

# GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

## IAS TOPPER'S TEST COPY

KUNAL RASTOGI

AIR **15** CSE  
2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ACCESS **400+**  
**TOPPER'S COPIES**



**8448496262**



**iasscore.in**

# GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

## We are MAINS...



**THE MOST EXPERIENCED & SEASONED  
SUBJECT EXPERTS**

*Access*

**400+  
TOPPERS  
COPIES**



Scan QR Code  
to get the copies

*Only* **SCORE** Matters!

#SCOREmatters



**MAINS  
CLASSES**



**MAINS  
TEST SERIES**



**ETHICS  
& ESSAY**



**MAINS  
OPTIONAL**

- POL. SCIENCE ■ HISTORY ■ GEOGRAPHY
- SOCIOLOGY ■ PUB. AD. ■ ANTHRO. ■ LAW



**8448496262**



**iasscore.in**

## 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-and-Answer (Q&A) 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.

Name Kunal Rastogi  
Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Kunal Rastogi

## 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.

(a) Plato's theory of Justice is found in the book Republic, which had an objective of making Athens an ideal state where Peace, harmony & excellence prevails. Instead of corruption & perversion.

For Plato, Justice was the architectonic idea which would bind the whole State together. To find the true theory of justice, Plato used socratic dialectics.

He conversed with many scholars of the time having diverse opinions.

(1) Cephalus - Learnt justice is duty  
(2) Polemarchus - Justice is universal and cannot be harmful

(3) Thracymachus & Glaucon - Justice should

Remarks

in the interest of everybody.

Keeping the above as categorical imperative, he came up with his Theory of Justice

(1) Functional Specialisation: Using Theory of Souls & Myths of metals, he fragmented & bifurcated Society into Reason

- Philosopher King
- Soldiers - Courage
- Producers - Appetite

(2) Non-Interference: Each & Every man would help others & live in harmony.

Hence as Karl Popper suggest, Plato's justice was a functional justice. It was used to create a society which would not allow passion to overcome Reason & result into arbitrary deaths like that of Socrates.

But and Russel complements Plato for his originality & even suggest that functional specialisation Role is what led to Industrial Revolution & the society that we see around us

Remarks

(b) Aristotle is regarded as Father of comparative politics, as he had studied 150 constitutions around the world.

Andrew Heywood stated that Aristotle had used Nyceus as a culminating point for all constitutions and using Socratic dialectics found out the best & worst form of government.

~~Bertrand Russel said that Aristotle used Golden Mean rule for Government classification.~~

~~According to Aristotle politics is about managing the affairs of the state carried out by a body or an institution called as govt. In his book Politics, he has given following forms~~

number of People	Good fruits	Bad fruits
Single Person	Monarchy (Plato's best form)	tyranny
Rule of few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Rule of Many	Polity	Democracy

Remarks

Aristotle preferred the institution of Polity which included the middle class person having property running the affairs of the state. It was a golden mean between Monarchy (Philosopher King) and democracy (Cleisthenes). Hence George Holland Sabine even called ~~Plato's~~ <sup>Plates</sup> best practicable form of Govt as ~~Plato's~~ Aristotle's best Govt.

(c) Hobbes or as Vaughan calls him "children of darkness" was one of the greatest English political writer, theoretician & philosopher. His book Leviathan is best known for the concept of Social Contract.

Hobbes was a man of scientific temperament and capitalistic values of the time. However having witnessed the Puritan Revolution & the anarchy as well as bloodshed, he wanted to create a

Remarks

security state.

Hence due to his foundation values he used Rousseau's composite method of Galileo to analyse human nature which he found to be utilitarian, materialistic & individualistic, who regard self interest & self preservation as most sought after virtue. Hence he condemned the theory of Social Contract (bulge wise) which terminated state of nature of nasty, poor, brutish & short life. Under Social Contract, people left all their rights except right to life & transferred them to a sovereign which was borne out of contract called Leviathan.

