

NEXT IAS

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : DAMANPREET ARORA

Roll No. : ID: MT24PSIL1004 Date of Examination : 8th Aug, 2024
(next IAS)

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Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Online ☒

Test-05

POLITICAL SCIENCE &
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dated : 28-07-2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

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. Among these THREE questions, one should be from each section.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certification 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.

(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1. (a)	4	10			
1. (b)	6	10			
1. (c)	8	10			
1. (d)	10	10			
1. (e)	12	10			
2. (a)	14	15			
2. (b)	17	15			
2. (c)	20	20			
3. (a)	24	15			
3. (b)	27	15			
3. (c)	30	20			
4. (a)	34	15			
4. (b)	37	15			
4. (c)	40	20			
5. (a)	44	10			
5. (b)	46	10			
5. (c)	48	10			
5. (d)	50	10			
5. (e)	52	10			
6. (a)	54	15			
6. (b)	57	15			
6. (c)	60	20			
7. (a)	64	15			
7. (b)	67	15			
7. (c)	70	20			
8. (a)	74	15			
8. (b)	77	15			
8. (c)	80	20			
Grand Total					

Remarks

Observations:

SECTION-A

Write the following question in about 150 words.

Q.1 (a)

In the pursuit of Justice, Plato sacrificed the individual's liberty-comment
(10 marks, 150 words)

Plato's theory of Justice in his book
"Concerning Justice" was the logical
conception of his theory of Ideas and
'Myth of Metals'.

It is said by some that
Plato sacrificed Individual's liberty for
the pursuit of Justice because to
create a Juste Society he said
"Justice is proper stationing" and 'non-
interference in each other's domain'.²²

He divided his 'Ideal State'
(in book "The Statesman") through
applying Deductive method based on
3 classes in hierarchical order of

Reason, Courage and appetite.

Thus, established a filtration
theory² through education and communism
so that a 'Just Society'² is formed.

However, it resulted in 'Regimented
Society² where people were under the
'Philosopher king² (book "The Laws") and
followed what the fate of state decided
for them, thus sacrificing Individual
liberty, where Individual could not
practise what he wanted (Eg) resulted
in lower class (dominated by appetite)
as a 'lower class'.

Thus, Karl Popper in his book
"Open Society and its enemies" calls Plato
as 'Fascist'² because of his hatred towards
democracy²; but ^{it is also true that} Plato (an idealist) in
real sense wanted to give a 'life of Virtue'² a

Q.1 (b)

Discuss the Role of religion in politics in Machiavelli's political thoughts.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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Machiavelli (father of European Secularism) was the first to apply 'Observational method' and separated Church from Politics.

Machiavelli in his book 'The Prince' advised Prince to rule with 'Iron hand' and invented the concept of 'Dual Morality' where he held that Religion could distract the Prince by appealing to morality.

Italy at that time was seat of Roman Church and he was banned because of his 'Realist' approach of Separating Church from Politics.

Sabine thus called Machiavelli as 'narrowly dated' and 'located'.

whereas Lasca called him child of Renaissance .

He advised his 'Prince' to be like 'Fox and Lion' because man is invaracious, field minded and nasty, thus Prince has to be cautious while the man would use the politics of empirical religion to thrust knives, but Prince has to defend himself with agility because 'National Interest' is supreme .

Although criticised for imoral approach in politics, but 'Everyone praised what Machiavelli said' (Dunnig) He was a source of inspiration for Morgenthau (who also separated Ethics from International Politics in book 'Politics among Nations' . Thus Machiavelli was the founder of 'European Realism' .

Q.1 (c)

Significance of Behavioural revolution in political science.

(10 marks, 150 words)

If traditionalism is called as thesis, then Behaviouralism came to be known as Anti thesis where David Easton (Behaviourist) is his Scientific approach criticised Laski, Sabine for Decline of Political theory.

Thus Behavioural Revolution called for 'facts, facts, facts' (James Bryce) and focussed on Politics as a process (Parthian and Lasswell).

Inspired from Talcott Parsons Sociological system approach, David Easton gave 8 principles of Behaviouralism based on Scientific knowledge, Techniques, Verification, Rationality, Systemisation, Methodology to

save political Science from Death.

