UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES-2018

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Political Science Test-I
(Political Theory, Ideologies and Concepts)

निर्देशात्मक समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

सामान्य अनुदेश/GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

इस प्रश्न-पत्र-उत्तर (प्रश्नात्मक) पुस्तिका में 65+4 पृष्ठ है। पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने के तत्काल बाद कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस प्रश्नात्मक में कोई पृष्ठ गालत मुद्रित अथवा फटा हुआ अथवा कोई पृष्ठ अथवा मद गायब नहीं है। ऐसा होने के स्थिति में इसके बदले नई प्रश्नात्मक प्राप्त करें।

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उम्मीदवार प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पहले, इस पृष्ठ एवं आगले पृष्ठों पर दिए गए अनुदेशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें।

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

उम्मीदवार सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर अनिवार्य रूप से निर्धारित अनुदेशों के अनुसार और पुस्तिका में प्रश्नात्मक प्रश्न के नीचे प्रश्न किए गए स्थान में ही लिखें। आवश्यक स्थान के बाहर लिखें तो उत्तर के लिए कोई अंक प्रदान नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the specified instructions and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

प्रश्न-पत्र, प्रश्नात्मक पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है और इसे अलग किया जासकता (लिफ्टआउट) है। यह प्रश्न-पत्र उम्मीदवार, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के उपरांत अलग करके अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the (QCA) booklet and can be removed and taken by the candidates conclusion of the exam.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरे जाने के लिए/To be filled by candidate)

अनुक्रमांक: _______________
Roll No.
परीक्षा का नाम: ______________
Name Of Examination

उत्तर पुस्तिका क्रम संख्या:
Answer Book Serial No.
Important Instructions

Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the instructions may lead to penalty.

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2. The roll number on the name suppression sheet
3. The roll number on the identity card
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1. Do not write any answers on the question paper available in detachable form or admission certificate and write answers at the specified space only.
2. Do not leave behind your Question-cum-Answer Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of exam.
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(1) Read the instructions on the cover page and the instructions specific to this question paper and mentioned on next page of this booklet carefully and strictly follow them.

(2) Write your roll number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of the Question-cum-Answer Booklet.

(3) Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwriting.

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(5) If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write “Cancelled” across it, otherwise it may be valued.

(6) Hand over your Question-cum-Answer Booklet Personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.
Political Science Test-I

निर्धारित समय : तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 250
Maximum Marks : 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

• There are a total of 8 questions in the paper. Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory. Amongst the rest, one needs to attempt any three in such a way that at least one question is attempted from both the sections.

$Q_1 - 14 \frac{1}{2} = 15$
$Q_2 = 23$
$Q_4 = 23$
$Q_5 = 21$
$Q_6 12 \frac{1}{2} = 13$

$\frac{9}{5}$

$\Rightarrow$ Time management

$\Rightarrow$ Presentation needs to be radically altered.

$\Rightarrow$ Pay attention to short notes

$\Rightarrow$ Overall understanding & substance is appropriate but it needs fine tuning & effective/visible presentation.
Q. 1 Answer the following Questions in about 150 words each: (10 X 5=50)

(a) 'Political Science is both Science and Art'.

According to Aristotle, political science is a "master science". This represents political theory as an amalgamation of political science as well as art. Political science comprises of both science as well as philosophy. While science explains the "reality of political behaviour", philosophy dwells into the 'ideal goals of politics'. So, political science is a function of explanation, description with empirical methodology. Whereas political philosophy, according to Ralf,
is function of "critical evaluation with normative methodology.

Thus, Pol Science comprehensively upholds the "fact-value dichotomy as essence of the subject instead of limitation.

In conclusion, As Andrew Hacker says, "political theory is an endless conversation among political theorists," making it a master science.

(b) 'Order, authority, justice'

Science - systematize understanding (theory)

Art - practice, functioning, the process
Candidates must not write on this margin.
Corporate state is a political concept that gives "privacy to economic classes in the politics". Thus, it advocates the participation of capitalist class in the policy making of the state.

The concept emerged in the context of corporate statism as a maxim by fascist regime in Italy during interwar period. Mussolini believed that "state must be a mediator between workers and capitalist. Thus, while workers were given positions in the party, corporate interests were taken care by projecting state in the interests of both capitalists and workers."
Thus, it was "a propaganda to elevate state" at the expense of both classes. It also favoured the 'capitalist' class under the cloak of 'mediation'.

