



Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 01

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

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Test Date 18.10.2020

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UPSC Roll No 1513584

Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						

Que.1(a)

Normative Approach in Political Philosophy.

(10 Marks)

Political philosophy deals with investigating and studying norms, ideas and values that define any political phenomena. There are many such approaches to do that and normative approach is one such approach.

Normative approach deals with values, ideas and "what ought to be" rather than 'what is'. It is a prescriptive approach and thus prescribes values, ideas that are ought to be followed.

It deals with those spheres of political phenomena which are 'alterable'. It is based on 'speculation and logic' rather than observation and verification.



However, sometimes, normative statements may look empirical. eg - 'What is justice'. However, it is the substance of the ~~question~~ ^{statement} that make it normative or empirical.

Normative approach have been criticised on the grounds that it is not verifiable and observable. F. D. Weldon says that political philosophy is the matter of taste. You can taste it and go - There are no points in arguing about it.

However, Normative approach holds much significance in development of political philosophy and distinguishing it from natural science.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.1(b)

Feminist Theory of State.

10 Marks.

It is often said that political science begins with state and ends with state. Feminist theory is one such approach to study state.

According to ~~Susan~~ Simone de Beauvoir; women are made, not born, and one of the major institutions to construct women identity is state.

Kate Millet in "Patriarchal Government" says that state is a patriarchal institution and represents interests of males.

Socialist feminist argue that state works against women by upholding capitalist system and maintaining unpaid domestic labour of women.

Similarly, some feminists have suggested to transfer "women's work" like child rearing to public institution, eg- creche, at workplace

liberal feminists argue for increasing women's representation in institutions of state. However, Radical feminists rouch for total feminist revolution and complete freedom.

Thus, ~~Radical~~ feminist theory of state presents important critical account of state different from metanarratives such as liberalism

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.1(c)

Foucault's Theory of Power.

10 Marks.

Power is one of the central concept in political science. Robert Dahl defines power as ability to influence someone or 'getting things done'. Sterniker gives three dimensional view of power. Hannah Arendt says that power rests with people and has given constructive view of power. Marxists argue that power relates to capitalist class to extract profit and control state.

Foucault has given very unconventional view of power. His analysis of power is important for understanding the concept and importance of power in political science.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(d)

Aurobindo's Concept of Indian Nationalism.

10 Marks.

Aurobindo is regarded as father of Indian nationalism and one of the earliest champion of Purna Swaraj.

Aurobindo was influenced by German philosopher such as Hegel and presented spiritualised version of nation. He says that every nation is part of universal spirit and represents its characteristic. India represents spirituality and rise of India is divine mission.

He criticises moderate such as S.N. Banerjee who says that India is a nation in making. Aurobindo says that India is a nation from beginning.



In his article "~~the~~ New lamp for old minds" in Indu prakash, he appealed moderates to see the new spirit in India.

He, taking cue from B.C. Chatterjee said that Mother India is in chains and it's our duty to free her. He says that India has to spread divine message and thus every nation should help India in gaining independence. He was also influenced by Neo-vedantism of Vivekananda that said that Nationalism should be religion of everyone. Thus, Aurobindo provided much needed cultural roots to the idea of India as nation.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(e)

Concept of "Dharma" in Indian political philosophy. 10 Marks

Concept of Dharma is dealt under Dharmashastra tradition of Indian political philosophy. Bhikhu Parekh says that dharma and danda are two cornerstone of Hindu philosophy.

Commonly, Dharma is confused with religion. But it is not true. Rig Veda says that "Prithivum Dharmia Dhothin," Means that Dharma holds life on Earth.

According to first lawgiver Mannu, Dharma is one of the four purusharthas. It means doing duty assigned by your varna.

Mannu says that Dharma is essential to the society otherwise there will be complete arajakta (anarchy)



Kautilya also says that it is Kshatriya Dharma to fight war. Same was the view of Sri Krishna in Mahabharat.

Thus, Dharma forms the glue that holds the society together. This view of duty comes closer to Plato's idea of justice-functional specialisation and non-interference.

