

Name:	 UPES <small>UNIVERSITY OF TOMORROW</small>
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2022

Course: Public Administration II
Program: BA Public Policy
Course Code: BAPP2004

Semester: III
Time: 3 hrs
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Please read the questions carefully before answering.

SECTION A
20Marks

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Arrange the following stages in the evolution of Public Administration as a discipline, in chronological order: - 1. Public Policy Approach 2. Principles Approach 3. Administrative Behaviour 4. Politics-Administration Dichotomy 5. Ecological Approach a). 3 2 5 1 5 b). 4 1 3 5 2 c). 4 2 3 1 5 d). 4 3 1 2 5	2	CO1
Q 2	Which one of the following is not correctly paired? a). New Public Administration – Dwight Waldo b). Development Administration – Edward Weidner c). Dynamic Administration – M.P. Follett d). Comparative Administration – Chris Argyris	2	CO1
Q 3	Which one of these is not one of the elements of administration, according to Henry Fayol? a). Organizing b). Commanding c). Cooperating d). Controlling e). Planning	2	CO1
Q 4	Which one of these principles adheres to the dictum “one head and one plan for a group of activities having the same objective”?	2	CO1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). Unity of Command b). Scalar Principle c). Unity of Direction d). Centralization 		
Q 5	<p>According to David Easton, there are eight foundational stones of Behaviouralism. Which one of these is not one of them?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). Transparency b). Regularities c). Pure Science d). Value-free 	2	CO1
Q 6	<p>According to Douglas McGregor, Theory X is symbolic of authoritative approach and Theory Y signifies participative management approach to management. Is this statement true or false?</p>	2	CO1
Q 7	<p>Which among these are the characteristics of non-programmed decisions, as laid down by Herbert Simon?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Novel and Creative 2. Made by low cadre management 3. Takes less time and effort 4. No definite procedure 5. Involves deliberation and executive judgement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). 2 3 5 b). 1 2 4 5 c). 1 4 5 d). 1 3 5 	2	CO1
Q 8	<p>According to M.P. Follet, the three ways of resolving a conflict are: domination, compromise and _____.</p>	2	CO1
Q 9	<p>According to F.W.Riggs, which of the following is not one of the overlapping features of prismatic society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). Poly-communalism b). Formalism c). Poly-normativism d). Nepotism 	2	CO1
Q 10	<p>Which among these is not correctly matched?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). Hierarchy – Flow of authority b). Span of Control – Supervision c). Esprit de Corps - Through proper channel d). Unity of Command – One single boss 	2	CO1

SECTION B			
20 Marks			
Q 11	Illustrate the five mechanisms of control suggested by Max Weber to prevent unjust accumulation of power in bureaucracy?	5	CO2
Q 12	Chester Barnard in <i>Functions of the Executive</i> (1938), emphasized on the three main roles of this wing of governance. Elaborate upon these functions?	5	CO2
Q 13	What are the divergences between Economic Man and Administrative Man, as highlighted by Herbert Alexander Simon, with reference to Decision-Making Approach?	5	CO2
Q 14	Evaluate the five needs that drive motivation, according to Abraham Maslow? Elaborate on each with help of suitable examples and interlinkages.	5	CO2
SECTION-C			
30 Marks			
Q 15	According to Max Weber, why was 'legal-relational authority' better than its traditional and charismatic counterparts? Explain your answer by laying out the characteristics of the bureaucratic model.	10	CO3
Q 16	Analyze the seven principles of communication envisaged by Chester Irving Barnard, which play an indelible role in maintaining effectiveness of authority within an organization?	10	CO3
Q17	Illustrate any five concrete differences between transactional and transformational leadership styles. Do include suitable examples in your answer.	10	CO3
SECTION-D			
30 Marks			
Q 18	F.W. Riggs in <i>Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society</i> (1964), created three ideal models to explain administrative systems in comparative context. Analyze the three models and highlight their differences with each other.	15	CO4
Q 19	Critically analyze the classical theories to public administration. Why were they criticized by new approaches emerging post the rise of behaviouralism? Elucidate your answer by bringing out the differences between classical theory and human relations approach.	15	CO4