

Total Number of Questions : 20

Time : 2.00 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

1. What are the key principles and underlying philosophy of the New Public Administration (NPA) movement ? Discuss how the NPA differs from traditional approaches to public administration. (4 Marks)
2. What are the main principles of F. W. Taylor's scientific management theory ? Discuss how Taylor advocated for the systematic study and improvement of the work processes to increase efficiency and productivity. (4 Marks)
3. Assess the role of the judiciary in enforcing and upholding the directive principles of state policy. How has the judiciary interpreted and applied these principles in landmark judgements, and what impact has it had on shaping public policy and governance in India ? (4 Marks)
4. Discuss the Indian model of SDG localization. (4 Marks)
5. Evaluate the role of Kudumbashree in gender mainstreaming. (4 Marks)
6. Performance budgeting has advantages over traditional budgeting. Explain. (4 Marks)
7. Assess the impact of Akshaya in improving service delivery. (4 Marks)
8. What is the meaning of Public Administration and how does it differ from private administration ? Discuss the key characteristics that define the field of public administration and its unique role in serving the public interest. (5 Marks)
9. Explore the role of judiciary in promoting judicial activism and public interest litigation in India. How does the judiciary play an active role in addressing social and environmental concerns and influencing policy decisions through its judicial pronouncements ? (5 Marks)
10. What are the key principles and assumptions of new institutionalism as a theoretical approach ? Discuss how new institutionalism differs from traditional approaches to understanding organizations and institutions. (5 Marks)
11. How does good governance contribute to sustainable development ? Discuss the relationship between good governance and economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability. (5 Marks)
12. Present a critical analysis of MGNREGA. (5 Marks)
13. Compare the people's plan campaign of Kerala and the Panchayat Development Plan Campaign of the Government of India. (5 Marks)
14. Explore the contemporary relevance of Goodnow's politics – administration dichotomy in the context of modern governance. How does his perspective inform our understanding of the role of public administrators in democratic societies ? (6 Marks)

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15. Discuss the relationship between politics and administration as addressed by Dahl in his critique of the science of administration. How does he argue that administrative decisions are inherently political, and what are the consequences of overlooking this aspect in the study and practice of public administration? (6 Marks)
16. Explore the powers and privileges of the members of the Rajya Sabha. How do these powers enable them to effectively participate in the legislative process, represent their constituents, and contribute to public policy debates? Discuss any limitations or challenges in exercising these powers in the Rajya Sabha. (6 Marks)
17. Elaborate the significance of public policies for Rural Credit Co-operatives in view of the fact that despite impressive financial sector reforms rural finance sector has been slower to take off. (6 Marks)
18. Increased social capital due to Kerala's experiments with decentralization since 1994 has led to greater people's participation in the policy process and better service delivery at the grass-root level. Comment. (6 Marks)
19. While fiscal federalism in India has a long history, its practice has grown increasingly opaque over the years. Comment and suggest remedial measures. (6 Marks)
20. Critically evaluate the preparedness of the eco-system for Digital India. (6 Marks)