

GS SCORE

Test - 05
PA/12/8/17

Roll No. _____

Public Administration

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Can do better

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT question divided in Two Sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, three are to be attempted choosing at least one question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

*Improve your Conclusion.
Analysis.*

Use graphs / Case Studies

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name HASRAT JASMINE

Mobile No. _____

Date 20 SEPT, 2017

Signature _____

27/9/2017

GS SCORE

REMARKS

--	--	--

Roll No. _____

1. Comment in about 100 words: ^{king} (10 x 5 = 50)

- (a) Compared to Kautilya, Machavelli is harmless. ^{ideal}
- (b) 'Arthashastra' is a text on political realism. ^{Amul, GM, news, taxes}
- (c) Mughal Administration was a "Kagazi Raaj". ^{written, divisions, Divans/Patrons}
- (d) Under the British Administration, centralization was the "Golden Rule". ^{by, no}
- (e) Constitutionalism, and not merely the constitution is the fundamental philosophy ^{of rule of law.}

State has the authority
which is restricted in its power.
RoL.

(a) • Kautilya and Machiavelli, both were ancient ^{political} philosophers.

- Kautilya gave Arthashastra which is based on political statecraft & Machiavelli gave the Prince.
- Kautilya is more practical and Machiavelli is more ideal.
- Kautilyan king is royal and goes for Yagakshenas i.e. welfare but will do all activities like taxing, punishment, enjoyment & leisure.
- Machiavelli's king will be philosopher i.e. he will be just like God.

Remarks

5/2

• However, certain Kautilyan practices are shrewd eg. Mandala theory of neighbourhood wherein he ~~and~~ tells not to let the neighbours grow stronger than you i.e. keep them subdued eg. China's policy of economic and military control over neighbours to keep them weak.

• He had a system of espionage i.e. spies. ^{(due to} ~~lack~~ ^{lack} of trust for personnel) they will inform the king regularly.

• There were mentions of 40 types of Corruption by Kautilya and punishment for each crime.

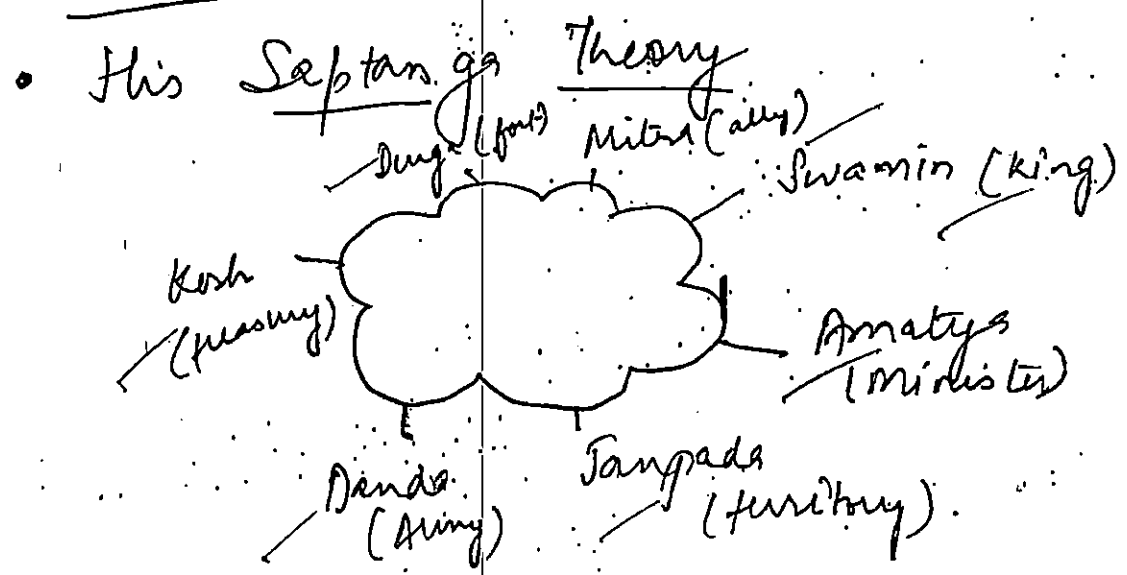
• However, still the motive was welfare and development.

Spies attempt

b) Arthashastra is a textbook on political realism and statecraft. It was written by Kautilya.

• Arthashastra mentions about King, his selection (i.e. royal household), duties and working of state.

• He mentions about a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the king.



• He mentions about punishments for various crimes. He talks about 70 types of corruption.

Remarks

- He talks about measures to augment treasury i.e. taxes, agriculture, etc.
- He talks about Public Undertakings, Corporations and Superintendents.
- This is very much seen even today.
- ~~He~~

(c) • Mughal administration was finest of its times as it was ~~contrasted~~ uniform throughout India, there were sound recruitment principles and there was effective record keeping i.e. Kagazi Raayi.

- This was adopted by British and Cent. Govt. even in Indian administration today.

Remarks

- There was Mansabdari system where a rank (Mansab) was given to each person based on Army men & horses under him i.e. Jait & Sawar.
- Dahsala system was 10 yearly land assessment.
- The division was
 - Subah (Provinces)
 - ↓
 - Sarkar (Districts)
 - ↓
 - Parganas (Villages)
- There was Diwan at Subah level, at lower level were Patwaris. All of them kept records of land revenue & assessment as well as accounting.
- These persons regularly reported to the higher authority. This system was most developed in times of AKbar Baadshah.

Remarks

concentrated more on Mughal Administration

4

(4) • The British administration was efficient in its structural composition i.e. it was structurally Weberian but not functionally Weberian.

- There was centralisation as propounded by structuralists like Taylor, Fayol, Galbraith & Ulrich.

- It was elitist i.e. there was no touch with ground realities.

This can be seen from mishandling of famines by British in Bengal, Odisha & Madras. ~~This is very~~

- The administration was insensitive to people i.e. there was no proper allocation for health, medicines, education, etc.

- There were Governors and

Remarks

Lieutenant Governors, Chief Commissioners, etc.

- Even at local level, the District Collector and Magistrate were British, no Indian representation at levels greater than Subedar, no local participation.

- Even efforts of decentralisation made by persons like Mays & Ripon were stunted.

→ why indigenous participation required → Analyze role of Governor general, Viceroy, etc.

- (c) • Rule of Law was given by 1857 → Analyze why Revolt of 1857

A.V. Dickey. It mentions rule by happen effective procedures and not by whims and fancies of someone.

- Constitutionalism refers to the philosophy where there will be Rule of Law, that the State will be restricted in its powers.

(3/2)

• Also, the State will have obligations to perform i.e. welfare. The Directive Principles are a good direction. ~~in this regard~~

• There are 2 conflicting ideologies:-

Constitutional State

Non-Constitutional State

- Rule of Law
- State is restricted
- State has obligations

- No rule of law
- State is despotic
- No obligations

→ Both are ideal situations and don't exist in reality. Reality is midway with a tilt towards Constitutionalism.

