

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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SAMEER SAURABH

RANK - 596

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are Five questions
- "Attempt All Questions"
- 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.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Sameer Saurabh

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Sameer Saurabh

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Roll No. _____

1. Comment in not more than 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) "Citizen is a policeman without uniform".
- (b) "Human Rights is emerging as an important area of academic study within the larger field of Administration".
- (c) "Auditing is a pedestrian function".
- (d) "Community policing needs to be redefined."
- (e) "Criminalization of politics is an outcome of politicization of criminals".

g) It is always said that "Police is citizen with uniform and citizen is Police without uniform".

• This means that citizen needs to work with police and vice-versa to achieve common aim of law and order maintenance.

• There is need to have community Policing strategy for successful engagement.

For example — Janamaithri Suraksha of Kerala is one such initiative where there is a platform ~~to~~ for engagement of police and citizen to chart out way.

• Meera Paibi of Assam where women jointly held patrolling for prevention of drug trafficking and violence against

Remarks

women.

Benefit of such initiative

- 1) Police get help of local intelligence
- 2) Fear of police among citizen is lowered
- 3) Police get help in getting witnesses
- 4) Reduction in crime
- 5) Burden of police gets reduced

Certain care

- i) Citizen should not take law in hand
- ii) Citizen must cooperate and not interfere in police working
- iii) prevent elite capture

This initiative will no doubt a best strategy for law and order maintaining and other policing works.

- 6) UN has adopted "Convention on human rights" may back in 1990s. Signify the importance of Human rights (HR) in present administrative system.

• few years back NHRC of India has given figure that at least 206

Remarks

fake encounter and death due to torture
happened in India from 2005-2015.

- Above incident to make it necessary for studying Human rights within administration
- Whether a criminal or a accused every one has freedom rights and protected by Article 21, 22.

How to why HR in administration

- i) To imbibe the feeling of HR into administration.
- ii) To make laws such that it's not violate rights
- iii) To make administration respectable by citizen as protector of rights.

- Draconian laws such as Section 124 of IPC, AFSPA has ^{not} been in line with HR.

- Benefit of having human rights
 - Cooperation with citizen
 - Better business environment
 - Peace and law abiding citizen

Remarks

Hence having HR Consideration is important in public administration Study as well as practice.

c) Paul Appleby was of the view that auditing is an pedestrian function as it creates unnecessary hurdles in executive action.

Why its hurdle

- 1) Recently Executive and CAGs of India had ~~had~~ reelined each other Publically.
- 2) Allegation of Executive is that CAG has no right to comment on feasibility of Schemes.
- 3) It unnecessary slows down decision making as executive fears of its report.
- 4) Policy paralysis during UPA-2 was because of its report.

Need for CAG (Audit)

- 1) Citizen has right to get information about spending of ^{its} money.

Remarks

- 2) it prevent ~~or~~ wasteful spending
 3) It provide material for parliament to make executive accountable.

Balance is the only solution.

- CAGs need to understand that executive doesn't has hindsight of future results
- On ground reality need to be accepted
- Difference between genuine mistake and corruption must be accepted.
- It should support executive rather than become bloodhound.

Proper balance is best way to utilise the service of audit and definitely it's important in parliamentary democracy, not pedestrian.

d) Community policing is a system in which community engage in policing work constructively to improve its quality.

But in recent year, there has been some problem in this concept :-

Remarks

- 1.) People use to take law in their hand.
- 2.) Sometime people just interact and fails to perform its obligation.
- 3.) Present role is more static and dynamic
- 4.) It is an option as there is no compulsion on either side.

Redefinition required to make it more conclusive

- 1.) Need to have participation from all class of people.
- 2.) Need to have statutory support.
- 3.) Need to engage citizen more dynamically such as joint patrolling of area
- 4.) Proper awareness about initiative and its terms and condition

This will help community policing more conclusive and fruitful for the community.

Remarks

c) Criminalisation of politics means entrance of criminal in political system and politicization of criminals is giving political support

Politicization of criminals is entrance of criminals in political system.

where as criminalisation of politics is use of criminals to make political gain;

• During 1970's criminals engaged with politicians to avoid law and order.

• Politicians and political party too need criminals to get money and votes.

Above two led to the entrance of criminals in politics. This is how politicisation of criminals occurred.

Now after getting inside political system they started

- Use of law & order for its benefit like suppression of voices against them.

