

Q No 2

Indent the paragraph.

NAME Zahid Hussain PAPER Composition.

BATCH Online

Precise Title: The prominent debate between Conservatism and Liberalism.

Conservatism, like liberalism, is difficult to explain. Liberals demand a considerable degree of governmental control over private property. Conservatives oppose control and supports his stand for free enter-  
prise. Moreover, Alexander Hamilton ~~stands~~

~~by~~ a strong national government and power over ~~property~~, whereas Thomas Jefferson was opponent of centralization of political authority. The term liberalism implies an

interest in liberty. Liberals sacrifice ~~liberty~~ to procure security. Liberals courted with disproportionate share of property.

Furthermore, the arguments over the meaning of the terms often flies into a semantic confusion from which it never raises.

In Burke's theory, the problem through the use of generalization, employing qualification, they seem to be necessary. Conservatism implies the desirability of conserving. This is the dominate theme of Burke's thought.

Spelling errors found.

Batch

Regular Mock 2 Morning

Name

## ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS):	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I (MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ALL questions from PART-II (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Candidate must write Q.No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q.No. in the Q.Paper.		

### PART-II

Q.2 Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20)

The word "conservatism" like the word "liberalism" is difficult to define. In part this is because we tend to employ both terms to define attitudes towards different policies. A liberal today is often described as one who demands a considerable degree of governmental control over private property; a "conservative" is one who opposes such control and takes his stand for "free enterprise". Alexander Hamilton as a leading "conservative" took his stand for a strong national government, with considerable power over private property. Thomas Jefferson, on the other hand, one of the great patron saints of present-day "liberals", was an ardent "states righter" and opponent of centralization of political authority—the principles which today are warmly embraced by "conservatives". The term liberalism implies an interest in liberty, and that liberals sacrifice liberty to gain security. Liberals counter with the charge that the only liberty conservatives are interested in is that of accumulating and keeping disproportionate share of property and that true liberty for the individual is meaningless unless he enjoys a minimum of security. The arguments over the meaning of the terms often flies into a semantic confusion from which it never emerges.

Apparently, we must simply do the best in analyzing Burke's theory and approach the problem through the use of generalizations, employing qualifications where they seem to be necessary. We can then hope for approximation to accuracy, and perhaps understand, a little better at least, what is meant by "conservatism" and, by implication, "liberalism".

Conservatism implies the desirability of conserving. This is the dominant theme of Burke's thought. He had a respect akin to reverence for the established government, laws, religion, customs, classes and traditions. These employed the wisdom of past, and were not to be lightly regarded. The obvious objection to this view is that established institutions may very well contain stupidity, even the brutality of the past. These evils may, as time goes on, and those who benefit by such a situation, may prevent any desirable reform. Revolution may thus be the only means of escape from an intolerable situation. This indeed is what happened in France. We may deprecate the violent turn which the revolution in that country took.

Another tenet of Burke's conservatism is his distrust of abstract reason. He objects to the idea that rational men can view their situation, analyze the causes of their troubles, and, through their intelligence, rearrange their institutions and improve their existence. Burke is too much the practical philosopher to have faith in this violent method of solving problems. For him it is the experience that counts. Burke believes that old institutions are the result of the wisdom of the past, and must not be abolish by revolution.