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AIR - 377

(CSE 2022)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2020

TEST - 03

122.5 good Attempt

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 Try to stick to Core demand of the question.
② Address Keywords/ terminologies as used by Thinkers.
③ Quote Contextual Scholars and their Commentaries.

Name ANANTH CHANDRASEKHAR

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

Roll No. _____

GS SCORE

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.

Book 1

(a) For Plato, justice is for harmonious social co-existence. Justice for him is a social code of ethics. It encompasses Greek concept of DIKAIOSYNE (righteousness)

Plato's concept deviates from then-norms of justice in Ancient Greece, such as Cephalous (giving their due), Polymarchus (doing good to friend), Thrasymachus (might is right) and Glaucon (for protection of weak).

Plato argued that justice is a feature of SOCIETY, justice is SUPREME VIRTUE. For him, it is based on satisfaction of soul → doing what one is born/inherently capable of doing.

Good

Remarks

5.5

GS SCORE

For Plato, justice is REASON. Thus, his Myth of Metals, Soul Theory and Theory of Education seems to propagate Natural Inequality. This divides society into classes (Producing, Guardian, Ruling). Justice is societal harmony and each class doing their duty. (Functional Specialisation)

Criticism: For Plato, society, state and justice are interchangeable. This was criticised by Popper who called him "enemy of open society". His ideal also cannot be applied in today's world as they are a violation of Human Rights and Categorical Imperatives. It also violates Constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights (A19).

Platonic concept inspired thinkers like Rawls. Popper himself said "one can be Platonic or anti-Platonic but not non-Platonic"

Remarks

Try to Sync with question's demand

Mention his views

discuss these points

Non-interference

Need to Mention comentaries in the question's directions

Book

(b) Aristotle is called "Father of comparative Govt". He undertook an empirical study of 158 constitutions.

He doesn't make any distinction between state, government and constitution. He classified government on basis of,

(a) no of persons ruling
(b) purpose → pure (benefit of citizens)
→ perverted (against citizens)

No of persons	Pure	Perverted
1	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few People	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Of many	Polity	Democracy

- worst form
- Despotic rule

Best form
Golden mean
Rule of middle class

Remarks

Ad-1 Commentaries

His classification opened doors to modern comparative Politics. He was against democracy as he considered it as demagoguery His ideal state was monarchy under Philosopher King but argued best practicable was Polity

His attack on democracy is inconsistent with modern concept of universal suffrage (UNHDR). However, his thoughts entire western political thought are considered footnotes of Plato and Aristotle

How

(c) The Hobbesian social contract is a mechanistic liberal way of explaining origin of state.

Book:

Hobbes argued that the state of nature was poor, nasty, brutish and short. Men were dominated by passion over reason. There was MATSYAYANA (Might is Right) and every man was his own judge, jury & executioner.

Remarks

GS SCORE

5.10

Draw Social Contract Diagram

Use Keywords like Sovereignty in the Leviathan, Form of entity, Rights & Remedy

Man enters into social contract to guarantee his life and security by collectively signing away all right. Sabine notes that Hobbes didn't give away Right of Self Preservation to govt formed by state.

His legalistic conception of rights gave birth to an absolutist state with monistic sovereignty (Austin). State could function as per procedure established by law. There is no right to revolt.

Criticism: Lockean Social contract was because of man wanting security. He argued that right to life, property & liberty weren't signed over to state.

It was also criticised by Marxists as a liberal conception. Burke argued that they were "metaphysical abstractions".

Social contract was invoked recently in Black Lives Matter movement to validate civil disobedience and ensure racial justice

Remarks

(d) MN Roy was a transitional thinker whose thought changed from Marxism to Radical Democracy to Radical Humanism.

His radical humanism argued for ensuring freedom, rationality and justice by critiquing these models of communism and Liberal Democracy.

He argued for a system that
(a) freed mankind from religion and un-scientific superstitions
(b) inculcation of rational thought
(c) promotion of scientific temper via education.
(d) cosmopolitanism and rational universal ethics/morality
(e) established human society in tune with nature/reason.

Thus, it argues for a Cultural Renaissance and a cosmopolitan union of free persons linked by reason and humanity.

Remarks

GS SCORE

4.3

This was considered as a "Remarkable Failure" by Sudipto Kaviraj. Ambedkar remarked that developing reason without justice is not freedom. He argued that Buddhist ideals were rational.

MN Roy's thought is relevant in today's post-truth, morally relativist world. It is a categorical imperative that can be seen as an ideal to strive towards.

