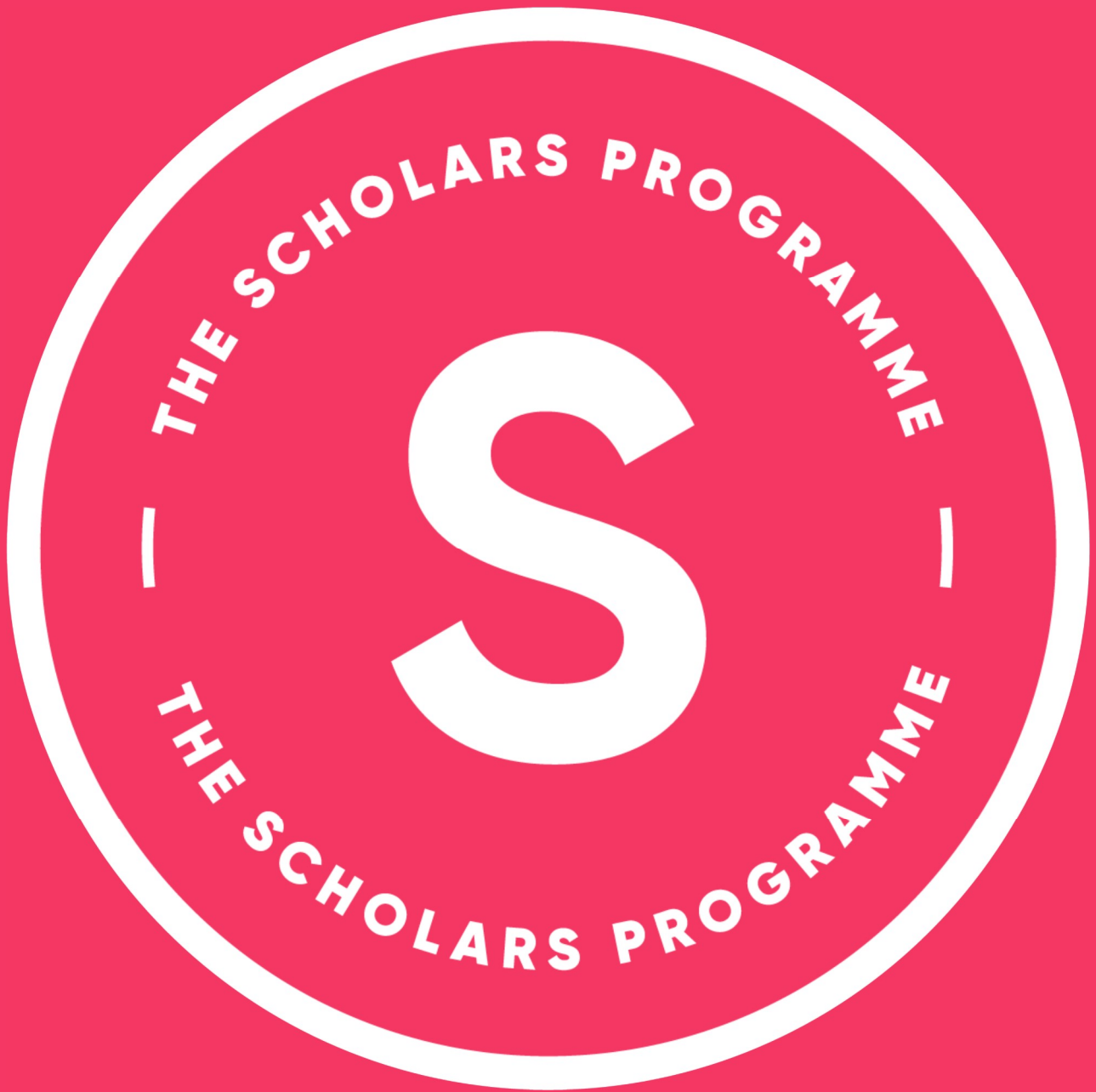


# Standardisation Booklet



## Key Stage 4

Social Science Programmes

Year

2023 - 2024



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# Guidance for Tutors

Dear Tutors,

At The Brilliant Club, we are committed to ensuring that all students who take part in our programmes are assessed in a fair way. Because of that, it is important that we ensure that all tutors who are marking and providing feedback on students' baseline and final assignments do so in a standardised way, in accordance with our university style mark schemes.

