

Paiya



Contact Details: 9163228921/8910154148

POLITICAL SCIENCE OPTIONAL

Name of the Candidate	Psiya Purohit		
Email ID	[REDACTED]		Roll No.
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]		Date 15th July 2023.

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10	2.5	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet 2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory 3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
2	10	4.5		
3	10	6.5		
4	10	6.5		
5	10	6		
6	10	6	Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks: => Complete the 20 marks question. => Do not write wrong information. => work on your conclusions.	
7	10	6.5		
8	10	2.5		
9	10	6		
10	10	4.5		
11	15	12		
12	15	5		
13	15	12		
14	15	11		
15	15	6		
16	15	5	Start Time: 10:10 End Time: 1:10. Mode of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> Medium of Examination:	
17	20	3		
18	20	3		
19	20	0		
20			TEST CODE:	
Total Marks		108.5		

1. Comment on Resurgence of political theory. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

George Catlin says Political Theory is integration of political science and political philosophy where science deals with means and philosophy with end.

Political Theory is the systematic description and analysis of political phenomena.

Starting from Greek's idealism to Modern Age's Realism it comprised of varied ideas. But David Easton said that in modern time there was a decline of political theory and no new idea was conceptualised after Max.

This led to resurgence of political theory in form of Behaviourism Movement.

(led by Charles Merriam and David Easton)

If it is said by another scholar then mention their name

defined as decline of pol theory

Post Behaviourist movement Resurgence of pol theory

It was further criticised of over-factoidism
and ~~furth~~ then through credo of relevance
and action post-behaviouralism was
revived focusing on normative aspects
along with empiricism.

Works like Macpherson's substantive
democracy, John Rawl's concept of Justice
Kant's idea of individual dignity to
Hannah Arendt's concept of Power were
mark of- resurgence of political theory.

Isaiah Berlin says - Political theory
remains relevant in ages.

2. Discuss feminist theory of state. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Feminism is the idea that believes men and women are born equal, so the inequality can be removed through political means.

Feminist theory of state is not a core theory but evolved over a period of different waves of feminism. They mainly saw state as a product of Patriarchy. Catherine Mackinnon says—
When I look at state, it looks like male to me ✓

→ The early feminists like Elizabeth Stanton believed state to be an arbiter and an enabler of political rights of women through sufrage, election rights etc. (First Wave).

→ Radical feminists considered state to perpetuate the patriarchy by allowing men to dominate in personal sphere.

They believed state has weak laws on abortion, domestic violence that allow female subjugation (Kali Millet's Personal is Political).

→ Marxist feminists like Rosa Luxemburg considered state to be an instrument of capitalist class exploiting female unpaid labour.

→ Other strands of feminism like Ecofeminism or Black feminism speak of discrimination by state.

More representation and voice to female view can enable to state to become neutral between both sexes.

3. Examine the challenges to sovereignty of the State in the contemporary world. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

R G Gettel said that Political Science is the science of state. JW Gaines said Political Science begins and ends with state.

Starting from the time of Plato and Aristotle's state concept where state was a natural ~~but~~ and it ~~was~~ was duty of all to serve state (Plato) to Divine theory of state (Hegel's March of God on Earth), it went to the sovereignty of state (by Hobbes)

Sovereignty refers to highest authority to state.

In contemporary times, following challenges can be seen:-

a) Internal challenges of Extremism, Secessionism, Terrorism. Example -

Insurgent groups in India's North East or
civil wars or coups

(ii) External Challenges - The role of
MNCs and NGOs (PJ Simon and
Joseph Nye) that erode state's full
authority.

(iii) Specific issues raised by interest groups
and associations put pressure on State
Example - Farm laws in India, Judicial
overhaul in Israel.

Pluralist school like Laski and
Otto Von Guericke prefer State to
share its sovereignty, but Hobbes
demanded absolute authority.

~~But~~ Importance of state cannot be
denied. Aristotle said - state comes for
sake of good life and continues for
sake of good life.

