



Roll No.

**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU**

SCHOOL OF LAW

MID TERM EXAMINATIONS

Sem & AY: Odd Sem 2019-20

Date: 16.10.2019

Course Code: BAL 103

Time: 1.30 PM to 3.30 PM

Course Name: Public Administration: Core Concepts

Max Marks: 60

Program & Sem: B. A.,LL.B. (Hons.) & III

Weightage: 30%

Instructions:

- (i) Students are expected to rely on the question paper as it is. No clarification is to be sought.
- (ii) Use of electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited and will be treated as malpractice.

Part A [Memory Recall Questions]

Answer all the Questions.

(1Q=10M)

1.

- i. According to whom, the main categories of administration are Planning, Organization, Command, Coordination and Control? (1 M)
(C.O.NO.1)[Knowledge]
- ii. Assassination of which US President brought an end to the Spoils System? (1 M)
(C.O.NO.1)[Knowledge]
- iii. In which book, Henri Fayol propounded his famous 14 principle of management? (1 M)
(C.O.NO.2)[Knowledge]
- iv. Which theory of organization calls for a more human-oriented approach towards employees? (1 M)
(C.O.NO.2)[Comprehension]
- v. Who was the first person to describe the term 'bureaucracy'? (1 M)
(C.O.NO.2)[Knowledge]
- vi. Which Conference marked the beginning of the New Public Administration? (1 M)
(C.O.NO.1)[Knowledge]

- vii. The famous acronym 'POSDCORB' denotes certain important techniques of administration. Give the full form of the acronym.

(4 M)

(C.O.NO.1 & C.O.NO.2)[Knowledge]

Part B [Thought Provoking Questions]

Answer both the Questions. Each Question carries ten marks. (2QX10M=20M)

2. An approach to the study of a subject has the capacity to highlight the various dimensions of the subject which remains inhibited until and unless explored. As far as the subject of Public Administration is concerned, the subject has been studied from various perspectives or approaches. What are the common yardsticks on which the approaches to study Public Administration have been divided and what are the further subdivisions in each category of approach to the study of Public Administration? Discuss each of these approaches. Which approach do you feel is the best for the study and understanding of the subject? (2+7+1 M)

(C.O,NO.1 Comprehension]

3. The present system of public administration in India owes a lot to the contributions made by the British Administration during the colonial rule. Out of the numerous contributions made by the British Administration, one of the remarkable contributions was the system of Dual Government as suggested and later on incorporated in the Government of India Act, 1919. In the light of this, you are required to throw some light on the system of Diarchy. Also analyze how far the system is emulated within the present system of administration in our country and how far the same has been incorporated absolutely or with deviations in the Constitution of India. (10 M)

(C.O.NO.1)[Application]

Part C [Problem Solving Questions]

Answer both the Questions. Each Question carries fifteen marks. (2QX15M=30M)

3. The entire knowledge of modern management can be summarized into fourteen principles of management as propounded by the Father of Modern Management. Explain these principles and assess the relevance and success of these principles in the present world. (13+2 M)

(C.O.NO.2)[Comprehension & Application]

4. "Private Administration and Public Administration are sometimes regarded as diagonally opposite concepts, but at the same time they are also regarded as two species of the same genus- administration."- Comment. (15 M)

(C.O.NO.1)[Comprehension & Application]



SCHOOL OF LAW

Semester and AY: Odd Semester, 2019-2020

Course Code: BAL 103

Course Name: Public Administration: Core Concepts

Date: 16th October, 2019

Time: 120 minutes

Max Marks: 60

Weightage: 30

Extract of question distribution [outcome wise & level wise]