This booklet has been designed to be used as part of our PhD tutor training in Module 4 – Marking and Feedback and is to be used to complete the final part of Session 1.

The resources included in this booklet focus on a Key Stage 4 course from a discipline within the Social Sciences area of study. They are real assignments from real students who took part in The Scholars Programme last year. If you would find it helpful to review the course materials associated with this course, you can find them [here](#).

Using the mark scheme provided, please follow our marking procedures, awarding the given assignments a mark out of 100 for each element of the mark scheme, Subject Knowledge, Critical Thinking and Written Communication, and then average those scores to achieve the final mark out of 100. When you have finished marking all of the assignments, please complete this [Standardisation – Rank and Score Tracker](#).

The survey will ask you to input the three individual marks and the overall mark awarded to each candidate.

If your marking is in line with our expectations, you will receive an email confirming that you have met the Tutor Assessment Standards. You will then be able to begin marking your baseline and final assignments as soon as you receive them.

I hope that you find this standardisation process a useful one,

With best wishes,



Angie Baker  
Head of Teaching and Learning

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# Mark Scheme Table

	Subject Knowledge	Critical Thinking	Written Communication
1 <sup>st</sup>	<p>The essay shows a breadth of knowledge and understanding of the key concepts and issues, through engaging with and interpreting a wide range of relevant sources.</p> <p>Knowledge is used to build and support highly effective arguments.</p>	<p>Analyses key ideas, information, and arguments. Interprets meaning and makes connections.</p> <p>Identifies and critically evaluates key arguments and statements, deciding on their credibility, strength and relative significance, drawing convincing conclusions.</p>	<p>The essay has a clear and engaging structure, taking the reader on a journey from the introduction to the conclusion.</p> <p>The writing style is appropriate; key terms are used with fluency.</p> <p>There are no, or very few, errors in spelling or grammar.</p> <p>Referencing is used consistently and matches the style taught in the course.</p>
2:1	<p>The essay shows an understanding of key concepts and issues, drawing on a range of relevant sources</p> <p>Knowledge is used to build and support effective arguments</p>	<p>Analyses key ideas, information and arguments.</p> <p>Identifies relevant arguments and statements, deciding on their credibility and strength, drawing reasonable conclusions.</p> <p>Shows some understanding of the relative importance of arguments.</p>	<p>The essay has a clear structure and the arguments are easy to follow. The introduction outlines the essay effectively and the conclusion summarises the arguments.</p> <p>The writing style is appropriate; key terms are used correctly.</p> <p>There are few errors in spelling or grammar.</p> <p>Referencing is mostly consistent and matches the style taught in the course.</p>
2:2	<p>The essay shows an understanding of key concepts and issues, with no major misconceptions.</p> <p>Beginning to apply this knowledge to build and support arguments.</p>	<p>Begins to analyse ideas, information and arguments.</p> <p>Identifies some arguments and statements and attempts to evaluate their quality.</p> <p>Not yet showing understanding of the relative strengths and weaknesses of arguments.</p>	<p>The essay structure could be made clearer to better guide the reader through the arguments.</p> <p>The writing style can sometimes be informal. Occasionally key terms are not used when it would be appropriate to do so.</p> <p>There are some errors in spelling or grammar, but they do not get in the way of communicating the content.</p> <p>There is some consistency to the referencing.</p>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<p>Shows a developing understanding of key concepts and issues, with some misconceptions. Not yet applying this knowledge to build and support arguments.</p>	<p>Begins to analyse ideas and information.</p> <p>Describes statements and arguments while not yet evaluating them.</p>	<p>The grammar, spelling, style, and structure of the work need improving in order to communicate ideas to the reader.</p> <p>The essay has no or a limited introduction and conclusion.</p> <p>Key terms and references are not always used correctly.</p>

