लोक प्रशासन (प्रश्न-पत्र-II)

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

(कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रश्न-पत्र को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिंदी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

परीक्षार्थी को कुल पूरा प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा साती प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर पूरे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

प्रश्न-पत्र/भाग के अंक उसके समान दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख अपने प्रश्न-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यों सी ० ए०) पुस्तिका के मुक्ताप पर अंकित तिथि स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लेखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द-सीमा, जहां विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। यदि काफी नहीं हो, तो प्रश्न के उत्तर की गणना की जाएगी चाहे वह उत्तर अंततः दिया गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृथ्वी या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (PAPER–II)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
1. **Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:**

(a) "Constitutionalism is the foundation of the administrative edifice in India." Discuss.

(b) "The status and functioning of the Cabinet Secretariat face a stiff challenge from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO)." Argue both in favour and against the contention.

(c) "Effectiveness of local self-government institutions is hampered due to the lack of capacity building of the elected representatives." Elaborate.

(d) "Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in India face tough competition from the private enterprises and Multi-National Corporations (MNCs)." Explain.

(e) Do you think that 'All India Judicial Service (AIJS)' would contribute to timely delivery of justice to the citizens? Argue your case.

2. (a) "The market reforms have not infringed the basic structure of the Constitution of India, but have largely compromised the realisation of the ideals of social and economic justice." Comment.

(b) "The idea of lateral entry into the Civil Services would energise Indian administration." What are its possible advantages and limitations?
3. (a) "The position of the Council of Ministers in a State is reduced to that of a body of secretaries in the presence of a domineering Chief Minister." Critically analyse with examples.

(b) "Indianisation of Public Services is a slow but steady process." Explain.

(c) "Digitalisation of land records is a necessary but not sufficient precondition for ensuring transparent district administration." Explain.

4. (a) "Bureaucracy has to make a balance between the need for environmental sustainability and developmental imperatives." Discuss.

(b) "The Chief Secretary is often termed as the alter ego of the Chief Minister." Discuss, with examples, the dynamics of their relationships in State administration.

(c) "District Planning Committee (DPC) has been the weakest structure in the local self-government mechanism in India." Analyse with examples.
5. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए:

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(a) “Gram Sabha की संस्था का प्रत्यक्ष लोकतंत्र की गाँधीवादी भावना के साथ बहुत कम समय-समय है।” समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

“The institution of Gram Sabha has very little connection with the Gandhian spirit of direct democracy.” Critically examine.

(b) “भारत में प्रभावी अभिलश्य को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अधिकारीतंत्र में तकनीकी विशेषताओं को अधिक सम्मिलित किये जाने की आवश्यकता है।” क्या आप सहमत हैं? विस्तार से समझाइए।

“There is a need for greater inclusion of technocrats in bureaucracy to ensure effective governance in India.” Do you agree? Elucidate.

(c) “लोक सेवकों को अपनी शिक्षाओं की मीडिया में चर्चा करने से बचना चाहिए!” इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लोक सेवकों को उपलब्ध शिक्षात्मक निवारण तत्त्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

“Civil Servants should avoid airing grievances in the media.” In this context, discuss the grievance redressal mechanism available to the Civil Servants in India.

(d) क्या आपके विचार में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पारित लोक सेवा गारंटी अधिनियम, नागरिक चार्टर्स का एक विस्तार है? कारण बताइए।

Do you think that the Public Service Guarantee Acts passed by various State Governments are an extension of the Citizen Charters? Give reasons.

(e) “लेखा महानिष्ठक (३०० ज्यों पर) के पद से भारत में लोक वित्त प्रबंधन को सशक्त बनाने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।” इसके अधिकार की विवेचना कीजिए।

“The Office of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA) is expected to strengthen public financial management in India.” Discuss its mandate.
6. (a) “The Prime Minister’s Awards for Excellence in Public Administration encourage good governance initiatives.” Discuss some such initiatives by the Civil Servants in this context.

(b) “Implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) has led to a paradigm shift in the Centre-State relations, both financially and politically.” Analyse with examples.

(c) “The Right to Information (RTI) has started its journey but is far from its destination.” Comment.

7. (a) “Disaster preparedness and management has become an important component of district administration in India.” Discuss with suitable illustrations.

(b) In view of the contemporary internal scenario should ‘law and order’ be made a part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India? Justify your opinion.

(c) “The image of Indian Police can be improved if its structure and orientations are transformed radically.” Do you agree? Elaborate.
8. (a) Discuss, with suitable examples, the emerging challenges faced by the Regulatory Commissions as the arbitrating agents between the State and the market forces.

(b) "The 'policy of non-action' regarding the institutional mechanisms and legal provisions to eradicate corruption is a feature of Indian administration.” Critically examine.

(c) "The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) makes a strong case for the principle of subsidiarity.” Elaborate.