

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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DIPANKAR CHOUDHARY

RANK-166 (CSE 2018)

GS MAINS 2018
PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION



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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

— Explain the basic terminology wherever the word 'is to be considered' is unit of analysis.

- Instructions to Candidate**
- There are EIGHT questions 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.
— facts, figures and Statistical data must be corroborated with Institutional sources.
 - 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.

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2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Dipankar Choudhury

Mobile No. _____

Date 18 Aug 2018

Signature

REMARKS

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SECTION-A

1. Answer the following questions in about 125 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Mughal administration was mostly an urban administration.
- (b) British administration was neither bureaucratic nor political, it was bureaucratic politics.
- (c) Under Arthashastra there are no direct checks on the absolute power of the king, they are only indirect.
- (d) Morley Minto Reforms were an extension of Indian Councils Act, 1892.
- (e) Indian preamble reflects the centrality of Nehruvian Socialism.

a) The territorial division of Mughal administration
followed the pattern of

Sultante → Suba → Sarkar → Pargana → Mahal
 (Khyāl) (Province) (District) (Sub-division) (Village)

However, in all these divisions, the Mughal administration at the best penetrated upto
the district level.

Sultante → Khāzī, Mi. Bāfsī, Bāzī-ut-Dūzzat etc.

Suba → Diwan, Subahdar etc.

Sarkar → Amir, Faizdar etc.

Pargana → Kanungs, Khot, Nagardam } Local
 Mahal → patwari } offices.

Remarks

i) Nature of the administration was very top-down and hierarchical. It followed from the sovereign monarch to the lower functionaries in a one-way communication.

ii) Seats of administration and the army was also Urban till the Sarker level.

iii) The Mughal officials and the Mansabdars belonged to the Urban elite — Irani, Afghan, Turani, Upper caste Hindus and Muslims.

The role of rural areas was peripheral in — paying taxes.

— Local village administration through panchayat, patwari, local zamindar, khot, muzqadam etc.

Thus, although dependent on rural areas for taxes, the administration was Urban in nature.

Remarks



b) As per Riggs, the 3 components of the state administration include: —

Bureaucracy — if dominant then bureaucratic
 Constitutive — } if dominant then
 (party & politicians etc) } politics
 Head of the state — }

A mixture will lead to bureaucratic politics,
 balanced or unbalanced.

Bureaucratic politics under British: —

i) The political class did not hold power.
 Thus bureaucracy took all the political decisions.

ii) Even when the political class was given power, it was curtailed.
 For ex — Under dyarchy in Government of India Act 1919, only unimportant

Remarks

and its relevant powers were given by the transferred list.

Similarly in 1935 act — the viceroy and the governors had special powers to protect the interest of the bureaucracy.

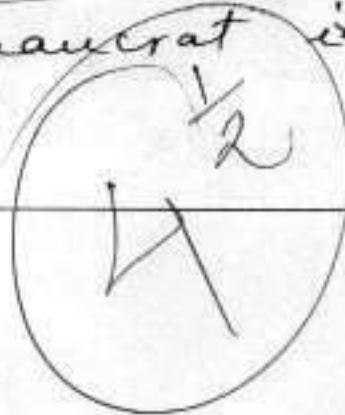
ii) The bureaucracy was not accountable to any political element. Its accountability was only internal.

iii) The bureaucracy competed with the politicians. For ex- they wanted to curb the ideas of land reform after popular elections of 1937.

thus, it wasn't a webelian bureaucracy with accountability. It wasn't also politics with a spoil system. It was bureaucratic politics with a bureaucrat in a politician's role.

Remarks

Purpose to give law & order.



C) While, the King is supreme, divinely ordained and sovereign in Arthashastra he is by no means unchecked. The restrictions on his power include:-

- i) A King should naturally have some qualities like Vakya (power of speech), prajna (intelligence), Sattva (energy).
- ii) He has a duty to provide for Rakshana → protection. Palana → security and Yogakshema → peaceful enjoyment of riches.
- iii) His other duties include - taking part in administration, providing welfare, promoting trade etc.
- iv) The King was also supposed to be a master in shastras, sanda (law), Rajneeti (politics) etc.