Remarks

- Use to evade justice system.
 - Use to strengthen their crime network
- Above things led to criminalisation of politics.

NN Vohra committee had gone

into above problems and suggested that deteriorating law and order is due to above phenomenon.

Solution

- Streamline swift justice system.
- First past the post system need to be done away with as it promote criminalisation of politics.
- Police need to be made autonomous in working.

Recently Supreme Court has taken some initiatives to solve the problem.

- Making disclosure of criminal cases compulsory.
- Banning convicts from competing election. (Willy Thomas case)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Disaster-management, as an administrative issue has been largely neglected in Indian Administration. Discuss. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) What is the role of finance ministry in the budgetary process? Also elaborate upon the structure of Finance Ministry. (250 Words) (25)

Recent Kerala flood has exposed that still ^{Disaster} administration is a problem for India.

In 2005 India got its Disaster management Act which promoted the philosophy of mitigation, prevention and precaution instead of Relief Reconstruct and Rehabilitate as its aim.

But it too faced problems:-

- 1) Coordination between various agencies like district administration, NDRF and central govt is still poor.
- 2) Local government has not been included in making disaster resilient framework.

Remarks

- Harnessing Technology for: both prevention and post-disaster scenario is lacking
- No drill practice on local level which might reduced the no of casualty.
- Urban flood has become common problem due to poor management of ~~street~~ storm drains and administration of sewer drainage.

Although government has tried to solve the above problem.

- MOV with facebook for its Crisis Reporting application.
- States like Karnataka, Maharashtra etc. has included local government in disaster management
- Swift action from NDRF and other agency.
- Restructuring Calamity Relief fund and

Remarks

mitigation fund as per 2nd ARC report

- Framework at central, state and district level to tackle problem.

But still some problem needs to be tackled

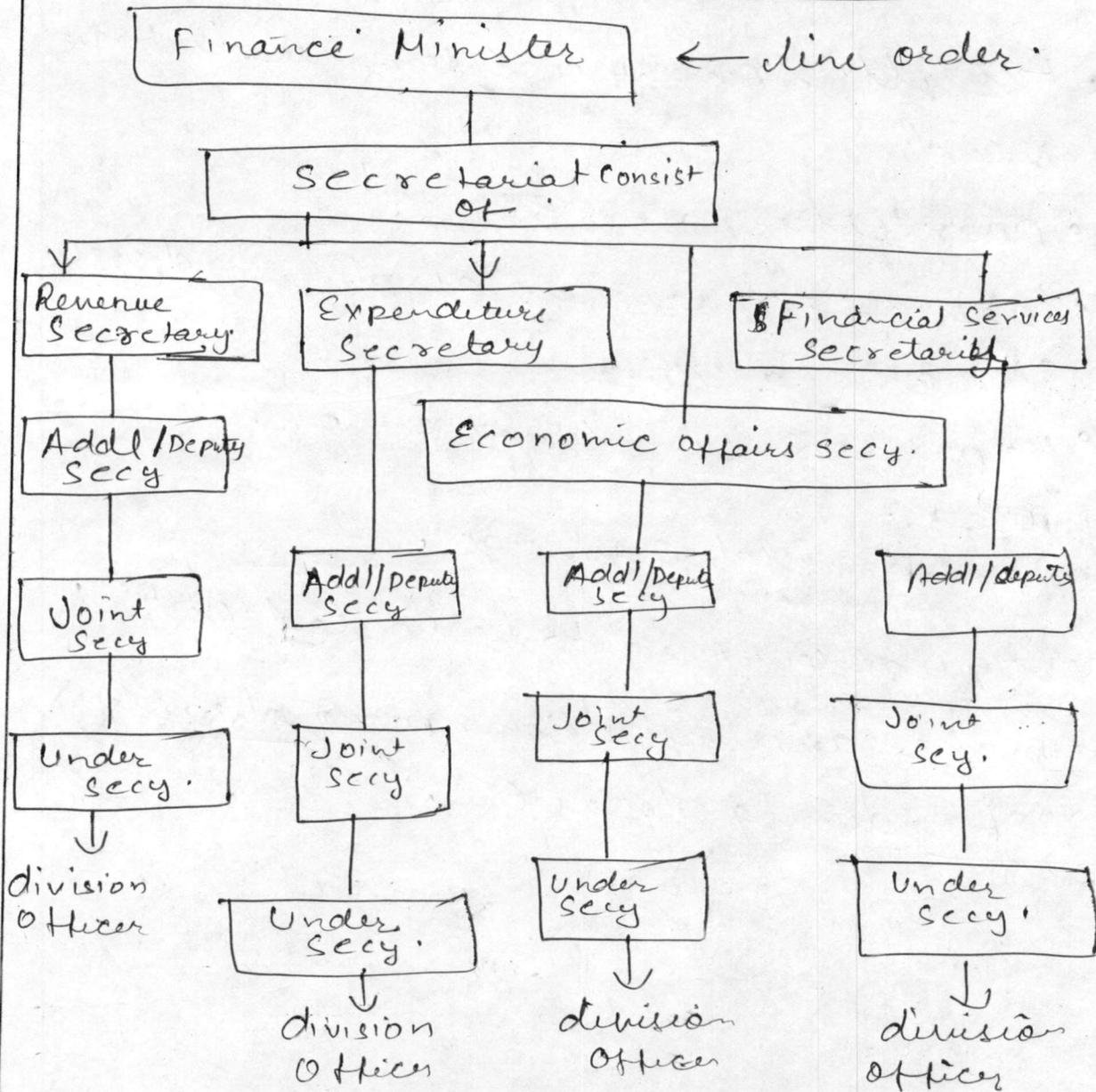
- poor city management.
- lack of awareness of during disaster
Step among citizen
- Haphazard construction on drainage area.
- Environmental damage.