# Candidate A:

## Task:

**'Politics is too complex to be described just in terms left or right.' How far do you agree with this statement?**

## Candidate A's Response:

More than 53% of people could not specifically identify whether or not they were left wing or right wing. (1) This leads us to believe that within politics, as it shows, politics is too complex to be described or even understood in two different terms. Understanding politics is really important because within our society we need to be able to have a sense of welfare and protection. Not only this, but also, we need to be able to build a guard up between opinions, so everyone has a chance of free voice. Politics first made an arising appeal in 1430, when coming from the Middle French. Politics dates all the way back in history making there a lot more background to these governed claims than we typically know. It has many aspects, which some of are still not fully discovered, making politics the biggest discussion in multiple countries. So, is it necessary to put all this history and war into 4 broadened words?

Some people can agree that politics is too complex to be divided up. This is because politics has a lot of contexts that comes with it. For example, Egyptians, Romans, and the Greeks were the first people known to have expressly built a political party of the state, but have also lucidly analysed political institutions. Before this, states were referred to as religious myths. This shows how people may agree that politics is too complex because there is so much background and by throwing all that history into two terms 'left wing' and 'right wing,' basically dismisses politics past as a whole. Another reason as to why politics is too complex is because there are so many subtle nuances that cannot be described in just left or right wing. Not only this, but the way the words left and right are used is so dependent upon what the current political climate is in your area, that the meaning of them varies wildly depending on who you may ask. While it may be a useful way to introduce someone to politics it may be more helpful just to explain political positions in details some extent, as some people, especially people of deradicalizing, may attach connotations to the words left and right. This could obstruct their understanding of whatever the subject at hand is.

On the other hand, some people may disagree with this statement because mapping a large area of debate into two divided areas, with definitized words, makes it easier understand politics as a whole. This shows how people view larger amount of information, such as politics, and shows how people can almost shift the senses of politics and adapt it for themselves. For another point, some people could argue that politics only relies on the left wing and right wing. They could say that the left and right wing is the foundation for politics, and if you know the foundation, politics isn't too complex. This means that politics isn't too complex to be descried in just the two simple terms, as people could argue that all the

information is already summed up into the two columns. While it may be useful to go into depth about the complexity, this is another downfall. This is because it can become overwhelming for someone to understand. That's why explaining politics in just two terms shows that it isn't too complex to just be described into headings with different subjectification's. Lastly, I can be argued that politics isn't too complex because during the French revolution, when they picked the left and right side, it was a complete accident. So, who's to say that the whole of politics doesn't mean anything? For example, if there wasn't any thought behind the 'foundation' of the political spectrum, does it mean there was no thought or matter in the forward decisions made with the upper charge. This disagrees with the statement above because some people may disagree as politics cannot be that complex if two huge labels, which build our base to this widely spread debate. Therefore, is unnecessary when naming politics 'complex.'

Some people may also agree with this statement, because the militant anti-fascism movement is a social, non-hierarchical movement, structured on dispersed networks of local groups. As the movement is transnational, meaning an extending or operating across national boundaries, more people may agree with them because their horizon is so large. This agrees with the statement about politics being too complex, as if more people keep agreeing, then other people will start to doubt their own thoughts and getting confused on the sides/wings and their original meaning.

Lastly, some people may disagree with this, as the EDL (English Defence League) were far-right extremists and appeared in 2009 as a reaction of the Muslim protest at a homecoming parade in Luton. This group rapidly became known for holding street demonstrations and protests. They see themselves as defenders of British values. This shows politics isn't complex as they have made extreme choices which show what side of the spectrum they sit. This implies a clear understanding of the left and right wing, contradicting the agreeing point we just made above. Also, the EDL 'became increasingly fascist and extremist,' and rounded 20,000 followers on Facebook. As of now, that figure is rising still. This displays a disagreement with the title statement as doing an outrageous or loud act, can 'gain you followers' meaning if you do something people enjoy, they will agree and choose that side/specific wing.