Remarks

v) The Mantri parished and the Rajapurushit were there to advise him. While he was the sovereign, he could not ignore their repeated advice easily.

vi) Kautilya also warns that a bad king would lead to Kopa (anger) of the subjects. He also suggests methods to overthrow a despotic King.

~~Control~~ However, checks through a parliament as in UK, or modified laws, referendum or popular politics were not there. Moreover there was no separation of power.

Thus whatever control was there was only indirect in nature.

Action &
morality



Remarks

d) The Indian Councils Act, 1892 provided for:-

- i) Elections to state legislatures via narrow franchise, indirectly.
- ii) Elections to Viceroy's legislative council from state legislature, indirectly based on single transferable vote.
- iii) Expanded the council strength but kept official majority at both central and provincial level.
- iv) Members were permitted to comment, ask questions etc on budget provisions but they were not allowed to divide the house.
- v) Limited scope for discussion and debates.

Consequently people like Dadabhai, MG Ranade, Crotkale reached central legislature.

Remarks

The Act of 1909, only incrementally increased it as:-

- i) Non-official Members increased but official majority remained at central level.
 - ii) At state level non-official majority was allowed for only for non-elected/nominated members
 - iii) Division of house, No confidence, censure etc were still not allowed.
 - iv) Further questioning powers like - asking a supplementary or starred questions were introduced.
- Other changes such as in division of revenue, position of All India services, powers of Viceroy and Governor General remained the same. Moreover separate electorates was added, thus in a way making it even worse.

Remarks

Draw a contrast between acts before pre 1909



e) Nehruvian socialism can be defined as a ~~new~~ collection of some core ideas, which include:-

- i) Dominance of state upon means of production i.e. Land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship.
- ii) Equality of all ~~as~~ specially equality of opportunity ~~there~~ rather than equality of outcome.
- iii) A strong state orienting private sector.
- iv) Scientific temper, brotherhood, social justice etc.
etc.

Reflection in Indian preamble:-

- i) We the people; paternity; unity and integrity of nation → reflects the universal brotherhood. It was put into action by National integration.

Remarks

ii) Scientific temper → Secular, democratic, republic as against to a traditional monarchical or feudal set up.

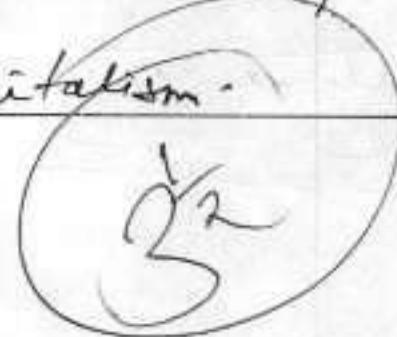
iii) Sovereign, Socialist → Indicated by the overwhelming public sector and non-existent private sector specially after the second five year plan.

iv) Freedom
Equality - of thought, expression & Equality of opportunity → Affirms a positive state where equal opportunity will be provided through affirmative action like reservations.

However, with time India has moved away from this position. specially after 1991 reforms. While social objectives are still there like - democracy and republicanism, economically we've shifted towards capitalism.

Remarks

- disrupt
constitutional
perspective



2. Answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss the nature and structure of revenue administration under Mughals in India.
(250 Words) (25)

(b) Local self government under Britishers was neither local nor self in character.
Comment.
(250 Words) (25)

a) The Mughal state was a minimal state which only indulged in Law and order, taxation, revenue, army/ defense and a few other functions. Thus, revenue administration formed a major chunk of all its activities. The structure looked somewhat like this:-

<u>Territorial division</u>	<u>Revenue Officer in charge at this level</u>
Empire	<u>Diwan i kui / Wazir</u>
suba (province)	<u>Diwan</u>
arkar (district)	<u>Amalguzar, Karoni</u>
Pergana (sub-division)	<u>Anil, Kameago</u>
Matal (village)	<u>Patwari.</u>

Remarks

- Taxation on Agriculture formed the primary source of income.
- The Officers at every levels specially up to the district level belonged to the Mughal aristocracy.
- They were normally Mansabdars of high Zat (rank).
- Revenue was also collected via taxes on trade, custom, ports etc. For this Officers like Faujdar, Subedar, Mutassaddi (Post) helped the regular machinery.
- Most of the tax/revenue was payable in cash and kind was accepted only in extreme circumstances.

