

This question paper contains 4 printed pages]

Code No. : 21(II)

Roll No.

0(CCEM)9

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper : II

Time Allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 300

Note : (i) *Answers must be written in English.*

(ii) *Number of marks carried by each question are indicated at the end of the question.*

(iii) *Part/Parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers to other questions.*

(iv) *The answer to each question or part thereof should begin on a fresh page.*

(v) *Your answers should be precise and coherent.*

(vi) *Candidate should attempt Q. Nos. 1 and 5 which are compulsory and any three out of the remaining questions, selecting at least one question from each Section.*

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SECTION - A

1. Comment on any *three* of the following in not more than 200 words each : 20 × 3 = 60
- (a) Kautilya's Arthashastra is more of a treatise on administration than on politics and state craft.
 - (b) The concept of All India Services is an anachronism in a federal state like India.
 - (c) The relation between the political and permanent executive in India is governed by the environmental setting of a parliamentary democracy.
 - (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General's office is that of a permanent watch dog of Indian democracy.
2. What are the different kinds of public under takings we have in India ? Discuss some of their problems and the reforms being experimented upon in recent years to improve the functioning of public enterprises. 60
3. (a) Discuss the role of central agencies in the maintenance of law and order. 30

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(b) Discuss the Role of the Governor in State administration. 30

4. Examine the role and functions of the District Collector in the spheres of law and order and development administration. 60

SECTION - B

5. Comment on any *three* of the following in not more than 200 words : 20 × 3 = 60

(a) The generalist versus specialist controversy is gradually becoming irrelevant in the shrinking arena of public services in the port globalized era.

(b) Welfare administration in India is still marred by weak delivery systems and therefore largely dysfunctional.

(c) Urban local Government despite 74th Amendment is beset with functional problems.

(d) People's participation in administration in India is largely a myth.

6. Discuss the various modes of parliamentary control of public expenditure and comment on their effectiveness. 60

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7. (a) The role of the Planning Commission is substantially reduced in the post '91 era. Comment. 30

(b) The mechanisms for the redressal of citizen grievances remain largely ineffective. Comment. 30

8. Outline and comment on the changes in rural local bodies, which have taken place after the 73rd constitutional amendment. 60