Q.NO	C.O.NO	Unit/Module Number/Unit /Module Title	Memory recall type			Thought provoking type			Problem Solving type			Total Marks
			[Marks allotted]			[Marks allotted]			[Marks allotted]			
			Bloom's Levels			Bloom's Levels			[Marks allotted]			
			K/C/A			K/C/A			K/C/A			
1.a.	1	1	1									1
1.b.	1	1	1									1
1.c.	2	3	1									1
1.d.	2	3		1								1
1.e.	2	3	1									1
1.f.	1	2	1									1
1.g.	1,2	1,3	4									4
2.	1	1					10					10
3.	1	1						10				10
4.	2	3							12.5	2.5		15
5.	1	1							7.5	7.5		15
	Total Marks		9	1	-	-	10	10	-	20	10	60

K = Knowledge Level C = Comprehension Level, A = Application Level

Note: While setting all types of questions the general guideline is that about 60%

Of the questions must be such that even a below average students must be able to attempt, About 20% of the questions must be such that only above average students must be able to attempt and finally 20% of the questions must be such that only the bright students must be able to attempt.

Annexure- II: Format of Answer Scheme



SCHOOL OF LAW

SOLUTION

Semester and AY: Odd Semester, 2019-2020

Course Code: BAL 103

Course Name: Public Administration: Core Concepts

Date: 16th October, 2019

Time: 120 minutes

Max Marks: 60

Weightage: 30

Part- A

(1Qx10M = 10 Marks)

Q No	Solution	Scheme of Marking	Max. Time required for each Question (in Minutes)
1a	Henri Fayol		1
1b	James Garfield		1
1c	Industrial and General Administration or General and Industrial Management		1
1d	Human Relations Theory of Organization		1
1e	Max Weber		1
1f	Minnowbrook Conference I, 1968		1
1g	The acronym is given by Luther Gullick; where	0.5 marks for mentioning the name of the proponent and 3.5 marks for the full form at the rate of 0.5 marks for each alphabet	4

	P= Planning; O= Organizing; S= Staffing; D= Directing; Co= Coordinating R=Reporting, and B= Budgeting.		
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Part B

(2Q X 10M = 20 Marks)

Q No	Solution	Scheme of Marking	Max. Time required for each Question (in minutes)
2	Common Yardsticks: A] Value-fact and B] Objects of study. A1. Normative A2. Empirical B1. Philosophical B2. Legal B3. Historical B4. Case Method B5. Institutional Structural B6. Behavioral Best= Combination of all.	2 marks for yardsticks and subdivision 7 marks for explaining the various approaches 1 mark for deciding the best approach	25
3	Concept of Diarchy: the mentioning of transferred and reserved subject in the colonial India with the basis of such division Its incorporation into the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution with an addition of concurrent list	3 marks for the explanation of the concept 7 marks for its analysis into the present legal framework.	25

Part C

(2Q x 15M = 30 Marks)

Q No	Solution	Scheme of Marking	Max. Time required for each Question (in minutes)
4	<p>The fourteen principles as propounded by Henri Fayol are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Division of Work 2. Authority and Responsibility 3. Discipline 4. Unity of Command 5. Unity of Direction 6. Subordination of Individual Interests to the General Interest 7. Remuneration of Personnel 8. Centralization 9. Scalar Chain (Line of Authority) 10. Order 11. Equity 12. Stability of Tenure of Personnel 13. Initiative 14. Esprit de Corps 	<p>13 marks for listing out and explaining the Principles 2 marks for evaluating its relevance in the present era</p>	30
5	<p>Similarities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Managerial Techniques 2. Uniformity in certain activities like accounting, filing, etc. 3. Aim is to achieve the predetermined goals 4. Same Accounting Standards 	<p>4 Marks for pointing out the similarities and 11 marks for pointing out the differences between public and private administration</p>	30

Dissimilarities:

1. Motive
2. Subjection to Laws
3. Nature of Operations
4. Preferential Treatment
5. Immunity
6. Scope of Impact
7. Scope of determinants for decision making
8. Divorce between administration and Management
9. Competition
10. Social Prestige
11. Public Scrutiny
12. Personnel Administration
13. Adaptability



Roll No

**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU**

SCHOOL OF LAW

END TERM FINAL EXAMINATION

Semester: Odd Semester: 2019 - 20

Course Code: BAL 103

Course Name: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: CORE CONCEPTS

Program & Sem: B.A.,LL.B. & III

Date: 20 December 2019

Time: 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM

Max Marks: 80

Weightage: 40%

Instructions:

- (i) Read the all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Students are expected to rely on the question paper as it is. No clarification is to be sought.
- (iii) Use of electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited and will be treated as malpractice.

