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Register Number:

DATE: 12-04-2017

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27**

**M.A.POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV SEMESTER**

**END SEMESTER EXAMINATION – APRIL 2016**

**PS 8214: Development Administration**

*This question paper has three parts.*

TotalMarks: 70

Date:Time: 2.5 Hours

**PART A**

**Answer the following mandatory questions within 20 words each**

**(10x2=20 Marks)**

1. Why are the two facets of Development Administration known as the ‘chicken and egg’ scenario?
2. When we discuss Foreign Aid, how do we define ‘donor’ and ‘recipient’ states?
3. Which two organisations are together known as the ‘Bretton Woods Twins’?
4. Give two functions of the Asian Development Bank.
5. Briefly describe two features of the Modernisation approach to Development.
6. Why are the 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Indian Constitution important?
7. Cite two participatory mechanisms which involve citizens in developmental tasks.
8. From where and how did the term ‘bureaucracy’ originate?
9. Give two examples of how environmental criteria are critical problems of developing countries.
10. What was the World System’s theory of Dependency of Wallerstein?

**PART B**

**Answer any TWO of the following three questions within 200 words**

**(2x10= 10 Marks)**

1. Briefly describe the various approached to the concept of Development.
2. How was the discipline of Development Administration different from that of traditional administration? Explain citing the distinctive features of the former.
3. Why is people’s participation critical in the developmental process of a country?Cite with examples.

**PS-8214-A-17**

**PART C**

**Answer any TWO of the following three questions within 400 words**

**(2x15 = 30 Marks)**

1. Critically elaborate on the machinery for planning at the Centre in India that exists currently with recent examples of policy innovations.
2. Examine the role of Foreign Aid in Development Administration with illustrations of India as both a donor and recipient country.
3. Discuss the importance of the Bureaucracy as an instrument of development, particularly in developing countries like India today.