

M.A. 1st Semester Examination 2013. ①

Paper : I [First]

Title : INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION

Code : AS - 2076.

## MODEL ANSWER:

### SECTION - A (2005-07)

- [Q1].
- (a) Preservation of the Polity
  - (b) Maintenance of stability & order
  - (c) Institutionalisation of socio-economic changes
  - (d) Management of large scale Commercial services
  - (e) Ensuring growth & economic development
  - (f) Protection of the weaker section of the society
  - (g) formation of the Public opinion
  - (h) Influence public policy & political trends

[Q2] F. J. Goodnow (1900) [Q3] L. D. White

- [Q4]. Political direction, Breadth of scope, Impact & Consideration, Public Accountability, Principle of uniformity, External financial Control, Service Meter, Legal framework, nature of function, Anonymity, Efficiency Measurement

25

[85]

LUTHER HALSEY GULICK (LH)

(2)

[86] Public choice approach came into existence in the 1960s, almost coinciding with M.P.A. Vincent oxstrom, the chief protagonist of the approach advocated for replacement of the traditional doctrine of Bureaucratic administration by the concept of a Democratic Adm.

[87] ~~The Honey~~ The Honey Report (1967) in U.S.A

(b) Philadelphia Conference (1967)

(c) Publication of Dwight Waldo's [Public Administration in a time of ~~the~~ Revolution in 1968]

(d) Munnroe Brook Conference 1968 in U.S.A

(e) Publication of Towards a New P.A.: The Munnroe Brook Perspective, edited by Frank Marini, 1971

(f) Publication of P.A. in a Time of Turbulence edited by Dwight Waldo, 1971

(g) George Frederickson's Book New Public Administration in 1980.

[88] (a) Rejecting definition of P.A. as 'value free'.

(b) Rejecting a rationalist & perhaps determinist view of Human kind.

(c) Rejecting politics adm. dichotomy.

(d) Antitechnical

(e) It is more or less anti-bureaucratic & anti-hierarchical.



(9) Dwight Waldo (1971)

(10) @ Narrow Composition,

(b) emphasis on; Relevance, values, social equity & social change.

(c) Anti-behavioural

(d) Radical & Revolutionary.

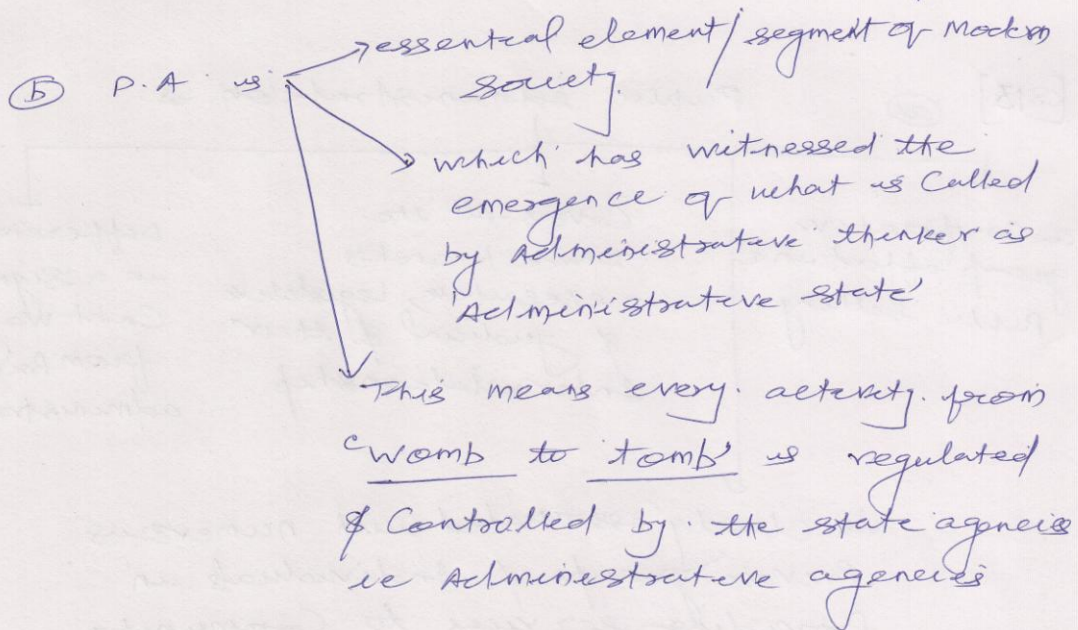
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SECTION - B

