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ABHISHEK VASHISHTHA

RANK - 274

POLITICAL SCIENCE TEST - 3



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140

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.

Understand how much time you need to answer yourself. Make your answer with informative points & relevant to the question asked.

Name Abhishek Vashishtha

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Abhishek

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

100% - 100% - 100%

100% - 100% - 100%

100% - 100% - 100%

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.

Ans:- 1) (a) Plato belongs to the Athens, which was defeated by Sparta. Therefore he wanted Athens to be an ideal state based on perfect idea of Justice. In this context he had given his theory of Justice.

Plato held that "State is individual writ large". It implies that principles of justice at the level of state will be in sync with principles at the level of individual. As he wanted to have perfect idea of justice i.e. god's idea of justice, he looked at soul, which is representative of god according to him.

In his theory of soul, he argued that soul is composed of three elements

*Desire / lower nature
Spirit / rational
concept / rule
Ethics / social
need / the
rephable / perfect
matters /
notion of
Justice*

Remarks

i.e. Reason, appetite and courage, accordingly he divided people into three categories i.e.

- ↳ man of gold (Reason dominates) → Rulers
- ↳ man of silver (Courage dominates) → Soldiers
- ↳ man of copper (Appetite dominates) → Producers.

In his idea of Justice, he held that Justice

means:-

1) functional specialization :- where each class perform and achieve excellence in their domain selected based on their qualities.

2) non-interference in each other's work

↳ He further gives following features of Justice!:-

↳ Principles of justice are universal.

↳ Justice can't harm anyone

↳ It leads to Virtuous Society.

Though he has given elaborate theory of justice but his theory is criticised by Karl Popper as totalitarian assault on people because he did not give any freedom to individuals and only talked about duties.



Remarks

Ans:-) (b)

Aristotle is known as father of political Science because he has given the theory of government and its classification, along with other reasons.

Plat Aristotle's theory of Government was in response of Plato's theory of Philosophical King where he concentrated entire power in hands of single person. Aristotle held that law should be reason without passion, which will not be possible in practical sense with Philosophical King of Plato.

He further held that common man deliberating can reach to a better conclusions than single man acting alone and hence he proposed polity as best practicable form of government. He has also analysed other forms of governments :-

Remarks

	In favour of Society	In set favour of Self
Rule of one	Monarchy	Tyranny
Rule of few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Rule of many	Polity	Democracy

He held that though monarchy is best form of government but its practical form is Tyranny. Further, Oligarchy is the rule of arrogant people over poors which is unstable because poors will conspire against richs. Democracy is rule of ignorant. Hence by the rule of golden mean he held that Polity is best practical form as it is the rule of middle-class (neither arrogant nor ignorant)

In contemporary times this view is also promoted by scholars like Sydney Verba who held that too much participation is dangerous for polity and hence proposed civic culture. To conclude we can hold that Aristotle Polity is Plato's good best and most practicable form of government.

Remarks

You need to explain each of these categories briefly & delineate the nature of classification

Ans :- 3) (c)

Hobbes is known as greatest individualist because of his defense of right to life and self preservation.

Hobbes has witnessed the Puritan Revolution of 1641 where there was lot of bloodshed. and life was in danger. He held that in State of nature life is short, brutish, nasty and poor and there was no scope for art, literature, letter, navigation and industry.

The reason for above is that the State of nature was marked by natural laws (reason of man) which is nothing but counsels of peace and articles of brudence according to him. Therefore In order to secure his life man has entered into Social Contract with fellow men where all of them transfers their liberty to 3rd party i.e. State the Leviathan and hence he held that

Remarks

Discuss in detail major feature of the contract of sovereign of people & absolute government

man has bargain his liberty for the sake of security.

For him State has power to execute the common laws as covenants without swords are nothing but words and because of misdeeds of some the life of all can't be sent back to State of nature.



However CB Macpherson criticise Hobbsian Social Contract by arguing that Hobbes is individualist in assumption but absolutist in conclusion. However Sabine find no contradiction between his Individualism and Leviathan because the purpose behind Leviathan is self-preservation and he also provides for right to resist if state fails to provide security of life.



Ans:- II (d) MN Roy is one of the greatest thinker from India known for his theory of Radical Humanism which is inspired by Protagoras and Renaissance.