• India's Constitution also shows it by Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Writs, Judicial Review, etc.

Remarks

Also analyze constitutional crisis in India & constitutional morality

--	--	--	--

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

--	--

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate upon the role of Bureaucracy in a Democracy. Examine, how far Bureaucracy is responsible for the limitations of Democracy. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) Discuss Almond and Verba's Classification of Administrative culture. Illustrate in the context of India, how political culture has been detrimental to the administrative culture. (250 Words) (25)

(a) • Bureaucracy refers to rule by experts or officials while democracy refers to rule by people.

• Bureaucracy is seen to play an important role in democracy. If we see in Indian context, Subash Chandra Bose has very well explained its role.

• Expertise Bureaucracy provides the necessary expertise required for a democracy to work. All the important decisions (Simon) require information & knowledge, which is given by bureaucracy.

Remarks

- Stability → In times of change of political culture, bureaucracy remains the same and thus provides stability as in case of emergencies like Wars, epidemics, quats etc.
- Goal attainment → Bureaucracy is the most important instrument for goal attainment, be it welfare, equity, justice, socialism etc. It provides positive direction & is committed to goal without showing any political commitment.
- However, bureaucracy can also prove to be a limitation on the democracy.
- For instance, if bureaucracy becomes committed to any political party,

Remarks

then it is detrimental to development.

Also, if bureaucracy remains status-quoist, i.e. doesn't change with time and circumstances,

then also it won't serve the democracy. For instance, in the globalised world, there are newer issues like terrorism, cyber attacks, environmental

issues, feminism, climate change among others.

The bureaucracy needs to be sensitive, decentralised, participative, transparent. It should adopt

approaches like advocacy, matrix structure, Etzioni's mixed scanning,

there should be more integration (Riggs) of structures.

Remarks

Initiatives like social audit,
citizens charter, RTI, e-SEWA,
e-Choupal, Budgeting (Gender, BBO, PDS)
improvement techniques
are good steps in this direction
of bureaucratic improvement.

Good attempt
keep it up!!

Remarks

12/2

(b). Almond and Verba classified the administrative culture into 3 types based on maturity of democracy and other factors.

• They classified administrative culture as -

- (i) Parochial ✓
- (ii) Subject ✓
- (iii) Participative ✓

(i) Parochial In this type, people's awareness about their political system is very low. They hardly have any trust in the administration and also don't participate in the working of the Government. Most underdeveloped and Third World Countries are like that.

(ii) Subject In this, people's awareness is comparatively more. However, in spite of having trust, their participation is low. Eg → most developing countries.

Remarks

(iii) Participative This is the most advanced scenario. Here, people's awareness, trust in Government as well as participation in Governance all are quite high. eg → most developed nations.

• In India, the ~~is~~ administrative culture has been a British legacy i.e. elitist, centralised, indifferent. It has been structurally Weberian but not functionally Weberian.

• Moreover, aft India gained Independence, the political culture changed, so administrative culture had to change. The goal immediate was welfare & fast socio-economic development. So administration through PSUs & centralised planning was there. Later, when there was Indira Gandhi's

Remarks

Government, the nature of bureaucracy became committed. However, this was in a negative way as bureaucracy was being controlled.

• Later in coalition era, bureaucracy became stronger and started building close ties with political parties. So, its neutrality was lost.

• So, bureaucracy in order to work with maximum efficiency should be both structurally & functionally Weberian.

Also, it should resort to adhocery and organic adaptive state in dynamic situations.

• The disbanding of Planning Commission, emergence of NITI ayog; merge of PSUs like NTPC & SAIL, use of e-Governance & cybernetics are all steps forward to bring good.

Remarks

administrative control. Also, there
needs to be effective control on
~~admin.~~ bureaucracy to keep a
check on unhealthy politics -
bureaucratic needs.

Good

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss the impact of liberalization on the public sector undertakings. What has been the reason for turn around of PSU's in India today? Use a case study to substantiate. (250 Words) (25)

(b) Public sector accountability is synonymous to public sector performance. Discuss. (250 Words) (25)

(a)

- Liberalisation refers to the easing of rules applicable to companies of public sector.
- It was introduced as a result of 1991 New Economic Policy which heralded LPG Reforms (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation).
- Liberalisation has led to entry of multiple agencies and companies into the public sector that was earlier manicured down by the license Raj.
- This has increased competition which has increased the effectiveness as well as efficiency of the work.

Remarks

- Also, this has led to increased employment opportunities.
- It has also reduced burden on the Government which can now focus its attention to other areas.
- ~~However~~ The PSUs particularly the Maharatnas, Navratnas and Miniratnas are doing good.
- But still the problems exist.
For eg - PSUs like Air India, BSNL & MTNL account for 75% of total losses incurred.
- So, Government is planning measures to tackle these issues.
- The Ajit Singh's Committee recommended Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) to be signed

Remarks

10
between the Government and Company.

- Sick PSUs ~~being~~ sent to BIFR
i.e. Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.
- Other suggestions involve divestment,
Golden Handshake and Voluntary Retirement Scheme.
- The autonomy to PSUs should be enhanced.
- If required, mergers can bring about desirable results of recent merger of SAIL & NTPC.
- Also, they should be allowed to raise money through national and international market.

Remarks

- Also discuss
- Nehruvian model;
- Industrial policy resolution 1948
- 5 year plan model
- Refer model proposed

(b) • Accountability refers to the answerability of an authority to the public at large. Its one of the essential components of Good Governance. } Good
Governance } Intro

• Public Sector accountability is very important as it signifies the welfare intention of this sector. The private sector, on the other hand, is profit intended and doesn't need accountability, at least on external accountability.

• Public sector needs both internal as well as external accountability, more important being external.

