

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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TARUN BANSAL

AIR - 204
(CSE 2022)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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109.0

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

① Create Dynamic Content by adding Current events/ Reports/ Examples.

② Discuss Keywords as used by Thinkers.

③ Classify Short and Long Ans.

Only the most
Concrete/ Core
Points

Name TARUN BANSAL

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Prepare
Background
then proceed

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Discuss Plato's theory of justice
- (b) Aristotle on Government & its Classification
- (c) Hobbesian Social Contract.
- (d) Discuss M.N. Roy's concept of Radical Humanism.
- (e) Sex is to Nature as Gender is to Culture. Comment.

1(a) Justice is the architectonic principle in discipline of political science. One of the earliest theory of Justice is given by Plato in his work "The Republic".

Plato's 'Theory of Justice'

is based on the perfect idea of Justice. In order to establish 'ideal State' Plato has given Concept of Justice based on his theory of soul. In his theory of soul, he has classified three categories - man of reason, man of courage and man of appetite. based on dominant quality of soul.

Since State is individual

write large. So, Just State needs to be ruled by Man of reason.

He has given three principles of Justice

- ① Functional Specialisation based on nature & quality of soul.
- ② Proper Stationing

Remarks

Like Varna system based on occupation in India

(3) Non interference in each other's work.

Based on ~~these~~ principles, Just State will have peace, harmony and excellence in society. Through his theory of education, Plato has made mechanism to find the dominant quality in soul.

Karl Popper, has criticised Plato's work for promoting segmented society, holism and as enemy to Open Society in his work "Open Societies and its enemy". However, Plato's Theory of Justice remains reference for later day theories from Rawls to Amartya Sen's idea of Justice.

Write
Comments
with
Popper
Contact
rather
generic
points

1 (b) Aristotle is known as father of political science for systematic analysis of discipline. In his work "Politics", he has studied 158 Constitutions and did Comparative study to find best practicable State.

In his 'Theory of Constitution', ^{he} has analysed types of government in normal and its perverted form. and held Polity as best ~~form~~ of practicable form of government.

Remarks

Pure

	NORMAL	PERVERTED
One	Monarchy	Tyranny
few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

He held Polity as rule by middle class and is gold^{en} mean between oligarchy (rule by rich) and Democracy (Rule by poor). Since both rich and poor disobey rules and law, so best practicable form is polity.

Unlike Plato, who held Philosopherking or monarchy as best form / ideal state, Aristotle differs in the view. For Aristotle, monarchy is best but its practical form results in tyranny.

Aristotle has also given preference to participation of people in civic affairs as matter of duty. For him, State is not ^{one} family rather family of families and represents unity in diversity.

Aristotle work has been influence on Kant and Arendt, scholar of Civic republicanism. Whitehead has held that entire western philosophy is nothing but

Remarks

Footnotes to Aristotle and Plato

119am Thomas Hobbes, the famous English political philosopher belongs to Social Contract tradition. Unlike Plato & Aristotle who believe in Organic theory of origin of State, Social Contract scholars believe State as product of Contract.

Hobbes in his famous work "Leviathan"

has given Social Contract theory for establishing State.

Hobbes held that in State of nature, life of man

was naughty, poor, solitary, brutish and short. It was

State of war of all against all as no common authority

led to anarchy & Chaos.

So in order to preserve life

and maintain social order, all men enter into

Contract and create 'Leviathan' giving all their

power to State. Hobbes recommend 'State Absolutism'

for 'Securing of life'. and held that Law is Command

of Sovereign

Remarks

4.5

Unlike Hobbes, John Locke, another Social Contract thinker gives Concept of 'limited State' or 'night watchman State'. For Locke, man has not transferred all rights to the State.

Hobbes 'Social Contract' theory has been criticised by Vaughan. Vaughan calls 'Leviathan' as useless book of history and fruitless for origin of State.

~~Book~~

(Q1) MN Roy is one of the greatest political philosophers due to his theory of Radical humanism. In his ideological journey, MN Roy has travelled from being revolutionary to Marxist to finally giving Radical humanism philosophy.

Radical humanism is inspired from Renaissance and aims at liberation of man from all fears and superstitions. MN Roy wants to create cosmopolitan union of liberated man.

In his Concept of Radical humanism, he has given three Components of Radical humanism:-

① Freedom :- freedom from all chains of fear and

4.5

superstition. It has materialistic origin in needs of man

② Reason: Reason refers to mental evolution during struggle for survival.