Part A [Memory Recall Questions]

Answer all the Questions.

(12Q=20M)

1.

- a) Who propounded the famous acronym 'POSDCORB'? [1M] (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
- b) Out of the two Minnow brook Conferences, which was more influential and which was less controversial? [2M] (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
- c) Who is regarded as the Real Father of Modern Management? [1M] (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]
- d) Which was the first state in India to develop a Panchayati Raj System? [1M] (C.O.No.4) [Knowledge]
- e) Who was appointed as the first Lokpal of India? [1M] (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]
- f) Which Article of the Indian Constitution motivated the legislature to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions? [1M] (C.O.No.4) [Knowledge]
- g) Enumerate any four functionaries of District Administration. [2M] (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]
- h) What are the three levels of the three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj as accepted in India and what are the institutions called at each level? [3M] (C.O.No.4) [Knowledge]
- i) Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Panchayati Raj Institutions and which articles were inserted for the same? [2M] (C.O.No.4) [Knowledge]
- j) Who is regarded as the Father of Human Relations Movement? [1M] (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]
- k) Who propounded the system of separation of powers and in which book, was it propounded? [2M] (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

- i) The United Nations have pointed out eight well-established and widely accepted indicators of good governance. Enumerate all of them. [3M] (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

Part B [Thought Provoking Questions]

Answer all the three Questions. Each Question carries 10 marks. (3Qx10M=30M)

2. Public accountability is the hallmark of modern democratic governance. Democracy remains a paper procedure if those in power cannot be held accountable in public for their acts and omissions, for their decisions, their policies, and their expenditures. In the light of the above statement, write a note explaining the five prominent forms of public accountability.
[10M] (C.O.No.3) [Comprehension]
3. Discuss the salient features of the Swedish Ombudsman Scheme. Comment on the extent to which these features have been incorporated in The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013.
[7+3M] (C.O.No.3) [Comprehension]
4. Differentiate between the following:
- Planning Commission and NITI Aayog
 - Zero Based Budgeting and Traditional Budgeting [5+5M] (C.O.No.4) [Comprehension]

Part C [Problem Solving Questions]

Answer both the Questions. Each Question carries 15 marks. (2Qx15M=30M)

5. What do you understand by the concept of Budget? How far is it important in an economy? Discuss the three types of budgets, viz. Surplus, Balanced and Deficit Budget. What does each of such budget indicate? Which form of budget would be the best for an economy like India and why?
[2+4+3+3+3M] (C.O.No.3) [Application and Analysis]
6. The doctrine of Separation of Powers has been pervasive to a great extent and has been followed widely across the world. Even, the Indian Constitution calls for the separation of powers. Explain the doctrine of Separation of Powers and the corollary system of checks and balances. Analyze the application of the doctrine in India with due reference to various articles enshrined in the Indian Constitution and various decided cases by the Indian judiciary.
(C.O.No.2) [Application and Analysis]



SCHOOL OF LAW

END TERM FINAL EXAMINATION

Extract of question distribution [outcome wise & level wise]

Q.NO	C.O.NO (% age of CO)	Unit/Module Number/Unit /Module Title	Memory recall type	Thought provoking type	Problem Solving type [Marks allotted]	Total Marks
			[Marks allotted] Bloom's Levels	[Marks allotted] Bloom's Levels		
			K	C	A	
1	CO1, CO2, CO3 & CO4	All the 4 Units	20			20
2	CO3	Unit-III		10		10
3	CO3	Unit-III		10		10
4	CO4	Unit- IV		10		10
5	CO3	Unit- III			15	15
6	CO2	Unit-II			15	15
Total Marks			20	30	30	80

K =Knowledge Level C = Comprehension Level, A = Application Level

Note: While setting all types of questions the general guideline is that about 60%

Of the questions must be such that even a below average students must be able to attempt, About 20% of the questions must be such that only above average students must be able to attempt and finally 20% of the questions must be such that only the bright students must be able to attempt.

