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3 Year Validity (Multiple Devices)

IAS Mains Public Administration Papers 2004

IAS Mains Public Administration 2004

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

Section A

1. Answer any three of the following in not more than 200 words each: (20 × 3 = 60)
 - a. The advent of the concept of roll back of the state since the nineteen eighties has been altering the role of public administration but certainly not diminishing its central place in human society. Discuss
 - b. Weberian model of bureaucracy lacks empirical validity when applied to modern democratic administration. Examine.
 - c. The new public administration (NPM) is an incarnation of a new model of public sector management in response of the challenge of liberalization, international competitiveness and technological changes. Explain.
 - d. Citizens charter is the most important innovation in the context of promotion of customer-orientation of administration. Discuss.
2. Give an account of major landmarks in the growth of the discipline of public administration in the 20th century. What are the possible trends in its growth in the first

decades of 21st century (60) ?

3. Account for the increasing corruption in administration. Suggest remedies to curb administrative corruption (60) .
4. What is morale? State its significance and suggest methods to foster and sustain morale in an organization (60) .

Section B

1. Answer any three of the following in not more than 200 words each: (20 × 3 = 60)
 - a. Organization today seems to invest in information and information systems, but their investments often do not seem to make sense. Comment.
 - b. development administration has two important aspects viz. The administration of development and the development of administration. Explain.
 - c. training is practical education in any profession, not only to improve skills but also to develop attitudes and scheme of values necessary for effective performance. Elaborate.
 - d. Legislative controls over finances are inadequate and incomplete. Comment.
2. Examine the needs and facets of administrative reforms in the fast changing scenario of the 21st century. What are the obstacles to administrative reforms? Give suggestion to overcome them (60) .
3. Comment on the role of public administration in policy making and its implementation. What are the other factors influencing the policy process (60) ?
4. What are the various institutional devices available for the redressal of citizens grievances against the excess and malfunctioning of administration? How successful have they been (60) .

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 × 20 = 60)
 - a. The Arthashastra is India's oldest complete text on public administration.
 - b. Though India emerged as a sovereign state after independence, the administrative system remained the same as was during the British period.
 - c. Despite all the powers that he has, the Indian prime minister cannot become a dictator.
 - d. district collector has increasingly become multi dimensional.

2. Looking back to our past experience, the fear that the emergency provisions can be misused have at times proved right and wrong at other times. Discuss with examples (60) .
3. Answer the following questions
 - a. Article 163 makes the governor the sole judge in matters in which he is required to act in his discretion. Explain.
 - b. It is at the district level that the common man comes into direct contact with the administration. Elucidate (30 × 2 = 60) .
4. The steady expansion and the gradual decline of the public sector has been one of the most conspicuous development in post-independence india. Discuss this statement and suggest measures to arrest the decline of the public sector in india (60)

Section-B

1. Comment on any three of the following in not more than 200 words each:
 - a. The size of the leviathan goes on expanding, despite the countrys recent commitment to downsizing or rightsizing.
 - b. Questions represent a powerful technique of parliament control over expenditure.
 - c. A distinctive feature of the indian administration, since independence, has been the noticeable efforts under taken to make administrative system effectively reach and respond to citizens grievances.
 - d. Indian planning is highly centralized.
2. In-service training of officers belonging to higher civil services has been perhaps the most conspicuous development in indian administration. Discuss with reference to raining designed for the indian administrative service officers.
3. Answer the following questions
 - a. Criminalization of politics in india has been extended to politicization of criminals. Comment.
 - b. NGOs are fast replacing the government in the implementation of a large number of programs. Elucidate.
4. Information technology, if properly used, can bring about sweeping changes in the nature of governance in india.

Discuss the current status and future possibilities about the use of information technology in the governance of india.