EPS-09: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Course Code: EPS-09
Assignment Code: EPS-09/AST/TMA/2015-16
Marks: 100

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Section -I

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each. Each question carries 20 marks.

2 X 20 = 40

1. What do you understand by Comparative Politics? Discuss briefly the traditional methods of the study.
   20
   Or
   Describe various models of colonialism and identify their salient features.

2. Describe the main types of Party systems. Why is two party system considered better for Parliamentary system?
   20
   Or
   Critically analyse the contending approaches to power.

Section -II

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each. Each question carries 12 marks.

4 X 12 = 48

3. Describe the role of missionaries in the growth of national movements.
   Or
   Examine the nature of civil-military relationship in a Marxist state.

4. Write a note on Republican form of government.
   Or
   Describe the basic features of unitary form of government?

5. Write a note on the importance of independence of Judiciary?
   Or
   What techniques are used by pressure groups to influence policy formulation?

6. Discuss the shortcomings of the Majoritarian system of electoral process.
   Or
   Describe the impact of globalisation on developing societies.
Section - III

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each. Each question carries 6 marks.  
2 X 6 = 12

7. Describe briefly the characteristics of liberal classical school of Political economy.  
   Or  
   Write a note on Trade Union Movements in developing countries.

8. Distinguish between Human rights and Legal rights.  
   Or  
   Write a brief note on Elite theory of Distribution of Power.
Note: All questions are compulsory.

SECTION-I

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each. Each question carries 20 marks.

Q. 1. What do you understand by Comparative Politics? Discuss briefly the traditional methods of the study.

Ans. Comparative politics deals with comparing political phenomena for which comparative method of inquiry is used. Both the methods as well as the substance i.e. political phenomena is given due emphasis. The changes in the subject-matter, vocabulary and political perspective have determined the nature and scope of comparative politics. In order to know where, why and how these changes took place, we need to look at what is the focus of study at a particular historical period, what are the tools, languages or concepts being used for the study and what is the vantage point, perspective and purpose of enquiry. Therefore, we look at the manner in which comparative politics has evolved; the continuities and discontinuities which have informed this evolution; the ways in which this evolution has been determined in and by the specific historical contexts and socio-economic and political forces. In addition to this, we see how radical changes have been brought about in the manner in which the field of comparative politics has been envisaged in the context of globalization of the late 20th century.

Social scientists use a variety of methods of comparison.

Experimental Method: The experimental method is truly the domain of physical science and has limited application in social sciences. However, many comparativists aspire to base their studies on experimental model which aims to establish a causal relationship between two conditions. For instance, if one wishes to study or explain why children differ in their ability to communicate in English in large-group setting, a number of factors may be seen as influencing this capability viz. social background, adeptness in the language, familiarity of surroundings etc. After isolating the conditional factors, the investigator studies them thereby makes precise the role of each condition. The condition whose effect is to be measured and is manipulated by the investigator is the independent variable such as social background. Hence, in an experiment designed to study the effect of social background on ability to communicate, social background will be the independent variable and the ability to communicate, the dependent variable. At the end, the results of the experiment would enable the investigator to offer general propositions and compare them with other previous research.

Case Study: In a case study, social scientists focus on indepth study of a single case. Thus, the method itself is not strictly comparative but it provides the data (on single cases) which can become the basis of general observations which may be used to make comparisons with other cases and to offer general explanations. However, it may be noted that case studies may emphasize ‘distinctiveness’ in a disproportionate manner. For instance, the comparativists
might try to explore questions like why United States of America does not have a socialist party rather than to explore why Sweden along with most western democracies has one.