③ Ethics - It also has materialistic origin. from reason

MN Roy has given a blueprint to liberate all human beings from dogmas and superstitions and become free and liberated in true sense. He recommends mental consciousness and mental revolution to achieve the same.

However, MN Roy has been criticised by Sri Sudipto Kaviraj as remarkable failure for changing ideology and unable to achieve the goal

One is not born woman, but becomes woman

- Simon De Beauvoir

Radical feminism has dealt with the concept of gender, sex and patriarchy with an aim for liberation of women from gendered society.

Remarks

Radical feminist like Simon De Beauvoir ("The Second Sex"), Betty Friedan ('The Feminist Mystique'), Kate Millet, Susan Moller Okin have analysed role of patriarchy that leads to subjugation of women in society.

Betty Friedan and Simon De Beauvoir have held that biological difference or sex is a natural distinction by nature. However gender is social construction propagated by patriarchal culture in society.

Beauvoir has applied Sartre's existentialism to show how becoming woman is a process that starts from birth itself. Woman is made to realise and conditioned to behave in particular manner, that make it secondary sex. In her words 'Man is essential and woman is incidental' as per gendered culture.

Radical feminist have criticised state role in perpetuating patriarchy and held that patriarchy is basic structure of society that results in discrimination against women. For them,

5.0
Personal is political. They recommend 'Differential Citizenship', ending of patriarchal heterosexual family to liberate woman from bondages.

Radical feminism have been Criticised by post feminism scholars who recommend to focus on present challenges and believe liberation and upliftment has been achieved.

Write
IR perspectives
ALP

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss Gandhian conception of citizenship. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Plato's theory of communism of families was a logical corollary of his views on communism of property. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the relationship between Ethics and politics as per views of Aristotle. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss Aristotle's Theory of Justice. Also compare the notion of justice as given by Plato and Aristotle. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) "Power is never localised here or there, but rather employed and exercised through a net-like organisation" (Foucault). Comment. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The basic cause of human misery and the 'sin' of modern civilisation is the advent of technology and industrialisation. Discuss the Gandhian critique of Industrialisation. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) "Covenants without the sword are mere words and of no strength to secure a man at all". Comment. (300 Words) (25)

4/25/25
good
"There is enough ^{on} for ~~last~~ for everyone's need but not greed" - Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi is one of the greatest political philosophers and thinkers in modern times. He was influenced by Edward Carpenter's Critique of modern medicines and has given critical view of modern industrialisation in his work "hind Swaraj".

Gandhi called modern civilisation as Satanic that has reduced humans to being mere Consumer. He is critical of Industrialisation that is based on values of Utilitarianism, individualism and Consumerism. This has led to exploitation of Natural Resources at unprecedented level.

Remarks

In his view, even 9 lathis would not be sufficient if we adopt the model of development that west has adopted in last 100 years. He held that modern technology and industrialisation has led to displacement of masses. He recommended production by masses rather than mass production.

Gandhi called modern civilisation as satanic and sin as it has led to dehumanisation and objectification. The moral values and dignity of human being have been undermined by this utilitarian consumerist culture.

We can see similarity between thoughts of Gandhi and Hannah Arendt. Even Hannah Arendt was critical of modern civilisation and age that led to decline in public sphere and political participation. As Animal laboron dominated over zoon politikon in modern age.

11:00
Unlike Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar favoured modern industrialisation as means to alleviate poverty and achieve destiny of nation.

However, we can see relevance of Gandhian thought in present sustainable development goals that recommend sustainable production and consumption for prosperity and welfare of all.

Mention Philosophy → Gandhian
 → Footwear
 Labour - Bread Earning
 Village Econ - Self Sufficiency
 Machine - Rich → Instrument of Exploitation
 Protection
 Apply in Gov.

Remarks

4(b) Thomas Hobbes in his work "Leviathan" has held that any Contract or Covenant or law that lacks power of enforcement has no significance.

Hobbes belonged to the period of Puritan revolution and was concerned about securing and preservation of life. Since there was Chaos and anarchy in society in England during that period, he believed that Centralised powerful authority is essential to restore order and peace.

Hobbes through his theory of Social Contract creates 'Leviathan', all powerful State where law is Command of Sovereign and anyone violating law is punished by the State.

