



Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 01

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name RIA DABI
Test Date 19.10.20
Email Address _____
Mobile _____
UPSC Roll No _____

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)

The normative approach in political philosophy is the oldest approach, which can be traced back to the works of Socrates and Plato.

Socrates, the father of Idealism, believed that we need to distinguish between the world of idea and world of matter, to gain true knowledge. World of matter is a world of illusion while world of idea is eternal and gives true happiness.

The method of dialectics has been suggested to gain this true knowledge. Socrates' Theory of Knowledge was applied by Plato in his Theory of Ideal State.

Plato believed that rule by the



Philosopher king is necessary to create an ideal state as he is a man of reason and symbol of knowledge and sacrifice.

Thus, the Normative approach is a study of ideas and is prescriptive in nature. It distinguishes between right and wrong and is change-oriented.

However, the Normative approach has been criticised as philosophical and unscientific. It deals with centuries old ideas and not with present problems. This led to the rise of Behavioural Movement in political science.

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



Que.1(b)

Feminist Theory of State.

10 Marks.

Feminists believe that there is no feminist theory of state. feminism is a meta-ideology which studies the power of women and not of the state.

However, in recent times, the state has been studied and seen as a patriarchal institution. Thus, Catherine McKinnon said, 'when I look at the state, the state appears male to me'.

Being a lawyer by profession, she studied the women specific laws in America and found loopholes in them as well as biasness to protect the guilty men.

Even in the case of India, laws to protect & empower women have not given significant results.



Thus, Madhu Kishwar called them 'bizarre pieces of legislation'.
Institutions like Panchayati Raj have not been able to empower women.

Feminists believe that the public and private spheres are not separate and the state must intervene in both to prevent sex based violence. Thus, Carole Hanisch coined the term, 'Personal is Political'.

While criticising the state, feminists take a contradictory turn when they say that only the state can protect women since the society is patriarchal.

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



Que.1(c)

Foucault's Theory of Power.

10 Marks.

Foucault belongs to the Post-Modernist school of thought. He believed that 'Power is everywhere, flowing through society like a network of capillaries'.

He has studied power in 3 different dimensions :

1) Discipline → where disciplinary institutions like schools, army, hospitals, turn people into productive members of society. It is a place for reform and people have respect for it.

2) Bio-power → Discipline is for the individual but bio-power is for the collective. It is linked to homogenisation where people are categorised superficially in surveys to discipline them.

3) Governmentality → to instill in people the mentality to govern themselves. Foucault has used Bentham's Panopticon or modern prison where people have a fear of being watched all the time.

Therefore, freedom in modern society is a discourse. State keeps a watch on all citizens. But power can also be productive and power is necessary to liberate ourselves.

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



Que.1(d)

Aurobindo's Concept of Indian Nationalism.

10 Marks.

Aurobindo was the greatest philosopher of modern India.
He has given the strongest theory of nationalism.

Aurobindo was a critic of the Moderates who saw British rule as a 'blessing in disguise'. He was a supporter of Passive Resistance, swaraj and boycott to end the colonial rule.

He advocated a cultural Theory of Nationalism (Herder), where nation is a fraternity and consciousness is necessary to fight. He was inspired by Vivekananda's Sanatan Dharma and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's idea of Mother India as Goddess Shakti.

He believed that Nation is not a piece of land or fragment of our

imagination. Nation is a faith, a religion, it is divine and has a spirit. India represents the spiritual element of the universal spirit and thus its rise as a nation is ~~not~~ inevitable.

Aurobindo saw British rule as a hammer of God, necessary to wake the Indians and revive their glory. Aurobindo advocated swaraj or complete freedom.

swaraj would come when people have inner peace and harmony reflected in Satchitaranda and Tap Yog Sadhana, and they achieve the state of supermind. Thus, his ideas contributed greatly to the freedom struggle.

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



Space for Rough Work

Indian political thought is associated with the concepts of Dharma and Danda. They differ in terms of degree and not kind.

There is no appropriate word available in any of the European languages which can be treated as exact translation of the Indian word Dharma. It should not be confused with religion.

