

# **GS SCORE**

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### **MRINALIKA RATHORE**

**AIR 125** CSE  
2023

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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# GS SCORE

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Political Science Test Series

TEST - 05

102.0

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

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.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

- ① Quote Book/Articles of Scholars
- ② Write short paragraphs & Underline keywords
- ③ Work on quality content only.

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Mrunalika

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Mrunalika



Parameters/ Performance (Marked on scale of 1-10)	Outstanding (9-10)	Very Good (8-7)	Good (6-5)	Average (4-3)	Poor (2-1)	Unsatisfact (0)
Content Coverage			✓			
Understanding of demand of Question		✓				
Relevance of Content			✓			
Presentation and Structuring			✓			
Quality of Introduction			✓			
Quality of Conclusion			✓			
Flow of content and Interlinking of Concepts			✓			
Language Skills		✓				
OVERALL PERFORMANCE	Good					
SUGGESTIONS	Work on diversity of content					



## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

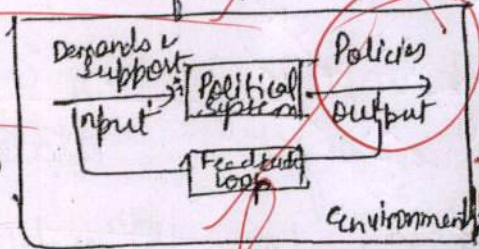
1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- David Easton's Input Output Model
- Concept of Globalism.
- Major Limitations of System Approach
- What do you understand by the term "trans-nationalization of political advocacy" in context of relationship between globalization and new social movements?
- Comparative Government/Traditional Approach vs. Comparative Politics

Q1) David Easton's Input Output Model is a behaviouralist theory in comparative Politics. It studies political system on the basis of input-output model.

In this model political system is studied as a part of



an environment where inputs imply demands & support. Not every input goes into the political system but only those which have substantial support go as input.

On the basis of input political system working like a machine processes it and turns it into output in the form of policies.

These policies go through a feedback loop as well.

Remarks

① Add criticism

② Write Application like in functional, structural or A-basis or Communication by Question



3-5  
 In the environment, these policies after feedback go back to the political system as input.

Behaviouralists have proved this method useful in the research at preliminary level.

b) Globalism is an ideology in political science which refers to world being borderless & a global village. Anthony Giddens also calls it compression in time & space.

It implies growing interconnectedness & interdependence amongst states.

Starting from 15<sup>th</sup> century with circumnavigation of earth and expanding in the golden period of colonialism, globalism became a common phenomenon. With the end of WWII, Brettonwoods system & UN gave it a new form. Finally after the end of cold war ~~global~~ globalism implies expansion of liberalism & capitalism across the world.

Remarks



Enrich your Content Value

Attempt like optional paper

3

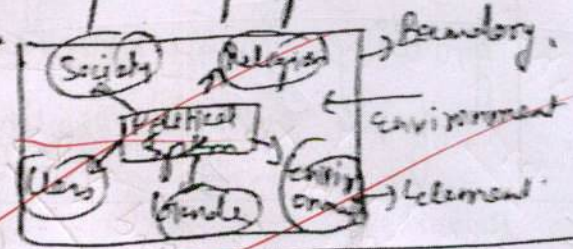
ES SCORE

Today it has become a reason for development & modernisation of so many countries and at the same time, it has made world more connected. But, it has also faced challenge as an ideology because of increasing aggressive nationalism & rising trends of protectionism recently.

Influenced by L.V. Berstadt

(c) Systems approach implies a modern approach to comparative politics that draws inspiration from biological concept of systems. It's an effort to make study of politics more scientific & value neutral.

In this political system is studied in an environment with a boundary, within the boundary there are elements that influence the political system. This helps in approaching politics in a scientific manner where political system plays the role of "allocation of values".



Remarks  
Dixons  
David Easton



### Limitations

As per Traditionalists a) This approach unnecessarily introduces scientific jargons in political science which can be explained in simple manner. b) Also, it pretends to be a futile attempt to make political system <sup>value</sup> neutral which it can never be, since being of political science itself is political.