Hobbes belonged to tradition of positive law and considered only State can

Remarks

ensure rights of the people. In state of nature, life is nasty, poor, brutish and short due to lack of centralised authority.

Hobbes held that though natural law prevails in state of nature, but they are Counsels of prudence or articles of peace. If followed peace will prevail. but due to lack of punishment in case of violation, they are often flouted as human nature is inherently selfish and guided by pleasure and pain.

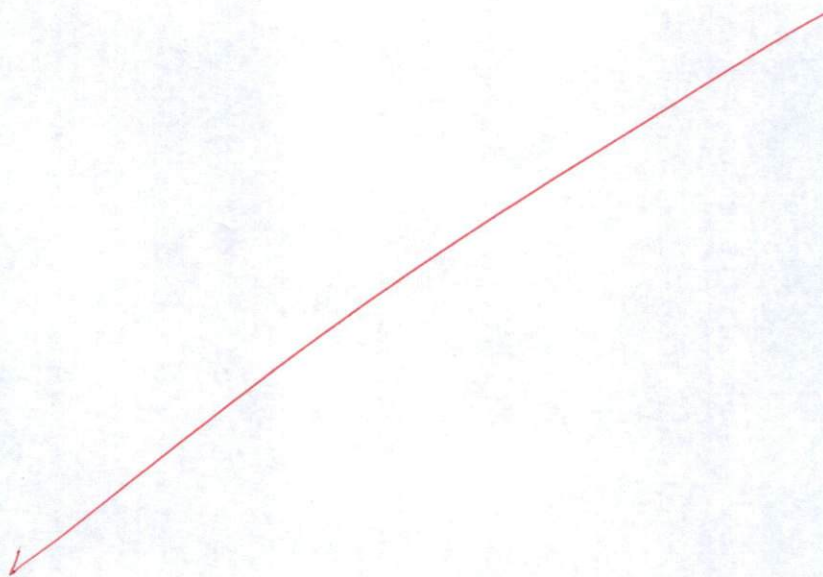
Hobbes Create Absolute State and held that liberty is where law is silent. He makes Leviathan a sovereign having power to punish if someone violated the law made by it.

However, unlike Hobbes, Locke gives concept of limited or nightwatchman State that has prime duty to protect the property of man.

10.5

We can see relevance of Hobbesian thought in international law. Since there is no world government, international law are like covenants without sword without enforcement mechanism as seen in China violating PCA Award on South China Sea.

Be specific in questions of
 theoretical thinkers
 use keywords as mentioned by thinkers



Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Theory of Alienation and Theory of Freedom
- (b) Arendt's Views on Banality of Evil
- (c) Locke on Defense of Property Rights
- (d) Discuss then characteristic features of Aristotle's theory of state.

5(a) Freedom and alienation are central concepts given by young Marx in his work "Economic and philosophical manuscripts". Marx was influenced by work of Hegel and Feurbach on alienation & freedom.

Hegel held alienation as estrangement of man with himself and recommends State as means to achieve freedom. Feurbach believe denial of god can help in ending freed alienation and achieve freedom.

Marx believed that since Economic structure is basic structure of society. It is Capitalism that has caused alienation of man. He has given 4 levels of alienation:

① Alienation from production: due to

Remarks

Four Stages of Alienation
 Nature ↔ Production
 Product ↔ Self
 Both Labour & Capitalist

modern Complex manufacturing that results in specialised production, man is reduced to Cog in the wheel.

② Alienation from product of labour where man is producing for market and not for happiness.

③ Alienation from society as man is unable to realise social needs due to Capitalist mode of production

④ This results in alienation of man from himself

Marx held that freedom or end of Alienation can be achieved only by ending Capitalism. He gives Communism - a Stateless & Classless Society where each works "from each according to ability to each according to his need". This results in freedom from necessity and help in Self actualisation.

His theory of freedom & alienation has been inspiration for Critical School Scholars like Herbert Marcuse (One dimensional man), Theodor Adorno.

Remarks

discuss
Humanist
theory of
freedom
Workers of the
world unite

However, liberal Scholars like Karl popper call Marx as enemy of open society for compromising liberty and democratic values.

Booth

Q(b) Hannah Arendt was German Jew, modern political thinker who suffered from Nazi's atrocities. She has given concept of 'Banality of Evil' in her work "Eichmann in Jerusalem".

