

## WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

### CORE

### MAPSCC202

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### Unit I: Greek and Medieval Political Tradition (Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli)

#### A. Very Short Questions / MCQs

1. What is justice according to Plato?
2. What is Plato's idea of the Ideal State?
3. What is meant by philosopher-king?
4. What is Aristotle's concept of justice?
5. What is a constitution according to Aristotle?
6. What is meant by polity in Aristotle's theory?
7. What is revolution according to Aristotle?
8. Who wrote *The Prince*?
9. What is Machiavelli's view on morality in politics?
10. What is meant by realism in political thought?
11. What is the role of education in Plato's Ideal State?
12. What is meant by civic virtue?

#### MCQs

1. Plato's Ideal State is based on:
  - a) Democracy
  - b) Justice
  - c) Wealth
  - d) Power
2. The philosopher-king is:
  - a) Military ruler
  - b) Wise ruler guided by reason
  - c) Elected leader
  - d) Religious head
3. Plato supported:
  - a) Private property for all
  - b) Communism for guardian class

- c) Absolute monarchy
  - d) Democracy
4. Aristotle classified governments into:
- a) Two types
  - b) Three pure and three corrupt forms
  - c) Four forms
  - d) One type
5. Aristotle's ideal government is:
- a) Democracy
  - b) Monarchy
  - c) Polity
  - d) Tyranny
6. Aristotle's concept of justice includes:
- a) Equality only
  - b) Distributive and corrective justice
  - c) Power
  - d) Wealth
7. Machiavelli is associated with:
- a) Idealism
  - b) Realism
  - c) Liberalism
  - d) Marxism
8. In *The Prince*, Machiavelli advises rulers to:
- a) Always be moral
  - b) Be practical and strategic
  - c) Follow religion strictly
  - d) Avoid power
9. Machiavelli separates:
- a) Religion and society
  - b) Morality and politics
  - c) Economy and politics
  - d) Law and justice
10. Plato's communism applies to:
- a) All citizens
  - b) Only rulers and guardians
  - c) Only workers
  - d) Only slaves
11. Aristotle believed humans are:
- a) Economic animals

- b) Political animals
- c) Religious beings
- d) Social reformers

12. Machiavelli emphasized:

- a) Ethical politics
- b) Power and statecraft
- c) Democracy
- d) Equality

## **B. Short Notes**

1. Write a short note on Plato's concept of justice.
2. Explain Plato's idea of the Ideal State.
3. Write a short note on Plato's theory of communism.
4. Discuss Aristotle's classification of constitutions.
5. Write a short note on Aristotle's idea of distributive justice.
6. Explain Aristotle's views on revolution.
7. Write a short note on Machiavelli's concept of political realism.
8. Discuss Machiavelli's views on morality and politics.

## **C. Long Answer Questions**

1. Critically examine Plato's theory of justice and its relevance.
2. Analyse Plato's concept of the Ideal State and philosopher-king.
3. Discuss Aristotle's theory of constitution and classification of governments.
4. Examine Aristotle's concept of justice and its significance in political theory.
5. Analyse Aristotle's views on revolution and political stability.
6. Critically evaluate Machiavelli's concept of power and statecraft in *The Prince*.
7. Discuss Machiavelli's separation of morality and politics.
8. Compare the political ideas of Plato and Aristotle on the nature of the state and governance.

## **Unit II: Social Contract Tradition (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau)**

### **A. Very Short Questions / MCQs**

1. What is meant by the social contract in political theory?
2. How does Hobbes describe the state of nature?
3. What is Hobbes' concept of sovereignty?
4. What are natural rights according to Locke?
5. What is Locke's view on property?
6. What is meant by consent in Locke's theory?
7. What is Rousseau's concept of the general will?
8. What is popular sovereignty?
9. What is civil society in social contract theory?
10. What is political legitimacy?
11. What is meant by freedom in Rousseau's thought?
12. What is the right to resistance?

### **MCQs**

1. Hobbes viewed the state of nature as:
  - a) Peaceful
  - b) Cooperative
  - c) A state of war
  - d) Democratic
2. Hobbes advocated:
  - a) Limited government
  - b) Absolute sovereignty
  - c) Democracy
  - d) Federalism
3. Locke believed the state of nature was:
  - a) Chaotic
  - b) Lawless
  - c) Governed by natural law
  - d) Violent
4. Locke's natural rights include:
  - a) Power and wealth

- b) Life, liberty and property
  - c) Authority and control
  - d) Religion and law
5. Locke justified:
- a) Absolute monarchy
  - b) Right to revolt
  - c) Military rule
  - d) Dictatorship
6. Rousseau believed sovereignty belongs to:
- a) King
  - b) Parliament
  - c) People
  - d) Judiciary
7. Rousseau's general will represents:
- a) Individual interest
  - b) Collective good
  - c) Government policy
  - d) Economic system
8. Social contract leads to:
- a) Disorder
  - b) Political authority
  - c) Economic growth
  - d) Cultural unity
9. Hobbes believed security is ensured by:
- a) Division of power
  - b) Strong sovereign authority
  - c) Democracy
  - d) Federalism
10. Rousseau associated freedom with:
- a) Obedience to general will
  - b) Absolute liberty
  - c) Individual power
  - d) Wealth
11. Locke emphasized government based on:
- a) Force
  - b) Consent
  - c) Tradition
  - d) Religion

12. The social contract tradition mainly deals with:
- Economic policy
  - Origin of the state
  - Military strategy
  - Religion

### **B. Short Notes**

- Write a short note on Hobbes' concept of the state of nature.
- Explain Hobbes' theory of sovereignty.
- Write a short note on Locke's idea of natural law.
- Discuss Locke's theory of property.
- Write a short note on Locke's concept of limited government.
- Explain Rousseau's concept of general will.
- Write a short note on Rousseau's idea of popular sovereignty.
- Discuss the relevance of the social contract tradition in modern political thought.

