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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU**

SCHOOL OF LAW

TEST 1

Winter Semester: 2021 - 22

Course Code: BAL 103

Course Name: Public Administration: Core Concepts

Program & Sem: BA LLB & Semester IV Sem

Date: 27-04-2022

Time: 10:00 AM to 11:00 AM

Max Marks: 30

Weightage: 15 %

Instructions:

(i) Read the all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

Part A [Memory Recall Questions]

Answer all the Questions. Each question carries TWO marks.

(5Qx 2M= 10M)

1. He is considered as one of the founding fathers of Public Administration who wrote a seminal article on "The Study of Administration" in 1887. He argued that Public Administration should be treated as its own field of study, with public administration being directly responsible to political leaders. Who is this scholar? (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]

A. Henry Fayol

B. Frederick Winslow Taylor

C. Woodrow Wilson

D. Max Weber

2. The scope of Public Administration embraces the activities of Government as well as defining its subject matter. Luther Gulick sums up the scope of the subject matter of Public Administration by letters of the word POSDCoRB. What does this word denote? (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]

3. The principle of 'span of control' means (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

A. An employee should receive orders from one superior only

B. The number of subordinate employees that an administrator can effectively direct

C. The control or supervision of the superior over the subordinate

D. The number of people being controlled

4 With growing size and complexity, Organization needs more and more specialized staff to provide support to Line executive. Which of the following is **not** a function of *Staff* agency?

(C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

A Planning

B Advising

C Consultation

D Achieving Goals

5 Who rejected the principles of administration as 'myths' and 'proverbs'? (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

A. W.F. Willoughby

B. Herbert Simon

C. Chester Bernard

D. L.D. White

Part B [Thought Provoking Questions]

Answer both the Questions. Each question carries FIVE marks.

(2Qx5M=10M)

6 Public Administration in a globalizing world has evolved with the changing times with concepts of good governance and New Public Management. In light of this, describe the nature, evolution and scope of public administration. (C.O. NO.1)[Comprehension]

7 Supervision is the process of guiding, helping and encouraging staff to improve their performance so that they meet the defined standards of their organization. Supervision can be either traditional or supportive. Define and compare traditional and supportive forms of supervision. Justify which form of supervision would you choose in a university administrative setup.

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

Part C [Problem Solving Questions]

Answer the Question. The question carries TEN marks.

(1Qx10M=10M)

8 Suppose that you are a district collector who is assigned to review the nature of activities, programs and welfare schemes conducted in your home district. Describe the nature and scope of activities conducted by the administrative departments. In light of understanding the same, assess the strengths and weaknesses of such welfare programs and schemes. How would you depict organization chart of various departments in district? Hypothetically be so the case, a local MLA is interfering in running daily activities of general administration, how would you handle/approach the situation in a calm and effective way in light of concept of Politics and Administration dichotomy as formulated by Woodrow Wilson. (C.O.No. 1) [Application]



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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU**

SCHOOL OF LAW

TEST 2

Winter Semester: 2021 - 22

Course Code: BAL 103

Course Name: Public Administration: Core Concepts

Program & Sem: BA LLB (Hons.) & Semester IV

Date: 02-JUNE-2022

Time: 10:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Max Marks: 30

Weightage: 15 %

Instructions:

(i) *Read the all questions carefully before answering.*

Part A [Memory Recall Questions]

Answer all the Questions. Each question carries TWO marks.

(5Qx 2M= 10M)

1. The tendency on the part of workers to neglect work and restrict output in organization according to principles of scientific management is called _____ [2M] (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

- A. Taylorism
- B. Soldiering
- C. Theory X
- D. Theory Y

2. It was observed that workers consistently failed to give required output of their work. Identify the scholar who emphasized on the need to devise scientific methods for the workers to ensure the required output. [2M] (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

- A. Luther Gulick
- B. Abraham Maslow
- C. Fredrick W Taylor
- D. Henry Fayol

3. *Esprit de Corps* means [2M] (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

- A. Employees be treated with justice and kindness
- B. Employees should be given sufficient time to adjust to work
- C. Employees should think and work towards new ideas
- D. Employees needs to cultivate a sense of harmony and unity within organization /

4. Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect of Simon's decision-making theory?
[2M] (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

- A. Deciding is as important as doing
- B. Decision-making deals with the process of choice that leads to action
- C. Decision is taken by administrative man
- D. There is always a means-end relationship

5. According to Abraham Maslow, one should try to understand behavior in administration through
[2M] (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

- A. Mass behavior
- B. Psycho-analysis
- C. Group activity
- D. Human relations

Part B [Thought Provoking Questions]

Answer both the Questions. Each question carries FIVE marks. (2Qx5M=10M)

6. What was unique about Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation? Do you think this theory stands the test of time in our globalizing world? If so the case, justify. (C.O. NO.3) [Comprehension]

7. Elton Mayo laid down the foundations for Human Relations theory by conducting a series of experiments at Hawthorne plant in United States. Identify and evaluate the outcome of four main phases in Hawthorne's experiments and its relevance in competitive business environment in India.

(C.O.NO.3) [Comprehension]

Part C [Problem Solving Questions]

Answer the Question. The question carries TEN marks. (1Qx10M=10M)

8. It was in recent weeks that we have heard of a former railway minister guilty of corruption charges in relation to a fodder scam. A corrupt politician breeds an inefficient administrative environment wherein governmental contracts are clinched through family connections and public officials are observed loyal to members of his/her community. Apart from political system, the socio-economic sub systems stand to be widely affected. Having read various administrative theories, identify the theory in question. Evaluate nature of that system and critically analyze the model and its adverse impact on Indian administration. [10M] (C.O.No. 3) [Application]



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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU**

SCHOOL OF LAW

END TERM EXAMINATION

Even Semester: 2021 - 22

Course Code: BAL 103

Course Name: Public Administration: Core Concepts

Program & Sem: BA LLB (Hons.), IV Sem

Date: 1st July 2022

Time: 1.00 PM to 04: 00 PM

Max Marks: 100

Weightage: 50%

Instructions:

- (i) *Read the all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*

Part A [Memory Recall Questions]

Answer all the Questions. Each question carries TWO marks.

(10Qx 2M= 20M)

Q.1. Identify the principle of organization that applies the superior-subordinate relationship through a number of levels of responsibility reaching from the top to the bottom of the structure.

[2M](C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

- A. Unity of Command
- B. Scalar principle
- C. Unity of Coordination
- D. Delegation

Q.2.A supervisor, however competent he/she may be, cannot supervise the work of unlimited number of persons. Identify the concept related to the supervision of subordinates at the lower and higher levels of administration.

[2M](C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

- A. Span of Control
- B. Coordination
- C. Chief Executive
- D. Division of work

Q.3.The agencies of administration perform the function to execute the policies and programs sanctioned by legislature. Identify such agencies that monitor the performance of different officials through reports and inspection.

[2M](C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

- A. Line Agencies
- B. Staff Agencies
- C. Auxiliary Agencies
- D. Both A and B

Q.4. _____ is the tendency to disperse decision making authority in an organized structure. It is fundamental aspect of delegation; to the extent the authority is not delegated, it is centralized.

[2M](C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

- A. Centralization
- B. Decentralization

- C. Delegation
- D. Both B and C

Q.5. Public Administration is 'the sum total of all the activities undertaken in pursuit of fulfilment of policy.' These activities include managerial, technical, manual and the clerical activities undertaken to achieve the objective. Identify this viewpoint of Public Administration.

[2M](C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]

- A. Integral view
- B. Managerial view
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Q.6. _____ confers or grants authority by a superior to a subordinate for the accomplishment of a particular assignment.

[2M](C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

- A. Centralization
- B. Delegation
- C. Decentralization
- D. None of the above

Q.7. She recognized conflict as a normal and unavoidable consequence of social interaction in every organization. She is an important proponent of classical organization theory. Though trained as a political scientist, she ventured in social administration subsequently.

[2M](C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

- A. Mary Wollstonecraft
- B. Sylvia Path
- C. Mary Parker Follett
- D. Hannah Arendt

Q.8. The scholar is considered as father of scientific management theory. He believes that in every trade there is one best way of doing a job, and the objective of the manager is to explore that best way to expedite the situation optimally. Who is the said scholar of public administration?

