**PAPER-III**

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

<table>
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<th>Instructions for the Candidates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.</td>
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<td>2. Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be given in the space provided below each question or after the questions in the Test Booklet itself.</td>
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<td><strong>No Additional Sheets are to be used.</strong></td>
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3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:

- (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
- (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.

4. Read instructions given inside carefully.

5. One page is attached for Rough Work at the end of the booklet before the Evaluation Sheet.

6. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.

7. You have to return the test booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.

8. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**

9. **Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**

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**Number of Pages in this Booklet : 32**

**Number of Questions in this Booklet : 19**

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
लोक प्रशासन

PAPER – III
प्रश्नपत्र – III

Note: This paper is of two hundred (200) marks containing four (4) sections. Candidates are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

नोट: यह प्रश्नपत्र दो सौ (200) अंकों का है एवं इसमें चार (4) खंड हैं। अभ्यर्थियों को इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अलग दिये गए विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार देना है।
SECTION – I
खण्ड –  I

Note :  This section consists of two essay type questions of twenty (20) marks each, to be answered in about five hundred (500) words each.  
(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

नोट :  इस खण्ड में बीस-बीस अंकों के दो निबन्धात्मक प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक का उत्तर लगभग पाँच सौ (500) शब्दों में अर्पित किया गया है।  
(2 × 20 = 40 अंक)

1. ‘The Rising Pyramid of Bureaucrats is a serious challenge to democracy.’ Evaluate the relevance of Weberian model of Bureaucracy in the context of developing societies.

‘नौकरशाहों का बढ़ता आकार (राजनीतिक पिरामिड) प्रजातंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा है’। वेरा द्वारा प्रतिपादित नौकरशाहों के मॉडल की प्रासंगिकता का मूल्यांकन विकासशील समाजों के संदर्भ में कीजिए।

OR / अथवा

‘Budget is the heart of management.’ Comment.
‘बजट प्रबंधन का हार्दिक है’ टिप्पणी कीजिए।
2. ‘The role of District Collector has gone under a metamorphosis from baton of brutality to agent of social change.’ Delineate the role of District Collector in the light of this statement.

‘जिलाधिकारी की भूमिका ‘क्रूरता का डण्डा’ से बदलकर सामाजिक परिवर्तन के कर्ता में स्पर्शित हो गई है।’

इस कथन के प्रकाश में जिलाधिकारी की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए।

**OR / अथवा**

‘Training is a paid holiday.’ In the light of this statement explain the rationale of training.

‘प्रशिक्षण एक समेटन अवकाश दिवस है’ इस कथन के प्रकाश में प्रशिक्षण की तर्कसंगतता की व्याख्या कीजिए।
SECTION – II
खण्ड – II

Note : This section contains three (3) questions from each of the electives/specializations. The candidate has to choose only one elective/specialization and answer all the three questions contained therein. Each question carries fifteen (15) marks and is to be answered in about three hundred (300) words. (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Elective – I
एच्चिक – I

3. ‘The Public Policies in general suffer from implementation lag’. Analyse.

4. Evaluate the Institutional Arrangements for Policy formulation.

5. Explain the meaning and methods of monitoring and evaluation of Public Policy.

OR / अथवा

Elective – II
एच्चिक – II

3. ‘The Reservation Policy has failed to produce desired impact in terms of social justice.’ Comment.

4. Critically examine the recent innovations in the field of Education in India.

5. Social welfare and social justice are complimentary to each other. Elaborate.

OR / अथवा

Elective – III
एच्चिक – III

3. Assess the impact of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) on Public Enterprises in India.

4. ‘Accountability and Autonomy of Public Enterprises are incompatible.’ Examine the statement and suggest suitable solutions.

5. Disinvestment policy is both a boon and a bane for Indian Economy. Comment.

OR / अथवा

J-14-11 11  P.T.O.
Elective – IV

3. The implementation of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act has been characterised by hesitant and halting approach to devolution. Comment.

4. The Gram Sabha is yet to attain the role and status as envisaged under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Comment.