This problem need to be sorted out
to make administration going disaster
proof during disaster.

Remarks

2) Finance ministry is main ~~and~~ ministry engaged in budgetary process.

Structure of Finance Ministry



Remarks

Finance ministry has 4 divisions

- Economic affairs
- Revenue.
- Expenditure
- Financial services.

Each have their own hierarchical structure comprising of secretaries

Budget making is overseen by.

Economic affairs department.

Role of finance ministry

a) Pre budget making

1) Circulate the form for recording

a) Budgetary requirement in next financial year $(t+1)$ (Prediction estimate)

b) Original expenditure in last completed financial year $(t-1)$ (Actuals)

c) Current expenditure $(t=0)$

d) estimate made for current financial year $(t=0)$

to all ministry which transfer it to lower level department.

Remarks

- After getting back the estimates, it is evaluated by finance ministry
- Modification is made and dept is informed
- Any dispute is solved in cabinet meetings
- After compiling it, presented to parliament

Post Budget

- Internal auditing of expenditure
- Seeing the progress of utilising fund
- passing order to re-orient, adjust fund
- Support guide ministry in planning expenditure.

Hence Finance ministry is linking pen for various budgetary process.

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) "There must be zero-tolerance towards corruption". Discuss the recommendations of 2nd ARC to eliminate corruption in public Services. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) CAS-Activism, is this a trend in India today? What are the ramifications of CAG-Activism? (250 Words) (25)

2nd Administrative ~~to~~ Reform Committee (ARC) has been instituted under Vesapa Moily as its chairman to review administrative system and recommend reforms.

• Committee has presented reports on various sector such as - e-governance, public service reform, local governance, etc.

• Recommendation of 2nd ARC to eliminate corruption in public services are :-

- 1) Need for accountability fixation for each work.
- 2) Maximum use of e-governance to reduce physical meeting of citizen and public servant.

Remarks

- 3) Political control over police must be reduced ~~via~~ so that it is not used for personal and political matter.
- 4) Participation of citizen in administration via social audit, RTI etc.
- 5) It also noted that police is overburdened and hence doesn't perform well. So need to reduce burden to increase its efficiency.
- 6) Statutory provision for citizen charter to enforce discipline in public service.
- 7) Suggested 'Sevottam model' to improve efficiency of administration and reduce corruption.
- 8) Approach suggested
 - Pro active approach not reactive approach
 - Evidence driven not impulse driven
 - ~~Precedent~~ mission mode productivity not precedent efficiency

Remarks

Result of such initiatives

- i) Reduce in corruption
- ii) Increase in discipline of public servant
- iii) Freedom of to work as per rule for police and other government machinery
- iv) People's voice can be made strong.

‘Above recommendation much be considered to reform Indian Public Service System and make it more people centric.

Remarks

b) CAG activism has been started during Vinod Rai period as ~~the~~ CAG. CAG is an agent of parliament which audits ^{financial} records of government and its agency; to make sure all expenditures ~~are~~ are made as per Parliamentary order.

What changes seen presently.

