

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

FYUGP 4TH SEMESTER (MAJOR/DSC)

UGPSDS401 DSC5

Western Political Thought

Unit-I Ancient and Medieval Political Tradition

Very Short Questions:

1. Who is the author of the book “Leviathan”?
2. Who said that “Fear and I were born twins”?
3. According to Hobbes, life in the state of nature is
 - A. Peaceful and cooperative
 - B. Governed by natural law
 - C. Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short
 - D. Guided by reason and morality
4. Hobbes advocate for ‘Absolute Sovereignty’. (Write True or False)
5. Hobbes believed that once the social contract is made
 - A. It can be broken if the ruler is unjust
 - B. It can be altered through revolution
 - C. It is binding and irrevocable
 - D. It expires after a set period
6. How many natural laws existed in the state of nature according to Hobbes?
 - A. 12
 - B. 16
 - C. 19
 - D. 26
7. Who is known as the Father of Liberalism?
8. Who is the author of the book “Two Treatises of Government”?
9. Who is the author of the book “Essay Concerning Human Understanding”?
10. According to Locke, which of the following rights are natural and inalienable?
 - A. Liberty, security, and justice
 - B. Life, liberty, and property
 - C. Freedom, equality, and fraternity
 - D. Speech, religion, and association
11. John Lock advocated “Limited Government”. (True/ False).
12. In Locke’s view, the state of nature was
 - A. state of constant war

- B. Lawless and chaotic
 - C. Peaceful and governed by reason
 - D. Controlled by the strongest
13. Who is the author of the book “The Social Contract”?
 14. Who said that “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains”?
 15. Who is the author of the book “Emile”?
 16. Who advocated the concept “General Will”?
 17. Rousseau supported Indirect Democracy. (Write True or False)
 18. Rousseau considered private property as the cause of social inequality and conflict. (True/False)

A. Very Short Questions:

1. Who is the author of the book The ‘Republic’?
2. Who is the author of the book the ‘Statesman’?
3. Who wrote the book the ‘Laws’?
4. The concept ‘Allegory of the Cave’ was given by
 - a) Aristotle
 - b) Machiavelli
 - c) Plato
 - d) Thucydides
5. Who differentiated between the intelligible world and the world of the senses?
 - a) Aristotle
 - b) Machiavelli
 - c) Thucydides
 - d) Plato
6. For Plato, “all changes and distortions in the sensory world were due to matter not because of the idea”. (Write True or False)
7. For Plato, ‘the Idea of Good was the highest form of Knowledge’. (Write True/False)
8. What are the four cardinal virtues possessed in Plato’s Ideal State
 - a) Wisdom, Pleasure, Courage, Justice
 - b) Pleasure, Courage, Wisdom, Temperance
 - c) Harmony, Courage, Wisdom, Justice
 - d) Wisdom, Courage, Temperance, Justice
9. Who is regarded as the father of Political Science?
10. Who is the author of the book “Politics”
11. Who formulated the notion of the “Golden Mean”?
12. Who wrote the book “The Prince”?

13. How many constitutions were studied by Aristotle?
14. Machiavelli separated religion from politics. (True/False)

Short notes:

1. Discuss Hobbe's justification on Absolute Sovereignty.
2. Rousseau's views on Democracy.
3. Locke's concept of Natural Rights.
4. Plato's Idea of Justice
5. Aristotle's Idea of Justice
6. Causes of Revolution according to Aristotle.
7. Machiavelli's double standards of morality

Essay type Questions:

1. Critically discuss Rousseau's concept of "General Will" as the foundation of his political philosophy.
2. Discuss Rousseau's State of Nature. How does Rousseau's State of Nature differ from Locke and Hobbe's State of Nature?
3. Critically examine the John Locke's Social Contract Theory?
4. Critically discuss the theory of the Philosopher ruler of Plato's Ideal State.
5. Critically examine Plato's concept of Communism.
6. Discuss Aristotle's Classification of Constitution.
7. Discuss the role of the Prince as mentioned by Machiavelli.

Unit II: Social Contract Tradition (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau)

A. Very Short Questions / MCQs

1. What is meant by social contract?
2. Who wrote *Leviathan*?
3. Who proposed the idea of natural rights?
4. What is Hobbes' view of the state of nature?
5. What is Locke's concept of natural rights?
6. What is meant by general will?
7. Who is associated with the idea of popular sovereignty?
8. What is meant by limited government?

9. Who among the social contract thinkers supported absolute sovereignty?
10. What is meant by consent in political theory?
11. Who wrote *The Social Contract*?
12. What is meant by political obligation?

MCQs

1. The concept of “state of nature” was discussed by:
 - a) Plato
 - b) Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) Marx
2. Hobbes described the state of nature as:
 - a) Peaceful
 - b) Cooperative
 - c) Violent and chaotic
 - d) Democratic
3. Locke believed that the state of nature was:
 - a) A state of war
 - b) Peaceful with natural rights
 - c) Dictatorial
 - d) Lawless chaos
4. Rousseau believed that humans in the state of nature were:
 - a) Corrupt
 - b) Selfish
 - c) Noble and free
 - d) Violent
5. According to Locke, natural rights include:
 - a) Power, wealth, status
 - b) Life, liberty and property
 - c) Authority and control
 - d) War and conquest
6. Hobbes supported:
 - a) Limited government
 - b) Absolute sovereignty
 - c) Democracy
 - d) Federalism
7. Rousseau’s “general will” refers to:
 - a) Individual interest
 - b) Collective interest
 - c) Government policy
 - d) Economic system
8. Locke argued for:
 - a) Absolute monarchy

- b) Limited government
 - c) Military rule
 - d) Dictatorship
9. The social contract creates:
- a) Chaos
 - b) Political authority
 - c) Economic system
 - d) Religion
10. Rousseau is associated with:
- a) Individualism only
 - b) Direct democracy
 - c) Absolute monarchy
 - d) Capitalism
11. Hobbes believed that sovereignty should be:
- a) Divided
 - b) Absolute
 - c) Temporary
 - d) Religious
12. Locke supported the right to:
- a) Revolt against unjust government
 - b) Absolute obedience
 - c) Military control
 - d) Religious authority

B. Short Notes

1. Write a short note on Hobbes' idea of the state of nature.
2. Explain Hobbes' concept of absolute sovereignty.
3. Write a short note on Locke's view of the state of nature.
4. Discuss Locke's theory of natural rights.
5. Write a short note on Locke's idea of limited government.
6. Explain Rousseau's concept of general will.
7. Write a short note on Rousseau's view of democracy.
8. Discuss the importance of the social contract tradition in political theory.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss Hobbes' theory of the state of nature and its implications.
2. Analyse Hobbes' concept of absolute sovereignty.
3. Examine Locke's theory of natural rights and limited government.
4. Discuss Locke's views on the state of nature and political authority.
5. Analyse Rousseau's concept of general will and its significance.

6. Discuss Rousseau's ideas on state and democracy.
7. Compare the views of Hobbes and Locke on the state of nature.
8. Compare the political ideas of Locke and Rousseau.

Unit III: Liberal Political Tradition (Bentham, J. S. Mill, T. H. Green)

A. Very Short Questions / MCQs

1. What is utilitarianism?
2. Who propounded the principle of "greatest happiness"?
3. What is meant by liberty?
4. Who wrote *On Liberty*?
5. What is representative government?
6. Who supported women's rights in liberal thought?
7. What is meant by individual freedom?
8. What is meant by rights?
9. What is idealism in political theory?
10. What is empiricism?
11. Who is associated with the concept of positive liberty?
12. What is meant by moral development according to Green?