• Some people argue that public sector's performance gets bigged

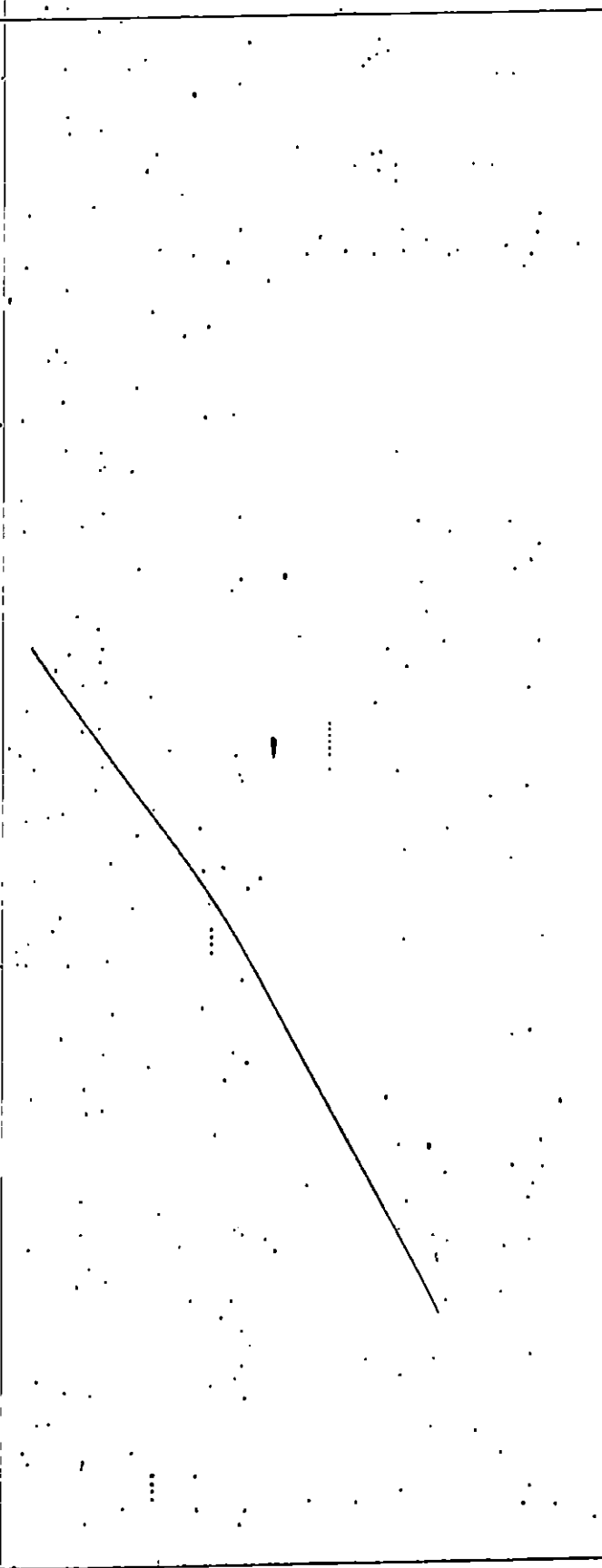
Remarks

9

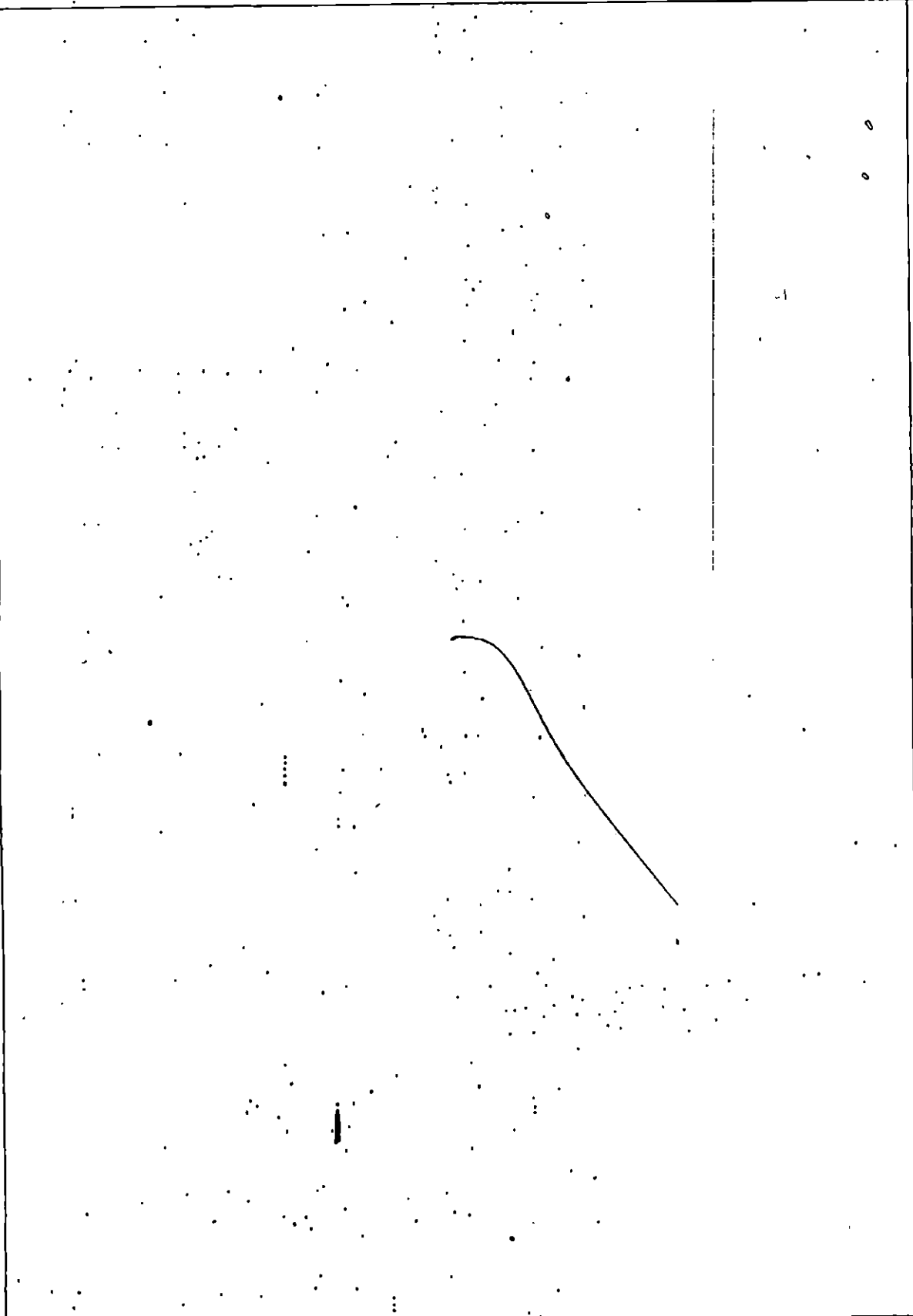
- down by the concept of accountability.
- However, this is not true. In fact accountability enhances performance.
 - This helps the public sector to realise its shortcomings and work upon them in case it has not been able to achieve the desired results.
 - Also, it keeps the public sector in check and ~~avoids~~ prevents it from conquering extra-discretionary powers.
 - The check is kept by legislature especially the Committee on Public Undertakings & CAG, budget, etc.
 - Thus, both are synonymous as the goal of both is same i.e. welfare and socio-economic development.