However, in today's ~~hyperglobalised~~ world, dharma is often used to incite communal violence. In this case, we must remember the message of Krishna and not confuse Dharma with religious chauvinism.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.2(a)

"One with immediate proximate territory is the natural enemy." (Kautilya). Discuss. How far is it appropriate to consider Kautilya as Indian Machiavelli. 20 Marks

Kautilya is one of the most profound and original thinkers till now in Indian political philosophy. In his book 'Arthashastra', he provides elaborate mechanisms of statecraft, foreign policy, deal with corruption.

One of the core theme of Kautilya's Arthashastra is Mandala theory. According to him, 'Arth' (^{well} being) should be the biggest priority for a king. The biggest source of Artha is land. Thus, land is the source of well being. Kautilya advises king to follow expansionist policy and capture land as much as he can for well being of state.

The first territory to be captured by king is immediate neighbour.

Thus, he terms it as 'an'-enemy.

Kautilya advises king to march on expedition to capture enemy's territory

and use sam, danda, bheda, dan in fight with enemy. Kautilya is

also of the view that wise king must calculate enemy's power

before starting war. If enemy surrenders without using force,

then it is good otherwise direct force should be used. According

to him, a chakravarti Samrat

must capture his enemy's immediate

neighbour's territory.



~~For~~ Due to emphasis on realism in Kautilya's ideas, Mehru in his book "discovery of India" calls Kautilya Indian Machiavelli. Upinder Cass in his book "political violence in ancient India" calls Machiavelli Indian Kautilya.

Similarities between Kautilya and Machiavelli are:-

- ① Both are offensive realism
- ② Both advice king to use any means for state's stability.
- ③ ethics outside politics.
- ④ Both support expansionist foreign policy.

However, despite similarities, there is huge time-space gap between Kautilya and Machiavelli.



Moreover, Kautilya places king below Dharma while Machiavelli places king above religion. Kautilya gives specific advice while Machiavelli gives general advice. Moreover, Kautilya got his king as Chandragupta Maurya while Machiavelli did not get his king.

Due to these reasons, Weber calls Kautilya more Machiavellian than Machiavelli himself and calls Machiavelli's king harmbee.

Thus, despite being similarities between both, there are more differences. But contribution of both in realism in Eastern and western world is very significant.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



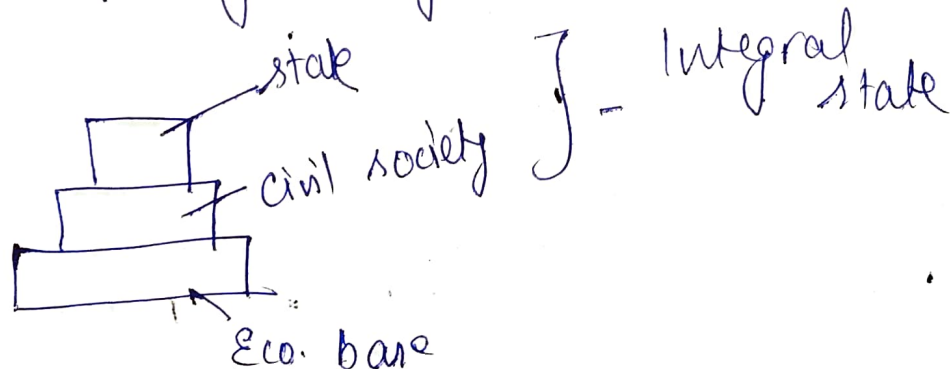
Que.2(b)

Gramsci's Theory with its reconceptualization of the relations between base and superstructure and recasting power as hegemony marks a major breakthrough in Marxist theory. Comment.

15 Marks

Gramsci is one of the most profound thinker in Marxian ideology. He was the founding member of Italian communist party but was put in jail ~~in~~ Hegemony by Musolini. Thus, his major ideas are found in 'Prison note book' and 'Modern Prince'.

Gramsci's major concern was to investigate that why revolution did not occur in industrialised west as predicted by Marx. He reimagined the base superstructure model and gave concept of integral state.





According to Gramsci, Civil society, family, media, school etc is part of superstructure and they are autonomous to base. Civil society acts as a cushion to protect political state from 'shocks'.