MCQs

1. Utilitarianism is associated with:
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) Jeremy Bentham
 - c) Rousseau
 - d) Plato
2. The "greatest happiness of the greatest number" means:
 - a) Individual benefit
 - b) Collective welfare
 - c) Religious duty
 - d) Political power
3. J. S. Mill emphasized:
 - a) Absolute authority
 - b) Individual liberty
 - c) Military rule
 - d) Monarchy
4. The book *On Liberty* was written by:
 - a) Bentham
 - b) J. S. Mill

- c) Green
 - d) Hobbes
5. Representative government means:
- a) Direct rule
 - b) Rule by elected representatives
 - c) Military control
 - d) Monarchy
6. J. S. Mill advocated:
- a) Women's subordination
 - b) Women's equality
 - c) Absolute monarchy
 - d) Dictatorship
7. T. H. Green is associated with:
- a) Utilitarianism
 - b) Idealism
 - c) Marxism
 - d) Anarchism
8. Positive liberty refers to:
- a) Freedom from interference
 - b) Freedom to develop oneself
 - c) Political domination
 - d) Legal restriction
9. Bentham believed that laws should be based on:
- a) Tradition
 - b) Utility
 - c) Religion
 - d) Authority
10. Empiricism emphasizes:
- a) Ideas only
 - b) Experience and observation
 - c) Religion
 - d) Authority
11. Mill supported freedom of:
- a) Only action
 - b) Speech and expression
 - c) Only religion
 - d) Only economy
12. Green believed that the state should:
- a) Restrict freedom
 - b) Promote moral development
 - c) Encourage inequality
 - d) Support monarchy

B. Short Notes

1. Write a short note on Bentham's concept of utilitarianism.
2. Explain Bentham's idea of liberal democracy.
3. Write a short note on J. S. Mill's concept of liberty.
4. Discuss Mill's views on representative government.
5. Write a short note on Mill's views on women's rights.
6. Explain T. H. Green's concept of positive liberty.
7. Write a short note on Green's idealist philosophy.
8. Discuss the importance of liberal political tradition in modern politics.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss Jeremy Bentham's theory of utilitarianism and its significance.
2. Analyse Bentham's contribution to liberal democracy.
3. Examine J. S. Mill's views on liberty and individual freedom.
4. Discuss Mill's concept of representative government.
5. Analyse Mill's contribution to women's rights and gender equality.
6. Examine T. H. Green's theory of positive liberty.
7. Discuss Green's idealism and its relevance in political theory.
8. Compare the ideas of Bentham and Mill on liberty and rights.

Unit IV: Contemporary Political Thoughts (Arendt, Fanon, Foucault)

A. Very Short Questions / MCQs

1. What is meant by political action?
2. Who wrote *The Human Condition*?
3. What is plurality according to Arendt?
4. Who wrote *The Wretched of the Earth*?
5. What is decolonization?
6. What is racism?
7. Who is associated with the idea of power/knowledge?
8. What is discipline in Foucault's theory?
9. What is punishment in modern society?
10. What is meant by citizenship?
11. What is colonial domination?
12. What is surveillance?

MCQs

1. Hannah Arendt is known for her work on:
 - a) Capitalism
 - b) Political action
 - c) Social contract
 - d) Federalism
2. Arendt's concept of plurality refers to:
 - a) Unity
 - b) Diversity of individuals
 - c) Economic equality
 - d) Political control
3. Frantz Fanon is associated with:
 - a) Liberalism
 - b) Decolonization
 - c) Utilitarianism
 - d) Idealism
4. Fanon's work focuses on:
 - a) Industrialization
 - b) Colonial oppression
 - c) Electoral systems
 - d) Federalism
5. Foucault linked power with:
 - a) Wealth
 - b) Knowledge
 - c) Religion
 - d) Economy
6. Discipline and Punish was written by:
 - a) Arendt
 - b) Fanon
 - c) Foucault
 - d) Marx
7. Racism involves:
 - a) Equality
 - b) Discrimination based on race
 - c) Political freedom
 - d) Economic growth
8. Foucault's idea of discipline relates to:
 - a) Freedom
 - b) Control of behaviour
 - c) Democracy
 - d) Equality
9. Decolonization means:
 - a) Expansion of empires
 - b) End of colonial rule

- c) Military rule
 - d) Economic reform
10. Arendt emphasized active:
- a) Citizenship
 - b) Monarchy
 - c) Dictatorship
 - d) Isolation
11. Surveillance in modern society is linked to:
- a) Freedom
 - b) Monitoring individuals
 - c) Equality
 - d) Welfare
12. Fanon analysed the psychological effects of:
- a) Democracy
 - b) Colonialism
 - c) Capitalism
 - d) Federalism

B. Short Notes

1. Write a short note on Hannah Arendt's theory of action.
2. Explain Arendt's concept of citizenship.
3. Write a short note on plurality in Arendt's thought.
4. Discuss Fanon's views on decolonization.
5. Write a short note on racism in Fanon's writings.
6. Explain Foucault's concept of power and knowledge.
7. Write a short note on discipline in modern society according to Foucault.
8. Discuss the relevance of contemporary political thought in understanding modern politics.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss Hannah Arendt's theory of action and its significance.
2. Analyse Arendt's ideas on citizenship and plurality.
3. Examine Frantz Fanon's theory of decolonization.
4. Discuss Fanon's analysis of racism and its impact on society.
5. Analyse Michel Foucault's concept of power and knowledge.
6. Discuss Foucault's ideas on discipline and punishment in modern society.
7. Compare the ideas of Arendt and Fanon on freedom and political participation.
8. Evaluate the contributions of contemporary political thinkers in understanding power and society.

Question Bank

UGPSDS402

1. Who developed the concept of Balance of Power in modern IR?
a) Morgenthau b) Waltz c) Lenin d) Marx
2. Balance of Power aims to:
a) Promote war b) Maintain stability c) End diplomacy d) Expand empire
3. Multipolar world means:
a) One power b) Two powers c) Many powers d) No power
4. Which is an example of multipolarity?
a) Cold War b) Post-Cold War era c) 19th century Europe d) WWI
5. US hegemony refers to:
a) Economic collapse b) Global dominance c) Regional conflict d) Isolation
6. Which theory supports Balance of Power?
a) Realism b) Liberalism c) Marxism d) Feminism
7. Cold War system was:
a) Unipolar b) Bipolar c) Multipolar d) Non-polar
8. Hegemony includes:
a) Military only b) Culture only c) All forms of power d) None
9. NATO is part of:
a) US hegemony b) ASEAN c) SAARC d) EU
10. Balance of Power prevents:
a) Alliances b) Dominance c) Peace d) Trade

11. UNO was founded in:
a) 1919 b) 1945 c) 1939 d) 1950
12. UNO headquarters is in:
a) Geneva b) Paris c) New York d) London
13. Security Council has:
a) 10 members b) 15 members c) 20 members d) 5 members
14. Permanent members are:
a) 10 b) 15 c) 5 d) 7
15. Veto power belongs to:
a) General Assembly b) Security Council c) ICJ d) UNESCO
16. UN Secretary-General is:
a) Military leader b) Chief diplomat c) Judge d) Economist
17. UNO replaced:
a) NATO b) League of Nations c) EU d) ASEAN
18. UN peacekeeping is for:
a) War b) Trade c) Peace d) Economy
19. ICJ is located in:
a) Paris b) Hague c) Rome d) Berlin

20. UNO promotes:
 - a) Conflict b) Cooperation c) Isolation d) Colonialism
21. EU stands for:
 - a) European Union b) Economic Union c) Euro Unit d) None
22. EU started as:
 - a) NATO b) ECSC c) ASEAN d) SAARC
23. ASEAN formed in:
 - a) 1945 b) 1967 c) 1985 d) 1991
24. SAARC formed in:
 - a) 1985 b) 1975 c) 1995 d) 2005
25. SAARC headquarters:
 - a) Delhi b) Dhaka c) Kathmandu d) Colombo
26. ASEAN promotes:
 - a) War b) Trade c) Isolation d) Colonialism
27. EU uses:
 - a) Dollar b) Euro c) Yen d) Rupee
28. Regionalism means:
 - a) Global unity b) Regional cooperation c) Isolation d) Conflict
29. ASEAN includes:
 - a) India b) China c) Indonesia d) USA
30. EU enlargement means:
 - a) Reducing members b) Adding members c) Isolation d) Conflict
31. Clash of Civilizations proposed by Samuel Huntington
32. End of History by Francis Fukuyama
33. Positive peace defined by Johan Galtung
34. Negative peace means:
 - a) Justice b) No war c) Equality d) Development
35. Clash theory focuses on:
 - a) Economics b) Culture c) Trade d) Law
36. End of History supports:
 - a) Communism b) Liberal democracy c) Monarchy d) Dictatorship
37. Positive peace includes:
 - a) War b) Violence c) Justice d) Conflict
38. Huntington emphasized:
 - a) Class conflict b) Cultural conflict c) Economic conflict d) Political conflict
39. Galtung is from:
 - a) USA b) Norway c) UK d) France
40. Fukuyama linked history with:
 - a) War b) Ideology c) Religion d) Trade

Semi-Long Questions (6 Marks)

1. Explain the concept of Balance of Power.
2. Discuss methods of Balance of Power.

3. Write a note on multipolar world order.
4. Explain the challenges of multipolarity.
5. Analyze briefly about US hegemony.
6. Write a short note on global order.
7. Explain the relevance of Balance of Power in 21st century World Politics.
8. Discuss Cold War power structure.
9. Explain the role of alliances during Cold war.
10. Trace the history and structure of UNO.