That the comparative explanations can be made by focusing on single cases may be explained through Alexis de Tocqueville’s classic studies of 18th century France and 19th century United States. Both his studies seem to ask different questions. The French case tries to explain why the 1789 French Revolution broke out and the U.S.A. case seems to concentrate on seeking reasons for, and consequences of, conditions of social equality in the U.S.A. We can find an underlying unity of theme between these two works though both were spaced by more than twenty years. Partially, this unity is due to Tocqueville’s preoccupation in both with similar conceptual issues like equality and inequality, despotism and freedom and political stability and instability and his views on social structure and social change. Moreover, underlying the two studies is his conviction regarding the inexorability of the Western historical transition from aristocracy to democracy. These factors make these individual works comparative. It may be noted that his analysis of the American society is influenced by his perspective on the French society and vice versa. The American case was understood as a ‘pure’ case of ‘democracy by birth’ while the French case was an aristocracy which had entered a transitional stage in the 18th century and culminating in the 1789 revolution. Therefore, Tocqueville’s unique case study of individual cases was effectively a study of national similarities and differences.

**Statistical Method:** In the statistical method, the categories and variables used are quantifiable or can be represented by numbers like public expenditure, voting patterns, voter turnout, political parties, population growth and urbanization. Moreover, it allows studying the effects or relationships of a number of variables simultaneously. Through this method, we can present precise data in a compact and visually effective manner through numerical representation and can show similarities and dissimilarities. At the same time, the statistical method also helps explain and compare long-term trends and patterns and offer predictions on future trends. For instance, a study of the relationship of age and political participation can be made through an analysis of statistical tables of voter turnout and age-categories and later a comparison of the data can be presented to make complex generalizations. While it is very useful for dealing with multiple variables, it fails to offer complete answers or give the complete picture. Nevertheless, it can be employed along with qualitative analysis to give more comprehensive explanations of relationships and the broad categories used in the statistical method.

**Focused Comparisons:** The case studies take up a small number of countries, often only two (binary or paired), and concentrate frequently on particular aspects of the countries’ politics rather than on all aspects. Scholars have used this method for comparative studies of public policies in different countries successfully. According to Lipset, there are two kinds of binary or paired comparison – the implicit and explicit. While in the implicit binary comparison, the investigator’s own country may serve as the reference, in explicit paired comparisons there are two clear cases (countries) for comparison.

**Historical Method:** It may be said that the historical method looks for causal explanations which are historically sensitive. According to Eric Wolf, any study which attempts to understand societies and causes of human action could not merely seek technical solutions to problems stated in technical terms. Generally, historical studies have concentrated on one or more cases seeking to find causal explanations of social and political phenomena in a historical perspective. Scholars use single case studies to produce general statements which may be applied to other cases. According to Theda Skocpol, comparative historical studies using more than one case fall broadly into two categories: comparative history and comparative historical analysis.

Here, comparative history is commonly used rather loosely to refer to any study in which two or more historical trajectories are of nation-states, institutional complexes, or civilizations are juxtaposed. For instance, Charles, Louis and Richard Tilly’s *The Rebellious Century* 1810-1930, aim at drawing up a specific historical model which can be applied across different national contexts. There are other studies like Reinhard Benedix’s *Nation Building and Citizenship* and Perry Anderson’s *Lineages of the Absolutist State*, which use comparisons primarily to bring out contrasts among nations or civilizations, conceived as isolated wholes. The second method, i.e. comparative historical analysis, has been used by Skocpol where she has selected slices of national historical trajectories as the units of comparison, to develop causal relationship about specific phenomenon and draw generalizations. John Stuart Mill has established two methods in his *A System of Logic – The method of Agreement and the method of Difference*. While the method of agreement involves taking up for study several cases having in common both the phenomenon
as well as the set of causal factors proposed in the hypothesis, the method of difference involves the positive cases, in which the phenomenon as well as the hypothesized causal relationships are present and the negative cases, in which the phenomenon as well as the causes are absent but are otherwise similar to the first set. Skocpol takes up the three as the positive cases of successful social revolution in her *Comparative Analysis of the French, Russian and Chinese Revolutions, in States and Social Revolutions, A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia and China*, (1979) and argues that the three reveal similar causal patterns despite much other dissimilarity. Moreover, she takes up also a set of negative cases viz. failed Russian Revolution of 1905, and selected aspects of English, Japanese and German histories to validate the arguments regarding causal relationship in the first case.

