

2 0 2 1

(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

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.

Ba/Pol-601

2 0 2 1

(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

(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'.