- 1) CAG not only perform regulatory audit but also started propriety audit.
- 2) It also started feasibility and outcome based ~~or~~ auditing. For eg. 2013 Cam was a ^{result of} outcome based auditing.
- 3) Vocal about poor government implementation records.
- 4) Criticize about wasteful use of money.

Remarks

Benefit of such changes

- 1) Executive became more alert of its utilization of money.
- 2) Reduce wastage and careless use of money.
- 3) Check on collusive corruption

Demerit of such changes

- 1) Policy Paralysis as happened during UPA-2
- 2) administrator's genuine mistake is also punished
- 3) dispute between CAC and executive which is not conclusive for nation

Solution

- Only solution is maintaining balance in CAC's work and its criticism
- It should not be used as "punishing stick" for executive.
- Cooperation is must for proper utilizing work of both system.
- Accepting on-ground situation and

Remarks

genuine mistake.

Above solution will help nation
to ~~tip~~ reap benefit of both
institutions.

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

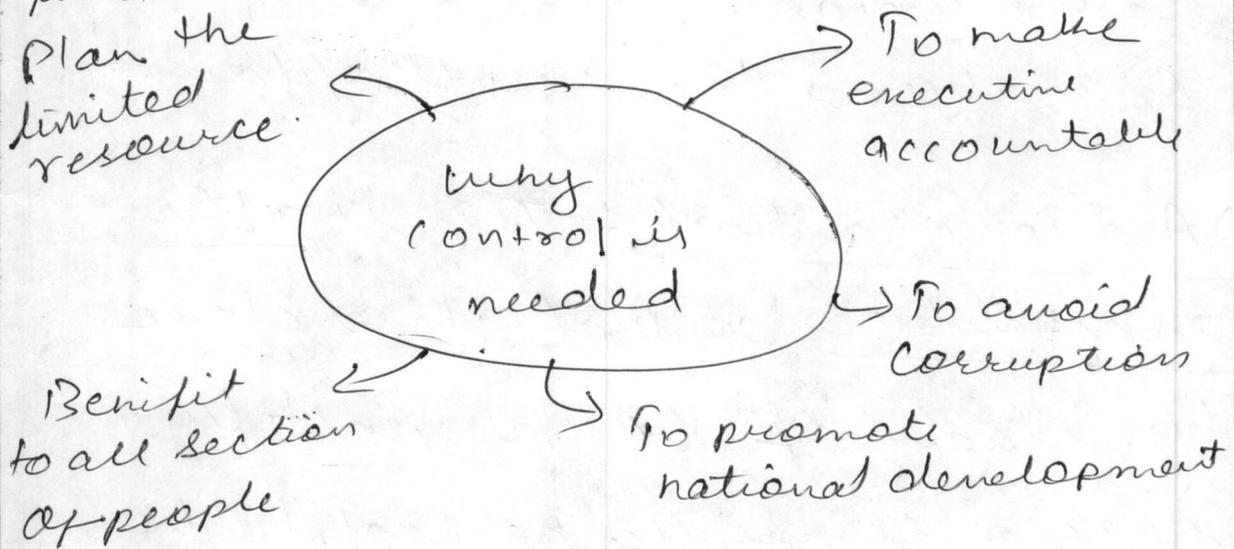
4. Answer the following questions:

(a) Parliamentary control over public expenditure needs to be effective. Suggest ways and means for the above. (250 Words) (25)

(b) Discuss the role of Central Police forces in law & order administration. (250 Words) (25)

In parliamentary form of government Parliament is supreme body to control public expenditure by executives and hold them responsible for public fund.

Plan the limited resource.



ways to control

1) Budgetary Control :- Budgetary

control is very important function of parliament. It ~~is~~ through this function ~~which~~ allocate funds for

Remarks

Various developmental work as per need.

Various means in budgetary control

a) Cut motions :- Various cut motions like policy cut, economic cut, token cut to affect executive demand.

b) Evaluating government's motive and vision.

c) analysing the result obtained.

2) Auditory control :- This is after expenditure control. It is done

by study of CAC's report by special committee named Public Accounts Committee - PAC.

- Expenditure are evaluated against target of fund.
- Emberglement is searched.
- Evaluation of work of government in utilizing fund for development.

Remarks

3) Debate :- Debate on government motion and expenditure via question hour, zero hour etc.

4) Motions :- Censure motion, no-confidence measures are also available to make government accountable for its work.

