PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PAPER-I

Administration
Theory

1. **Introduction:**

2. **Administrative Thought:**
Scientific Management and Scientific Management movement; Classical Theory; Weber's bureaucratic model its critique and post-Weberian Developments; Dynamic Administration (Mary Parker Follett); Human Relations School (Elton Mayo and others); Functions of the Executive (C.I. Barnard); Simon's decision-making theory; Participative Management (R. Likert, C. Argyris, D. McGregor.)

3. **Administrative Behaviour:**
Process and techniques of decision-making; Communication; Morale; Motivation Theories content, process and contemporary; Theories of Leadership: Traditional and Modern.

4. **Organisations:**
Theories systems, contingency; Structure and forms; Ministries and Departments, Corporations, Companies; Boards and Commissions; Ad hoc, and advisory bodies; Headquarters and Field relationships; Regulatory Authorities; Public-Private Partnerships.

5. **Accountability and Control:**
Concepts of accountability and control; Legislative, Executive and judicial control over administration; Citizen and Administration; Role of media, interest groups, voluntary organizations; Civil society; Citizen's Charters; Right to Information; Social audit.

6. **Administrative Law:**
Meaning, scope and significance; Dicey on Administrative law; Delegated legislation; Administrative Tribunals.

7. **Comparative Public Administration:**
Historical and sociological factors affecting administrative systems; Administration and politics in different countries; Current status of Comparative Public Administration; Ecology and administration; Riggsian models and their critique.

8. **Development Dynamics:**
Concept of development; Changing profile of development administration; ‘Anti-development thesis'; Bureaucracy and development; Strong state versus the market.
debate; Impact of liberalisation on administration in developing countries; Women and
development the self-help group movement.

9. **Personnel Administration**:
   Importance of human resource development; Recruitment, training, career
   advancement, position classification, discipline, performance appraisal, promotion, pray
   and service conditions; employer-employee relations, grievance redressal mechanism;
   Code of conduct; Administrative ethics.

10. **Public Policy**:
    Models of policy-making and their critique; Processes of conceptualisation, planning,
    implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review and their limitations; State theories
    and public policy formulation.

11. **Techniques of Administrative Improvement**:
    Organisation and methods, Work study and work management; e-governance and
    information technology; Management aid tools like network analysis, MIS, PERT, CPM.

12. **Financial Administration**:
    Monetary and fiscal policies: Public borrowings and public debt Budgets types and
    forms; Budgetary process; Financial accountability; Accounts and audit.

**PAPER II  Indian Administration**

1. **Evolution of Indian Administration**:
   Kautilya Arthashastra; Mughal administration; Legacy of British rule in politics and
   administration Indianization of Public services, revenue administration, district
   Administration, local self Government.

2. **Philosophical and Constitutional framework of Government**:
   Salient features and value premises; Constitutionalism; Political culture; Bureaucracy and
democracy; Bureaucracy and development.

3. **Public Sector Undertakings**:
   Public sector in modern India; Forms of Public Sector Undertakings; Problems of
   autonomy, accountability and control; Impact of liberalization and privatization.

4. **Union Government and Administration**:
   Executive, Parliament, Judiciary-structure, functions, work processes; Recent
trends; Intra-governmental relations; Cabinet Secretariat; Prime Minister’s Office;
   Central Secretariat; Ministries and Departments; Boards; Commissions; Attached
   offices; Field organizations.

5. **Plans and Priorities**:
   Machinery of planning; Role, composition and functions of the Planning Commission
   and the National Development Council; ‘Indicative’ planning; Process of plan formulation
   at Union and State levels; Constitutional Amendments (1992) and decentralized planning
   for economic development and social justice.
6. **State Government and Administration:**
   Union-State administrative, legislative and financial relations; Role of the Finance Commission; Governor; Chief Minister; Council of Ministers; Chief Secretary; State Secretariat; Directorates.

7. **District Administration since Independence:**
   Changing role of the Collector; Union-State-local relations; Imperatives of development management and law and order administration; District administration and democratic decentralization.

8. **Civil Services:**
   Constitutional position; Structure, recruitment, training and capacity building; Good governance initiatives; Code of conduct and discipline; Staff associations; Political rights; Grievance redressal mechanism; Civil service neutrality; Civil service activism.

9. **Financial Management:**
   Budget as a political instrument; Parliamentary control of public expenditure; Role of finance ministry in monetary and fiscal area; Accounting techniques; Audit; Role of Controller General of Accounts and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

10. **Administrative Reforms since Independence:**
    Major concerns; Important Committees and Commissions; Reforms in financial management and human resource development; Problems of implementation.

11. **Rural Development:**
    Institutions and agencies since Independence; Rural development programmes: foci and strategies; Decentralization and Panchayati Raj; 73rd Constitutional amendment.

12. **Urban Local Government:**
    Municipal governance: main features, structures, finance and problem areas; 74th Constitutional Amendment; Global-local debate; New localism; Development dynamics, politics and administration with special reference to city management.

13. **Law and Order Administration:**
    British legacy; National Police Commission; Investigative agencies; Role of Central and State Agencies including para military forces in maintenance of law and order and countering insurgency and terrorism; Criminalisation of politics and administration; Police-public relations; Reforms in Police.

14. **Significant issues in Indian Administration:**
    Values in public service; Regulatory Commissions; National Human Rights Commission; Problems of administration in coalition regimes; Citizen administration interface; Corruption and administration; Disaster management.