Eichmann was Nazi Commander who committed atrocities on Jews during Holocaust. He was arrested and brought to Israel. Hannah Arendt during conducted interview during his trial and found Eichmann was not responsible. but it was evil becoming banal.

Eichmann was not having ^{for Jews} hatred, or suffering from mental, psychological problem. He held that he was following orders and that duty is duty. During her interview, Hannah Arendt realised that it was lack of

Critical reasoning and moral judgement on part of Eichmann that caused him to follow orders.

Nazis believed that in modern age, we see banality of evil or that evil is becoming common and failures when we distance ourselves from moral judgement & reasoning. , don't apply mind resulting in rise of fascist tendencies in society. We don't have revolutions against heinous crimes committed in society and evil becomes day to day affair.

We can see banality of evil in contemporary world where crime against marginalised sections is increasing day by day especially women. For eg. Kathwa incident. It is essential for society to raise voice and be moral voice against such crimes.

Remarks

Add Keywords

Bureaucratic Attitude

Like

Duty for Duty

Principle
Quote Gandhiji
Communist's Grand

(c) John Locke, father of liberalism has been one of the strongest advocates of Property rights.

In his theory of natural rights in his work "Second Treatise" he held that nature has given man right to life, liberty, health and possession (property).

Locke has defended right to property as it is given by nature, is inalienable and are necessary for happiness that is end goal of human life. Locke gives inclusive interpretation of Right to property that includes right to life and liberty as well.

Locke held that main duty of Commonwealth or State is for protection and preservation of right to property. He ~~is~~ recommends right to man or limited State.

Locke gives principles for right to property:-

- ① It should not destroy but Create property

- ② It should not be earned in unfair or illegitimate way.
- ③ It should be product of one's own labour.
- ④ It should not lead to restriction on labour's right to earn property.

It is due to his defence of right to property that T.B. Macpherson calls Locke as Scholar of bourgeois or Capitalist class.

Locke's Right to property has been criticised by Marxist Scholars who believe in Abolition of private property. However, libertarian and neoliberal Scholars defend property right as it is important part of one's personality. For example Nozick held Taxation as bonded labour as it infringes on one's property & wealth.

Remarks

Quote
Three
Labour → Spoil → Scarce
Support with
Article

(d) State is central notion in political Science discipline. Aristotle, father of political Science has given his notion of 'State' in his work "The politics".

(Characteristic features of Aristotle Theory of State)

1. He held State as natural institution and gives organic view of State by saying man is natural and social & political animal. He held it is teleology of man to live under state. In his word "State comes for sake of life and continues for sake of good life."
2. He gives Concept of welfare State wherein in his right to property he recommends individual ownership and common use. Since wealth is social origin and man is social animal, he needs to work for contribution to society.
3. State is based on 'polity' or rule by middle classes which is golden mean of oligarchy &

Remarks

democracy. Polity is best practicable State- or government-

4. He proposed Mercocratic State that treats equals equally and unequal unequally based on proportionate justice.

Aristotle held that State is necessary and source of virtue for Self actualisation of man. Only a beast or God can live without state and like Plato holds positive notion about state and recommends participation in public affairs as matter of duty and Citizenship.

Mention

State → Self-Sufficient Association of Men
 ↑
 Association of Men
 @ UP
 Angel
 Stages of State formation
 Beast
 Philosophy

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the similarities and Dissimilarities between Gandhi and Marx. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Analyse how Gramscian views have influenced the Marxian views on false consciousness. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The state of nature is a war of every man against every man. In the light of the given statement, discuss Hobbesian State of Nature. Also Give Criticism. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Gandhi, the father of India and Marx, the father of Communism were two greater leaders that have influence beyond their place of origin. Gandhi and Marx gave their political philosophy that have similarities as well as differences.

Similarities

- ① Both Gandhi and Marx were anarchist and recommended Stateless Society and political Structure.
- ② Both of them worked for marginalised and deprived sections of society.
- ③ Both Criticised Western model of Capitalism and development that deprived people and nature.

Remarks

- (4) Both of them had anti-imperialist views
- (5) Both were concerned for rights of workers and their participation, welfare.
- (6) Both had vision of egalitarian society and peaceful world.

However, Gandhi and Marx also had fundamental differences

Dissimilarities

(1) Method/Means: Marx recommended violent revolution for his vision of Classless & Stateless Society whereas Gandhi treated non-violence as article of faith & foundational principle for Satyagrah.