The historical method has been criticized because the latter does not study a large number of cases, it does not offer the opportunity to study a specific phenomenon in a truly scientific manner. For example, Harry Eckstein argues that generalizations based on small number of cases are not generalizations in the methodological sense which must cover a number of large cases.

Q. 2. Critically analyse the contending approaches to power.

Ans. Today, three major approaches to power can be identified. While the pluralists or the empirical democratic theorists stress upon the fragmented nature of power in a given society; the theorists of corporatism focus on the importance of extra governmental institutions in determining state’s policies and decisions. Then there are Marxists who have reconstructed state as a class-state.

**Pluralistic Conception of Power:** According to the pluralists, power is the ability to achieve one’s aims and objectives, despite opposition. According to Robert Dahl, power is a reasonable relationship, such as its capacity for acting, in such a manner as to control others responses. Dahl emphasizes the subjective element of purpose, willingness and implies a conflicting relationship. Robert Dahl’s empirical investigations in his work *Who Governs* focused on discovering the capacity of actors involved in policy-making. According to him, the decision-making process in the city is pluralist democracy of multiple coalitions while power is disaggregated and non-cumulative. According to him, divergent interests competing for power contribute to an equilibrium in democracy and also to favourable policy articulation.

**American Empirical Democratic Theory or Classical Pluralism:** James Madison and the Federalist papers dealt with the American empirical democratic theory or classical pluralism. The Hobbesian assumption was endorsed by Madison that people have a natural desire for power over fellow beings. According Madison, the latent causes of faction are sown in the nature of men. According to him, the unequal distribution of property was the most common and durable source of factions. Later, his adherents have radically altered his opinion. For instance, empirical democratic theorists claim that factions are more than the natural counterparts of free association in society.

**Group Theory:** Among the proponents of democratic theory, Group theorists assert the significance of group interaction for securing equilibrium in American democratic society. The theorists like David Truman, conceived power along Weberian lines. However, they do not regard the state as autonomous as is the case with Weberian or the Marxian tradition. According to the group theorists, State reacts to the purposive exercise of power and they see power as fragmented within society.

In Robert Dahl’s work, we find an assimilation of the central concern of Madison about factions considering it as the best expression of democracy. According to Dahl, it is called polyarchy. He points out that competition among various interests ensures the safety of democracy. In his work, *Power : A Radical View*, S. Lukas says that the bias of a system is not sustained merely by a series of individually chosen acts, but also most importantly, by the socially structured and culturally patterned behaviour of groups, and practices of institutions in society. It may be noted that this conception of power as the capacity of individuals to realize their will against resistance, neglects the importance of collective forces and social arrangements. The empirical research into understanding power also proved that many groups do not have the resources to compete in the national arena, as the national politics are controlled and manipulated by powerful national and multinational corporations.

**Corporatist Theory:** Corporatist theory criticized the empirical democratic theory. Leo Panitch (1977) that class harmony and organic unity were essential to society and could be secured if the various functional groups, and particularly the organisations of capital and labour, were imbued with a conception of natural rights and obligations somewhat similar to that presumed to have unified the medieval estates. For corporatism, the principle of organic
unity is the central idea. Thus, J. T. Winkler held that society is seen as consisting of diverse elements unified into one body, forming one corpus and the concept of corporatism. For instance, Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany exhibited European Corporatism. It must be noted that with the emergence of post liberal, advanced capitalist states that are also organized as well structured democracies and welfare states, societal corporatism evolved as a new concept.

Philippe Schmitter (1974) describes the contemporary or societal corporatism as a system of interest representation in which the constituent units are organized into a limited number of singular, compulsory, hierarchically ordered and functionally differentiated categories recognized or licensed (if not created) by the state. They are also granted a deliberate representational monopoly within their respective categories in exchange for observing certain controls on their selection of leaders and articulation of supports and demands.