### **C. Long Answer Questions**

- Critically examine Hobbes' theory of the state of nature and its implications.
- Analyse Hobbes' concept of absolute sovereignty and its significance.
- Discuss Locke's theory of natural rights and limited government.
- Examine Locke's justification of the right to revolt.
- Analyse Rousseau's concept of general will and its role in democracy.
- Discuss Rousseau's theory of state and freedom.
- Compare Hobbes and Locke on the nature of political authority.
- Compare Locke and Rousseau on liberty and sovereignty.

## **Unit III: Liberal Political Tradition (Bentham, J. S. Mill, T. H. Green)**

### **A. Very Short Questions / MCQs**

1. What is meant by the principle of utility?
2. What is Bentham's felicific calculus?
3. Define negative liberty.
4. What is positive liberty?
5. What is meant by harm principle?
6. What is representative democracy?
7. What is meant by individual autonomy?
8. What is moral freedom according to Green?
9. What is the role of the state in Green's theory?
10. What is empiricism in liberal thought?
11. What is meant by legal reform in Bentham's philosophy?
12. What is meant by equality of opportunity?

### **MCQs**

1. Bentham's utilitarianism is based on:
  - a) Duty
  - b) Utility
  - c) Rights
  - d) Tradition
2. Felicific calculus is used to measure:
  - a) Power
  - b) Happiness
  - c) Authority
  - d) Liberty
3. J. S. Mill's harm principle states that:
  - a) State should control all actions
  - b) Freedom can be limited to prevent harm to others
  - c) Liberty should be absolute
  - d) Government should be authoritarian
4. Mill's concept of liberty emphasizes:
  - a) Collective control
  - b) Individual freedom
  - c) State dominance
  - d) Religious authority

5. Mill supported women's rights in:
  - a) Economy only
  - b) Politics and society
  - c) Religion only
  - d) Military
6. T. H. Green's idea of freedom is:
  - a) Negative
  - b) Positive
  - c) Absolute
  - d) Legal
7. Green believed the state should:
  - a) Remain neutral
  - b) Promote moral development
  - c) Limit all freedoms
  - d) Support monarchy
8. Bentham rejected:
  - a) Utility
  - b) Natural rights
  - c) Law
  - d) Democracy
9. Representative government implies:
  - a) Direct rule
  - b) Rule by elected representatives
  - c) Military rule
  - d) Monarchy
10. Mill viewed individuality as:
  - a) Dangerous
  - b) Essential for progress
  - c) Irrelevant
  - d) Secondary
11. Empiricism emphasizes:
  - a) Abstract ideas
  - b) Experience and observation
  - c) Religious doctrine
  - d) Authority
12. Green's philosophy is associated with:
  - a) Utilitarianism
  - b) Idealism

- c) Marxism
- d) Realism

## **B. Short Notes**

1. Write a short note on Bentham's felicific calculus and its significance.
2. Explain Bentham's critique of natural rights.
3. Write a short note on Mill's concept of negative liberty.
4. Discuss the harm principle in Mill's political thought.
5. Write a short note on Mill's views on women's emancipation.
6. Explain Green's concept of positive freedom.
7. Write a short note on Green's idea of the ethical state.
8. Discuss the evolution of liberalism from Bentham to Green.

## **C. Long Answer Questions**

1. Critically examine Bentham's utilitarianism and its implications for liberal democracy.
2. Analyse Bentham's contribution to legal and political reform.
3. Discuss J. S. Mill's theory of liberty with special reference to the harm principle.
4. Examine Mill's views on representative government and political participation.
5. Analyse Mill's arguments in favour of women's rights and gender equality.
6. Critically evaluate T. H. Green's theory of positive liberty.
7. Discuss Green's idealist philosophy and its relevance to modern liberalism.
8. Compare the liberal ideas of Bentham, Mill and Green with reference to liberty and the role of the state.

## **Unit IV: Contemporary Political Thoughts (Arendt, Fanon, Foucault)**

### **A. Very Short Questions / MCQs**

1. What does Hannah Arendt mean by "vita activa"?
2. Define "plurality" in Arendt's theory.

3. What is meant by “public sphere” in Arendt’s thought?
4. What is Fanon’s idea of “colonial violence”?
5. What is meant by “internalized racism”?
6. Define “decolonization” in Fanon’s framework.
7. What does Foucault mean by “power/knowledge”?
8. What is a “disciplinary society”?
9. What is meant by “biopower”?
10. What is surveillance in Foucauldian analysis?
11. What is meant by political agency?
12. What is structural domination?