Hence Robert Dahl also said that 'Values' alone won't let Political Science gain its Value in theory of Politics, but Scientific technique (Eg) it focused on Studying Electoral Behaviour used for comparative Politics after 2nd world war.

Later Gabriel Almond and David Easton also applied Behaviouralism in the 'Structural Functional' approach and Sydney Verba is understanding Civic Culture.

Thus, it had huge significance but later David Easton called for Post Behaviouralism in his lecture 'Crisis of Relevance' by focusing on Action and Relevance, to end fact-value dichotomy. Hence now it's an ever widening frontier.

Q.1 (d) Trace the political ideological components in Dharmashastra. (10 marks, 150 words)

Bhikhu Parekh (Post Colonial Multiculturalist) held that Hindu philosophy is based on 2 models of Dharmashastra (focusing on Idealism) and Dandashastra (focus on Realism)

Political Ideological components in Dharmashastra being - firstly Dharma is ~~not~~ what holds the Earth (Pta), and Brahma delegated Manu to be the Law Giver and hence Manusmṛiti was born as the cosmic holder of Dharma.

Secondly, it talks of 'Purusharthas' or the 4 Goals of life being Dharma, Artha, Kam, Moksha which brings Idealism is what one's life should aim for.

Thirdly, Even the king is not above Dharma, Dharma is hence as Architectonic principle that maintains 'Order in the Universe' (Eg) Ashoka's Dhamma)

Fourthly, It encompasses 4 stages of life being Brahmacharya, Grhastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa.

Fifthly, it also talks about 16 Sanskaras being starting from Garbha to Antyesthi (death), which shows even political Ideology for state meaning state is based 'Quasi Contractual theory' based on contract between God and Men.

This also coincides with Plato's concept of 'soul of person who does not obey the law is never satisfied', hence a contract is necessary between the two.

Q.1 (e)

Aristotle was a genuine Platonist. Comment

(10 marks, 150 words)

Both Plato and Aristotle belonged to the Socratic and Idealist tradition where Aristotle was called as the "Pragmatist Plato".

Aristotle, while the Greatest Disciple of Plato saved Plato's Theory from being too Idealistic where he was also called as the Greatest Critic of Plato.

This is so because, while Plato was Idealist, Aristotle was Pragmatist (Eg) Aristotle criticised Plato's Philosopher King (rule of man) and preferred rule of law.

Aristotle studied 158 Constitutions (father of Constitutionalism) and

held that Polity as the best form of Government [Golden Mean between Oligarchy and Democracy]

While both criticised Democracy
Plato was more radical in criticising Democracy because he called it the Rule of Ignorance.

However, Aristotle called to introduce Democracy only where people have Virtues (Theory of forms).

Plato's theory of soul and Myth of Metals inspired Aristotle's theory of Slavery, but Aristotle criticised Plato's theory of Communism of Family because Aristotle called Family as important for Emotional stability and private property as source of motivation.

Thus it can be said that entire Political Philosophy is footnotes of Plato & Aristotle [Whitehead]

Q.2 (a)

How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's advocacy for scientific education and his critique of social practices contribute to the modernization of Indian society?

(15 marks, 200 words)



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Q.2 (b)

Discuss the Marxian concept of property. Also explain how it is related to alienation of human beings.
(15 marks, 200 words)

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Q.2 (c)

Examine how Plato's communism serves as a supplementary mechanism designed to support and reinforce the spirit that education aims to create. (20 marks, 250 words)







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Q.3 (a)

JS Mill's view on Liberty disqualifies him from being a true Democrat.

(15 marks, 200 words)

C.B. Macpherson (a liberal Individualist and Normativist) called J.S. Mill as 'Prophet of Empty Liberty' and 'Scholar of Abstract Individualism'.²²

This is what is thought to be what disqualifies J.S. Mills from being a true Democrat. But J.S. Mills was advocate of Democracy (Desire) but preferred Representative Democracy as the 2nd best.

