



IDC-3 (CP)

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(FYUGP)

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

(Interdisciplinary Course)

Paper Code : IDC-3

(Public Administration)

Full Marks : 37½ Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 2 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The questions are of equal value

*Answer any **five** questions*

- 1.** Describe the scope of public administration as a discipline.
- 2.** Discuss the differences between line and staff agency.
- 3.** How many types of Chief Executives are there? Explain.

4. Discuss the bureaucratic theory of Max Weber.
5. Elaborate different features of Chief Executives.
6. Discuss the importance of judicial control over administration.
7. Explain in detail the power and function of Lokpal.
8. Describe different sources of administrative law.
9. Highlight the evolution of public administration as a discipline.
10. Discuss the Headquarter and Field relationship in administration.

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(**Public Administration**)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 12½)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- A.** Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : ½×15=7½

1. Public administration simply means

- (a) to care for ()
- (b) to look after people ()
- (c) to direct ()
- (d) to control ()

2. The Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill, 1971 was introduced in the
- (a) Seventh Lok Sabha ()
 - (b) Fifth Lok Sabha ()
 - (c) Fourth Lok Sabha ()
 - (d) Sixth Lok Sabha ()
3. Private administration is motivated by
- (a) politicians ()
 - (b) public servicers ()
 - (c) profit motives ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
4. Which State was the first to introduce Lokayukta?
- (a) Tamil Nadu ()
 - (b) Rajasthan ()
 - (c) Maharashtra ()
 - (d) West Bengal ()
5. Public administration is mostly dominated by
- (a) social problems ()
 - (b) administrative problems ()
 - (c) political problems ()
 - (d) economic problems ()

6. The Politics-Administration dichotomy depends upon

- (a) the focus of 'what' of public administration ()
- (b) the focus of 'where' of public administration ()
- (c) the actors or 'who' of public administration ()
- (d) the span or 'when' of public administration ()

7. In the acronym 'POSDCoRB', the letter 'R' stands for

- (a) regular ()
- (b) reporting ()
- (c) revenue ()
- (d) resistance ()

8. The classical theory of administration is also known as

- (a) historical theory ()
- (b) mechanistic theory ()
- (c) locational theory ()
- (d) human relations theory ()

9. Which of the following is not a function of staff agency?
- (a) Planning ()
 - (b) Advising ()
 - (c) Consultation ()
 - (d) Achieving goals ()
10. In a Parliamentary system, the Chief Executive consists of the
- (a) Governor ()
 - (b) Monarch ()
 - (c) Prime Minister ()
 - (d) President ()
11. The Hawthorne experiment was conducted by
- (a) Elton Mayo ()
 - (b) Max Weber ()
 - (c) Charles Handy ()
 - (d) Henri Fayol ()
12. Line agency is concerned with the execution of
- (a) primary objectives ()
 - (b) secondary objectives ()
 - (c) tertiary objectives ()
 - (d) None of the above ()

13. The primary objective of judiciary control over administration is to

- (a) restrict the discretion and arbitrariness of administrative agencies ()
- (b) help in redressing the grievances of citizen ()
- (c) safeguard the rights and liberty of the citizens ()
- (d) contain and penalize the wrongful acts of government officials ()

14. The auxiliary agency performs

- (a) executive functions ()
- (b) technical functions ()
- (c) housekeeping functions ()
- (d) None of the above ()

15. Who is the father of Public Administration?

- (a) Henri Fayol ()
- (b) Max Weber ()
- (c) Woodrow Wilson ()
- (d) Elton Mayo ()

B. Answer any *five* of the following :

1×5=5

1. What do you mean by the word 'administration'?

2. Explain private administration.

3. What do you mean by budgetary control over administration?

4. What is line agency?

5. Define the meaning of 'chief executive'.

6. What is auxiliary agency?

7. Write down two features of Independent Regulatory Commission.

8. What is Lokayukta?

9. Explain the integral view of public administration.

10. What is administrative law?

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