11. Discuss the role of Security Council in ensuring International Peace and Security
12. Write a note on UN peacekeeping.
13. What are the challenges of UN in ensuring Global Peace Security.
14. Write a note on the functions of General Assembly.
15. Explain in brief about UN reforms to establish itself as a universally acclaimed institution
16. Analyze the role of Secretary-General in UN peace process
17. Explain the history and structural extension of EU.
18. Discuss briefly about EU enlargement.
19. Analyze the structures and functions of ASEAN.
20. Make an appraisal on the role of SAARC in the South Asian Politics and development.
21. Analyze the Challenges of regionalism.
22. Make an appraisal on Samuel Huntington's Clash of Civilizations.
23. Explain End of History theory.
24. Critically evaluate Fukuyama.
25. Explain positive and negative dimension of peace
26. Explain briefly about the difference between positive and negative peace.
27. Analyze Johan Galtung's idea of Structural Violence.
28. Write a critique on the role of ideology in International Relation.

Long Questions (10 Marks)

1. Critically examine Balance of Power theory.
2. Discuss methods and limitations of Balance of Power.
3. Analyze multipolar world order and its challenges.
4. Evaluate US hegemony in global politics.
5. Discuss post-Cold War global order.
6. Examine role of power in international relations.
7. Compare unipolar, bipolar, multipolar systems.
8. Critically assess the decline of US hegemony.
9. Discuss global power shifts in contemporary world politics.
10. Evaluate realism and power politics.
11. Trace evolution of UNO.
12. Critically evaluate structure of UNO.
13. Analyze role of UN in global security.
14. Discuss challenges before UNO.
15. Evaluate UN peacekeeping operations.
16. Evaluate effectiveness of Security Council.
17. Analyze the role of UNO in conflict resolution.

18. Analyze UN's role in world politics.
 19. Trace the history and growth of EU.
 20. Critically examine EU structure.
 21. Discuss EU enlargement and its impact.
 22. Analyze the role ASEAN in the socio-economic development of South East Asia.
 23. Discuss briefly about SAARC and its regional cooperation.
 24. Critically examine the challenges of SAARC.
 25. Evaluate regionalism in world politics.
 26. Discuss future of regional organizations.
 27. Critically analyze Clash of Civilizations theory by Samuel Huntington
 28. Evaluate End of History thesis by Francis Fukuyama
 29. Explain and evaluate peace theory of Johan Galtung
 30. Make an appraisal on cultural conflicts in world politics.
 31. Analyze role of ideology after Cold War.
 32. Critically evaluate the concept of peace.
 33. Discuss relevance of positive peace.
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FYUGP SEMSETER-IV

Code: UGPSDS 403

Name: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS

(Category: DSC, Credit: 4, Duration: 6 Months)

Answer the Following Questions as Directed

1. Who among the following was the first thinker to have started the study of comparative politics in ancient period
 - i. Plato
 - ii. Aristotle
 - iii. Cicero
 - iv. None of the above
2. How many constitutions did Aristotle study while making his classification of constitutions?
3. Eurocentrism asserts the notion of forward Europe and a backward non-European world (true/false)
4. The traditional approach to the study of comparative politics has been noncomparative, descriptive, parochial, static and monographic (true/false)
5. Which of the following is a key feature of the traditional institutional approach?
 - i. Emphasis on informal networks
 - ii. Study of constitutions and legal frameworks
 - iii. Focus on political culture
 - iv. Behavioral analysis
6. The institutional approach in comparative politics primarily focuses on:
 - i. Individual behavior
 - ii. Formal political structures
 - iii. Economic systems
 - iv. Cultural values
7. The institutional approach mainly studies:
 - i. Voting behavior
 - ii. Political parties' ideology
 - iii. Legislature, executive, and judiciary
 - iv. Public opinion
8. A limitation of the institutional approach is that it
 - i. Focuses too much on behavior
 - ii. Ignores formal structures
 - iii. Ignores role of individuals and informal political processes
 - iv. Is too empirical
9. Which among the following countries was not one of the samples in the study of Almond and Verba for understanding civic-political culture
 - i. Britain
 - ii. Italy
 - iii. India
 - iv. Mexico
10. Which among the following countries came closest to Almond and Verba's conceptualization of civic-political culture?

- i. Mexico
 - ii. Britain
 - iii. America
 - iv. None of the above
11. What is political trust?
12. Social capital refers to the resources embedded in human networks (true/false)
13. Which among the following countries was the sample of study for Robert Putnam for understanding the significance of political trust?
- i. Britain
 - ii. America
 - iii. Italy
 - iv. India
14. Post-materialism is a visible trend of
- i. High-income democracies
 - ii. Low-income democracies
 - iii. Middle-income democracies
 - iv. Average-income democracies
15. The New Institutional Approach emerged as a response to:
- i. Marxism
 - ii. Behavioralism
 - iii. Feminism
 - iv. Postmodernism
16. New Institutionalism differs from the traditional institutional approach by:
- i. Ignoring institutions
 - ii. Focusing only on constitutions
 - iii. Including informal rules and norms
 - iv. Rejecting comparative analysis
17. New Institutionalism views institutions as:
- i. Static and unchanging
 - ii. Only legal structures
 - iii. Both formal and informal constraints shaping behavior
 - iv. Irrelevant to politics
18. New Institutionalism reintroduces which element into political analysis?
- i. Pure economics
 - ii. Role of institutions in shaping outcomes
 - iii. Elimination of history
 - iv. Only quantitative data
19. The political economy approach primarily studies the relationship between:
- i. Culture and religion
 - ii. Politics and economics
 - iii. Law and ethics
 - iv. Psychology and behavior
20. The political economy approach is most closely associated with:
- i. Liberalism
 - ii. Marxism
 - iii. Behavioralism
 - iv. Postmodernism
21. The concept of “base and superstructure” is associated with:

- i. Max Weber
 - ii. Karl Marx
 - iii. Robert Dahl
 - iv. Talcott Parsons
22. Dependency theory is part of:
- i. Behavioral approach
 - ii. Institutional approach
 - iii. Political economy approach
 - iv. Systems approach
23. The political economy approach views the state as:
- i. Neutral and independent
 - ii. A reflection of economic interests
 - iii. Purely democratic
 - iv. Irrelevant
24. A criticism of the political economy approach is that it:
- i. Ignores economics
 - ii. Overemphasizes economic determinism
 - iii. Avoids class analysis
 - iv. Is too behavioral
25. Colonialism refers to:
- i. Economic cooperation between states
 - ii. Political and economic domination of one territory by another
 - iii. Cultural exchange between societies
 - iv. Military alliances
26. Decolonization primarily took place in which period?
- i. 18th century
 - ii. 19th century
 - iii. Mid-20th century
 - iv. Early 21st century
27. Which event significantly accelerated decolonization in Asia and Africa?
- i. French Revolution
 - ii. World War I
 - iii. World War II
 - iv. Cold War
28. The term “Third World” was originally used to describe:
- i. Developed capitalist countries
 - ii. Socialist bloc countries
 - iii. Newly independent and developing countries
 - iv. European nations
29. Which concept explains continued economic dependence after political independence?
- i. Liberalism
 - ii. Dependency
 - iii. Federalism
 - iv. Secularism
30. Neo-colonialism refers to:
- i. Direct political rule
 - ii. Cultural isolation

- iii. Indirect economic and political control
 - iv. Military alliances
31. Which region experienced widespread decolonization first?
- i. Europe
 - ii. Latin America
 - iii. Asia
 - iv. North America
32. Which theory studies the impact of colonialism on culture and identity?
- i. Behavioral theory
 - ii. Postcolonial theory
 - iii. Systems theory
 - iv. Rational choice theory
33. A major challenge faced by post-colonial states is:
- i. Over-industrialization
 - ii. Political stability and nation-building
 - iii. Excess resources
 - iv. Lack of population
34. European nationalism in the 19th century was primarily associated with:
- i. colonial liberation
 - ii. Nation-state formation
 - iii. Religious reform
 - iv. Industrial decline
35. Which thinker is associated with the idea of nationalism as an “imagined community”?
- i. Karl Marx
 - ii. Benedict Anderson
 - iii. Max Weber
 - iv. John Locke
36. Non-European nationalism is primarily characterized by:
- i. Industrial expansion
 - ii. Anti-colonial struggle
 - iii. Feudal loyalty
 - iv. Religious wars
37. Which concept explains nationalism based on shared culture, language, and history?
- i. Civic nationalism
 - ii. Ethnic nationalism
 - iii. Liberalism
 - iv. Federalism
38. Democratization refers to:
- i. Establishment of monarchy
 - ii. Transition from authoritarian rule to democracy
 - iii. Economic development only
 - iv. Cultural change
39. Which scholar is known for his work on waves of democratization?
- i. Samuel P. Huntington
 - ii. Karl Marx
 - iii. Max Weber
 - iv. John Locke

