BPAC-102: ADMINISTRATIVE THINKERS

Tutor Marked Assignments

Course Code: BPAC-102
Assignment Code: ASST/TMA/ 2025 -2026
Total Marks: 100

Assignment A

Answer the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss Gandhi's views on Trusteeship. 20
2. Elucidate the basic concepts given by F.W. Taylor. 20

Assignment B

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

3. Discuss the changing perspectives of Weber's Bureaucracy. 10
4. Describe the authority structures and fundamental principles of bureaucracy. 10
5. Explain Peter Drucker's concept of Modern Management. 10
6. 'Harold Lasswell 's ideas on Public Policy shaped the Public Policy Approach in a new direction'. Comment. 10

Assignment C

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each.

7. Discuss Herbet Simon's views on 'Choice' and 'Behaviour' in decision-making. 06
8. Write a note on Dwight Waldo's views on Public Administration. 06
9. Bring out Chester Barnard's contribution to decision-making. 06
10. Explain the concept of 'Participative Management'. 06
11. Describe Yehezkel Dror's views on Policy Sciences. 06

1. Discuss Gandhi’s views on Trusteeship. 20

Answer

Gandhi's idea of trusteeship was an attempt to connect economic life with morality, social responsibility and non-violence. He recognised that societies contain inequalities of income, property and opportunity, but he did not believe that permanent conflict between rich and poor was desirable. His proposal was that those who possess wealth, land, knowledge or managerial power should regard these resources as a trust held for the benefit of the whole community. A trustee may manage property and receive a reasonable livelihood from it, but should not treat the surplus as something to be enjoyed without regard to other people.

Moral foundation of trusteeship

Gandhi drew inspiration from the principles of truth, non-violence, self-restraint and service. In his view, an individual's talents and wealth grow partly through the labour and cooperation of society. Consequently, ownership brings duties as well as rights. The wealthy person should regard himself or herself as a caretaker rather than an absolute master of resources. The idea is closely related to Gandhi's belief in non-possession, meaning that one should not accumulate more than is genuinely needed while neighbours lack basic necessities.

This was not simply an appeal to give occasional charity. Charity allows the giver to remain superior and choose when to help. Trusteeship demands a change in the very understanding of economic power. A factory owner, for instance, must consider employees' wages, safe working conditions, the community and the public purpose of production before claiming the gains of business.

Relations between labour and capital

Gandhi rejected the belief that owners and workers must always be enemies. He argued that capital and labour have a common interest in productive and socially useful activity. Trusteeship calls upon the employer to share benefits fairly, avoid exploitation and recognise the dignity of workers. Workers, in turn, may use organisation, negotiation and non-violent methods to secure justice. Gandhi did not expect workers to accept unfair treatment in the name of harmony. Rather, he wanted economic relations to be transformed without hatred or destructive violence.

Under this arrangement the owner does not lose every managerial responsibility. A capable person can continue to organise an enterprise, but authority must be exercised for the welfare of others. Earnings should be reasonable, and additional wealth should be directed towards social needs. Such an approach makes