### MCQs

1. Arendt distinguishes labour, work and:
  - a) Power
  - b) Action
  - c) Authority
  - d) Discipline
2. For Arendt, political action is:
  - a) Private activity
  - b) Public interaction
  - c) Economic exchange
  - d) Military rule
3. Fanon argued that decolonization is:
  - a) Peaceful reform
  - b) Gradual evolution
  - c) Violent transformation
  - d) Cultural exchange
4. Fanon’s analysis focuses on:
  - a) Class struggle only
  - b) Psychological effects of colonialism
  - c) Electoral politics
  - d) Institutional design
5. Foucault’s idea of power is:
  - a) Centralized and fixed
  - b) Diffused and relational

- c) Only legal
  - d) Only economic
6. The Panopticon is associated with:
- a) Arendt
  - b) Fanon
  - c) Foucault
  - d) Marx
7. According to Foucault, discipline produces:
- a) Freedom
  - b) Obedient bodies
  - c) Equality
  - d) Democracy
8. Arendt emphasizes politics as a space of:
- a) Violence
  - b) Appearance and speech
  - c) Economy
  - d) Administration
9. Fanon links racism with:
- a) Religion
  - b) Colonial domination
  - c) Federalism
  - d) Democracy
10. Power/knowledge suggests that:
- a) Knowledge is neutral
  - b) Knowledge is linked with power relations
  - c) Power is irrelevant
  - d) Knowledge is fixed
11. Foucault rejects the idea of power as:
- a) Productive
  - b) Relational
  - c) Possessed by one group only
  - d) Dispersed
12. Arendt's citizenship emphasizes:
- a) Passive rights
  - b) Active participation
  - c) Military duty
  - d) Economic control

## **B. Short Notes**

1. Write a short note on Arendt's distinction between labour, work and action.
2. Explain the concept of plurality and its political significance in Arendt's thought.
3. Write a short note on Arendt's idea of the public sphere.
4. Discuss Fanon's theory of decolonization as a transformative process.
5. Write a short note on the psychological dimensions of racism in Fanon.
6. Explain Foucault's concept of power/knowledge.
7. Write a short note on disciplinary mechanisms in modern society.
8. Discuss the relevance of contemporary political thought in analysing power structures today.

## **C. Long Answer Questions**

1. Critically examine Hannah Arendt's theory of action and its relevance to modern democratic politics.
2. Analyse Arendt's concepts of citizenship and plurality in the context of contemporary political life.
3. Discuss Frantz Fanon's theory of decolonization and its implications for post-colonial societies.
4. Evaluate Fanon's analysis of racism as both a structural and psychological phenomenon.
5. Analyse Michel Foucault's concept of power as diffused and productive.
6. Discuss Foucault's theory of discipline and its role in shaping modern institutions.
7. Compare Arendt and Foucault on the nature of power and political action.
8. Critically assess the contributions of Arendt, Fanon and Foucault in understanding contemporary politics.

**PG 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester**  
**MAPSC203 (Core)**  
**Dynamics of India's Foreign Policy**

**Unit - I**

**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

*(13 Questions with Answer Key)*

1. The foundation of India's foreign policy was largely influenced by:
  - a) Colonial military traditions
  - b) Freedom struggle and anti-imperialism
  - c) Industrial revolution
  - d) Globalization

**Answer: b**

2. Who is considered the chief architect of India's foreign policy?
  - a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - b) Sardar Patel
  - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - d) B.R. Ambedkar

**Answer: c**

3. The principle of Panchsheel was first articulated in agreement with:
  - a) USA
  - b) USSR
  - c) China
  - d) UK

**Answer: c**

4. Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) emerged during:
  - a) World War I
  - b) Cold War
  - c) Post-Cold War
  - d) Gulf War

**Answer: b**

5. Which of the following is NOT a determinant of India's foreign policy?
  - a) Geography
  - b) Economic conditions
  - c) Cinema industry
  - d) Historical legacy

**Answer: c**

6. India follows which type of foreign policy approach?
- a) Isolationism
  - b) Alignment with West
  - c) Strategic autonomy
  - d) Militarism
- Answer: c**
7. The Bandung Conference (1955) is associated with:
- a) WTO formation
  - b) NAM origins
  - c) UN reforms
  - d) NATO expansion
- Answer: b**
8. India's relations with Pakistan are mainly shaped by disputes over:
- a) Trade tariffs
  - b) Kashmir issue
  - c) Water sharing with China
  - d) Cultural exchanges
- Answer: b**
9. India's relationship with Bhutan is best described as:
- a) Conflictual
  - b) Cooperative and friendly
  - c) Neutral
  - d) Competitive
- Answer: b**
10. Which river water treaty governs India-Pakistan relations?
- a) Ganga Treaty
  - b) Indus Waters Treaty
  - c) Brahmaputra Accord
  - d) Teesta Agreement
- Answer: b**
11. India's involvement in Sri Lanka was primarily during:
- a) Economic crisis
  - b) Civil war and Tamil issue
  - c) Trade negotiations
  - d) Climate change talks
- Answer: b**
12. India shares an open border with:
- a) Bangladesh
  - b) Sri Lanka
  - c) Nepal
  - d) Pakistan
- Answer: c**
13. One key objective of India's foreign policy is:
- a) Territorial expansion
  - b) Global domination
  - c) Peaceful coexistence

d) Military alliances

**Answer: c**

## **Section B: Short Answer Questions**

*(8 Questions)*

1. Explain the origin of India's foreign policy in the context of the national movement.
2. What are the major determinants of India's foreign policy?
3. Define the concept of Non-Alignment and its present day relevance.
4. What is Panchsheel? Mention its significance.
5. Discuss the role of economic factors in shaping India's foreign policy.
6. Briefly explain India's relations with Bangladesh.
7. What are the key issues in India-Pakistan relations?
8. Describe the importance of Bhutan in India's foreign policy.

## **Section C: Long Answer Questions**

*(3 Questions)*

1. Critically analyze the origin and evolution of India's foreign policy, highlighting the role of leadership and historical context.
2. Examine the major determinants and objectives of India's foreign policy with suitable examples.
3. Discuss India's relations with its neighbours—Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh—highlighting key challenges and prospects.

