

1[CCE.M]1

Public Administration–II

(21)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

- (i) Answers must be written in English.
- (ii) The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.
- (iii) The answer to each question or part thereof should begin on a fresh page.
- (iv) Your answers should be precise and coherent.
- (v) The part/parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers to other questions.
- (vi) Candidates should attempt question nos. **1** and **5** which are compulsory and any **three** out of the remaining questions, selecting at least **one** question from each section.
- (vii) If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.
- (viii) Candidates are in their own interest advised to go through the General Instructions on the back side of the title page of the Answer Script for strict adherence.

- (ix) No continuation sheets shall be provided to any candidate under any circumstances.
- (x) Candidates shall put a cross (X) on blank pages of Answer Script.
- (xi) No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.

SECTION–A

1. Comment on any **three** of the following in not more than 200 words each : 20×3=60
 - (a) 'Kautilya's ideal King was to be a conqueror and an expansionist, always engaged in expanding the boundaries of the Kingdom.
 - (b) 'Federalism in modern States is tending towards a strong Centre.'
 - (c) 'The clamour for financial autonomy is more Political than real.'
 - (d) The local self government offered a stable basis of organised life at the local levels. The grass roots system had shown a peculiar identity and stability despite frequent changes of Political power at National and State levels.
2. How does Parliament ensure control over Public Enterprises ? In what ways such control needs strengthening ? 60
3. (a) Discuss the role of Governor in harmonising the Centre-State relations in India. 30
 - (b) For better implementation of development plans both the Central and State governments need to recourse to Economic Planning. 30
4. Discuss the salient features of Higher Public Services in India. To what extent these Public Services serve the main purposes of a Welfare State in India ? 60

SECTION–B

5. Comment on any **three** of the following in not more than 200 words : 20×3=60
 - (a) The Whitely councils are useful instruments for utilising the experience and expertise of the staff to effect improvement in office machinery and organisation.
 - (b) According to L.D. White, Public Accountability consists of the "sum total of the Constitutional Statutory, Administrative and Judicial rules and precedents and the established practices by means of which Public officials may be held accountable for their official action."
 - (c) Kautilya opined "All undertakings depend upon Finance. Hence, foremost attention shall be Paid to the Treasury."
 - (d) "The Ashoka Mehta report envisaged a three tier federation under which the Panchayati Raj Institutions will be '*Governments in their own right*'".
6. What do you mean by 'Performance Budgeting' ? Examine the main reasons for the growth of Performance Budgeting in India in recent times. 60
7. (a) "National Human Rights Commission has been playing satisfactory role in maintaining and preserving the dignity of India's Citizens." Discuss. 30
 - (b) Write a critical note on the functioning of 'Lokayuktas' in Indian States. 30
8. What are the major challenges faced by the Central and State Police Forces in maintenance of law and order in the country ? What fundamental changes would you suggest to make these forces more effective ? 60