5. “State Finance Commissions have failed to deliver the goods.” In the light of this statement explain their performance.

OR / अथवा

Elective – V

3. Critically examine the Target Group Approach to Rural Development.

4. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has changed the urban scene. Do you agree?

5. ‘Urban Development should not be at the cost of environmental protection.’ Comment.

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SECTION – III

Note: This section contains nine (9) questions of ten (10) marks, each to be answered in about fifty (50) words. (9 \times 10 = 90 marks)

6. Why the gap between public and private administration is narrowing down?

लोक तथा निजी प्रशासन के बीच की खाई क्यों कम हो रही है?
7. “Coordination is the first principle of organisation.” (Mooney and Reiley) Comment.
“समन्वय संगठन का प्रथम सिद्धांत है” (मूने एण्ड रेले)। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
8. Explain the concept of constructive conflict propounded by M.P. Follet.
एम.पी. फॉलेट द्वारा प्रतिपादित रचनात्मक संघर्ष की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए।

9. Explain the Riggsian concept of overlapping.
रिग्स की परस्पर व्यापन की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए।
10. Describe the stratified sampling method.
स्त्रोकृत निदर्शन विधि का वर्णन करें।
11. Differentiate between Department and Directorate.

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12. ‘The credibility of State Public Service Commissions has declined.’ Comment.

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13. Discuss the rationale of establishing three tier system of Federation in India.

भारत में त्रि-स्तरीय संघ प्रणाली के गठन की तर्कसंगतता का विवेचन कीजिए।
14. What is ‘new’ in the New Economic Policy?
नई आर्थिक नीति में ‘नया’ क्या है?
Note: This section contains five (5) questions of five (5) marks each based on the following passage. Each question should be answered in about thirty (30) words.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow based on your understanding of the passage:

Performance of civil servants is difficult to measure. This is for a number of reasons, all related to the measurement of outputs and outcomes. In the private sector, the value of services provided by a company is determined by the price at which they are sold in the market. This enables measures of productivity, such as output per worker, to be calculated rather easily. Since public services are not usually traded in a market, outputs of civil servants cannot be quantified using prices. A further complication is the distinction between outputs and outcomes. The performance of the civil service is ideally measured in terms of outcomes, since these are the primary concern of citizens. But it is often difficult to identify to what extent these are the result of the outputs produced by civil servants as compared with other, external, factors. Another complicating factor is the time lag that often exists between improvements in the quantity and quality of outputs and the outcomes they achieve. As a result of these difficulties, measurement of the productivity of civil servants has historically tended to ignore outputs and outcomes. Instead, the focus has been on the magnitude of inputs used, and increases in expenditure are regarded as equivalent to an identical increase in output. But, as the experience of several OECD member countries show, such an assumption is no longer tenable and a great deal of work has now been done in these countries on finding solutions to these problems and establish performance management systems linked to measurement of outputs and outcomes.
15. What are the difficulties in measuring the performance of Civil servants as compared to Private sector?

निजी क्षेत्र की सुनाम में लोक सेवकों के कार्य निष्पादन के मापन में आनेवाली कठिनाइयों कोन सी है?

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16. What do you mean by ‘outputs’ and ‘outcomes’?

‘आउटपुट’ तथा ‘आउटकम्प’ से आपका क्या अभिव्यक्त है?

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17. What is the difficulty in measuring the performance of the civil servants in terms of outcomes?

18. Explain the concept of ‘time lag’.

‘समय अन्तराल’ की संकल्पना की व्याख्या कीजिए।
19. What steps OECD countries have taken with regard to measurement of performance of civil servants?

लोक सेवकों के कार्य निष्पादन का मापन करने की दिशा में ओ जी एसी डी देशों ने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं?

19. What steps OECD countries have taken with regard to measurement of performance of civil servants?

क्योंकि OECD देशों ने कार्यकारी निष्पादन का मापन करने की दिशा में कदम उठाए हैं?

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Total Marks Obtained (in words) ...........................................
(in figures) ..........................................

Signature & Name of the Coordinator .................................

(Evaluation)  Date ...........................