



MA POLITICAL SCIENCE
First Semester
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: PRINCIPLES & APPROACHES
(MPS - 102)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Write the phases of growth and evolution of Public Administration. Discuss the significant role of Public Administration in present scenario. (2+8=10)
2. Define Public Administration. Discuss its scope with one social scientist's view. (2+8=10)
3. What do you understand by Classical Theory? State the principles of organisation by Henry Fayol. (3+7=10)
4. Write four differences between Public and Private Administration. "Politics-Administration dichotomy". Give your opinion against or for this statement. (4+6=10)
5. Critically explain the Theory of Human Relations by G. E. Mayo. (10)
6. Mention the features of Public Administration. 'Political Science and Public Administration are interrelated to each other'. Justify the statement. (3+7=10)
7. Give a critical assessment of the Bureaucratic Theory of Max Weber. (10)
8. State the characteristics of Organisation. Explain the differences between the formal and informal organisation. (3+7=10)



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(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×17=17

1. Who is regarded as the father of Public Administration in India?
a) Woodrow Wilson b) Kautilya
c) Henry Fayol d) Luther Gullick
2. Who of the following supported the integral view of administration?
a) H. Simon b) L. D. White
c) Smithburg d) Thompson
3. Who of the following administrative thinkers do not make a distinction between public and private administration?
a) Henry Fayol b) L. Urwick
c) M. P. Follet d) All of the above
4. How many stages are there in the evolution of Public Administration till now?
a) Five b) Eight
c) Six d) None of the above
5. Who is regarded as the father of classical theory?
a) L. Gullick b) M. P. Follet
c) J. D. Mooney d) Henry Fayol
6. Public Administration is:
a) The basis of government.
b) An instrument of national integration.
c) An instrument of human resource development.
d) An instrument for providing services.

Select the correct codes:

- i) a, b, c and d ii) only a iii) c and d iv) a and d

7. The hallmark of Public Administration is:
a) Consistency of treatment b) Public responsibility
c) Community service d) External financial control

8. The term 'scientific management' was first coined by-
- a) Louis Brandies
 - b) F. W. Taylo
 - c) Fredrick Halsey
 - d) H. R. Towne
9. Rationality is the basis of :
- a) Charismatic authority
 - b) Traditional authority
 - c) Legal authority
 - d) Moral authority
10. The concept of 'Gangplank' stands for:
- a) Establishing a communication channel with an employee of a higher level.
 - b) Establishing an informal communication channel in the organisation.
 - c) Establishing a communication channel with an employee of the same level.
 - d) Establishing a communication channel with an employee of the lower level.
11. Arrange the following stages in the evolution of Public Administration as a discipline in the chronological order—
- a) Principles of Administration
 - b) Focus on Inter-discipline studies
 - c) Era of Challenges
 - d) Politics-Administration Dichotomy

Select the correct codes:

- i) d,a,c,b
- ii) a,b,c,d
- iii) b,d,a,c
- iv) c,a,d,b

12. "*Papers on the Science of Administration*" was published by:
- a) March and Simon
 - b) R. Shelton
 - c) A. C. Reiley
 - d) None of the above
13. The name of Max Weber is associated with bureaucracy because:
- a) He coined the term bureaucracy.
 - b) He is the first person who made a systematic and scientific study of bureaucracy.
 - c) He included bureaucracy in the legal rational authority system.
 - d) His Bureaucratic Model is the most important paradigm in Public Administration.
14. The auxiliary departments in the Government of India include:
- a) The Law Ministry
 - b) Central Public Works Department
 - c) Union Public Service Commission
 - d) All of the above
15. The human relations theory lays emphasis on:
- a) People
 - b) Motivation
 - c) Informal group
 - d) Principles of Organisation

Select the correct codes:

- i) a and c
- ii) a,b and c
- iii) a,c and d
- iv) a,b, c and d

16. Which of the following is the Staff Agency?
- a) Cabinet Secretariat
 - b) Planning Commission
 - c) Both
 - d) None of the above

17. Administration consists of managerial activities undertaken in pursuit of an objective in view. This is the:

- a) Wider view of administration
- b) Integral view of administration
- c) Narrower view of administration
- d) Managerial view of administration

II. Match the following:

1×3=3

- a) Hierarchy
- b) Span of Control
- c) Unity of Command
- i) management of employees at a time.
- ii) scalar process.
- iii) supervision of employees at a time.
- iv) one boss and one rule.