Remarks

MN Roy held that his humanism is radical in the sense that it has considered man in radical i.e. original sense without considering his other identities like Caste, Creed etc. For him, radical humanism has two objectives :-

- ↳ Freedom / liberation
- ↳ cosmopolitan order

↳ Radical humanism has three components:-

① Freedom → freedom for the fight of survival
→ freedom from the super-natural powers.

② Ethics → he defined ethics in material sense which means that whatever man finds important in struggle for survival becomes ethics

③ Reason :- Struggle for Survival applied at the level of cognition gives rise to reason.

For him, this reason will lead to liberation of man-kind, and this is also a common thread connecting all humans,

giving rise to cosmopolitan order

Therefore, his theory of radical-

humanism comes very close to the school of existentialism.

Remarks

This concept
the three stages of
critique of
Marxism
freedom as 'right'
red society of
Progressive
science /
cosmopolitan
outlook / not
limited by the
boundaries of
state

Aus:- 1) (E)

"Sex is to nature as gender is to culture" is the defining phase of 2nd wave of feminism (1960's) represented by scholars such as Simone de Beauvoir ("The Second Sex") and Betty Friedan ("Feminine Mystique").

Based on the existentialism of Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir held that we live in a gendered society which discriminates against women because of her essence being woman against her existence as human.

(3)

This essence of her as woman is a creation of society because nature only provides for biological difference between man and woman based on sex. The other values ~~qualities~~ such as patriarchy etc. are due to phenomenon of "feminine-mystique" to entrench ~~for~~ discrimination against women.

This is why Simone de Beauvoir held that "one is not born woman but one becomes woman" in the opening paragraph of his book "The Second Sex".

Remarks

~~discusses~~
biological determinism
social construction
of gender
 + analytic
femininity
cultural differences
labour & work

2. Answer the following questions:

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

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

Ans:-4) (a)

Gandhian critique of industrialisation is the part of his Critique of modern civilization, inspired by Edward Carpenter.

Gandhi criticised modern civilization which is based on the concept of industrialisation because it has degenerated man to the level of animal without any regards to values and morality.

For him the modern society is Shaitanic as it has made man a Shaitan.

The reason of this is Industrialisation that promotes the culture of Individualism

and materialism based on Consumerism.

Remarks

For him the materialistic tendencies are not compatible with idea of non-violence which was article of faith for him. The materialistic tendencies pushed man to a level where he started to employ violence against fellow human beings and also against nature.

Similarly for him the consumerist culture is also a violence on nature because for him there is enough for everyone's need but not enough for anyone's greed.

Therefore he opposed modern industrialisation and proposed the idea of Satyagraha at the level of individual which is his idea of liberty. By Satyagraha he meant self-restraint on one's materialistic and consumerist tendencies.

Discuss
Remarks
 advancement based on inequality, abolition of industrial civilization, political independence, primary purpose of the economy, economic limited theory, state power

He held that the modern industries should be re-designed along the lines of his idea of trusteeship, where production is considered as social process and the owners are just the trustee of the wealth.

Similarly he proposed the revival of cottage industries and cooperatives against the idea of modern industries as according to him these cottage industries will allow man and villages to become self-sufficient.

for him the purpose of civilization is not to make man, a animal but to transform a man into good man, which is not possible in industrialised modern civilization hence he proposed the idea of Ramrajya based on Sarvodaya, trusteeship



and non-violence.

However, As per Gramscian tradition the Gandhian critique of modern Civilization and Industrialisation is nothing but his war of position against Britishers.

Ans: → 4(b)

* The statement "covenants without the sword are mere words and of no strength to secure a man at all" Signifies the Hobbes defense of Leviathan which was based on the idea of common law.

Hobbes belonged to the time when Britain was witnessing the Puritan revolution of 1641 where there was lot of bloodshed and the life of each person was in danger. Hobbes find the reason of this bloodshed in Individualism nature of human as he held that life of a man is continuous search for power, after power, always