4. Examine Communitarian Perspectives on Justice. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Justice is the first virtue of social system as truth is the first virtue of thought (Rawls) ✓

Communitarian perspective on Justice is the counter to John Rawls' idea of Justice and as fairness and as a universal procedural that can be applied in all societies. ✓

① → Scholars like Michael Sandel and Walzer criticise the individualistic idea of John Rawls. ✓

② → Society itself should be considered for societies make lives of individual. ✓

③ → Man is a situated self and whole comes first prior to part. ✓

④ → It was a critique of the lexicon order

5

of Rawl's Justice giving priority to liberty.
→ It noted that idea is ethnocentric
and a westernised notion of justice.

Amartya Sen was critical of Communitarian's
idea of Asian Values of justice and
denied, instead he emphasised on
capacity development.

More points are needed
Communitarian
Perspective
of Justice

Rawl's in his later works considered
some of the ideas and brought idea
of overlapping consensus among societies.

His idea on justice is the foundation
of the today's discussion of just policies.
Communitarian perspective was
motivated by Marxism and Socialism and
denied priority to individual liberty.

5. Critically examine the neo-liberal theory of State. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

JW Graener said Political science begins and ends with state.

Neo-liberal theory of state is based on the ideas of trio of Hayek, Nozick and Milton.

It revived the idea of classical liberalism of Adam Smith and John Locke and concept of Free Market.

Ideas of Neo-liberal theory of State:

- Minimum state is just state ✓
- State as nightwatchman (Nozick) ✓
- Trickle down should be model of distribution ✓
- State should only cater to security and order. and no taxation or welfare schemes. ✓

Critically, the Neo-liberal theory expose the praxis of Marx that liberal theories are ideas of capitalism. ✓

It denied concept of equality and societal rights. on tax collection leading to massive concentration of wealth (Surplus Value of Marx) and create a chasm of Have's and Have not.

→ welfare model of TH Green and Laski is a modified form of liberalism

→ In contemporary times, G7 focus on welfare measures bringing state back is a sign of reaching of Neo-liberal idea. (cornwall consensus),

There's a need of harmony between Equality and Liberty as done through Justice model of Rawls or Dr. BR Ambedkar's idea of fraternity that bind the both.

Conclusion
is
not
apt

6. Comment on Difference Principle in Rawls Theory of Justice.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

John Rawls saw Justice as fairness and considered unjust allocation of 'primary goods' as procedural anomaly.

Rawls gave a lexicon order of procedure in the original position i.e

- ① Claim on Liberty.
- ②a Equality of Opportunity.
- ②b Difference Principle.

The last one refers to the inequal allocation of resources given it is beneficial to the least advantaged. The affirmative action in India's employment schemes through reservation is an example of that.

It was criticised by Nozick and other

neo-liberal scholars like Hayek. They said that it denies one the entitlement rights (Nozick) and allows the disadvantaged to use the property of others as means i.e going against the Kant's idea of means.

Difference principle of Rawls is a try to bring substantive justice to those who might be devoid due to luck factor. Dworkin gave the 'Envy Test' as a substitute to it and Amartya Sen it is important to give emphasis on Capacity Development.

Difference principle is a good direction to bridge the gap of inequality and prevent concentration of wealth.

7. Comment on the Marxist and Radical Humanist phases of M.N. Roy's thought. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

M.N. Roy was a ~~Max~~ Marxist thinker, participant of India's struggle for Independence and a communist.

Good! ~~Had~~ Sudipto Kaviraj called him a 'Remarkable Failure'

Marxist phase of MN Roy :-

— He was initially a staunch Marxist believer. He contributed in forming Communist bases and party in Mexico and Tashkent. On invitation, by Lenin in 2nd Communist Manifesto he denied

the idea of aid to political parties like INC as it was against the Marxist idea.
— He believed in revolution of armed rebels initially and saw likes of Nehru, Gandhi as Bourgeoisie class.

Radical Humanist phase:

— He modified his views and joined Congress and became a critique of Marx. He developed

'Radical Humanism' based on scientific reasoning, secular mode of ethics and focus on individual's liberty in that sense. Freedom from custom, religion and old dogmas.

— The above phase belonged to 1940s.