As per Marxist a) This approach is not value neutral but biased towards liberal democracy. b) It does not explain revolutions and systems that are alternate to liberal system. Also, this approach doesn't explain changes in many third world countries which are authoritarian with near to zero input.

(d) Globalization refers to a phenomenon of growing interconnectedness <sup>between</sup> different parts of the world leading to world <sup>becoming</sup> closer to <sup>being</sup> a single entity.

Remarks



## Global Village.

New social movements imply movements after 1960s & 1970s with broader issues like environment & feminism. These movements are under leadership of new 'knowledge elites' becoming global phenomena because of globalisation. "Transnationalisation of National advocacy" can be seen as raising of issues at one nation becoming a global phenomena. There are many such examples in recent time like recent #MeToo movement which started in the West but became a Global Phenomenon. Similarly No school Fridays of environment activist Greta Thunberg went on to inspire such movements across world including in India.

(c) Comparative Government is a traditional approach while comparative politics is a more recent methodology & approach advocated by scholars like Harold Lasswell & Almond in

Remarks



1950s & 1960s

Major differences between the two are as follows:

a) Method & content: While comparative government provides detailed analysis of institutions & systems across world, it doesn't help compare & analyze them. Whereas comparative politics helps in comparing political processes, methods & culture of different states.

b) Disciplines: While traditional approach drew its approach only from Political Science, comparative politics is multidisciplinary in nature which draws inspiration from history, law & economics.

c) Ethnocentrism: While traditional approaches were limited to western countries, they couldn't help in explaining the system of newly decolonial states. Comparative politics with new approaches of Political Economy &

Remarks



45

Political sociology could do the same and helped explaining political systems in third world countries.

(d) Normative v/s Scientific :- Traditional approach was normative in nature but comparative politics under the influence of behaviourism, was more scientific.

With time, comparative politics especially after comparative public policy became again turned to normative.

Mention Scholars View

Arntz / Alastair

Easton / Almond / Sartor

Stetson

\* Divvy your Answer

Remarks



2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Salient features and evolution of the Comparative method. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Do social and new social movements lead greater democratization necessarily? Do you think that social movements form a link between mobilization and democracy? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What are the characteristics of the Democratic regimes of Developed world and is their nature and structure uniform? (250 Words) (20)

(a) Comparative method helps in studying various institutions in international relations by comparing and analyzing structures and processes across world.

Salient features of the comparative method:

a) Comparative method helps in understanding, analyzing and explaining various ~~political~~ processes and changes happening in International relations.

b) It is multidisciplinary in nature and is not limited to only political science but draws its inspiration from many disciplines like sociology, economics and law.

c) It goes beyond European & western countries and offers an approach to understand political

Remarks

Short paragraphs  
Underline  
Keywords



60  
systems in third world countries.

(a) Under the influence of behaviouralism comparative method is scientific in nature and offers an objective analysis of various political systems.

### Evolution of Comparative Methods

(a) Inputs from society - Initially it was limited to understanding & analyzing various inputs from society that influence the political systems.

(b) With time, scholars like Samuel Huntington advocated study of political systems autonomous of societal inputs. This led to comparative method studying political systems autonomously.

(c) Comparative method evolved from inputs to studying output & in more recent times it has taken the form of comparative public policy. From broad terms of society, it is now limiting

Remarks



itself to study the role of state in economy.  
has therefore taken a normative colour.

(b) Social movements & new social movements imply people collectively raising their interests in the society and trying to influence public policy in their interests.

They can be either based on collective community interests like movements by tribes & backward castes in the society or they can be for issues of development like environment or feminist movements.

Social movements lead to greater democratisation in following manner.

(a) They create a participant political culture in which diverse sections of society feel empowered to influence inputs as well as outputs.

(b) They also ensure that voices of various

Remarks



Quote  
Soc of  
Auditory or tool  
of social  
political  
participation

Sections of society get substantial support & acknowledgement to influence the output of political system.

