

**UPSC
OPTIONAL
SYLLABUS FOR
PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION**

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYLLABUS

UPSC ADMINISTRATION THEORY SYLLABUS - PAPER - I

- 1. INTRODUCTION:** Meaning, scope and significance of Public Administration, Wilson's vision of Public Administration, Evolution of the discipline and its present status. New Public Administration, Public Choice approach; Challenges of liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation; Good Governance: concept and application; New Public Management.
- 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, pay 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.

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UPSC ADMINISTRATION THEORY SYLLABUS - PAPER -II

- 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 liberalisation and privatisation.
- 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 organisations.
- 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 decentralised 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 decentralisation.

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.