Hence Social Contract ended the widespread anarchy where no human value of art, literature, industry & converted it into civil society exist & converted it into a police state under the absolutism of Leviathan. Oakeshott stated that Social Contract helped bringing in modern

Remarks

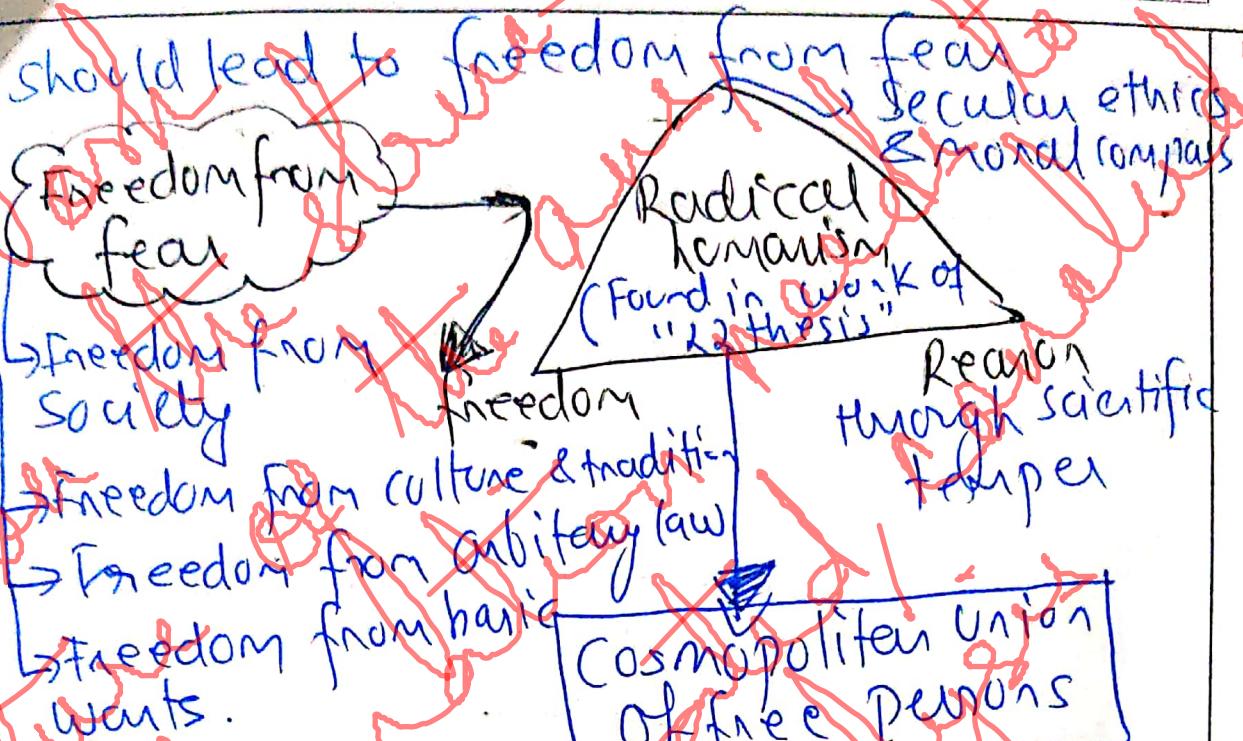
values of liberty, Property & rights into the fold. Ernesto Cassier stated Hobbs said, contract was the birth of modern society.

(d) Sudipto Kaviraj termed MN Roy as a "Remarkable failure" because he was not able to effectively propagated the revolutionary idea of Humanism.

MN Roy Concept of Humanism was inspired from Protagoras ideology Liberty as "Protein". Under this conception, man should be seen as an original entity & not part of some sub-society or institution. MN Roy also took "Jean Paul Sartre" concept of existentialism, which meant that humans should be free from any societal attributes.

Working upon the above two concepts, MN Roy Radical Humanism considered human progress as an end in itself. He said this progress ultimately

Remarks



Hence, Uma Mukherjee stated that Radical humanism changed the perception of society towards its individual. Even Nehru in "Discovery of India" wanted Indian state to achieve a feat like above as it will bring human capital that would be unmatched.

(e) The above statement reflects the ideals & conception of the Second wave of feminism led by Simone de Beauvoir and Gemma Greer. The basic tenets of Second wave of feminism is that the Social

Remarks

Structure is such that it automatically propagates patriarchy leading to woman disempowerment & violence.