This is because J.S. Mills was fearful of Democracy being converted to Tyranny of Majority (Game of numbers) thus he preferred Participative Democracy and strongly believed in Freedom of Speech and Expression as the most

important right ['All silencing the opinion is an assumption of infallibility']

Hannun, & he was even fearful of introducing democracy being introduced in societies which do not have virtues [similar to Machiavelli's 'Discourses'] .

He even held that Benevolent Despotism being best for Barbarianism (Third world countries), this is why J.L Nehru and M. Gandhi countered by 'If we can bring Democracy at the doorsteps'

Thus, Murphyson called J.S Mill as 'Reluctant Democrat' and his Democracy being for the 'Rich Class' because he preferred 'Weighted Voting' which gave more rights to propertied class and

Giving a Utilitarian view is the Social Sphere.

We can see his ideas shaping form in what is happening in Venezuela, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and most classic case being recent Indian elections (rise of Authoritarian Leaders) and democracy leading to Tyranny of majority.

Thus, we can conclude from above that Mill was a Reluctant Democrat for some, but if anyone is liberal, it is Mill, who through his Harm Principle has been the Source of Inspiration for liberals like Robert Nozick and Milton Friedman and Greatest Advocate of Freedom of Speech & Expression [Article 19(1)(a)]

Q.3 (b)

Discuss the significance of political theory in investigating and solving political problems.
(15 marks, 200 words)

While, Dakshott called Political theory as the Bottomless and Borderless Sea, Karl Mannheim through sociology of knowledge² explains Political theory as the most widening arena of solving political problems.

Jabine also recommended it to use as a method applied in solving day to day problems. While Investigation techniques were applied by Behaviouralists and Post Behaviouralist [David Easton's (Political System Book) and Robert Dahl using Structural Functional approach]

For instance the concept of Social Mobilisation (Media), Interest Artimulation (Pressure Groups) and

Interest Aggregation (Political Parties)
has been explained through Input Output
model of Gabriel Almond and Powell
where they go on to compare the
political system between societies.

For Instance Jean Blondel
Classification of Pressure Groups and
Mass Movements is done through
the Investigative application of
Political theory.

Solving political problems
by applying various approach (eg)
Technical Approach (by Leo Strauss),
Contentual Approach (by Gadamer)
and Interpretative approach by
Quintus Skinner.

this shows the complex

problems of today's time can be understood by understanding the trends and contents •

In Thomas Hobbes Leviathan for example, the pessimistic human nature could be because of Puritan Revolution² and John Locke's Optimistic Nature could be because of Glorious Revolution [1688].

Hence best Modernists like Derrida even suggest 'Deconstruction' and 'Double Reading' • While best Structuralists call 'Truth as Paradigms' (Thomas Kuhn) through • his Paradigms of Truth and Foucault by giving the concept of Disciplinary power (panopticon) and Governamentality, Biopower.

Thus, Political theory is ever evolving
• Investigation and Solving Political problems

Q.3 (c)

Analysing the impact of different streams of feminism on the broader feminist movement, examine how their diversities and conflicts have enriched the discourse on gender equality and women's rights. (20 marks, 250 words)

'Feminism' core conception is Emancipation of women (Bell Hooks) but who are women? The concept evolved through Liberal Feminist wave, Radical Feminist wave (true feminism) and later diverged into Post Colonial feminism, Black feminism, Eco-feminism and so on.

Different Streams of Feminism starting from Liberal Feminist of like Maryquestone Keft ("Thoughts on Education of Daughters" and "Vindication of Rights of Women" was pioneer in Suffragette Movement and considering women as Equal in Political Sphere

by Giving them Right to Vote .

But, what about Gender disparity within the family? This concern was well addressed by Radical Feminism by Simon De Beauvoir who in her book 'The Second Sex' held that 'One is not born woman, but one becomes woman' .

Radical Feminism makes a distinction between Gender and Sex as Gender given by Society and Sex by natural phenomenon . For women rights and Equality they called for Abolition of Family (heterosexual) and called for 'Sisterhood' .

Kate Millet (book 'Sexual Politics') talks even about politics of

Seen at the realm of family, which leads to Invisibilisation of women² as Aynne Enloe in her book 'Bananas, Beaches and Bases' even raises question that "Where are women"².

thus, it became pertinent to bring Gender Equal laws because Carole Hanish called for 'personal is political'² and called for Gender-Inclusivity².

