



# UPSC

## 2009 - MAINS - PAPER - II

### 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. Attempt the following in not more than 200 words each: 20 x 3 = 60

a) Bureaucracy developed by the British stifled the village self rule. Comment.

b) Comment on the view that despite different contexts, administrative maxims of Kautilya's Arthashastra bear considerable similarity with features of Weber's ideal bureaucratic model

c) The weakest aspect of Indian Administration is grievance redressal machinery. Discuss.

d) There is no basic contradiction between Civil Service neutrality and Civil Service activism. Comment.

2. a) Law and order problems of the twenty first century can not be tackled through legislations and structures of the nineteenth century. Give suggestions for transforming the law and order machinery at the State level. 30

b) The Recommendations of the second Administrative Reform Commission on reforming the Civil Service are radical yet implementable. Do you agree?



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3. a). Briefly discuss the main recommendations of any two of the followings : 30
- Paul Appleby ( 1953 and 1956 )
  - Santhanam Committee
  - Hota Committee
  - Sixth Pay Commission
- b). Examine the role of Finance Ministry of the Union Government in designing and implementing monetary and Fiscal policies. 30
4. a). Discuss the relationship between governance and development in any one Indian state , giving illustrations. 30
- b). Do state Services suffer in comparison with All India and Central Services ?
- Suggest measures for enhancing the role , competence and impact of state services. 30
5. Comment on any THREE of the following statements in not more than 200 words each: 20×3=60
- India has failed to devise a long term strategy for drought management.||
  - A fix tenure in Civil Service postings can increase productivity, accountability and probity in Government.||
  - Sound municipal governance requires a cadre of specialised municipal services executives equal in status to state services.||
  - Administrative talent of a minister determines his success.
6. a). The respective roles of the cabinet Secretary of the Government of India and of the chief Secretary of a state are similar in certain respects, and dissimilar in others.|| Explain. 30
- b). Do you agree with the view that citizen's Charters in India have not succeeded in their objective of making of administrative system citizen – centric ? Analyze and give your suggestions in this regard. 30
7. a). The National Human Rights Commissions has done a commendable job in developing job in developing a sense responsibility among organization towards the protection of human rights.|| Comment on this assessment. 30
- b). In your view , which have been the five most important administrative reforms implemented after Independence? What has been their impact? 30
8. a). Value of Indian administration must be rooted in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.|| Discuss. 30



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b). Many of the programmes of development being implemented at the state and the local level have been initiated or financed by the Union Government. This has transformed the nature of Indian federalism. Critically examine this assessment. 30