According to Rig Veda, dharma is that which holds life on this earth. If we do not follow dharma then it will lead to anarchy and catastrophe and end life on earth.

Dharma is discussed in Dharmashastra, for example the Manusmriti. Smriti is based on



Que.1(e)

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

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Shruti. Shrutis represent the Vedas.
Shrutis contain the cosmic law.

Dharma is a law to govern the human society. It is based on Rta. Manusmriti contains the following ideas related to Dharma:

- i) Purusharthas or 4 goals of life
Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha
- ii) concept of Ashramas
- iii) concept of Varnas.

Each varna is to follow its Dharma. The most important duty of king is to ensure this. Thus, the king has the rod of danda. The king is always under dharma.

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

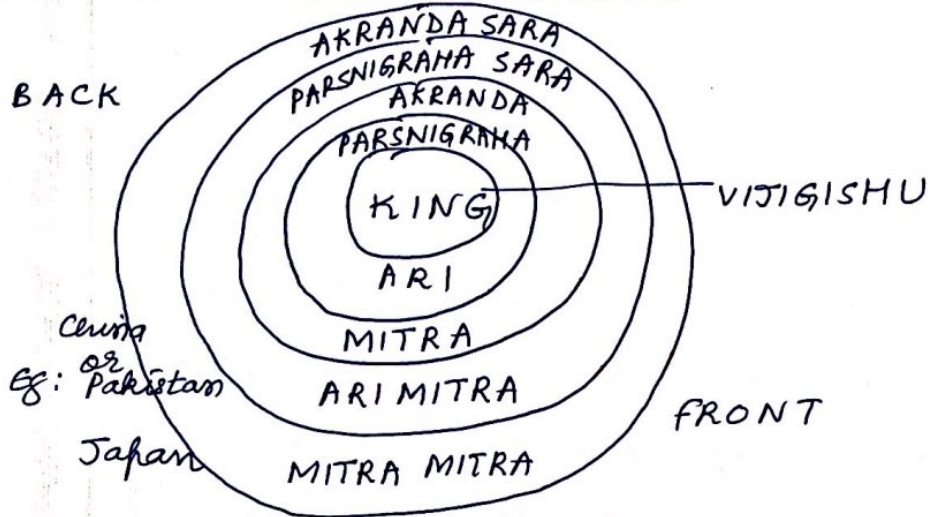
Kautilya has written the best book in the field of statecraft. He belongs to the danda tradition and the realist school of thought.

According to Kautilya, state is like an organism which has to expand in order to survive. Thus, land has to be acquired by the king to ensure well-being of the people since land is a source of material wealth.

Kautilya believes that the relations among states is like a Jungle where strength of lion prevails. The struggle for power is reflected in his Mandala Theory.

The theory states that the neighbour is an enemy (ari) and

neighbour's neighbour is friend or ally (mitra). Thus, several such concentric circles are drawn.



In addition to the front states, a king also needs to look after the back states, to maintain power. Thus, the enemy (Parsnigraha) and (Akranda) friend come into picture.

Kautilya also talks about two other kings. Udasina is the neutral king eg. Turkmenistan, Switzerland, while Madhyama is the buffer state. Getting the
Eg: Bhutan, Nepal



support of these states would add to one's strength.

Therefore, Kautilya's Mandala theory is considered as an important insight in geopolitics.

Nehru had called Kautilya as the Indian Machiavelli. However, chronologically speaking, upinder Kaur believes that Machiavelli should be called the Italian Kautilya.

Both thinkers belonged to different space and time. However, their ideas are similar. They saw no role of ethics in politics, believed in nationalism and an imperialistic foreign policy.

The most important difference in their ideas is that Machiavelli saw Prudence as above religion while

Kautilya saw the king as under Dharma. Machiavelli gives generic advices while Kautilya has given specific advices.

Max Weber therefore saw Machiavelli's Prince as harmless and called Kautilya as more Machiavellian than Machiavelli himself.

While Kautilya got his ideal king, Machiavelli could not get his Prince.

