

Public Administration - 2001 – Main

Paper I

Time Allowed : Three Hours Maximum Marks : 300

Candidates should attempt question 1 and 5 which are compulsory, and any three of the remaining questions selecting at least one question from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

1. Answer any three of the following in not more than 200 words each:

(a) "Publicness" of public administration in an ideal democratic government remains the ultimate value in theory and practice'. Elucidate

(b) Minnbrook conference in USA identified four features crucial to 'new public administration'. Explain.

(c) "The nature and role of communication in administration vindicates that "communication is authority"". Comment.

(d) Critically examine the model of Max Weber and Chester I Barnard with reference to 'bureaucratic authority'.

2. The 'decision-making scheme' and 'satisfying model' of Herbert A Simon is the major component of administrative theory. Comment.

3. Why do all administrative organizations consider 'hierarchy' as the many splendoured technique? Discuss.

4. In what aspects, the powers of proposed institution of Lok Pal in the Bill already introduced in Indian Parliament, will strengthen the institution as compared to parliamentary commissioner in UK?

SECTION B

5. Answer any three of the following in not more than 200 words each: (20 x 3 = 60)

(a) 'The inculcation of belief in the real existence of a common purpose is an essential executive function'. Comment

(b) Burekehead says:

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'Budget in Government is a vehicle of fiscal policy and a tool of management'. Examine this statement.

(c) Critically comment on Riggsian Prismatic Sala model of administration of developing societies. To what extent Indian administrative system exhibits prismatic characteristics?

(d) "Statutory External auditing is one of the protectors of democracy in the parliamentary form of government". Comment.

6. A fairly adequate analysis of the administrative organization in government is possible when we treat 'bureaucracy' as a 'structure' and 'administration' as a 'function'. Discuss.

7. What techniques the government of india have employed to evaluate (appraise) the performance of senior level employees, i.e. class I and class II? Are you satisfied with these techniques?

8. Critically examine the monetary and fiscal policies of government of india in the decade 1991 to 2001. Do you think world financial institutions had a role to play in opening indian economy to global forces? give reasons to substantiate your argument.

PAPER II

Time Allowed : Three Hours Maximum Marks : 300

Candidates should attempt question 1 and 5 which are compulsory, and any three of the remaining questions selecting at least one question from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION - A

1. Comment on any three of the following in not more than 200 words each:
(3 x 20 = 60)

(a) "The machinery of government designed in Kautilya's Arthashastra does not exactly resemble our modern-day polity, but it does contain some principles which could be said to be the part of today's science of public administration".

(b) "The use of the word "socialist" in the indian constitution has become redundant in the context of the liberalization of economy".

(c) "The prime minister stands out as the most powerful authority even today".

(d) "The district collector admirably survived the historical change of role from an alien regime to a national one.".

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2. "It is axiomatic that a country's public administration system, including its bureaucracy, must fit into and respond to its overall political system". In the light of this statement discuss the mutual relations between the civil servants and the ministers since independence. (60)

3. (a) "State directorates are administrative and implementation units assisting the department functioning from the secretariat". Explain

(b) "Despite the serious commitment on the part of the government the benefits of the rural development programs do not seem to reach the intended targets and they fail to serve fully the purpose for which they were intended". Elucidate.

4. "Despite liberalization, privatization, and globalization of economy, the public sector has its own relevance for india".

SECTION - B

5. Comment on any three of the following in not more than 200 words each:

(a) "The need and significance of all india services has been well recognized in political as well as administrative circles".

(b) "It is the audit of propriety that distinguishes the audit of the comptroller and auditor general of india (CAG) from the audit made by any professional auditor".

(c) "Although district planning committee and metropolitan planning committees have been provided, those remain mostly on paper".

(d) "Administrative reforms in india are not necessarily the result of the recommendations of any specific committees or commissions".

6. "Control over public expenditure is an essential feature of accountable and responsible financial administration". In the light of this statement discuss various methods of control over public expenditure which are exercised by the indian parliament. (60)

7. (a) "The policy of the government is reflected by various items of the budget". Explain by distinguishing between a commercial budget and government budget.

(b) "Indian administration is yet to fully appreciate and adopt the benefits of the information technology" Elucidate (30 x 2 = 60).

8. "The central social welfare board has become an anomalous institution." In light of this statement, examine the functions and role of the central social welfare board and suggest measures for making it an effective institution. (60)