40. The “Third Wave” of democratization began in:
- 1945
 - 1960
 - 1974
 - 1991
41. Which of the following is a key feature of democracy?
- One-party rule
 - Free and fair elections
 - Military control
 - Hereditary leadership
42. Constitutionalism refers to:
- Rule by a monarch
 - Government without laws
 - Limitation of government by law
 - Absolute power of rulers
43. Which principle is central to constitutionalism?
- Arbitrary power
 - Rule of law
 - Military supremacy
 - Economic control
44. Constitutionalism ensures:
- Unlimited government power
 - Protection of individual rights
 - Elimination of laws
 - Rule by elites only
45. A constitution is best described as:
- A political speech
 - A set of fundamental laws governing a state
 - A party manifesto
 - A cultural document
46. Democratic consolidation refers to:
- Collapse of democracy
 - Strengthening and stabilization of democratic institutions
 - Military takeover
 - Economic decline
47. Which of the following is a defining feature of a democratic regime?
- Rule by a single leader without elections
 - Free and fair elections
 - Suppression of opposition parties
 - Control of media by the state
48. In a non-democratic regime, political power is typically:
- Distributed among citizens
 - Determined through competitive elections
 - Concentrated in the hands of a few
 - Rotated regularly among political parties
49. Which concept is most closely associated with democracy?
- Hereditary rule
 - Popular sovereignty

- iii. Military control
 - iv. One-party system
50. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of non-democratic regimes?
- i. Lack of political freedoms
 - ii. Limited or no electoral competition
 - iii. Independent judiciary
 - iv. Centralized authority
51. Which institution ensures accountability in democratic systems?
- i. Secret police
 - ii. Independent judiciary
 - iii. Military junta
 - iv. Absolute monarch
52. Which term refers to a system where leaders are selected without meaningful competition?
- i. Electoral democracy
 - ii. Authoritarianism
 - iii. Federalism
 - iv. Pluralism
53. Who is most closely associated with the concept of the “power elite”?
- i. Karl Marx
 - ii. Max Weber
 - iii. Wright Mills
 - iv. Robert Dahl
54. Which theory argues that power is dispersed among many competing groups?
- i. Elite theory
 - ii. Marxist theory
 - iii. Pluralist theory
 - iv. Dependency theory
55. In elite theory, power is primarily:
- i. Widely distributed among citizens
 - ii. Concentrated in a small group
 - iii. Controlled by the working class
 - iv. Randomly exercised
56. Which thinker emphasized the role of class in determining power structures?
- i. Karl Marx
 - ii. Gaetano Mosca
 - iii. Vilfredo Pareto
 - iv. Robert Michels
57. The “circulation of elites” theory is associated with:
- i. Vilfredo Pareto
 - ii. Robert Dahl
 - iii. C. Wright Mills
 - iv. Karl Marx
58. The “Iron Law of Oligarchy” was proposed by:
- i. Robert Michels
 - ii. Max Weber
 - iii. Gaetano Mosca
 - iv. Karl Marx
59. Which theory views the state as an instrument of the ruling capitalist class?
- i. Pluralist theory

- ii. Welfare state theory
 - iii. Marxist theory
 - iv. Liberal theory
60. According to Karl Marx, the state primarily serves the interests of:
- i. Peasantry
 - ii. Bourgeoisie
 - iii. Proletariat
 - iv. Middle class
61. Which of the following is a key feature of a socialist state?
- i. Private ownership of major industries
 - ii. Free market economy
 - iii. State ownership of means of production
 - iv. Minimal government intervention
62. The concept of the welfare state is most closely associated with:
- i. Complete absence of state intervention
 - ii. Provision of social security and public services
 - iii. Military control of government
 - iv. Colonial administration
63. Post-colonial state theory primarily examines:
- i. Ancient political systems
 - ii. Political systems after independence from colonial rule
 - iii. Only European states
 - iv. Military regimes in developed countries
64. A capitalist state is best characterized by:
- i. State control over all economic activities
 - ii. Collective ownership of resources
 - iii. Market-driven economy with private ownership
 - iv. Absence of economic inequality
65. Which of the following is a criticism of the welfare state?
- i. It increases social inequality
 - ii. It leads to over-dependence on the state
 - iii. It eliminates democracy
 - iv. It reduces public services
66. Who defined civil society as the sphere between the state and the family?
- i. Karl Marx
 - ii. G. W. F. Hegel
 - iii. John Locke
 - iv. Max Weber
67. According to Antonio Gramsci, civil society is important because it:
- i. Controls the economy directly
 - ii. Maintains cultural hegemony
 - iii. Eliminates class conflict
 - iv. Replaces the state
68. Which of the following is NOT part of civil society?
- i. NGOs
 - ii. Trade unions
 - iii. Judiciary
 - iv. Religious organizations
69. Which concept refers to the dominance of one group's ideas and values in civil society?

- i. Bureaucracy
 - ii. Sovereignty
 - iii. Hegemony
 - iv. Federalism
70. Civil society acts as a check on the state by:
- i. Controlling the military
 - ii. Providing absolute authority
 - iii. Encouraging accountability and participation
 - iv. Eliminating elections
71. Which of the following best describes civil society?
- i. Formal institutions of government
 - ii. Informal networks and voluntary groups outside the state
 - iii. Only economic institutions
 - iv. Only international organizations
72. Globalization primarily refers to:
- i. Isolation of national economies
 - ii. Increasing interconnectedness of economies and societies
 - iii. Strengthening of local governance only
 - iv. Decline of communication technologies
73. Which of the following is a major impact of globalization on the state?
- i. Complete disappearance of the state
 - ii. Reduction in cross-border interactions
 - iii. Erosion of state sovereignty
 - iv. Elimination of international trade
74. Which organization plays a key role in global economic governance?
- i. United Nations
 - ii. World Trade Organization
 - iii. NATO
 - iv. ASEAN
75. Which of the following actors challenges the traditional authority of the state in a globalized world?
- i. Local village councils
 - ii. Multinational corporations
 - iii. Tribal groups only
 - iv. Family units
76. In a globalized world, states often share authority with:
- i. Only local governments
 - ii. Only military institutions
 - iii. International and supranational organizations
 - iv. Only monarchies
77. Which of the following is a criticism of globalization?
- i. It strengthens all local cultures equally
 - ii. It reduces inequality everywhere
 - iii. It can increase economic inequality
 - iv. It eliminates global competition
78. The role of the state in a globalized world is best described as:
- i. Completely irrelevant
 - ii. Unchanged from pre-globalization era
 - iii. Transformed but still significant
 - iv. Fully replaced by corporations

Write Short Notes on the Following (6 Marks Each)

1. Scope of Comparative Political Analysis
2. Institutional Approach to the study of Comparative Political Analysis
3. Political Culture
4. Political Economy Approach
5. New Institutional Approach
6. Factors contributing to Colonialism
7. Effects of Colonialism
8. Decolonization
9. European Nationalism
10. Non-European Nationalism
11. Samuel Huntington's idea of 3 Waves of Democratization
12. Constitutionalism
13. Characteristics of Democratic Regimes
14. Power
15. Elite Theory of Power
16. Party System
17. Pressure Groups
18. Capitalistic State
19. Socialistic State
20. Welfare State
21. Post-Colonial State
22. Civil Society
23. State and Civil Society
24. Globalization and State
25. Globalization

Answer the Following Questions (10 Marks Each)

1. What is Comparative political analysis? Discuss in detail.
2. Make an assessment of the scope of comparative political analysis.
3. Discuss in detail the institutional approach to the study of comparative political analysis including its limitations.
4. What is new institutionalism? How does it differ from the institutional approach?
5. What is political culture? Make a critical assessment of political culture as a significant approach within comparative political analysis.
6. What is colonialism? Make a critical assessment of the effects of colonialism.
7. What is nationalism? Make a comparative assessment of the European and non-European versions of nationalism.
8. What is democratization? Make an assessment of the 3 waves of democratization that Samuel Huntington talks about.
9. What is constitutionalism? How significant is constitutionalism with regard to the overall strength of democracy in a country?
10. Make a critical assessment of the elite theory of power.