Today, we see that according to 'Global Gender Gap Index' ~~not~~; more than 80 countries have never had a woman head of state!

Even Recent Economic Survey

2023-2024 pointed out the
'motherhood penalty', this shows the
 prevalence of 'Care Economy' and
Gender Issues not becoming 'Talk of
the town'.

For this, Iris Marjyan young
 called for Differentiated citizenship
 (eg 106th Amendment Act, 2003) while
Judith Butler in 'Gender Trouble'
 called for looking through the prism
 of 'performativity'.

this shows the emergence of
#MeToo movement as the 4th wave of
feminism has been a reminder of
Gender Inequality/Sexual Politics at
workplace, but what is needed is
Annie Ernaux (Nobel Laureate ~~200~~ 2022)
 advice of not being 'browned by weights'.

Q.4 (a)

What is the concept of Radical Humanism given by M.N.Roy. Discuss its core components.
(15 marks, 200 words)







4 (b) Distinguish between Socialist feminism and radical feminism. (15 marks, 200 words)

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Q.4 (c)

Discuss the features of the state in fascism . How is it different from the state in Marxian ideology?
(20 marks, 250 words)



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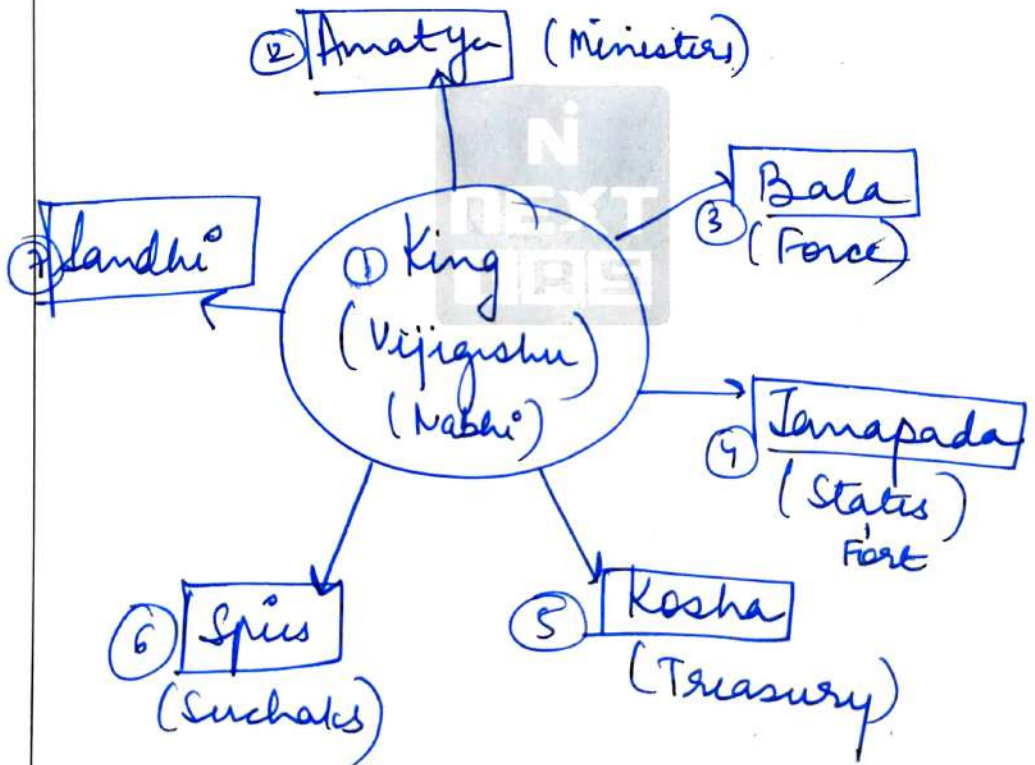
SECTION-B

Q.5 (a)

Write a short note on Saptang Theory.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Kautilya in his book Arthashastra gave the Saptang theory on the 7 elements of Kingship (Statemanship) as the realist model of Statecraft.