To conclude, I believe that the strongest argument is the acknowledgement of agreeing with the statement. I think this is because politics has so much history, and although the names 'left wing and right wing' were named by circumstance, they still hold extraordinary power when it comes to thick debates. This concludes my arguments as it means that politics is too complex to just be described in two labels, left wing, and right wing.

(1) <https://yougov.co.uk/topics/politics/articles-reports/2019/08/14/left-wing-vs-right-wing-its-complicated>

# Candidate B:

## Task:

**'Politics is too complex to be described just in terms left or right.' How far do you agree with this statement?**

## Candidate B's Response:

The labels 'right' and 'left' are somewhat useful in describing politics as it gives us a starting point for understanding someone's initial ideas or perspective. However, problems arise when we start adding things like radical left, centre left, centrist, centre right, and radical right the terms are not adequately broad enough to include these ideologies. This is a problem as there is a substantial difference between being a Radical and a centrist. In this essay, I will explore whether these labels are sufficient enough to describe politics.

The origins of denominations can be traced back to the French Revolution in 1789. During a debate in the French National Assembly over whether Louis XVI should remain in power, those who supported him were seated on the Right, while those who opposed him sat on the left. The Presiding Party sat between them to maintain order, much like a court judge today. The French newspapers dubbed the two groups as the traditional, conservative "right" and the progressive "left," and these labels have remained in use for 234 years to identify people's political views.

The terms 'Right-wing' and 'Left-wing' are used to identify a person's political beliefs. Being 'Right-wing' is often associated with conservative views such as private ownership of property and wealth. For example, a person with Right-wing views would argue that taxes should be low to keep as much money as possible. They are also in favour of traditional ideas, commonly agreeing with things like power being in upper-class hands, monarchy, and individualism. However, 'Left-wing' views, being progressive' completely contest these ideas believing that rather than individual freedom that things should be equal, the state should have a more active role and access to power being open and free to everyone. For example, a Left-wing person would argue that wealthier people should pay more taxes as it can help those less fortunate. Norberto Bobbio has an interesting theory, he believed that whether you are left or right depended on your view on equality. He claimed that if you thought everyone was equal and downplayed the differences of others, you were left-wing making you an egalitarian. Contrastingly, if you acknowledged and up-played people's differences you were right-wing and an inegalitarian (1). In this instance, the terms are useful as we are not looking deep into the political spectrum.

Further, we can use several different distinctions to identify a person's political standing such as Radical and Centre. These two distinctions are useful in describing where on the political spectrum someone stands. Being on either end of the spectrum defines you as 'radical' right or left. Meaning that you are

an extremist for what you believe in. Radical people have no interest in talking and coming to an agreement; their way is the only way. They often use militant and disruptive methods to be seen and heard. On the contrary, centre left, and right people are more open and inclined to sit and talk with each other and reach a conclusion. There are many examples of radical left and right groups, for example the English Defence League otherwise known as EDL. They are a far-right Xenophobic and Islamophobic organisation based in the UK. They claim to be 'Protecting and promoting human rights' and 'defending British values. as they claim to be under attack from 'Muslim extremists. Their leader, Tommy Robinson, claims that the EDL is not racist, saying 'the truth cannot be racist' and that they oppose a fascist ideology despite some of their members being former fascist group members (2). Their main three types of protests were national demonstrations that called activists from all over the country, local demonstrations that featured members of the Local EDL division and flash demonstrations that were held without informing the authorities beforehand, causing disruption and inconvenience to others. An additional example of a radical group is Antifa. Antifa is a far-left group who are against Neo-Nazis, Neo-fascism, white supremacists and racism and these days the movement that encapsulates some of those ideas: the alt-right (3). They use a combination of nonviolent direct action and violence to achieve their goal of creating a society where fascists do not have a platform to contribute to public discourse, using any means necessary. Individuals involved in this movement typically hold anti-authoritarian, anti-capitalist, and anti-state views. They also tend to support various left-wing ideologies, such as democracy and freedom of speech. Militant anti-fascists frequently use "direct action" techniques or use their strength to further their goals rather than relying on the government or the r the appropriate authorities. Their "violent extremism" has earned them a negative image among some Democrats and Republicans alike. Their "direct action" frequently takes the form of doxing or verbal abuse. But an example of a centre-right organisation would be the Conservative and Unionist Party in the United Kingdom. Their newly elected leader, Rishi Sunak is often seen in parliament debating with other party leaders. Rather than direct, and sometimes violent, action centre groups use things like propoganda to spread misinformation about their opponent to get the majority on their side. This can be seen through political figures doctoring videos to make their opponents seem impractical or uncommitted. Similar things can be seen for centre-left groups. This is what separates far and centre politics, their likeliness towards conversing and debating. As we can see in this case, right and left are not broad enough to describe politics as a whole.