He also gives concept of hegemony and says that civil society is controlled by dominant class. According to him political state is structure of coercion and civil society is structure of legitimisation. It works to create consent and legitimacy among mass that rule is in their own interest.

Gramsci says that hegemony, unlike power is not one way, but two way contributions process of



compromise among ruler-ruled. He says that intellectuals have major role to maintain hegemony of dominant class. Any revolution would first need to be carried out against civil society which he terms 'war of position'

Thus, Gramsci rescued Marxism from being crude ^{economic} determinism and applied his idea of role of cultural factors in maintaining bourgeoisie rule. ~~His~~ Thus, he was also called theoretician of superstructure. His concept of hegemony further helped Marxists in evolving theories like Dependency theory.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.2(c)

"Power is what keeps the public realm ...in existence." (Hannah Arendt). In light of the above statement, critically examine the relevance of Arendt's theory of power.

15 Marks

Hannah Arendt was the most original and profound thinker. She was influenced by Aristotle, St Augustine. Although, she is often described as 'thinker without barriers' but she can be categorised as thinker from school of civic republicanism.

The main theme of Arendt's work is the concern for people's participation in civic affairs. For this, she gives the theory of power.

Arendt's concept of power is different from conventional ones. Weber and Marx associated power with state apparatus while Dahl termed it ability to influence decision making process.



Arendt says that power belongs to people. It is sovereign's in nature. In her book "On human condition", she says that power is the ability of people to act in concert with each other. Power cannot be possessed. It comes when people participate in public sphere and disappear when they go back to their personal sphere.

Hannah distinguishes power from authority as latter requires legitimacy while former is always legitimate. She distinguishes power from violence as latter belongs to people and former belongs to state which destroys public sphere. She distinguishes power from strength as strength is individualistic while power is collectivist. She says that



When genuine power is absent, violence can emerge to fill the gap. Hannah Arendt's concept of power assumes great relevance in current time when public sphere is on decline. To combat totalitarian tendencies around the world, it is essential that people come together and deliberate on public issues to hold their government accountable. Thus, Arendt's concept of power ~~is~~ has great significance in today's world.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.3(a)

**“Politics becomes a much more elusive quarry...The nature of political theory is both internally complex and deeply contested.”
Andrew Vincent. Critically analyse. 20 Marks**



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Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.3(b)

How does Rawls explain Democratic equality? How does Rawls use the idea of a veil of ignorance to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds.

15 Marks



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Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(c)

Ambedkar's vision for social justice was closely related to the concept of good society, rationality and scientific outlook.
Comment. 15 Marks

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.4(a)

Give the salient features of the theory of natural rights. What is the relationship between natural rights and human rights? Analyse the debate around the Asian values? 20 Marks

Rights are generally defined as claims of people on the society. The debates around idea of rights has been core concern of philosophers from Plato to Amartya Sen.

In the ancient era, the concept of right was not developed fully. However, with the advent of modernity and liberalism, the issue of right became core concern.

Theory of Natural right emanates from the advent of liberalism. Thinkers like Locke, Rousseau, Hobbes presented views on natural rights. There are two basis of natural rights. First, social contract theorists like Rousseau, Hobbes



define natural rights as those rights which were enjoyed by individuals in state of nature. However, they do not give much importance to natural rights and say that only those rights are to be enjoyed by people which are granted by state.

However, John Locke says that, even after emergence of state, right to life, liberty and property cannot be taken away as they are natural rights.

Second, Teleologists repudiate any reason for the possession of natural rights. They say that these rights are endowed on humans by nature and it is not dependent upon any external agency. It is ~~not~~ intrinsic of every human being.

However, the field of natural right remain ambiguous and ill-defined. Human rights ~~evolved~~ also evolved with modernity. There are those rights which ensures human dignity. Mere existence of humans grant them human rights. Thus, it is intrinsic to human nature. It serves as guiding light of public policies and provides reference point to judge state's action.