UGPSDS404 DSC8

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN RIGHTS

UNIT: 1

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Human rights are best defined as:
 - a) Privileges granted by the state
 - b) Rights inherent to all human beings
 - c) Legal rights only
 - d) Economic benefits**Answer: b**

2. Human rights are considered:
 - a) Optional
 - b) Universal and inalienable
 - c) Temporary
 - d) Conditional only**Answer: b**

3. The idea of natural rights is closely associated with:
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) John Locke
 - c) Max Weber
 - d) Aristotle**Answer: b**

4. The Magna Carta (1215) is significant because it:
 - a) Established democracy
 - b) Limited the power of the king
 - c) Abolished slavery
 - d) Created the UN**Answer: b**

5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted in:
 - a) 1948, 10th November
 - b) 1948, 8th December
 - c) 1948, 10th December
 - d) 1948, 15th August**Answer: c**

6. The UDHR was adopted by:
 - a) League of Nations
 - b) United Nations General Assembly

- c) World Bank
- d) IMF

Answer: b

7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of human rights?
- a) Universality
 - b) Indivisibility
 - c) Selectivity
 - d) Interdependence

Answer: c

8. First-generation rights are mainly:
- a) Economic rights
 - b) Cultural rights
 - c) Civil and political rights
 - d) Environmental rights

Answer: c

9. Second-generation rights focus on:
- a) Political rights
 - b) Economic, social, and cultural rights
 - c) Military rights
 - d) Religious rights

Answer: b

10. Third-generation rights are also known as:
- a) Natural rights
 - b) Solidarity rights
 - c) Legal rights
 - d) Individual rights

Answer: b

11. Which document is associated with the French Revolution?
- a) Bill of Rights
 - b) Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
 - c) UDHR
 - d) UN Charter

Answer: b

12. Cultural relativism argues that:
- a) Human rights are universal
 - b) Rights depend on cultural context
 - c) Rights are absolute
 - d) Rights are irrelevant

Answer: b

13. Universalism in human rights means:
- a) Rights differ by culture

- b) Rights apply to all humans equally
- c) Rights apply only in the West
- d) Rights are temporary

Answer: b

14. The concept of human dignity is central to:

- a) Economic theory
- b) Human rights discourse
- c) Military policy
- d) Trade agreements

Answer: b

15. The UN Charter was signed in:

- a) 1919
- b) 1945
- c) 1948
- d) 1955

Answer: b

16. Which thinker is associated with social contract theory?

- a) Rousseau
- b) Adam Smith
- c) Durkheim
- d) Freud

Answer: a

17. Human rights became prominent globally after:

- a) World War I
- b) World War II
- c) Cold War
- d) Industrial Revolution

Answer: b

18. Indivisibility of rights means:

- a) Rights can be separated
- b) All rights are equally important
- c) Only civil rights matter
- d) Rights are optional

Answer: b

19. Which is an example of a civil right?

- a) Right to education
- b) Right to vote
- c) Right to work
- d) Right to development

Answer: b

20. Which is an example of a socio-economic right?
a) Freedom of speech
b) Right to education
c) Right to vote
d) Right to religion
Answer: b
21. The idea of human rights is rooted in:
a) State authority
b) Human dignity and equality
c) Military power
d) Economic growth
Answer: b
22. The Vienna Declaration (1993) reaffirmed:
a) Cultural relativism only
b) Universal nature of human rights
c) Economic policies
d) Military alliances
Answer: b
23. Legal rights differ from human rights because they are:
a) Universal
b) State-specific
c) Natural
d) Inalienable
Answer: b
24. Which of the following supports universal human rights?
a) Cultural relativism
b) Ethical universalism
c) Regionalism
d) Isolationism
Answer: b
25. A major criticism of universalism is that it:
a) Ignores cultural diversity
b) Promotes equality
c) Supports human dignity
d) Encourages rights
Answer: a

Section B: Short Answer Questions

(10 Questions 6 Marks each)

1. Define human rights and explain their core characteristics.
2. What is meant by the concept of natural rights?

3. Briefly trace the historical evolution of human rights.
4. What is the significance of the UDHR?
5. Distinguish between first-generation and second-generation rights.
6. What is meant by universality in human rights?
7. Explain the concept of cultural relativism.
8. What are third-generation rights?
9. Discuss the importance of human dignity in human rights discourse.
10. What are the main debates between universalism and relativism?

Section C: Long Answer Questions

(9 Questions 10 Marks each)

1. Critically examine the meaning and concept of human rights with reference to key theoretical perspectives.
2. Trace the historical evolution of human rights from natural rights to modern international frameworks.
3. Analyze the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in shaping global human rights norms.
4. Discuss the different generations of human rights and their relevance in the contemporary world.
5. Critically evaluate the debate between universalism and cultural relativism.
6. Analyze the role of international institutions in promoting human rights.
7. Discuss the challenges to the implementation of universal human rights in diverse cultural contexts.
8. Evaluate the relevance of human rights in the era of globalization.
9. Critically assess the relationship between human rights and human dignity.

UNIT: 2

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The United Nations was established in:
 - a) 1919
 - b) 1945
 - c) 1948

d) 1955

Answer: b

2. The UN Charter was signed at:

a) Geneva

b) Paris

c) San Francisco

d) New York

Answer: c

3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted in:

a) 1945

b) 1948

c) 1950

d) 1966

Answer: b

4. The UDHR was adopted by:

a) UN Security Council

b) UN General Assembly

c) International Court of Justice

d) UNESCO

Answer: b

5. The UDHR is:

a) Legally binding

b) A treaty

c) A declaration

d) A convention

Answer: c

6. The ICCPR stands for:

a) International Convention on Civil and Political Rights

b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

c) International Council on Civil and Political Rights

d) International Code on Political Rights

Answer: b

7. The ICESCR stands for:

a) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

b) International Code of Economic Rights

c) International Council of Economic Rights

d) International Convention on Social Rights

Answer: a

8. The ICCPR and ICESCR were adopted in:

a) 1948

b) 1955

c) 1966

d) 1975

Answer: c

9. The ICCPR mainly deals with:

a) Economic rights

b) Cultural rights

c) Civil and political rights

d) Environmental rights

Answer: c

10. The ICESCR focuses on:

a) Civil liberties

b) Political participation

c) Economic, social, and cultural rights

d) Military rights

Answer: c

11. The NHRC in India was established under:

a) Constitution of India

b) Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

c) Indian Penal Code

d) Civil Procedure Code

Answer: b

12. NHRC stands for:

a) National Human Rights Council

b) National Human Rights Commission

c) National Human Resource Commission

d) National Human Reform Council

Answer: b

13. The Chairperson of NHRC is usually:

a) Prime Minister

b) Chief Justice of India

c) Former Chief Justice of India

d) President

Answer: c

14. SHRC stands for:

a) State Human Rights Council

b) State Human Rights Commission

c) Social Human Rights Council

d) State Human Resource Commission

Answer: b

15. The SHRC functions at:

a) National level

- b) International level
- c) State level
- d) District level

Answer: c

16. One major function of NHRC is:

- a) Passing laws
- b) Adjudicating criminal cases
- c) Investigating human rights violations
- d) Conducting elections

Answer: c

17. The NHRC can take suo motu cognizance of:

- a) Economic policies
- b) Human rights violations
- c) Trade disputes
- d) Military actions

Answer: b

18. Which body monitors implementation of ICCPR?

- a) Human Rights Committee
- b) Security Council
- c) ICJ
- d) WTO

Answer: a

19. Which body monitors ICESCR?

- a) Human Rights Committee
- b) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- c) UNESCO
- d) WHO

Answer: b

20. The UDHR contains:

- a) 20 Articles
- b) 25 Articles
- c) 30 Articles
- d) 35 Articles

Answer: c

21. The ICCPR is legally:

- a) Non-binding
- b) Binding treaty
- c) Declaration
- d) Resolution

Answer: b

22. Which right is included in ICCPR?

- a) Right to work
- b) Right to education
- c) Right to life
- d) Right to development

Answer: c

23. Which right is included in ICESCR?

- a) Freedom of speech
- b) Right to fair trial
- c) Right to health
- d) Right to vote

Answer: c

24. NHRC submits its report to:

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Parliament
- c) President
- d) Prime Minister

Answer: c

25. A limitation of NHRC is that its recommendations are:

- a) Binding
- b) Advisory in nature
- c) Judicial orders
- d) Constitutional mandates

Answer: b

Section B: Short Answer Questions

(10 Questions 6 marks each)

1. What are the key features of the UN Charter related to human rights?
2. Explain the significance of the UDHR.
3. Distinguish between ICCPR and ICESCR.
4. What are the main rights guaranteed under ICCPR?
5. What are the major provisions of ICESCR?
6. What is the structure of NHRC in India?
7. Explain the functions of SHRC.
8. What is meant by “suo motu” action by NHRC?
9. Discuss the limitations of NHRC.