Although the radical right and radical left have opposing views, it has been suggested that they share some similarities. A man by the name of Jean-Pierre Faye, mentions a theory called the Horseshoe Theory in his 2002 book *Le Siècle des idéologies* ("The Century of Ideologies"). In the said book he discussed the use of ideologies rooted in philosophy by totalitarian regimes with specific reference to Hitler, Nietzsche, Stalin, and Marx (4). The horseshoe theory claims that radical right and radical left are more alike to each other than centre right and centre left and that the political spectrum mimics the shape of a horseshoe with the ends being close together. Many seem to agree with this theory, one being reformist Muslim Maajid Nawaz. He says "As the political horseshoe theory attributed to Jean-



Pierre Faye highlights, if we travel far-left enough, we find the very same sneering, nasty and reckless bully-boy tactics used by the far-right. The two extremes of the political spectrum end up meeting like a horseshoe, at the top, which to my mind symbolizes totalitarian control from above.' (5) As we can see he emphasises that far rights and lefts are remarkably similar in terms of tactics and behaviours. Another man, Josef Joffe, a German publisher, once wrote in an essay that "Left and right together illustrated once more the "horseshoe" theory of modern politics: As the iron is bent backward, the two extremes almost touch.'" (6.) Once again it is being highlighted that the horseshoe theory is accurate. However, they are criticisms against it. Paul H. P. Hanel, a research associate, wrote "Overall, van Hiel provided evidence demonstrating that Western European extremist groups are far from being homogenous, and left- and right-wing groups represent distinct ideologies.'" (7). He is saying that the two ideologies are far from being aligned and the horseshoe theory is inaccurate. As we can see in this case, right and left are not broad enough to describe politics as a whole.

In the 1960s, an American politician named David Nolan, proposed a different, more complex model as opposed to the simple line political scale as he too realised that it was not intricate enough to display all ideas. It is known as the Nolan Chart, and it features a rhombus divided into four and labelled Liberal, Authoritarian, Conservative, and Libertarian with Centrist in a square in the middle. It also has 2 axes, economic and personal. The economic part captures what people do in the economy as both vendors and consumers. Examples of opinions in this domain include tax rates, the role of the government in the economy, and company regulation, among others. Whereas the personal side overlooks individual opinions, such as which religion to follow, which field of work to go into or whom to marry. The four main groups of the political perspective that his diagram aimed to explain are: Right being those who favour greater private freedom but a greater level of government regulation of personal affairs, Left people are those who favour greater independence for individuals but more government regulation of economic activity, Libertarians include those who prefer greater freedom in both personal and economic matters, and those who prefer extensive government control over both economic and private spheres of life are known as authoritarians. However, said chart has gotten some criticism over the years. Many have argued that the difference between economic and personal freedom is not clear enough to stick. For example, Libertarian Jacob Huebert states that the separation of personal and economic liberty is untenable when one considers the rights to prostitute oneself and to deal drugs, both of which are libertarian causes: adopting either profession is a personal (moral) as well as an economic decision (8). This proves that people's choices and opinions have too much variety to say they are just personal or economic. This can be seen through a survey conducted by YouGov, where people who consider themselves left-wing and right-wing are asked about their agreement in views associated with the opposite wing. 63% of people who self-identified themselves as right-wing said that they thought 'the House of Lords should entirely be elected' which is seen as a left-wing view (9). 59% of people who self-identified themselves as left-wing agreed with the statement 'School discipline should be stricter' which is considered a right-wing view (10). Although the most distinct viewpoints held by people on the left and right align well with the stereotype of left and