In contemporary time, it goes closer to the concept of 'deformed polyarchy' by Charles Lindblom. However, challenged by globalization as economic forces going beyond the state borders.

(d) Difference Feminism

"Difference feminism" is one of the strands within feminism which believes in the natural differences and distinctions between men and women as a scheme of nature as against "gender determinism". Difference feminism evolved as a critique of radical feminists. They argue that radical feminists are preoccupied with the 'gender dilemma'. Demand of equality
necessarily defeats the purpose of natural distinction.

As men and women are different in the values, physical attributes, moral aspect, we must 'respect the differences'. There is a need to valorise the feminine qualities as much as masculine one, states Judith Butler.

Patriarchy reinforces the natural difference as the tool of discrimination, so need to focus on "complementarities between men and women instead of projecting dominance and superiority of one over the other."

Difference feminism faces criticism from contemporary feminist as the cloak to perpetuate patriarchy under the garb of natural distinction. As difference feminist reject the taboos and other construptions, they are believed to propagate 'the 20th-century evangelical traditionalism'.
"Bio-politics" is evolved in the post-modern work of Michael Foucault book that reject meta-narratives. According to Foucault, knowledge is power. Thus, power is a function of power. I.e., knowledge is built to serve the purpose of power. Every theory and ideology is used in the interest of claimants of that ideology. e.g., Capitalism always favours the interest of capitalists. He uses analogy of archaeology and genealogy as methods to arrive at the "Bio-power". He asserts that bio-power is one of the tools to perpetuate particular forms.
of politics which is "Biopolitics."

Thus, biopolitics leads to the legitimacy of governed which he calls "Governwareity." Thus, Foucault rejects the conventional-modern discourse and aptly project the relativism. This shows "macro view of politics and power from modern perspective."

Q. 2 Answer the following questions.

(a) Evaluate the value-fact dichotomy in political science as manifested in twentieth century. How did it impact the development of political science? (20)

"Fact-Value dichotomy" is the core foundation of the subject of political science since the time of "Plato-Aristotle" dynamism.

In the second half of 20th century political science was facing "decline of the pol. theory" debate.
David Easton, 1953 paper decline of pol. science, reflected upon the reasons of decline like "neglect of facts and over-emphasis on values. He asserts that, over-relying on "age old ideas of Greek time having no relevance" is responsible for the decline of the subject. Pol. scientist like Suhraw is responsible for making political science historicism. While other social sciences like sociology, anthropology have gone way ahead, political science has failed to redeem itself by not trying to bring new techniques, methodologies and scientific approach to politics.

Thus, 1960's saw the emergence of "behavioralism as a methodological
revolution in pol. science so, it established the
primary of facts over values.

There was second wave of decline
of the subject due to over-reliance on the
facts neglecting relevance of values. Thus,

Leonhard Cohen's tract mad cause for scientific
analysis has led to decline. The emphasis on
methodology and empiricism has compromised
the aims and relevance of subject. This was
later recognized by David Easton himself.

Thus, ask fellow behaviouralist to come out
of 'Ivy towers' to uphold a bring about the
values within the fold of political science
without compromising on methodology. Thus
embarked the 'post-behaviouralism'.

Thus, political science saw
This part can be written in a point format.

Development of methodological revolution in form of behavioralism & post behavioralism in 20th century. This led to new methods of analyzing the values in pol. theory. For example, "Raulfs theory" is considered as emergence of political theory. So "part-value Continuum" is the essence of subject instead of fact-value dichotomy. As human emancipation is complex venture.

(b) Differentiate between Second wave and Third wave Feminism.

Feminism is a metaideology that evolved with many schools/waves within itself, but all are united in the central aim of ending patriarchy and promoting the equality of women by rejecting and ending discrimination.

While First wave of feminism emerged in 19th century, specifically focused
Civil political rights of women e.g.: suffrage (demand for right to vote) by Mary Wollstonecraft. However, 2nd and 3rd wave are relatively new forms of feminism breaking away from 1st wave in aims and methods making it radical. 'Second wave' of feminism emerged in 1960s. It not only led to radically criticize first wave but also gave new independent identity to women as against men. They favoured radical steps of empowerment like Betty Friedan considered gender construct is responsible for patriarchy. It is consciously created mechanism to perpetuate male dominance over women. Thus, according to Simone de Beauvoir, "Women is not born but made while third wave too believed in
the second wave's basic tenants but drastically 
challenged the reconciliatory of 2nd wave 
feminists. 3rd wave aimed at liberation 
of women from gender constuct, thus 3rd 
wave believed in sex-gender constuct, 3rd wave 
rejected both gender as well as sex distinction.