10. How do international human rights instruments influence domestic law?

Section C: Long Answer Questions

(10 Questions 10 Marks each)

1. Analyze the role of the UN Charter in the development of international human rights law.
2. Critically examine the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the global human rights regime.
3. Discuss the key features and importance of ICCPR and ICESCR in protecting human rights.
4. Compare and contrast ICCPR and ICESCR in terms of scope, implementation, and enforceability.
5. Evaluate the structure and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India.
6. Critically assess the effectiveness of NHRC in addressing human rights violations in India.
7. Examine the role of State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) in promoting and protecting human rights.
8. Discuss the relationship between international human rights law and domestic legal systems in India.
9. Analyze the challenges faced by human rights regulatory agencies in India.
10. Evaluate the role of human rights institutions in strengthening democracy and accountability.

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
UGPSDSE405

UNIT-I: Public Administration as a Discipline

A. MCQs (1 Mark)

1. Public Administration is mainly concerned with:
 - a) Private sector
 - b) Government activities
 - c) Religious institutions
 - d) Family systems

2. Who is known as the father of Public Administration?
 - a) Max Weber
 - b) Woodrow Wilson
 - c) Herbert Simon
 - d) Elton Mayo

3. The scope of Public Administration includes:
 - a) Only policy-making
 - b) Only implementation
 - c) Both policy-making and implementation
 - d) None

4. The evolution of Public Administration began in:
 - a) 18th century
 - b) 19th century
 - c) 20th century
 - d) 21st century

5. New Public Administration emphasizes:
 - a) Efficiency
 - b) Equity and social justice
 - c) Profit
 - d) Discipline

6. New Public Management focuses on:
 - a) Bureaucracy
 - b) Market-oriented reforms
 - c) Tradition
 - d) Politics

7. Good Governance includes:
 - a) Transparency
 - b) Accountability
 - c) Participation
 - d) All of the above

8. POSDCORB stands for:
 - a) Administrative functions
 - b) Economic policies
 - c) Political rights
 - d) Social welfare

9. The discipline gained importance after:
 - a) Industrial Revolution
 - b) World War II
 - c) French Revolution
 - d) None

10. Public Administration deals with:
 - a) Only theory
 - b) Only practice
 - c) Both theory and practice
 - d) None

11. Which concept is linked to efficiency?
 - a) NPA
 - b) NPM
 - c) Governance
 - d) Ecology

12. Governance refers to:
 - a) Government alone
 - b) Interaction between state and society
 - c) Business only
 - d) None

13. Public Administration is both:
 - a) Science
 - b) Art
 - c) Both
 - d) None

B. Short Questions (6 Mark)

1. Define Public Administration.
2. What is the scope of Public Administration?
3. Explain the nature of Public Administration.
4. What is New Public Administration?
5. Define Good Governance.
6. What is New Public Management?
7. Briefly explain evolution of Public Administration.
8. What is the importance of Public Administration?

C. Long Questions (10 Marks)

1. Discuss the meaning, nature, scope, and significance of Public Administration.
2. Trace the evolution of Public Administration as a discipline.
3. Critically examine New Public Administration, New Public Management, and Good Governance.

MCQs(১ নম্বৰৰ)

১) লোক প্ৰশাসন মূলতঃ কিহৰ সৈতে জড়িত ?

- a) ব্যক্তিগত খণ্ড
- b) চৰকাৰী কাৰ্যকলাপ
- c) ধৰ্মীয় প্ৰতিষ্ঠান
- d) পৰিয়াল ব্যৱস্থা

২) লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ জনক বুলি কাক কোৱা হয় ?

- a) মেক্স ৱেবাৰ
- b) উদ্ৰো উইলছন
- c) হাৰ্বাৰ্ট চাইমন
- d) এল্টন মেণ্ড

৩) লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ পৰিসৰে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰে:

- a) কেৱল নীতি নিৰ্মাণ
- b) কেৱল ৰূপায়ণ
- c) নীতি নিৰ্মাণ আৰু ৰূপায়ণ দুয়োটা
- d) কোনো এটাও নহয়

৪) লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ বিকাশ আৰম্ভ হৈছিল—

- a) ১৮শ শতিকাত
- b) ১৯শ শতিকাত
- c) ২০শ শতিকাত
- d) ২১শ শতিকাত

৫) নতুন লোক প্ৰশাসনে জোৰ দিয়ে—

- a) দক্ষতা
- b) সমতা আৰু সামাজিক ন্যায়
- c) লাভ
- d) শৃংখলা

৬) নতুন লোক ব্যৱস্থাপনাই গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে—

- a) আমলাতন্ত্ৰ
- b) বজাৰমুখী সংস্কাৰ

- c) পৰম্পৰা
 - d) ৰাজনীতি
- ৭) সু-শাসনত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত—
- a) স্বচ্ছতা
 - b) দায়বদ্ধতা
 - c) অংশগ্ৰহণ
 - d) ওপৰৰ সকলোবোৰ

- ৮) POSDCORB বুজায়—
- a) প্ৰশাসনিক কাৰ্যসমূহ
 - b) অৰ্থনৈতিক নীতি
 - c) ৰাজনৈতিক অধিকাৰ
 - d) সামাজিক কল্যাণ
- ৯) অনুশাসনে গুৰুত্ব লাভ কৰিলে—
- a) ঔদ্যোগিক বিপ্লৱৰ পিছত
 - b) দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধৰ পিছত
 - c) ফ্ৰান্স বিপ্লৱৰ পিছত
 - d) কোনো এটাও নহয়
- ১০) লোক প্ৰশাসন জড়িত—
- a) কেৱল তত্ত্ব
 - b) কেৱল ব্যৱহাৰ
 - c) তত্ত্ব আৰু ব্যৱহাৰ দুয়োটা
 - d) কোনো এটাও নহয়

- ১১) দক্ষতাৰ সৈতে কোনটো ধাৰণা জড়িত ?
- a) NPA
 - b) NPM
 - c) Governance
 - d) Ecology

- ১২) শাসন ব্যৱস্থা (Governance) মানে—
- a) কেৱল চৰকাৰ
 - b) ৰাজ্য আৰু সমাজৰ মাজৰ পাৰস্পৰিক সম্পৰ্ক

c) কেবল ব্যৱসায়

d) কোনো এটাও নহয়

১৩) লোক প্ৰশাসন হৈছে—

a) বিজ্ঞান

b) কলা

c) দুয়োটা

d) কোনো এটাও নহয়

B. চমু প্ৰশ্ন (৬ নম্বৰৰ)

১) লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

২) লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ পৰিসৰ কি ?

৩) লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ স্বৰূপ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

৪) নতুন লোক প্ৰশাসন কি ?

৫) সু - শাসন (Good Governance) কি ?

৬) নতুন লোক ব্যৱস্থাপনা (NPM) কি ?

৭) লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ বিকাশ সংক্ষেপে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

৮) লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ গুৰুত্ব কি ?

C. দীঘল প্ৰশ্ন (১০ নম্বৰৰ)

১) লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ অৰ্থ, প্ৰকৃতি, পৰিসৰ আৰু গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰা।

২) বিষয় হিচাপে লোক প্ৰশাসনৰ বিকাশৰ ধাৰা অনুসৰণ কৰা।

৩) নতুন লোক প্ৰশাসন, নতুন লোক ব্যৱস্থাপনা আৰু সু-শাসনৰ সমালোচনামূলক আলোচনা কৰা।

UNIT-II: Administrative Theories

A. MCQs (1 Mark)

1. Scientific Management was developed by:

a) Taylor

b) Weber

c) Mayo

d) Simon

2. Bureaucratic theory was given by:

a) Karl Marx

b) Max Weber

c) Fayol

d) Taylor

3. Scientific Management focuses on:

- a) Efficiency
- b) Human relations
- c) Ecology
- d) Politics

4. Bureaucracy emphasizes:

- a) Flexibility
- b) Rules and hierarchy
- c) Informality
- d) Emotions

5. Human Relations theory was developed by:

- a) Elton Mayo
- b) Weber
- c) Taylor
- d) Simon

6. Hawthorne Studies relate to:

- a) Bureaucracy
- b) Human relations
- c) Ecology
- d) Leadership

7. Ecological theory was proposed by:

- a) Riggs
- b) Weber
- c) Mayo
- d) Taylor

8. Ecological approach studies:

- a) Internal environment
- b) External environment
- c) Politics
- d) Economics

9. Classical theories focus on:

- a) Structure
- b) Behaviour
- c) Ecology

d) Leadership

10. Modern theories focus on:

- a) Rules
- b) Human behavior
- c) Hierarchy
- d) Discipline

11. Taylor emphasized:

- a) Time and motion study
- b) Ecology
- c) Democracy
- d) Politics

12. Weber's bureaucracy is:

- a) Traditional
- b) Charismatic
- c) Rational-legal
- d) Emotional

13. Informal organization is emphasized in:

- a) Classical theory
- b) Modern theory
- c) Scientific management
- d) None

B. Short Questions (6 Marks)

1. Define Scientific Management.
2. Explain Bureaucratic Theory.
3. What is Human Relations theory?
4. Define Ecological theory.
5. What are classical theories?
6. What are modern theories?
7. Explain Hawthorne experiments.
8. What is informal organization?

