

# **G|S SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

### **TEST COPY**

### **ANANTH CHANDRASEKHAR**

**RANK - 145**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE  
TEST - 3**



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122.5

Attempt  
good**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 Anant

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

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

## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:  $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (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)

~~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 other norms of justice in Ancient Greece, such as Cephalous (giving their due), Polymarchus (doing good to friends), Thrasymachus (might is right) and Glaucus (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.~~

Remarks

(5.5)

For Plato, justice is REASON. Thus, his Myths of Metals, soul Theory and Theory of Education seem to propagate Natural Inequality. This divides society into classes (Producing, Guardians, Ruling). Justice is societal ~~thus Non-interference~~ and each class doing duty. (Functional Specialisation)

Discuss these points

**Criticisms:** 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).

Mention his views

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

Need to mention in the question P  
in the  
direction of  
mentioning  
the  
question's  
directions

Book

(b) Aristotle is called "Father of Comparative Govt". He made a 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
If many	Polity	Democracy

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.~~

~~Hobbes is inconsistent with modern corrupt of universal suffrage (UNHCR). However, his thought are considered footnotes of Plato and Aristotle.~~

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

~~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.~~

Book:

Remarks

60

Mans 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 state.

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

Criticisms: Lockean Social contract was because of mans wanting security. He argued that right to life, property & liberty were signed over to state.

It was also criticized by Marxists as a liberal conception.

Burke argued that they were abstractions.

"Metaphysical" Social contract was invoked frequently in Black Lives Matter movement to validate civil disobedience and ensure racial justice.

Remarks

Right &amp; Power

Bodc/

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

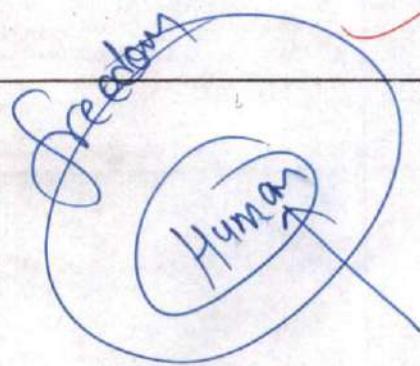
This radical humanism argued for ensuring freedom, rationality and justice by critiquing then models of Communism and Liberal Democracy.

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/season.

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

Remarks



at Centre

G.B

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.

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

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

The second best argues that existentialist approach should be adopted. According to her, there is a "men problem" as men have defined within features. This creates "eternal feminine stereotypes" women

Contextual Analysis

Remarks

53

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

She suggests measures to work together to end patriarchy. Kate Millett argues that "sexual politics" and participation in public sphere is important to escape conditioning.

**(Contigue)** Post-Feminism argues that a woman must be proud of her femininity. Women aren't the lesser/second sex but the "Favio sex".

Marxists argue that class politics trumps sexual politics. Neo-conservatives (Oakeshott) argue that people cannot rational traditions/culture are rational

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

Remarks

Good  
Answer  
it  
Keel  
Expressing

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

- ~~equal universal citizenship~~

- ~~citizenship based on language, race, ethnicity~~

- ~~uniform civil code for citizens~~

~~Later, it expanded to include~~

~~rights of national minorities~~

Wrong text

Remarks

(Khartoum) and with multi-culturalism  
of British society

~~African citizenship is tied with  
strains of nationalist thought.  
Moderates preferred British citizenship.  
Ra Extremists like Sri Surendra  
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

others, tolerance, ahimsa, swaraj.

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

~~Gandhi's citizenship as;~~

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

(b) Personal code can be separate

(c) Every 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  
to answer  
father's  
letter

Use more  
comprehension

Contract  
Glossary  
of the Indian  
Constitution

University  
Remarks

Book.

(b) 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 run by a Philosopher King. This king is a member of the ruling class who were people of "reason" as specified by Theory of Souls.

To keep philosophers living 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 needs communism of property includes communism of families. Even men of reason can be disturbed by familial quarrels and sexual jealousy.

Remarks

Thus, the ruling and guardian classes who 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 ~~not~~ do their duty to state.

Thus, the two concepts of family & property were linked organically with Plato's Justice Theory. Family was delivering force to accumulate property. This would lead to decline of wealth and disturb social harmony between these classes.

good / feel good

X.5

This was criticised by [Aristotle] as → Family was a source of pride / virtue and property signified reasons. Taking away were taking away thus the motivation of people. He thus argued that this was too idealistic. ~~so~~ He finally stated that "State is highest association for God 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 politics requires men of reason. This requires them to be virtuous and defines ethics as "what a virtuous man would do" (Agent Theory)

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

Remarks

Treat  
equals  
equally

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 .