The above statement reflects that whatever attributes are implicated on woman are not by god but by the society around.

~~Simone de Beauvoir stated "One is not born a woman, but made one!"~~

~~This is in synchrony with the above. Similarly Germaine Greer in her book "Female Eunuch" stated that women's innate personality~~

~~are made passive by cultural norms resulting in penis envy and castration complex~~

~~Carole Pateman in her book Sexual Contract had stated that man uses institutional violence like Rape to~~

~~discipline & subvert women's innate discipline & character.~~

~~Nature given character~~

Hence the above statement reflects reality of evolution whereby women have been subject to forces which persist today. We need to follow footstep to Plato & JS Mill to truly eradicate the above notions

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)

Aristotle is the father of Political Science & comparative Politics. After comparing 150 constitutions, Aristotle came up with his theory of justice. In his approach he was a functional conservative & Stalm Quist, diverging from his master Plato who was a radicalist. He also believed in Political Realism.

Bertrand Russel claims Aristotle to be believer of the doctrine of Proportionality. Aristotle also used lesser Pythagoras theory of being as well as Plato theory of justice.

Aristotle established meritocratic based justice. He bifurcated the concept of justice into two parts: idealistic & realist

Remarks

(a) Complete Justice: When individuals of society follow their self imposed basic obligations of conducting only those task in which they are good at. This is similar to plato's theory of justice.

(b) Particular Justice: This entails the realist paradigm. It is based upon meritocracy & proportionality.

(a) Retributive justice: This is for disciplining the society and bringing law & order. It entails

- Absolute Equality
- Punishment should be given in accordance or proportion to the crime committed

• Nobody is above the law

(b) Distributive justice: It is regarding to the distribution of social goods, rewards, offices to the various members of the society based upon meritocratic proportionality. Here the merit is sum total of the contributions made from

Remarks

the individual as well as his family. Hence it perpetuates aristocracy that was dominant at the time.

Plato's theory of Justice was to convert society into an ideal state through

- (1) functional specialization: That is each doing work according to his capability
- (2) non-interference in each other's work.

### Similarity

- (a) The basic idol of both is some self imposed obligations that is self imposed to one's frivolity to work according to one's awarded with
- (b) Merit in both are awarded with highest honour. More social goods in Philosophy & chance to become Aristotle & chance to become King in Plato. (CL wayper)
- (c) the law for handing out punishments & discipline is same (CL wayper)
- (d) Both are in favour of functional specialization of work. (Cross man)

Remarks

## Differences

- (a) As Sabine stated, Aristocratic justice in distribution of goods favour the rich over poor, while Plato's profess absolute equality on the basis of merit.
- (b) Karl Popper states that Plato's justice is rigid & regimentises the whole society into arbitrary formed clan while Aristotle maintains the existing norms.
- (c) Plato favours absolute merit & once tested, a person cannot change his profession. On the other hand Aristotle justice is based upon proportional merit & is Superfluous (Foster).
- (d) Baiker stated that Plato's Justice is for everyone including women, slaves and old people, whereas Aristocratic justice is based on Citizenship (those due able to perform duty).

Regardless of the difference, both the

Remarks

Theories find resonance in today's social structure. merit is the parametric on which today's bedrock of justice stand & hence Emerson rightly says that "extine western philosophy is the footnotes of Aristotle & plato".

(b) Foucault was perhaps one of the most influential ~~thinkers~~ of the 20th century belonging to the Post modern theory of political science. He through his revolutionising concept of "Knowledge is Power" has resulted into the saying "Data is new oil".

The above statement epitomises & personifies Foucault conception of power, which according to him not vested in public officers but in the discourses of public.

Foucault's theory of power is based upon Friedrich Nietzsche two ideas.

Remarks

(1) God is dead: There is no absolute truth & truth now is what majority people make of it.

(2) Will of Power: ultimate aim of humanity is accumulation of power. This accumulation can only be done, when knowledge about it is ~~privately~~ known.

Depending on above Foucault's believes that true power in today's world lies in the ~~complex social interaction~~ taking place everyday. The one who controls these ~~social interactions~~ controls power.