Thus, it would be appropriate to go with Upinder Kaur's idea and see Machiavelli as Italian Kautilya and not vice-versa.

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

Que.2(b)

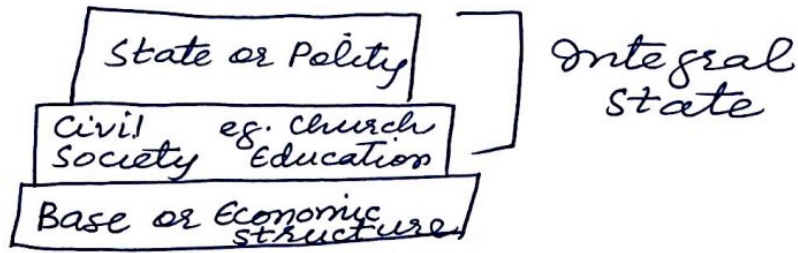
Gramsci's Theory with its reconceptualization of the relations between base and superstructure and recasting power as hegemony marks a major breakthrough in Marxist theory. Comment.

15 Marks

Gramsci is considered the greatest philosopher in Marxism after Marx. He reconceptualised Marx's theory and gave rise to Neo-Marxism.

Gramsci believed that cultural nationalism plays an important role in constructing a nation. In his 'Prison Notebooks', he opposed Mussolini's rule and wanted to revive Italy's glory.

Taking cue from Benedetto Croce, he viewed culture as an important element. He did not see superstructure as dependent on the base, rather superstructure as autonomous itself. He is thus called the Theoretician of Superstructure.



He has given the concept of 'Integral state' which combines both state and civil society.

Gramsci believed that history will change, only when the superstructure changes. He believed in a continuous revolution.

Gramsci believes that civil society manufactures the consent or builds hegemony for the ruling class. Hegemony defines the limit of common sense.

Eg: Patriarchy, Brahmanism.

Gramsci points out the role of intellectuals in building the hegemony of capitalism, especially



the Traditional Intellectuals like the Church Fathers. Gramsci advocates the use of organic intellectuals to build a counter-hegemony or coalition of the sub-altern class.

He suggests that supervisors in factories will be appropriate for this role since they belong to the working class and are in contact with the capitalists.

Through war of position and then war of manoeuvre, the workers will capture the state and civil society and thus change the superstructure, and build their own hegemony.

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 is the only woman to be recognised as a philosopher. She belongs to the civic republican tradition.

According to her, power is often associated with the state. But power is actually for the people. She compares power with:

- 1) Power vs strength where power is of the collective and strength of the individual
- 2) Power vs Force where power belongs to the world of humans and force is natural eg. force of wind
- 3) Power vs Violence where state used instruments of coercion to control people but Power

actually belongs to the people. Power is 'people acting in concert with each other'. People are powerful only when they are together. Power is itself legitimate.

Power is sui generis. It comes and disappears on its own as and when people have to act against the state. Thus, Hannah Arendt has given a Phenomenological view of power.

Her view of power is quite relevant today when the powers of state are increasing and leaders are becoming authoritarian. People acting together and participating in the civic sphere is essential and a human condition, according to Arendt.



for example, the recent protests seen in Hong Kong, ~~USA~~ against Chinese domination or in USA for black lives matter or in Thailand against authoritarian leaders, are instances of people coming together to show their strength against state coercion. Arendt's theory of power becomes relevant for democratic rule.

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



Que.5(a)

Relative Autonomy Theory of the State.

10 Marks

The Marxist theories of state can be classified as either instrumentalist or structuralist. The structural theory of state is also called as Relative Autonomy Theory of state.

Structuralist theory has been derived from Marx's work,

'The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte'. Here state is also seen as a structure. State is not just a reflection of the base but it has autonomy of its own. It is not always conditioned by the base.

However, Marx continued to believe that economic structure is the basic structure. It means



though he accepts the autonomy of state but not the complete autonomy, only relative autonomy.

It means under certain historical conditions, state does gain some amount of autonomy or freedom. He believed this occurs when a particular class does not control the entire economic structure eg. during Bonaparte's rule in France.

since no class controls, state ceases to be the instrument of a particular class. It starts acting as an equilibrium maker. State appears neutral.