The relation between human right and natural right is also complementary in some case and ambiguous in other. eg- Locke considered right to property as natural right but in today's world, it is not accepted as ~~natural~~ human right. However, some rights such as right



to life is common to both natural and human rights.

However, Human rights have been attacked ~~from~~ by cultural relativists.

They argue that human rights cannot be universal and it must be based on social political context of that community. One of the major proponents of this view is Lee Kuan Yew who

gave idea of Asian value. Asian values is different from western values as

it is more community oriented and society is prior to self. He terms universal human rights as neo-imperialism.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.4(b)

“Liberalism has many critics, both within and without”. Elucidate.
15 Marks

liberalism as an ideology emerged in 16th and 17th century. The main reason of emergence of liberalism was enlightenment and advent of Rationalism. John Locke is called father of liberalism due to his contribution of right to freedom life, property and liberty as natural law. J.S. Mill in his book “On liberty” emphasised on freedom of speech and expression.

liberalism places individualism as its core and advocates human rights, market economy and minimal state, tolerance and rationalism.

However, liberalism is criticised by both within and outside. The earliest liberals - classic liberal voiced for minimal state.



while modern liberals criticised minimal state for not doing enough for poors. Modern liberals such as Green, hobhouse advocates welfare state.

Classical liberals advocated negative liberty while modern liberals advocates positive liberty. Similarly, modern liberal criticised freemarket society and ouch for economic management.

Similarly, modern liberals did not agree with locke view as right to property as natural. They advocate restriction and taxation on property.

Liberalism ^{was} also attacked from outside. Socialists and Marxist criticise it as the ideology of capitalism to extract benefits from poors.



cultural relativists criticise it for promoting universal values rather than context-specific values.

Greens criticise liberalism for harming environment and unrestrained urge of industrialists for profits.

Similarly, attack also came from Lee Kuan Yew who

gave the idea of Asian values. Communitarians also criticise liberalism for putting individual above society.

Thus, liberalism as a meta-ideology has been heavily criticised from all schools of thought but it still has much relevance for promoting human welfare and freedom in the society.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.4(c)

"The concept of equality is a fundamental concept in normative political theory. However, it is also one of the most complex and contested." Elucidate. 15 Marks

Equality has been at the core of philosophical debate from Aristotle to Rawls and Amartya Sen. Aristotle says that it would be injustice to treat equals unequally and unequal equally.

In ancient society, equality was not given much importance. Aristotle considered inequality as natural. However, with the advent of rationalism and modernity, equality came to be associated with just distribution of goods and services in the society.

In Modern age, liberals emphasised on formal equality and equality of opportunity.

Rousseau advocated for equal legal equality for everyone. Similarly toqueville asserted that socio-economic equality should be core concern for states.

However, there are different views on equality. Classical liberals went for formal and political equality while modern liberals advocated state's role in removing inequality from society.

Similarly, equality became core concern for egalitarian liberals like Rawls who in his theory of Justice gave ^{highest} equal liberty to all.

Socialist and Marxists say that socio-economic equality cannot be achieved in a free market society.

Equality feminists argue for removing sexual inequality and giving equal political-social-economic rights to both male and female.

At the other end, libertarians like F.A. von Hayek put liberty above equality and say that 'cake of freedom' should not be divided for equal share to all. They believe in social darwinism and inherent natural inequality of every soul. They term taxation as slavery and social justice as Mirage (Nozick).

Thus, Equality is essentially a contested concept. However, it should serve as guiding light for human actions and state policies.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(a)

Relative Autonomy Theory of the State.

10 Marks

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(b)

Affirmative Action.

10 Marks

Affirmative action means 'reasonable' 'legal', 'fair' discrimination. in favour of disadvantaged section of society.

There are two school of thought on affirmative action

First school consider it important for 'correcting historical injustice' met to them. Moreover, resources in the society should be distributed according to need. Affirmative action for them is essential for substantive equality in society.

Other school, mainly led by neo-conservationists argue against affirmative action. According to them, affirmative action is against human dignity as it prefer those who worked less harder than others



Moreover, they ask that why to punish present generation for historical injustice. They give the argument that affirmative action erodes the respect for merit. It also results into deeper fragmentation of society. Moreover, it is also inimical to procedural justice. They advocate only equality of opportunity and not equality of outcome.

