# **VEDANGA**





## **Public Administration**

#### Public Administration 2004

TIME - 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 150

Note: 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.

- 1. Write critical notes on any four of the following:
  - (a) Public Administration is a cooperative group effort in a public setting.
  - (b) For any action whatsoever, an employee should receive orders from one superior only.
  - (c) Public Administration involves the real world and is practitioner-oriented whereas comparative Public Administration attempts at theory building, having a purely scholarly thrust.
  - (d) The Indian administrative structure is largely a legacy of the British rule.
  - (e) The cabinet is the pivot around which the political machinery revolves.
  - (f) Setting up of the Planning Commission has in practice restricted the scope and functions of the Finance Commission.

## Part I

2. "The state is everywhere; it leaves hardly a gap." Discuss.

-H. Finer

- 3. Max Weber called his formulation of bureaucracy an ideal type'. The ideal type is a mental construct. In its conceptual purity this mental construct cannot be found empirically anywhere in reality. Thus it is a 'utopia".
- 4. The importance of the contextual framework with reference to policy formulation and implementation cannot be denied. Comment.

### Part II

- 5. The Constitution assigns a dual role to the office of the Governor in the Indian federal system. He is the constitutional head of the state as well as the representative of the centre. Examine.
- 6. The beginning of a new millenium, is an appropriate time for reflecting on the unfinished tasks of nation building and the country's future possibilities. Comment.
- 7. In the context of changing socio-economic and political scenario of the country, gender discourse has shifted from a concern for women's welfare to women's development and now to women empowerment. Comment.