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



Que.5(b)

Affirmative Action.

10 Marks

Affirmative Action is also called as Positive Discrimination, where certain disadvantaged sections of society are given benefits so that they come at par with the privileged classes.

Social liberals like Amartya Sen, Dworkin, etc. believe that such sections of society should get a fair equality of opportunity. Affirmative action has been derived from this principle.

In the context of India, the constitution makers found there was no level playing field and gave benefits to certain sections eg. SCs, STs, OBCs, EWS in the form of reservations or quotas

in government employment and educational institutions.

However, this policy has remained controversial and is criticised because it compromises merit, cannot be rolled back once introduced, has been politicised a lot and is a kind of reverse discrimination.

But affirmative action remains in force due to the backwardness of such sections and is a tool to empower them. It helps to equalise their capabilities as pointed ^{out} by Amartya Sen.

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



Que.5(c)

Relationship between Liberty and Equality.

10 Marks

Liberty and Equality are the foundational values of any social institution. They are often considered interdependent.

Taking cue from Isaiah Berlin's Value Pluralism, values like equality and liberty are inherently pluralistic and incommensurable. They have been analysed by different schools of thought and remain a matter of debate.

Liberals and Neo-liberals advocate liberty as the absence of interference of state. Liberty is supreme virtue and cannot be compromised with.

Liberals advocate equality



before law and equality of opportunity.

They believe that any efforts by state to compensate will backfire.

Socialists on the other hand prefer to use the term freedom and not liberty, to mean freedom from basic necessities. They see liberal view of equality as procedural and believe in equality of outcomes.

Rawls' Theory of Justice ties all these ideas together wherein justice means maximum equal liberty to all, maximum equality of opportunity and inequality if it benefits disadvantaged. (Difference Principle).

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



Que.5(d)

Difference between Domination and Hegemony.

10 Marks

Hegemony defines the limit of common sense. It means manufacturing consent for a particular idea. Domination is often associated with authority or coercion.

Hegemony in the extreme sense becomes domination.

Eg: Capitalism has become the hegemonic ideology and now the world is dominated by capitalists. Both concepts are seen in opposition to Authority or legitimacy, that is, they do not reflect the consent of the governed.

There is no consensus or dialogue but certain ideas are imposed on the people forcefully.

However, a state cannot function solely on the basis of force. T. H. Green said that 'Will not force is the basis of a state', while Rousseau said that even the strongest man is not strong enough.

J. S. Mill held that a state cannot become great by dwarfing its own people. Eg: USSR collapsed when it did not listen to the people.

Hannah Arendt believed that power belongs to the people and not to the state.

Therefore, a state cannot suppress the dissent of its people. It has to act for the people's welfare.

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



Que.5(e)

Concept of Overdeveloped State.

10 Marks

Hamza Alvi has given the concept of overdeveloped state. He belongs to the Structuralist school of Marxism. He has studied the South Asian states which were earlier under colonial rule.

He calls such states as Bonapartist, meaning, where the executive is very strong. Eg: In Pakistan, we see a military-bureaucratic oligarchy while in India, we had Inspector Raj.

Hamza Alvi says that the Western states have both their political and economic systems as developed. However, in post-colonial states like India, the British introduced a modern political system while the economy remained



feudal. Thus, the political system is overdeveloped in comparison to the economy.

Hamza Alvi says that in India, still colonial laws are followed eg. sedition, preventive detention. Thus, only the colour of ruling class changed and not their manner of rule. There was no revolution, only transfer of power.

The state received complete control over resources and negotiates between 3 classes - the metropolitan and national bourgeois and the propertied class.

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

Deliberation is considered as the heart and soul of any democracy. It helps to usher in inclusive growth, good governance and sustainable development. Deliberative democracy gives power to the powerless and voice to the voiceless.

Deliberation helps in the empowerment of masses. Tools such as RTI, Citizen charters, referendum, right to recall etc. help in strengthening democracy. Participation of people and dialogue helps to build legitimacy for policies of the state.

