Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be given in the space provided below each question or after the questions in the Test Booklet itself.

No Additional Sheets are to be used.

3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:
   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
   (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
4. Read instructions given inside carefully.
5. One page is attached for Rough Work at the end of the booklet before the Evaluation Sheet.
6. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
7. You have to return the test booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
8. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
9. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
लोक प्रशासन

PAPER – III
प्रश्नपत्र – III

Note: This paper is of two hundred (200) marks containing four (4) sections. Candidates are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

नोटः यह प्रश्नपत्र दो सौ (200) अंकों का है एवं इसमें चार (4) खंड हैं। अभ्यासियों को इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अलग दिये गये विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार देना है।
SECTION – I
खण्ड – I

Note: This section consists of two essay type questions of twenty (20) marks each, to be answered in about five hundred (500) words each. (2 x 20 = 40 marks)

1. National Urban Health Renewal Mission is playing a pivotal role in healthcare sector. Comment.

OR / अथवा

Governance is the act of collectively solving our problems. The Government is the instrument we use for it. The instrument is out-dated and it is time to re-make it. अपनी समस्याओं का सामूहिक समाधान करना शासन है। सरकार यह यंत्र है जिसका उपयोग हम इस निमित्त करते हैं। यह यंत्र कालातीत है और अब इसके पुनर्निर्माण का समय है।
2. Public Enterprises with ‘Nav-Ratna’ status have been extended a lot of functional and financial autonomy. Comment.

Comptroller and Auditor General of India has unfettered powers to examine the entire Government spending. Critically examine the statement.

OR / अथवा

Comptroller and Auditor General of India has unfettered powers to examine the entire Government spending. Critically examine the statement.

*b*
SECTION – II
खण्ड – II

Note: This section contains three (3) questions from each of the electives/specializations. The candidate has to choose only one elective/specializations and answer all the three questions from it. Each question carries fifteen (15) marks and is to be answered in about three hundred (300) words. (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

नोट: इस खंड में प्रत्येक एचिक इकाई / विशेषज्ञता से तीन (3) प्रश्न हैं। अभ्यर्थी को केवल एक एचिक इकाई / विशेषज्ञता को चुनकर उसी के तीनों प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न पन्नह (15) अंकों का है और उसका उत्तर लगभग तीन सौ (300) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है। (3 × 15 = 45 अंक)

Elective – I
एचिक – I

3. Define Public Policy. Explain the role of the State in Policy Formulation.

लोक नीति को परिभाषित कीजिए। नीति निर्माण में राज्य की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

J-1410 9 P.T.O.
4. “Policy Science is, as yet, in an embryonic stage.” Discuss.

5. Analyse the models of Policy Analysis.

OR / अध्याय
Elective – II
एच्चिक – II

3. “There cannot be any meaningful social change in the absence of social justice”. Discuss.

4. Critically analyse the role of Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) with special reference to the welfare of the differently abled.

5. Examine the role of NGO’s for the upliftment of the underprivileged sections of the society.

OR / अध्याय
Elective – III
एच्चिक – III

3. Analyse the strengths and weaknesses of planned economy of India.

4. Examine the efficacy of Parliamentary Control over Public Enterprises in India.

5. Bring out the flaws of Disinvestment Policy in India.

OR / अध्याय
Elective – IV
एच्चिक – IV

3. “Local Government is an index of democracy.” Explain.

4. Attempt to revamp the local Government through 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts was half-hearted. Comment.

5. Examine the challenges faced by the women elected representatives in Panchayati Raj.

J-1410
3. Analyse the grounds for the failure of Co-operative Movement.
सहकारिता आन्दोलन की असफलता के आधारों की विशेषता कीजिए।

4. Examine the problems of Urbanization in India.
भारत में नगरीकरण / शहरीकरण की कठिनाइयाँ का परीक्षण कीजिए।

5. “Slums have hindered the growth of National Capital Region.” Suggest concrete remedial measures.
मलिन बस्तियाँ ने राजधानी क्षेत्र के विकास को अवरुद्ध किया है। इसे सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझावें।
SECTION – III
खण्ड – III

Note : This section contains nine (9) questions of ten (10) marks, each to be answered in about fifty (50) words.
(9 × 10 = 90 marks)

नोट : इस खण्ड में दस-दस (10-10) अंकों के नौ (9) प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग पचास (50) शब्दों में अर्पित है।
(9 × 10 = 90 अंक)

6. Examine the background for the emergence of New Public Administration.
नवीन लोक प्रशासन के उदय की पृष्ठभूमि का परीक्षण कीजिए।

7. Distinguish between Formal and Informal Organization.
औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक संगठनों के बीच भेद कीजिए।
8. Write a short note on M.P. Follet’s views on Leadership.
नेतृत्व पर एम.पी. फोलेट के विचारों पर एक संक्षेप समारोह लिखिए।

9. Enumerate the factors responsible for the emergence of Comparative Public Administration.
तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को परिगणना कीजिए।
10. “Development Administration is an action-oriented, goal-oriented administrative system” (Edward Weidner). Explain.

11. Analyse the British legacies to Indian Administration.

12. What is the difference between questionnaire and schedule?
13. Explain the role of District Collector in Disaster Management.
आपदा प्रबंधन में जिला कलेक्टर की भूमिका का स्पष्टीकरण कीजिए।

14. Explain the term 'Privatisation'.
'निजीकरण' शब्द को समझाए।
Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow based on your understanding of the passage:

During 60s, behaviouralists began to examine the human problems facing management and were searching for new techniques of human motivation. Frederick Herzberg, through his studies in Pittsburgh, developed a theory of motivation which has broad implications for human resource management. He concluded that workers have two different categories of needs which are independent of each other but affect the human behaviour in many ways. His studies reveal that the events leading to satisfaction are different from those that lead to dissatisfaction. Five strong determinants of job satisfaction identified by Herzberg are: achievement, recognition, work itself, responsibility and advancement. Similarly, company policy and administration, supervision, pay, interpersonal relations and working conditions were identified as the important factors leading to job dissatisfaction. These factors are distinct and separate and these feelings are not opposite of one another. Instead, they are concerned with two different ranges of man’s needs. The satisfiers – when the people felt good about their job – are related to the work itself and the dissatisfiers are related to the environment in which the employees work. Herzberg called the first set of factors motivators and the second set as hygiene or maintenance factors. Before Herzberg behavioural scientists emphasised on ‘job enlargement’ or ‘job rotation’ for worker motivation. But Herzberg suggested that what we really need is to enrich the job i.e., deliberated upgrading of the scope of the work as well as responsibility. Job enrichment calls for vertical job loading, and introducing new and more difficult tasks not previously undertaken, removing controls, granting additional authority, etc.
15. What theory of motivation was developed by Herzberg?

Herzberg द्वारा अभिप्रेत के किस सिद्धांत का विकास किया गया था?

16. What factors according to Herzberg lead to satisfaction?

Herzberg के अनुसार कौन से कार्य ‘संतुष्टि’ की ओर ले जाते हैं?
17. What factors according to Herzberg lead to dissatisfaction?
हर्ज़बर्ग के अनुसार कौन से कारक ‘असंतुष्टि’ की ओर ले जाते हैं?

18. Differentiate between hygiene and maintenance factors.
हाइजीन और मैनटेनेस कारकों में अंतर ज्ञात करें।

19. What did behavioural scientists emphasise upon for worker motivation before Herzberg?
हर्ज़बर्ग के पूर्ववर्ती व्यवहारवादी वैज्ञानिकों ने कामिक अभिप्रेरणा के लिए किस पर चिंता रखा था?
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Total Marks Obtained (in words) ...........................................
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Signature & Name of the Coordinator .................................

(Evaluation)  Date ....................................

J-1410  24