(c) Radical feminists like Shulamith Firestone argue that biological sex and cultural gender are different. Gender is social; a woman is made not born.

Simone de Beauvoir in "The Second Sex" argues that existentialist approach should be adopted. According to her, there is a "men problem" as men have defined certain "eternal feminine features". This stereotypes women

Some Correct Content Scholars

Remarks

and forces them to conform to stereotypes that create the "lesser sex". Thus, she argues for humanity over feminity.

She suggests women to work together to end patriarchy. Kate Millet argues that "sexual politics" and participation in public sphere is important to escape CONDITIONING.

Critique Post-Feminism argues that a woman must be proud of her feminity. Woman accept the lesser/second sex tag the "Fairer sex".

Marxists argue that class politics trump sexual politics.

Neo-conservatives (Oakeshott) argue that people accept traditional/culture are rational

The debate around gender vs sex has been widened by transgender activists. This has been affirmed by SC verdicts like NALSA case in 2013.

Good Attempt Keep improving

Remarks

GS SCORE

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)

(a) Gandhi's philosophy was a moral conception of politics. This ethical foundation was a characteristic of all his views, including on citizenship.

For Gandhi citizenship wasn't based on race, ethnicity, religion or any other factor. It was a remarkable break from then prevailing notions of citizenship.

The European model emphasised on
- ~~unequal~~ equal citizenship
- citizenship based on language/ race/ ethnicity
- uniform civil code for citizens

Later, it expanded to include rights of national minorities

Write in context

Remarks

(Kymlicka) and Tully with multiculturalism of Bhikhu Parekh

Indian citizenship is tied with strains of nationalist thought
Moderates preferred British citizenship.
Extremists like Sri Aurobindo evolved a cultural nationalistic theory based on "universal spirit"

Gandhi's concept of citizenship has roots in these. Gandhi, through various writings gives glimpses like:

(a) Swaraj - citizen has to be truly free from desires, a sort of spiritual upliftment

(b) Khilafat issue - accepted. separate electorates for Muslims and separate personal code

(c) Viewed Hindu community as one; it included Dalits as well

(d) Spiritual basis - emphasis on "values" like compassion for

Remarks

Q.3

others, tolerance, ahimsa, swaraj.

(c) Concept of duty over rights and moral code.

Thus, we can summarise Gandhi's citizenship as;

(a) Basis was civilisational link within various ethnicities and linguistic communities in India

(b) Personal code can be separate

(c) Citizen has to be willing to perform his/her duty

(d) No narrow chauvinism

(e) Acceptance of refugees on humanitarian basis

(f) Moral upliftment of citizens.

Thus, it was in contrast to the religious nationalism of Hindu Mahasabha/ Muslim League and legal notion of the Indian constitution.

Explain these points

Attempt optional paper rather G.S. like Answer

Use more comprehensive Content like Universal Citizenship

Book:

GS SCORE

(6) Plato's Theory of justice was an architectonic concept that had several interdependent parts like communism of property and communism of family.

Plato's argument for just state is an ideal state. ruled by a Philosopher King. Thus king is a member of the ruling class who have people of "reason" as specified by Theory of Souls.

To keep philosopher king from being tempted by appetite, Plato suggests communism of property. He argued for abolition of private property for ruling and guardian classes to prevent concentration of power.

He further argues that communism of property includes communism of families. Even men of reason can be dethroned by familial quarrels and sexual jealousy.

Draw you Own diagram

Make your Answer more Simple

Remarks

GS SCORE

Thus, the ruling and guardian classes would be allowed to birth offspring by permission of state only. This would use EUGENICS to ensure best hereditary characteristics.

The children would be taken away immediately under care of state. This had two benefits

(a) children would be brought up and classified by state on merit with no historical/situated advantages

(b) Females would be freed from burden of child rearing and could do their duty to state.

Thus, the two concepts of family/property were linked organically with Plato's Justice Theory. Family was depriving force to accumulate property. This would lead to decline of wealth reason and disturb SOCIAL HARMONY between the three classes.

Good feel Improving 7.5

This was criticised by Aristotle as → Family was a source of pride/virtue and property signified reason. Taking these away were taking away motivation of people. He thus argued that this was too idealistic. He finally stated that "State is highest association which means it is a collection of families.

(c) For Aristotle, Ethics and Politics are one and the same.