Societal Corporatism emerged because changes in the equilibrium maintained by varying class forces since the 1920s led to decay of pluralism. Corporatist theory is a synthesis of central conceptual premises of Marxist and Pluralist theories. We observe that while agreeing with the pluralists that policy outcomes are determined by the competitive claims of interest associations, the Corporatists argue that associations are now configured oligopolistically. On the lines of Marxists, Corporatists accept that basic class conflicts exist and most activities in state and society are pursued to reproduce class relations but the traditional corporatist also preserves the principle of organic unity in their approach.

SECTION-II

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

Q. 3. Examine the nature of civil-military relationship in a Marxist state.

Ans. A military regime may be defined as a state where members of the armed forces make the top political decisions exclusively or predominantly. In a military government, there may be large civilian component like bureaucrats, managers, politicians and technocrats. It is for this reason that some scholars argue that the dichotomy between military and civilian rulers can hardly be sustained. Accordingly, Amos Perlmutter held that ‘modern military regimes are not purely military in composition. However, it may be noted that the presence of civilian technocrats and political renegades in the governing council does not blur the distinction between military and civilian regimes. Thus, we see that civilian advisors joining the military government do so on the behest of the military rulers and it is the military ruler and his advisors from the armed forces who play the predominant role in all decisions. We may note that military regimes differ from other forms of authoritarianism in terms of origin or legitimacy or range of governmental penetration into the society.

The position of military in the decision-making structure of the state and the way the power is used determines the type of military regimes. When the military is in top decision-making position there may be the military-junta or the presidential type of military regime. In the military-junta type, the supreme policy-making organ is a junta or command council of officers representing the three military services. It has been observed that the military junta generally appoints a civilian cabinet to administer under its authority. However, parties and legislatures are suppressed or else only a single official party is permitted. In the presidential type of military regime, the military play a supportive role to civilians and the cabinet is formed largely or wholly from civilian rather than military personnel as in the case of Zaire. However, in Iraq and Syria, the local Ba’ath parties are true vanguard parties, in a symbiotic relationship with the officer corps. Thus, the military’s role in these two countries is not limited to being supportive, but extends to play a more active role.

The amount of power wielded also varies as there may be military governments who confine themselves to supervising or ‘patrolling’ the society as is case in Thailand. Here, the largely military cabinets permit the civil service a wide autonomy in running affairs, and preside over a freewheeling economy. In the second type, the governments in Ghana and Nigeria direct a national programme, but they leave the civil service to administer it. We have another type as in Burma and Indonesia where the armed forces not only exert supreme authority in policymaking as well as in actual administration of the country.

The attitude and behaviour of general public and the members of the armed forces towards each other are called the civil-military relations. In a political sense, this relation refers to the relationship of super-ordination and subordination existing between the armed forces and the lawfully constituted public authorities of the state. Here, it
may be noted that there have been societies in which the ruler and the tribesmen were also war leader and the armed hoard. Moreover, the barons were both the warriors and political leaders in feudal monarchies of Europe. However, during the late 18th century, particularly after the French Revolution, the loyalty of the officer corps to their dynastic sovereign, or even to elected authorities, was replaced by loyalty to the nation. We see that civil-military relations vary from one country to the other and the issues of concern differ at different points of time.

**China:** The military in China is at once a part of the ruling structures and yet under the firm control of the ruling Communist Party. The military and the Party were closely inter-linked, at least in the earlier years. Mao Tse Tung held that the Party must always control the military. Gradually, the military has acquired ‘professionalism’ and this had, on occasion, brought it into a conflicting role with the Party. Military has not always remained totally subservient to the Party as it was often a member of the highest decision-making structures in the country. It may be noted that in 1987 the military was not represented on the Standing Committee. However, having realized during the events that unfolded later in the 1989 demonstrations against the policies of the Party, the military showed its enthusiasm in internal security duties assigned to it, and was, subsequently, in 1992, made a member of the Standing Committee of Politbureau.

Many scholars debate over the issue that whether military would acquire significant influence over the Party. This debate started especially after the military was initially included in the economic modernization drive. When found that the military was increasingly getting out of civilian control it was asked to cease all business operations in 1998. Moreover, there were also allegations of corruption and hoarding.