Thus, Kautilya describes these as 7 elements of sovereignty of King with King being the centrality and he should aspire for

Yogakshem (welfare state) where
the happiness of the subjects lies
in the king's happiness²² (Raja Sukhi°
Sukhi° Raja°)

Secondly, Importance of Amatyas
the ministers and told the importance
of 3 ministers instead of 2 because
2 can easily conspire against king.

Thirdly importance of spies and
Suchaks as the eyes and ears of
kings. Also fourthly the importance
of Kosha (treasury) and force for
the well being of the king and
the subjects from adverse attacks.

Thus, Saptang theory shows
his theory of Raksham - Palam - Yogakshem²
and king's Central Ministership to
run the Governance.

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Q.5 (b)

Discuss Hannah Arendt's view on totalitarianism and Revolution.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Hannah Arendt belongs to the American Republican tradition and is the most original and profound thinker cutting across intellectual tradition (Phenomenological view).

In her book 'On Human Condition' and 'Origins of Totalitarianism' she describes Fascism as a Pathology where Violence is not seen as a means to End but as End in itself.

She criticised Hitler and Fascist regimes for not only controlling bodies but even the minds making masses turning to 'Superfluous Masses' and because of 'Bureaucratically Centralised Violence', Totalitarianism.

is perceived as an Ideology of 'Terror'.

She shows how Benality of Evil has turned people into herds and sheep in book 'Gutman in Jerusalem' (this could be seen in Katharas Stampede, 2024 in people being brainwashed)

Here, she gave ~~contrast~~ Non conventional View of power (a Constructive view) for Revolution by bringing back idea of Zoon Politikon over Animal Lakoson by bringing centrality of Action (Political) in public sphere (Pelous our Oikos).

She to thus Differentiate between Violence (belongs to State), force (Nature), Strength (Individual) and calls for Politics as Power by Acting in Concure to bring back 'Action'.

Q.5 (c)

Write a short note - Rousseau's popular sovereignty.

(10 marks, 150 words)

In the opening sentences of book 'Social Contract' Rousseau says that 'man is born free but is everywhere in chains'.

Rousseau, thus blames Scientific rationality, because man is essentially good, but later rationality taught how to differentiate between mine and thine.

Hence brings the concept of 'General Will' as popular sovereignty which is collective, Indivisible and Always right (Eg) people's constituent assembly forming will of people.

He thus supports people deliberating in open similar to Socratic Discourses where people

realise themselves through debates,
discussion o

However it was also held
that Rousseau's General will was
Hobbes' Leviathan which head shared
off because Power is diffused
through out Body Politic o

This is also similar to John
Paul's Overlapping consensus and
Habermas' Public Sphere ad Rousseau
was admirer of direct democracy
of Switzerland o

This popular sovereignty leads
to Deliberation, Participation and
has Intrinsic, Institutional and
Educative Value o

India's concept of Sabha
and Samiti and Buddhist Sangha
shows Rousseau's Popular Sovereignty

Q.5 (d)

Explain the difference between empirical and normative political theory approaches.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Political theory approaches are interlinked, where Normative Approach propounded by Plato, Leo Strauss, Dante Guemino is countered by Empirical approach of Machiavelli, John Locke, Rawls and Wassell (Cambridge School)

While Normative approach is prescriptive, Empirical approach is Descriptive.

Normative Approach is based on Values, Empirical Approach is based on Facts.

This is what Leo Strauss focus on Values, like Liberty, Equality, Democracy as the 'Normative', which also criticizes Empirical Approach as

nothing but Victory of Gutter •

Normative approach shows
what should be (idealistic),

Empirical approach ~~to~~ tell what
it is (Observational method) •

Normative approach thus
focus on Good over Bad, whereas
Empiricist focus on Right or wrong
as observed based on Objective
analysis •

Hence, we can say that
both are not dichotomous because
Kant observed his surroundings, then
came up with his theory of Ideas, Justice,
and Toh Loh's Mind is Tabula Rasa
shows importance of both Observation
and Normative Values •

Q.5 (e)

Examine Ambedkar's ideas on Democracy.