Remarks

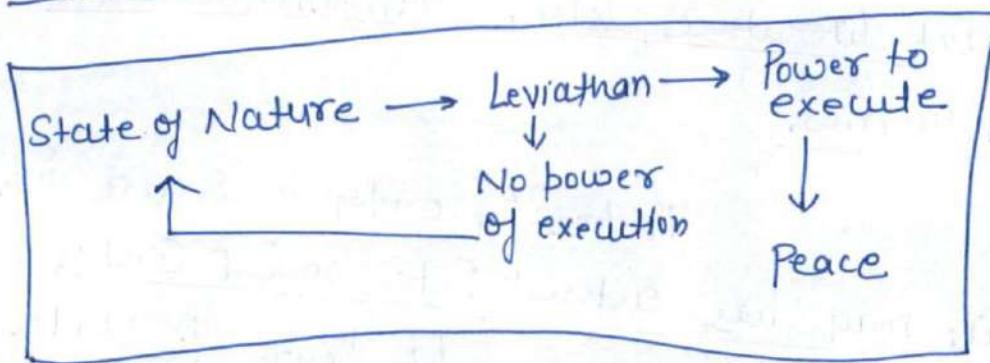
only ends with his life. Therefore according to him State of nature is marked by security - dilemma and hence the life was short, brutish, nasty and poor and there was no scope for art, literature, letter, navigation and industries.

Therefore in order to secure his life man has entered into Social Contract and has transferred all his power to State. In short man bargains his liberty for the sake of security, giving birth to the Leviathan.

Leviathan or the State is based on the notion of Common law which also includes the power to execute these laws and punish those who violates these laws. Because due to misdeeds of some the life of

Remarks

all cannot be pushed back to the State of nature. Hence for Hobbes, humans has only two options either Leviathan or Security dilemma.



Hobbes also argued that power of execution is important because if there is no fear, no one will follow the rules. This is what happened in state of nature which was based on natural laws based on human reasons with no power of execution. Hence he criticised natural laws as articles of peace and counsels of brutality and proposed Common law as they come up with swords, i.e. power of execution.



Remarks

We can find the relevance of Hobbsian idea in the International System which is in the state of chaos during the pandemic of COVID. The reason for chaos is that there is no authority to enforce global norms in meaningful manner. Had there been ~~some~~ an institution with swords, the humanity may have suffered the lesser loss.

However C.B. Macpherson has criticised Hobbes for being Individualist in consideration and absolutist in Conclusion because in the Leviathan of Hobbes individual has no power and entire power is concentrated in hands of state.

But Sabine finds no contradiction between his Individualism and Leviathan because the purpose behind Leviathan was to secure the individual from the threats to life. and

Remarks

Hobbes has also provided for right to resist if state fails in its duty to secure life of individuals.

discusses
the difference
between the contract
& a covenant, condition
of Nature - dictates of reason
creation of a common power
creation of sovereign + sovereignty
fear & free consent, absolute

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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.

Ans:- 5) (a)

Theory of Alienation is the core of the 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, the famous work of Younger Marx.

As per Marx, Capitalism led to the condition of alienation of one from oneself.

The alienation happen in following stages:—

① Alienation from the process of production i.e., man has reduced to the cog in wheel in the process of production.

② Alienation from the product of production.

③ Alienation of man from his social nature.

The above three stages led to the alienation of man from himself. This alienation

Remarks

*Dissensus
Loss of Identity
A freedom
Bourgeois individualistic view of freedom
Humanity & Humaneness*

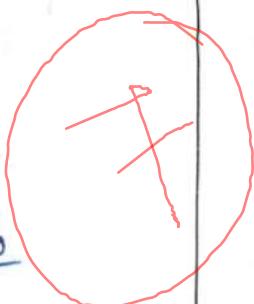
for both workers and capitalist but the level of pain is more for workers.

This happens because Capitalism undermines the importance of work, It assumes that person work only to ensure his survival. Hence it ignores the true nature of individual which is creative.

~~Then~~ Marx has linked his concept of alienation with freedom. He intentionally used the word freedom against the word liberty because later is linked with Liberalism/capitalism

By freedom he meant that freedom from the basic needs for survival, which is possible only when there is a society to take care of basic needs of man and hence in this condition man is free to do what he likes in most creative manner.

However his theory of freedom is criticised by liberals because it suppressed individual under the collective ego of society as happened in former USSR.



Remarks

Aus:- 5 (b) The concept of banality of evil was given by Hannah Arendt in his work "Eichmann in Jerusalem".

Banality of evil means the act which ~~was~~ was once considered as the evils in past has become so common that it does not look evil anymore rather they has become banal.

In her work she has addressed three questions ~~why~~ why people commit evil acts ? who are these people ? from where evil has come from ?

She held that people who commit banal act like Eichmann are neither beast nor socio-path rather they are normal people. For e.g. Eichmann was a normal person who is executing Jews in order to get promotion.

Therefore she held that the guilt of Eichmann was that he is an innocent man, operating without thinking and fails to ^{forget} examine the moral consequences of his action.

