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 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. Attempt all of the following in about 150 words each: 10×5=50

(a) "Democracy within bureaucracy is likely to reduce its effectiveness." Do you agree with this view? Argue your case.

(b) "District Collector's role in the development process has been overemphasised." Comment on the statement.

(c) Why has District Planning been marginalised in many States and remained prominent in a few States? Explain.

(d) "Ordinance-making power of the Executive needs to be suitably restrained." Examine it critically.

(e) "Minimum government, maximum governance' is not just a slogan but a philosophy of administration with enormous potentialities." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

2. (a) To what extent has political culture influenced the administrative culture of India? Explain.

(b) Briefly discuss the main recommendations of the Punchhi Commission (2010) on Centre-State relations for transforming Indian Federal System.
As Dr. B. R. Ambedkar observed, “the text of the Constitution can provide the organs of the State, but the final outcome of the governance process depends on how it has operationalised by the political parties and people”. Elucidate the statement.

3. (a) ‘नीति’ आयोग के निर्माण-निर्माण के लिए उद्देश्य, उपग्रहों और संगठनात्मक व्यवस्थाओं का लक्ष्य भारतीय राजनीति के परिसंधिप चीत को पुनःप्रतिष्ठित करना है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The objectives, approaches and organisational arrangements for decision-making of the NITI Aayog aim at restoring the federal character of the Indian polity. Explain.

(b) पूरी तरह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य की स्थापना और जबाबदेही में संतुलन किस प्रकार स्थापित किया जा सकता है।

Explain fully how a balance can be struck between autonomy and accountability of India’s public enterprises.

(c) “यह आवश्यक है कि विवेकशीर्षक शासन सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सामाजिक न्याय के एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करे।” इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

“Decentralised governance must serve as an instrument of realising social change and social justice.” Comment on the statement.

4. (a) राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक निर्देश आयोग अधिनियम, 2014 के पक्ष व विपक्ष के तत्त्वों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss the arguments for and against the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014.

(b) “बहुत हाल ही के वर्षों में राज्यों के राज्यपाल की भूमिका प्रशासनिक प्रकृति की होने की अपेक्षा कृत्रिमता अधिक होती दिखाई दी है।” उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

“In very recent time, the role of the State Governor is found to be more of diplomatic than administrative nature.” Comment on the statement with suitable examples.

(c) संघ से राज्यों की उत्तराधिकारियों के न्यायाधि (डेफेंडंस्यूटर) और निर्धितों के स्थानांतरण के उपग्रह और प्रबंधित में हुए अधिक परिवर्तनों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Comment on the recent changes in the approach and methodology of devolution of responsibilities and transfer of funds from the Union to the States.
5. Attempt all of the following in about 150 words each:

(a) Critically examine the concept of community policing as a tool for improving public-police relations.

(b) Explain how budget can be used as a political instrument.

(c) “Most Civil Servants in India are competent administrators, but they pay little attention to encourage people’s participation in decision-making.” Comment on the statement.

(d) Do you think that the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), in practice, reflects genuine devolution of powers and resources? Give reasons for your answer.

(e) “Information Communication Technology (ICT) improves the quality of public service delivery, but fails to check bribery.” Comment.

6. (a) “Excellent ideas but poor implementation have characterised the administrative reforms in India since Independence.” Critically examine the statement giving examples from the Union and State Governments.

(b) Do you agree that there has been a serious governance-deficit in development administration in India? Give reasons for your answer and add your suggestions.
What are the major concerns of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission on Civil Service reforms? Indicate the current status of their implementation.

How do the Union Government policies on Smart and AMRUT Cities address the problems of management of urban development? Explain.

Discuss the significance and role of the Central Paramilitary Forces in maintaining law and order and countering insurgency as well as terrorism.

Discuss the major highlights of the reforms introduced from time-to-time in Central Civil Services Conduct Rules and add your own comments.

“Municipal governance in India is not sufficiently prepared to meet the challenges of frequent natural disasters.” Elucidate the statement and add your own suggestions.

Discuss critically the salient features of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) regarding its purposes and jurisdiction.

Argue the case for and against creating Indian Public Enterprises and Industrial Service for boosting the moribund public sector in India.