**Q. 4. Write a note on Republican form of government.**

**Ans.** The government in a republic is a government by its people acting directly and personally according to rules established by the majority. According to Jefferson, the best form of government that has ever been devised for protecting the rights of the people is the republican form. The republican form of government is a limited government regarding its functions and hence its powers are vertically shared by other levels of government and horizontally shared among numerous organs of government. It is democratic because those who rule are not only representatives of the people chosen either for a limited period of time, but are responsible to those who elect them. Moreover, it is elective, responsible and a responsive government. Similarly, it is democratic also because it is established by the people and remains with the wish of the people. It embodies the will of the people and a desire to execute it. It may be noted that the advocates of republicanism emphasize the principles of government are founded in the rights of man. According to Jefferson, the republican is the only form of government which is not eternally at open or secret war with the rights of mankind.

Some of the essential characteristics of a republican form of government have been mentioned below:

1. It is a government by the people directly or through their representatives.
2. It is responsible to those who make it.
3. It is a representative and responsive government.
4. Its functions and powers are limited.
5. It has vertical limitation due to power sharing by regional and local levels of government and horizontal limitation because its powers are exercised by legislative, executive and judicial organs.
6. It is a theory of freedom consisting of provisions for the rights and liberties of the people.

**Q. 5. What techniques are used by pressure groups to influence formulation?**

**Ans.** The pressure groups are meant to manipulate public opinion as well as persuade legislators and administrators. For example, the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) in Gujarat, and the Kaiga Project in Karnataka are likely to affect the interest of a section and region, pressure groups try to promote environmental awareness and to change the public attitude towards these specific issues. The influence of pressure groups on government increase or decrease with the extent of public opinion and hence pressure groups attempt to manipulate public opinion in their respective constituencies. Friends and allies of pressure groups can be found in the legislatures through which pressure groups may exercise influence for making specific provisions or deleting some provisions in legislation. Moreover, pressure groups try to influence the implementation of decisions through the administrators. They may also approach a court of law for influencing the government through public interest litigation for forming opinion in their favour.

The techniques of the pressure groups may vary according to the political form in which they are exercised. For
instance, in India they are exercised in the context of the cabinet form of government while in the U.S. the pressures are exercised in the presidential form. While the methods of pressure groups in India may be said to be ill-defined and crude, the methods of the American pressure groups are highly developed and routine. The separation of powers between the organs of the government in the US makes it more important to have pressure groups, while the Indian system has a well-defined relationship between the legislature, executive and the judiciary. However, the Indian judiciary does not have as wide powers of judicial review as of the US. Recently, the Indian judiciary is asserting its position under the influence of the pressure groups which are bringing before it the public interest litigation on environmental economic issues. Moreover, Medha Patkar and her associates have exercised a vast amount of pressure on the executive at the state and central level over the question of the Narmada Dam.

Q. 6. Describe the impact of globalisation on development societies.

Ans. Process of globalisation in the developing countries has been brought by the process of liberalisation and privatisation. In post-war period many countries such as China and others adopted the socialist nature of economies under the influence of Soviet Union which was basically state-controlled economies. Since 1970s several western countries deregulated their economies to give full freedom to the market forces and for this they gradually removed state interference. Protective kind of rules and regulations were removed in the name of liberalisation. State started the process of disinvestment and gave full opportunity to private players. Abolition of artificial barriers of tariffs and protectionist policies for the international trade and commerce was another feature of liberalisation.

In post-war period many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America tried to restrict the previous colonial rulers for industrialisation. They were scared that they will not be able to compete with these developed countries in international market. They protected their indigenous entrepreneurs against the big Multi-National Companies through implementation of protectionist policies. India also introduced this protectionist measures but in specific manner in which small scale industries were fully protected from the big business houses. Different policies such as FERA, MRTP Act, Licensing, Nationalisation of Banks, requirement of governmental approval for collaborations etc. were used against the outsiders and also the big Indian Business Houses.

