

UPSC 2017**POLITICAL SCIENCE (PAPER-I)***Time Allowed: 3 hr.**Max. Marks: 250***SECTION A**

1. **Comment on the following in about 150 words each:** **10×5=50**
- (a) According to Sri Aurobindo, Swaraj is a necessary condition for India to accomplish its destined goal **(10)**
- (b) Neo-liberal perspective of State **(10)**
- (c) Post-modernism **(10)**
- (d) Eco-feminism **(10)**
- (e) Hobbesian notion of Political Obligation **(10)**
2. (a) Rawls' theory of justice is both contractual and distributive. Examine. **(20)**
- (b) Everywhere, inequality is a cause of revolution - Aristotle. Comment. **(15)**
- (c) Define Socialism. Discuss the salient features of Fabian Socialism. **(15)**
3. (a) What do you understand by Multiculturalism? Discuss Bhikhu Parekh's view on Multiculturalism. **(20)**
- (b) Deliberative democracy does not have its salience without participation and participatory democracy does not have its credence without deliberations. Comment. **(15)**
- (c) Differentiate between Freedom and Liberty. Discuss Marx's notion of freedom. **(15)**
4. (a) Political democracy could not last unless social democracy lay at its base - B.R. Ambedkar. Comment. **(20)**
- (b) Write a brief note on The End of History debate. **(15)**
- (c) What do you understand by the notion of Statecraft? Discuss the theory of statecraft as given by Kautilya. **(15)**

SECTION B

5. **Comment on the following in about 150 words each:** **10×5=50**
- (a) The success of Mahatma Gandhi lay in transforming both political and non-political movements into a unified nationalist movement. **(10)**
- (b) Right to privacy is an intrinsic part of the right to life. **(10)**

- (c) Indian federation has moved from cooperative federation to competitive federation. (10)
- (d) State subvention/funding may be an effective instrument in strengthening electoral democracy in India. (10)
- (e) In the post-liberalization era, Indian politics is moving from ascriptive politics to developmental politics. (10)
6. (a) Differentiate parliamentary supremacy from parliamentary sovereignty. Would you consider the Indian Parliament as a Sovereign Parliament? Examine. (20)
- (b) Has the 73rd Constitutional Amendment empowered women in panchayats in India? Discuss. (15)
- (c) Religion is still an important factor in Indian politics. Discuss. (15)
7. (a) India has moved from 'one-party dominant system' to 'one-party led coalition'. Discuss. (20)
- (b) How is the President of India elected? Outline the salient characteristics of the electoral college of the Indian President. (15)
- (c) Examine the role of the National Commission for Minorities in preserving, promoting and protecting the rights of minorities in India. (15)
8. (a) Judiciary has acquired the role of both, a legislature and an executive in recent years. Examine with suitable examples. (20)
- (b) What do you understand by Green Revolution? Do you think that a Second Green Revolution is needed to adequately address the agrarian challenges in contemporary India? Examine. (15)
- (c) Differentiate Moderate Nationalism from Extremist/Militant Nationalism in terms of their objectives and means. (15)