6.5

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Criticisms

~~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 salient in today's world. There is a rise in corrupt politicians (readly bait of 14th Lok Sabha) with immoral causes. Thus, his ideals can cleanse politics of and inculcate an ethical code.~~

Try to write More  
Continually quotable  
Content  
Majority  
Core Demand  
of question

Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the

(a) Discuss Plato

(b) "Power a net"

Attempt all questions:

## SECTION-B

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

 $(12.5 \times 4 = 50)$ 

(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:~~

- ① alienation from own product
- ② alienation from labour ~~nature~~  
by time becoming routine
- ③ alienation from other people/  
society / Gattungswesen (species - essere)
- ④ alienation from himself.

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

Remarks

BOOK

Marxian Alienation

For Capitalism

Labour

Capitalist Class

commodity fetishism<sup>b</sup> 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 freedoms from necessities? He argued that real freedom was achieved by labour by the man "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 10% of world has half of all wealth, and appropriated 80% of new wealth generated in 2019. Thus, Marx is still relevant.

Remarks

Motion  
Humanist  
Philosophy of  
Freedom

CORE

(b) Arendt argued that the modern, centralized bureaucracy state has normalized 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". She argues that bureaucrats are divorced from morality and disconnected from society. This leads to imperial decisions making thus sanctioning evil.

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

Arendt argues that the banality of evil is a symptom of modernity. To counter this, she argues for 2007

Remarks

(53.65)

GS SCORE

~~politikos (political animal). She exhorts people to use action, speech and thought to participate in public sphere. Only then does humans kind 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 had to walk home.~~

~~Thus, her 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 this concept exhorts us to leave zoon politikos over animal laboran~~

Remarks

(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 invaluable,  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 Robin Hood → that there should be enough good <sup>property left</sup> 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~~

Remarks

65/65

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

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

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

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 and influenced concepts like Intellectual Property Rights.

Remarks

Add support of Aristotle's Property Rights

(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 more 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 does come 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 scale of classes and the middle opposes downgrading as

Remarks

Mention  
Stages of State Formation  
① Angelic & Beastly Hypothetical

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.

This 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 give the practical best state, while Plato gave the Ideal State as ruled by Philosophos King.

Remarks

B. 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 lots of followers.~~

### Similarities

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

~~Both had justice as their principle objectives.~~

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

Some thematic points

Remarks

- Both realised part of this vision
- (1) USSR was first communist state  
Paris Commune
- (2) Panchayati Raj → 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment

### Dissimilarities

- With White Box Explanation Rather than like Answer*
- Marx claimed his theory as scientific, Gandhi did not
  - Marx argued for a violent overthrow, Gandhi for adhyaya and satyagraha.
  - Divorced morality and philosophy, Gandhi wanted marginalage 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

Remarks

B

10.0

GS SCORE

that religion  
masses was opinion of

Thus, Marx was a  
philosopher, economist and  
scientist 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

thus, both philosophies  
are immense in their  
contributions to ~~now~~ today's  
world.

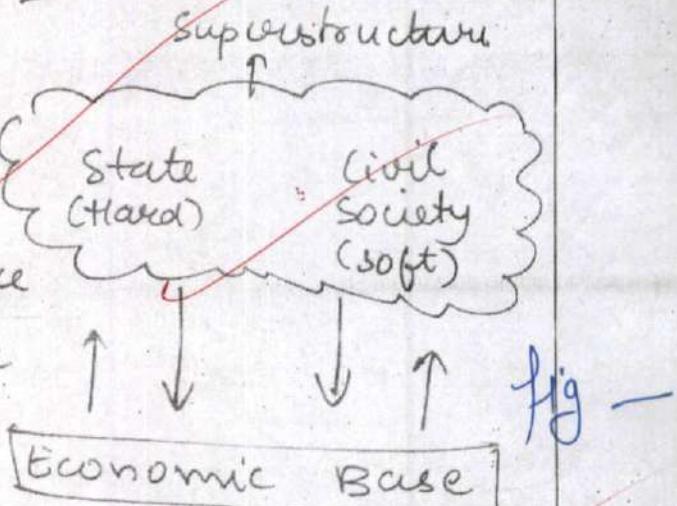
Remarks

English  
your  
subject "Matters"

(b) Marx declared that the superstructure displayed false consciousness to keep oppressed workers of capitalists under the thumb of capitalists. Gramsci took the next step by arguing that false consciousness was both negative (exploitative) and hegemonic (soft/hard 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 e.g.: - suppressing worker strikes / revolts.



