VEDANGA





Public Administration

लोक प्रशासन 2003

TIME - 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 150

Note: i)Attempt five questions. All questions carry equal marks. Question number 1 is compulsory. Answer any two questions from Part I and two questions from Part II. The parts of the same questions must be answered together and must not be interposed between answers to other questions. ii) In case of any discrepancy in the English and Hindi versions, English version will be taken as final.

नोट :) पाँच प्रश्न हल करें। सभी के अंक समान है। प्रश्न संख्या 1 अनिवार्य है। भाग 1 से दो प्रश्नो तथा भाग 2 से दो प्रश्नो का उत्तर दें। एक प्रश्न के सभी अंशो का उत्तर एक साथ दें। एक प्रश्न के अंशो का उत्तर दूसरे प्रश्न के अंशो के मध्य न ले जाये। ii) यदि अंग्रेजी एवं हिन्दी विवरण में कोई विसंगति हो, तो अंग्रेजी विवरण अंतिम माना जाएगा।

- 1. Write critical notes on any four of the following:
 - (a) A 'Science of Public Administration' must be comparative and concerned with efficiency.
 - (b) Generalists have always, an edge over specialists.
 - (c) Communication holds the organisation together.
 - (d) Main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to ensure that the mon granted by Parliament has been spent within the scope of demand.
 - (e) Central Services are more 'All India' in character than the All India Services.
 - (f) Given the level of Political leadership in India, development and corruption have become synonyms.

Part 1

- "Administrative efficiency is enhanced by keeping at a minimum the organisational levels through which
 matters must pass before it is acted upon."

 -Herbert Simon
 Discuss.
- 3. "Communication, authority, specialisation and purpose are the most important components of coordination."

 --Chester Barnar Examine.
- 4. "Political environment conditions administrative system." Comment.

--E W. Riggs

Part II

- 5. Examine the role and structure of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Government of India.
- 6. "The Directive Principles of State Policy are socialistic in their direction and content." Comment
- 7. Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, an independent audit system and universities are necessary concommitants of a healthy democratic system. If serious accusations are made against these bodies, what is the future for good governance and accountability? Discuss.