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# Unit - II

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(13 Questions with Answer Key)

1. The **ASEAN** organization was established in:  
a) 1945  
b) 1967  
c) 1985  
d) 1991  
**Answer: b**
2. India became a **Sectoral Dialogue Partner** of ASEAN in:  
a) 1985  
b) 1992  
c) 2000  
d) 2010  
**Answer: b**
3. The policy that strengthened India-ASEAN ties in the 1990s is known as:  
a) Look East Policy  
b) Act West Policy  
c) Neighbourhood First Policy  
d) Connect Central Asia Policy  
**Answer: a**
4. **SAARC** was established in:  
a) 1975  
b) 1985  
c) 1995  
d) 2005  
**Answer: b**
5. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of SAARC?  
a) India  
b) Nepal  
c) China  
d) Bangladesh  
**Answer: c**
6. The headquarters of SAARC is located in:  
a) New Delhi  
b) Islamabad  
c) Kathmandu  
d) Dhaka  
**Answer: c**
7. India's relations with the **European Union (EU)** are mainly focused on:  
a) Military alliances  
b) Trade and economic cooperation

- c) Territorial disputes
- d) Colonial administration

**Answer: b**

8. The **Indian Ocean Region (IOR)** is strategically important for India due to:

- a) Tourism
- b) Religious significance
- c) Sea lanes of communication
- d) Agricultural production

**Answer: c**

9. Which initiative promotes maritime cooperation in the Indian Ocean Region?

- a) QUAD
- b) SAARC
- c) BRICS
- d) WTO

**Answer: a**

10. India's **Act East Policy** is an upgrade of:

- a) Look East Policy
- b) West Asia Policy
- c) SAARC Policy
- d) Indo-Pacific Strategy

**Answer: a**

11. The ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was signed in:

- a) 2003
- b) 2009
- c) 2015
- d) 2020

**Answer: b**

12. One major challenge in SAARC cooperation is:

- a) Cultural diversity
- b) India-Pakistan tensions
- c) Language barriers
- d) Climate conditions

**Answer: b**

13. India's key concern in the Indian Ocean Region includes:

- a) Space exploration
- b) Maritime security and piracy
- c) Arctic policy
- d) Desertification

**Answer: b**

## **Section B: Short Answer Questions**

*(8 Questions)*

1. Explain the significance of ASEAN in India's foreign policy.
2. What is the Look East/Act East Policy?
3. Briefly describe the objectives of SAARC.
4. What are the major challenges faced by SAARC?
5. Outline the key areas of India-EU cooperation.
6. Why is the Indian Ocean Region important for India?
7. Discuss India's role in regional maritime security.
8. Explain India's economic engagement with ASEAN.

## **Section C: Long Answer Questions**

*(3 Questions)*

1. Analyze the evolution of India-ASEAN relations in the context of the Look East and Act East policies.
2. Critically examine the role and limitations of SAARC in promoting regional cooperation, with special reference to India's position.
3. Discuss India's strategic interests and security concerns in the Indian Ocean Region, highlighting emerging challenges.

# CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

## MAPSCC204

### Unit-I Key Concepts

- Rationality
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Commitment

### Unit-II Challenges to Administration

- Administrative Corruption
- Right to Information.
- Minister Civil Servant Relationships
- Ombudsman: Lokpal and Lokayukta

### Unit-III Post-Globalization and Public Administration

- Challenges faced by Public Administration due to Globalization
- Good Governance,
- E-Governance and ICT
- Public Choice Theory

### Unit-IV Emerging Issues in Administrative Culture

- Meaning, Concept and Components of Administrative Culture
- Civil Society and Participatory Development
- Role of Voluntary Associations

## QUESTIONS BANK

### UNIT- I: Key Concepts

#### MCQs (13)

1. Rationality in administration implies:
  - a) Emotional decision-making
  - b) Logical and reason-based decision-making
  - c) Political influence
  - d) Personal bias
2. Efficiency refers to:
  - a) Maximum waste
  - b) Minimum output
  - c) Optimal use of resources
  - d) Delayed decisions
3. Accountability means:
  - a) Freedom from responsibility
  - b) Answerability for actions

- c) Ignoring duties
- d) Avoiding transparency
- 4. Transparency ensures:
  - a) Secrecy
  - b) Openness in administration
  - c) Corruption
  - d) Delay
- 5. Commitment in public service relates to:
  - a) Lack of interest
  - b) Dedication to duties
  - c) Political pressure
  - d) Inefficiency
- 6. Rational decision-making is associated with:
  - a) Emotions
  - b) Facts and data
  - c) Guesswork
  - d) Bias
- 7. Efficiency improves:
  - a) Cost
  - b) Output quality
  - c) Corruption
  - d) Delay
- 8. Accountability is ensured through:
  - a) Secrecy
  - b) Reporting mechanisms
  - c) Ignorance
  - d) Favoritism
- 9. Transparency reduces:
  - a) Trust
  - b) Corruption
  - c) Efficiency
  - d) Output
- 10. Commitment leads to:
  - a) Poor performance
  - b) Better service delivery
  - c) Delay
  - d) Confusion
- 11. Efficiency is measured by:
  - a) Input-output ratio
  - b) Emotions
  - c) Opinions
  - d) Politics
- 12. Accountability promotes:
  - a) Irresponsibility
  - b) Good governance

- c) Secrecy
  - d) Bias
13. Transparency is a feature of:
- a) Good governance
  - b) Corruption
  - c) Inefficiency
  - d) Delay

