

IAS Mains Public Administration 2003

Paper II

Time Allowed: Three Hours Maximum Marks: 300

Candidates should attempt question 1 and 5 which are compulsory, and any three of the remaining questions selecting at least one question from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

Section-A

1. Comment on any three of the following in not more than 200 words each: ($3 \times 20 = 60$)
 - a. The Arthashastra is India's oldest complete text on public administration.
 - b. Though India emerged as a sovereign state after independence, the administrative system remained the same as was during the British period.
 - c. Despite all the powers that he has, the Indian prime minister cannot become a dictator.
 - d. District collector has increasingly become multi-dimensional.
2. Looking back to our past experience, the fear that the emergency provisions can be misused have at times proved right and wrong at other times. Discuss with examples (60).
3. Answer the following questions
 - a. Article 163 makes the governor the sole judge in matters in which he is required to act in his discretion. Explain.
 - b. It is at the district level that the common man comes into direct contact with the administration. Elucidate ($30 \times 2 = 60$).
4. The steady expansion and the gradual decline of the public sector has been one of the most conspicuous developments in post-independence India. Discuss this statement and suggest measures to arrest the decline of the public sector in India (60)

Section-B

5. Comment on any three of the following in not more than 200 words each:
 - a. The size of the leviathan goes on expanding, despite the country's recent commitment to downsizing or rightsizing.
 - b. Questions represent a powerful technique of parliament control over expenditure.
 - c. A distinctive feature of the Indian Administration, since independence, has been the noticeable efforts under taken to make administrative system effectively reach and respond to citizens' grievances.
 - d. Indian planning is highly centralized.
6. In-service training of officers belonging to higher civil services has been perhaps the most conspicuous development in Indian administration. Discuss with reference to training designed for the Indian administrative service officers.
7. Answer the following questions
 - a. Criminalization of politics in India has been extended to politicization of criminals. Comment.

b. NGOs are fast replacing the government in the implementation of a large number of programs. Elucidate.

8. Information technology, if properly used, can bring about sweeping changes in the nature of governance in India. Discuss the current status and future possibilities about the use of information technology in the governance of India