



UPSC

2009 - MAINS - PAPER - I

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS

For each paper: Time Allowed : Three Hours Maximum Marks : 250

There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.



SECTION-A

1. Comments on any THREE of the following statements in not more than 200 words each: $20 \times 3 = 60$
 - a) – The Field of Public Administration is a field of business. (Woodrow Wilson)
 - b) – New Public Administration is a revolution or radicalism in words , and (at best) status –quo in skills or technologies.
 - (c) – Taylor's contribution was not a set of general principles for organizing work efficiency , nut a set of operating procedures that could be employed in each concrete situation to secure their application.
 - d) – The Barnard – Simon Theory of organization is essentially a theory of motivation.
2. Answer the following in about 300 words each: $30 \times 2 = 60$
 - a) Consider the statement below :
 - i). –Technically, the bureaucracy represents the purest type of legal rational authority
 - ii). –Bureaucracy does not represent the only type of legal authority Identify the theoretical context and analyze the above Statements.



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b) Which of the model(s) in development administration is / are characterised by 'Selectivism', 'Attainment' and 'Poly-functionalism'? Describe the corresponding theoretical roots and attributes.

3. It is said that – the perspective of public administration ,developed over a century , with a tradition of management of Public institution and services has received a jolt from the novelty of New Public Management. Bring out the core values , approaches and assumptions of traditional public administration and show how the new new Public Management has attempted to change or retain them , and to what extent. 60
4. From Woodrow Wilson to Herbert Simon most writers on public administration have taken the achievement of efficiency as the central objective. Justify the statement with reference to the work of major writers. 60

SECTION – B

5. Answer any THREE of the following questions in not more than 200 words each: 20×3=60
- a) – There is no doubts that departmentalization is fraught with complexities. These are in part technical, in part political .|| Discuss.
- b) – Technical like PERT and CPM help in effective office management. Elaborate.
- c) – non –western states often , If not always , have unbalance politics , but these may not necessarily be bureaucratic politics.|| Discuss.
- d) – Yehezkel Dror's normative models of policy making tend to be academic in perspective with poor operational utility. Comment.
6. Consider the statement below:
- a). Self-Help Groups (SHGs) enables women to realize their full potential in some spheres of life.
- b). Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are providing avenues of political mobilization.
- Examine the implication of these two statements and assess the potential of SHGs for development. 60
7. It is said that 'position classification', as originally conceived is sound in terms of its operational characterises, but complicated and unresponsive in practice. Why is it still considered better than other models of civil service classification ? 60
8. even if policies are well organized , efficiently operated , widely utilized , adequately financed and supported , we may still ask , so what ? Do they work? What about their costs , outputs and impact ?|| Discuss. 60