Similarly, 3rd wave dwells into 
sexuality, pornography as main tool to project 
patriarchy (in the context of Sigmund Freud, penis 
envy analogy), 3rd wave rejected it and 
promoted pro-sexuality movement.

So, both belong to radical tradition. 
One can say 2nd wave built the strong foundabas 
for third wave. However 3rd wave logically 
promoted itself as more radical that led to 
reject the androcentrism "as well build the 
strong identity of new woman".
(c) 'Behaviouralism failed to transform Political Science into a problem solving science'. Discuss.

"Behaviouralism" exemplifies the scientific approach to political science. While it brought methodological revolution in the subject, it failed to redeem the predicament of political science.

Behaviouralism emerged in the 1960's as the methodological revolution by focusing on scientific methods to political science. For example, many new approaches like David Easton's system approach, structural functional approach, etc. evolved. However, they only remained the "methodological analysis".

Behaviouralism failed to transform political science into a problem solving science because its focus was on the "purity of technique".
sacrificing the significance of value & relevance.

Two; They overrelied on mathematical tools, quantification etc. → social science need not be purely quantified, as it deals with universal complexities. eg: If dwell into realm of good-bad instead of only right or wrong (an in science)

Three; Behaviouralist didn't address the problems of metaphysics. thus normative concepts like justice, equality couldn't be discussed in the framework of problem solving techniques of political science only. i.e. behaviouralist failed to grasp the scope of dynamism of core concepts.

Four; Leo Strauss criticize "mad cause of science responsible for the decline of the pol. science.

Fifth; J. Berlin considers that behaviouralist neglected the rational curiosity of man; the couldn't evolve problems. eg: Eastan only dwell into "political system" instead of nomatu
Thus, behaviourism couldn't recognize the importance of problem solving. Even Feston reassured that by invoking "post-behaviourism", crude empiricism as well as barren normativism, are both responsible for the declining subject thus, re-emphasising on values and not compromising on problem solving techniques is the new approach to politics.

Q. 3 Answer the following questions.

(a) To what extent did the idea of women's rights shape the conceptions of equality and liberty in modern times? Discuss.
Candidates must not write on this margin.
(b) Examine the crisis in contemporary liberalism and highlight the challenges confronted by it. (15)
Candidates must not write on this margin.
Candidates must not write on this margin.
(c) Do you agree with the view that politics is shaped by prevailing material forces in a society? Illustrate.
Q. 4 Answer the following questions.

(a) Examine political theory as history of political thought.

According Freeman, "History is part politics and politics is present history." This exemplifies the historical approach to study the political theory.

Historical approach is one of the earliest and very logical approach in the study of any social science, including political science.
According to historical approach, political theory is history of political thought as major concepts of the political theory are evolved in the turbulent phase of history. For example, the Westphalian treaty emerged the concept of "nation-state." Historical approach analyse the history on "real of the politics," thus history gives the message for the future. According to Scobine, historical approach is the most suitable approach as it fulfills all the criteria to be the best approach. All three criteria such as factual, causal and analytical are fulfilled under historical approach. Thus, according to Seely, "history has no costs without politics and politics has
no fruits without history; thus establishing
privacy of history as a tool of political theory.

However, Easton criticized historical
approach is responsible for the decline of political theory. He critiques Sabrina for committing
the “historicism,” i.e., forcing and relocating
everything in the history. Historical approach
oversimplifies the historical events making
it one-dimensional. Similarly, “history is
often written in the biased, partisan manner
to arrive at favourable conclusions. Thus
historical approaches promote the biased
understanding, compromising on the “neutrality
of knowledge of political theory.

In nutshell, historical approach
is one of the most used and favourable approach, but it is not comprehensive enough to cover the complexities of human life. E.g. History is often a history of anachronism, neglecting sub-altoms.

(b) ‘Marx is dead. Long live Marxism!’ In the light of the statement, analyze the relevance of Marxism in reference with present crisis of capitalism.

"Marxism" is one of the most penetrating analyses of capitalism as well as comprehensive doctrine to realize the ideal society in "classless a stateless society." It is as relevant as it was, in the present age of crisis of capitalism.