(2) Religion: - Marx considered religion as opium for masses and wanted to end it whereas Gandhi saw religion from spiritualistic view and method for nourishment of soul.

Remarks

- ③ Economy:- Marx recommended production by masses and end of capitalism whereas Gandhi proposed 'Trusteeship Model' to address inequalities in society.
- ④ Governance: Marx proposed Communism - a classless, stateless society whereas Gandhi proposed Village Republic or Panchayat Raj i.e. democratic decentralisation.
- ⑤ Marx treated Economy as basic structure to bring change whereas Gandhi adopted Gramscian two fold strategy of war of position & war of manoeuvre.
- ⑥ Marx was silent on women empowerment whereas Gandhi called for women upliftment in his Satyagrah and Constructive program.

Both Marxism and Gandhism continue to hold relevance and in both theory as well as practice even in contemporary times.

Remarks

good points
Enrich your
with more
key words
Subject Matter
Comprehensive

6(b) Gramsci is known as theorician of superstructure, father of neomarxism and great strategist. Gramsci belonged to Italy and was founder of Communist party of Italy. He wanted to bring Communist revolution in Italy but realised Marx notion ideas limitation.

In his work "Prison Notebooks",

(1941)

Gramsci has analysed Karl Marx work on Communism and false Consciousness. Marx through his historical materialism and dialectical materialism showed Economic structure as basic structure and all other superstructures like cultural & ideological factors as reflection & false Consciousness.

Marx recommended one stage violent revolution to establish Classless and Stateless society i.e. Communism. Gramsci found Marx Concept as overemphasis on Economic structure reducing it to Economic determinism.

Remarks

Gramsci has analysed role of civil society, role of intellectuals in making hegemony of dominant Capitalist class. He found ideological & cultural factors played role in generating false consciousness among the masses.

Gramsci called Civil Society as deputies of Capitalist class that generate and manufacture consent for Capitalist class. The traditional intellectuals like ^{church} fathers, men of letter and organic intellectuals like managers, bureaucrats, business leaders create historic block for ruling class.

Through his analysis, he recommended working class to create Counter hegemony & historic block of Subaltern class where Civil Society is present. He recommended to go for 2 Stages revolution - War of position & War of manoeuvre.

Gramscian view led to development of Critical School & Structural School that focussed on superstructure role & role of ideological & cultural factors in continuation of Capitalism in present times.

Remarks

Q(C) Thomas Hobbes is known as one of the best English philosopher and writer wrote his work 'Leviathan'. In his work, he has given Concept of Social Contract.

Public Context
Puritan Revolution (1641) → Fear of Revolution
Hobbes belonged to Social Contract tradition and was concerned about preservation of life and security. He creates all powerful State through his theory of Social Contract. Hobbes has shown how in State of nature man's life was insecure.

State of nature represents condition which is before Social Contract. The life of man is poor, nasty, solitary, brutish and short in State of nature due to absence of Centralised authority. Since human nature is utilitarian and guided by pleasure & pain, man treats another person as source of

Remarks

6.0

insecurity. A human wants to gain pleasure and for it needs power. But since there are unlimited wants and limited resources, it creates security dilemma or insecurity in man.

Further
enrich your
content

So State of nature is state of war of all against all and there is no scope of art, letter or music in such scenario.

Hobbes has been criticized for his pessimistic view of human nature. Salsine calls Hobbes' view of human nature as state of war of all against all. Unlike Hobbes, Locke takes balanced view of human nature and gives State of nature as state of goodwill, peace mutual assistance.

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Aristotle's theory of property is based on his criticism of Plato's communism of property. Comment. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Owing to the sexual division of labour, the burden of unpaid work falls disproportionately on women. There has been near-universal adoption of work-from-home (WFH) in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the light of the given statement, examine the impact of WFH on women. (300 Words) (25)

7(a)
Ans

Aristotle, the father of political Science was disciple of Plato as well as his greatest critic also.

Aristotle in his work "Politics" has given right theory of property in response to Plato's Communism of property. He has criticised Plato's Utopia and idealism in his work.

Plato wanted to make Athens an 'ideal State' and recommends philosopher king rule to end miseries of people. In this context, he proposes Communism of property for guardian class as supplementary mechanism to check away misuse of power by philosopher king.

Remarks

Aristotle has criticised Plato for abolition of property rights for guardian class. He held Plato has undermined utility of property. Being Conservative and functionalist, Aristotle has given certain benefits of property.