He argues that ethics is an extension of politics. He argues that ethics requires men of reason This requires them to be virtuous and defines ethics as "what a virtuous man would do" (Agent Theory)

Thus, in his Nichomachean Ethics he argues for developing virtue by doing one's duty to the maximum last. Eg: flute (Teleological argument)

Remarks

Treat equals unequals unequally

GS SCORE

player with talent should play flute and not work in construction.

For Aristotle, the state is a moral organisation for advancing the development of humans. Thus, the state itself gives man an ethical meaning to life.

He further argues that in a politics, we can realise ethical life. Those who are men of reason and are suited to politics should use it to do the best of their ability.

He also argues that since man is different from animals and is rational, both politics and ethics apply to man.

This is similar to Gandhian conception of ethics as 'Gandhi argues "I do not want politics without ethics"

Remarks .

Criticism

Agent Theory was challenged by utilitarian and deontological schools.

Machiavelli argued for separation of politics and ethics. He argued that human nature was essentially universal egoism.

Kant argued that rationality was determined by categorical imperative and self-interest was hypothetical imperative.

However, Aristotle's message is relevant in today's world. There is a rise in corrupt parliamentarians (recently head of 17th Lok Sabha) with criminal cases. Thus, his ideals can cleanse politics and inculcate an ethical code.

Remarks

Try to write More Contextually Quotable Content

Majorly emphasize the Core Demand of the Question

3. Answer th
(a) Discu
Plato
(b) "Pow
a net

Remar

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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.

(a) Theory of Alienation describes mankind's gradual separation from humanity to being an object of exploitation. It was derived from works of young Marx and Gyorgy Lukacs.

Marx describes 4 stages: Process.

(1) alienation from own product (X)

(2) alienation from ~~labour~~ nature by time becoming routine

(3) alienation from other people/ society / Gattungswesen (species-essence)

(4) alienation from himself.

Thus this perpetuates the economic base by exploitation of proletariat by the capitalist class. It also aids in false consciousness

Book.

Mention Alienation for both

Labour (X) Capitalist Class

Remarks

B.S + B.T

commodity fetishism and can be seen as part of Herbert Marcuse's "One-Dimensional Man" (man as consumer).

Marx's **theory of freedom** was not absence of internal/external impediments but "freedom from necessities". He argued that real freedom was achieved by labour by the maxim "each according to his ability to each according to his need".

This was a criticism of liberal conception of negative rights. Positive liberals took this concept and formed "positive liberty".

Both concepts are relevant in today's consumerist neo-liberal world. Oxfam reports that 1% of world has half of all wealth, and appropriated 80% of new wealth generated in 2019. Thus, Marx is still relevant.

Motion
Humanist
Philosophy of
Freedom

Remarks

GS SCORE

(b) Arendt argued that the modern, centralised bureaucratic state has normalised amoral decision making, which she termed Banality of Evil.

This is in her argument during Eichmann trials in Israel in her book "Eichmann in Jerusalem" in the she argues that bureaucrats are divorced from morality and disconnected from society. This leads to impersonal decision making thus sanctioning evil.

It can be noted that it was a critique of Weberian bureaucracy. Eichmann's defense for his action was that he was following orders. He desired promotion, thus was sanctioned the deaths of thousands.

Arendt argues that the banality of evil is a symptom of modern society. To counter this, she argues for zoom

Remarks

6.5 + 1.0 = 6.5

GS SCORE

politikon (political animal). She exhorts people to use action, speech and thought to participate in public sphere. Only then does humankind realise their potential to act in concert and use political power.

Contemporary world:

Arendt argues that people shouldn't lose their imaginative capacity and acquire moral thinking character. This can be extrapolated to India's lockdown that triggered a crisis for migrant labourers who had to walk home.

Thus, the concept is valid even in today's post-modern world. There is a lack of participative power of people. movements like Jan Lokpal (Anna Hazare) are few and far between. Thus the concept exhorts us to become good politikon over animal laborans

Good Attempt
Keep it improving

Remarks

GS SCORE

Book:

(c) Locke asserts that his social contracts transfers all natural rights except right to life, liberty and property.

Locke argues that the Right to Property is inalienable, sacrosanct and irrefutable. He argued that property was transformed by human labour. Thus, it provides motivation and people should keep their profits as long as they were not by unfair means. (Possessive Individualism)

Locke However, he also argued for Lockean Proviso → that there should be enough property left and good for everyone else. Thus he recognised the dangers of monopoly.

Locke was writing for emerging middle class during colonisation of American frontier. Thus his Theory of Property was

unit three liberalism 1) Spirit 2) Contribution

Remarks

GS SCORE 4

6.5/10 6.5

to justify the appropriation of Native American land for agriculture and industry.