Present age of capitalism is facing the crisis at many levels.
Post-capitalist societies are facing the problem of excessive materialism and individualism, emergence of problems like alienation, breakdown of family system, rise in hedonistic culture etc. This is aptly reflected in critical school theory of neomarxism. Theorad Adorno gives the concept of "one dimensional man", making him "consumer of utility" in the capitalist society.

Even cultural identities like folk music, folklore are disseminating in the hegemonization of English pop culture. In present era of capitalist globalization, post-colonial and 3rd world countries facing the problem of "Identity crisis" due to homogenization. This can be attributed to concept of "alienation" in the mythos of young marx.
At economic level, Marxism's relevance of class struggle finds relevance with new classes like "Billionaire class vs middle clay". This is given by Thomas Picketty, whose report on India "From Birth Raj to Billionaire Raj" shows the growing polarization in the economic inequalities as 72% of wealth is held by richest one (1%) people, albeit capitalist. "Rising inequalities" in the wealthy capitalist societies is reflected in the backlash against globalisation, free market, trade war, antiglobalisation stand by Trump, Brexit etc. Thus, rising cycles of depressions & economic crisis under capitalist system, propounded Marx seems to be reality of two crises, thus, Marx may be dead but Marxism is much alive. Thus, Maupassan says, "It may be 'Utopia but humane one'".
How did feminism rectify Rawls' idea of justice?

Rawl's theory of justice is

...wouned as the *revival* of political philosophy

...in contemporary time. Though he claimed his

...theory as 'universal', feminist criticised it

...on ground on "androcentrism'.

Feminist criticized Rawls for

...shooting and continuing bond of

...'masculinity in the subject of pol. science.

Carol Pateman criticize Rawls for "excluding

...women from social concert. Other feminist

...criticizes Rawls 'original position, for considering

...man rational, Rawls hero neglected the dark

...side as 'patricially as concept may be known

...to man behind the veil of ignorance if not
factual of it.

They rectify Rawls' theory by authoritatively "stating, independent existence of women as "negotiator of the social contract" of Rawls. Iris Marion Young comes up with "differentiated citizenship" concept to promote justice among women. Major rectification is "principle of difference" in Rawls. Feminist argue that "different principle must be 1st in lexical order" to end the non-advantageous position to women in the social contract. In this regard Martha Nussbaum project "equality of capability as principle of gender protection."

e.g.: Temple Entry to women in India.
So, Feminists ridiculed the universality of Rawls' theory of justice as well rectify it to suit the gender-related issues, making it more expansive.

SECTION B

Q. 5 Answer the following Questions in about 150 words each: (10 X 5=50)

(a) Neo-Marxism on human exploitation.

Neo-Marxism's critical school emphasises on the human exploitation. Specially second generation thinkers like Herbert Marcuse and Habermas critically look into exploitation of human under capitalist society. Feudalist school is inspired by young Marx's philosophical maxim of alienation, which result into exploitation.
of human by killing his creativity.

Similarly, Horkheimer concluded that science & capitalism responsible for human exploitation. Science is cultural logic to capitalism thus neglecting values of good & bad, promoting materialism. This makes man "consumer-guality" leading to his exploitation under capitalist system by killing his creativity & freedom in true sense. Habert Marcuse calls this as "one dimensional man."

Thus, neo-marxist emphasizes on the "critical aspect of exploitation as working against Speerhead approach. This gives imput into contemporary form of "sullen exploitation" under capitalist order as propagated by Gramsci.

However, neo-marxist neglect the positive aspect of rationalism, making only critical analysis instead of meta-narrative.
(b) Difference between first and third generation rights.

"Rights is one of the most important concepts in normative political philosophy."

In contemporary times; HR, includes all three generations of rights.

First generation rights are mainly civil-political rights whereas third generation rights are "group rights". First generation rights are based on concept of man as a "citizen" necessarily evolved in the concept of enlightenment in the work of Locke.  

On other hand, third generation rights are rights in capacity of man as a part of group society. Thus, they are evolving under new post-modern discipline. So, first generation rights are precursor and necessary to enjoy...
In conclusion, while 1st generation rights make everyone legally equal irrespective of cultural, social differences, 3rd generation rights recognize these differences in culture, group as promote human rights, eg "cultural relativism promoted by multi-culturalist like bell hooks.

(c) Post colonial systems at best are examples of state-nation model rather than that of a nation-state.' Discuss.

