

**2023/TDC(CBCS)/EVEN/SEM/
PLSDSE-601T (A/B)/124**

TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam., 2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(6th Semester)

Course No. : PLSDSE-601T

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

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

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

OPTION—A

Course No. : PLSDSE-601T (A)

**(Development Process and Social Movement in
Contemporary India)**

SECTION—A

Answer any *ten* of the following questions : $2 \times 10 = 20$

1. Who set up the National Planning Commission? When was the Planning Commission set up?

2. In which year was the LPG model of development introduced in India? Who introduced it?
3. What was the period of the First Five-Year Plan? Mention one objective of the First Five-Year Plan.
4. What do you mean by mixed economy? What type of economy is there in India?
5. Write two major impacts of privatization.
6. What do you understand by new middle class? Who are new middle class in India?
7. Write two major policies of land reforms.
8. When did the Green Revolution start? Who founded the Green Revolution in India?
9. Mention the name of the two Agrarian Crisis since 1990s.
10. Write two impacts of Agrarian Crisis on farmers.
11. Write two basic causes of tribal movement in India.

12. Which was the first Peasant Movement in India? When was it started?
13. Why did Dalit Movement begin? Which Dalit Movement had its origin in Maharashtra?
14. When and in which place was women's movement first organized?
15. Name two basic principles of Maoism.

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $10 \times 5 = 50$

16. Explain the objective and impact of reforms under liberalization.
17. Explain the role of planning in India's development process since Independence.
18. Discuss the nature and working of the mixed economy model of development in India.
19. Explain the causes and impacts of the Green Revolution.
20. Explain the Agrarian Crisis since 1990s in India and its impact on farmers.

21. Discuss the causes and consequences of the tribal movement in North-East India.
22. Briefly discuss the history of Peasant Movement in our country.
23. What do you mean by social movement? Briefly explain the evaluation of women's movement in India.
24. Discuss some of the significant political ideas of Mao Tse-tung.
25. What are the main causes of the Civil Rights Movement? Give a brief summary of the Civil Rights Movement.

(5)

OPTION—B

Course No. : PLSDSE-601T (B)

[Administration and Public Policy (Concepts and Theories)]

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. What is the origin of the word 'administration'?
2. Who was the exponent of 'politics-administration dichotomy' thesis?
3. Name any one supporter of integral view to study the scope of public administration.
4. Mention any one feature of comparative approach to public administration.
5. Name the first textbook in the field of public administration.
6. Mention any other name of classical theory of organization.

7. Which theory of organization recognizes 'administrative man'?
8. Name the theory of administration which was criticized for considering man as 'machine'.
9. Where was the Hawthorne experiments carried out?
10. Which book in the area of public administration was referred to by the Nobel Committee as 'epoch-making'?
11. Name the scholar who first classified public policies.
12. Which theory views public policy as the product of institutional agencies?
13. Who said, "Public Policy is whatever governments choose to do or not to do"?
14. Mention any one regulatory agency in India with regard to public policy.

15. What is the first step in the public policy process?
16. Name the scholar who authored the famous book, *Ecology of Public Administration*.
17. In which year was Comparative Administrative Group (CAG) set up?
18. Write the full form of IRDP.
19. Who introduced the term 'development administration' in public administration?
20. Mention one difference between traditional administration and development administration.
21. Name the British Prime Minister who initiated NPM Reforms in Britain.
22. Who is the founder of Grameen Bank in Bangladesh?

23. Mention any one factor behind the emergence of NPM.
24. Point out any one difference between new public management and new public administration.
25. Who suggested a 10-point programme for entrepreneurial government?

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

26. What is the managerial view regarding the scope of public administration?
27. Point out any two significances of the study of public administration.
28. Point out any two differences between formal and informal organizations.
29. Name any two exponents of classical approach to public administration.

30. Point out any two types of public policy.
31. Mention any two hurdles in the way of policy implementation.
32. What is modernization?
33. Mention any two problems of development administration.
34. What is Citizens' Charter?
35. Mention two criticisms levelled against new public management.

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $8 \times 5 = 40$

36. Explain how public administration differs from private administration.
37. Discuss the POSDCORB view of public administration. What are the criticisms levelled against it? 5+3=8

38. State and criticize F. W. Taylor's theory of scientific management. 5+3=8
39. What is the role of 'rationality' in decision-making process? How does Herbert Simon's 'administrative man' differ from F. W. Taylor's 'economic man'? 4+4=8
40. Discuss the three steps involved in the process of public policy.
41. What is public policy? Discuss in detail the characteristics of public policy. 2+6=8
42. Define development administration. Distinguish between development administration and administration of development. 3+5=8
43. Explain the major characteristics of development administration. What are the points of criticism levelled against development administration? 5+3=8

44. What is new public management? Discuss the characteristics of new public management. 2+6=8
45. Explain how the NPM paradigm has been introduced and implemented in different countries of the world.