right, there are many policy areas in which people's viewpoints directly contradict that (11). Here we can see the flaw in Nolan's Chart despite believing in a certain view, people's views bend to fit their own opinion. Again, we can see here that 'right' and 'left' do not cover this aspect of politics.

To conclude this essay, one may think that the terms right and left are marginally useful in describing politics. They are useful in setting a starting point for one's beliefs but ultimately fail to cover every aspect of complexity in politics. It is clear that they have not lost their meaning yet perhaps their relevance as time has progressed. In politics today people refer to themselves by other labels such as Communists, Socialists, Capitalists, and many others as they fall somewhere in the middle of the 'wing' spectrum and do not see themselves fitting right or left.

(1) Bobbio, Norberto (1996). *Left and Right: The significance of a Political Distinction*. Cambridge: Polity. P 69-70

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(5) ["The left's witchhunt against Muslims". The Daily Beast](#). 2015-12-14. [Archived](#) from the original on 2018-05-23. Retrieved 2018-05-22 (Found on Wikipedia) Horseshoe theory. (2023, June 1). In *Wikipedia*. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horseshoe\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horseshoe_theory)

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(8) H., Huebert, Jacob (2010). *Libertarianism today*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Praeger. pp. 22–24. Nolan Chart. (2022, October 3). In *Wikipedia*. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nolan\\_Chart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nolan_Chart)

(9) YouGov 'Left-wing vs right-wing: it's complicated' [Left-wing vs right-wing: it's complicated | YouGov](#), August 14, 2019. Last accessed 4 June 2023

(10) YouGov 'Left-wing vs right-wing: it's complicated' [Left-wing vs right-wing: it's complicated | YouGov](#), August 14, 2019. Last accessed 4 June 2023

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# Candidate C:

## Task:

**'Politics is too complex to be described just in terms left or right.' How far do you agree with this statement?**

## Candidate C's Response:

When the terms 'right-winged' and 'left-winged' are spoken in politics, we're explaining how we decipher the views of two opposing sides. However, The question is: why and how did humanity begin to use the terms 'left-winged' and 'right-winged' to depict a concept that's largely incomprehensible to an outsider? Generally, the left wing is characterised by an emphasis on 'ideas such as freedom, equality, rights, reform and internationalism' whereas the right wing is characterised by an emphasis on 'notions such as authority and tradition' (1). This classification has been widely used for centuries; however, some scholars have criticised it as being too simplistic and outdated. In this essay, I will discuss why politics is too complex to be using the terms left and right class about politics.

In all fairness, the statement that 'politics is too complex to be described just in terms of right and left' is unfortunately true. Politics has always been influenced by an ideology that shapes people's perceptions towards public policies choice they make regarding their leadership choices as well as their reaction to social conditions (2). The traditional left-right political spectrum originated during the French Revolution and the split dates to the summer of 1789 when members of the French National Assembly met to begin drafting a constitution. The delegates were deeply divided on how much authority the French king should have, so in a debated rage, the two main factions each 'stalked out' territory in the assembly hall. (3). Since then two primary directions have emerged from this division still separating various groups' views under similar ideological spectrums such as socialism or conservatism but also including environmentalism or libertarianism (4).

Since the age of the French Revolution, politics has evolved to a point where the terms right and left are just not enough to give to the politicians that make up the parties we see today in the UK. In recent years, political scientists and commentators have developed a range of ideologies and discourses. One example of this would be the Nolan Chart developed by David Nolan in 1969(5) which shows how politics has evolved from just the terms left and right. Now we have the terms such as libertarian, authoritarian, radical left, and radical right. When does this get too much for a person? Moreover, the left-right spectrum has become increasingly muddied in recent years as political parties and movements which support them have shifted their positions on key issues. An example of this would be that many right-winged parties in Europe have embraced environmentalism and social welfare policies, while many left-winged parties have adopted more of a conservative position on issues such as immigration and a person's national identity. Similarly to this, the rise of populist movements on both

the left and right has challenged traditional notions of the political sides we as outsiders see in the Houses of Parliament, or on the news having heated debates that people just don't understand why.