(10 marks, 150 words)

B. R. Ambedkar (a liberal constitutionalist), called him as 'Progressive Radicalist' and occasionally as 'Progressive Conservationist'.

B. R. Ambedkar's ideas of Democracy were inspired from French Revolution's liberty, equality and fraternity where he believed in constitutional methods to achieve Democracy.

He even held that Political Democracy without social and Economic Democracy is of no value thus suggested 'one person, one vote, and ONE VALUE' where each person's value is not buried (similar to

J.S Mills Advocacy for Freedom of Speech and Expression.

B.R Ambedkar (father of Indian Constitution) gave Right to Equality (14-18), Freedom of Speech & Expression Article 19(1)(a) and Affirmative Action for oppressed to achieve the compensatory and Distributive Justice.

However, he called Mahatma Gandhi's Village Republic (Ornament Circle of power) as Dens of Ignorance and believed in Parliamentary Democracy because he wanted to avoid Anarchism which is the root cause of Brahmanical Domiance (Hegemony).

Hence Dr B.R Ambedkar always called for Social Endo osmosis for social mobility.

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Q.6 (a)

Comment: "Sole purpose for which the state is created is the protection of property".
(Lock) (15 marks, 200 words)

John Locke's Book 'On Liberty'
is known for his work towards
'Possessive Individualism', where
he emerged as strongest proponent
of right to property as the basis for
Right to Liberty.

John Locke developed an
'Optimist View' of Human Nature inspired
from 'Glorious Revolution' and called
State of Nature as a state of
'Peace, Good will and mutual assistance'²²
thus held that 'it is rationality'², which
teaches man not to harm others
'Liberty of possessions'²².

Thus, he comes with the

Concept of Two Contract where
the outcome of 1st contract is Civil
Society and outcome of second
contract is 'State'.

Where State has only delegated
power to adjudicate, legislate and
execute and contract is to avoid
certain 'Inconveniences in State of
nature'.

thus he advocates for 'Nightwatch-
man State' and laissez-faire State
where he says 'It is unjust
for State to deprive anyone of his
personal property which he possesses
as a matter of right'.

thus he advocated a
procedural form of Justice (Rights
Theory) where Right to liberty means

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Right to property (Utilitarian view)

this is the reason, he was criticized as Individualist and possessive Individualist by Macpherson, but he became an inspiration for Classical liberals like Hayek 'Book

Constitution of Liberty', Robert Nozick

(Book Anarchy, State and Utopia²)

where they even advocated giving security function to market.
(Semi Anarchist view)

Thus, John Locke became the liberalist who was connector between Negative and Positive Liberals and imagined State as 'Minimalist²' and cried for the Capitalist notion of State as a protector of property, nothing else.

Discuss Gandhi's critique of modern civilisation and industrialisation?

(15 marks, 200 words)

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Mahatma Gandhi's book Hind Swaraj (1909) provides insight into his critique for modernity inspired from Harmful Effects of Modern Medicine on human health.

Thus Bhikhu Parekh calls Mahatma Gandhi as a shift from traditional Anthrocentric view to Cosmocentric Anthropology where Harmony of world is more important than Individualism, Materialism and Utilitarianism.

Inspired from John Ruskin's book "Unto this last", he held that Modern Civilisation and Industrialisation is 'Satanic' and we do not need

mass production rather than production by masses, thus he preferred Village republics and Ram Rajya run through 'Quanic circles of power' powered through concept of 'sarvodaya'.

However he was not against modern civilization, but the present model being followed (Eg) He said that 'If the present model would be continued, it would lead to Need more earths to be needed'.

Here Mahatma Gandhi^o called for 'Charitra Economy' where each person earns by the effort through his earning of 'honest labour' and not just being a 'log in the wheel'.

He also did not believe in
Karl Marx concept of Class Struggle,
but was strong proponent of
Class Cooperation through the
idea of 'Trusteeship'.

Gandhi called Commerce without
Morality, Science without Humanity
and Knowledge without Character
as Sine and gave the concept of
'Talisman' to recall the face of
poor, whenever in dilemma.