**একক-I: মূল ধাৰণা**

**বহুবিকল্পী প্ৰশ্নসমূহ (MCQs)**

1. প্ৰশাসনত যুক্তিসংগততা (Rationality) বুজায়—
  - a) অনুভূতিপ্ৰধান সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা
  - b) যুক্তি আৰু কাৰণৰ আধাৰত সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা
  - c) বাজনৈতিক প্ৰভাৱ
  - d) ব্যক্তিগত পক্ষপাত
2. দক্ষতা (Efficiency) বুজায়—
  - a) অধিক অপচয়
  - b) কম উৎপাদন
  - c) সম্পদৰ সৰ্বোত্তম ব্যৱহাৰ
  - d) পিছুৱা সিদ্ধান্ত
3. দায়বদ্ধতা (Accountability) বুজায়—
  - a) দায়িত্বৰ পৰা মুক্তি
  - b) নিজৰ কাৰ্যৰ বাবে উত্তৰদায়ী হোৱা
  - c) কৰ্তব্য অৱহেলা কৰা
  - d) স্বচ্ছতা এৰাই চলা
4. স্বচ্ছতা (Transparency) নিশ্চিত কৰে—
  - a) গোপনীয়তা
  - b) প্ৰশাসনত মুকলিতা
  - c) দুৰ্নীতি
  - d) বিলম্ব
5. জনসেৱাত প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি (Commitment) বুজায়—
  - a) আগ্ৰহৰ অভাৱ
  - b) কৰ্তব্যৰ প্ৰতি উৎসৰ্গিতা

- c) বাজনৈতিক চাপ  
d) অদক্ষতা
6. যুক্তিসংগত সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা জড়িত—  
a) অনুভূতি  
b) তথ্য আৰু ডাটা  
c) অনুমান  
d) পক্ষপাত
7. দক্ষতাই উন্নত কৰে—  
a) খৰচ  
b) উৎপাদনৰ গুণগত মান  
c) দুৰ্নীতি  
d) বিলম্ব
8. দায়বদ্ধতা নিশ্চিত কৰা হয়—  
a) গোপনীয়তা  
b) ৰিপোর্টিং ব্যৱস্থাৰ জৰিয়তে  
c) অঙ্গতা  
d) পক্ষপাতিত্ব
9. স্বচ্ছতাই হ্রাস কৰে—  
a) বিশ্বাস  
b) দুৰ্নীতি  
c) দক্ষতা  
d) উৎপাদন
10. প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিয়ে আগবঢ়ায়—  
a) দুৰ্বল কাৰ্যসম্পাদন  
b) উন্নত সেৱা প্ৰদান  
c) বিলম্ব  
d) বিভ্ৰান্তি
11. দক্ষতা পৰিমাপ কৰা হয়—  
a) ইনপুট-আউটপুট অনুপাত  
b) অনুভূতি  
c) মতামত  
d) বাজনীতি

12. দায়বদ্ধতাই উৎসাহিত কৰে—

- অদায়িত্বশীলতা
- সুশাসন
- গোপনীয়তা
- পক্ষপাত

13. স্বচ্ছতা হৈছে—

- সুশাসনৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য
- দুৰ্নীতি
- অদক্ষতা
- বিলম্ব

### Short Questions (6)

- Define rationality in administration.
- What is efficiency?
- Explain accountability.
- What is transparency?
- Define commitment in public service.
- Differentiate between efficiency and effectiveness.

### চুটি প্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Short Questions)

- প্ৰশাসনত যুক্তিসংগততা (Rationality) সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
- দক্ষতা (Efficiency) কি ?
- দায়বদ্ধতা (Accountability) ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
- স্বচ্ছতা (Transparency) কি ?
- জনসেৱাত প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি (Commitment) সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
- দক্ষতা (Efficiency) আৰু কাৰ্যকাৰিতা (Effectiveness)-ৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য দেখোৱা।

### Long Questions (3)

- Discuss the importance of rationality and efficiency in public administration.
- Explain the role of accountability and transparency in governance.
- Analyze the concept of commitment and its impact on administrative performance.

### দীঘলীয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Long Questions)

- জনপ্ৰশাসনত যুক্তিসংগততা (Rationality) আৰু দক্ষতা (Efficiency)-ৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰা।
- শাসনত দায়বদ্ধতা (Accountability) আৰু স্বচ্ছতা (Transparency)-ৰ ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

3. প্রতিশ্রুতি (Commitment)-ৰ ধাৰণাটো বিশ্লেষণ কৰা আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰশাসনিক কাৰ্যসম্পাদনত প্ৰভাৱ আলোচনা কৰা।

## **UNIT-II: Challenges to Administration**

### **MCQs (13)**

1. Administrative corruption refers to:
  - a) Honest practices
  - b) Misuse of public power
  - c) Efficiency
  - d) Transparency
2. RTI stands for:
  - a) Right to Income
  - b) Right to Information
  - c) Right to Investigation
  - d) Right to Integrity
3. The purpose of RTI is:
  - a) Secrecy
  - b) Transparency
  - c) Corruption
  - d) Delay
4. Minister-civil servant relationship should be:
  - a) Conflictual
  - b) Cooperative
  - c) Hostile
  - d) Independent
5. Lokpal is:
  - a) Court
  - b) Anti-corruption body
  - c) Ministry
  - d) NGO
6. Lokayukta functions at:
  - a) National level
  - b) State level
  - c) Local level
  - d) International level
7. Corruption leads to:
  - a) Development
  - b) Inefficiency
  - c) Transparency
  - d) Accountability
8. RTI promotes:
  - a) Secrecy
  - b) Openness