He failed to execute his ideas as there was no dedicated channel and his earlier marxist idea was a mistake, he himself considered.

MN Roy's idea can be regarded for its try to add scientific reasoning in Humanism which can become basis of today's Communist Parties, verge on decline.

Good answer!

8. Examine the Gandhian idea of village community as an ideal unit of self-governance. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Gandhian idea of Self-Governance was the idea of Swaraj in the villages. According to him, State as a central authority was a western idea and a Satanic tool of exploitation.

write keywords
state as
"Soulless machine"

He considered the idea of Concentric Circle where power reaches the periphery from centre (village).

To make villages self-sufficient, he proposed Trusteeship model of business as seen in Cooperatives and cottage industries, rearing of cattle etc.

State as a machinery of rule will exploit the economic means of villages as Machine will substitute them, political

means through centralising power and environmental means by excess use of natural resources.

He was criticised by Dr. Ambedkar who considered villages as islands of ignorance and perpetuate caste and class differences. Example - seen in decisions of Khap Panchayats.

Nehru also criticised as he favoured a machine led and industrial growth with strong centre.

Today, the Panchayati Raj (92nd and 93rd Amendment) is a testament of Gandhi's self-governance idea leading to cooperative movements.

Yet centralised growth has also its benefits in form of industrialisation.

9. Draw parallels between Arthashastra tradition and the 'Realist' tradition represented by Machiavelli. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Arthashastra was a book written by Kautilya (Chanakya) as a model of Statecraft and Danda shastra during early Mauryan Period. 'Prince' is the Statecraft book of Machiavelli who was a child of Renaissance (at the time of end of Medieval Period).

Parallels of Arthashastra and Machiavellian Realism:

→ King is the central attention of the rule of state (central organ of Saptang Theory as Vijigishu); 'Prince' is the king of Machiavelli.

→ Realism and separation of Politics and Ethics is found in both the traditions.

(Chanakya's Dand Siddhant)

- Imperialistic message can be drawn from both. Machiavelli's suggestion on empire's expansion and Chanakya's Mandal Siddhant and State as organ.
- Role of ministers, spies, diplomacy as seen in both works. (Role of Amatyas, Durg etc).
- Use of religion was sacnioned by both.
- Building fear of the king. Machiavelli's 'prince should be cunning like fox and brave like lion'.

Nehru called Chanakya as Indian Machiavelli, but is preferred to call him as Italian Chanakya.

10. "Political theory is all about politics. It is an overview of what the political order is about. It is a symbolic representation of what is 'political'." Comment. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

George catlin said that political ~~scie~~ theory is integration of political scie nce and political philosophy where science deals with means and philosophy deals with ends.

Politics or Political comes from latin word polis that is city state, political is the management of the affairs of state. It is about the arrangement and order of political ideas, concepts etc.

Political theory encapsulates the description, analysis and study of political phenomena and suggest the right means.

Political theory has two components—
(a) Scope of Ideas. (b) Method of Study.

The first one represents the concepts of political nature like justice, power, rights, equality etc and understood either through empirical study or normative study.

In today's time, there's a debate if political theory is at all needed as most ideas are established. Scholar says-

"without political theory, politics will go in the hand of ignorants!" ✓

Politics of this time faces newer challenges like external pressure on role of State or rights of all like abortion, LGSTQ and protests for demands like colour revolutions, Arab Spring, protests in Israel or Refugee crisis.

Political Theory is the study of politics and political phenomena.

Average
answer.

11. Dr Ambedkar's idea of social justice leads to 'egalitarian justice' as compared to Rawls 'justice as fairness' which aims at the notion of 'pure procedural justice.' Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

John Rawls was a Harvard professor of Political Science who theorised the procedural model of justice as fairness whereas Dr. BR Ambedkar was a supporter of egalitarian justice.

Rawls 'Justice as Fairness' :-

- a) He devised a balance of Equality and Liberty through his Justice model
- b) He was a liberal and a part of the school of procedural aspect of Justice like contract theories of Nozick, Hayek
- c) He applied Social Contract theory along with Kant's categorical imperative of inviolability of Human dignity.
- d) He gave a lexicon order and stressed

Another approach
You could have defined the term 'egalitarian justice'
A pure procedural justice

on following it in the original position
when one is in veil of ignorance.