Post colonial theory of state emphasises on the "distinct" set of history, ideas being responsible for the evolution of a state in post-colonial states. True to that, post-colonial state shows "state nation model instead of nation state model. This is true specially in case of African and West Asian states. Colonial
legacy played part in establishing state in colonies without having unity of people as nation. eg. Mandates were given independent by colonies by drawing borders on map. States in North Africa, West Asia including Arab world. Thus, state is precursor/precursor before development of nations in colonies. Secondly, state calls tins as "illiberal democracies".

This was necessarily due to imposter concept of state, legacy of oppression of nationalist feeling, poly-communal a diversified societies etc. Hamza Alavi gave term "overdeveloped state" to suggest how state is developed without development of nationalist identity. eg: Palestine. According to Chandra. Thus, post-colonial state are still facing issues of "nation building that reflects in form of state authoritarianism, civil war etc."
Multiculturalism and liberal idea of citizenship.

Multiculturalism believes in "cultural diversity of man" instead of a universal notion of man as citizen. Thus, it favours "multicultural citizenship" as against "universal citizenship under liberal discourse".

Willemm De Kadt in his book "Multicultural Citizenship" repudiates the concept of liberal citizenship. According to him, universal citizenship under liberal discourse is not applicable to mosaic societies. The idea of multicultural citizenship must be promoted. It includes "differentiated citizenship based on cultural distinction. He talks about "separate electorate, special rights to minority.}
right to differentiated representation, etc. 

Liberal idea believes in man's identity as an individual citizen under state. Thus believes in "legal identity instead of cultural identity given by Marshall's theory of citizenship."

Bhikhu Parekh in his book *Rethinking Multiculturalism* calls for giving "rights to migrant & refugee" on basis of culture not as member of state.

(c) Post-Behaviouralism as a marker of revival of political theory.

"Post-behaviouralism heralds the revival of political theory by incorporating values in the study without sacrificing the scientific methodology of science.

Post-behaviouralism in a sense is synthesis of earlier debate based on 'Felt Value Dichotomy'"
David Eason himself criticized the behavioralism for relying on crude empiricism. He recognizes the importance of values and normative philosophy for the relevance of the subject. Thus gives concept of “credibility of relevance”. This is theory of amalgam of “action plus relevance”.

Thus, past behavioralism calls for value analysis by incorporating true scientific methodology. This not only protected the identity of the subject but also hozad new methodology, which ultimately is revival of P. theory. e.g.: New methods such as Hermeneutics etc.
Q. 6 Answer the following questions.

(a) Examine post-truth politics as a challenge to democracy.

"Post-truth politics" is the most dominant discourse of current politics as well as discipline of political science. It not only challenges the concept of democracy but also raises questions on the "polity as pursuit of ultimate truth."

"Post-truth" is a new phenomenon that spits forth the false and unverifiable lie as truth by using modern means of communication. Thus, people resort to believe in the lie and false promises without checking the authenticity of news, debate.

Q.: During Brexit vote, false news of UK shone huge burden of EU financially, compromising UK's welfare — led to Brexit 'yes' vote.
Thus, post-truth politics has led to "decline of democracy as means to achieve end in man. Democracy is getting restricted to "power struggle", thus connecting to Weber's concept of "democracy" as "institution of electing elites". Post-truth is bringing "elitism into democracy" at the expense of masses.

According to Fareed Zakaria, it's the "rebirth of constitutionalism" in post-American world order, leading to "illiberal democracy" eg "Victor Orban" in Hungary, focusing on rhetoric, lie etc has established stronghold making Hungary an "authoritarian democracy". Thus, post-truth is "totalizing" concept not leaving scope for dissent" which is hallmark of democracy.
(b) Briefly examine the radical feminist perspective on sex-gender inter-relationship.

Radical feminist presents arguably the most relevant critique of conventional polemics by propounding personal is political by exalating on gender-sex interrelation.

According to Évaun de Beauvoir, "woman is not born but is made". This effect the "gender construction" of woman's identity. This is classified by feminist by distinguishing "sex and gender". While "sex is a biological identity, gender is social identity of woman." Patriarchy converts the sex into gender and perpetuates its dominance over women.
pointing out and centreism of the political theory as discipline from Plato to Rawls. This also exposes the ‘myths of difference’, as it is exploited to promote patriarchy.

However, Radical Feminists resort to extreme end of ridiculing the conventional notion by oversimplifying or existentialism. This needs is reformed by post-feminism.

(c) Evaluate the contribution of Social Contract Theory of State to modern political thought. (15)