- c) Delay
- d) Corruption
- 9. Ombudsman is:
  - a) Judge
  - b) Complaint redressal authority
  - c) Politician
  - d) Officer
- 10. Healthy minister-civil servant relations ensure:
  - a) Conflict
  - b) Efficiency
  - c) Corruption
  - d) Delay
- 11. Lokpal investigates:
  - a) Citizens
  - b) Public officials
  - c) Judges
  - d) Students
- 12. Corruption affects:
  - a) Trust
  - b) Governance
  - c) Development
  - d) All of the above
- 13. RTI Act was enacted in India in:
  - a) 1990
  - b) 2005
  - c) 2010
  - d) 2015

**একক-II: প্রশাসনৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ**

**বহুবিকল্পী প্ৰশ্নসমূহ (MCQs)**

1. প্ৰশাসনিক দুৰ্নীতি (Administrative corruption) বুজায়—
  - a) সদব্যৱহাৰ
  - b) বাজহুৱা ক্ষমতাৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ
  - c) দক্ষতা
  - d) স্বচ্ছতা
2. RTI-ৰ পূৰ্ণ ৰূপ কি ?
  - a) Right to Income
  - b) Right to Information
  - c) Right to Investigation
  - d) Right to Integrity

3. RTI-ৰ উদ্দেশ্য কি ?
  - a) গোপনীয়তা
  - b) স্বচ্ছতা
  - c) দুৰ্নীতি
  - d) বিলম্ব
4. মন্ত্ৰী-চিভিল সেৱকৰ সম্পৰ্ক কেনেকুৱা হোৱা উচিত ?
  - a) সংঘাতপূৰ্ণ
  - b) সহযোগিতামূলক
  - c) শত্ৰুতাপূৰ্ণ
  - d) স্বাধীন
5. লোকপাল (Lokpal) হৈছে—
  - a) আদালত
  - b) দুৰ্নীতি বিৰোধী সংস্থা
  - c) মন্ত্ৰালয়
  - d) এনজিঅ’
6. লোকায়ুক্ত (Lokayukta) কাৰ্য কৰে—
  - a) ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্তৰত
  - b) ৰাজ্যিক স্তৰত
  - c) স্থানীয় স্তৰত
  - d) আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্তৰত
7. দুৰ্নীতিয়ে কি কৰে ?
  - a) উন্নয়ন
  - b) অদক্ষতা
  - c) স্বচ্ছতা
  - d) দায়বদ্ধতা
8. RTI প্ৰচাৰ কৰে—
  - a) গোপনীয়তা
  - b) মুকলিতা
  - c) বিলম্ব
  - d) দুৰ্নীতি
9. Ombudsman হৈছে—
  - a) ন্যায়াধীশ

- b) অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি কৰ্তা  
c) ৰাজনীতিবিদ  
d) বিষয়া
10. সুস্থ মন্ত্ৰী-চিভিল সেৱকৰ সম্পৰ্ক নিশ্চিত কৰে—  
a) সংঘাত  
b) দক্ষতা  
c) দুৰ্নীতি  
d) বিলম্ব
11. লোকপালে অনুসন্ধান কৰে—  
a) নাগৰিক  
b) ৰাজহুৱা বিষয়া  
c) ন্যায়াধীশ  
d) ছাত্ৰ
12. দুৰ্নীতিয়ে প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়—  
a) বিশ্বাস  
b) শাসন  
c) উন্নয়ন  
d) ওপৰৰ সকলো
13. ভাৰতত RTI আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হৈছিল—  
a) 1990  
b) 2005  
c) 2010  
d) 2015

### Short Questions (6)

1. What is administrative corruption?
2. Define Right to Information.
3. Explain Lokpal.
4. What is Lokayukta?
5. Describe minister-civil servant relationship.
6. State the importance of RTI.

### চুটি প্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Short Questions)

1. প্ৰশাসনিক দুৰ্নীতি (Administrative corruption) কি ?

2. তথ্যৰ অধিকাৰ (Right to Information) সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
3. লোকপাল (Lokpal) ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
4. লোকায়ুক্ত (Lokayukta) কি ?
5. মন্ত্ৰী-চিভিল সেৱকৰ সম্পৰ্ক বৰ্ণনা কৰা।
6. তথ্যৰ অধিকাৰ (RTI)-ৰ গুৰুত্ব উল্লেখ কৰা।

### Long Questions (3)

1. Discuss the causes and effects of administrative corruption.
2. Explain the role of RTI in promoting transparency.
3. Analyze the importance of Lokpal and Lokayukta in governance.

### দীঘলীয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Long Questions)

1. প্ৰশাসনিক দুৰ্নীতিৰ (Administrative Corruption) কাৰণ আৰু প্ৰভাৱসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।
2. স্বচ্ছতা (Transparency) বৃদ্ধিত তথ্যৰ অধিকাৰ (RTI)-ৰ ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
3. শাসনত (Governance) লোকপাল (Lokpal) আৰু লোকায়ুক্ত (Lokayukta)-ৰ গুৰুত্ব বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

### UNIT – III: Post-Globalization and Public Administration

#### MCQs (13)

1. Globalization refers to:
  - a) Isolation
  - b) Integration of economies
  - c) Nationalism
  - d) Protectionism
2. Good governance includes:
  - a) Corruption
  - b) Transparency
  - c) Delay
  - d) Bias
3. E-Governance uses:
  - a) Manual methods
  - b) ICT tools
  - c) Paper records
  - d) None
4. ICT stands for:
  - a) Information and Communication Technology
  - b) Indian Communication Tool
  - c) Internal Control Technique
  - d) None
5. Public Choice Theory relates to:
  - a) Markets
  - b) Political decision-making