Remarks

More
Analysis
Needed

				
--	--	--	---	--

Remarks

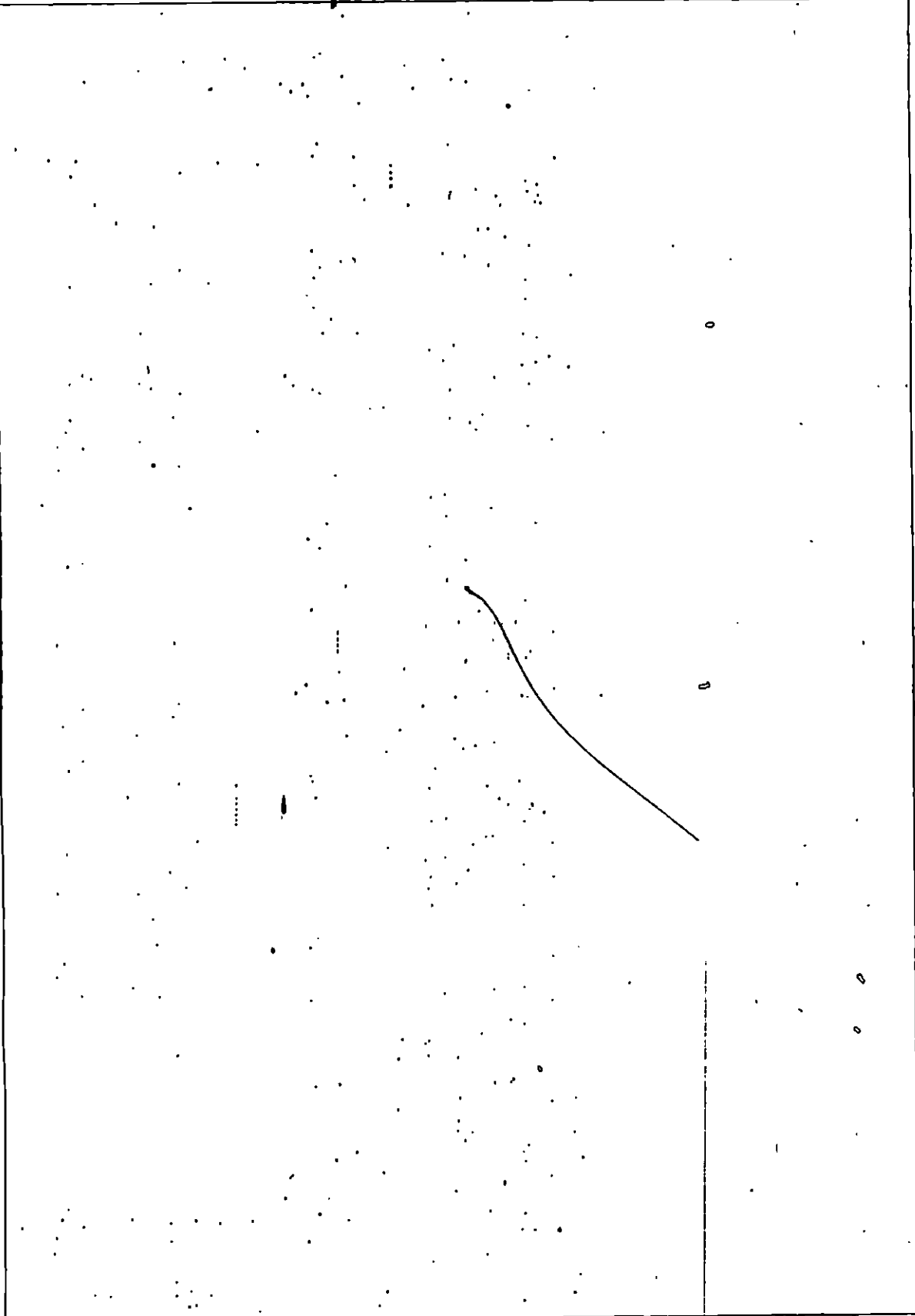


Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the role of erstwhile planning commission in the development of rural India. How has the emergence of NITI Aayog, impacted the role of grass root institutions?
(300 Words) (30)
- (b) There is a need to review the role of local bodies in planning, especially the MPC and DPC. Suggest some measures to improve the grass-root planning in India.
(200 Words) (20)