C. Long Questions (10 Marks)

1. Discuss Scientific Management and Bureaucratic Theory.
2. Explain Human Relations and Ecological approaches.
3. Compare classical and modern administrative theories.

(ক)MCQs (১ নম্বৰৰ)

১) বৈজ্ঞানিক ব্যৱস্থাপনা বিকাশ কৰিছিল—

a) টেইলৰ

b) ৰেবাৰ

c) মেণ্ড

d) চাইমন

২) আমোলাতাত্ত্বিক তত্ত্ব আগবঢ়াইছিল—

a) কাৰ্ল মাৰ্ক্স

b) মেক্স ৰেবাৰ

c) ফেয়'ল

d) টেইলৰ

৩) বৈজ্ঞানিক ব্যৱস্থাপনা গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে—

a) দক্ষতা

b) মানৱীয় সম্পৰ্ক

c) পৰিবেশ

d) বাজনীতি

৪) আমোলাতত্ত্বই জোৰ দিয়ে—

a) নমনীয়তা

b) নিয়ম আৰু স্তৰবিন্যাস

c) অনানুষ্ঠানিকতা

d) অনুভূতি

৫) মানৱীয় সম্পৰ্ক তত্ত্ব (Human Relations Theory) বিকাশ কৰিছিল—

a) এল্টন মেণ্ড

b) বেবাৰ

c) টেইলৰ

d) চাইমন

৬) হথৰ্ন অধ্যয়ন (Hawthorne Studies) সম্পৰ্কিত—

a) আমোলাতত্ত্ব

b) মানৱ সম্পৰ্ক

c) পৰিবেশ

d) নেতৃত্ব

৭) পৰিবেশ তত্ত্ব (Ecological Theory) আগবঢ়াইছিল—

a) ৰিগ্ছ

b) বেবাৰ

c) মেণ্ড

d) টেইলৰ

৮) পৰিবেশগত পদ্ধতি (Ecological Approach) অধ্যয়ন কৰে—

a) অভ্যন্তৰীণ পৰিবেশ

b) বাহ্যিক পৰিবেশ

c) ৰাজনীতি

d) অর্থনীতি

৯) ধ্ৰুপদী তত্ত্ব (Classical Theories) গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে—

a) গঠন

b) আচৰণ

c) পৰিবেশ

d) নেতৃত্ব

১০) আধুনিক তত্ত্বই (Modern Theories) গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে—

a) নিয়ম

b) মানৱ আচৰণ

c) স্তৰবিন্যাস

d) শৃংখলা

১১) টেইলৰে গুৰুত্ব দিছিল—

a) সময় আৰু গতি অধ্যয়ন

b) পৰিবেশ

c) গণতন্ত্র

d) ৰাজনীতি

১২) ৰেবাৰৰ আমলাতন্ত্র হৈছে—

a) পৰম্পৰাগত

b) কাৰিষ্মাটিক(Charismatic)

c) যুক্তিসংগত-আইনী

d) অনুভূতিপ্ৰধান

১৩) অনানুষ্ঠানিক সংগঠনে (Informal organization) গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে—

a) Classical theory

b) Modern theory

c) Scientific management

d) কোনো এটাও নহয়

(খ) চমু প্ৰশ্ন (৬ নম্বৰৰ)

১) বৈজ্ঞানিক ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ (Scientific Management) সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

২) আমোলাতান্ত্ৰিক তত্ত্বৰ (Bureaucratic Theory) ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

৩) মানৱী সম্পৰ্ক তত্ত্ব মানে (Human Relations Theory) কি ?

৪) পৰিৱেশগত তত্ত্বৰ (Ecological Theory) সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

৫) ধ্ৰুপদী তত্ত্ব মানে (Classical theories) কি ?

৬) আধুনিক তত্ত্ব মানে (Modern theories) কি ?

৭) হথর্নৰ (Hawthorne) পৰীক্ষাসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

৮) অনানুষ্ঠানিক সংগঠন মানে (Informal organization) কি ?

C. দীঘল প্ৰশ্ন (১০ নম্বৰ)

১) বৈজ্ঞানিক ব্যৱস্থাপনা (Scientific Management) আৰু আমোলাতান্ত্ৰিক তত্ত্ব (Bureaucratic Theory) আলোচনা কৰা।

২) মানৱীয় সম্পর্ক (Human Relations) আৰু পৰিবেশগত পদ্ধতিৰ (Ecological Approach) ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

৩) ঙ্ৰুপদী (Classical) আৰু আধুনিক (Modern) প্ৰশাসনিক তত্ত্বৰ মাজত তুলনা কৰা।

UNIT-III: Theories of Motivation and Communication

A. MCQs (1 Mark)

1. Maslow is known for:
 - a) Bureaucracy
 - b) Hierarchy of needs
 - c) Ecology
 - d) Communication
2. Maslow's theory has:
 - a) 3 levels
 - b) 4 levels
 - c) 5 levels
 - d) 6 levels
3. McGregor proposed:
 - a) Theory X and Y
 - b) Theory A and B
 - c) Theory Z
 - d) None
4. Theory X assumes:
 - a) Workers are lazy
 - b) Workers are motivated
 - c) Workers are skilled
 - d) Workers are leaders

5. Theory Y assumes:
 - a) Workers avoid work
 - b) Workers enjoy work
 - c) Workers hate responsibility
 - d) None

6. Yehezkel Dror is associated with:
 - a) Policy sciences
 - b) Bureaucracy
 - c) Human relations
 - d) Ecology

7. Leadership involves:
 - a) Influence
 - b) Authority only
 - c) Rules
 - d) Punishment

8. Communication is:
 - a) One-way
 - b) Two-way
 - c) No-way
 - d) None

9. Maslow's highest need is:
 - a) Safety
 - b) Esteem
 - c) Self-actualization
 - d) Physiological

10. Theory Y promotes:
 - a) Control
 - b) Participation
 - c) Punishment
 - d) Discipline

11. Dror emphasized:
 - a) Routine decisions
 - b) Policy-making
 - c) Discipline
 - d) Control

12. Effective communication requires:

- a) Clarity
- b) Feedback
- c) Understanding
- d) All

13. Leadership is important for:

- a) Direction
- b) Motivation
- c) Coordination
- d) All

B. Short Questions (6 Marks)

1. Explain Maslow's hierarchy of needs.
2. What is Theory X?
3. What is Theory Y?
4. Define leadership.
5. What is communication?
6. Explain role of communication in administration.
7. What is policy science?
8. Explain contribution of Dror.

C. Long Questions (10 Marks)

1. Discuss Maslow's theory of motivation.
2. Explain McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y.
3. Evaluate Yehezkel Dror's contribution to policy sciences.