(e) He emphasized on Liberty followed
by Equality and then difference principle
(inequality if favours the least advantaged).
'Justice as fairness' would arrive following
the pure procedure.

Dr. Ambedkar's idea of social Justice :-

a) He believed in Equity model of
social justice where affirmative action
and re-distribution of resources based
on the discrimination. to be followed.

b) He stressed on Social Justice ^{as Economic Justice}
priority over political Justice.

c) His model emphasised on social
realities and considered the historic
discrimination.

(d) Ambedkar's idea of Equality and Liberty could be met through fraternity.
This trio would bring egalitarian model.

In today's time, both the ideas form the basis of 'justice' policies :-

a) One of them considered ignorance of past, (b) while the other considered historical unjust treatment in his justice model.

But both of them included the idea of Human Dignity and Human Rights.

(Kantian Ideas) -

12. Elitist theory of democracy denies the possibility of democracy as 'rule of the people'. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Elitist theory of democracy is based on the assumption that in a democratic model, it is actually the few elites like ruling class that dominate political presentation and take major decisions.

C.W Rights and Robert Dahl accepted of presence of a few influential associations and interest groups in the democratic societies like USA.

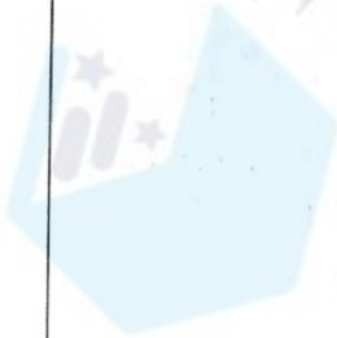
The iron law of ^{dignity of} democracy states that it is the few oligarch that rule the people and not people who rule like, power shifts from one elite group.

to others.

'Rule of People' or a substantive model of democracy as suggested by CB Macpherson and JS Mill's idea of even minority's idea and direct democracy rule of General Will (Rousseau)

But in modern time, elitist theory of democracy is has also taken shape, at least in major decisions like oil price, globalisation of MNCs, war expenses etc. Example, USA's attack on Iraq, Vietnam was a product of Geopolitics of Elites rather rule of people.

Not proper answer
The demand of the question not addressed



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13. "There exist a structural mismatch between the political and social evolution in post-colonial societies." Analyse this with respect to Post-Colonial Theory of State. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Post-colonial theory of state belongs to study of newly independent nations in Third World and Global South and role of state in those models.

There are a few schools of Post Colonial Theory of state :- (a) Liberal School (Following Political Developmental)

(b) Non-western school. (AG Frank, Samir Amin).

→ There's a structural mismatch between political and social evolution in post-colonial societies.

→ It means the pace of growth of state and state like institutions was more than social realities that remained more or less Parochial or Subject as

mentioned by Almond and Verba.

→ This leads to a overdeveloped state as mentioned by Hamza Alvi giving example of Pakistan's Military-Oligarchy rule.

→ According to Gunnar Myrdal, the state apparatus has rather become weak due to lesser advancement of social-political realm. So he called it 'Soft state'. Example - rampant corruption

→ Samuel P Huntington called it political decay and considered both the pace of state's political role and social advancement important.

→ Overlap of Functions and mixed allocation of function seen. FW Riggs's Prismatic Societies model.

But non-western scholars like Samir Amir, AG Frank, Immanuel Wallerstein (Neo-Marxist) considered the role of core, globalised, western nations in exploitation of peripheries of such Societies and its backwardness.

In contemporary times, it is seen that societies in Global South is mixed model, where countries like Pakistan, Myanmar still in political decay, India and China somewhat improved.

Past colonial masters should also take responsibility of enabling social political development. (Africa).

conclusion could have been better

14. "Communitarians generally contend that the Rawlsian liberal self is overly individualistic, and that therefore justice as fairness is insufficient to provide for important shared and communal values." Critically Examine. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

John Rawls was a modern political scientist who revived the normative concern of values and asked - 'What ought to be' in the justice model.