Foucault's conception of power is similar to that of Morgenthau & Bertrand Russell. It means to be ~~controlling~~  
other decision & emotion in favour of one's own. Foucault, unlike Robert Dahl who sees power as ~~one dimensional~~ Burton who sees it as ~~two dimensional~~

Remarks

conciever power to be omnipotent, omnipotent & infinite dimensional.

This power is in the form of discourse: Institutionalised way of speaking & convincing others of one's own perception of reality. These discourses are generated through knowledge and is sent into the society through public debates, textbook.

These discourses have a hegemonising effect of Gramsci to bind people's conception of common sense. For ex

(1) Discourse on Madness of Foucault explains why people scorn at laziness. Capitalism in order to flourish, wanted productive human capital & hence sent out the discourse that laziness is not preferred

(2) Discourses on History of Sexuality: Patriarchy is also permeated through the above commentary that women are

feeble & fit for only Household work.

Schools, asylums, public spaces, movies, art perpetuate the above & lead to formation of governance mentality, making it easier for control.

In nutshell, power is vested about on those who have knowledge. This complex social interaction. The knowledge is gather through the network of public spaces & human interactions. Once knowledge is gathered, it is invested into discourses to influence other people.

Foucault gave the example of doctors who have sent the discourse on mental illness. Through various public platforms, books, TV, since they have power about it, they have control over patients. Hence Human power is based on Governance mentality achieved through this public discourses.

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.

The theory of alienation was given by Young Marx in his book "Economic & philosophical manuscript". It describes how humans have been isolated due to the social structure created by capitalism.

(a) Alienation from Production: Marx states that man is cog in wheel of the industrial complex and knows nothing about the whole process. For ex modern shoemaker knows only about his

(b) Alienation from Product: Since man has no clue regarding the final product, his motivation & ambition for labour is limited to his daily wages.

Eric Fromme states that above two has destroyed man's creativity & social life leading to

Remarks

(c) Alienation from Society: Long working hours do not allow workers to socialize

(d) Alienation from self: As Karl Marx says, man becomes one dimensional, ~~with~~ losing all his innate qualities.

~~Marx states that in order to become one with innate nature, one has to embrace the human essence as given by Seeman which consists of dignity, socialization & Equality.~~

~~However the Capitalistic structure although within its freedom allows liberty through legalised measures such as speech, action etc. However as Anne Mackee states, these liberties are empty as till the capitalist structure of competition, exploitation exists, enjoying liberties not possible.~~

Hence Marx suggest freedom that is complete freedom from the Capitalistic structure through proletarian revolution and subsequent Communism. Only

Remarks

One can be free from capitalism & put property) can make human embrace his humanity again.

(b) Hannah Arendt, a phenomenological thinker in her book Eichmann & the Jews gives the concept of Banality of Evil.

In her book "On human condition" Arendt states that modernity has corrupted humanity because <sup>private</sup>~~public~~ sphere (increase in size of ~~public~~ sphere & decrease in size of public sphere resulting into Animal labourum than Zoon Politikon).

(b) More preference to "Oikos" than "polis" due to bureaucratisation of the "polis".

(c) Spread of fundamentalist ideology eliminating human capacity to differentiate between right & wrong. This is due to lack of political education.

Since man has lost its ability

Remarks

to differentiate between right and wrong because man is more focussed on vita contemplativa than vita Activa.

This has resulted in loss of Socrates dialectics and beginning of the discarded Orwellian state thus resulting in Politics shaping consciousness this is witnessed in bureaucracy first than rest of society. Eichman was a bureaucrat who had his immoral compass. In the same way todays modern society due to lack of Habermas communicative action has started to undertake gross misjudgement. One of the most gruesome is banality of Evil where Evil deeds look normal. For ex Eichman murdering Jews, war. All of the above are justified as the perception of right & wrong is extinguished. Hence even banal man have

Remarks

startled  
revolution

started to commit evil deeds, ~~prote~~ resulting in gross atrocities becoming banal. Her statement "Evil becomes banal, when banal men commit evil deeds" summarises today's world.

(c) Locke is considered to be the "father of liberalism" as he systematically defined what liberalism is in his "Two Treatises of Civil Govt".