They create consciousness and awareness among common citizens regarding their rights. But, these movement also have limitations or affect democratisation:

a) As Sydney & Verba in their concept of Civic Culture talk about negative effect of too much political participation in democracy. Too much political participation by unaware citizens can also lead to tyranny.

b) Moreover many a times, these social movements are led by intellectual elites driving their own agenda, leaving the marginalised, even more marginalised.

Remarks

Asian value debate  
 by Lee Kuan Yew & Mahatma

? write here also

Discuss this with point  
 J.S. Mill  
 Creation of  
 Anarchy due to  
 Excess democracy



Yes Social movements do form a link ~~and~~ between mobilisation & democracy by providing a platform to people to make their voices heard but at the same time it can lead to mobilisation of people with vested interests leading to further deterioration of democracy. Hence, there should be more awareness & sensitisation among common people.

—X—

(C) Democratic regimes of the Developed world have two things in common. One, they are all industrialised nations and two, majority of their resources & enterprises are privately owned.

→ According to liberals States in democratic developed societies are neutral arbiters working for interests of all in the country. According to them these are pluralist states representing pluralistic interests of all in society.

→ According to Marxist liberal democratic states in developed societies are only working in the

Remarks



interests of bourgeoisie class. Instrumentalists like Ralph Milliband say that states in these countries function as instruments of bourgeoisie class even in the form of welfare state. Structuralists like Poulsen say that they are relatively autonomous.

Neo-marxists like Alfred Frank in their dependency theory describe them as core state extracting benefits from periphery (developing countries in third world).

→ Elites like C. Wright Mills call them elite states run by few elites. Robert Dahl calls US a polyarchy run by few individuals - deformed polyarchy.

In these states there is active civic participation of citizens.

The nature & structure of these regimes is not uniform. While some like Britain have

Remarks



9.

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~~ideological party system with minimum  
pressure group politics & there are also states  
like US with no ideological difference between  
political parties and active pressure politics.  
States in Europe on the other hand continue to be  
Republican monarchies with coalition politics.~~

Discuss scholarly  
views related  
to democratic regimes  
like liberal / socialist  
interpretation of democracy -

Remarks



3 Answer the following questions:

- (a) The 'end of ideology' debate was designed to project the supremacy of liberal democratic system in theory as well as in practice. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What do you understand by political economy approach to study the comparative politics? Discuss major paradigms of political economy approach. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Globalization not only eroded nation-state sovereignty but enhanced it too. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

1) The 'end of ideology' debate is inspired from Gramsci's theory of end of ideology but more recently it was used by scholar Francis Fukuyama to explain the end of cold war.

Cold War is said to be a <sup>war</sup> ~~power~~ between two poles of the world that is US & USSR. Both represented two contrasting ideologies. While US stood as harbinger of capitalism, USSR represented socialism and inspired many least developed countries to adopt the same. During our freedom struggle many people like H.D. Dey & even Nehru were inspired by socialism. But since the ideologies were opposite, there was a cold war from late 1940s till 1991.

Remarks

Discuss  
Democracy

Rostow  
Lippset



In 1987, Berlin wall fell and in 1991, USSR disintegrated. It had started breaking away from socialism even before that hence as per Francis Fukuyama end of Cold War implied 'end of ideology' since socialism was defeated & capitalism established as supreme ideology.

Many claim that these theory was put forward by Fukuyama to establish the supremacy of capitalism but this isn't true. Even after disintegration of USSR, socialism continues to inspire many & provides a basis for critique of capitalism. Even 'welfare state' was an accommodation of socialism in capitalism.

Moreover Samuel Huntington has put forward the theory of 'clash of civilisations' which implies that since cold war ended, the conflict is not much of ideologies but civilisations. He drew

Remarks



example of China & US and says that history is far from ending because conflict continues.

So, though 'end of ideology' was designed to project the supremacy of liberal democratic system in theory & practice, it could not be accepted by many because of contradictions as evident in practice.