Universalism against protectionism is the main principle of globalisation. Rationale behind capitalism calls for free market, free competition and survival of the fittest. Later development in information and communication technology which gave the worldwide access to people boost the capitalists and their logic. Now every part is connected to whole world with internet and satellite TV and they are aware of the products available in the world. The new trend of sky shopping and e-commerce made available the products on demand. Markets are now flooded with the foreign made goods. This advancement in communication increased the consumerism almost all over the world.

Globalisation had different impact on different countries because they all have different potentialities, different problems and different socio-economic and political milieu. These impacts can be seen in positive and negative aspects which depends on their capabilities to adjust with the reality of globalisation. Actually, in today’s world globalisation can never be ignored by any societies thus the debate on the desirability does not an issue now. But discussions can be included the topic how one society can minimise the disadvantage of the process. Most of the developing countries have not developed the essential infrastructure so that they are facing more problems related to this. Here we will discuss the impacts of globalisation in terms of economy, society and culture and education.

Positive Aspects of Globalisation: In this topic we will discuss the positive impacts of globalisation.

- Economy: Due to the lack of competition which was protected by the protectionist measures of the government, most of the developing countries were suffering lots. The gap between rich and poor became large. The big indigenous business houses were making huge profits and were producing average products. Consumers were not getting the quality of products which were available in other countries at much cheaper prices. Monopoly of the business houses was on the extreme and surprisingly it was not for the commoners. Best example can be seen in India especially in the television sector. Before opening up of the market, Indian market was covered by the low technology loaded television sets at very high prices. But with the introduction of foreign brands Indian entrepreneur were forced to introduce the sophisticated and latest technology in their products and also they reduced their prices.

Another positive economic impact of globalisation was the sales of imported goods in the market. This step demotivated the smugglers who were not paying the taxes on the imported goods. But now businessmen are selling
these imported goods and paying tax to the government. Next positive impact would be in the field of exports. With the abolition of restrictions on international trade, indigenous products and goods are being exported to other countries which finally bringing the money to the country.

- **Politics, Society and Culture**: There is a big debate for the desirability the developed socio-cultural systems. Some scholars believe that the system which have most desirable socio-political and cultural traits considered as ideal type and different societies should make sincere efforts to accept this ideal system. They further says that they must leave the pre-modern traits. On the other some scholars argue that every society have their distinct socio-political and cultural values and any foreign ideal types should not be imposed. They are true pleader of the right of individual according to which every group have right to preserve its own socio-cultural and political characteristics. Apart from these two thought one more perspective is available. According to them, the prefered ideal type is developed by the western scholars which looks is ethnocentric and cannot be compared with the oriental system. However it is also true that reservation of tribalisation or barbaric traditions such as 'Sati', sacrifice, 'Sarkar', etc. is not good for any civic society but the traits should be based on equality, liberty, justice, etc.

However, scholars may disagree on ideal types but they all agree on the desirability of the systems which will be based on equality, liberty and justice. They all are agree on the elimination of barbaric traditions and inhuman aspects of socio-cultural and political traditions. In this perspective globalisation is giving positive impact on any society. Todays advanced and connected communication media is spreading knowledge about the goodness and badness of any system. With this developing process the cases of Human Rights violations and 'ethnic cleansings’, etc. no longer go unnoticed. With the pressure of these international remedial pressure various inherently oppressive systems such as South Africa, Namibia, etc. have changed to liberal ones for which globalisation had played an important role.

- **Education**: Education is most essential agents of knowledge through which any one can change their surroundings in which they live. Depending on different factors educational standard is different of different countries. Some countries are providing latest information and knowledge while some countries are providing obsolete and irrelevant knowledge. Globalisation can help in advancement of education system. Knowledge about the newest development, discoveries and information are essential for the overall development of any country. Now with the abolition of legal restrictions foreign universities and educational institutions are providing their services to these developing countries and in result they are benefitted by this.