Thus, affirmative action is highly contested concept and forms basis for provisions like reservation in Indian constitution. However, it must be modified to represent present conditions.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(c)

Relationship between Liberty and Equality.

10 Marks

The modern idea of liberty and equality both originated with the advent of rationalism and enlightenment in western world.

There are two schools of thought on relation between liberty and equality.

① Complementary

R. H. Tawney says that absolute liberty is incompatible with all form of equality. Thus, there must be some reasonable restriction so that everyone can enjoy equal liberty. Moreover inequality in the society also hinders freedom. Thus state should also work towards substantive equality. In this sense, both equality and liberty are complementary to each other.

② Contradictory

libertarians like F.A. von Hayek place liberty as supreme value ~~the~~ over equality. They say that state should not make any effort for bringing equality in the society. Provision of equality obstructs enjoyment of liberty. Tocquville says that equality promotes human subservience under collective public opinion. Hayek says that we should not divide cake of freedom for equal shares for all. However, society can progress only when there is balance between those value. Hence they should complement each other in achieving our goals.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(d)

Difference between Domination and Hegemony.

10 Marks

Domination and hegemony are two faces of power. The concept of hegemony was given by Gramsci. Hegemony means the willing obedience of subject to the ruler by living as common sense.

Domination is a binary concept which requires two actors. One who is being dominated and other dominator. It is a one way process and represents conventional view of power. It often involves use of coercive power and force.

Hegemony is the ability of ruler to rule subject's mind. It is exercised with the consent. Hegemony is a continuous

two way ^{process} ~~concept~~ and requires constant process of compromise and negotiation between ruler-ruled. Hegemony is obtained through civil society and is most difficult to counter as compared to domination.

Thus, domination and hegemony are two sides of same coin and are instrument to exercise influence and power over others.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(e)

Concept of Overdeveloped State.

10 Marks

State remains one of the core concept in political science. It is said that politics begins with state and ends with state.

Weber defined state as institution which has legitimacy to use physical force within its territory while Marxists consider state as ~~both~~ executive committee of bourgeoisie.

Similarly, concept of overdeveloped state was given by Hamza Ali in relation to South Asian states.

Hamza Ali said that states in south Asia, especially Pakistan is ruled by combination of oligarchs and military.

Hamza Alvi's formulation of overdeveloped state is developed in accordance of with political culture in south Asia.

However, there have been many critics of Hamza Alvi's idea of overdeveloped state. Feminists criticise him for ignoring exploitative gender relations and patriarchy in the institution of state. Marxists criticise him for ignoring class relations.

But still, his idea on states in south Asia as overdeveloped state is of much relevance in both comparative politics and political science.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.6(a)

“Deliberative democracy questions narrow and the limited conception of political participation in liberal democracies.” Comment. Discuss the normative ideals related to deliberative democracies.

20 Marks



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Understanding of Questions	
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Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.6(b)

Fascism is a hotch potch of several ideologies and creed. Critically examine.

15 Marks



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Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.6(c)

“Plato’s philosophy is the most savage and most profound attack on liberal ideas which history can show.”(Crossman). Discuss.

15 Marks

Understanding of Questions	
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Overall Remarks :	



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Que.7(a)

“What is taken as Gandhi’s critique of modernity, generally refers to his critique of the doctrines of materialism and instrumental rationality.” David Hardiman. Explicate. 20 Marks

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Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.7(b)

**What are the components of the philosophy of radical humanism?
To what extent can it be described as the philosophy of freedom?**

15 Marks

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Que.7(c)

Gender is a social and cultural construct. Elucidate. How the concept of feminist political theory differ from conventional political theory?

15 Marks

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.8(a)

What were the intellectual factors responsible for the rise of Behaviouralism? Compare Behaviouralism with post-Behaviouralism. 20 Marks

Behaviouralism is that strand in political philosophy which deals with scientific, empirical study of political phenomena and political behaviour. It represents a shift from ~~the~~ formalism and normative political science to logical and scientific orientation.