Remarks



Remarks

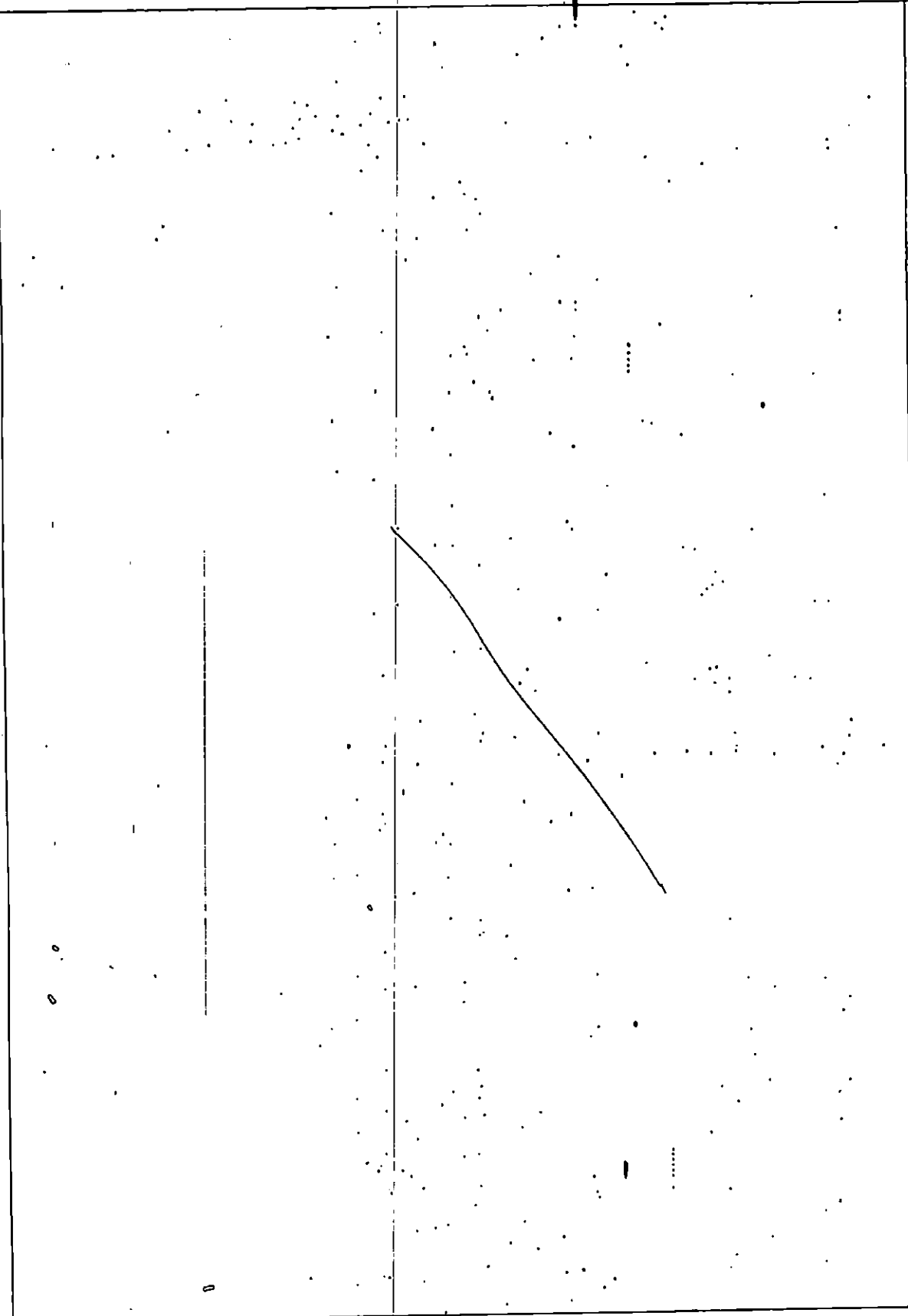
Remarks

Remarks

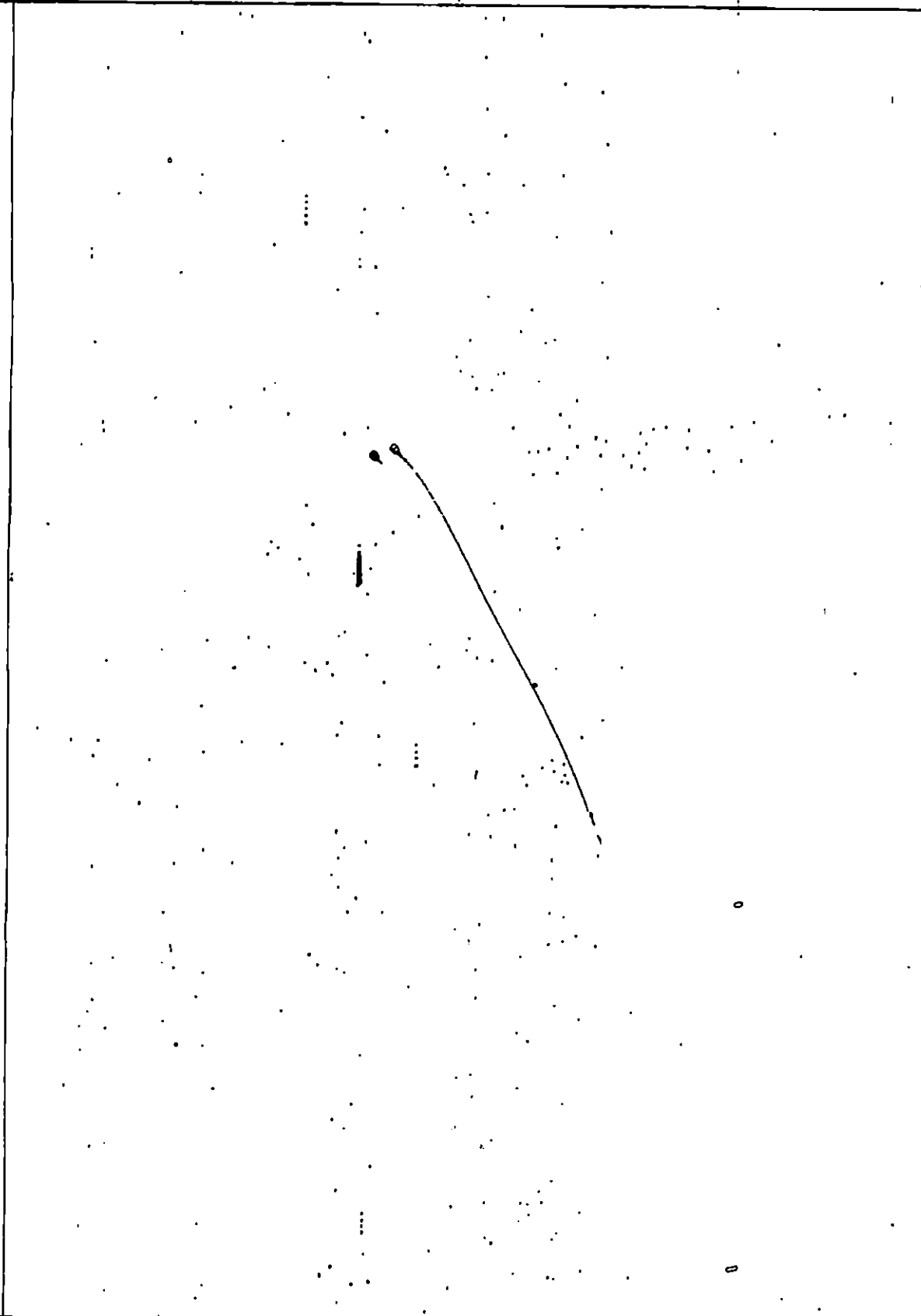


Remarks

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

SECTION-B

5. Comment in about 100 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

(a) "Planning is a burden on federalism".

(b) "Local self government under British rule".

(c) Board and Commission type organizations are a fraud on the public exchequer.

(d) There is no need for the term "Socialism" in the Indian constitution.

(e) Kautilya's Danda - Niti was a combination of Moral and Penal reinforcements.

(a) • Planning is one of the most important components to run any organisation or Government. Its proponents included Jayal primarily.

• The Planning Commission (1950) was setup to make and implement 5 year plans. It was assisted by NDC.

• However, the approach was elitist, centralised, non-participative but it provided necessary expertise.

The emergence of different Governments at Centre and States after 1970s started created problems.

Remarks

(5)

- There were growing disparities, regional issues, slow growth (Hindu growth rate - 3.5%), States had no say.
- Thus, it was replaced by NITI Ayog which gives equal footing to States. It is bottom-up approach.
- However, to say that planning is a burden on federalism is not true as planning is required. However, it should be participative, decentralised & consensus based.
- Indicative planning should be adopted. 14th Finance Commission recommendations should be followed.
 - Pros & cons with respect to federal structure.

Remarks

- (b) • The Local Self Government of today has imprints of Colonial Rule.
- The first Municipal Corporation was setup at Madras in 1688, followed by Bombay and Calcutta.
 - These areas were Presidency Towns and that is why they were selected.
 - The Municipal development was limited to Civil Lines i.e. colonies where Britishers lived in India. Rest of the areas were ignored i.e. ~~there was no~~
 - The Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870 favoured decentralisation, followed by Lord Ripon's Resolution for same in 1880s. He is called Father

Remarks

3 1/2

of Local Self Government in India

- Local Self Government (LSG) was kept as transferred subject in GoI Act

1919

- Later Simon Commission Report 1928 rejected the proposal of devolving powers to LSGs as it

(c)

Remarks

--	--	--	--	--

Remarks

4

- (4) • Socialism is an ideology which ~~best~~ believes in welfare of all i.e. equitable benefits to every section.
- Since India got Independence from British, there were challenges like poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, food shortage and lack of development.
 - Hence, Socialism was the best option. Countries like Russia were benefiting a lot.
 - This led to adoption of Socialism as goal by our founding fathers, especially Nehru Ji. ~~The~~ State thus took control over economy.
 - Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

Remarks

were considered temples of India.

- Post Socialism was made explicit in Preamble by 42nd CAA 1976 by Indira Gandhi.
- In a diverse and developing country like India, Socialism is the ~~means as well as~~ end, the means ~~can be~~ Capitalism also i.e. market at it will lead to better choices for people. (Public Choice theory approach)

(e) • Kautilya has credited the Indian Administration with his book on economic and political statecraft - ARTHASHASTRA.