Remarks

Revenue system
in Akbar's reign

Nature of the revenue system

i) Agriculture tax was normally collected

via 3 methods. i) Ghalla Bakshi

ii) Tantut

iii) Khet batai / Zabti system

ii) With time Zabti became the most popular system. It was modified by

Akbar with the help of Todar Mal. The

new system was now called Ain-i-Dakshala

Ain-i-Dakshala — In this a Karori was appointed to collect taxes. The revenue was fixed by taking the average of last 10 years of produce. It was more

efficient as:- i) The dastan (water) were centrally fixed \Rightarrow no discretion

ii) The empire did not have

Remarks

to measure crop yield every year

iii) Less corrupt, easy to monitor and implement.

Akbars, appointed new officers called Kaushik to supervise this system.

The entire land was measured, categorised as per productivity and rates fixed. Normally it applied only to Khalsa land. (royal/crown land)

At the local level, there were Kamiks and Patiwais who were hereditary village functionaries. Zavindars, Khot, Mugaddam formed the next level. Regular accounting and auditing was done by Mustaufi and Mutasaadi.

Thus, the system was centralised top-down and ~~patrimonial~~ traditional (Chakka) in nature.

Remarks

- Summary
and aspects
also



b) The genesis of local self government in the British could be traced to 1600 when the British first established a municipality in Madras. However, the real growth came after Lord Mayo's declaration. The chronological order would be:-

Lord Mayo - A resolution for financial devolution to provinces.

Lord Ripon - Magna Carta for local government.
 His resolution led to the establishment of many corporations and devolution of financial powers.

Lord Curzon - Calcutta Corporation act,
(1905) led to centralisation and official control.

Govt. of India Act, 1919 — Local government became a transferred subject. ✓

Ley Commission — Recommended autonomy and independence. ✓

Govt. of India Act 1935 — Provincial subject with control of popular ministries. ✓

Neither local nor self :-

i) The franchise was very limited. only a few land owners and tax paying people could vote. ✓

ii) Local governments were perpetually dependent on provincial governments for funds and grants. ✓

Remarks

Montague /
Cenfod Reforms
(1919)

- iii) There was a strong presence of official element. British appointed natives, even officialised almost entire Calcutta corporation in 1905.
- iv) The collector had an overbearing presence and dominated.
- v) Only districts, urban areas and big cities had municipalities or corporations. The villages were almost entirely left out of this scheme.

Despite, these overbearing instances, the local government did some remarkable work too. Many leaders like Subash Chandra Bose, C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Madan

Remarks

Mohan Malaviye served as heads of corporations. Though in true sense, the ~~case~~ Local self government remained a top-down alien concept.



Axological arrangements in
should significant pattern.

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) "Parliament may by law admit into the union, or establish, new states on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit". In the context of above discuss the nature of Indian federalism. (300 Words) (30)
- (b) "It is through the base of social democracy we seek to establish the political and economic democracy". In this context discuss the provisions, constitutional or elsewhere, for establishing strong social democracy in India. (200 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks:

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) "The parliament is a great inquest of the nation" (McMillan). Elaborate.
(200 Words) (20)
- (b) Instead of a centralized planning model India should have gone for appropriate self managed institutions'. Discuss the reasons for the demise of Planning Commission in India.
(300 Words) (30)

a) The parliament as a inquest of the nation implies that the parliament is responsible not only for framing laws, but ensuring control over executive who will implement the laws.

The parliament is sovereign, ~~and~~ bound only by the constitution and can look or inquire/invest into any state activity.

The parliament achieves this via various methods like:-

i) Control over finances:-

- Passes the budget.
- PAC discusses audit.
- Authorises appropriation out of consolidated fund.

