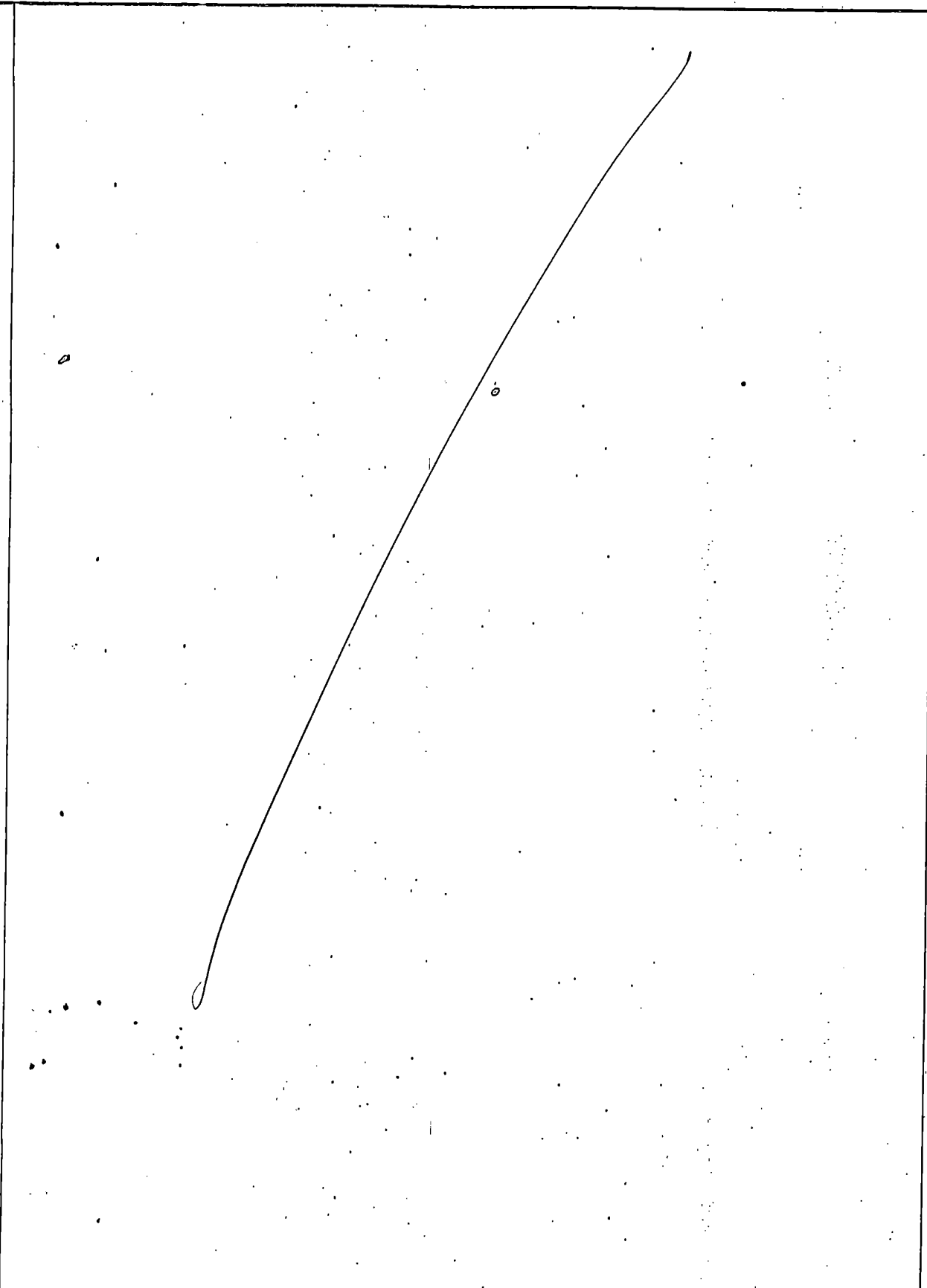
Remarks

*Remarks*

