

**2022/TDC (CBCS)/EVEN/SEM/
PLSDSE-601T (A/B)/038**

TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam., 2022

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(6th Semester)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Candidates have to answer *either* from
Option—A or Option—B

OPTION—A

(For Honours Students only)

Course No. : PLSDSE-601T (A)

**(Administration and Public Policy :
Concepts and Theories)**

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following as directed :

1×20=20

1. The birth of Public Administration, as an academic discipline dates back to early _____ century.

(Fill in the blank)

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(Turn Over)

2. Who authored the book, *Principles of Public Administration*?
3. Write the full form of PPP.
4. Which phase in the evolution of Public Administration is known as the phase of 'Politics administration dichotomy thesis'?
5. In which journal was the first article on Public Administration written by Woodrow Wilson published?
6. Who is the chief exponent of Decision-Making Theory?
7. With which experiments was Elton Mayo associated with?
8. Which approach focuses on formal administrative structure?
9. How many principles of administration were given by Henri Fayol?
10. Which theory of organization recognizes 'Social Man'?
11. Who is considered as the father of public policy?
12. Name the chief exponent of Rational Choice Model.
13. Which theory views public policy as a result of group struggle?
14. How many types of public policy are there, according to the Theodor Lowi?

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(Continued)

15. Name the regulatory agencies that regulates the policies of banking service in India.
16. Name the Indian Civil Servant who first coined the term 'Development Administration'.
17. The concept of 'Development Administration' is tagged with _____ nations. (First World/Third World)
(Choose the correct answer)
18. Which group of the American Society for Public Administration contributed much to the conceptualization of 'Development Administration'?
19. What is the full form of MGNREGA?
20. Name the conference which gave birth to the New Public Management Approach.
21. What is the main theme of New Public Management?
22. In their book *Reinventing Government*, Osborne and Gaebler suggest a _____ programme for entrepreneurial government. (5 points/10 points).
(Choose the correct answer)
23. What are the three 'Es' of New Public Management Paradigm?
24. Name the article written by Christopher Hood where the term 'New Public Management' was used for the first time.

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(4)

25. Which country initiated the reform called The Public Comes First?

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 2×5=10

26. What do P and B in the acronym 'POSDCORB' stand for?
27. Point out any two differences between Public Administration and Private Administration.
28. Mention any two principles of classical theory of organization.
29. Point out two criticisms levelled against scientific management theory.
30. Mention any two types of public policy.
31. Name any two Scholars associated with Elite theory.
32. Mention any two events responsible for the birth and growth of Development Administration.
33. How does Fred W. Riggs define Development Administration?
34. Name any two countries which have introduced the NPM reforms.
35. Write any two criticisms levelled against NPM paradigm.

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(Continued)

(5)

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 8×5=40

36. Trace the growth of Public Administration as an academic discipline. 8
37. Discuss the significance of the study of Public Administration. 8
38. Discuss the Human Relations approach to the study of Public Administration. What are the criticisms levelled against it? 5+3=8
39. Critically examine Herbert Simon's Decision-Making Approach. 8
40. What is public policy? Explain the relevance of policy making in Public Administration. 2+6=8
41. Briefly discuss any two theories of public policy. 4+4=8
42. Explain the elements of Development Administration. 8
43. Bring out the difference between traditional administration and development administration. Discuss the criticisms levelled against development administration. 5+3=8
44. Explain the meaning of New Public Management. How is it different from New Public Administration? 4+4=8
45. Explain the 10-point programmes suggested by Osborne and Gaebler for promoting the concept of entrepreneurial government. 8

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(Turn Over)

(6)

OPTION—B

(For Pass Students only)

Course No. : PLSDSE-601T (B)

(Development Process and Social Movement
Contemporary India)

SECTION—A

Answer any *ten* of the following questions :

2×10=20

1. What type of planning was introduced in India after Independence and when was the Planning Commission set-up?
2. When was first Five-Year Plan started? On which subject highest priority was given in it?
3. What was the base of New Economic Policy?
4. What is the main purpose of strategy in developing countries?
5. What is the aim of New Economic Policy?
6. Mention two major gains of economic liberalization in India.
7. Mention two causes of Tribal Movement in North-East India.

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(Turn Over)

(7)

8. Name two measures taken by the government to solve the Tribal Movement in India.
9. What, according to Mao, is the practical solution to post-revolution politics?
10. Name two major figures in the early civil rights movement in India.
11. In which year New Economic Policy was adopted? Name the Prime Minister, who initiated the new economic reform.
12. Name two possible means of liberalization.
13. In which year Green Revolution strategy was launched? Who was the architect of the Green Revolution?
14. What does PPP stand for? What do you mean by privatization?
15. What is the full form of SEWA? Name one group representing Dalit Women.

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

10×5=50

16. Discuss the objectives and significance of planning in India.
17. Discuss the nature and working of the Mixed Economy Model of Development which pursued during 1956-1991.

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18. Briefly explain the results of the liberalization of Indian economy.
19. What are the major problems faced by farmers in India?
20. How did Green Revolution help to solve the agrarian crisis in India?
21. Discuss the causes of sub-division of farms into small unit and their fragmentations.
22. What do you mean by Social Movement? Briefly discuss the history of Peasant Movement in our country.
23. Discuss the origin, evaluation and nature of Women Movement in India.
24. Discuss some of the significant political ideas of Mao Tse-tung.
25. What are the significant features of Cultural Revolution as expounded by Mao Tse-tung?

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