Remarks

ii) Control over political executive:-

- Questioning, no-confidence, censure, adjournments etc.
- Party accountability and collective responsibility.

iii) Control over permanent executive:-

- Question in committees & PAC.
 - Responsibility via the minister.
- (need refining)*

iv) Control over judiciary:- via impeachment.

Thus the parliament is the embodiment of the popular sovereignty.

However with time, this great institution weakened for multitudinous reasons like:-

i) Frequent disruptions, lack of discussion, debates. Ex - In 2018-19 budget demands were voted in 15 minutes

Remarks

constitutional framework

- in
- i) Fall ⁱⁿ level of discourse, personal attacks, complete loss of bi-partisanship, un-parliamentary behaviour.
 - ii) Growth of delegated legislation.
 - iii) Fractiousness of committees like PAC on party lines.
 - iv) Poor quality of members ^{criminalisation, etc. (37% in 16th Lok Sabha)} ~~short~~
 - v) Expansion in the activities of state has meant that parliament has little time to devote to all pressing matters.
 - vi) Growing technical nature of laws,
growth of private sector and people becoming disinterested are all reasons for decline in this power.

Thus, the need of the hour is to revive this "greatest inquest" of

the Nation who some steps that can be taken are:-

i) Amendments in the Representation of people's Act 1950 to

- Counter Grimmisation.
- End apostasy and dynastic politics by making internal democracy compulsory
- Empowerment of election commission by contempt power, power to de-register a party etc.

ii) Parliamentarians should do proper research and utilise the Zot Sabha and Rajya Sabha library.

~~iii) Right to recall~~

iv) Wider representation such as by passing women reservation bill.

v) The youth should be inspired towards politics.

~~etc.~~
Lastly, the success of any democratic nation would depend on the functioning of its parliament.

Remarks

- cite the predominant
of popular Chamber in
democracy

102

(6) The planning commission was established by an executive order in 1951. It was a centralised system by PC?

- Poor human capital, no capacity and no direction in growth
- Influence of Soviet centralised planning
- states didn't have the capacity or resources to undertake planning and execution
- National direction for balanced growth was vital

Given these conditions, the time then was not ripe for self-managed institutions. Institutional development needs time and a proper ecology which was initially provided by PC.

However, as institutions grew in

power and stature, PC started losing relevance. With the LPG reforms of 1991, PC had become an anachronism in the modern trend of cooperative and competitive federalism.

All this, along with many other factors led to PC's demise. These included:-

i) Pushback by states:— Since the elections

of 1967, when regional parties started emerging, PC was demoralised as:-

- States didn't like haggling with PC for funds in plan expenditure.
- The centrally sponsored schemes of (CSS) of PC were very restrictive and top-down.
- States felt they were

Remarks

being denied their political rights under article-282, and 275, which called for grants. PC made these grants conditional.

- PC forced states to modify their own schemes as per CSS requirements.

ii) Push back at the center : - Ministries abhorred PC taking over their functions. It became a super cabinet with no accountability to parliament, outside parliamentary committees and questions.

iii) Fraud on the constitution : - It directly conflicted with the mandate of

- Finance Commission (Article 280)
- Inter-state Council (Article 263)

 as it understood a major chunk

Remarks

of plan expenditure. Moreover, ACP's interference in inter-state affairs made ISC redundant.

iv) Changed ecological scenario : —

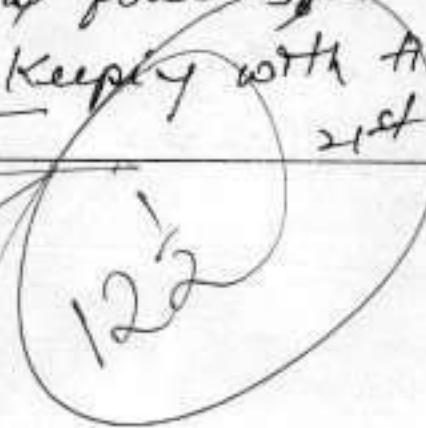
These included

- ✓ • A shift to 'indicative planning' from comprehensive plans.
- ✓ • Declining role of state, and growth of market-mechanism.
- West Fast growth of specialised fields of IT, software, environment, etc.
- states proved better in handling local contingencies than a centralised body with top-down approach.