While left-right dichotomy can help understand certain issues, many scholars have argued that it is too simplistic and limiting. One of the criticisms of this classification is that it lacks nuance since there are multiple political ideologies which do not fall within these two categories (6). Additionally, some critics agree that the left-right dichotomy relies on a narrow range of issues such as economic policies while ignoring other important factors like race, gender or environment.

Another reason to back this statement that 'politics is too complex to be described just in terms of right or left is the idea of the radical side to the two terms of left and right. A radical party is where a party only want to hear their own opinions and understandings compared to other parties despite both being on the same side wanting to hear their own opinions but will still listen and try to understand others' opinions even if they don't agree with what's being said. With this being said, how do we decide as outsiders of a party or if a person from that party is just a 'normal' left or right winged or this new term of being a radical member of politics?

Framing politics in terms of left and right-winged might just not be as simple for someone who hasn't studied politics compared to a person who might have the highest qualification in politics. It also might not be as simple for politicians and comforting for activists, but it seems that these terms are just not as useful for talking and describing politics as they used to be 200 years ago to the general public of Great Britain. Unless you have taken a type of course that involves or talks about politics and helps to describe all the complexities of politics that have formed over the years, you are just not going to understand the use of the right and left terms and why they are still used today. Politics is just too complex for the general public to wrap their heads around now. For those who spend their days immersed in Westminster going on awareness of how the left-to-right spectrum works is taken for granted.

However, results from a study which the group YouGov did shows that the wider public is largely unfamiliar with the categorisation. (7) Of more than 100 political views, YouGov put people, none were identified as being specifically left-wing or right-wing by more than 53% of people. That is to say, even for the very most stereotypically left and right-wing policies, half of the UK population do not identify them as such. The political view that most Britons identify as being left-wing is "believing that the minimum wage in the UK is too low". Around half (53%) of people said it was a left-wing view, while 13% said it was neither and 7% thought it was right-wing. The remaining 26% answered, "don't know". This data shows that there needs to be more education in terms of left and right in politics as the general public makes the decision on who is in office or not and who is the local politician of their area. However, instead of educating more people on the terms left and right, how about we just scrap the terms completely as the data from YouGov shows just how unnecessary it is to still use those terms as politics is just too complicated for those terms anymore? Instead, we could introduce new terms which

are much simpler and easier to understand for the general public who are less educated in politics. Maybe then, we could have an increase in the number of people who understand why the government made that decision or law in the first place without being confused.

Politics today is characterised by a complex web of competing interests that transcend traditional political ideologies. The globalisation of the economy, the rise of political extremism, geopolitical instability, and the blurring of national borders are just a few examples of the complex factors that affect contemporary politics.

In this context, it is imperative to recognise that politics cannot be described solely in terms of right or left. Political ideologies are not static entities but rather dynamic and evolving constructs. Additionally, the political spectrum is not uniform and varies from one country to another. For example, the conservative party in the United States is very different from the conservative party in the UK. Moreover, political positions are not always consistent across issues or even within the same political party. For instance, a conservative politician may advocate for social conservatism but also for a more interventionist economic policy. Therefore, reducing politics to a mere left or right dichotomy is a gross oversimplification that fails to account for the complexities and nuances of politics.

The complexity of politics also means that people approach political decisions with a variety of values and priorities. For example, some may prioritise economic growth, while others may prioritise environmental protection. Therefore, the same political issue may engender a range of opinions that cannot be reduced to a simple left or right classification.