- Danda - Niti is a complete treatise on how to run the state effectively. It had a legal force on the state, king and his Ministers.
- He brought in ethical and

Remarks

(4)

moral perspective by mentioning about Yogakshema, i.e. successful accomplishment of goal and ~~as~~ equitable distribution of benefits among people.

- He mentions that to the king, his people are like his children.

- There is exhaustive mention of duties of king towards his people and careful selection of various personnel on moral criteria of ~~as~~ values like honesty, truthfulness, integrity, etc.

- Also, there were penalties and punishments for any wrong doings. He mentions about 40 types of corruptions & their punishments.

- Any person involved in treason was to be punished. king was the real authority.

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) "Principle of subsidiarity shall be realized by the formation of NITI - Aayog". Discuss. (200 Words) (20)
- (b) Indian constitution is not a patch-work, but a pragmatic patch work. Comment. (200 Words) (20)
- (c) "Justice is inherent to the Indian constitution". Comment. (100 Words) (10)

(a)

• According to the principle of Subsidiarity, wherever possible, the power of policy formulation and even implementation shall be delegated to lower authorities.

• NITI Aayog was formed in 2015 by replacing the erstwhile Planning Commission (PC). Since Planning PC was a centralised planning body, there were no state representatives. Hence, it was adopting an inverted top-down approach since its inception (1950). This led to imbalanced development and was not really benefitting the states.

Remarks

⑧

- Thus, NITI Aayog was formulated and it has both central and state representatives, thus making it a truly more federal body.
- Even the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the principle of subsidiarity to be adopted. ~~to be adopted.~~
- The devolution of power will go not only from Centre to States, but even States can devolve it to local Governments i.e. Panchayats and Municipalities. Since these are truly representative of ground-realities and expectations, this will help usher in competitive sub-federations.
- This way there will be more effective decision making, however

Remarks

Effective conflicts may arise due to social factors like caste, religion, ethnicity and are difficult to tackle.

- To make it more effective, there should be regular meetings, at least twice a year of all the members of NITI Aayog and consensus building should be the approach.

- Use of ICT along with the principle of Subsidiarity will usher in Good Governance.

of Confidence to
NITI Aayog
& Conclusion
mission

Remarks.

(7)

(b) Indian Constitution was framed in 1949 and came into force in 1950. It is one of the lengthiest in the world with ~~around~~ a contribution of good principles of Constitutions of other countries.

• It's a pragmatic and a beautiful patchwork. Dr B.R. Ambedkar and other contributors were careful in every approach.

• Although the Constitution is mainly on lines of Westminster model of Britain, other features are diverse. This model was adopted as already there was a British legacy, the institutions were existent, people were comfortable with this model. Thus Parliamentary model of Indirect democracy was

Remarks

adopted.

• Since the Pakistan war had already happened, so the provisions of Emergency were taken from German Constitution. But careful ~~provisions~~ ^{safeguards} were kept to prevent their misuse, particularly Art. 356.

• The principle of Separation of Powers, fundamental rights and Independent Judiciary were taken from American Constitution.

• However, the Rule of Law should not become unduly strong, the provision of Constitutional Amendment was taken from South Africa.

• That ~~concept~~ people should also be responsible, the concept of fundamental Duties was taken from Japan.

• Directive Principles which make the State accountable and responsible.

Remarks

were taken from Ireland.

- Thus, Indian Constitution is a living document.

→ You focused more on borrowed part of constitution.

→ You missed ~~the~~ how Indian Constitution carefully accommodate diverse culture ~~in~~ into it.

→ You missed major part of the content.

Remarks

- (c) • Justice can be defined as decisions being taken on fair principles.
- Since India was a British Colony, so there ~~was~~ was widespread injustice that people had to face.
 - The framers of the Constitution have kept this in mind and has inculcated Justice very explicitly in our Constitution.
 - For instance, the Preamble to our Constitution provides for Justice - social, economic and political.
 - Social Justice means equal privileges to every community, provisions like education, health, food to every community! irrespective of caste, creed, colour, sex or religion.
 - This is even seen in Fundamental

Remarks

6

Rights through Articles 14, 15, 16 & 19.

- Economic Justice refers to equality in economic sphere. This can be seen even in Directive Principles wherein there is mention of equal pay for equal work.
- Political Justice covers under it the Right to Vote, Right to Join politics and be represented.
- Even Justice to local bodies have been done by Acts like 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.

