2024/TDC (CBCS)/EVEN/SEM/ PLSDSE–601T (A/B)/253

TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam., 2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(6th Semester)

Course No. : PLSDSE–601T)

$\underline{Full\ Marks : 70}$
Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

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

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

OPTION—A

Course No. : PLSDSE–601T (A)

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

UNIT—I

1. Answer any *two* from the following questions : 2×2=4

   (a) What type of planning was introduced in India after Independence? When was the Planning Commission set up?

(2)

(b) What is the full form of LPG? Who introduced LPG model of development in India?

(c) When was the First Five-Year Plan started? On which subject the highest priority was given in it?

2. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 10

(a) Discuss the objectives and significance of planning in India.

(b) Discuss the impacts of liberalization on Indian economy.

UNIT—II

3. Answer any *two* from the following questions : 2×2=4

(a) What was the base of New Economic Policy?

(b) What is the basic difference between Nehruvian and Gandhian model of development?

(c) What is the main purpose of strategy in developing countries?

(3)

4. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 10

(a) Why did India adopt mixed economy and how did it help to resolve the problem? 5+5=10

(b) Briefly discuss the rise of New Middle Class in India and its changing structure. 6+4=10

UNIT—III

5. Answer any *two* from the following questions : 2×2=4

(a) Mention two scopes of Land Reform.

(b) Write two impacts of Agrarian Crisis on farmers.

(c) In which year was the Green Revolution launched? Who founded the Green Revolution in India?

6. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 10

(a) Explain the causes of Land Reform and its impact on Indian farmers. 5+5=10

(b) How did the Green Revolution help to solve the Agrarian Crisis in India?

(4)

7. Answer any *two* from the following questions :   2×2=4

   (a) Name two policies taken by the government to solve the Tribal Movement.

   (b) Write two impacts of Peasant Movement in India.

   (c) What is the central idea of Feminism? When was Women Movement first started?

8. Answer any *one* from the following questions :   10

   (a) What do you mean by social movement? Briefly discuss the history of Dalit Movement in our country.   5+5=10

   (b) Explain the causes and consequences of any two Peasant Movements in India.   4+6=10

(5)

UNIT—V

9. Answer any *two* from the following questions :   2×2=4

   (a) Who started the Civil Rights Movement in India and when?

   (b) Name two major leaders in the early Civil Rights Movement in India.

   (c) Name two Maoist challenges in India.

10. Answer any *one* from the following questions :   10

   (a) Explain the causes and consequences of Civil Rights Movement.   4+6=10

   (b) Discuss the significant features of the Cultural Revolution as expounded by Mao Tse-Tung.

OPTION—B

Course No. : PLSDSE–601T (B)

(Administration and Public Policy : Concepts and Theories)

UNIT—I

1. Answer any *four* from the following questions : 1×4=4

   (a) What is the meaning of the word 'administration'?

   (b) Who wrote *Politics and Administration*?

   (c) What is the full form of PPP?

   (d) Who defined Public Administration as "detailed and systematic execution of public law"?

   (e) Who is known as the father of Comparative Public Administration?

2. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 2

   (a) Mention any two differences between Public Administration and Private Administration.

   (b) 'P' and 'O' in the POSDCORB stand for ____ and ____. (Fill in the blanks)

(Continued)

3. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 8

   (a) Discuss the evolution of Public Administration as a discipline.

   (b) Discuss the meaning, scope and significance of Public Administration. 2+2+4=8

UNIT—II

4. Answer any *four* from the following questions : 1×4=4

   (a) Who is the chief exponent of decision-making theory?

   (b) With which experiment was Elton Mayo associated?

   (c) Who wrote *The Principles of Scientific Management*?

   (d) Which theory of organization is known as Taylorism?

   (e) Who wrote *Administrative Behaviour*?

(Turn Over)

5. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 2

(a) Mention any two principles of Scientific Management theory.

(b) Name two exponents of classical approach to Public Administration.

6. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 8

(a) Examine critically the Human Relation theory of organization.

(b) Examine the principles of classical theory of organization to the study of Public Administration.

UNIT—III

7. Answer any *four* from the following questions : 1×4=4

(a) Define Public Policy.

(b) "Public Administration is policy making." who said this?

(c) Who is considered as the father of Public Policy?

(d) What is policy formulation?

(e) What is the meaning of policy implementation?

8. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 2

(a) Mention any two types of public policy.

(b) Mention two characteristics of public policy.

9. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 8

(a) Discuss any two theories of public policy with limitations. 4+4=8

(b) Explain the relevance of policy making in Public Administration.

UNIT—IV

10. Answer any *four* from the following questions : 1×4=4

(a) Which Conference was a landmark in the evolution of development administration?

(b) Write the full form of NPM.

(c) Mention any one element of development administration.

(d) Name the Indian civil servant who first coined the term 'Development Administration'.

(e) What is traditional administration?

11. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 2

(a) Mention any two events responsible for the birth and growth of Development Administration.

(b) How does Fred W. Riggs define Development Administration?

12. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 8

(a) Explain the meaning of New Public Management. How is it different from New Public Administration? 4+4=8

(b) Discuss the difference between traditional administration and development administration. Mention two criticisms levelled against development administration. 6+2=8

UNIT—V

13. Answer any *four* from the following questions : 1×4=4

(a) Define New Public Management.

(b) Which country was the pioneer in the NPM reforms?

(c) Who wrote, *Reinventing Government* ?

(d) In which year did the concept of NPM emerge?

(e) "New Public Management is performance-oriented." Write whether this statement is True or False.

14. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 2

(a) Write two characteristics of New Public Management.

(b) Mention any two factors behind the emergence of New Public Management.

15. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 8

(a) Write a note on the development of New Public Management.

(b) Write a note on the importance of the New Public Management. Mention any three criticisms levelled against NPM. 5+3=8

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