Thus, he is considered as the scholar of Bourgeois class. He also gives right to revolt if state interferes in property rights. Thus he advocates for a night watchman state.

This is seen in neo-liberal thinkers like Hayek, Friedman and Nozick. Nozick even argues that individuals "have" the state to protect their stolen property.

Add support of Aristotle's Property Rights

Marxists argue for abolition of property, while socialists / social democrats argue for the return of distributive justice.

Locke's Defense has thus created the modern capitalist world and influenced concepts like Intellectual Property Rights.

Remarks

GS SCORE

(d) Aristotle argues for the best practicable state, as he is a materialist and empiricist. He argues for an ORGANIC Theory of state.

"State is highest of all associations" — argues that state is formed of individuals → families → state/government.

He argues that man is by nature a political animal, thus man needs state to escape law of jungle and ensure the good life.

He argues that although man became before the state, the state is prior to man; as it ensures the path to a good life.

He argues for Golden Mean of Polity as best state. It is the rule of the middle classes and opposes democracy as

Remarks

Mention ① Stages of state formation ② Aged Vs Present Hypo-theses

GS SCORE

populous.

Aristotle also doesn't differentiate between state and government. However, family is distinct from state.

State also has the moral obligation to ensure the good life. State allows man to achieve his development as virtue / full of reason.

His theory differs substantially from modern state, which is separate from government and lacks a moral character.

He also defines revolution as even the smallest of changes and thus state is for preserving social order and harmony.

Thus, his ideas gave the best practical best state, while Plato gave the Ideal State as ruled by Philosopher King.

Q 6(b)

Association of Human life

Self Sufficient

Remarks

GS SCORE

6. Answer the following questions:

(a) Examine the similarities and Dissimilarities between Gandhi and Marx. (250 Words) (20)

(b) Analyse how Gramcian 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) Both thinkers evolved a comprehensive outlook on the modern world and gave alternative frameworks which influenced lakhs of followers.

Similarities

- Both were modernist
- Both argued for abolition of private property
- Both envisioned a final goal of pseudo-anarchy / stateless society

Both had justice as their principle objectives.

Both were concerned with capitalism and modernity and evolved a critique.

Same thematic points

Remarks

GS SCORE

- Both realised part of their vision
  (1) USSR was first communist state, Paris Commune
  (2) Panchayati Raj → 73rd Constitutional Amendment

Dissimilarities

- Marx claimed his theory as scientific, Gandhi did not
- Marx argued for a violent overthrow, Gandhi for ahimsa and satyagraha.
- Divorced morality and philosophy, Gandhi wanted marriage of politics and ethics/ religion
- Gandhi critiqued state-led planning, Marx argued for control of production by proletariat
- Gandhi advocated for political, economic, personal swaraj
- Gandhi wanted spiritual upliftment, Marx argued it was false consciousness and

Write with Proper Explanation Rather Go so like Answer

Remarks

B+ 10.0

GS SCORE

that religion was opium of masses.

Thus, Marx was a philosopher, economist and sociologist of political economy and sociology. Gandhi was a politician - saint who evolved a comprehensive moral and political thought.

Both are relevant today. Piketty is called modern Marx; while Anna Hazare led a Gandhian movement against corruption as recently as 2010.

Thus, both thinkers are immense in their contributions to today's world.

Enrich your Subject Matter

Remarks

GS SCORE

(b) Marx declared that the superstructure displayed false consciousness to keep oppressed under the thumb of capitalists

Gramsci took the next step by arguing that false consciousness was both negative (exploitative/hard) and hegemonic (soft/ generates consent).

Gramsci argued that since the superstructure was independent of the base, it operated separately. It consisted of STATE and CIVIL SOCIETY.

Thus, while state was exploitative and generated false consciousness via force Eg:- suppressing worker strikes/ revolts.

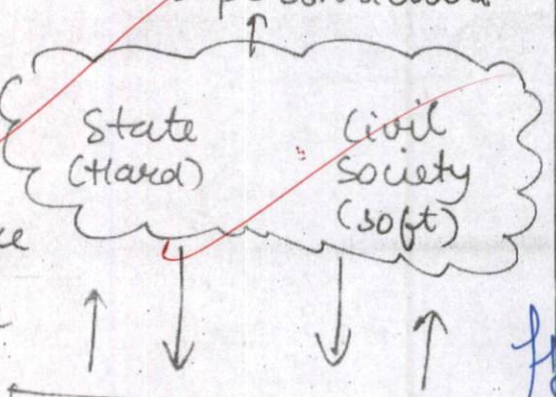

fig —

However, civil society generated hegemonic consensus via soft

Remarks

power. Eg:- Education that was capitalist in pedagogy.