Here, his Tolstoy book
'Kingdom of God within you' taught
him that State is not needed
rather State reminds of weaknesses,
and thus favoured traditional civilization
of Ram Rajya or Village Republic with
king run through Charkha Economy.

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Q.6 (c)

"Power corresponds to the human ability not just to act but to act in concert. Power is never the property of an individual; it belongs to a group and remains in existence only so long as the group keeps together." (Hannah Arendt)

(20 marks, 250 words)

Hannah Arendt [Civil Republicanism
tradition] in her book 'Human
Condition' gave a Non Conventional
view of Power which is Constructive,
which is 'Sui Generis' and emerges
when people come to Act in
PUBLIC SPHERE in 'Concert'.

She differentiates Power, from
Strength as Strength belongs to
Individual, whereas Power belongs
to Group of people which 'SPRINGS UP'
when people participate in 'Polis'
coming out from 'Oikos' (private realm)

She also differentiates Power

from Force as it belongs to state of nature, differentiates from Authority as it needs legitimation, whereas power is itself legitimate, differentiates from Violence as it belongs to state, whereas power results into Empowerment &

She believes that Power empowers when people believe in Action (Vita Activa) rather than Thinking (Vita Contemplativa), thus criticizes Plato, Socrates for giving primacy to Ideas over Matter &

She was also inspired from Aristotle's concept of Active citizenship by giving Phenomenological view of power &

She suggests man to be Zoon Politikon (Political Participation) rather than being Animal laboron (doing laborer) and Homo faber (doing work).

She says that Animal laboron and Homo faber results into man being reduced to Cog in the wheel (Similar to Karl Marx's Alienation).

She thus suggests to find oneself by participating in political sphere otherwise the Totalitarian regimes leads to 'Superfluous masses' where they rule by Terror and calls Fascism as Pathology where

they rule by controlling mind
and body and which leads to
"Bureaucratically Centralised Violence"
(Book: Origin of Totalitarianism)

We can see her concept of
participation being similar to
General will of Rousseau & Rawlsian
Overlapping Consensus (Political liberalism)
and Public Sphere of Habermas
(Neomarxist).

India's Sabha and Samiti,
Buddhist Sangha and Anantya Sen's
'Argumentative Indian' holds similar
views, thus 'Collectiveness' is essence
of Hannah Arendt's Philosophy example
Civil rights movements like #BlackLivesMatter.

Q.7 (a)

Arthshastra is not directly concerned with the state, yet it is an influential treatise on statecraft. Examine
(15 marks, 200 words)







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(b) Write Ambedkar's criticism of Marxism. What was the alternative model of socialism suggested by Ambedkar.
(15 marks, 200 words)

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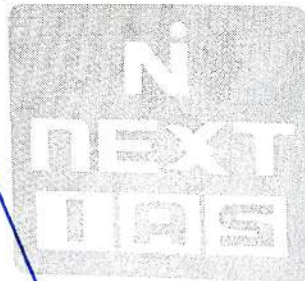
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Q.7 (c)

Discuss the core arguments of Neo-Marxism that makes Marxism relevant in contemporary conditions.





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(15 marks, 200 words)

Q.8 (a)

Ideology is a contested political concept, elaborate.

'Ideology' is a contested in political science because scholars consider their theories as scientific theory/explanation and of others as ideology.

Ideology thus is defined as the description of thoughts, ideas and this conception is the explanation of the theory.

For instance, Plato's theory of Ideas, and Aristotle's theory of knowledge brought the idea of Idealistic Ideology in German life.

However, Karl Marx called his theory as Historical materialism, a basis, whereas of Scholars like Plato, Aristotle as Ideology.

Karl Popper in his book 'Open Society and its Enemies' called Marx, Hegel as enemies of open society and called their work as Ideology and his own as rationality.

Hannah, Ideology divided the world into two blocks in the Inter war period - Communism and liberalism. This made Karl Mannheim proclaim in his 'Sociology of Knowledge' that Ideologies are Utopia, but towards the end of this became a debate on End of Ideology.

Daniel Bell in book 'End of Ideology', called Ideological Age has

ended, where liberalism has won historical battle of Ideologies.