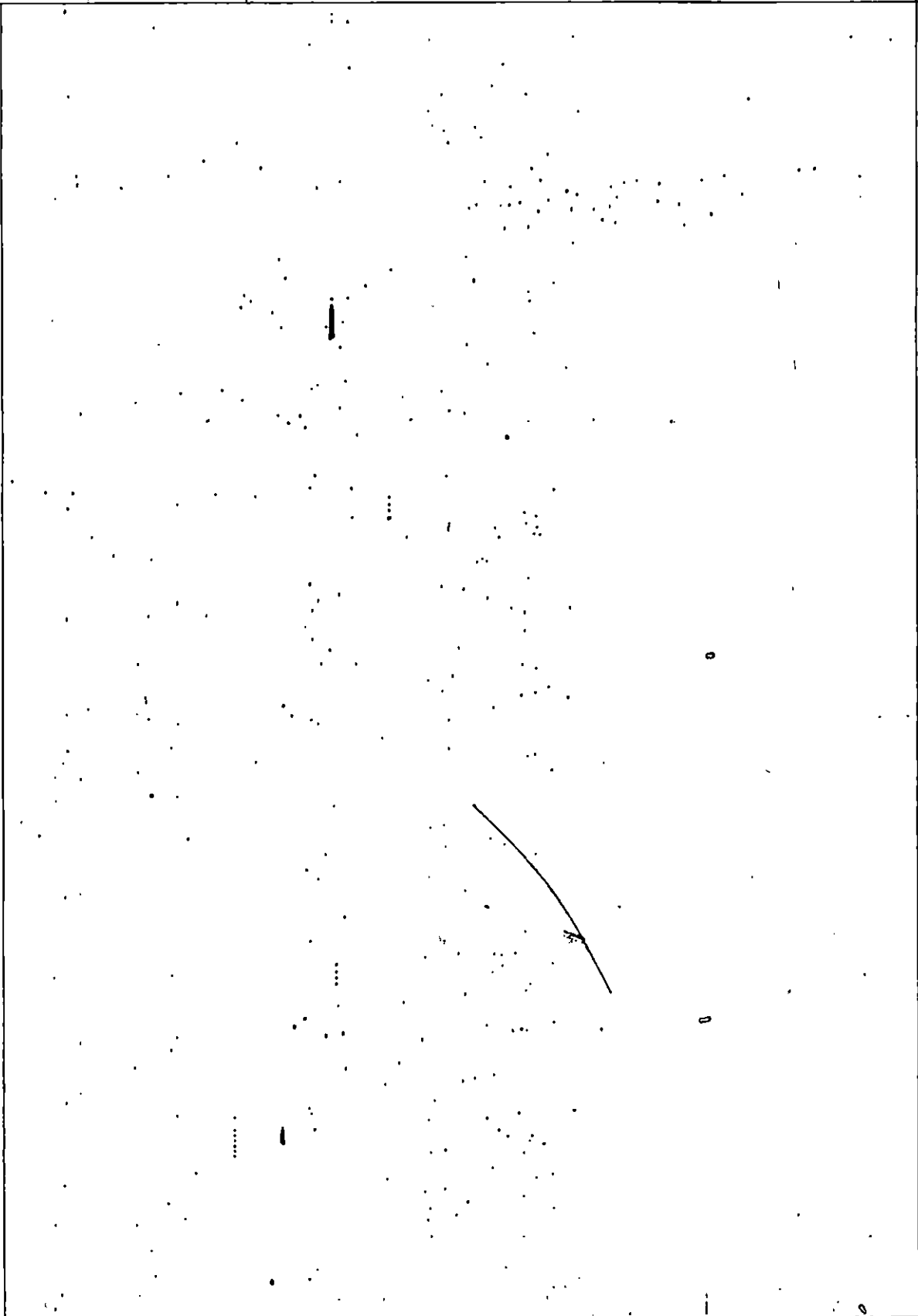
~~The student~~
Good attempt

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Recent debates on Privacy and data privacy; raise fundamental issues of citizens' as right holders and duty bearers. Discuss. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) In the context of "Preambular values", discuss the impact of providing "living status" to rivers in India. (250 Words) (25)