Louis Althusser further expanded this concept when he talked about

ISA - Ideological State Apparatus
Eg:- Schools

RSA - Repressive state Apparatus
Eg:- Police

Thus, Gramscian Hegemony provided a new foundation and multi-structure for marxian false consciousness. It explained why revolutions failed/ didn't take off in industrialised west.

Hegemony was provided by organic intellectuals, some were even co-opted by capitalists from working class Eg:- Technicians.

Thus Gramsci argued for cultivation of organic intellectuals

Remarks

GS SCORE

7.5

for a counter-hegemony. This would first lead of to War of Positions; then war of manoeuvres when civil society became weak.

Thus, it also helped in IR like Dependency and developed concepts Hegemony in IR

Good Attempt Keep it improving

(c) Hobbes' state of nature is described by him as "nasty, poor, brutish and short"

Book

He argues that in state of nature, physical strength was key. Man had reason and passion. However, due to lack of constraints, his passion and appetite took over. Thus, it was winners take all game.

Hobbes argued that in state of nature, every man was his own judge, jury, executioner. There were no remedies and no bare game - it was kill or be

Remarks

GS SCORE

killed.

To guarantee safety and ensure self-preservation, Hobbes argues that man went for a social contract that created an absolutist state. The state would be a safeguarder of man's rights, which he couldn't enjoy in state of nature. Man thus signs over all his natural rights except right to self preservation.

[Criticism]

This was criticised by LOCKE. He argues that state of nature was peaceful. But man couldn't guarantee safety of property, nor could he devote his full attention to develop himself/ his material wealth. Thus Locke argues that benefits of social contract were for security did not include signing over rights to life, liberty and property.

Remarks

Use Keywords like Composite, Resolute, Absolutist, Social Contract, Political Obligation, Law, Sovereign

Avoid Cutting

7.50

GS SCORE

Jean Jacques Rousseau argued that state of nature was bliss. Man used reason in state of nature. It was peaceful because man didn't have private property.

After social contract, man created ~~personal~~ private property which degenerated society. Only way forward was direct democracy that would deliberate the common / general will.

Marxists dismiss state of nature as a liberal fantasy. Conservatives like Burke argue that they are "Metaphysical abstractions. Idealists consider man to have organically evolved state and that there was no state of nature.

Social contract has influenced thinkers like Rawls, Nozick and Dworkin to provide scope for justice.

Remarks

GS SCORE

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)

(a) Classical liberalism evolved with publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of nations". It argued for a laissez-faire state, negative rights and liberty & economic freedom over equality of outcome.

However, it was criticised as a "PIG'S PHILOSOPHY". Mill tried to reform classical liberalism and utilitarianism to a more humane version. He is thus considered as a bridge between classical and modern liberalism.

good

Remarks

Problems with classical Liberalism

① Philosophical basis
- Argued man was individual + atomistic; Barker calls this "abstract individualism"
- Barker also argues that possessive individualism is flawed as society also plays part.

② Practical nature
- Marx criticised exploitation of women, children and proletariat
- Horrible working conditions
- Growth of inequality; it reached its peak in pre World War I era

③ Moral degradation
- Scholars like Gandhi criticised capitalism for its greed.
- Kant argued against treating humanity as means, argued for humanity as an end.

Remarks

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Positive liberalism was seen as the reformation of liberalism with humanity as an end. Scholars like TH Green, Laski, and Keynes argued that

(a) main was social as well as individual

(b) liberty meant development of characters to fullest extent

(c) equality meant substantive and not merely procedural equality of opportunity

Thus, they argued for distributive justice as;

(1) Humanity as an end → Society to work for equality of outcome.

(2) Social harmony required that ~~justice~~ prevention of wealth concentration was necessary

(3) Emphasis on equality → Dworkin argued that equality trumped liberty as it was more moral.

Remarks

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9.0/20

Rawls justice theory was the epitome of positive liberals' emphasis on distributive justice. This was furthered by Dworkin's emphasis on equality.

However, it became untenable as modern welfare state couldn't keep up with expenditure needed. Habermas called this legitimation crisis. This led to scholars like Friedman, Hayek and Nozick arguing for neo-liberal state, which harked back to laissez-faire concept of classical liberalism.

