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(6th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : Pol-603

(Government and Politics of North-East India)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

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

1. What is culture? Elucidate the North-East cultural profiles. 2+12=14

Or

“Agriculture is termed as the backbone of North-East States economy.” Explain. 14

2. Describe the traditional political institution of the Khasis. 14

Or

Relate Nagas traditional polity to the Provision of Article 371(A) of the Indian Constitution.

3. Comment on British colonial administration, a betrayal to the independent Nagas sovereignty.

14

Or

Explain the impact of colonial rule on the administrative structure of the North-Eastern States of India.

4. Discuss the various reasons that lead to the reorganization of the North-Eastern States of India.

14

Or

Mention and explain the various obstacles in the reorganization of the North-Eastern States of India.

5. Discuss the impact of insurgency movement to the development of North-East India.

14

Or

Explain issues and challenges of ethnicity to the contemporary development of North-East India.

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2 0 1 8
(6th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE
(Honours)

Paper No. : POL-602

(Indian Administration)

Full Marks : 70
Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

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

1. (a) Discuss the development of the Indian Administration under the legacy of British colonial rule. 14

Or

- (b) Write a note on the transition of Indian Administration from a colonial to Welfare Administration.

(2)

2. (a) Analyze the role played by the Cabinet Secretariat in the Indian Administrative system.

14

Or

- (b) Discuss the powers and functions of the Council of Ministers.

3. (a) Discuss the role of the governor as the administrative head of the State Government.

14

Or

- (b) Examine the important powers and functions of the Chief Minister under the State Administration.

4. (a) Critically examine the role of Nagaland Public Service Commission.

14

Or

- (b) Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Union Public Service Commission.

5. (a) Critically examine the role of Central Vigilance Commission. Did it really achieve in curbing corruption in the administrative set up?

7+7=14

(3)

Or

- (b) India as one of the most corrupted country in Asia, is the setting up of Lokpal and Lokayukta sufficient and effective enough to fight the rising level of corruption in India?

14

Ba/Pol-601

2018

(6th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : Pol-601

(Public Administration)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. (a) Define Public Administration and discuss its scope.

3+6=9

Or

- (b) Discuss the nature and significance of public administration.

9

(2)

2. (a) Explain the various stages in the development of public administration as an independent discipline.

Or

- (b) Bring out the differentiation between Public and Private Administration.

3. (a) Define centralization and decentralization. Point out its merits and demerits.

Or

- (b) Critically examine the principle of hierarchy in administration.

4. (a) What is meant by recruitment? Discuss the features of a sound recruitment system.

Or

- (b) Explain the different types of training in personnel administration.

5. (a) Examine the major tools of legislative control over administration.

Or

- (b) Explain the various methods of judicial control over administration.

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2018

(6th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No : Pol-601

(Public Administration)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The father of Public Administration is

(a) Luther Gullick ()

(b) Woodrow Wilson ()

(c) L. D. White ()

(2)

2. The hallmark of public administration is

(a) consistency of treatment ()

(b) public responsibility ()

(c) external financial control ()

3. New Public Administration is founded upon

(a) Minnowbrook Conference ()

(b) Honey Report of Higher
Education ()

(c) The Conference on the Theory and Practice
of Public Administration ()

(3)

4. The principle of unity of command says that

(a) an employee should be subjected to the
order of more than one superior ()

(b) a person should give order to one
subordinate only ()

(c) an employee should receive orders from
one superior only ()

5. The Chairman and members of the UPSC hold
office for a term of

(a) 4 years ()

(b) 5 years ()

(c) 6 years ()

6. The origin of the UPSC can be traced to

(a) Act of 1909. ()

(b) Act of 1919 ()

(c) Act of 1930 ()

(4)

7. The term 'promotion' is derived from

(a) Latin word ()

(b) Greek word ()

(c) French word ()

8. Which of the following writ is not specifically provided in the Constitution of India?

(a) Prohibition ()

(b) Mandamus ()

(c) Injunction ()

(5)

9. Public administration is different from private administration in

(a) organization ()

(b) financial returns ()

(c) legislative control ()

10. Who wrote the book, *Introduction to the Study of Public Administration*?

(a) L. D. White ()

(b) Woodrow Wilson ()

(c) Henri Fayol ()

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

B. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Public administration originated in UK.

(T / F)

2. Organization is essential for both public and private administration.

(T / F)

3. Promotion is of three types.

(T / F)

4. 'Habeas corpus' literally means an order.

(T / F)

5. The members of State Public Service Commission is appointed by the Prime Minister.

(T / F)

(7)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

C. Write short notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. Role of State Public Service Commission

(8)

2. Techniques of executive control over
administration