The earliest attempt to introduce behaviouralism was made by Graham Waller and Charles E. Merriam however, the real push came from David Easton when he wrote "the current meaning of behaviouralism in political science" (1967)



Dahl believed that behaviouralism can adopt the language of natural science and gave eight foundation stones of behaviouralism which includes reliability, systematisation among other.

The intellectual factors responsible for introducing behaviouralism was explained by Eason only. He said that the traditional normative political philosophy has lost its relevance in today's world. He said not to live parasitically on centuries old idea. According to him, there was no outstanding philosopher in current world.

~~Now~~ Apart from these factors, advent of logical

positivism also heralded the movement towards behaviouralism.

However, within few years, the disillusionment from behaviouralism came on surface. Eaton in his presidential address to American political science association launched post-behaviouralism.

He said that political scientists were sitting in their 'ivory tower' brushing up their ideologies as if they had no relation with outside world.

Post-behaviouralism aimed to apply the gains from behaviouralism in the practical world to solve the real world problem.

behaviouralism was unconcerned with normative issues while post behaviouralism brought the focus back to values, norms. Former focused on ~~macro~~ macro level analysis while latter focused on micro level analysis. Former had focus on theory and knowledge for the sake of knowledge while latter focused on problem solving work.

Thus, post-behaviouralism and behaviouralism are very much relevant in political science to study political behaviour in both scientific and philosophical manner.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(b)

Explain the concept of political obligation. Elaborate Hobbes theory of political obligation. 15 Marks

The concept of political obligation deals with the relation between subject and state with respect to following commands of state.

The concept of Political obligation is very old in political science. Plato said that individuals are ought to obey the commands of philosophy king. Similarly in medieval time, Hobbes, Machiavelli; Rousseau gave their ideas on political obligation.

According to Rousseau, citizens should obey and oblige the commands of state because state represents general will.

Similarly, Machiavelli gave absolute power to the state and brought

all non-political association under the command of state.

Hobbes gave his social contract theory when Britain was passing through puritan revolution. Hence his main concern was stability of state. According to him, people submit all their rights to a third party and it led to emergence of all powerful absolute state - Leviathan.

Hobbes says that law is the command of sovereign. Mean individuals will have to obey the law and direction of sovereign. They have no right to resist or question the state except when one's right to life is in danger.

Hobbes says that ~~let~~^{liberty} is where law is silent, mean individual were free only in state of nature but now they will have to oblige with the directions of state. [Pitkin] says that hobbes idea of political obligation is important to ~~avoid~~ prevent revolution and maintain stability. However, many scholar question hobbesian idea of absolute monarch/sovereign. They advocate for some check on state. Moreover, citizens should also be given right to protect against state.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(c)

Compare and contrast the monistic theory of sovereignty with the pluralistic theory. Explore the relationship between globalization and sovereignty. 15 Marks

Monistic theory of sovereignty is associated with Westphalian model of nation state which considers state as monolithic, territorial-closed and centralised institution.

According to monistic theory, sovereignty rests absolutely with state and it cannot be shared with any extra-national or supranational body. sovereignty is inalienable, undivided and non shareable feature of nation state. One of the prominent exponent of monistic theory of sovereignty was Machiavelli though he did not provide much detail about it.



However, with time, monistic theory was challenged by plurals such as Dahl. Robert Dahl in his work "Politics & welfare" gave concept of welfare polyarchy and said that there are many centres of power in the society. All such centres/associations compete with each other. For pluralists, sovereignty is divided, shared among many such groups.

J.K. Galbraith in his book "Politics and market" said that in capitalist society, business class exercise more power and they have greater control over others.

In Modern times, globalisation has also challenged monistic theory of state sovereignty. Hyperglobalists say that globalisation has

hollowed out the state and reduced its power to control and regulate flow of information.

Moreover, many supra national and sub-national bodies have transformed the power of state.

Many other ~~etc~~ challenges such as trans-national terrorism, climate change has impacted state's absolute sovereignty.

However, globalisation is a phenomena that was designed by states themselves and thus according to realists, state still enjoy considerable external and internal sovereignty.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Space for Rough Work

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