Post 2008, there is a rise of right and left as well as positive liberalism. Neo-keynesian economics and welfare measures like unemployment allowance has been given in economies affected by COVID pandemic

Good Attempt. Keep it up. Improving. Add Keywords like Ricardo's Rent theory

Remarks

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(b) Arendt was a critic of modernity. In her books "On Origins of Totalitarianism", "On Human Condition" and "Eichmann in Jerusalem" she has outlined her criticism of modernity.

On Origins of Totalitarianism

She argued that Ideology was used in the modern world to justify totalitarianism and violence.

This was because of moral retreat and lack of public participation. Centralised impersonal Weberian bureaucracies were abstract from people.

On Human Condition

She argued that humanity was lost. Man has become "animal laborans" and "homo faber".

Remarks

Marx had ended political participation. This neglect of political sphere led to rise of demagogues when depoliticised masses are enfranchised.

She also gave concept of "Banality of Evil" in "Eichmann in Jerusalem". Moral abstractness has caused lack of capacity to make critical judgements.

Zoon Politikon:

She argued for man to take to public sphere and use action and speech to generate powers and change political systems.

This required people to act in concert, with Natality (freedom) and plurality. This would lead to change in modern world.

Remarks

Criticisms

Positive liberals like Green argue that the welfare state could achieve reduction in inequality and lead to empowerment of people.

Marxists argue that their methodology is scientific and materially situated in history. Thus the revolution was about ~~class~~ ~~rectifying~~ class exploitation, which needed bureaucrats to manage a planned economy.

Conservatives like Oakeshott criticised us by arguing that man's social customs and traditions were the source of knowledge; not reason or by acting in concert.

Remarks

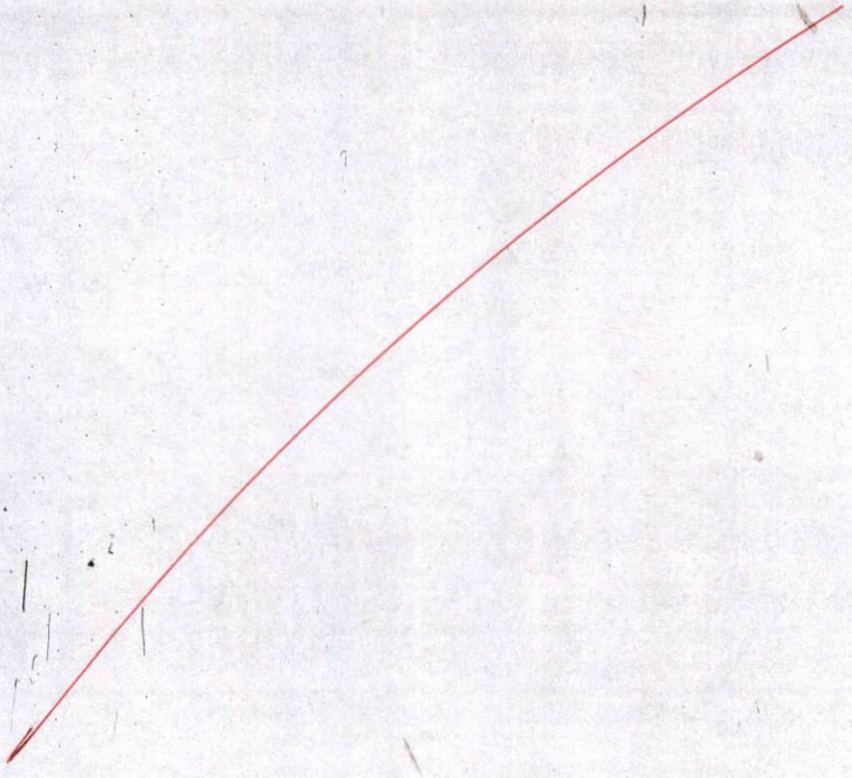
GS SCORE

12.

Neo-liberals argue that impersonal bureaucracies should be democratized but not changed. Moral decision making was lost and it should be determined by market.

Post-modernists argue that political power doesn't arise in consent. Foucault talked about "regimes of power" and discourses.

Habermas criticised Arendt by arguing that modernity could be salvaged. For, man needed to be rid of his one-dimensional nature (man as consumer).

Arendt's critique of modernity is still relevant today, but it should be evolved from its modernist perception of a grand narrative. Thus, the prescriptions should be altered to include moral relativism.

Good Attempt
Keep it improving
Mention Habermas
Good Conclusion
Remarks
Position
On Violence by H.A