**Negative Aspects of Globalisation**: In this topic we will discuss the negative impact of globalisation on developing countries in terms of economy, education and cultures.

- **Economy**: Due to colonial exploitation most of the developing countries suffered a lot. After independence, these developing societies trying hard to develop their economy. For this they tried to mix the local expertise with imported technologies. Some of the countries gave more emphasis on indigenous technology for competing with developed countries. But with the less modern technology 40-50 years were very less to reach the standard of developed countries. In this situation they used the protectionist policies for saving the indigenous entrepreneurs from Multi-National Companies of the developed world. But globalisation process and its removal mechanism left indigenous entrepreneurs to the onslaught. MNCs with their big economic powers marginalised the indigenous manufacturers. The example of Akai and Aiwa companies, which have effected closure of several Indian TV companies, can be seen by anyone. Another example is that of the ouster of almost all Indian soft drinks companies from the market by Coke and Pepsi.

The basic theme of globalisation i.e. free access to all raw materials, all labour and all markets was theoretically equally available to the entrepreneurs from all parts of the world. But in practice, the big MNCs backed by big capital, advanced technologies and their powerful States have become the main beneficiaries. They used their money power in buying of raw material and cheap labour thus their products become cheaper than others and made huge profits. This again lead to the ‘drain of wealth’ as they had experienced during the colonial rule.

In most of the developing societies, including India, public sector enterprises were set up with the following purposes:

(a) to maintain secrecy about defence-related productions;
(b) to create infra-structural facilities;
(c) to provide services to the masses without caring for profits.

But with the introduction of privatisation many public sector enterprises came up in various sectors including consumer sector. Unfortunately, most of these enterprises became burdens on the State. Due to these loss-making companies some people have formed an opinion that public sector is worthless, and hence, should be done away with. However, the attack on the public sector has become more potent in the recent years mainly by the protagonists of globalisation who believe that public sector and globalisation do not go together. And these circumstances lead to the road of disinvestment in public sector.

- **Society and Culture:** Every society has its own distinct ethical codes and values, traditions and conventions. However, it is good to be open to new ideas for a positive change but it should be accepted by the recipients on their wish. Globalisation and its different tools such as electronic media, Cable TV and Internet are promoting the culture of consumerism and western values and people do not have any choice. This creates big adjustment problems in the developing societies. Besides the fact that most of the people are deprived from the basic life sustaining amenities, MNCs are promoting the concept and feelings of consumerism so aggressively. This leads to frustration, adjustment problems and materialist approach to life.

Today, craze for the foreign brands is on its high. Everybody knows about all the products and even they are available in the market but when they are unable to take this they got frustrated. These depression leads to the destruction of societies because most affected sections of the society such as children and youth are demanding more and more and in absence of the products they become frustrated.

- **Education:** Commercialization of education and over-emphasis on market-oriented courses can be considered as worst impact on education. In this situation traditional subjects such as humanities and social sciences is neglected and it gives detrimental effect on the society. Education is not only aimed to earning money but it is also responsible for the mental and personality development which will finally transform the person into a balanced personality and even as balanced citizens. With the demands of the market and also the aggressive propaganda by the big educational institutions education nowadays become one dimensional. With the increasing demand and availability of professional courses; social, cultural, political, traditional and moral education is being neglected and being termed as irrelevant and obsolete. This kind of development is never considered as good for any society and subsequently it is taking societies towards the cultural and economic imperialism.

SECTION-III

**Answer the following questions in about 100 words. Each questions carries 6 marks.**

Q. 7. Describe briefly the characteristics of liberal classical school of Political economy.

**Or**

Write a note on Trade Union Movement in developing countries.

**Ans.** The structure of trade unions in developing countries were very different from the developed and socialist countries. Even their development process was also different. Trade union movement started very late in developing countries due to late startup of industries in colonial states. Actually trade union movement appeared in these colonial societies only after first world war. In these developing countries most of the workers were inclined with the rural attitude and they were very new about the industrial culture. The other feature of trade unions in developing state was its affection and inclination with the national freedom struggle. Indian trade union movement is a classical example of this kind of trends.