- c) Agriculture
- d) Industry
- 6. Globalization impacts:
  - a) Administration
  - b) Economy
  - c) Society
  - d) All
- 7. E-Governance improves:
  - a) Delay
  - b) Efficiency
  - c) Corruption
  - d) Secrecy
- 8. Good governance promotes:
  - a) Accountability
  - b) Corruption
  - c) Delay
  - d) Inefficiency
- 9. ICT helps in:
  - a) Faster communication
  - b) Slower work
  - c) Secrecy
  - d) Confusion
- 10. Public Choice Theory assumes individuals are:
  - a) Altruistic
  - b) Rational
  - c) Emotional
  - d) Passive
- 11. Globalization creates:
  - a) Opportunities
  - b) Challenges
  - c) Competition
  - d) All
- 12. E-Governance reduces:
  - a) Transparency
  - b) Corruption
  - c) Efficiency
  - d) Accountability
- 13. Good governance is linked with:
  - a) Development
  - b) Corruption
  - c) Secrecy
  - d) Delay

একক-III: বিশ্বায়নৰ পিছত আৰু জনপ্রশাসন

বহুবিকল্পী প্রশ্নসমূহ (MCQs)

1. বিশ্বায়ন (Globalization) বুজায়—
  - a) পৃথকীকৰণ
  - b) অর্থনীতিৰ সংহতি
  - c) জাতীয়তাবাদ
  - d) সংৰক্ষণবাদ
2. সুশাসনত (Good Governance) অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত—
  - a) দুৰ্নীতি
  - b) স্বচ্ছতা
  - c) বিলম্ব
  - d) পক্ষপাত
3. ই-গভৰ্ণেন্স (E-Governance) ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে—
  - a) হাতেকলমে পদ্ধতি
  - b) ICT সঁজুলি
  - c) কাগজৰ ৰেকৰ্ড
  - d) একো নহয়
4. ICT-ৰ পূৰ্ণ ৰূপ—
  - a) Information and Communication Technology
  - b) Indian Communication Tool
  - c) Internal Control Technique
  - d) একো নহয়
5. পাব্লিক চয়েছ থিয়ৰি (Public Choice Theory) জড়িত—
  - a) বজাৰ
  - b) বাজনৈতিক সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ
  - c) কৃষি
  - d) উদ্যোগ
6. বিশ্বায়নে প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়—
  - a) প্ৰশাসন
  - b) অর্থনীতি
  - c) সমাজ
  - d) ওপৰৰ সকলো
7. ই-গভৰ্ণেন্সে উন্নত কৰে—
  - a) বিলম্ব

- b) দক্ষতা  
c) দুৰ্নীতি  
d) গোপনীয়তা
8. সুশাসনে উৎসাহিত কৰে—  
a) দায়বদ্ধতা  
b) দুৰ্নীতি  
c) বিলম্ব  
d) অদক্ষতা
9. ICT-ই সহায় কৰে—  
a) দ্রুত যোগাযোগ  
b) ধীৰ কাম  
c) গোপনীয়তা  
d) বিভ্রান্তি
10. পাল্লিক চয়েছ থিয়ৰি ধৰি লয় যে ব্যক্তি সকল—  
a) পৰোপকাৰী  
b) যুক্তিসংগত  
c) অনুভূতিপ্ৰধান  
d) নিষ্ক্ৰিয়
11. বিশ্বায়নে সৃষ্টি কৰে—  
a) সুযোগ  
b) প্ৰত্যাহ্বান  
c) প্ৰতিযোগিতা  
d) ওপৰৰ সকলো
12. ই-গভৰ্ণেন্সে হ্রাস কৰে—  
a) স্বচ্ছতা  
b) দুৰ্নীতি  
c) দক্ষতা  
d) দায়বদ্ধতা
13. সুশাসন সংযুক্ত—  
a) উন্নয়ন  
b) দুৰ্নীতি

- c) গোপনীয়তা
- d) বিলম্ব

### Short Questions (6)

1. Define globalization.
2. What is good governance?
3. Explain e-governance.
4. What is ICT?
5. Define Public Choice Theory.
6. List challenges of globalization.

### চুটি প্রশ্নসমূহ (Short Questions)

1. বিশ্বায়ন (Globalization) সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
2. সুশাসন (Good Governance) কি ?
3. ই-গভর্নেন্স (E-Governance) ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
4. ICT কি ?
5. পাব্লিক চয়েছ থিয়ৰি (Public Choice Theory) সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
6. বিশ্বায়নৰ (Globalization) প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ তালিকা দিয়া।

### Long Questions (3)

1. Discuss the impact of globalization on public administration.
2. Explain the concept and importance of good governance.
3. Analyze the role of e-governance and ICT in modern administration.

### দীঘলীয়া প্রশ্নসমূহ (Long Questions)

1. বিশ্বায়নৰ (Globalization) জনপ্ৰশাসনত প্ৰভাৱ আলোচনা কৰা।
2. সুশাসনৰ (Good Governance) ধাৰণা আৰু গুৰুত্ব ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
3. আধুনিক প্ৰশাসনত ই-গভর্নেন্স (E-Governance) আৰু ICT-ৰ ভূমিকা বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

## UNIT – IV: Emerging Issues in Administrative Culture

### MCQs (13)

1. Administrative culture refers to:
  - a) Social traditions
  - b) Values and norms in administration
  - c) Political systems
  - d) Economy
2. Components of administrative culture include:
  - a) Values

