

MODEL ANSWERS

Q.1 a) Explain the meaning and significance of Public Administration.

Ans: Give definitions of the term Public Administration. State its significance by describing it as study of: Governance, social system. Describe its importance in developing countries.

b) Discuss the first and second stages in the evolution of Public Administration.

Ans: Explain the stages of (a) Politics - Administration Dichotomy and (b) Principles of Administration.

c) Describe changes in P.A. with reference to globalisation.

Ans: The process of LPG began in the 1980s. Public Administration underwent major changes during the LPG era, like: disinvestment, privatisation etc.

Q.2 a) Evaluate F.W. Taylor's Theory of Scientific Management.

Ans: Introduction on Taylor. Scientific Management is classical theory. Its main objective is improving economic efficiency, finding best way of work, right person for right job, etc.

b) Write a note on Max Weber's concept of 'authority'.

Ans: Types of authority to be discussed. Explain (i) Charismatic (ii) Traditional (iii) legal-rational Authority.

c) Explain E. Mayo's Hawthorne Studies.

Ans: Introduction - points to explain (i) More freedom to workers → leads to more productivity → gives workers job satisfaction.

→ Contd:

- ii) Intensified interaction and cooperation.
- iii) feeling of counted gives greater satisfaction.

Q.3 a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of Centralization?

Ans: Meaning of Centralization.

Advantages: (a) Standardization of Procedures
(b) Reduced Cost (c) Uniformity in action (d) Personal leadership
(e) flexibility (f) better co-ordination

Disadvantages: (a) Destroys ~~sub~~ initiative (b) Overburdens few
(c) Slows down operations.

b) Explain Mc Clelland's Theory of Motivation.

Ans: Introduction. Theory focusses on three needs:
i) Need for achievement ii) for power (iii) for affiliation
(iv) motivation (v) power needs and motivation.

c) Write a note on Trait theory of leadership.

Ans: Throughout history strong leaders - Shivaji, Buddha, Gandhi. (i) Trait theories of leadership.
(ii) Big five - Integration of Traits. (iii) Big five personality Trait. (iv) Conclusion.

4 (a) Describe the challenges to Good Governance and suggest remedies.

Ans: Introduction. Describe some challenges: Corruption, Centralisation of power, Criminalisation of politics, violations of human rights, etc.

(b) Write on E-Governance benefits and give its significance.

Ans: Meaning of E-Governance and stages of e-governance.
Benefits: (a) Better service delivery; (b) Improved interactions
(c) Less corruption (d) Increased transparency (e) increased participation.
Significance in brief: (a) Administrative Development and
(b) Effective Service Delivery.

(c) Explain the relevance of Public Private Partnership for India.

Ans: Introduction of the concept of PPP. Points for describing relevance for India: (a) Massive Deficit in infrastructure services, (b) deficient infrastructure is a constraint; ~~it~~ undermines global competitiveness (c) Deficient infrastructure impedes inclusive growth and poverty reduction.

5 a) Discuss the changes in Public Administration with reference to privatisation.

Ans: Introduction: (i) Privatisation implies transferring the ownership of public enterprises to private interests.
(ii) Privatisation: directing allocation of governmental goods and services to outside firms.

5 (b) Do you agree with D' McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y? Give reasons.

Ans: Theory X assumed that lower-order needs dominate individuals.

Theory Y assumed that higher order needs to dominate individuals. McGregor himself held the belief that Theory Y assumptions were more valid than Theory X.

(c) What are the characteristics of Good Governance?

Ans: Meaning of Good Governance. The characteristics are as follows: (i) Consensus oriented, (ii) Participatory (iii) Follows the rule of law (iv) Efficient (v) Accountable (vi) Transparent (vii) Responsive (viii) Equitable & inclusive.