Before first World War the presence of trade unions in India was negligible and short lived. However some efforts were made to form the modern trade unions and it was resulted in the formation of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920. The main goal of this union was to represent India on international level at International Labour Organization. AITUC established closed link with national freedom movement. Before Independence it was the front organization of the workers, just like Indian National Congress which was an umbrella for different shades of opinions and ideologies. It also suffered with the diversity of ideologies and split in different new organisations. Gandhi also enunciated the trade union movement and example was Ahmedabad Textile Union or Mazdur Mahajan Sabha. These unions represented the Gandhian philosophy of industrial relations. After independence AITUC broke up in many trade unions which were inclined with different ideologies such as Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) linked with the Indian National Congress. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, BMS with Bhartiya Janata Party, All
India Trade Union Congress with Communist Party of India, (AITUC), Centre for Indian Trade Union CITU with Communist Party Marxist Hind Majdoor Panchayat (HMP), Hind Mazdoor Sabha with socialists. Thus the most important characteristic of Indian trade union movement in developing countries is its close political involvement.

**Q. 8. Distinguish between Human rights and Legal rights.**

*Or*

Write a brief note on Elite theory of Distribution of Power.

**Ans.** The distribution of power in society is another significant aspect of power. For instance, we can contrast democracies and dictatorships where power is distributed in a significantly different manner. The most important theories discussing this aspect are the Elite and Pluralist theories.

**Elite Theory: Pareto and Mosca:** According to the elitists like Vilfredo Pareto and Gaetano Mosca and Robert Michels, there is not much difference between the democracies and dictatorships regarding the distribution of power. Pareto held that all societies are divided among, a small governing elite, non-governing elite, and the mass population or non-elite. There might be a circulation of elites but an elite is always present. According to Mosca, governing elite is possible by the presence of a superior organization and calibre.

Robert Michels has focused on specific organizations with his concept of “iron law of oligarchy.” The rule by the few is called oligarchy and remains true for socialist parties, most organizations and even the England’s Labour party.

**Elite Theory in the United States of America: C. Wright Mills:** The European elite theory gave rise to several sociological studies in the United States from 1920. American studies investigated the distribution of power in local communities and most of them concluded that a small minority of people from either upper or middle class backgrounds were always predominant in a community.

In his famous study, the Power Elite, C. Wright Mills pointed out that political leaders were the main groups that directed the American politics either from the background or sometimes through elected offices of the country. Identified as a form of corporatism, Mill’s theory finds that duly elected representatives have been losing power to other institutional interests such as business and military institutions.

**Pluralism:** Pluralism is also one of the most significant theories on power. As compared to elitism’s concept of rule by a minority, pluralism identifies rule by minorities. Accordingly, it says that most modern forms of government are open and different interests and groups compete for influence. In the words of Robert Dahl, ruling elites do not exist and that power manifests itself through a plurality of interests and groups. It may be noted that by the 1970s, most American political science writers began to approve of pluralism. However, the pluralists have been criticized for putting excessive emphasis on decision-making as non-decisions are ignored by the pluralists. Moreover, a significant minority of the population is too indifferent and alienated to get involved in power struggle.

**Power as Coercion: Max Weber:** In Weberian concept, power is identified with coercion. Max Weber defines power as the chance of a man or of a number of men to realize their own will in a communal action against the resistance of others.

Max Weber explains that most rulers face the problem of legitimizing their position into authority. Authority is the right to rule. Thus, Weber provided an original analysis of the several bases of authority identifying them as traditional, charismatic and legal-rational. According to Weber, in traditional authority the present order is viewed as sacred, eternal and inviolable and the dominant person or group, usually defined by heredity or reinforced by such cultural beliefs as the divine right of Kings. In charismatic authority, leaders are obeyed because they inspire their followers with their exceptional and supernatural qualities. Normally, it is a short lived authority. In legal-rational type, the authority is exercised through principles and obedience is to a government of laws as in the case of all modern bureaucracies.