He further held that evil becomes banal when common man participated in this and defined it in multiple ways.

Obedience is the norm, Conformity is a way of life and culture of questioning it not promoted. We can find the relevance of this concept in our contemporary society where news papers are filled with the news of Violence against women but it often fails to shake our conscience because it has become banal.

She suggested that we need to promote deliberations, debate, discussions and culture of questioning in order to break the banality associated with evil.

Remarks

Discuss Eichmann's behaviour / normal people / not using their imagination / conscientious & safety

Ans :- 5) (c)

Locke was known as the father of liberalism. He is known for his possessive individualism and passionate defense to right to property.

In his "Two treatises on liberty" Locke has provided for Social-contract in which man has transferred only three rights to government i.e.,

- ↳ Right to make laws
- ↳ Right to execute laws
- ↳ Right to adjudicate laws.

He said that man has not transferred right to life, liberty and property because they are inalienable rights given by man to god. These are absolute rights.

He said that initially the property was under common-ownership but those who worked hard get control over the property and those who are lazy become

Remarks

Explain the three limitations or the right to property of Macpherson's view / recognise of how labour can be alienated

Property-less. For him society has no role in the progress of individual and hence he is under no obligation to share his property. He further said that the man has absolute control over property resulted from his hard work, work of his horse and slave.

For him the sole purpose of creation of the commonwealth was to protect the property. Hence he is known as individualist in and individualist out by C.B. Macpherson.

However, Positive liberals like TH Green has criticised this atomistic nature of man and held that society has a role to play in human progress and hence they proposed measures such as progressive taxation for equitable distribution of wealth.

—X—

Remarks

Ans:- 5) (d) Aristotle's theory of State :-

Aristotle belonged to the Socratic tradition that considered state as natural and prior to man.

Aristotle held that man is a social animal unable to take care of all of his needs. As man can't fulfill all his needs, he formed family, for further fulfillment he formed villages and that finally culminated into state.

for him state is highest form of association and fulfilled life is only possible in state. He held that those who can live without state are either god or beast but not humans.



Therefore like Plato, for him state is important for virtuous life but he differed Plato on the principles of governing

Remarks

Discuss status + relation of state with individual
the state comparison with a human organization / self-governing institution / second-best state

the State.

For Plato State is like an extended family and hence like head of family he has given absolute powers in hand of State by arguing that 'it is foolish to limit expert practitioner of medicine by the book of medicine'



However, Aristotle held that authority of Statesman is different from that of master because State is not an extended family but collection of families, where we see competition and not cooperation.

He further held that law should be reason without passion which is not possible under the rule of single person and hence he proposed Polity as best practicable form of government as for him common man deliberating can come to better conclusions than single-man acting alone.

Hence Aristotle opted for best practicable form of State against Plato's ideal State, which is utopian concept. — X —

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)

Ans:- 6 (a)

Marx and Gandhi were are the two tallest pillars of the history of mankind and it was one of the favourite pastime of the scholars to compare and contrast both.

Similarities between Marx and Gandhi

- ↳ Both have concern for the poor, marginalised, vulnerable and weaker section of the society
- ↳ Both has influence that has impact across space and time.
- ↳ Both want to have Stateless Society i.e. both are anarchists.

Remarks

Inadequate views on historical materialism / class conflict / economic equality / socialism / communism / human nature /

↳ Communism of Marx and Ram-Rajya of Gandhi both are utopian ideas.

↳ Gandhi has criticised the concept of modern industries based on the culture of materialism and consumerism, Marx has also criticised the Capitalist mode of production.

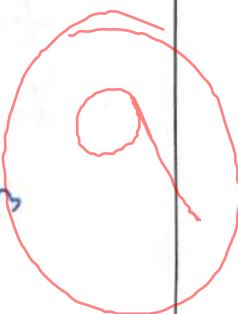
Foreg. Herbert Marcuse who is inspired by Marx has suggested that capitalism survived by making consumerism as mass culture.

Dissimilarities between Marx and Gandhi

↳ Marx stood for violent revolution by arguing that Violence is midwife of change while for Gandhi Non-Violence was article of faith.

↳ Marx is materialist while Gandhi was idealist.

↳ For Marx, religion is nothing but opium for masses while Gandhi doesn't think so.



Remarks

→ Marx was in favour of class-less society
but Gandhi supported Varna-System.

Hence though both Marx and Gandhi has the same goal i.e. upliftment of masses but they differ very sharply in their approach towards that.

Ans:- 6) (b)

For Shantay Moufae, Gramsci ^{is} the greatest thinker in marxism after Karl Marx. He has influenced the marxian ideas on false consciousness by bringing the concepts such as integral state and hegemony.

For Gramsci, there ~~is~~ a problem in Marxist understanding of history because there was no revolution in highly capitalist states like Britain. Therefore he has revised the Marxist Praxis by arguing that unlike Marx notion of ~~autonomy of~~ Superstructure

Remarks

being dependent on base, the superstructure may become autonomous. He has discussed

- ↳ Political Structure
- ↳ Civil Society Structure

For him, State is a three-layered system

also known as integral-

State. Civil Society,

according to him it's

also an instrument of bourgeoisie class and it acts as shock-absorber. It is

the site of manufacturing consent i.e.

false consciousness in favour of capitalist

class They build hegemony i.e. web of

beliefs for capitalist class which

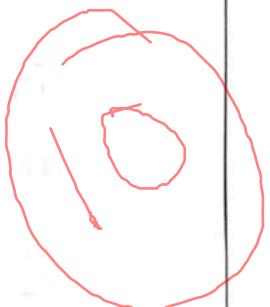
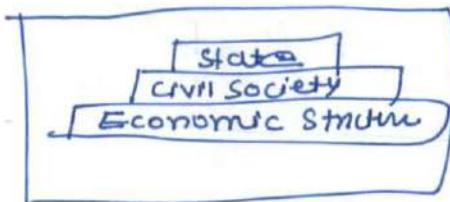
denotes a situation where exploited

actively enjoyed his exploitation.

This false-consciousness

which ~~is~~ result of civil-society is

the reason for continuation of capitalism in



Remarks

the western societies.

Therefore in order to transformation of class in itself into class for itself, workers needs to acquire true consciousness for which

they has to fight at two level:-

- (a) war of manoeuvre → against State
- (b) war of Position → against Civil Society.

For this to happen they need to have their own set of organic intellectuals who build true consciousness in their favour.

Hence Gramsci has influenced the Marxist notion of false consciousness in great manner and hence Stuart Hall suggested that Gramsci has shown that we need to continuously evolve new method of analysis as per changed situations without being ~~stigmatized~~ dogmatized.

Remarks

Third force of Power / invisible Power / Ideology legitimized by consent / + domain / building capacity

Ans: → 6) (c)

Hobbes belongs to the time of Puritan Revolution of 1641 where there was lot of bloodshed. Due to this his prime aim was that of preservation of life and liberty.

~~As per~~ Hobbes employed Resolutive-Composite method of René Descartes and held that man is individualist by nature and he wants to have things that give him pleasure. He held that "life of a man is continuous search for power after power which only ceases after his death".

In State of nature, there was no common authority and everyone is guided by their Self-interest. There were unlimited desires and limited resources and hence each other person look other as source of unhappiness, putting them

Remarks

In the State of Security dilemma. This is summarized by Hobbes as "State of nature is wear of all against all".

In this condition life of man is short, brutish, nasty and poor and there is no scope for art, letter, literature, navigation and industries. Therefore to end these inconveniences man has entered into social contract where he bargains his liberty for the sake of security.

Criticism of Hobbsian State of Nature

It is said that the pessimistic views of Hobbes about human nature is because of his times, as Locke who witnessed the glorious revolution - 1688 which was peaceful has positive outlook about human nature.

For Locke state of nature is

State of Peace, goodwill and cooperation

because the reason of man guides him

~~You have to discuss the cause of war in the statement so the forces should be different.~~

Remarks

not to hurt others in life, liberty and property.

Social Constructivists like Alexandre Wendt held that ~~is~~ neither Hobbsian State of nature nor Lockean State of nature tells the reality, these ~~are~~ explanations are nothing but construction to serve the interests of particular class.

To conclude we can say that reality is too complex to comprehend by single narrative and we need multiple-narratives to comprehend it as

Hobbes and Locke provides two such narratives.

Desire derived from the nature of desire
from the nature of desire
 man / good & evil / competition
 man / aversion / conflict inherent
 for good / in human psychology

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

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

Ans:- 8) (a)

Liberalism is one of the longest surviving ideologies. It is the meta-ideology comprising of several schools of liberalism and classical liberalism is the oldest of all.

Classical liberals like Locke proposed minimal state or night watchman state, where it enjoys only the delegated powers and no original powers. It is based on the principle of non-interference to achieve social and economic goals.

