

# IAS Mains Political Science 1991

## Paper I

### Section A

1. Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each:
  - a. The aims pursued by revolutionaries, like the origins of revolution, are the same in tyrannies and kingships as they are under regular Constitutions (Aristotle).
  - b. The relation \_\_\_\_\_ of the state and its parts to tranquility will be seen to be similar to the relation of the animal and its parts to health (Marsinglia of Padua).
  - c. The condition of human life, which required labour and materials to work on, necessarily introduces private possessions (John Locke).
  - d. The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual problems of life (Karl Marx).
2. Political Science is a master-science, architectonic in its character, from which all other practical sciences take their cue (Ernest Barker). Discuss.
3. Discuss the Normative and Behavioural Approaches to the study of political science and examine the limitations of Behavioural Approach.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the existence of Liberty depends upon our willingness to build the foundations of society upon the basis of rational justice and to adjust them to changing conditions in terms of reasoned discussion and not violence (Harold J. Laski). Discuss

### Section B

1. Comment on any THREE of the following in about 200 words each:
  - a. Lenins theory of Democratic Centralism.
  - b. Spiritual nationalism of Aurobindo Ghosh.
  - c. Jawaharlal Nehru on Socialism and Secularism
  - d. Agents of political socialisation.
2. Community and Caste still threaten social harmony and political peace in India. Discuss
3. The role of the Indian Judiciary in recent years has been one of dynamic judicial activism. Elucidate.
4. Planning has superseded the federation and our country is functioning almost like a unitary system in many respects. In the light of the statement, examine the recent trends in Indian Federalism.