

# **MA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

## **SECOND SEMESTER (2021 Admission)**

### **Assignment Topics and Case Analysis**

#### **Paper IV. Development Administration and Democratic Decentralization in India.**

##### **Assignment Topic:**

Examine the role of civil society in the fight against corruption.

##### **Case Analysis:**

Examine the role played by local self - governments during the Covid- 19 pandemic.

#### **Paper V: Public Personnel Administration.**

##### **Assignment Topic:**

Describe the salient features, functions and emerging trends of Indian Civil Service.

##### **Case Analysis:**

(a) “The Right To Information Act 2005 signals a radical shift in our administrative culture and permanently impacts all the agencies of the state”. Do you agree?.Justify your answer.

(b)Mr. ‘Z’, is a Government employee.He was admitted to a Government Hospital at Chennai, as he was suffering from some disease. In the mean time, Mr. ‘Z’ settled his marriage with Miss ‘Y’ which was to be held shortly. Miss ‘Y’ suspecting the health status of Mr. ‘Z’ made a request to the said Hospital, under the RTI Act, 2005 to furnish information as to the health status of Mr. ‘Z’ and blood report out of test conducted out of the blood samples taken from Mr. ‘Z’. The said Hospital in respect of the request of Miss ‘Y’, disclosed the information that, Mr. ‘Z’ was suffering from HIV (Positive). Consequently, his marriage with Miss ‘Y’ was cancelled. Mr. ‘Z’ feeling aggrieved, moved a writ petition before the Court to declare the disclosure of the above information by the Hospital authorities as illegal. Explain whether Mr. ‘Z’ will succeed.

## **Paper VI: Public Policy Analysis**

### **Assignment Topic:**

Elaborate on the different stages of public policy process

### **Case Analysis:**

Evaluate the National Disaster Management Policy of India.

## **Elective Paper II: Public Sector Management**

### **Assignment Topic:**

What is NITI AAYOG. Explain its objectives and functions?

### **Case Analysis:**

“When India became independent in 1947, it faced several problems like the problems of partition, refugees, migration, retirement of a great number of administrative personnel, problem of integration of the princely States, etc. The new government adopted the ideology of welfare of the people through socio-economic development, which led to a greater proliferation of tasks and functions. To take up the welfare programmes and challenges, the administrative machinery, had to be revamped and reinforced. Administration, as the instrument for designing and implementing all the developmental programmes had to be restructured, reformed and renewed. Various measures were taken up by the government of India in the form administrative reforms”

As a student of public administration how you view and justify the various measures taken by our government in the form administrative reforms. Give a brief account of the various measures taken by the government and its effect on the government machinery. Critically evaluate the various reforms, especially the recent reforms.