

CSM – 62 / 15
Public Administration
Paper – I

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 300

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Candidates should attempt Q. No. 1 from Section – A and Q. No. 5 from Section – B which are compulsory and **three** of the remaining questions, selecting at least **one** from each Section.*

Section – A

1. Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **200** words each : **20×3 = 60**
 - (a) "We are no longer confronted with several administrative sciences, but with one which can be applied equally well to public and private affairs." Do you agree ?
 - (b) "New Public Administration lays emphasis on four major themes — relevance, values, equity and change." Elucidate.

- (c) "The real world of governance which includes both policy making and implementation has made the politics – administration dichotomy unworkable and unrealistic." Comment.
- (d) "Decision-making lies at the heart of administration, it contains varying degrees of fact and value judgements." Examine.
2. "Good governance" has emerged as the new paradigm of development administration. What would be your arguments in support of this statement ? 60
3. Max Weber's model remains the starting point of any discussion on bureaucracy even in today's post globalised era. Discuss. 60
4. The Right to Information has three main uses : enabling public participation in administration, exposing corruption and as a tool for redressal of citizen grievances. Analyse with examples. 60

Section – B

5. Answer any **three** of the following questions in not more than **200** words each : $20 \times 3 = 60$
- (a) "The Weberian model of bureaucracy is dysfunctional to the key purposes of Development Administration." Do you agree ?
- (b) "Administrative adjudication differs from ordinary administrative action on the one hand, and from judicial action on the other, although it has certain features of both." Elucidate.
- (c) "Riggs' model of prismatic society and its administrative system known as 'sala' has ruled the contemporary model building scene in comparative public administration." Comment.
- (d) "Civil service neutrality is an essential complement of the politico-administrative relationship in a parliamentary democracy." Discuss the different dimensions of this relationship.

6. The increasing diversification of governmental functions and the growth of equalitarian principles have largely determined the normative context of personnel recruitment in democratic countries. Examine the main principles of recruitment in the light of the above statement. 60
7. What is the importance of studying public policy in a democracy ? Who are the key actors in the policy formulation process ? 60
8. Differentiate between different types of budgets. Analyse the process of budget making in a parliamentary democracy. 60

