



Ba/POL/H/M-8

2026

(FYUGP)

(8th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(MINOR)

Paper : POL/H/M-8

(Public Administration : Theories and Concepts)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Choose the correct option : 1×15=15

**1. Who is considered the father of Public
Administration as an academic discipline?**

- (a) Max Weber**
- (b) Woodrow Wilson**
- (c) F. W. Taylor**
- (d) Luther Gulick**

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(Turn Over)

2. Which of the following is a key slogan of New Public Administration?

- (a) Economy and efficiency
- (b) Neutral competence
- (c) Let managers manage
- (d) Relevance, values, equity and change

3. In new public management, citizens are mainly viewed as

- (a) subjects of the State
- (b) passive recipients
- (c) customers or clients
- (d) political actors

4. Which principle emphasizes that an employee should receive orders from only one superior?

- (a) Authority and responsibility
- (b) Discipline
- (c) Unity of command
- (d) Centralization

5. Administrative Management Theory is often criticized for being

- (a) too empirical
- (b) too rigid and mechanistic
- (c) people-oriented
- (d) democratic in nature

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6. What does Max Weber mean by 'impersonality' in bureaucracy?

- (a) Lack of human emotions
- (b) Equal treatment according to rules
- (c) Absence of leadership
- (d) Isolation of officials

7. The principle of 'satisficing' means

- (a) maximizing output
- (b) choosing the best alternative
- (c) selecting a satisfactory solution
- (d) following formal rules strictly

8. Theory X assumes that employees

- (a) are self-motivated and creative
- (b) seek responsibility
- (c) are motivated by achievement
- (d) dislike work and avoid responsibility

9. According to Theory Y, employees

- (a) prefer to be directed
- (b) avoid work whenever possible
- (c) exercise self-direction and self-control
- (d) are motivated only by money

(Turn Over)

(4)

10. According to Riggs, societies transitioning from traditional to modern are called

- (a) fused societies
- (b) prismatic societies
- (c) diffracted societies
- (d) industrial societies

11. In Riggs' ecological model, a fused society is characterized by

- (a) high role specialization
- (b) modern administrative structures
- (c) separation of powers
- (d) undifferentiated social structures

12. Peter Drucker viewed entrepreneurship primarily as

- (a) managerial practice based on innovation
- (b) risk-taking activity
- (c) ownership of business
- (d) profit maximizing activity

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(Continued

(5)

13. Which institution plays a key role in influencing administrative reforms under globalization?

- (a) The World Bank and IMF
- (b) The United Nations General Assembly
- (c) The UNESCO
- (d) The International Court of Justice

14. E-governance primarily aims at

- (a) increasing government expenditure
- (b) improving interaction between government and citizens
- (c) replacing democracy with technology
- (d) privatizing public services

15. AI-driven chatbots in public administration are mainly used for

- (a) policy formulation
- (b) judicial review
- (c) electoral campaigning
- (d) citizen grievance redressal and service delivery

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(Turn Over)

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer the following questions in short : 2×5=10

1. Define Public Administration.

Or

Explain the concept of 'politics-administration dichotomy'.

2. Explain the concept of Unity of Command.

Or

Mention two features of Weberian bureaucracy.

3. What is meant by 'bounded rationality'?

Or

What is meant by Theory X according to Douglas McGregor?

4. What is the Sala model of Riggs?

Or

What is meant by innovation as an economic activity in Drucker's view?

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5. What is G2C (Government to Citizen) interaction in e-governance?

Or

Mention any two applications of AI in e-governance.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

1. (a) Explain the shift from traditional administration to modern public administration. 10

Or

(b) Examine the emergence and basic features of New Public Administration.

2. (a) Critically analyze the contributions of classical thinkers to Administrative Management Theory. 10

Or

(b) Discuss Max Weber's concept of bureaucracy.

(Turn Over)

3. (a) Discuss Herbert Simon's decision-making theory and its importance in Public Administration. 10

Or

- (b) Critically discuss Douglas McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y.

4. (a) Discuss in detail Fred W. Riggs' ecological approach to the study of Public Administration. 10

Or

- (b) Analyze the seven sources of innovative opportunity identified by Peter Drucker.

5. (a) Analyze the impact of globalization on administrative structures and processes. 10

Or

- (b) Examine the role of artificial intelligence in improving administrative efficiency.