With this in mind, With increasing complexity comes a higher demand for knowledge and skills, which can often pose a barrier to entry for young people considering studying politics. The sheer breadth and diversity of topics covered in political studies can be daunting, and many students may be put off by the prospect of grappling with these complexities. If the older generations struggle to comprehend politics and the meanings of left- and right-wing ideologies, one can only fathom how younger generations must feel when attempting to make sense of why Prime Ministers or other government officials have chosen a particular rule or plan. The future generations are going to be the ones voting for who is going to be head of the government. If the younger generation can't understand just the terms right and left due to the many other terms such as radical and centralist, then the country isn't going to be able to run smoothly. With this being said, if the government wants its younger generations to understand its ideas and policies for the country to survive, then more classes or education should be taught in schools and colleges. Yes, you would have to pick an age group that would understand as a group of 5-7-year-olds won't understand as well as a group of 12-18-year-olds would, but by doing this, the younger generations will have a head start on politics before they can start to vote on choices the government makes. Younger generations might find politics boring and a waste of time, however, they need to understand the basics of politics if they want to be able to vote for the party they want.

While some scholars argue against using the term 'left' and right class about politics, because it narrows our understandings, dividing ideological spectrums into dichotomies, remains helpful for providing a basic framework for discussing political thought. These labels continue to play an important role in shaping public discussion over various issues since they can serve as points of reference which allow citizens to understand different perspectives. For example, it helps to show that there are two sides to parliament and what their political views are a brief understanding. It also shows that not every party will agree on a certain subject or rule that another party might agree on or decide to add to the laws of the public. Even if a person doesn't understand fully on politics, they will be able to look at the news and see that there are two or more sides that have different opinions and different kinds of parties. Only when using the new terms of radical and libertarianism and generalism does politics then start to become a bit of a problem for an outsider to politics.

In conclusion, politics are too complex to be categorised merely using left-right dichotomy given its limitations; though alternative frameworks such as authoritarian versus libertarian systems or communitarian society versus cosmopolitan model offer improves policy making approaches based on dynamic societal demands at any given moment in time rather than relying solely upon outdated ideological labellings. In future policy-making scenarios increased focus on climate change, and eradicating economic inequalities among other pressing challenges facing modern-day liberal democracies it is likely we will require more debates around these complex issues than ever before seen in modern history. The left-right political spectrum remains a useful tool for describing some aspects of political ideology and discourse, it is an oversimplification that fails to capture the full complicity of contemporary politics. Alternative frameworks that focus on issues such as authoritarianism, globalisation, and social justice are better suited to describing the diversity of political movements and parties in the modern world. This needs to change. And fast. For politics to continue and be understood by everyone in the country.

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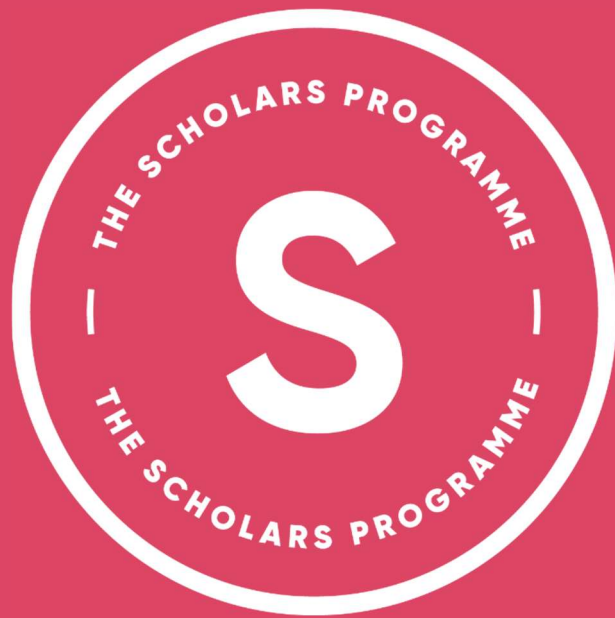
<https://www.history.com/news/how-did-the-political-labels-left-wing-and-right-wing-originate> Where did the Terms 'Left Wing and Right Wing' come from? By Evan Andrews (1)

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