Locke concept of Property arises from his theory of natural Rights, which espouses that Life, Liberty & property are the rights endorsed to man not by state but by God, human nature. Hence in their Social Contract man has not transferred the property rights man is sovereign. Locke suggest that man is lawfully over his property which is lawfully acquired. Hence property which follows three conditions are free from State acquisition.

Remarks

(1) Labour limitation: Man has absolute right over those property produced through one's own labour.

(2) Spoilage limitation: Man is not allowed to destroy his property, and hence state can acquire those.

(3) There shall be equality of opportunity

Apart from above, Locke states that "Commonwealth come into existence, for protection of man's property". Hence Locke conceived absolute theory of property of rights. Macpherson thereby calls him an "possessive individualist".

Whereas Vaughn terms him an "prince of possible individualism". They criticize Locke for his self interest attitude.

Robert Nozick, libertarian supports above notion through his Entitlement theory. Hence Locke is heralded as the torch bearer of classical as well as neo-liberalism which has designed our current World Order.

Remarks

(d) Aristotle is considered to be "father of Political Science" as well as "father of Constitutionalism":

In his book "Politics," Aristotle discusses about his concept of state which is based upon political Realism and functional conservatism, hence radically different from radical Plato (Bentham and Russell).

According to Aristotle the state should be run by a Polity: a body of middle class people. He felt that philosopher King is next to impossible to find and the rule by people of either rich or poor class would be detrimental. Rich are arrogant & poor ignorant resulting into widespread corruption. Hence rule of middle class would be done through the rule of law i.e. certain set principles.

Remarks

based on collective wisdom of ages, where reason dominates

pursuit.

~~George Holland Sabine states that Aristotelian state would also follow the golden mean~~

- Rule of middle class

- Reason guided by pursuit

- Rule of few against rule of one or many

~~Aristotelian state is the best practicable form of state. The polity established perpetuates~~

- Theory of slavery

- Theory of proportional justice

- citizenship of only propertied class

- Balancing such & other through Ethics

~~Hence Karl Popper, Bertrand Russell states that Aristotelian state is a complex amalgamation of modernity & medievalism.~~

~~George Sabine states Aristotelian state is beneficial for all & is evergreen model to look up to~~

Remarks

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) Gandhi & Marx were revolutionary thinkers who changed the course of human history. Both gave a model of state radically different from the widespread capitalistic nation. Marx through his communist Manifesto and Gandhi through his Hind Swaraj tried to create Gramscian count Hegemony to aid the normal working class & peasants to concieve an alternative reality.

### Similarities

(a) Both believed that the Economic Exploitation was the cause of miseries. Hence the basic economic structure needs to be changed.

### Remarks

(b) Both believe that the existing capitalist structure has resulted in dehumanization, objectification & Alienation of the people from their own self, labours & the society. Competition has defiled and corrupted humanity's basic foundational essence.

(c) Man is a situated Self. This communitarian concept is well accepted & adhered that Society plays an important Role. Rousseau's line "Man is essentially good, society is bad". Hence both feel that man is encumbered self (~~the~~ Michael Sandel)

(d) Both have immense confidence on rationality of man. Both believe that common man is able to generate "True Consciousness" of his predicament Inspite of having fundamental similarity, the path undertaken for

Remarks

achieving freedom is radically different as well as the conception of final destination.

### dissimilarity

(a) Marx believes that "Violence is the midwife of change" and hence violent revolution is required. Gandhi on other hand believed Peaceful resistance through "Satyagraha" and Ahimsa.

(b) Gandhi believed in "Hate the sin not the sinner" and hence appealed to British benevolence for granting India freedom. Marx considered such ideas already presented by St Augustine, Fourier and Robert Owen as utopian. He wanted to eradicate capitalism from face of Earth.

(c) Marx believed "Religion as false consciousness" and hence should be thrown away. On the other hand Gandhi had a productive approach towards Religion using it as moral compass for politics.

Remarks

(d) Marx believed in proletarian revolution & subsequent communism to establish stateless & classless society. He felt as long as classes based on social relation of economic exist, exploitation will continue.

Gandhi theorised "Theory of ocean circle" for "establishing the state whereby each & everyone lived under the state of 'enlightened monarchy'".

(P) They had fundamental divergence on Science & Economics. Marx believed rapid scientific development & subsequent industrialisation for satisfaction of wants.