However, civil society generated hegemonic consensus via soft

~~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 industrialized 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

(F.S)

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

~~Good Attempt  
keep it simple  
improve Marxian theory and developed concepts like Dependency and Hegemony in IR~~

~~Book~~

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

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

Remarks

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.

### Criticisms:

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 not enough for security did not include signing over rights to life, liberty and property.

Remarks

Avoid cutting

100

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~~<sup>private</sup> property which degenerated society. Only way forward was strict 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

## 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.~~

## 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 exploitations 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

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

- (a) man was social as well as individual
- (b) liberty meant development of character 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

(19.5)

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 a new 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 allowances has been given in economies affected by COVID pandemic.

Remarks

(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 imperial Weberian bureaucracy alienated abstract from people.

### On Human Condition

She argued that humanity was lost. Man has become "animal labourum" and "lions of fatigues".

~~Man had ended political participation. This neglect of political sphere led to rise of demagogue when deep depoliticised masses are enfranchised.~~

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

#### ~~Zoon Politikon:~~

~~She argued for man to take to public sphere and use action and speak to also generate power and change political system.~~

~~This required people to act in concup, with Nativity (freedom) and plurality. This would lead to change in modern world.~~

Criticisms

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

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

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

Remarks

(Q. 9)

Neo-liberals argue that impersonal bureaucracies should be down-sized but not changed. Amoral decision making was best and it should be determined by market.

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

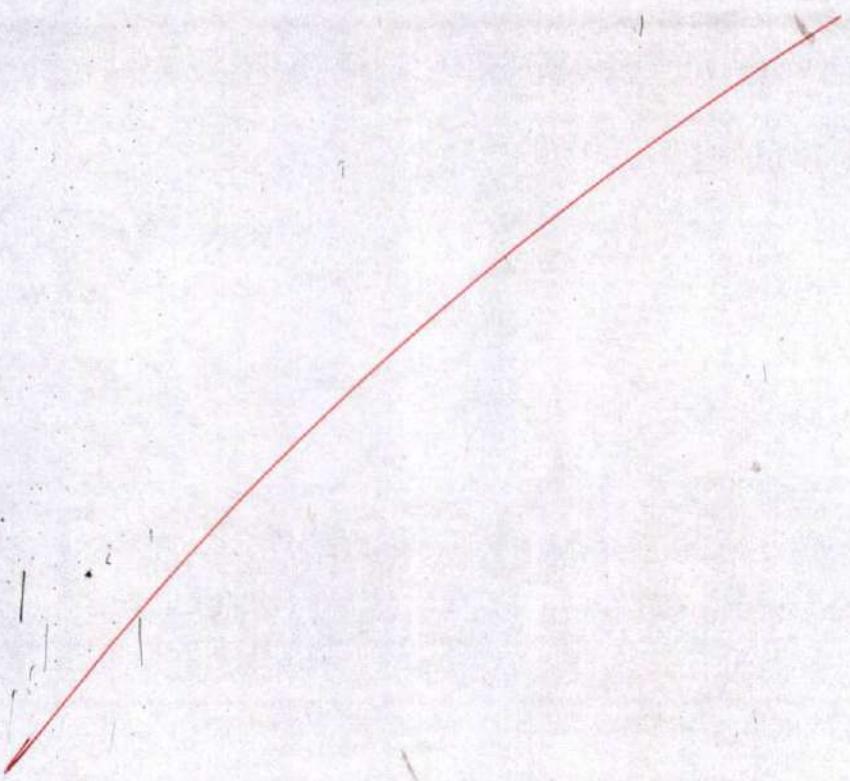
Habermas criticised ~~Arendt~~ by arguing that modernity could be salvaged. But, man needed to be rid of his one-dimensional nature. (man as consumer).

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

good  
Attempt  
keep it  
improving  
mention  
Grawsham  
Remarks

Position

On Violent Moral relativism  
by H.A



14000  
14000  
14000  
14000  
14000