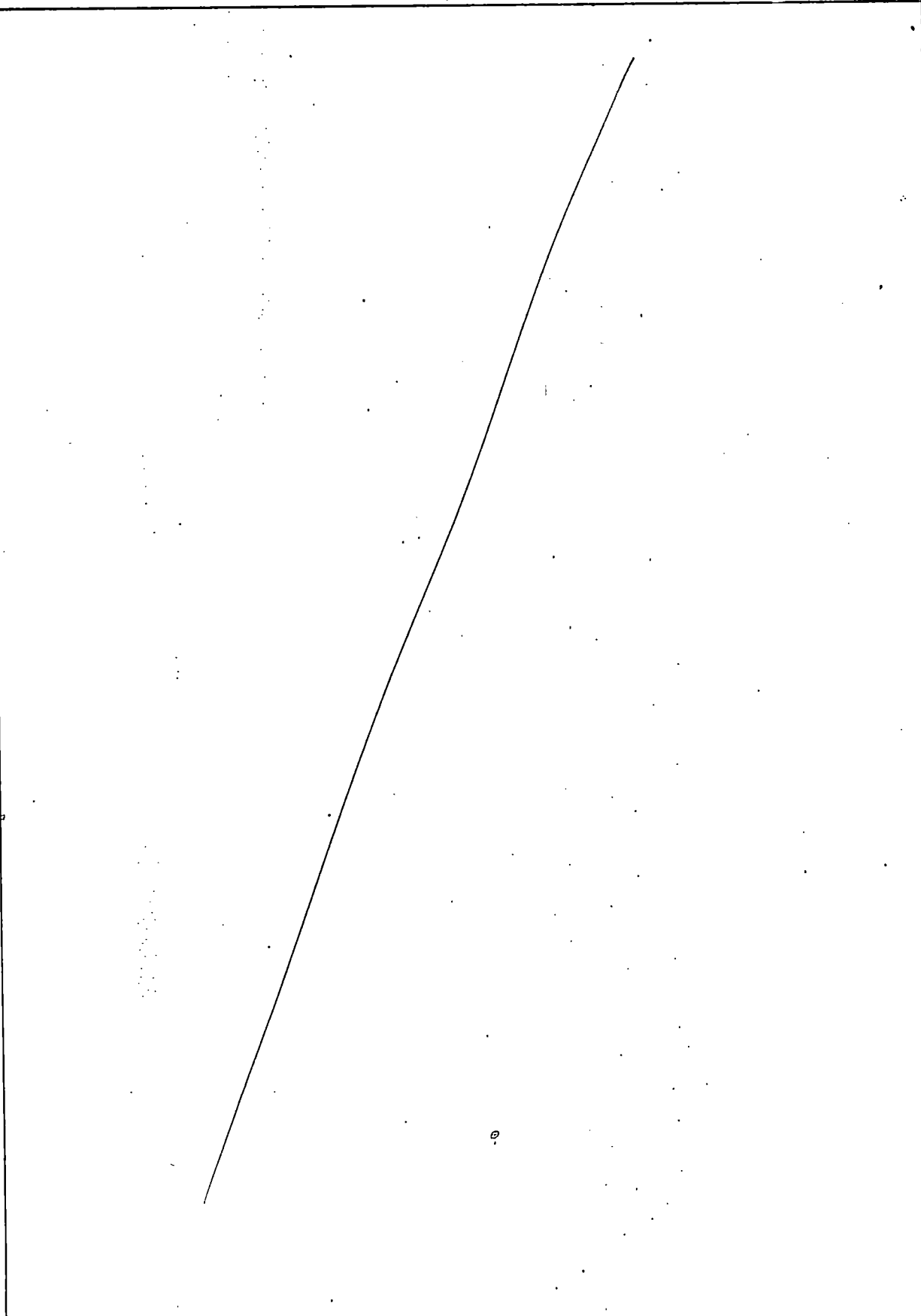


Remarks

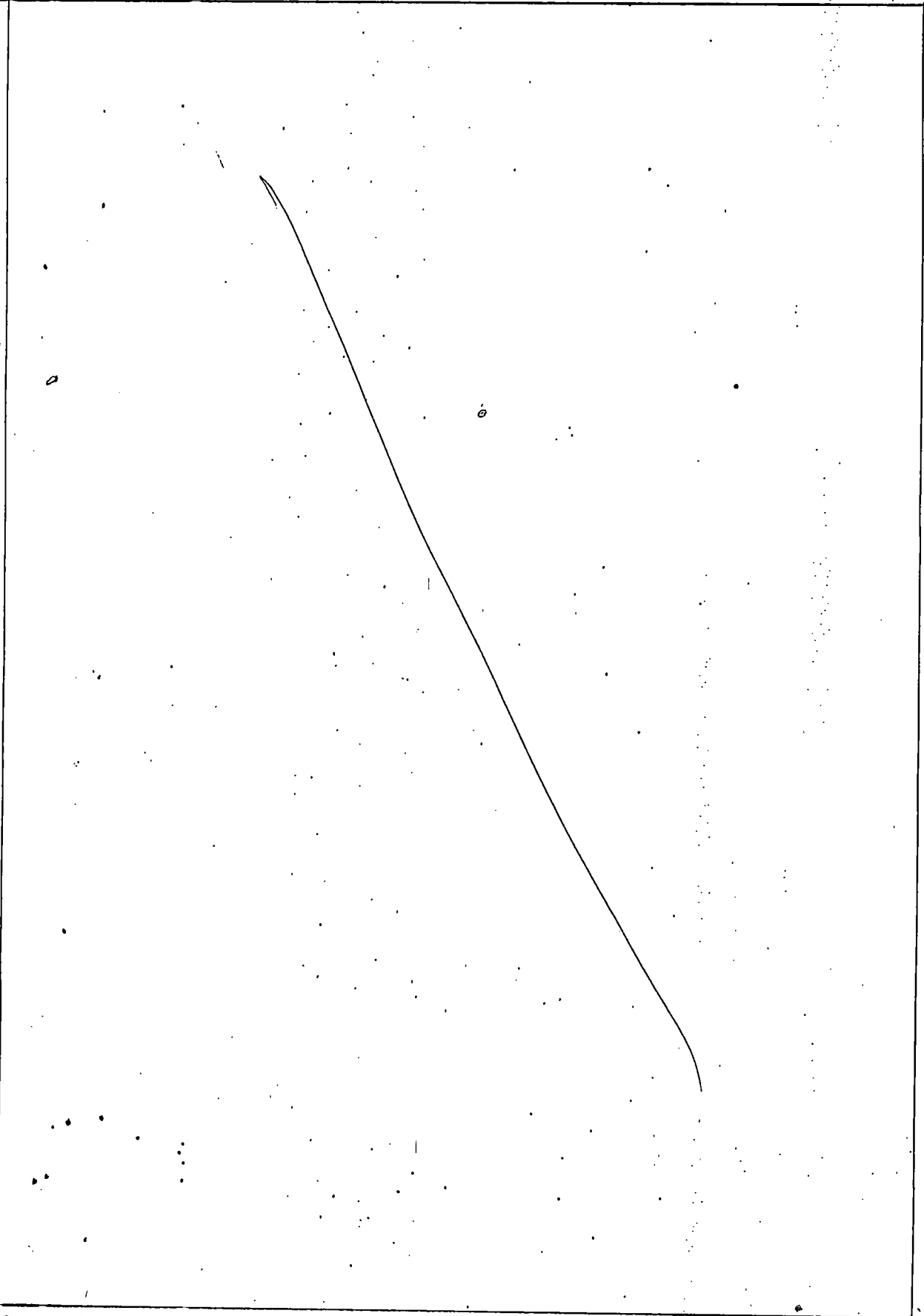
*Remarks*



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

Remarks