

Model Answers: Q.P. Code :04014

Foundation Course II, FY B.A./B.Com./B.Sc.

Semester - II Examination

Date of Examination: 10.05.2019

Q.1) (A)

- i. Globalisation
- ii. Maharashtra
- iii. 19
- iv. Ecology
- v. Inalienable
- vi. 1948
- vii. Contract farming
- viii. Air
- ix. Eustress
- x. Background

(B)

- i. True
- ii. True
- iii. False
- iv. False
- v. True
- vi. False
- vii. False
- viii. True
- ix. False
- x. False

For Q.2 to Q.5, the answers should broadly include the points as given below:

Q.2) Benefits and limitations of economic liberalisation in India

- Concept and elements of liberalisation
- Benefits
  - reduces bureaucratic redtapism and delays in decision making
  - encourages foreign direct investment, foreign tie-ups, entry of MNCs
  - generates competition
  - improves efficiency
  - generates employment opportunities
  - encourages entrepreneurship
  - reduce political interference
  - technological and infrastructural development
  - eases access to goods and services / open free market economy

- Limitations
  - Threat to domestic industries
  - Closure of sick industries
  - Cut-throat competition
  - Detrimental to domestic entrepreneurs and small scale industries
  - Vulnerability to money laundering
  - Cultural collapse
  - Increase in inequalities

OR

Q.2) Globalisation and Privatisation....employment opportunities

- New employment opportunities
  - Information and Technology
  - Telecom
  - Biotechnology and Bioinformatics
  - Healthcare
  - Entertainment industry
  - Retail industry
  - Educational institutions
  - Graphic design, animation, web designing, product design, etc.

Q.3) Define Human rights... Origin and evolution of human rights...

- Human rights are those rights that an individual can avail and enjoy by virtue of being born as a human. UDHR defines human rights as rights derived from the inherent dignity of the individual.
- Important landmarks:
  - Theology and religion
  - Natural rights theory
  - Magna carta
  - English Bill of Rights
  - American Declaration of Independence, 1776
  - American Bill of Rights, 1791
  - French Revolution and Declaration of the Rights of Man, 1789
  - United Nation Charter
  - Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

Q.3) OR

Characteristics of Fundamental Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies

- Characteristics Fundamental Rights
  - Essential for preservation of human dignity
  - Guarantees against the state
  - Enforceable, Justiciable

- Inviolable
- Individual vs. Group rights
- Positive and negative rights
- Rights for 'persons' and 'citizens'
- Not absolute, Limitations on Fundamental Rights
- Amend-ability of Fundamental Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32):
  - The most important fundamental right, which guarantees the right to move to the Supreme Court for enforce of all other fundamental rights
  - The Supreme Court has the power to issue direction or writs for enforcing any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution
  - There are five kinds of writs – Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto

Q.4) Various Factors responsible for environmental degradation

- Industrial activities
- Population explosion
- Unplanned urbanization
- Farm mechanization
- Pesticides and insecticides
- Felling of trees
- Changing lifestyle
- Deforestation

Q.4) OR

Concept of Socialisation and role of the agents of socialisation in the development of individual

- Concept of Socialisation
  - A process through which individual learns the attitude, beliefs, norms, values, etc. in the society
- Role of various agents of socialisation
  - Family
  - Schools
  - Peer groups
  - Mass media
  - Neighbourhood
  - Reference groups
  - Work place
  - Culture

Q.5) Types of conflict and strategies for coping with conflicts

- Types of conflict:
  - Intrapersonal conflict
  - Interpersonal Conflict
  - Intergroup conflict

- There are four types of intrapersonal conflict:
  - Approach-Approach
  - Avoidance-Avoidance
  - Approach-Avoidance
  - Multiple Approach-Avoidance
- Strategies for coping with conflict:
  - Avoiding
  - Smoothing
  - Forcing
  - Confronting
  - These approaches can be grouped into three basic conflict management strategies
    - Win/Lose strategy
    - Lose/lose strategy
    - Win/win strategy

Q.5 OR

Short Notes

- a) Causes of migration
  - economic, political, social, environmental
  - globalisation leads to increase in migration
- b) Significance of UDHR
  - Serves as a common standard for All
  - Makes Violation an International Concern
  - Foundation of binding UN treaties like ICCPR and ICSCR
  - Has influenced the Constitution of most of the Countries
  - Responsible for the creation of monitoring agencies like Human Rights Commission
- c) Components of sustainable development
  - Social
  - Economic
  - Environmental
- d) Maslow's theory of self-actualisation
  - Maslow's hierarchy of needs to be explained
- e) Causes of stress
  - Organisation stressors
  - Group stressors
  - Personal stressors
  - Environmental stressors
  - Background stressors