Political economy approach to study comparative politics refers to comparing economic policies of various states and its impacts on the political system.

Major Paradigms of Political economy approach are as follows

1) Classical liberal : This was first propounded by Adam Smith in his book "Wealth of Nations" where he shows limitations of merchantist capitalism & promotes free market economy. According to him free market economy will

Remarks



result into welfare of all whereas mercantile capitalism only benefits merchants & state. Other proponents are Ricardo.

Later, Bentham in his utilitarian approach talked about the same.

(ii) Marxist - As per Marx, capitalist system does not benefit masses whereas what is needed is communism in political economy where there would be no capitalist and everyone will work as per his ability and get as per his need.

(iii) Welfare State - Scholars like Amartya Sen and Joseph Stiglitz promoted welfare state where state takes care of social security of citizens.

(iv) Neo Liberal State - Scholars like Robert Nozick & Hayek talked about rolling back of state.

Although political economy approach helped in studying & comparing role of state in development.

Remarks

Work on quality content



As a result, ~~brigh's~~ normative approach to comparative politics, it was limited because it did not concern itself with sociocultural aspects of society.

c) Globalisation also referred as 'borderless world' and 'global village' refers to a process through which world is becoming more and more interconnected & interdependent politically, economically as well as culturally.

Anthony Giddens calls it compression in time & space.

Many scholars have called it a myth and say that it leads to erosion of nation state sovereignty. Scholars like Amanuel Wallerstein call it barbarianism and Prof. Ramesh Thakur call it

End of Geography.

It leads to erosion of state sovereignty in following ways:

a) International economy - With financial transactions

Remarks



production becoming more & more globalised & internationalised, state is becoming less relevant. With MNCs controlling trade & capital local & international has ~~shadowed~~ <sup>weakened</sup> state.

(i) International Organisations: Number of international organisations & NGOs has increased phenomenally. While some organisations like International Postal Union are non Political in nature, many like UN, WTO & IMF are very political & unequal which results into intervention of other states. An example in this case was IMF conditionalities on India in 1991.

(ii) International law - While earlier state law was supreme, now in many cases not just other states but even individuals take refuge of international law which has started ~~seen~~ <sup>being</sup> seen above state.

But, this does not mean that globalisation has only eroded state capacity, in many

Remarks

Mention  
Binding  
treaties  
like  
CBD, 1992



10.5

Strengthened

GS SCORE

ways it has empowered new states as well.

(a) With increasing Globalisation one nation is able to influence stand of other nation on issues that affect it. Sovereignty does not just mean independence but it also means empowerment. An example in this case is ~~recent~~ recent curbing of import of Palm oil by India from Malaysia.

(b) Economic empowerment - J. Bhagwati in his book "In analysis of Globalisation" quantitatively analyses globalisation's effects and claims that it has led to reduction of poverty & better development. Even Amartya Sen believes that those states who did not pursue Globalisation lagged behind. Economic strength surely adds to state sovereignty.

(c) Increasing Globalisation has led to emergence of many regional organisation resulting into states asserting themselves regionally. Hence, we can say that globalisation not only eroded state sovereignty but enhanced it too.

Remarks

Mention Globalisation in terms of recent Digital World also changing nature of Sov.



## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- What are the major advantages of the Behavioural Approach in studying International relations? Describe its major attributes as per the views of David Easton?
- Existing World Order promotes US hegemony. Comment.
- Critically Examine the Institutional approach of Comparative politics.
- New social movement is not completely new in India. Comment.
- Discuss the intricacies of Globalisation and Human Rights?

*Mention  
Scholar*  
(a) Behavioural approach is a scientific revolution in the field of Political Science where scholars promote a logical & rational approach to the subject beyond normative & ethics.

Major advantages of the behavioural approach are as follows:

- It helps in an objective analysis of international relations.
- It enables comparison of various institutions & processes in comparative politics.
- It also helps in understanding reasons behind various developments in political systems. For ex. why certain countries could not adopt democracy or why certain countries are federal.