SM Lipset is book 'Political Man' also called for end to Ideological debate where Economics has taken front seat and Ideology as the back seat.

But later, Alasdair MacIntyre (communitarian) held that 'End of Ideology' is itself an ideology because it is inspired by 'End of History' of Karl Marx and Hegel ~~but~~ but neither Soviet Union, nor German State is the End of History or Ideology.

Thus, Ideology has always remained a contested concept in Political sphere but 'Ideologies' have necessarily shown the path in terms of 'Problem Solving'

Positive liberalism was a response to the critique of liberalism. Examine the statement (15 marks, 200 words)

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If Negative Liberals sacrificed Equality for the Salce of Liberty; If Idealists sacrifice Man for the Salce of State; If Realists sacrifice Liberty for the Salce of Equality; Positive Liberalism thus tried to maintain the balance between the competing claims of Liberty and Equality; Individual, State and Society's

Liberalism thus centered on the foundation of 'Liberty' where Classical Liberals preferred Night watchman State and Negative Liberty where Rights are protected in the absence of State. (John Locke, Thomas Hobbes) thus, Neoliberals like Hayek, in book 'Constitution of Liberty' projected

market as God^o

Robert Nozick in book 'Anarchy, State and Utopia' held that

Progressive taxation is bonded labour and held liberty as Anti thetical to Equality [laissez faire state preferred]

However, Positive Liberalism thus Challenged Traditional Liberalism through liberal Egalitarian's perspective and biological liberalism where

T. H. Green (father of Positive liberty) held that 'Will, not power is the basis of state' and 'liberty includes rights and rights demand state'

This means Rights are envisaged in the presence of state and not in the absence of it, Balancing the

Liberty Equality, Justice through
Equity and Affirmative Action o

thus John Rawls in book.

'Political Liberalism' comes with
concept of Overlapping Consensus and
through his 'Theory of Justice' held
that 'Justice is fairness' & where
Legal order prevails and through
Difference Principle (Maximin) proposes
Affirmative Actions for the Balance
between Liberty and Equality.

thus, further Amartya Sen's
Capability Approach ('Development as
Freedom') calls for Liberty leads
to Empowerment and Equality leads
to Development. Thus for Positive
Liberalism, State is a Neutral
Arbitrator of Conflicting Interests.

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Q.8 (c)

Machiavelli's use of the empirical method to analyse human affairs marks a pivotal moment in the evolution of political science. (20 marks, 250 words)

Machiavelli, who was called by later as the 'Child of Renaissance' and a 'Child of his Times', adopted the Empirical Observational method to come to the conclusion of 'Human Nature' and human affairs in Political Science.

During his times, the Italy was the seat of Roman Church and he realised Church's interference in politics to be the source of all evils. Thus in his book "The Prince" he separated Church and Politics and thus also

Separated 'Ethics from Politics'
(leading to him as the father
of European Secularism)

Thus Political Science as an
Independent character got recognition
due to Machiavelli, although he
being criticised as immoral and
'Narrowly dated and Narrowly
located' by Durand Sabine.

Machiavelli also observed
that 'Man's nature is greedy,
avaricious, fickle minded' who
can easily forget the loss of his
father rather than the loss
of patrimony.

thus he suggests 'bruce'
to rule with iron hand and
be like Panè Pan and Lion and bruce
should not try to find goodness
in politics because politics is
not an inspiring field o

He suggests concept of 'dual
morality' for king and general public
because king has to protect the
national interest (thus called
as father of all nationalists) and
became inspiration for Morgenthau's
realism in International Politics o

His empirical nature of
observation of human nature
held that 'Woman embrace'

brave men hence "luck favours the brave", thus suggests
 King to separate Ethics from politics
 because it is not only important
 to take wise decisions but
Timely decisions .

He also suggested for in
 book 'Discourses' as polity form
 of government only where people
 have 'Virtues' because 'whenever
necessary monarchy, whenever
possible republic, but in no
situation Aristocracy², because he
 calls middle class as Parasitic
class .

Thus Machiavelli's observation
 became the source of Empirical
Observational method for Behavioural
Scientists as well.

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