

GS SCORE

Test - 03

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

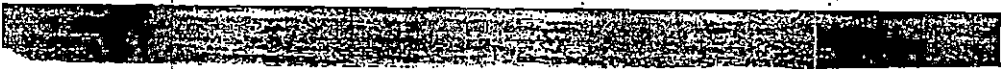
There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

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.

All units of questions wherever specified should be attempted.

Order of questions shall be examined in chronological order. Unless struck off or any part of questions shall be counted (even if attempted partly) or page or portion of the page will be taken into account. The book must be clearly struck off.



REMARKS

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Roll No. _____

GSSCORE

All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words)

(12.5 x 3 = 37.5)

- (a) Debate on Reverse Discrimination: the latest challenge to the idea of Universal Equality.
- (b) Response of Developing and Least Developed countries towards Globalization
- (c) There exist multiple approaches for conceptualizing National Interest. Comment
- (d) Pluralist perspective on Power.

b) Response of Developing and Least Developed Countries towards Globalisation.

In simple term Globalisation refers to changing world scenario. We can see the change everywhere from policy, e.g. political, economical, environmental, connectivity etc. These changes are affecting the whole world including developing and least developed countries also. There are positive as well as negative aspects of Globalisation.

In developing countries (like China, India) the wave of Globalisation has generated mixed reaction. On one hand it has increased standard among countries, have helped the more generated, as well as boost up the economy.

Analyse
the
response,
Mark the
phenomena
P

Remarks

on other hand it has increased the income inequality among and within countries. It has also made the sex ratio skewed. Globalisation has jeopardize the climate we are living in.

with respect to least developed nation like Africa, globalisation has put them on world map in the sense that earlier according to article written in economic times Africa was a "hopeless continent". Now it has become the "rising star" continent. While nations like US, China, India are growing heavily.

But on the flip side due to globalisation African people are getting exploited. Many of the nations like "least developed countries" are getting exploited because

Remarks

How are the developing nations coping with this?

All the major arguments are missing

Revisit the concept

2

There is no denial that globalisation is making the world better by introducing new scientific techniques in agriculture & health.

That is so increasing our life expectancy among other things.

But there is also few negative responses, we all have to come together to reduce this inequality and put forward a plan to reap the fruit of globalisation so that all can live in harmony.

(C)
National interest is of utmost importance. It is the duty of the government to protect and promote the national interest. It is the duty of the citizen to support the government in this regard. The government should take all possible steps to ensure the welfare of the nation and to maintain its independence. It should also promote economic development and social justice. The government should also protect the environment and ensure the sustainable development of the nation. It should also promote peace and stability in the world.



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of understanding, they both will offer each other some things to obtain best for their respective nation.

(a) Pluralist Perspective on Power

Like any other concept of political science, Power is also a contested concept

There are many exponents of power e.g.

Hannah Arendt - Concept of domination

Foucault - Knowledge is power

Gramsci - Hegemony

pluralist perspective on power

It is pluralistic in nature. Scholars

have analysed the distribution of power

in the US. It has suggested that power is not as

concentrated as proposed by elite theorists

(like Merton and Parsons). Power is widely

distributed in the US. Power lies in the hands of

many groups and individuals. It is not concentrated

in the hands of a few. Power is widely distributed

in the US. It is not concentrated in the hands of

the few. Power is widely distributed in the US.

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What about
Dahl's
views on
polyarchy?
Is it
always true
that all
groups have
equal access
to power?

4

(a) Reverse discrimination

Dworkin's concept of equality deals with 2 proposals. (1) ambition augment auction

(2) Endowment augment auction. From here the concept of discrimination emerges.

Discrimination deals with ~~the~~ giving equality of opportunity. As John F Kennedy once said, we all have different talent and capabilities but we must have equal opportunity to develop our talent and capabilities.

Champion of Reverse discrimination are people who are against the affirmative action policy of states. They argue that this type of intervention is basically reverse discrimination against the advantaged class. They argue that the benefit challenge in attaining universal equality. It would likely be conducted by quoting systems but the probable conclusion had that the policy are

Remarks

Poor arguments
Analyse all
arguments
given against
affirmative
action in
this regard

2

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enabling policies and it cannot be permanent. ~~If~~ If it have to be permanent then we have not achieved the very aim of it.

2. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 x 2 = 50)

- (a) Describe the three generation of rights with special emphasis on third generation's cultural rights. Analyse the debate on the universality of human rights. What do you understand by the term 'Right to be out' in context of minority rights?
- (b) Bring out the relationship between legitimacy and authority. How is legitimacy derived from (i) service of those being governed (ii) from a free and rational public discourse? How do well meaning and appropriate institutions and procedures impact political legitimacy?

(b) Max webber was critic of Karl Marx and supporter of capitalism. He gave theory of authority and Legitimacy. When Marx suggest that state represent force, webber suggested state represent authority.

Authority: It is legal power on basis of authority may vary from society to society. He gives 3 model type of authority:

(i) Traditional: custom & tradition on basis of authority (e.g. Patriarchy)

(ii) Charismatic: Personality based (e.g. Dictatorship)

(iii) Rational legal: Here, authority is based on laws which are outcome of rational process

Wrong Approach

(a) First generation rights comprise civil and political rights of the citizen including freedom of thought and expression, freedom of movement etc. These rights are for the most part rights of individual against government interference. The legislation providing for these rights require government to do no more than simply restrain its own executive arm.

With the growing consciousness among dis-advantaged section and their sympathizers, it was realized that 1st generation rights were not sufficient to take care of all section of society. Hence some new rights were added to the list which require the state to play positive role. These were termed as 2nd generation rights. These include such provisions as right to education, right to work, etc. which would be secured only through social welfare programme. 2nd generation rights are well protected by welfare state.

Remarks

with the increasing demand of new talent in progressive countries, migration of foreign people to these countries in search of better opportunities and settling there permanently, more and more countries are having cultural minorities within their territories when these minorities are given the freedom and opportunity to preserve their cultural institutions and practices and to exercise some measure of political autonomy, their rights in this behalf are termed as 3rd generation rights.

Provision of 3rd generation right is meant to infuse a sense of security among cultural minority in a large body. It strengthens their allegiance and loyalty to the nation. It promotes unity in diversity. Finally, 3rd generation rights seek to extend the individual with the benefits of world citizenship. It recognises his right to a fair share in the resources of earth & space, right to healthy global environment, peace and harmonious relations in an open world.

Remarks

End 2
3rd
Part of
of answer
Rynt to be
Out
Ans 4/10
not been
restored

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words) (125 x 4 = 50)
- (a) What do you understand by the term 'Consociational Democracy'?
 - (b) Notion of liberty in Indian political thinking
 - (c) What are the different criteria's used for distribution of scarce values and resources in context of Distributive justice?
 - (d) Explain the concept of Equality of Capabilities by Amartya Sen.

(d) He gives the concept of equality of capabilities. He further modifies
Dostkin's point of view, ~~view~~ view, It is

not enough to give equality of resources without

giving equality of capabilities. Giving people

to a person will not equalise him. He can do

it hard in his own hand. Training, books etc

person does make him equal. If a person

is not like to such etc

with etc. should be state should be

equality of capabilities. It is absence

of resources etc. It is absence

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A person fasting both will have different experiences. One person is well nourished opt for fasting, which gives him the sense of well being. The other person is fasting because he does not have food. Staying hungry is not his choice. He lacks capabilities and is not getting the sense of well being. Freedom is doing what we value in life.

Give explanation. How does he propose to create this capabilities.

5

1) Notion of Liberty in Indian Political Thinking

In Indian Political thought notion of liberty and equality are separated by a very thin glass ceiling. Champions of liberty have propagated that Indians have essential social rights & liberties (freedom of speech and expression, etc.) and there should not be interference in these rights. Even while framing laws those rights should be given.

Review for concept

Remarks

(a) We are living in the age of democracy, but we are also living in the age of 'democratic confusion'. According to Winston Churchill, Democracy is the worst form of government but it is the best alternative so far we do not find other.

According to Samuel P. Huntington there has been 3 waves of democracy.

1st wave of democracy when western nations adopted democratic government ex. USA, Britain, etc

2nd wave of democracy after WWII when third world countries adopted democracy like India, China and several were in 1960s when got world countries gave up to communism ex. China

3rd wave of democracy after 1970s when authoritarian regimes in Italy, Portugal, Greece, Spain, etc were replaced by democracy.

Remarks

W. Long
Understand diff
Be sure
the concept
from hints

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2nd wave of democracy, after the collapse of USSR in 1989, when many African and Latin American countries adopted democratic government.