

**2021/TDC(CBCS)/EVEN/SEM/  
PSCDSE-601T/164**

**TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam.,  
September—2021**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**( 6th Semester )**

Course No. : PSCDSE-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 *either* from  
Option—A or Option—B

**OPTION—A**

Course No. : PSCDSE-601T (A)

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

**SECTION—A**

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

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

3. What is the full form of LPG?
4. What was the period of the First Five-Year Plan?
5. Mention one objective of the First Five-Year Plan.
6. Who approves the decision of the Planning Commission?
7. Write one drawback of LPG model of development.
8. What is the basic difference between Nehruvian and Gandhian model of development?
9. What do you mean by mixed economy?
10. What type of economy is there in India?
11. Write one major impact of privatization.
12. What do you understand by new middle class?
13. Who are new middle class in India?
14. What is the main criterion of new middle class?
15. Write one challenge before Indian economy.

16. Mention one scope of land reform.
17. When were the traditional agricultural practices replaced by modern technology?
18. Mention one category of land tenure system before Independence.
19. Write one major policy of land reform.
20. Mention one achievement of the Green Revolution.
21. Write one weakness of the Green Revolution.
22. When did the Green Revolution start?
23. Who founded the Green Revolution in India?
24. Why did Dalit Movement begin?
25. Which Dalit Movement had its origin in Maharashtra?
26. Feminism is totally opposed to what?
27. What is the central idea of feminism?
28. What is the basic cause of Tribal Movement in India?

29. Who started Tribal Movement?
30. Write any one type of Tribal Movement.
31. Which is the first Peasant Movement in India?
32. Mention one privatization effort of India.
33. What do you mean by Maoism?
34. Who started the Civil Rights Movement in India?
35. Name one Maoist challenge in India.
36. Where do Naxals get weapons?
37. What is the most important Civil Right?
38. What is Civil Rights Movement?
39. How many Civil Rights are there?
40. What did the Civil Rights Movement want to achieve?

SECTION—B

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

41. In which year was the LPG model of development introduced in India? Who introduced it?
42. Mention two reforms in India after introducing liberalization.
43. Mention two features of mixed economy.
44. Write two impacts of privatization on unorganized labour.
45. Mention the name of two Agrarian crisis since the 1990s.
46. Write two impacts of Agrarian crisis on farmers.
47. Mention two chief problems of tribal people in India.
48. When and in which place was Women's Movement first organized?
49. Name two basic principles of Maoism.
50. When and where was the Civil Rights Movement first introduced?

SECTION—C

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

51. Explain the objective and impact of reforms under liberalization.
52. Explain the role of planning in India's development process since Independence.
53. Why did India adopt mixed economy and how did it help to resolve the problem?
54. Explain the rise of new middle class in India and its changing structure.
55. Explain the causes and impacts of the Green Revolution.
56. Explain the Agrarian crisis since the 1990s in India and its impact on farmers.
57. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Tribal Movement in North-East India.
58. Briefly discuss about the Women's Movement in India.

59. Explain the significant features of cultural revolution as expounded by Mao Tse-tung.
60. What are the main causes of the Civil Rights Movement? Give a brief summary of the Civil Rights Movement.

SECTION—A

Answer any twenty of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. Who is the father of public administration?
2. Which year marked the beginning of the study of public administration as an academic discipline?
3. Who defined public administration as 'detailed and systematic execution of public law'?
4. Who was the exponent of 'police administration dichotomy'?
5. Who wrote the article 'The Study of Administration in 1887'?
6. Who coined the acronym 'POSDCORB'?

OPTION—B

Course No. : PSCDSE-601T (B)

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

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. Who is the father of public administration?
2. Which year marked the beginning of the study of public administration as an academic discipline?
3. Who defined public administration as 'detailed and systematic execution of public law'?
4. Who was the exponent of 'politics-administration dichotomy'?
5. Who wrote the article, *The Study of Administration* in 1887?
6. Who coined the acronym POSDCORB?



7. Which stage of evolution of public administration is considered as 'golden age of principles of administration' ?
8. Who is known as the father of comparative public administration?
9. Who is the father of scientific management?
10. Who edited the volume *Papers on the Science of Administration* ?
11. Which theory of organization is known as 'Taylorism' ?
12. Who is associated with the Hawthorne experiments ?
13. Who wrote the book, *Administrative Behaviour*?
14. Who was awarded Nobel Prize in Economics for analyzing the decision-making process in organization?
15. Name the noted scholar who countered the claim of principles of public administration.

16. Which theory of organization focuses on 'economic man'?
17. Name any one scholar associated with group model of public policy.
18. Which administrative thinker has defined administration as the 'organization and direction of human and material resources to achieve desired ends'?
19. Who wrote the book, *Politics and Administration*?
20. Who has defined the essence of public administration as policy making?
21. Who is the chief exponent of incrementalist model of public policy?
22. Who is the chief exponent of systems theory?
23. Who has authored the book, *The Ecology of Public Administration*?
24. Who defined public policy as 'the authoritative allocation of value for the whole society'?

25. Who defined development administration as 'the engineering of social change'?
26. Who wrote the book, *The Structure of Development Administration in India*?
27. Who considered development administration as 'administration of planned change'?
28. Mention any one element of development administration.
29. Who has defined development administration as 'an action-oriented and goal-oriented administrative system'?
30. In which year did the term 'development administration' originate?
31. Who considered 'administration of development' and 'development of administration' as interrelated?
32. Name any one scholar who propounded 'development administration'.

33. Who advocated implementation of 4 Ps in development administration?
34. Who coined the term 'new public management' ?
35. Which country was pioneer in the introduction of new public management reforms?
36. Who recommended the concept of 'entrepreneurial government' ?
37. Name the British Prime Minister who initiated new public management reform popularly known as 'next steps'.
38. Who wrote the book, *Reinventing Government : How the Entrepreneurial Spirit is Transforming the Public Sector* ?
39. Who wrote the article, *A Public Management for All Seasons*?
40. Mention one factor behind the emergence of new public management.

SECTION—B

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

41. Mention two features of comparative public administration.

42. Write any two principal functions of applied administration as advocated by Walker.

43. Mention any two features of Taylor's scientific management theory.

44. Mention any two advocates or the exponents of administrative theory.

45. Mention any two characteristics of public policy.

46. Mention any two models of policy making.

47. Name any two advocates of development administration.

48. Mention two differences between traditional administration and development administration.

49. Write two features of the new public management.

50. Mention the 3 Es of new public management.

SECTION—C

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

51. Discuss the meaning and scope of public administration.

52. Bring out the distinction between public and private administration.

53. Explain the principles of organization as advocated by Henri Fayol.

54. Write a note on F. W. Taylor's scientific management theory.

55. Define public policy. Bring out its types.

56. Explain prominent models of incrementalist model of public policy making.

57. Define development administration. Bring out its features.

58. Discuss the role of bureaucracy in development administration.
59. Define new public management. Trace its evolution.
60. Explain the features of new public management.

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