

00054264

①

Model Answers

Page No.....

Marks

Q1 a) Define Public Administration and Explain its scope.

Wilson - P.A is detailed and systematic application of law.

Waldo - Art & science of management of state affairs.

White - All operations that aim at fulfillment of public policy.

Scope -

1) POSDCORB view = Narrow View

2) Subject matter view - Broader view

b) Any 2 stages in evolution of P.A.

1) Politics - Administration Dichotomy
(1887 - 1926)

- Contribution of Wilson
- Frank Goodnow's thoughts.
- American Pol. Sci. Association.
- First textbook on P.A.

2) Principles of Administration
(1927 - 1937)

- Willoughby & others
- Gullick and Urwick.

Q. No.

3) Era of challenge - (1938-1947)

- Advocacy of human relations & behavioural approach.
- Questions on dichotomy.
- Important publications
- Robert Dahl's criticism.

4) Crisis of Identity (1940-70)

- Rise of New Human Relation Approach
- Comparative P.A.
- Ecological Approach
- Development Administration

5) Public Policy Perspective (1970 onwards)

- Concern for public policy analysis

(C)

New Public Management & features.

- Reasons of rise of NPM - increase in govt expenditure, neo-liberalism, New Right philosophy, Public Choice Approach etc.
- Break up of traditional structures
- Emergence of quasi-autonomous units.
- professional management.
- greater discipline & in public sector.

Model answers (cont) - Set 2

Q2 - a) Scientific management -
Taylor's studies with workers and machinery resulted in his work "The Principles of scientific management" four —

- 1) Rule of Thumb
- 2) Jobs based on capability & motivation
- 3) Monitor & supervision
- 4) Allocate the work.

b) Weber's concept of Authority -

3 types —

- Traditional - hereditary
- Charismatic - personality based.
- Legal rational - bureaucracy.

c) Mayo's Human Relations Theory -

Job satisfaction increases through participation of employees in decisions.

Experiments, more social interactions, friendly supervision style, Group as the center of attraction, Interview.

Q3 a) Merits of Decentralization. (4)

- 1) Standardized procedures & systems
- 2) Reduced cost
- 3) Uniformity in action
- 4) Personal leadership
- 5) Flexibility
- 6) Better coordination.

Demerits -

- 1) Destroys individual initiative
- 2) Overburden of few
- 3) Slow down of operations.

b) McGregor's X & Y Theory -

• Background.

• X Theory -

Negative views

• Y Theory -

Positive views

• X Theory - 4 assumptions.

• Y Theory - 4 assumptions.

c) Contingency Model of Leadership.

• Effective group performance depends on the proper match between leader's style & degree to which the situation gives control to the leader.

- Identifying leadership style.
- Defining the situation
- Position power
- Matching leaders & situations.

7.4 a) Elaborate the characteristics of Good Governance.

Ans: Meaning of Good Governance. The characteristics of good governance are: i) Consensus oriented ii) Participatory iii) Rule of law iv) Efficient v) Accountable vi) Transparent vii) Responsive viii) Equitable and inclusive.

b) Describe the challenges of E-Governance.

Ans: Introduction: meaning of E-Governance. The challenges to E-Governance are: (i) Infrastructure deficit in rural areas (ii) illiteracy (iii) Indifference towards Information and Communication technology (iv) lack of trained and skilled man-power.

c) Explain the various elements of Public Private Partnership.

Ans: Meaning of PPP. The various elements are:

- i) Arrangement with private sector entity.
- ii) Public asset or service for public benefit.
- iii) Operations or management for specified period.
- iv) Risk sharing with private sector.
- v) Performance linked payments.

1.5 a) Describe the importance of Public Administration.

Ans:

Introduction and meaning of Public Administration,
 Importance is ; ① Study of governance b) Study of social system ③ Importance in developing countries;
 ④ People's knowledge about P.A. important.

b) Write a note on 'Public Choice Approach'.

Ans:

Major impact on evolution of NPM perspective.
 Tullock, Niskanen, Buchanan propounded it.
 Central tenet of this approach is that all human behaviour is dominated by 'self-interest'.

c) Explain the various dimensions of Centralization.
 Meaning of Centralization and advantages-disadvantages of centralization of authority.

Ans:

