

# IAS Mains Public Administration 1998

## Paper-I

Time Allowed: Three Hours Maximum Marks: 300

Candidates should attempt Questions 1 and 5 which are compulsory, and any three of the remaining questions selecting at least one question from each Section. All questions carry equal marks.

## Section-A

1. Comment on any three of the following in not more than 200 words each:
  - a. The scope of administration is determined by the scope of government functions which is decided politically.
  - b. Communication holds the organisation together.
  - c. Headquarter and Field relationships determine the tenor of implementation of programmes.
  - d. Consensus and Unanimity are used as styles in decision-making.
2. Why is it that the behavioural approach to the study of organisations is a continuous phenomenon? Discuss Chester Barnard's contributions to this approach.
3. Answer the following questions
  - a. Differentiate between managerial and functional aspects of co-ordination. How is co-ordination achieved?
  - b. The themes developed at 1988 MINNOWBROOK conference (20 years after the first conference) largely focus on the current and future visions in the field of public administration. Elucidate.
4. Public Personnel Administration is concerned with a number of functions. Elaborate. Why are PROCUREMENT and DEVELOPMENT functions important?

## Section-B

5. Comment on any three of the following in not more than 200 words each:
  - a. Budget is a tool which serves many purposes.
  - b. Executive control over administration is much more real.
  - c. Administrative Law in the modern governmental system is inevitable.
  - d. Policy implementation in Less Developed Countries needs to be effective.
6. Work study succeeds because it is systematic in investigating a problem and also in developing a solution for it. Explain. Also discuss the components of Work Study and their usefulness.
7. Answer the following questions
  - a. What are the objectives of Development Administration? Also examine the demands DA places on the structure and practice of administration

b. As long as the study of public administration is not comparative, claim for a science of public administration sounds rather hollow. Explain.

8. All policy-making is decision-making, but all decision-making is not policy-making. Elaborate. How does a policy emanate and what course does policy-making in government follow?