ক. MCQs (১ নম্বৰৰ)

১) মাছলো (Maslow) পৰিচিত—

- a) আমলাতন্ত্ৰ
- b) প্ৰয়োজনৰ স্তৰবিন্যাস তত্ত্ব
- c) পৰিবেশ
- d) যোগাযোগ

২) মাছলো (Maslow) ৰ তত্ত্বত আছে—

- a) ৩টা স্তৰ
- b) ৪টা স্তৰ
- c) ৫টা স্তৰ
- d) ৬টা স্তৰ

৩) মেকগ্রগৰ (McGregor) আগবঢ়াইছিল—

- a) Theory X আৰু Y
- b) Theory A আৰু B
- c) Theory Z
- d) কোনো এটাও নহয়

৪) Theory X ধাৰণা কৰে—

- a) কৰ্মচাৰী অলস
- b) কৰ্মচাৰী অনুপ্রাণিত
- c) কৰ্মচাৰী দক্ষ
- d) কৰ্মচাৰী নেতা

৫) Theory Y ধাৰণা কৰে—

- a) কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কাম এৰাই চলে
- b) কৰ্মচাৰী কাম উপভোগ কৰে
- c) কৰ্মচাৰী দায়িত্ব অপছন্দ কৰে
- d) কোনো এটাও নহয়

৬) য়েহেজকেল ড্ৰ'ৰ (Yehezkel Dror) জড়িত—

- a) নীতি বিজ্ঞান
- b) আমলাতন্ত্ৰ
- c) মানৱ সম্পৰ্ক
- d) পৰিবেশ

৭) নেতৃত্ব জড়িত—

- a) প্ৰভাৱ
- b) কেৱল অধিকাৰ
- c) নিয়ম
- d) শাস্তি

৮) যোগাযোগ হৈছে—

- a) একমুখী
- b) দ্বিমুখী
- c) কোনো দিশ নাই
- d) কোনো এটাও নহয়

৯) মাছলোৱৰ (Maslow) সৰ্বোচ্চ প্ৰয়োজন—

- a) সুৰক্ষা
- b) মৰ্যাদা
- c) আত্ম-সাধন
- d) শাৰীৰিক

১০) Theory Y উৎসাহিত কৰে—

- a) নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ
- b) অংশগ্ৰহণ
- c) শাস্তি
- d) শৃংখলা

১১) ড্ৰ'ৰে (Dror) গুৰুত্ব দিছিল—

- a) দৈনন্দিন সিদ্ধান্ত
- b) নীতি নিৰ্মাণ
- c) শৃংখলা
- d) নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ

১২) ফলপ্ৰসূ যোগাযোগৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজন—

- a) স্পষ্টতা
- b) মতামত
- c) বুজাপৰা
- d) সকলোবোৰ

১৩) নেতৃত্ব গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ—

- a) দিশ নিৰ্দেশনা
- b) প্ৰেৰণা
- c) সমন্বয়
- d) সকলোবোৰ

(খ). সংক্ষিপ্ত প্ৰশ্ন (৬ নম্বৰৰ)

১) মাছলো (Maslow) ৰ প্ৰয়োজনৰ স্তৰবিন্যাস তত্ত্বটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

২) Theory X কি ?

৩) Theory Y কি ?

৪) নেতৃত্বৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

৫) যোগাযোগ কি ?

৬) প্ৰশাসনত যোগাযোগৰ ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

৭) নীতি বিজ্ঞান (Policy science) কি ?

৮) ড্ৰ'ৰ (Dror) ৰ অৱদানসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(গ) দীঘল প্ৰশ্ন (১০ নম্বৰৰ)

১) মাছলো (Maslow) ৰ প্ৰেৰণা তত্ত্ব আলোচনা কৰা।

২) মেকগ্ৰগৰ (McGregor)ৰ Theory X আৰু Theory Y ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

৩) নীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ (Policy Sciences) ক্ষেত্ৰত Yehezkel Dror ৰ অৱদানসমূহ মূল্যায়ন কৰা।

UNIT-IV: Development Administration

MCQs (1 Mark)

1. Who coined the term “Development Administration” for the first time?

- a) F. W. Riggs
- b) U. L. Goswami
- c) Edward Weidner
- d) Fred W. Riggs

2. Who wrote the article “The Structure of Development Administration in India”?

- a) Edward Weidner
- b) F. W. Riggs
- c) Montgomery
- d) Fainsod

3. Who is known as the Father of Development Administration?

- a) F. W. Riggs

- b) Edward Weidner
- c) Montgomery
- d) Fainsod

4. Who wrote the book “Development Administration: Concepts, Goals and Methods”?

- a) Edward Weidner
- b) F. W. Riggs
- c) Montgomery
- d) Fainsod

5. Who defined development administration as “the engineering of social science”?

- a) Fainsod
- b) Edward Weidner
- c) Montgomery
- d) F. W. Riggs

6. Who defined development administration as “Development Administration is the administration of poor countries”?

- a) Montgomery
- b) Edward Weidner
- c) Fainsod
- d) F. W. Riggs

7. Who identified two inter-related tasks in development administration: institution building and planning?

- a) Edward Weidner
- b) F. W. Riggs
- c) Montgomery
- d) Fainsod

8. Who defined development administration as “action oriented and goal oriented administrative system”?

- a) Edward Weidner
- b) F. W. Riggs
- c) Montgomery
- d) Fainsod

9. Who identified two sides of development administration: administration of development and development of administration?

- a) F. W. Riggs
- b) Edward Weidner
- c) Montgomery
- d) Fainsod

10. In which year was the Comparative Administration Group formed?

- a) 1950
- b) 1952
- c) 1960
- d) 1965

11. Who among the following is/are NOT related to the broader view of development?

- a) Fainsod
- b) Montgomery

- c) Edward Weidner
- d) F. W. Riggs
 - 1. Only a
 - 2. Both a and b
 - 3. b, c and d
 - 4. All of the above

SHORT QUESTIONS (6MARKS)

1. Development Administration
2. Characteristics of Development Administration
3. Causes of the evolution of development administration
4. Functions of development administration
5. Scope of development administration
6. Role of bureaucracy in development administration

LONG QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. What is the meaning of development administration? Discuss its various characteristics.
2. What do you understand by development administration? Explain the evolution of development administration.
3. Define development administration. Discuss the evolution and causes of the evolution of development administration.
4. What do you mean by development administration. Discuss the various functions of development administration.
5. Do you think that development administration plays an important in development process? Discuss the scope of development administration.
6. What is development administration? Discuss role of bureaucracy in development administration.

MCQs (১ নম্বৰৰ)

- ১) "Development Administration" শব্দটো প্ৰথম ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল—
- a) F.W. Riggs
 - b) UL Goswami
 - c) Edward Weidner

d) Fainsod

২) "The Structure of Development Administration in India" প্রবন্ধটো লিখিছিল—

a) Edward Weidner

b) F. W. Riggs

c) Montgomery

d) Fainsod

৩) উন্নয়ন প্রশাসনৰ জনক বুলি কাক কোৱা হয়?

a) F. W. Riggs

b) Edward Weidner

c) Montgomery

d) Fainsod

৪) "Development Administration: Concepts, Goals and Methods" গ্ৰন্থটো লিখিছিল—

a) Edward Weidner

b) F. W. Riggs

c) Montgomery

d) Fainsod

৫) উন্নয়ন প্রশাসনক "engineering of social science" বুলি সংজ্ঞা দিছিল—

a) Fainsod

b) Edward Weidner

c) Montgomery

d) F. W. Riggs

৬) উন্নয়ন প্রশাসনক "দৰিদ্ৰ দেশসমূহৰ প্রশাসন" বুলি সংজ্ঞা দিছিল—

a) Montgomery

b) Edward Weidner

c) Fainsod

d) F. W. Riggs

৭) উন্নয়ন প্রশাসনত দুটা আন্তঃসম্পর্কিত কাম চিনাক্ত কৰিছিল—

a) Edward Weidner

b) F. W. Riggs

c) Montgomery

d) Fainsod

৮) "action oriented and goal oriented administrative system" বুলি সংজ্ঞা দিছিল—

a) Edward Weidner

b) F. W. Riggs

c) Montgomery

d) Fainsod

৯) উন্নয়ন প্রশাসনৰ দুটা দিশ চিনাক্ত কৰিছিল—

a) F. W. Riggs

- b) Edward Weidner
- c) Montgomery
- d) Fainsod

১০) Comparative Administration Group গঠন হৈছিল—

- a) 1950
- b) 1952
- c) 1960
- d) 1965

১১) উন্নয়নৰ বিস্তুত দৃষ্টিভংগীৰ সৈতে জড়িত নহয়—

- a) Fainsod
- b) Montgomery
- c) Edward Weidner
- d) F. W. Riggs

(খ) সংক্ষিপ্ত প্ৰশ্ন (৬ নম্বৰ)

১) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসন।

২) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ।

৩) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনৰ বিকাশৰ কাৰণসমূহ।

৪) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনৰ কাৰ্যসমূহ।

৫) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনৰ পৰিসৰ।

৬) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনত আমলাতন্ত্ৰৰ ভূমিকা।

(গ) দীঘল প্ৰশ্ন (১০ নম্বৰ)

১) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনৰ অৰ্থ কি? ইয়াৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

২) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসন বুলিলে কি বুজায়? উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনৰ বিৰতনৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

৩) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। ইয়াৰ বিৰতন আৰু বিকাশৰ কাৰণসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

৪) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসন বুলিলে কি বুজায়? ইয়াৰ কাৰ্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

৫) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনে উন্নয়ন প্ৰক্ৰিয়াত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰে বুলি তুমি ভাবানে? ইয়াৰ পৰিসৰসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

৬) উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসন কি? উন্নয়ন প্ৰশাসনত আমলাতন্ত্ৰৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।