Thus, the demise of PC was due to ~~a~~ systemic pressure. The new avatar of NITI aayog has shed away a lot of baggage-like - comprehensive 5 year plans, financial powers, etc. It is merely a think tank keeping with times of the 21st century.

Remarks

re-vamp of
Planning commission

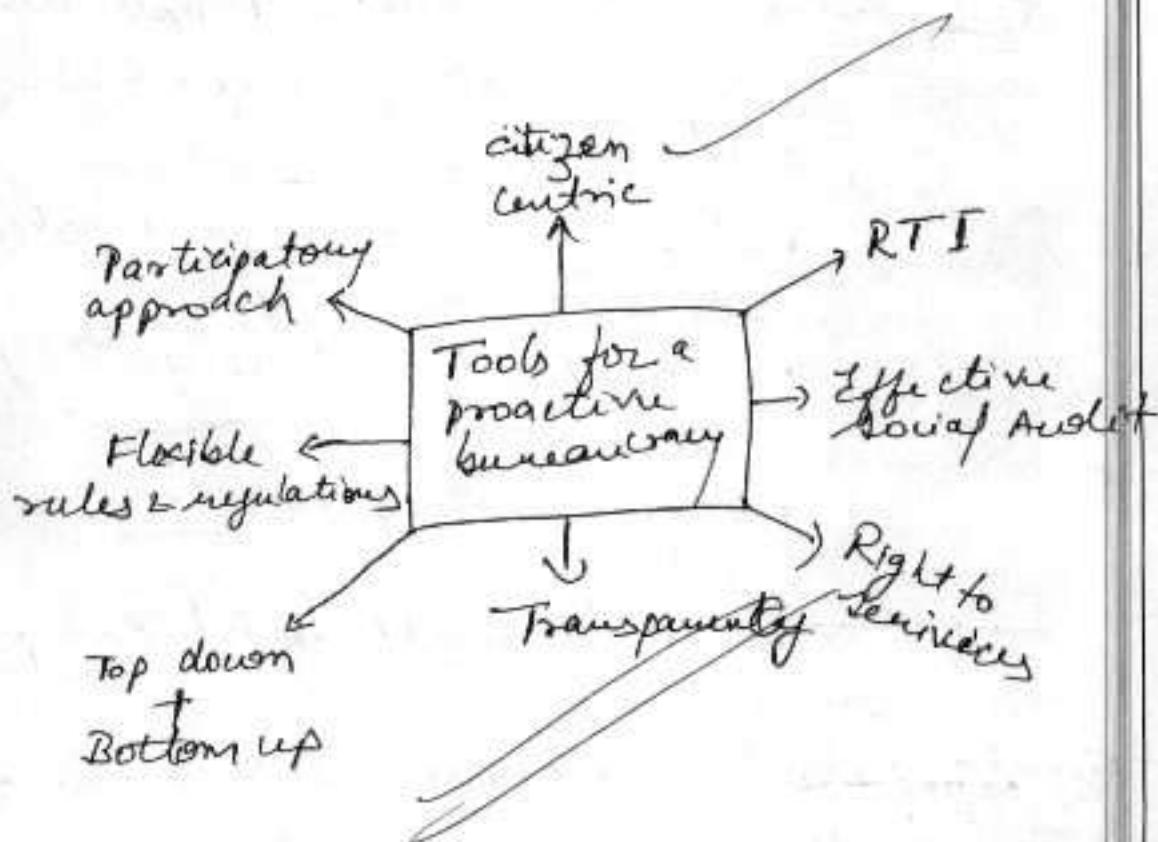


SECTION-B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- "A proactive bureaucracy can revitalize democracy."
- PSU's in India have evolved from exhausted "leviathans" to "Entrepreneurial agents".
- "Decentralized planning can be only effective when local institutions are truly "localized".
- Federalism in India is not only practical but semantically inevitable.
- Statutory forms of organizations are more public than company form, but then they are not adaptive.

a) A Proactive bureaucracy implies a bureaucracy which sees problems as they develop, anticipates conflict, is adaptive and innovative.