[Q11] @ Define Public Administration

as a Process

as a Discipline

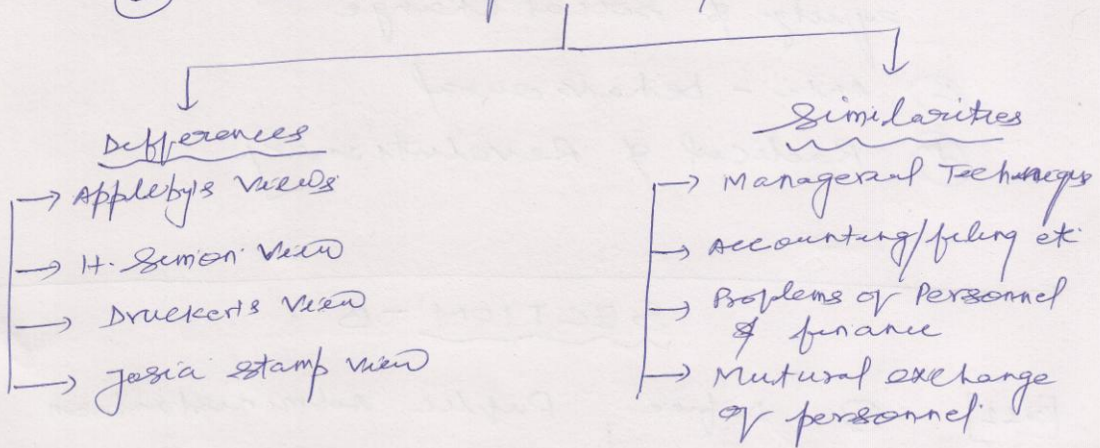


(c) Discuss the question under the point given in (b)

(d) Conclusion

[Q12]

- (a) Define Public Administration  
(b) Define Private Administration  
(c) Then Compare P.A & Private Adm.

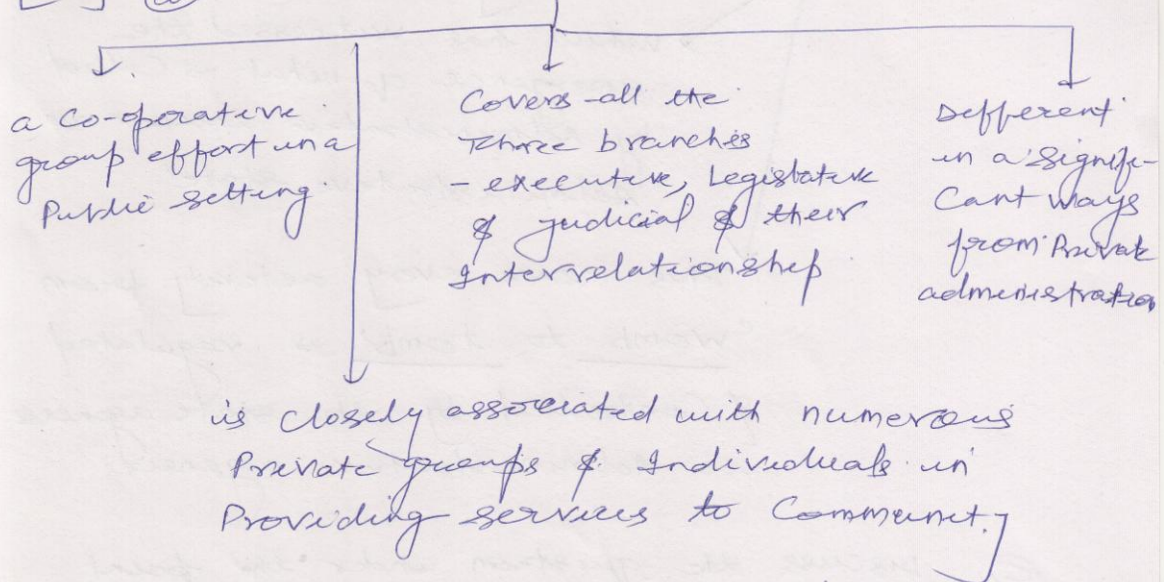


(d) Conclusion:

[Q13]

(a)

Public Administration is



(b) Discuss role of Public Administration as per point given in part (a)



[814]

