



National Officers Academy

Mock-6 for CSS-2025

December 2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE:

- Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**, by selecting **TWO** questions from **EACH SECTION**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

SUBJECTIVE PART-PART-II

SECTION-A

Q.No.2 Describe the main similarities and differences in the Political Ideas of Plato and Aristotle. How they are relevant today? Describe. (20)

Q.No.3 If Machiavelli is considered the citizen of all states and all ages, how his principles of politics are relevant to the present-day populism? Describe. (20)

Q.No.4 Right to stand against the established government if the government violates people's trust, is antithetic to some respects to the social contract theories of other philosophers. Critically evaluate. (20)

Q.No.5 Discuss the contribution of the Muslim Political theorists for the Rationalistic Renaissance. (20)

SECTION-B

Q.No.6 Is Populism inimical to liberal democracy, freedom and actual rights. Critically examine the statement. What are the issues of Liberal Democracy that made populism to be acceptable norm in contemporary democracies? Briefly explain. (20)

Q.No.7 Sovereignty is the most essential element of statehood. Discuss the pros and cons if it rests with people in the state, parliament or with the crown. (20)

Q.No.8 Differentiate the following: (20)

- Public Opinion and Propaganda
- Political Parties and Pressure Groups

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Q.4.

Introduction:

Social contract theories of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau are based upon the pre-social and pre-political aspects of the human life. On the contrary, social contract theory does not encourage revolution if established government violates people's trust. Social contract theory favours theory favours revolution in case of threat to rights and collective will of the society.

Social Contract of Hobbes:

Hobbes propounded following arguments to establish social contract among people. These points were postulated in his book "Leviathan"

(i) Man neither pre-social nor pre-political in state of nature:

According to Hobbes, man was brutish and ruthless in state of nature. He did not follow any rules. Therefore, the rule of law was "war of all against all".

(ii) Threat to life of man in state of nature:

As man was engaged in war with other people, there was persistent

to his life. It raised fear among people.

(iii) **Fear of life resulted in social contract in society:**

People, on the basis of fear, entered into social contract to secure their life. It was shaped by following script:

"I give up my right to life to that person, on the condition, that they give up ~~his~~ their right of life"

(iv) **"Leviathan" was imposed on people:**

To ensure social contract, an absolute ruler called "Leviathan" was imposed upon them.

(v) **People have right to revolt if right to life is at stake.**

In Hobbes theory, people cannot revolt against state. However, if right to life is jeopardized, they can revolt against government.

Social Contract of John Locke:

(i) **Man was pre-social in state of nature.**

According to Locke, man was not pre-social in state of nature.

He was good-natured and cooperative. However, he was pre-political.

(ii) Right to life, liberty and property were declared fundamental:-

Every man has inherent rights of his life, liberty and private property. When man is born, he is "tabula rasa"; who gains every thing through his senses. However, these rights are inborn.

(iii) Man enters into social contract to secure their inherent rights.

Rousseau John Locke argued that purpose of social contract between people is not fear. It is the collective endeavor to protect each other's inherent rights of life, liberty and property. Ruler is also a part of that social contract.

(iv) People can revolt in case of threat to inherent rights.

People have right to revolt against government if their right to life, liberty and private property is jeopardized in any form.

Social Contract theory of Rousseau.

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(i) In state of nature, two types of interests existed:

In state of nature, man was partially pre-political and partially pre-social. There was conflict of self-regarding and other regarding interests. Self-regarding interests leads to conflict due to selfishness, while other regarding promote altruism for people.

(ii) consciousness was a mediating force between two interests:

when self-regarding interest in the form of selfishness and other regarding interest to care for others, consciousness mediated to keep both type of interests in balance

(iii) Mine and thine conflict: serpent in form of private property.

Due to these interests, mine and thine conflict appeared due to serpent in form of private property. It can lead to violence.

(iv) "collective will" becomes the basis of social contract:

From collective interests of people, a collective will of the nation emerges. This collective will keeps the potential conflict at bay.

All the people abide by this collective will of society.

(✓) Right to punish those who break "collective will"

collective will is the will of majority. Therefore, if anyone tries to break the collective will, he will be compelled by majority to mend his ways. It is because collective will is universal and indivisible.

Critical Analysis:-

(i) "collective will" represents people's trust in government.

collective will, in the theory of Rousseau, evolves from other regarding interests. It is the trust of people upon government.

If government violates this trust, people can revolt.

(ii) "Right to life" is antithetical to people's trust in government.

Hobbes imposed absolutist king to preserve right of life of the people. However, it was the trust of people among themselves. Hobbes favoured revolution only if this right to life is threatened. It is contrary to the concept of people's trust in

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government
(iii) "Inherent Rights" and their security is the basis of revolution in Locke's social contract:

Locke regarded fundamental rights to life, liberty and property as fundamental. These rights are inherent and not the result of people's trust in government. In this way, ^{social contract} theory of Locke is also contrary to people's trust in government. Thus, he does not allow to revolt, if this trust is broken.

Conclusion:-

Although collective will of society is the other name of people's trust in the government, other theories of social contract reject this concept. Theories of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes allow revolution only if there is threat to fundamental rights to life, liberty and property.