Gandhi believed in small scale cottage industries & minimization of wants.

Although there are visible differences, yet their contribution is of paramount importance. One attempts to criticise capitalism & make it humane, while Gandhi gives a way to it. That is theory of Trusteeship. Hence capitalism can learn from both of them to establish a better world order.

Remarks

(b) Marx view on consciousness can be seen from his books "Das Kapital" and Communist Manifesto. Marx perceive state to be based on the relation & forces of production. This economic base then produces the various superstructures of state, religion, society. Hence in order to change ~~Gramsci~~ the superstructure violent revolution replacing capitalist with proletarian need to take place.

Gramsci, however was not satisfied with above & along with Althusser termed above as Economic Reductionism. Gramsci in his Prison Notes wanted to analyse why the revolution according to Marx did not take place. He attributes this to the Hegemony created via organic intellectuals thereby not allowing the masses to have true consciousness & become class for itself from class.

in itself.

~~Hence~~ Marx believed that false consciousness was borne out of only the economic substructure & is dependant solely on it. Gramsci corrected this notion stating

① false consciousness is an autonomous institution created by the autonomous superstructure (civil society) thereby producing Hegemony

② Bobbio, hence termed Gramsci as the theoretician of superstructure as Gramsci states that Superstructure prevents way of maneuvering by way of position.

This criticism gave rise to Neo-Marxist Structuralist school led by Althusser (multiple-structure), Nicolas Poujotar Banapartism.

So the Economic reductionism of Marx was rectified by cultural Marxism of Gramsci. This rectification was first used by Gandhi in his fight against British.

Remarks

(C) Hobbes  
write

(a) Hobbes was one of the greatest English writer, philosopher and political scientist. He is credited to be first non-medieval thinker ushering the phase of modernism by introducing absolute sovereignty (Karl Popper).

The theory of absolute sovereignty of Leviathan is based on the social contract which was signed amongst the people to remove state of anarchy & bring in self preservation of life. The departure of state of nature was necessary as it was a life of nasty, poor, brutish, solitary & shortness.

The state of Nature, as described by Leviathan was omnes bellis contra omnes. Since man is by nature utilitarian hence by extension of Resolute Composite method (Aristotle) he is also Materialist individualist & selfish. This selfish nature make life or preservation of it as

Remarks

the only goal.

However since there are no laws & men are guided by passion for power (to preserve life), there is no guarantee for life. Hence "Might is Right" ~~& a state~~  
~~is the norm resulting in Anarchy. This~~  
~~Anarchy invents~~ ~~upset~~, including literature  
Hence to preserve life man decided to enter social contract which is signed amongst all individual, transferring their rights (except right to life) to Leviathan. This Leviathan is absolute & create a police state

### Criticism

- ① Vaughn criticises "Leviathan" as a fruitless book of politics as book of history & useless book of politics as it neither gives the bind except few that binds the civil society together nor does it give logical anthropological nature of human evolution
- ② Jeremy Waldon criticises Hobbes of being too pessimistic about human nature, as human nature also involves reason & companion (Rousseau)

### Remarks

- (3) George Holland Sabine terms his as too focused on developing a police state & absolutism
- (4) Whitehead says that although Hobbes starts with individualism as basic concept, he ends making absolutist state

## 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)

(Ans a) The theory of classical liberalism was started by John Locke to explain and propagate the perspective of the Bourgeoisie class in his Two treatise of Civil Govt.

John Hallowell gives the following features of classical Liberalism

- ① individualism considering equal moral worth of all individual
- ② Toleration considering voltaire "I  
defend what you say but will die trying to protect your right to say it"
- ③ Liberty, that is people have right to make choices as they are rational

Together with this classical liberalism is based on Adam Smiths Laissez Faire free market economy. This

Remarks

State each & every individual is free to carry out trade.

In order to maintain above classical liberals come up with minimalistic non-interventionist weak state only responsible for law & order. Herbet Spencer consider state to be necessary evil, while Locke an night watchman.

Due to the above perception a large number of societal cleavages started to take place during Industrial Revolution.

