

# IAS Mains Public Administration 1991

## Paper II

### Section A

1. Comment upon any three of the following in not more than 200 words each:
  - a. As the Fundamental Law of Administration of the land, the Indian Constitution lacks teeth in its institutional package to realize the landable ideals enshrined in the Constitution.
  - b. The fine art of deception which the British Practised in the name of Dyarchy was too crude for it to pass the test of self-government. It hastened Provincial Autonomy but this too did not promote Parliamentary democracy of federalism.
  - c. Systematic training of higher Civil Servants has been conducive to promote ability, skills and integrity of the Civil Services, but the objectives of training have not been realized to the desired extent.
  - d. District Planning in India has been the dream of the technocrat, the promise of the democrat and a vanishing trick of the political administration. The nature and working of the district planning machinery are a mute witness to these
2. The Prime Ministers Secretariat-the youngest of the Central Secretariat Organizations-has grown taller than the Cabinet Secretariat. Discuss this, analysing the role and influence of the Prime Ministers Office On the Administration of the country.
3. Answer the following questions
  - a. In the case of the centre-tilt in the administrative relations between Centre and States, neither the causes are unknown nor are they incurable. Discuss. And Suggest measures to improve this relationship.
  - b. The Cabinet Committees in the Union Government are a proven asset to it as staff agencies.

Elucidate.

4. The company form of organization in public sector is said to be a fraud on the principle of parliamentary accountability. Yet it is the most popular enterprise in the field of public sector organization in India. Comment.

### Section B

5. Comment on any three of the following in not more than 200 words each:
  - a. The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is a Constitutional device to ensure parliamentary accountability, federal supervision and expert administrative control over expenditure in the financial administration of the nation.
  - b. The mega growth of urban areas unaccompanied by matching urban government reforms in which the ruralised State Governments are least interested, have left urban governance in India neither autonomous nor effective.
  - c. The Politician-Civil Servant relationship in India has been a much complex phenomenon; it just cannot be tackled through mere structural remedies.

d. Corruption and development are apparently not antagortic. But, speed in administration is not substitute for integrity. In Indian Administration neither speed nor integrity is showing an upward curve.

6. Welfare and development administration calls for qualities different from law and order administration. Examine, in the light of this statement, the crucial issues in tribal welfare and development administration, highlighting the role of the Government agencies involved in it.

7. Answer the following questions

a. The political will at higher levels seems hesitating to go whole hog for democratizing the entire field administration. So long as this trend would persist, we would be having successive Committee Reports pinpointing same ailments of Panchayati Raj and prescriptions to restore its health, Elucidate the achievements and failures of the Panchyarti Raj Institutions in the context of this statement.

b. The institution of Lokpal is still-born while that of Lokayuktas in states are ineffective. But strengthening of these institutions is a sure way of the development of democracy with integrity. Comment

8. Analyze the role and functions of the Ministry of Finance of the Government of India. What steps would you visualize to improve its performance of the function of financial management? Suggest measures to streamline its relationships with other Ministries?