- ① Property is source of motivation for people to work harder.
- ② Property increase productivity in economy and
- ③ It also helps in social welfare by means of charity.

Aristotle has analysed and given 'Theory of Property' where he held Individual ownership and Common Use as best way

- ↳ Common ownership & Common Use is not good for maintenance & productivity
- ↳ Common ownership & Individual Use - is exploitation
- ↳ Individual ownership & Common Use → promote productivity & can be used for welfare.

Remarks

Indiv. ownership
collective use
Like CSR
Trusteeship
Multiple

11.0

Aristotle recommends Charity or use property for welfare of masses as man is social animal. His theory of property comes closer to Gandhian Trusteeship model where Gandhi held owners to treat themselves as trustees and work for welfare of masses.

In present times, we can see utility of Aristotle's theory of property as seen in CSR activities, philanthropy to address global inequalities.

Quote
Commentaries
Like

Gandhian
theory

in social

Examples

Taxation System

social welfare

Apply

like

for

Marks:

words

3000

25m

Maintain

Remarks

7(b)

"Public Men ; Private Women"

Women are universally discriminated against time and space due to patriarchal nature of society. Recent pandemic, led to adoption of Work from home and increased violation of basic rights of women. As per UN Women report, there has been substantial increase in cases of 'Domestic Violence' that they termed as 'Shadow Pandemic' across the world.

One of the biggest analysis is done by radical feminist on Subjugation of women in gendered society. They held patriarchy as basic structure of society that leads to violation of women rights. Simon De Beauvoir (The Second Sex), Betty Friedan (The feminist Mystique) have shown how women are being secondary. Women becomes incidental and man as essential.

Remarks

Core Demand of the question
Address
Apply the question
Justify
Create
Context
Conflict
Various Reports
like
COW, Women
IHD
SWREF
NCPB
CMIE

During pandemic, the great lockdown caused economic crisis due to wage loss, employment loss and work from home. Women suffered from dual burden of office work & home, there were increased cases of sexual harassment at home, domestic violence that impacted physical, mental & social wellbeing.

Many women working in informal sector lost their jobs and became financially dependent that impacted their health, and social status. Scholars like Carl Hanisch have held that 'Personal is political' highlighting how political life has impact on private affairs within four domain walls. Women suffered when confined to private sphere during this pandemic.

'Work from home' also increased additional responsibilities of unpaid care, domestic workers that comprise mainly women lost their

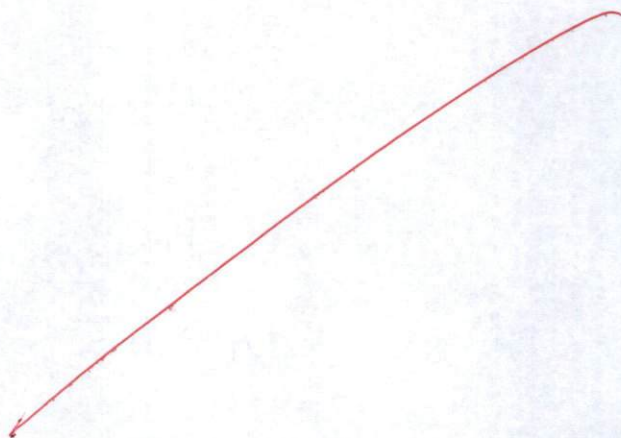
means of livelihood during pandemic. Access to health, education and nutrition became difficult for women as seen in recent suicide case of Aishwarya Reddy.

Women need political, social, educational and economic empowerment to realise their full potential. There is a urgent need to improve skills set, education and employment opportunities for women to reverse feminisation of poverty and increase their participation in knowledge economy and technological revolution.

As held by Hillary Clinton, women rights are human rights and this moment of crisis brings us opportunity to rethink and overhaul our strategy for women empowerment.

Remarks

Make our answer dynamic rather than static. Add current events/developments/reports.



Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The theories of non- interference were found to be inadequate to achieve the social and economic reforms of classical liberalism. Examine the problems associated with classical liberalism. Also explain how does Positive Liberalism justifies the values of distributive justice. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Modernity is characterized by the loss of the world, where the past no longer carries any certainty of evaluation. In the light of given statement, Analyse Arendt's Conception of Modernity. Also criticise Arendt's interpretation of modernity. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks	

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