His 'Justice as Fairness' is an example of a pure procedural model. He devised a balance between Liberty and Equality through the idea of Original Position where men representing are under veil of ignorance decide the procedure of allocating the primary goods.

His procedure followed a lexicon order:
a) Indefesable claim of liberty.

- (b) Equality of opportunity.
(c) Difference principle. (Inequality if it favours the least advantaged.)

Here the decision is taken taking man (individual) as a unit and ignorance of society is taken on purpose.

Communitarian Critique :-

a) Michael Walzer and Sandel contended

that man is a "situated self" and society comes prior to self.

b) well-being of society is imperative for well-being of the man living in that.

c) They contest that priority to Liberty and individualistic attention is a

sign of western dominant discourse

and this remains to western concern

not applicable to Asian Values and.

idea of East.

d) Amartya Sen criticised them of projecting Asian Values as distinct, and instead suggested Capacity Model.

e) Feminist criticised them Rawls of ignoring Family as Unit and focusing only on individual.

Need better conclusion

In answer to that Rawls' changed his stance a bit and brought Overlapping Consensus.

15. Critically Examine the Political Thought of Sri Aurobindo for its impact on Indian nationalism. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Sri Aurobindo was called the father of Nationalism. He was an early revolutionary in Indian Independence Struggle and later shifted to spiritual outlook.

"cultural nationalism"

contribution of his thought on Indian Nationalism:—

- a) He was the first to devised Purna Swaraj concept.
- b) He criticised the notions of Moderates like Surendranath Banerjee of Prayer and Petition.
- c) He believed India to be nation always.
- d) He devised Passive Resistance which became a tool for Grandhi's Satyagraha.

Critical Analysis:

- a) did not substantiate the action to be taken.
- b) without political mobilisation, idea was not realised early on.
- c) Political idea on the basis of Religious Idea.

Advantages:

- a) Promoted the essence of 'Indian Spirit' worked for Nationalistic monuments.
- b) He had a global idea of Dharma of West's Materialism and East's Spiritualism i.e. Vasudhava Kutumbam. Tagore rightly called that to understand

essence of India, read works of
Shri Anubindo.

Need
more
points
use keywords
name of the
books.

16. Elaborate on JS Mill's idea of liberty and its critique by Earnest Barker. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

It is said that if anyone's liberal
'it is Mill

JS Mill was a modern political thinker
of colonial times who emphasised on
substantive liberty like freedom of
Speech and Expression to Voting Rights
of Women. He considered individual
liberty as a noble idea.

His concept of self-regarding
and other-regarding ideas is
explained as paradox. The former
has all liberty and latter has limited
liberty (as it is restricted due to other's
liberty).

But even the self-regarding rights is subject to Harm-Principle, i.e. one has liberty as long as long it's not harmful. He even allowed state to intervene in self-destructive move of an individual.

Ernest Banker criticised him of downplaying liberty in the categories as others/self ideas are abstract and will lead to constraints.

However, Mill's idea of liberty across democracy, women's rights is visible, ~~but~~ albeit he remained somewhat reluctant.

Need
elaboration

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17. John Locke is the father of liberalism. Explain. (20 Marks)

John Locke is the father of liberalism is due to his contribution of social contract tradition and his work of Life, Liberty and Property as the inviolable natural rights of a man.

His concept of liberty is the cornerstone of the American Constitution.

He proposed the idea of possessive individualism that if one acquires property through labour, he has right to possess it and not share it with state.

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18. "Plato was an enemy of the open society." (Popper) Comment.
(20 Marks)

Plato is called as the father of political philosophy and his contribution in normative and idealistic ideas.

Karl Popper called Hegel, Plato and Plato Marx were enemy of open society.

Plato's idea of :-

- a) Communism of sex property and family
- b) Absolute authority of philosopher king. was a shift from Socrates dialectic tradition.
- c) Justifying slaves and classification of men.
- d) Utopian Society of duty based and strict Education System.



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19. Explain how Machiavelli's application of empirical method to human affairs marks an important stage in the evolution of political science. (20 marks)

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