



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (M): 2012

Paper II

9 October, 2012

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS

Each question is printed both in Hindi and in English.

Answers must be written in the medium specified in the Admission Certificate issued to you, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the answer-book in the space provided for the purpose. Now marks will be given for the answers written in a medium other than that specified in the Admission Certificate.

Candidates should attempt Questions no.1 and 5 which are compulsory and any three of the remaining questions selecting at least one question from each section.

The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

Important: Whenever a question is being attempted, all its parts /sub-parts must be attempted contiguously. This means that before moving on to the next question to be attempted, candidates must finish attempting all parts/sub-parts of the previous question attempted. This is to be strictly followed.

Pages left blank in the answer-book are to be clearly struck out in ink. Any answers that follow pages left blank may not be given credit.

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SECTION – A

1. **Answer each of the following in about 150 words each:**

12×5=60

(a) “The Mughal Administrative System was military rule by nature and a form of centralized despotism.” Analyse.

(b) ‘Judges should not govern the country. They can lay down a law, not interfere with governance.’ Discuss.

(c) Critically examine the variables in the composition and functioning of Cabinet Committees.

(d) “Memorandum of Understanding’ scheme between the Government and Public enterprises has forced public undertakings to improve their overall performance.” Do you agree with this statement?

(e) To what extent has the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act created a ‘federation within a federation’ in India?

2. (a) “The success and prestige enjoyed by a Chief Secretary depend, to a large extent, upon his equations with the varied sets of people and institutions that form

the work environment.” Critically evaluate the statement and its relevance to the role of the Chief Secretary in the discharge of his functions. 30

(b) In the exercise of his/her functions, the President of India is a mere Convenient working hypothesis. Do you agree with this view? Justify your reasoning with illustrations. 30

3. (a) ‘Parliamentary Departmental Committees have played their role effectively in analyzing the demands for grants.’ Evaluate. 20

(b) (i) Explain the emerging ambiguity in respect of the developmental role of the District Collector in the wake of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. 10

(ii) Justify ‘indicative’ planning in the context of LPG. 10

(c) ‘Parliament is an independent institution, not to be seen as an extension of government or of a party. Elaborate. 20

4. (a) 'The authority of the Governor in the discretionary fields is not unrestrained. If it is misused ... the President can check him/her and if necessary, he may even remove the Governor.' Examine this statement critically in the context of the Office of the Governor. 25
- (b) Discuss the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission in respect of the National Development Council for improving Centre-State planning relations. 20
- (c) 'The *Arthashastra* is a book of political realism.' Elaborate. 15

SECTION – B

5. **Attempt each of the following in about 150 words each:**

12×5=60

- (a) 'Bureaucrats should not play politics, but understand how politics works.' Comment.
- (b) 'Good governance is closely aligned with effective democratic governance.' Elaborate.
- (c) 'Corruption is more of an environmental than an administrative problem.' Discuss.

- (d) 'Questions represent a powerful technique of parliamentary control over expenditure.' Explain.
- (e) 'Panchayati Raj Institutions are *still* affected by State control and domination by bureaucracy.' Do you agree?

6. (a) Local self-government in India is the interplay of several factors – historical, ideological, and administrative. Critically examine these factors. 30
- (b) 'Efforts made towards administrative reforms so far have been lacking in congruence between strategy, structure and substance.' Discuss with illustrations. 30

7. (a) Indian administration is yet to fully appreciate and adopt the benefits of Information Technology. Elucidate. 15
- (b) What is an output-based performance budgeting system? Analyse this system in the context of India. 15
- (c) NGOs demand greater autonomy from the State and are now 'new actors' in development. How effective are they as instruments of decentralization and debureaucratization? Critically evaluate. 30

8. (a) Compare and contrast the Padmanabhaiah, Ribiero and Mallinath Committee Reports. 25
- (b) “Even though law and order administration is a State subject in the Indian Constitution, it is para-military and other kinds of security forces under the Union Government have grown in recent years.” Critically analyse the statement. 20
- (c) How does New Localism impact Centre-State-Local relations in the era of LPG? 15

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