Census building is important

in deliberative democracy and it also helps to protect the rights of minorities.

In contrast, Participatory democracy prevalent in liberal countries is just a shadow of real democracy. Only those who participate, are heard, while the disadvantaged and deprived are often left out. Thus, Thomas Jefferson said, 'Democracy is not of the majority but democracy is of the majority who participate.'

Liberal scholars have emphasised the importance of deliberation. Aristotle believed that common men deliberating together can arrive at better decisions than philosopher acting alone.

Rousseau advocated direct



democracy which reflects the general will. J.S Mill believed that ~~the~~ freedom of speech is the most important and even dissent should be heard.

Hannah Arendt believed that participation in the civic sphere is a human condition and made no distinction between action and speech.

on the other hand, Marxists support grassroot movements and radical democracy or street politics. Habermas has given the idea of ideal speech situation where the only way to make legitimate policies is through participation in the public sphere.

Joshua Cohen has given 5 features of deliberative democracy:



1) It is an independent and ongoing association of people with expected continuity.

2) Persons accept that deliberation will be the only decisive factor in formulation of policies.

3) Existence of non-coercive environment

4) Respect for pluralism of values

5) Deliberation is a source of legitimacy

Thus, deliberative democracy makes democracy substantive and results into development of trust.

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

Que.6(b)

Fascism is a hotch potch of several ideologies and creed. Critically examine. 15 Marks

Fascism is considered as a bad word, not to be used. It is seen as a propaganda, hotch potch and pure power politics.

fascism was seen as an aberration or exception in the history of west. It emerged during World War II in countries like Germany, Italy, Portugal, Argentina, Japan.

fascism is seen as rule of the elite Junta with state censorship and autarky. It believes in imperialistic and nationalist foreign policy (lebensraum). The state turns authoritarian.

Mussolini saw fascism as



duty of citizens towards the state. He said, 'There is nothing against the state, above the state or over the state'. Democracy is the luxury of rich nations and Parliament is nothing but a talking shop.

Hitler saw fascism as creative destruction, to destroy the new and bring back the old, that is, counter-enlightenment.

Laski said that fascism is the desperate attempt to protect capitalism in its last stages.

When capitalism faces crisis and cannot maintain its soft face, it suspends democracy to prevent mass protests.

Hannah Arendt called fascism as pathology, a form of totalitarianism due to crisis of modernity.

fascism is seen as emerging due to political crisis, corruption or economic instability. However, Eric Fromm has analysed human nature to suggest that people fear freedom and desire security or a strong leader, thus favour fascism.

It is to be noted that people never rejected fascism and such leaders came to power through democratic means. fascism had to be defeated in the war.

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

Plato is known as the father of Political Idealism. He was concerned with the decline of Greece (Athens) due to corruption by the ignorant ruling class. He wanted to create an ideal state based on peace, harmony and excellence.

Plato suggested that the soul has spiritual qualities of reason, courage and appetite. In his Myth of Metals, he believed that men of reason should rule the state since they have no lust for power and their first love is knowledge.

Thus, Plato believed that unless philosophers become rulers



or rulers learn philosophy, there is no end to the predicament of human life'.

Further, to ensure an ideal state, Plato gave his ideas on education as a lifelong process and communism of family and property, as safeguards since even the philosopher has passions.

In response to such ideas, Plato was called the 'enemy of open society' by Karl Popper.

Popper criticised Plato as a totalitarian and the first fascist.

Plato has advocated absolute power to be given to the Philosopher King, which goes against liberal values.

In addition, Plato supports a highly regimented society, where

the state controls one's family and property. Plato believes in wholesale social engineering.

Popper has said that the ideas of holism, historicism and essentialism of totalitarian ideology are applicable to Plato.

However, Levenson argues that Popper is comparing uncomparables. Rajeev Bhargava says that Popper's ideas are ideologically motivated and based on abstract premises.

Plato genuinely wanted to create an ideal state based on peace, harmony and excellence.

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

After the first world war, when several academic conferences were held, scholars of political science were not invited since they had nothing to offer. Political science was criticised for being philosophical, dealing with century old ideas, being unscientific with no field work and being only arm chair theorists.