Remarks

Proactive bureaucracy and democracy:-

- i) Procedural democracy:- Participatory approach implies direct involvement
- Citizen centricity, where citizen needs are more important than rules
 - Bureaucratic process and decision making is participatory.
 - The 2nd ARC has suggested a 7-step model to achieve this.

- ii) Substantive democracy:- People are more aware of compromises and problems.

- ✓ ~~Revitalization of democratic goal~~
- They're a surety of ownership over bureaucracy.
 - They start believing they can make changes.
 - They deepen democracy as trust increases.
 - Builds social capital (Robert Putnam)

Thus, a proactive bureaucracy can serve as a tool to revitalise democracy.

Remarks

H2

With only 5 PSUs in 1951 to 240+ in 1991 — PSU's had achieved the commanding heights of economy.

However during this stage they served more as exhausted leviathans as:-

i) Till 1984-85, they were cumulatively running in losses.

ii) Very high capitalisation, high capital output ratio and poor productivity drained them.

iii) Too many interests like popular politics, social role of welfare, pressure to be a model employer, contributions to exchequer etc, dragged them down.

However, with LPG, there was a sort of turn around of PSUs as can be seen:-

i) 7 Indian companies make it to Fortune 500, and 5 of them are PSUs — SBI

Remarks

BPCL, HPCL and Indian oil.

~~Source:~~ i) A net growth of profit by 43% from

2015-16 to 2016-17 as per public enterprise survey (2016-17)

iii) The contribution to exchequer is phenomenal and constantly rising,

from dividends, corporate taxes, loans interest etc. 2016-17, it was $> 3,85,000$ crore.

~~Source:~~ iv) 60% of formal employment comes from public sector.

v) Some are major international players like - NTPC, ONGC, Indian oil. ONGC recently undertook a joint venture with Petro Vietnam.

vi) The number of loss making PSUs has fallen to less than 80 out of total of 257.

They—the turnaround has been complete from welcomed bankruptcy to entire privatization agents.

Remarks

W2

c) Article 243 (g) and 243 (w) provide for decentralised planning via district planning committee and metropolitan committee (MPC).

However, these institutes are not truly localised because :-

- i) 20% political participation in DPC/MPC by MP, MLAs but varies from state to state. *(Source)*
- ii) Overheading the agencies.
- iii) The office of the district collector and development commissioner — usurps authority.
- iv) Poor financing — specially DPC where it doesn't even have independent power.
- v) Lack of capacity development for planning.

Thus, a true localisation would involve:-

- i) Distribution of power based on the P

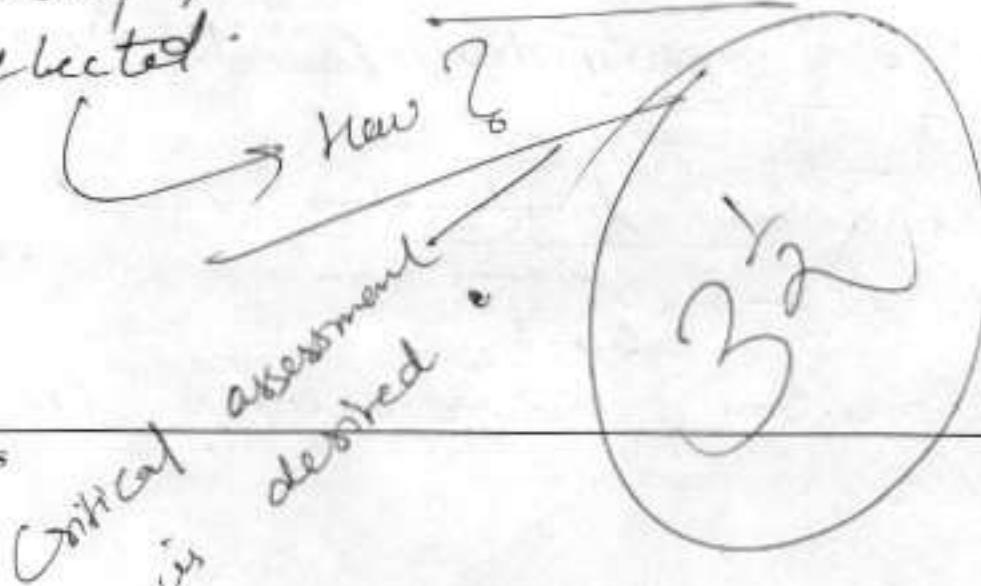
principle of subsidiarity.