However the great depression

of 1929, rise of socialist tendencies creates the condition in which classical liberalism

Remarks

was criticised as Pig's Philosophy because of several problems associated with it :-

- ① They considered nature of man as abstract in nature which is criticised by communists.
- ② Classical liberalism was based on crude Capitalism which shows conflict between:-
 - ↳ Equality and liberty
 - ↳ labour and Capital
 - ↳ Society and man.
- ③ It leads to the ~~compl~~ disequilibrium in the society where there is huge wealth in hands of few and poverty on other hand.
- ④ Neglect of marginal and vulnerable. (After internal imbalances)
 Therefore attempts were made to bring reforms in classical liberalism that leads to the positive liberalism represented by scholars such as TH Green.
 For positive liberals, the state has a proactive role to play. It hinder the hindrance in the enjoyment of rights. For eg.

Remarks

Thus concentration of capital in the hands of few the privilege of few attack on classical liberalism with critical comments

Marxists held that State Commands because it serves. Positive liberals subscribe to the idea of distributive justice for distribution of the wealth in the Society. Because for them the weaker ~~set~~ link of chain is as important as strongest link.

They recommended steps such as Progressive taxation, Planning etc to redistribute the wealth. It is based on the idea of affirmative action by the government in favour of marginalised section.

For eg. Laski held that State which is not based on the recognition of rights of individual is based on Samaj and hence it is important to recognise the rights of the weaker section also.

However neo-liberal like Hayek in book Constitution of liberty criticised Positive

Remarks

disagree with critical economists idealist revision of liberalism

18

liberals. He held that progressive taxation is nothing but bonded labour & aggression on human personality. He also held that planning is ~~not~~ to seldom.

He argued that on the name of welfare State take money but it never reach to the intended beneficiaries and hence lead to failure. Habermas also held that it's bound to face legitimization crisis because positive liberal state based on contradictory idea of soualism in politics and Capitalism in economy, there is a limit up to where industries can contribute after that state has to roll-back and hence it's bound to face legitimacy-crisis.

However failure of Neo-liberal ideas as evident by 2008 financial crisis has led to re-emergence of Positive liberals in a new form of social welfare represented by Amartya Sen, Dworkin etc.

Remarks

Ans:- 8) (b)

Hannah Arendt was a German Jew persecuted in the hands of Nazi Germany.

She is known for her Critic of totalitarianism which according to her arises because of modernity.

Hannah Arendt held that the modern way of life Put excessive focus on the economic sphere of life that has led to the neglect of Polis.

The modernity is marked by the rise of Animal-laboran over Zoo-Politikon.

It is marked by end of solidarity and spontaneity of life. It is the condition where

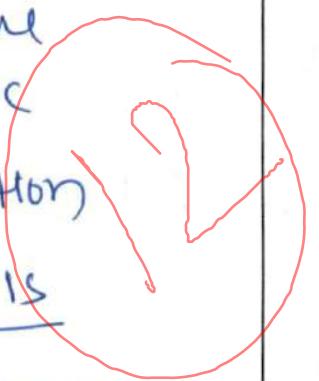
Past no longer carries the evolution of values and many norms and moral has become irrelevant.

Remarks

It is characterised by bureaucratic administration, elite domination and Anonymous labour. These conditions led to the rise of totalitarianism where ~~tot~~ ideology are produced to promote violence and people are passive - recipient of that propaganda.

In this condition Violence and systematically organised and bureaucratic control and no one will ask a question because in modern society conformity is way of life and questioning is not promoted -

On this condition people lost imaginative capacity and hence evil started to become banal.



Hence in her book "on human condition" she has laid emphasis on participation.

Remarks

of human In political sphere. She held that political action i.e. ZOO-politikon is most important human action, it's the human condition because it is differentia-specific i.e. it differentiates man from animals.

Mahatma Gandhi has also criticized modern civilization on similar lines by saying that it's Shaitanic as it has reduced man to the level of animal and purposed Zamrajya

i.e. deliberative democracy, stateless society to make human a better

human being

*Desires
need for public
sphere of action
age of man
world of earth
rise of social
detailed criticism
cultural comment*

Remarks

Hand book will provide details of various
types of problems and solutions.
Second part will contain solved examples
and exercises for practice.
Solved examples will be provided with
detailed explanation of each problem.

Each chapter will contain
multiple choice questions and answers.
Solved examples will be provided with
detailed explanation of each problem.
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Remarks