Ⓐ

### Public Administration

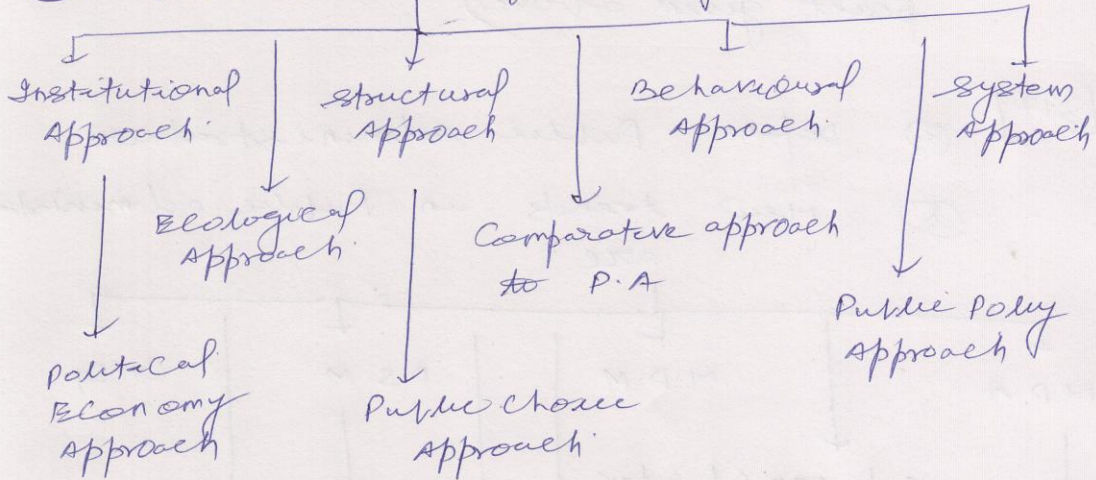
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As a Process  
(as old as society)

As a Discipline

started from 1887

Ⓑ Discuss the following approaches:



Ⓒ

### Conclusion:

[815]

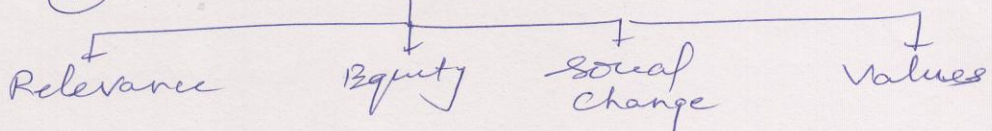
Ⓐ

why new Public Administration?  
(It is improvement of traditional P.A. due to industrialisation & urbanisation)

Ⓑ Define new Public Administration

Ⓒ

### Goals of M.P.A



Ⓓ

Conclusion

[816] a) Introduction

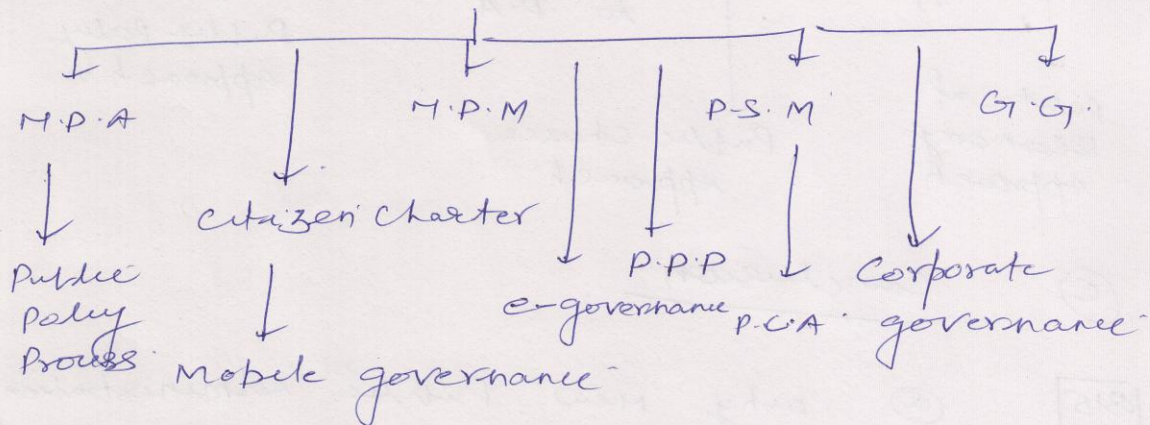
(6)

- (b) Theoretical Base of state & market
- (c) Intervention of state
- (d) failure of state
- (e) Market friendly approach
- (f) Balance view

(Discuss this question according to point given above)

[817] a) Define Public Administration

(b) New trends in Public administration are:



(c) Describe all the above trends given in (b) in short.

(d) Conclusion.