**Discipline: Public Administration Time: 1.5 Hours (90 Mins.)**

**Course Code: UK1MDCPAN100 Total Marks: 42**

**Course Title: FUNDAMENTALS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**Type of Course: DSC Semester: 1**

**Academic Level: 100-199**

**Part A**

**Time: 5 Minutes (6 X 1=6)**

**Objective Type. Answer All Questions**

**Part A. Objective Type. 1 Mark Each. Answer All Questions. Time: 6 Minutes**

**6x1= 6 Marks**

1. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Development Administration?  
   a) Goal orientation  
   b) Bureaucratic hierarchy  
   c) Flexibility and innovation  
   d) Citizen participation
2. Which of the following is not the nature of Public Administration?  
   a) Public administration is concerned with profit maximization.  
   b) Public administration operates within a governmental framework.  
   c) Public administration focuses on policymaking.  
   d) Public administration is accountable to the public.
3. Which approach to Public Administration is primarily concerned with environmental factors?  
   a) Classical approach  
   b) Ecological approach  
   c) Public Choice approach  
   d) Marxist approach
4. Who proposed the Politics-Administration Dichotomy?  
   a) Max Weber  
   b) Woodrow Wilson  
   c) Herbert Simon  
   d) Fredrick Taylor
5. Which of the following is a key principle of Henri Fayol's Classical Approach to management?  
   a) Specialization of labour  
   b) Conflict management  
   c) Democratic decision-making  
   d) Informal organization structure
6. Psychology plays a role in Public Administration by:  
   a) Analyzing legal cases and regulations  
   b) Studying economic policies and their impact  
   c) Understanding human behaviour, motivation, and leadership within public organizations  
   d) Researching the impact of political systems on governance.

**Part B. Short Answer. 2 Marks Each. Answer All Questions. Time: 24 Minutes**

**4x2= 8 Marks**

1. Briefly explain the Politics-Administration Dichotomy. Why was it considered important in the early development of Public Administration.
2. Describe the importance of Law in Public Administration. How does it provide a framework for governance.
3. Given a scenario where a public department is experiencing inefficiencies, how would you apply the principle of "Division of Work" to improve productivity.
4. What is the focus of Karl Marx's approach to public administration, and how does it differ from Weber’s bureaucratic model.

**Part C. Long Answer. 7 Marks Each. Answer all 4 Questions, choosing among options within each question. Time: 60 Minutes 4x7=28 Marks**

1. Explain the meaning and nature of Public Administration. How does its scope extend beyond simple governmental functions, and why is it significant in modern governance?

**OR**

What is Good Governance? Explain its core components and their importance in promoting transparency and accountability in public administration

1. Analyze the impact of Globalization on Public Administration. How has globalization changed the way of functioning of public institutions, and what are the key challenges administrators face in a globalized world.

**OR**

Analyze the relationship between Comparative Administration and Development Administration. How have the two approaches helped to understand the challenges of public administration in different cultural and political contexts.

1. Suppose you are in charge of restructuring a public institution. How would you apply the principles from Management Sciences (e.g., leadership styles, organizational behavior) to improve efficiency, staff morale, and decision-making.

**OR**

Compare and contrast the Classical Approach of Henri Fayol with Max Weber's Bureaucratic Approach. How do their ideas on administrative structures and efficiency contribute to modern public administration?

1. Discuss the significance of Authority, Power, and Responsibility in the context of public administration. How does delegation impact the efficiency and effectiveness of public organizations?

**OR**

How could F.W. Riggs' Administrative Ecology be applied to analyze administrative challenges in developing countries?