Remarks

*Diversify your  
Answer*



3.2

Major attributes of Behaviouralism as per David Easton are as follows:-

- (i) Scientific approach
- (ii) functional analysis
- (iii) focus on processes rather than
- (iv) focus on facts over value.

discuss

Eight Attributes

Existing World Order promotes US hegemony in following ways; because of end of cold war and

- (a) US emerging superpower leading to a Unipolar world.

(a) Economically - Capitalism is adopted all over the world and free trade has become common sense. These two were propounded by US in the beginning. even Bretton woods system and WTO are shadows of US hegemony. US controls trade with many countries.

(b) Politically - Majority of the countries in the world are democracies and US is the oldest democ

Remarks



mention  
IMF / W.B. / WTO / WNO

5.

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may. Moreover UN has been a brainchild of US. Even constitutions of many countries, especially the concept of human rights is inspired from US.

discuss this

1 BRICS  
2 China  
3 Joseph Nye  
4 Ant of America  
5 Central bank  
6 Sub-prime  
7 Protectionist

(iii) Security - US is spread across world and has many security interventions. Currently many countries are dependent on weapon imports from US. It affects security in regions of Middle East & Afghanistan. Even the term 'Middle East' used in this context exemplifies US hegemony.

(iv) Culture - Westernisation of many countries is a result of US hegemony. Be it in Jeans or McDonald or Hollywood US hegemony is witnessed everywhere.

But, in more recent time China is emerging as a new superpower and also US has been turning more protectionist both of which seem to be challenging US hegemony.

(v) Institutional approach in comparative politics

Remarks



35

refers to study of various institutions like executive, legislature & Judiciary and comparing them across nations. It helps in understanding political system and its structures, but it has many limitations:

a) Ethnocentrism - While in more advanced countries it is easier to compare institutions since there is a functional specificity. In case of third world countries institutions are not well developed, hence functions are not clearly specified. Hence, institutional approach is only suitable for western countries.

b) Too much focus on institutions: While focusing on institutions, it fails to explain various functions necessary for a political system like interest articulation, political socialisation etc.

- Keeping these limitations in mind, Almond & Powell came up with Structural-Functional approach that lists down functions instead of

Remarks

Conclude with  
Neo-institutionalism



institution hence covers third world countries as well.

— x x —

(d) New social movements refer to movements not only on class lines but different agendas like environment or feminism across world. It is said to be a phenomenon only after 1960s & 1970s. While old social movements are said to focus on class inequalities and undertaken by working class, new social movements are not limited to class inequalities and are undertaken by middle intellectual class.

In India many movements like Chipko movement are said to be new movements since they are not limited to class issues but are actually concerned with broader issues like environment. But, it is wrong to say that these movements are

Remarks

Try to show  
Generation of  
SM x NSM  
HPP to show  
Continuity and  
Change  
like rights  
women's rights  
social to rights  
political rights  
movement



Discuss  
Scholars  
Views

completely new since many of these movements are actually organised by people coming from backward classes of society against inequality or loss of livelihood.

Be it movements of tribes to save forests, or Narmada Bachao Andolan or even feminist movement, the core issues have been class inequalities & livelihood.

-x-x-

(c) Since Globalisation implies world becoming a global village and results into what is called "borderless world", world has become more and more interconnected.

The concept of rights had been there but Human rights as a concept came into picture after severe Human Rights Violations in Nazi Germany in 1940s. As a result, world became more conscious of some rights that

Remarks



belong to humans and all states are responsible for ensuring the same. Convention on International Bill of Rights" in UN and formation of UNHRC exemplifies the effort by the world to secure Human Rights.

With increasing globalisation, there is a positive influence in a manner that many states come forward to secure human rights of non citizens, be it in case of refugees or in case of terrorist attack or climatic disasters.

But at the same time, it also results into external state intervention in internal matters of different countries. For ex- US intervention in Middle East. Recent efforts by some countries in UNSC to raise the issue of removal of Article 370 in Kashmir on the ground of Human Rights violation is a case in this regard.

