VEDANGA





Public Administration

लोक प्रशासन2011

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।

- Q1. Write notes on any four of the following:
 - a) "The distinction between line and staff is relative rather than absolute". Discuss.
 - b) "Training broadens the vision of the employees". Elaborate.
 - c) Write a note on Dicey's understanding of the Rule of Law
 - d) "Indian planning is highly centralized". Comment
 - e) "The functioning of Public Sector has been changing tremendously in the context of liberalization". Comment.
 - f) "Article 320 states that the Government shall consult the U.P.S.C. on certain specific matters". Comment.

Part-1

- Q2. Analyse McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y. Do you agree that McGregor's theories have become more relevant and more important? Substantiate.
- Q3. Outline the process of policy formulation and discuss the problems of policy implementation.
- Q4. Discuss performance budgeting, highlighting its merits, demerits and limitations

Part - II

- Q5. Describe the organization and working of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India and examine its role in the event of breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state.
- Q6. Trace the origin of the Lokayukta plan and comment on its performance in the various states of India.
- Q7. Discuss various methods of control over public expenditure which are exercised by the Indian Parliament.