① Karl Marx termed classical liberalism as free reign for exploitation by the bourgeoisie

② Laski termed classical liberal state as instrument to remove all hindrances for bourgeoisie for exploitation

③ Oswald Mosley stated that classical liberalism has resulted in concentration of wealth perpetuating inequality & wide spread poverty

④ Keynes stated that artificial scarcity

Remarks

(created by capitalist has resulted in colonialism & imperialism.)

⑤ Classical liberals consider humans to be individualist unencumbered self. hence this has resulted in Marx's form of alienation from society.

⑥ Feminist claim that Capitalism exploits both nature and the woman alike. (Carole Pateman Sexual contract & Vandana Shiva - Ecofeminism)

Hence in response "to the undified denizens of London Yach" positive liberalism arose under the guidance of TH Green. The main concept of Positive liberalism is individual good of Human cannot be at the expense of social good.

Positive liberalism talks about developmental individualism, that is individual good must be reconciled with social good to provide a positive correlation to the value neutral term of

Remarks

liberty.

~~"The Green in liberal Legislation & freedom of contract" hence talk about distributive justice supported by Hobhouse & Laski.~~

~~According to them society plays an important role in providing facilities for capitalist to work as capital for production. It is society which creates demand, gives capital & promotes certain type of qualities over others. Hence capitalist should give part of surplus to the state which would distribute it amongst the poor.~~

~~This justification of positive liberals have resulted in creation of Rawls theory of fair justice, Social liberalism (where public private partnership results in social good) as well. Distributive justice has been the cornerstone of modern world in order to humanise capitalism.~~

Remarks

(b) Hannah Arendt, a phenomenological political thinker has revolutionised Humanity's conception of modernity through her books "On Human Condition", "Eichmann & the Jews", "On Totalitarianism"

Her conception of modernity is in sync with that of Rousseau. Rousseau had suggested "Man was a noble savage, modernity has turned him into a depraved animal". The conception of Arendt is in sync because she is critical of modernity because it has dehumanised humans & given rise to attenuated incentives inconceivable earlier.

Firstly, it has reduced the public sphere & increased the space of private sphere. This has converted humans from zoon politikon to animal labouran. Since deliberative & participative

Remarks

democracy reduced, human essence has diminished (Aristotle said Man is a politico-social animal).

Secondly modernity has resulted into Rise of Social - that is each & every man has become capitalistic running after materialistic pleasure. It has converted man from a noble beast to a hedonistic depraved Savage. Money, Power, competition has extracted man essence & reduced him to cog in wheel. It has become man One-dimensional (Herbert Marcuse)

Thirdly modernity has resulted in bureaucratisation of the public space. Hence man is forced out of his basic urge to participate in political affairs. Now Human live in state of vita contemplativa remaining in Animal labouran. This has resulted in lesser social movements, reduced

Remarks

pressure on govt & more bureaucratic  
unelected public space.

Fourthly since individuals have  
refrained from public participation  
rise of Totalitarian ideologies have  
come about. This totalitarian ideology  
have brought us closer to the  
"Orwellian State". Together with this  
since political Education is also  
now, the ability & capacity of right  
individual to distinguish from  
& wrong has reduced  
in banditry of Evil.

Lastly, the ability of communicative  
action under ideal speech condition  
(Habermas) has been dilapidated  
resulting in loss of deliberative  
democracy & rise of kleptocracy or  
elitist model of democracy.  
Although many of the  
above are valid arguments, yet some  
scholars differ that modernity

Remarks

has only brought Sorrows

- ① Hyperglobalist like Joseph Stiglitz state that globalization has brought about political modernisation in terms of democracy & liberty to large number of third world countries. For ex India, Japan, South Korea

- ② Rise of transnational Actors has resulted in various Right based movement Kail Vaneek 4<sup>th</sup> generation & 3<sup>rd</sup> generation rights are being asked for through social movements like Black Lives Matter, Me too
- ③ Modernity has resulted in a stable world order capable of self regulation. No nuclear war (NPT) on global scale has taken place in last 75 years.

Hence Although Hannah Arendt criticism of modernity is well founded upon, some of it is partially correct. However one needs to see the above as guiding light and realise that if not checked Arendt's criticism may become irrelevant. Hannah's concept of power as concern of human should be the way forward.

Remarks