

Q. No. 1  
Q.1(a) Define Public Administration. Discuss its scope.

1. Any definition of Public Administration.  
For eg. L.D. White - 'Public Administration consists of all those operations having their purpose, the fulfilment or enforcement of public policy.'

Scope of Public Administration

As a discipline Public Administration comprises of (a) The POSDCORB view. (the narrow view)  
(b) The subject matter view (broader view)

Q.2(b) Essay on the Evolution of Public Administration

2. (i) Historical roots of Administrative Thought  
(ii) Stages in the evolution of Public Administration

Q.3(a) Impact of globalization on Public Administration  
(i) Major changes that have occurred during the era of LPG.

Q.2(a) Principles of Scientific Management.  
Basic four Principles of Taylorism.

(b) Characteristic features of Weberian bureaucracy.

- (i) Administrative class (vi) Official records  
(ii) Hierarchy  
(iii) Division of work  
(iv) Official rule  
(v) Impersonal relationships

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(c) Elton Mayo's Human Relation Theory  
 Results of Hawthorne's Experiment  
 More Social Interactions  
 Friendly Supervision Style  
 (i) job satisfaction increased  
 (ii) Intensified interaction and cooperation  
 (iii) job satisfaction and cooperation depended more on cooperation and a feeling of worth.

Q.3 (a) Hierarchy and its advantages  
 Hierarchy → meaning / definition  
 Advantages → Merits (i) unity of purpose,  
 (ii) Integrates various units  
 (iii) Serves as channel of communication  
 (iv) fixes responsibility  
 (v) strict adherence to procedures.

(b) McGregor's theory of Motivation  
 Theory X and Y  
 Two distinct views of human being one Negative  
 the other positive  
 Mention four assumptions under theory X &  
 four assumptions under theory Y

(c) Features of Trait Theory of Leadership  
 The Big Five Integration of Traits  
 The Big Five personality Traits.

Q.4 (a) Define Good Governance. Characteristics  
 (i) Give any two definitions  
 (ii) Give any six/eight Characteristics.  
 (b) Benefits of E-governance  
 Advantages or goals of E-governance.

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Marks

Q. 4(c) Define PPP and its relevance  
Give any two definitions / meaning.  
Relevance

- (a) Massive deficit in Infrastructure services
- (b) Deficit Infrastructure is a binding constraint
- (c) Deficit Infrastructure undermines Global Competitiveness
- (d) Impedes Inclusive Growth and Poverty.
- (e) Growing Govt emphasis on Infrastructure Spending
- (f) Exceeds Government's resources
- (g) Growing emphasis on Private Sector participation.

Q. 5(a) Distinguish between Public and Private administration

Distinguish the concerns, orientation, Nature, Intrinsic Weakness, Scope, main motive, efficiency, Responsible to, Financial Control, Deficit or Surplus.

(b) Advantages of Decentralization  
Mention the demerits.

- (i) Complicates Coordination and control of the activities of various field offices & units
- (ii) It is expensive
- (iii) Parochialism, local narrow-mindedness  
absence of uniform National policy

(c) Note on 'Public Choice Approach'.

Give meaning  
Niskanen's Contribution  
Solutions to the problem.