- i) Authority over line departments.
- ii) District collector feverish into the CEO of district council.
- iii) Deliberation of authority
- iv) Taxation and enhanced funding.

This will lead to decentralised planning as:-

- i) There will be a clear link between power and responsibilities.
- ii) Enough resources and control over them.
- iii) It will inculcate a sense of ownership.
- iv) Local priorities would be better reflected.

Remarks



e) Statutory forms of organisation are a result of a law/statute like NTPC, etc. Company form are registered under companies act, 2013. section 2 provides for government company.

Publicness of statutory form! -

What are
govt. companies?

- i) Formed by legislative sanction.
- ii) Many acts provide for CA&B audit like DVC act.
- iii) Scrutinised by Committee on Public undertakings.
- iv) Directly under a Ministry. Minister can be questioned in parliament.
- v) Annual reports are submitted.

The lacks in company form as! -

- i) No parliamentary ~~per~~ permission needed to establish.
- ii) Established by executive order.

Remarks

→ Enumerate
Structural
aspects.

iii) Private auditors.

iv) No ministerial responsibility -

Adaptiveness of statutory form is less as:-

i) Changes need legislative sanctions.

ii) Board of directors is entirely government nominated.

iii) Borrowing, lending, raising loans needs ~~also~~ ministerial sanctions.

iv) The interference of CAG and CPOU.

v) Can't expand, change aims, motives or procedure on their own.

These are however lacking in company form as the government control and public accountability is limited to the percentage of share holding. Thus, company form are ^{more} ~~more~~ adaptable.

Remarks

Explanation ↗
why Statutory
form is non-adaptable
in nature

1/2
3/3

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The emergence of PPP models have not only undermined the role of PSU's but also corporatized the public character of administration. Discuss. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) Secularism as a philosophy is compatible with diversity. Critically evaluate in the context of constitutional setting for Indian democracy. (250 Words) (25)

a) PPP models have taken various organisational forms such as:-

- i) Special purpose vehicles - registered under companies act.
- ii) Joint ventures: - a contractual arrangement or a company.

It has also evolved many investment models like:-

- i) Engineering, procurement, completion—
Major role with the government.
- ii) Build, operate, transfer (BOT)—
and its many variations with major role for the private sector.
- iii) Hybrid Annuity—Mixture of above two.

This proliferation has undermined the role of PSU's as:-

Remarks

of simplification and money & PPP (readily)

- i) Govt. has declared a policy of reducing the number of central public sector enterprises.
- ii) Even profit making enterprises like HCL were disinvested. This year government exceeded its disinvestment target of ₹ 80,000 crore and secured ₹ 100,000 crore.
- iii) Market share of PSUs has fallen to only 4%.
- iv) PSUs are no more the preferred mode and now PCOs are not being established.

This has reduced the public character of administration as:-

- i) PPP are beyond CAG's audit domain. With so much money being pumped into them, accountability is lost.

Remarks

Clarification
Sought

- i) The minister has ~~very little responsibility~~ very little responsibility to answer questions on PPPs \Rightarrow Loss of ministerial accountability.
- ii) Being the preferred mode, it has also entered municipal administration. Smart city guidelines mandate a special purpose model for implementation.
- iii) PPP are not obliged with the social role of
 - Employee welfare.
 - Affirmative action.
 - Being a model employer.
 - Environment conservation.
- ✓
- v) The object of social justice with balanced social good economic growth is also hampered. PPP's growth is also hampered. PPP's don't invest in areas such as North East India or ~~affected regions~~ ~~affected regions~~ ✓

Remarks

v) The role of CBI, CVC, parliamentary committees have all been eroded. If PPP is an government company, it is only mandated to work as per company's law. Moreover Govt can exempt or modify any provision of companies law with respect to PPP.

vi) The former CAG Vinod Rai had mentioned in his book - "In all PPP's it is the government which is at loss". Thus putting a question on their effectiveness.