[2M](C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

- A. Henry Fayol
- B. Frederick W Taylor
- C. Luther Gulick
- D. Douglas McGregor

Q.9. Max Weber conceptualisation of Bureaucracy is a sociological phenomenon. He identified three sources of legitimation. Name the source of legitimation that invokes the sanction of law.

[2M](C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

- A. Charismatic Authority
- B. Traditional Authority
- C. Rational-legal Authority
- D. Both B and D

Q.10. Identify the Hawthorne experiment of human relations theory that uncovers a startling element of underlying group psychology, which influences overall industrial productivity.

[2M](C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

- A. The Great Illumination Experiment
- B. The human attitudes and sentiments
- C. The Bank wiring experiment
- D. None of the above

Part B [Thought Provoking Questions]

Answer all the Questions. Each question carries TEN marks.

(5Qx 10M=50M)

Q.11. There was a sense of dissatisfaction in the mechanical ways of doing administration and calls were made for restoration of values and public purpose in government. The goal was to respond to the needs of clients and ensuring social equity in service delivery in administration. In light of this, what was new thinking adopted to change to reorient the administration? What was 'new' in this form of public administration? Describe its features, relevance and significance in the context of Indian administration. [10M](C.O.No.5.) [Comprehension]

Q.12. Is Social welfare compatible with economic growth? A Former Prime Minister stated that human development is the development with a human face that places emphasis on successful health models and educational development despite low incomes. Critically analyze the essence of social welfare and development administration in a globalizing world with special reference to India. [10M](C.O.No.5.) [Comprehension]

Q.13. The changing nature of government creates the need for a reassessment of the nature of civil servants involved in administration. The debate on generalists and specialists is kick-started with rising demands for lateral entry into civil services. Elucidate the arguments with regard to generalists and specialists in Indian administration today. [10M](C.O. No. 4) [Comprehension]

Q.14. What motivates an individual to perform well? As a noted management psychiatrist, McGregor has amply contributed to the development of behavioural theory of organization. He formulated famous 'theoretical assumptions' regarding the nature of human being, proper realization of which he thought would determine very contour of organization. Critically analyse his assumptions and justify its relevance. [10M](C.O. No 3) [Comprehension]

Q.15. Can we separate Politics from Administration? Woodrow Wilson is credited with the politics-administration dichotomy via his theories on public administration in his 1887 essay, "The Study of Administration". It raises questions of neutrality and prejudice in administration. Critically evaluate this dichotomy in light of corruption and bureaucratic delays in Indian administration. [10M](C.O. No 1) [Comprehension]

Part C [Problem Solving Questions]

Answer both the Questions. Each question carries FIFTEEN marks.

(2Qx15M=30M)

Q.16. As per Ivor Jennings- the administrative law is the law relating to administration. It determines the organization, powers and duties of administrative authorities. It includes law relating to the rule-making power of the administrative bodies, the quasi-judicial function of administrative agencies, legal liabilities of public authorities and power of the ordinary courts to supervise administrative authorities. You are students pursuing BA LLB (Hons.) with the intent to practice law. Given your understanding of Public Administration, what are takeaways and lessons from studying the principles, theories and concepts of Public Administration? How would you apply your understanding of functioning of public bodies to law? How would you apply the developments in Indian administration to legal systems and vice-versa? Justify any particular theory of administrative behavior and its usage in the field of law. [15M](C.O. No. 1) [Application]

Q.17. New Public Management (NPM) is an approach to running public service organizations that is used in government and public service institutions and agencies, at both sub-national and national levels. In NPM, citizens are viewed as "customers" and public servants are viewed as "public managers". NPM tries to realign the relationship between public service managers and their political superiors by making a parallel relationship between the two. New Public Management suggests that public managers "steer rather than row". Elaborate this with an example from the present public sector. What are the strengths of this strategy? What are the pitfalls in particular in making public sector more 'business like'? What are methods and models adopted for customer-centric services in NPM? Analyze its relevance for Indian administration with suitable examples.

[15M](C.O. No. 5) [Application]