

2021

( 6th Semester )

POLITICAL SCIENCE

( Honours )

Paper : 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. Elaborate the unique geographical features of North-East India. Do you agree that this region has strategically become important for the Indian subcontinent? 7+7=14

Or

Explain the geographical problems of North-East India. 14

2. Discuss the evolution of the traditional political chief of Meghalaya and describe his powers and functions. 14

Or

Discuss the evolution of the traditional political chief of Nagaland and describe his powers and functions.

3. Critically examine the main cultural and religious impact of British colonialism on Nagaland. 14

Or

Describe the socio-economic impact of British rule on the North-East India.

4. Critically explain the Sixteen-Point Agreement of 1960 as a solution to the unsettled Naga political issue. 14

Or

Enumerate the varied factors that lead to the reorganization of the North-East States of India.

5. Define the term 'ethnicity'. Bring out in detail the roots of insurgency in Nagaland. 4+10=14

Or

Explain to what extent the impact of insurgency in North-East India has hindered the process of development. 14

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2021

( 6th Semester )

POLITICAL SCIENCE

( Honours )

Paper : Pol-602

( Indian Administration )

Full Marks : 70Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

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

1. (a) Give a critical assessment of colonial administration of British India. 14  
Or  
(b) Critically analyze the success of welfare administration in post-Independence era. 14
2. (a) Discuss the relationship between the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers in the light of the principle of 'collective responsibility'. 14  
Or  
(b) Examine the position and powers of the Prime Minister of India in the era of coalition politics. 14

3. (a) Explain the relationship between the Governor and the Cabinet in the State administration. 14

Or

- (b) Discuss the powers and functions of the State Secretariat. 14

4. (a) Discuss the role of Union Public Service Commission in the management of administrative process. 14

Or

- (b) Discuss the powers and functions of the State Public Service Commission. Analyze the constitutional provisions provided to maintain the independence of SPSC. 6+8=14

5. (a) "Minimal accountability being the dominant norm in the political system of India, the Lokpal can only be an ideal institution with limited effectiveness." Discuss. 14

Or

- (b) Analyze the anti-corruption measures taken by the Government of India till date. 14

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( 6th Semester )

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : 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. What is public administration? Explain public administration as an activity and as a discipline. 3+6=9

Or

What are the approaches to the study of public administration? 9

2. Explain the concept of the new public administration with reference to the Minnowbrook conference. 9

12-21/337a

( Turn Over )

Or

Distinguish between private and public administration.

3. Define centralization and decentralization. Point out their merits and demerits. 4+5=9

Or

Critically examine the principle of hierarchy in administration. 9

4. What do you mean by recruitment? Discuss the processes and methods of recruitment. 3+3+3=9

Or

Discuss the objective and types of training in personnel administration. 3+6=9

5. Examine the different ways of executive control over administration. 9

Or

Give a critical evaluation of judicial control over administration.

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12-21—00/337a

Ba/Pol-601

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( 6th Semester )

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Paper : Pol-601

**( Public Administration )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 10 )

1. Choose and write the correct answer from the options provided : 1×10=10

(a) The word 'administer' is derived from

- (i) French words 'ad' and 'ministrare'
- (ii) Latin words 'ad' and 'ministrare'
- (iii) Greek words 'ad' and 'ministrare'
- (iv) None of the above

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(b) Who defined "Public administration consists of all those operations having for their purpose the fulfilment or enforcement of public policy"?

(i) L. D. White

(ii) Luther Gulick

(iii) Herbert A. Simon

(iv) F. A. Nigro

(c) The primary distinction between public administration and private administration is

(i) service motive

(ii) public responsibility

(iii) consistency of treatment

(iv) political direction

(d) Who of the following has called hierarchy as the scalar process?

(i) Mooney

(ii) Reiley

(iii) Mooney and Reiley

(iv) L. D. White

(e) The functions of the UPSC can be extended by the

(i) President

(ii) Prime Minister

(iii) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

(iv) Parliament

(f) The study of public administration as an independent discipline originated in

(i) Great Britain

(ii) USA

(iii) West Germany

(iv) India

(g) The objective of orientation training is

(i) the training of doing the work

(ii) the training to learn mistakes

(iii) to introduce an appointee to basic concepts of his job

(iv) the training in skills

(h) Which 'writ' literally means 'by what warrant or authority'?

(i) Quo warranto

(ii) Habeas corpus

(iii) Certiorari

(iv) Mandamus

(i) The role of training of civil servants has been thoroughly analysed by

(i) Appleby's Report

(ii) Kothari Committee Report

(iii) Hoover Commission Report

(iv) Assheton Committee Report

(j) "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. " Who said this?

(i) L. D. White

(ii) Nicholas Henry

(iii) Luther Gulick

(iv) Lord Acton

( 5 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

2. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* : 1×5=5

- (a) Public administration is defined as administration of public.
- (b) The POSDCORB view of the scope of public administration was advocated by L. D. White.
- (c) The significance of public administration as a discipline lies in improving government functioning.
- (d) The principle of unity of command ensures accountability.
- (e) The word 'scalar' is derived from 'scale' which means 'ladder' with several steps.

SECTION—III

( Marks : 10 )

3. Answer the following : 5+5=10

- (a) Write a short note on the importance of training for public servants.
- (b) Explain the term 'delegated legislation'.

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