While PPPs have done well in highway projects; their loss of accountability and failures such as many NPA's put a question over them. The way ahead then lies in converting PPPs to Public private - peoples - panchayat - Partnership. (PPP-P)

Remarks

— Secularism based on ~~disputable~~
minimally. **GS SCORE**

b) Articles (25-28) of part III provide for secularism in India along with the reamble.

Article 25 — Freedom of conscience to follow any religion.

Article 26 — Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Article 27 — No taxation for upkeep of any religion.

Article 28 — No religious instruction in institutions completely funded by the state.

Secularism and diversity :-

i) Secularism allows all religions to co-exist as it keeps state away from favouring one at the expense of other.

ii) Secularism also does not mean that state should act as an disinterested

Remarks

purity. The state and should take
reform measures-

Ex- Throwing open temple gates
for Dalits.

- Criminalising Triple talaq via
law.

(iii) Secularism also allows restricts
religions on grounds of public order,
morality, decency etc.

thus, the philosophy of a positive
secularism which implies:-

- Action by state to correct injustice
- No official religion of state,
has allowed diversity to flourish in
India for 70 years.

However, some would also question
the applicability of secularism to
maintain diversity as:-

i) There is no true secularism as

Remarks

The state has still not established a uniform civil code.

i) Secularism combined with minority rights has meant that the majority religion has suffered.

For ex- Right to education doesn't apply to minority institutions.
— They have more protection when it comes to managing or acquisition of property.

In a way, minority has been made more equal.

iii) Subsidies on religious activities has further distorted secularism.

iv) Secularism has also led to appeasement politics which is in turn a violation of diversity ideals. It favors one community over others.

v) Judicial pronouncements like — testing whether a particular practice is an essential practice has made secularism

Remarks

Issues of Selective Secularism

a tool for manipulation.

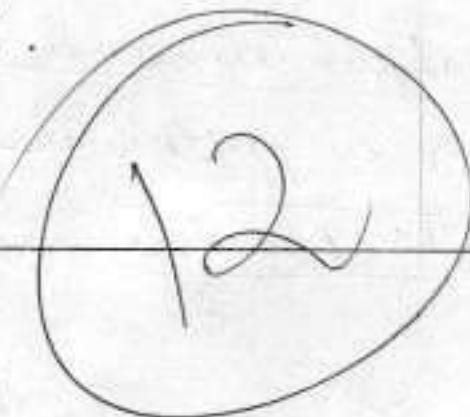
vi) The judgement in Stanislaus Vs Madga Pradeep in a way sanctioned conversions. The state has become a mute spectator when diversity is untainted by proselytising activities.

Thus, while secularism has maintained Indian diversity, it has not been free from blemish. Gujarat Riot (2002), Sikh riot (1984), has exposed the hidden reality of a secular state. A new term "pseudo secularism" has also been coined. Hence, to maintain this as our strength, the need of the hour should be to redefine it with the growing complexities of modern society.

or

Remarks

Secularism
or
Social Philosophy



7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) "Federalism is not only operationally but also semantically and conceptually, a remarkable vehicle for managing diversities, multiplicities and pluralities". Comment and bring out your views on Indian federalism. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) Do you agree with the view of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald that during British period Collector was the eye of the government and its tongue? Examine the role and responsibility of the Collector during British period. (250 Words) (25)

a)

Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) "Government has delegated enhanced powers to Central Public Sector Enterprises." Comment and bring out the special status of 'NAV RATNA' CPSEs.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) Good governance and not necessarily less governance is the need of the hour.
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) "Kautilya was a strong advocate of wealth generation by undertaking economic activities at the initiative of the State". Discuss the role of "Socialistic Model" adopted by India, its achievements and failures, in the light of above statements.
(250 Words) (20)

Remarks

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