In response, the discipline undertook a revolution to become more scientific and connected with the present. Thus, Behaviouralism emerged. Lord Bryce had said, 'we need facts, facts, facts'.

The Chicago school led the efforts to reform the discipline

and David Easton gave 8 features of the Behavioural Movement:

- i) Systematisation
- ii) Regularity
- iii) Integration
- iv) Verification
- v) Value Neutrality
- vi) Quantification
- vii) Pure science
- viii) Technique

Behaviouralism proved to be successful in studying the political systems of the Third World, in comparative politics and analysing electoral behaviour.

However, in 1950s & 1960s, social movements emerged in USA where again political science had nothing to offer. It had compromised with the scope and relevance of the discipline. Ideas like justice, liberty and equality were needed to be studied. Rawls's theory proved to be a



saving grace for the discipline.

David Easton in his speech 'Credo of Relevance' gave his Creative Theory based on action and relevance. He advocated taking behaviouralism forward as synthesis.

It was emphasised that technique can be compromised for the sake of relevance and there is no need to be value neutral as values are needed.

Whatever research a person is choosing, it should be relevant and action oriented for the benefit of society. Theories should have the capacity to solve crises.

Political science is applied science rather than pure science.
The responsibility of social scientists

is bigger than that of natural scientists. Political science is an extremely useful discipline. It needs to be actively promoted by universities, research foundations.

Therefore, Aristotle rightly called political science as 'Master science'.

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 means the reasons why people obey the state. The entire western political thought deals with the issue of political obligation. Eg: Plato and Aristotle believe that a good life is not possible without the state.

Hobbes is known as the first modern thinker as he gave the complete theory of sovereignty of state. Hobbes had a pessimistic view of human nature. He saw man as selfish, power seeking and individualistic.

Hobbes thus called the state of nature as a war of all



against all. State of nature was short, nasty, brutish and poor. There was no scope for arts, letters, navigation or industry. It was a power struggle ending only with death.

Hobbes believed that man was utilitarian and since state of nature was painful, man would agree to enter into contract and create the state.

Man would give up all his rights and state would have absolute powers. Thus, state was leviathan. State had the duty to protect right to life.

Hobbes thus said, 'Man has only two options, to live under absolute anarchy or absolute authority'. This is the basis of his idea of political obligation.



However, Hobbes being an individualist, also gave man the right to resist if the state fails to fulfil its duty. Otherwise, the state would control everything and liberty would be where the law is silent.

Hobbes also gave the state the power to punish those who violated law so that man never returns to the state of nature.

Thus, Hobbes' idea of political obligation is utilitarian in nature.

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

Sovereignty of state means that a state can take its own decisions and no other power can dictate its terms.

The monistic theory was given first by Hobbes, who believed that state should have absolute authority (Leviathan) to protect man's right to life. Thus, 'Law is the command of the sovereign'.

John Austin also believed that states have supremacy over all other associations. They remove the confusion prevalent in medieval times. It comes with power to punish as well.

The pluralist theory was given by Laski who believes that absolute state gives rise to totalitarianism, threatens rights of people and international



peace. A state cannot fulfil all needs of people. MacDver said institutions like church emerged before the state and are autonomous. State is both child and Guardian of law and cannot act arbitrarily.

Duggitt and Krabbe point out that multiple sources of law limit powers of state like customs, traditions, international law.

However, monists argue that state attains supremacy due to special functions it performs. Eg: State will solve a dispute between two associations.

Laski also becomes inconsistent when he says that state is the keystone of social architecture. Thus, the debate between monists and pluralists continues.

Globalisation is seen as compression in time and space and making the world a global village

or borderless. Hyperglobalists argue that globalisation has limited the powers of state and made its borders porous and penetrable.

Skeptics however, argue that states still remain the main source of authority while Transformationalists believe that both forces are at work and de-globalisation started after the global financial crisis.

It should be noted that the globalisation forces have not affected all states equally. The COVID-19 pandemic is said to have led to de-globalisation, where states closed their borders.

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