Remarks



7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is Almond's classification of pressure groups? How are pressure groups different from Interest groups in their structure and function? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Evaluate one party, two party and multi-party systems in context of their nature and functional aspects. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Analyse the Political Sociology Approach to Comparative Politics. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Pressure groups are often called indivisible empires. They refer to collective association of people formed to achieve a common interest by raising awareness & influencing policies. Gabriel Almond has classified pressure groups into four types:

(a) Institutional - These are pressure groups within institutions. For ex- pressure group of civil servants. These are said to be the most influential pressure groups mostly found in developing countries.

(b) Associational - These groups are formed on the basis of common interest and membership is open to all communities with common interest. For ex- Trade Unions or Women's group. These are mostly found in developed countries.

Remarks



(c) Non-Associational - These are communal pressure groups whose membership is based on communities' interest. For ex - Kshatriya Maha Sabha or Muslim League. These are mostly found in developing countries.

(d) Anomic - These are pressure groups which are formed on grounds other than the one mentioned above and are temporary. For ex - groups formed to protest.

Pressure groups and interest group are different in following ways :

(i) Function - Pressure groups are specifically formed to influence public policies & government whereas interest groups might be formed for reasons other than politics or just to create awareness about issues of their interest. For ex - environment group.

(ii) Structure - Pressure groups are more organised & structured whereas interest groups might

Remarks

Discuss  
\* S. Finer  
\* P. J. Hall  
\* V. O. Key  
\* Blondel  
\* on p. 6 & 8



be organised or less organised. Organisation is not a substantial feature of interest group whereas it is in case of pressure group.

~~According to~~

~~Parties are called~~

Party system is defined not by number of parties but by number of parties of systemic relevance. On the basis of the same, party systems are classified as one party, two party or multi party systems.

(a) One Party System - A political system might result in one party system either when the atmosphere is non competitive, and it can happen either when other parties are not allowed functionally like in China or parties are hegemonic and carry the legacy of national movement. For ex - INC in India. ~~There is one~~

Remarks



Discuss

Laski/Burke

Duverger

Sartori

Rajni Kothari

Write  
Evaluation  
withProper  
Example

party system does not necessarily mean non-democratic system as seen in the case of INC in India.

In terms of function, it leads to stability & efficiency of governance.

(ii) Two Party System - It is mostly a system in case of simple majoritarian type of election system. It can be classified into Turn over ideological type and Turn over Pragmatic. In case of Britain Parties have been existing on ideological basis, hence there is no pressure group politics whereas in case of US - parties were non existing earlier but emerged inevitably but with similar ideology. As a result the system pressure group politics is a feature of US democracy.

(iii) Multi Party System - It happens in countries with proportion method of election and generally results in coalition politics like

Remarks



in many European countries and even in India after 1967.

while on one hand it leads to greater participation of diverse sections of the society, on the other hand it is also seen to be leading to instability in many democratic regimes.

(c) Political Sociology approach implies ~~effect~~ ~~relation~~ of society on politics studied in comparative politics. Aristotle is said to be the father of Political Sociology & first talked about impact of society in politics in his theory of revolution.

Machiavelli also talks about relevance of society when he says if people are wise then Republic but if people are corrupt, monarchy is the best form of Government.

Many in recent times have studied this. Like in case of India many factors like caste, religion, ethnicity, language affect politics.

Remarks



7.5

Some sociologists like Rajni Kohari, Dipankar Gupta, Beville have tried to study sociological impact of these concepts on politics.

Political Sociology approach has helped in understanding functioning of democracy in political systems of Third World countries and there is an increasing enthusiasm among sociologists regarding the same.

But, similar enthusiasm is not seen in political theorists who emphasise the relevance of politics as an autonomous sphere influencing society and not society controlling politics. As a result Political Sociology approach hasn't got much attention from political scientists.

Remarks

Don't write as per limit as per allotted marks  
20 marks  
15 marks ✓



Hence sociologists like Rajni Kothari, Dipankar Gupta, Beville have tried to study sociological impact of these concepts on politics.

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Remarks