I hereby certify that all the questions are set as per the above guidelines.

Faculty Signature:

Reviewer Comment:

Format of Answer Scheme



SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

SOLUTION

Semester: Odd Sem. 2019-20

Course Code: BAL103

Course Name: Public Administration: Core Concepts

Program & Sem: B.A., LL.B. & 3rd Semester

Date: 20.12.2019

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Weightage: 40%

Part A

(20 Marks)

Q No	Solution	Scheme of Marking	Max. Time required for each Question
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Luther Gullickb) Minnow Brook II and Ic) Henri Fayold) Rajasthane) Pinaki Chandra Ghoshf) Article 40g) Collector, Judicial Officer, Civil Surgeon and Health Officers; Superintendent of Police; Executive Engineer.h) (District level) Zila parishad; (Intermediate level) Panchayat samiti; (Village level) Gram panchayati) Part-IX and Articles 243 to Article 243Oj) Elton Mayok) The Spirit of the Laws by Lord Montesquieul) Participation Rule of Law Consensus Oriented Equity and Inclusiveness	Full marks for correct answers	30 mins

	Effectiveness and Efficiency Accountability Transparency Responsiveness		
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Part B

(03Q x 10M = 30 Marks)

Q No	Solution	Scheme of Marking	Max. Time required for each Question
2	I. Political/Administrative Accountability II. Hierarchical/ Bureaucratic Accountability III. Legal Accountability IV. Organisational Accountability V. Professional Accountability	2 marks for explaining each of the concepts	20 mins
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ombudsman appointed by parliament • Independent of parliament • Civil, judicial, military • Complain, suo moto • Can prosecute judge but cannot punish him • Access to all files • Right to report parliament • Wide publicity in press • Direct, simple, cheap and speedy 	7 for explaining the features and 3 for comparing it with Indian law	20 mins.
4	A] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States' Role • Financial Clout • Full-time members • Part-time members • Member secretary • Constitution B] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In traditional Budgeting, the previous year's budget is taken as a base for the preparation of a budget. Whereas, each time the budget under zero-based budgeting is created, the activities are re-evaluated and thus started from scratch. • The emphasis of the traditional budgeting is on the previous expenditure level. On the contrary, zero-based budgeting focuses on forming a new economic proposal, whenever the budget is set. • Traditional Budgeting works on cost accounting principle, thereby, it is more accounting oriented. 	5 marks for each part	20 mins

	<p>Whereas the zero-based budgeting is decision oriented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the traditional budgeting, justification of the line items and expenses are not at all required. On the other hand, in zero-based budgeting, proper justification is required, taking into account the cost and benefit. • In traditional budgeting, the top management take decisions regarding any amount that will be spent on a particular product. In contrast, in zero-based budgeting, the decision regarding the spending a specific sum on a particular product is on the managers. • Zero-based budgeting is better than traditional budgeting when it comes to clarity and responsiveness 		
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Part C

(02Q x 15M = 30Marks)

Q No	Solution	Scheme of Marking	Max. Time required for each Question
5	Budget- An estimation of expenses and revenues Three Kinds- Surplus, Balanced and Deficit	2 for explaining the concept of budget, 4 for marking its importance, 6 for the types and 3 for the reasoned answer for suitable budget for India	45 mins
6	Critical Comparison left to the thinking abilities of an individual	10 marks for the comparison and 5 marks for their opinion on the decision of the legislature	45 mins