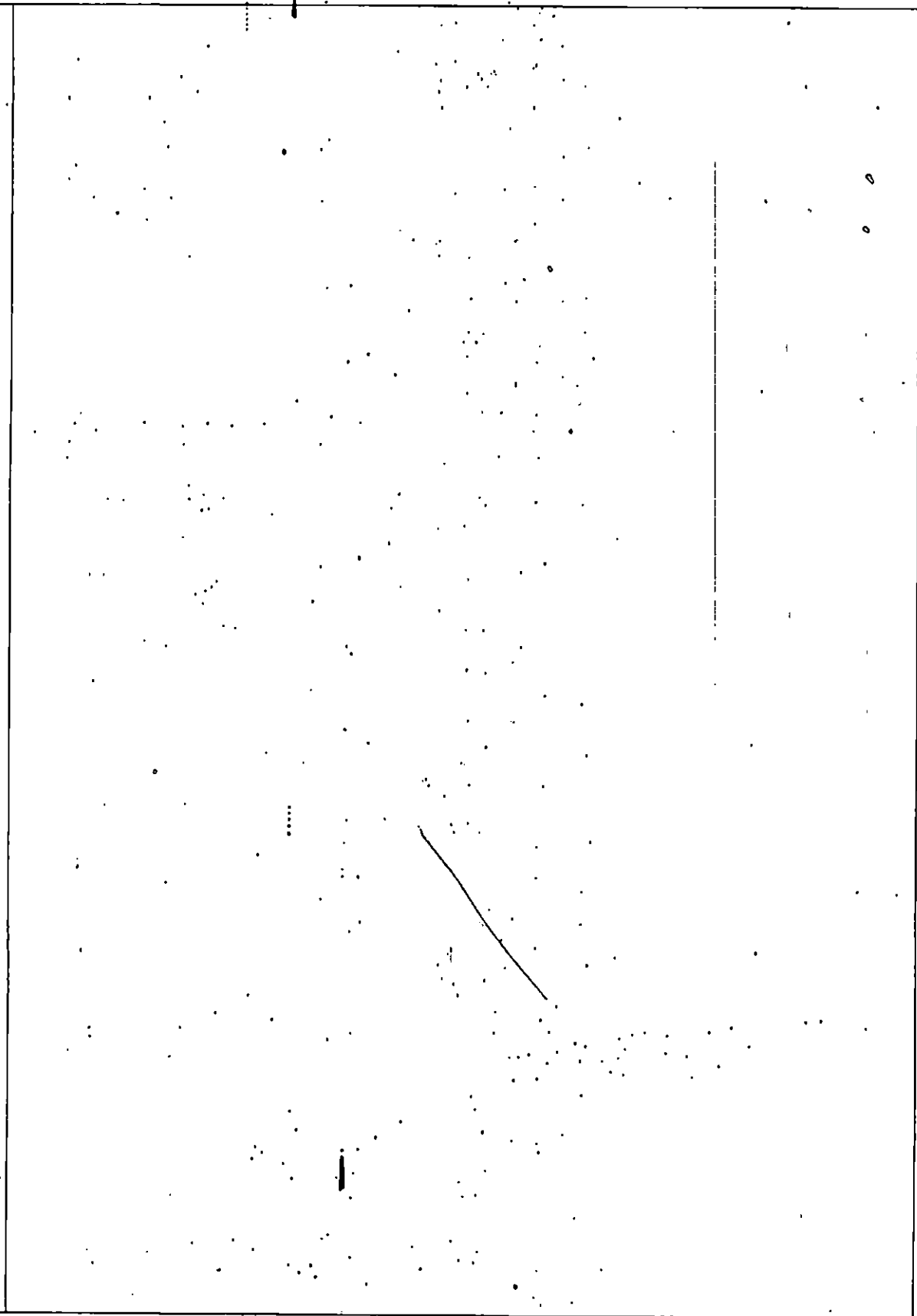
Remarks



Remarks

--	--	--	--	--

Remarks

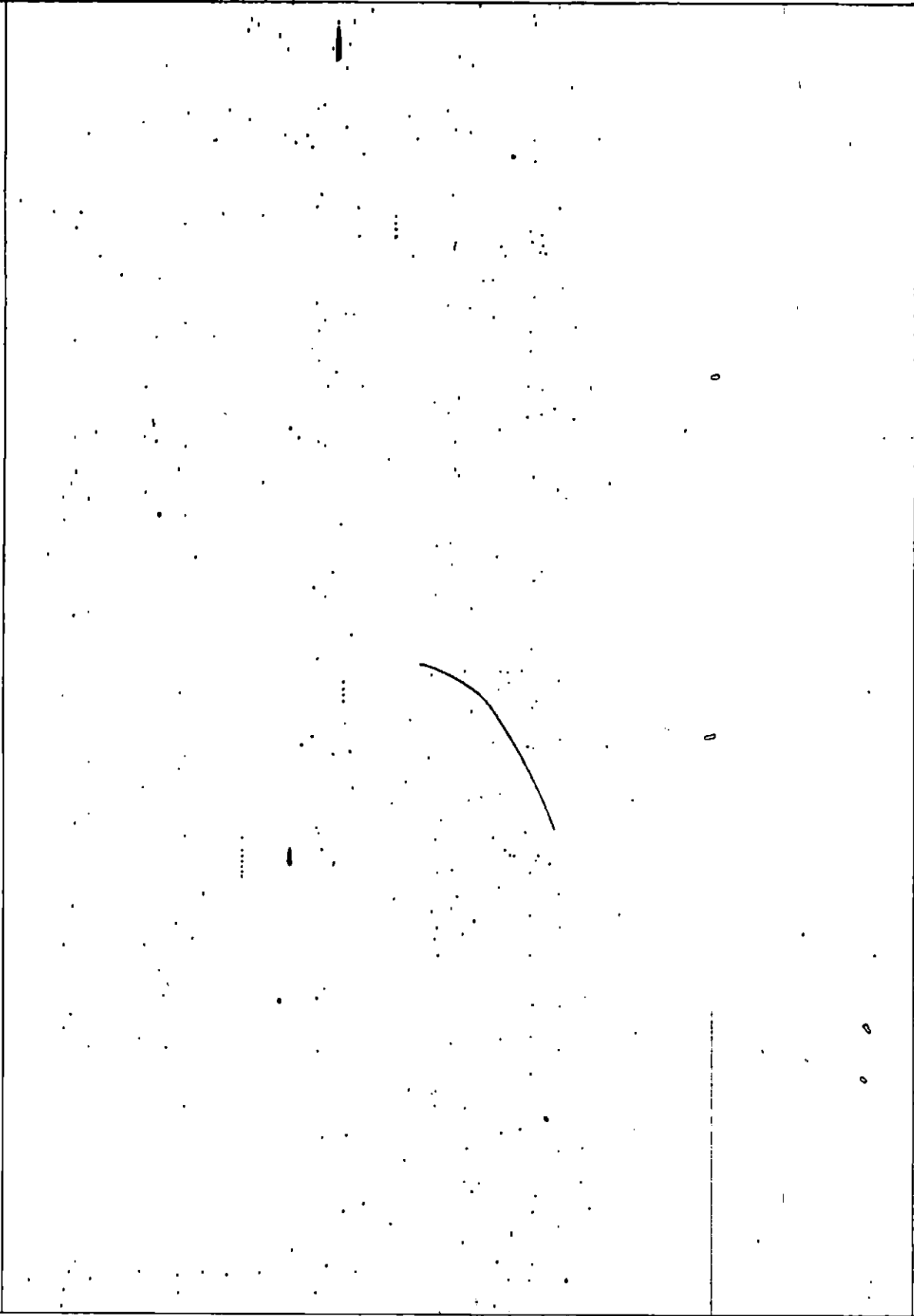


Remarks

GS SCORE

--	--	--	--

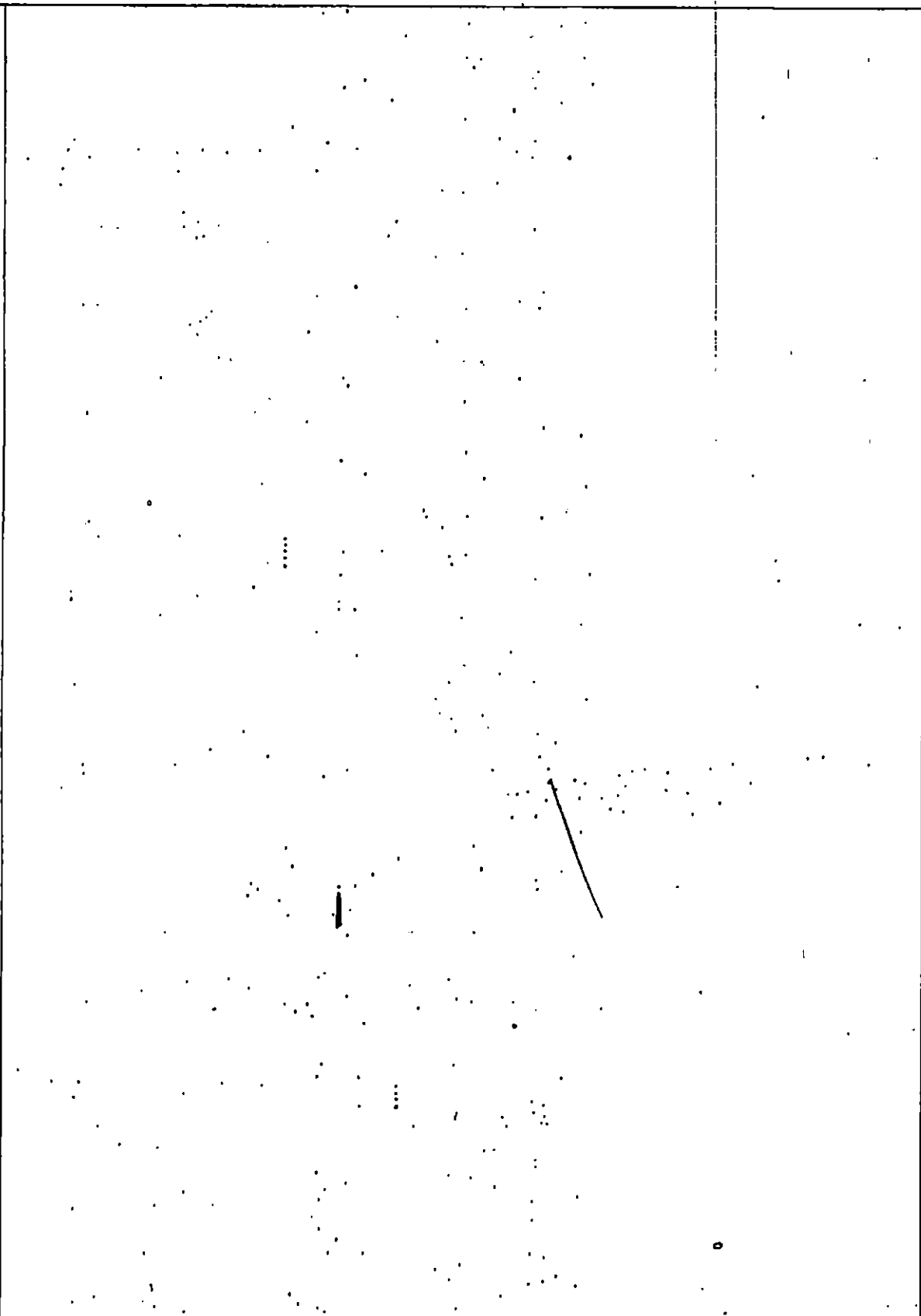
Remarks



Remarks

--	--	--	--

Remarks



Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate upon the aspects of dissimilarities between Mughal and British Administration. Is there any need for historical-judicial approach to the study of contemporary public administration? (250 Words) (25)
- (b) "Discuss the concept of "Constitutional Morality", and it's impact on the constitutional philosophy of "Procedural due process". (250 Words) (25)

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

--	--	--	--

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

GIS SCORE

--	--

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

Remarks