- b) Beliefs
  - c) Attitudes
  - d) All
3. Civil society includes:
- a) Government
  - b) NGOs
  - c) Corporations
  - d) Courts
4. Participatory development means:
- a) Top-down approach
  - b) People's involvement
  - c) Government control
  - d) Private sector
5. Voluntary associations are:
- a) Government bodies
  - b) Non-profit groups
  - c) Political parties
  - d) Courts
6. Administrative culture influences:
- a) Decision-making
  - b) Policies
  - c) Behavior
  - d) All
7. Civil society promotes:
- a) Democracy
  - b) Participation
  - c) Accountability
  - d) All
8. Participatory development ensures:
- a) Exclusion
  - b) Inclusion
  - c) Delay
  - d) Bias
9. Voluntary associations contribute to:
- a) Development
  - b) Welfare
  - c) Awareness
  - d) All
10. Administrative culture is shaped by:
- a) History
  - b) Society
  - c) Politics
  - d) All
11. Civil society acts as:
- a) Watchdog
  - b) Government

- c) Judiciary
  - d) Police
12. Participatory development enhances:
- a) Efficiency
  - b) Ownership
  - c) Sustainability
  - d) All
13. Voluntary organizations are important for:
- a) Governance
  - b) Development
  - c) Social change
  - d) All

**একক-IV: প্রশাসনিক সংস্কৃতিৰ উদীয়মান বিষয়সমূহ  
বহুবিকল্পী প্রশ্নসমূহ (MCQs)**

1. প্রশাসনিক সংস্কৃতি (Administrative culture) বুজায়—
  - a) সামাজিক পৰম্পৰা
  - b) প্রশাসনত মূল্য আৰু নিয়ম
  - c) বাজনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থা
  - d) অর্থনীতি
2. প্রশাসনিক সংস্কৃতিক উপাদানসমূহ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত—
  - a) মূল্য (Values)
  - b) বিশ্বাস (Beliefs)
  - c) মনোভাব (Attitudes)
  - d) ওপৰৰ সকলো
3. নাগৰিক সমাজ (Civil society) অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত—
  - a) চৰকাৰ
  - b) এনজিঅ' (NGOs)
  - c) কৰ্পোৰেচন
  - d) আদালত
4. অংশগ্ৰহণমূলক উন্নয়ন (Participatory development) বুজায়—
  - a) ওপৰৰ পৰা তললৈ পদ্ধতি (Top-down approach)
  - b) মানুহৰ সম্পৃক্তি
  - c) চৰকাৰৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ
  - d) ব্যক্তিগত খণ্ড

5. স্বেচ্ছাসেৱী সংস্থা (Voluntary associations) হৈছে—
  - a) চৰকাৰী সংস্থা
  - b) অলাভজনক গোট
  - c) ৰাজনৈতিক দল
  - d) আদালত
6. প্ৰশাসনিক সংস্কৃতিয়ে প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়—
  - a) সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ
  - b) নীতি
  - c) আচৰণ
  - d) ওপৰৰ সকলো
7. নাগৰিক সমাজ (Civil society) উৎসাহিত কৰে—
  - a) গণতন্ত্ৰ
  - b) অংশগ্ৰহণ
  - c) দায়বদ্ধতা
  - d) ওপৰৰ সকলো
8. অংশগ্ৰহণমূলক উন্নয়নে নিশ্চিত কৰে—
  - a) বঞ্চনা
  - b) অন্তৰ্ভুক্তি
  - c) বিলম্ব
  - d) পক্ষপাত
9. স্বেচ্ছাসেৱী সংস্থাই অৱদান ৰাখে—
  - a) উন্নয়ন
  - b) কল্যাণ
  - c) সজাগতা
  - d) ওপৰৰ সকলো
10. প্ৰশাসনিক সংস্কৃতি গঠন কৰে—
  - a) ইতিহাস
  - b) সমাজ
  - c) ৰাজনীতি
  - d) ওপৰৰ সকলো
11. নাগৰিক সমাজ (Civil society) কাম কৰে—
  - a) চকীদাৰ (Watchdog) হিচাপে

- b) চৰকাৰ  
c) ন্যায্যব্যৱস্থা  
d) আৰক্ষী
12. অংশগ্ৰহণমূলক উন্নয়নে উন্নত কৰে—  
a) দক্ষতা  
b) মালিকানা  
c) টেকসইতা  
d) ওপৰৰ সকলো
13. স্বেচ্ছাসেৱী সংস্থা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ—  
a) শাসন  
b) উন্নয়ন  
c) সামাজিক পৰিৱৰ্তন  
d) ওপৰৰ সকলো

### Short Questions (6)

1. Define administrative culture.
2. What are its components?
3. Explain civil society.
4. What is participatory development?
5. Define voluntary associations.
6. Role of civil society in governance.

### চুটি প্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Short Questions)

1. প্ৰশাসনিক সংস্কৃতি (Administrative Culture) সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
2. ইয়াৰ উপাদানসমূহ (Components) কি কি ?
3. নাগৰিক সমাজ (Civil Society) ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
4. অংশগ্ৰহণমূলক উন্নয়ন (Participatory Development) কি ?
5. স্বেচ্ছাসেৱী সংস্থা (Voluntary Associations) সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
6. শাসনত (Governance) নাগৰিক সমাজৰ (Civil Society) ভূমিকা কি ?

### Long Questions (3)

1. Discuss the concept and components of administrative culture.
2. Explain the role of civil society in participatory development.
3. Analyze the contribution of voluntary associations in governance.

### দীঘলীয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Long Questions)

1. প্রশাসনিক সংস্কৃতি (Administrative Culture)-ৰ ধাৰণা আৰু উপাদানসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।
2. অংশগ্ৰহণমূলক উন্নয়নত (Participatory Development) নাগৰিক সমাজৰ (Civil Society) ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
3. শাসনত (Governance) স্বেচ্ছাসেৱী সংস্থা (Voluntary Associations)-ৰ অৱদান বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

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