⊙ Alone control has been able to control executive wasteful expenditure but needs improvement too.

1) Abuse of money bill need to be prevented eg - Aadhar bill

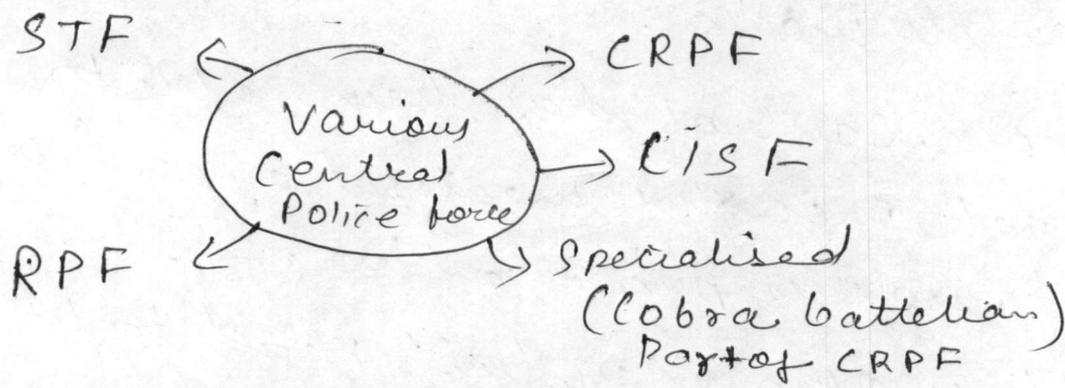
2) Boycott of parliamentary debate also need to be controlled.

3) Engagement of opposition should not be to scuttle government plans.

These reforms will help in making parliament and effective institution for controlling public interest.

Remarks

b) Indian constitution has provided central government to protect state from internal problems like naxalism. In performing this duty central police force is indispensable:



Role in law and order administration

- 1) It is used to bring back law and order during communal violence, riots, ^{violent} protest.
- 2) It is used to tackle problem of naxalism, left wing ^{m.} extremism.
- 3) Ensure peace and harmony.
- 4) Help during incidents like disaster.

Remarks

management.

- 5) Provide protection to bordering states like Arunachal ~~pradesh~~ pradesh during crisis situation
- 6) Provide protection to central government assets and strategic points like Railways, Atomic power plants etc.

Problem of GO Central police force.

- 1) Many times they work like army but are not compensated like army.
- 2) Continuous posting in disturbed areas lowers their morale.
- 3) Living away from family also affect their family life
- 4) Poor infrastructure for them. AS per Debeiro Committee there is 38% lack of Mine protection vehicle (MPV)

Remarks

5) Lack of efficient supervision and leadership. Still they are controlled by IPS rather than recommendation of National Police Commission for specialized leadership.

This problem needs to be solved via

- Having separate ranks for leading these forces.
- Better Human Resource management
- Promote interaction with people and forces for intelligence collection
- Better facilities for housing, transportation etc.
- Better pay and perks.

These will help to solve the problems and make central police force an important part of law and order administration.

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

5. Comment in not more than 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) GST will affect the federalism.
- (b) "Administrative reforms have political cost".
- (c) Problems of police in India are a legacy of the Britishers.
- (d) "Proper accounting is the first step towards accountability".
- (e) "Good-Governance is ultimately dependent on implementation".

GST is only of the most important step by government after 1991 LPG reform in economic sphere.

Benefits

- i) Ease of doing business will increase
- ii) Lowers tax burden on citizen
- iii) Better administration of taxation and increased collection
- iv) Cost of compliance for business will decrease.

Results

Recent economic survey says

- i) 50% increase in ^{indirect} ~~tax~~ taxation proceeds
- ii) 2 times increase in firm registered under GST.

Remarks

But alone benefit has take on federal structure too. It's affect on federalism

- i) Powers to state ^{to tax} will decrease
- ii) Collective bargaining will expose them to other demands of other states.
- iii) Consensus making will become difficult
- iv) Revenue of states might take ^{int.} ~~too~~
- v) State won't able to follow policy of taxation for promoting certain industries and punish other types of industries (liquor industries)
- vi) Non-central ^(government) ruled state maybe neglected.

But these alone issues has not been felt till now as ^{as} per recent economic survey tax base and collection of states has increased. Hence its not as detrimental as predicted

6) ~~The~~ Every action of government has political cost and administrative reforms too.

Costs of Administrative cost

1) Sunk cost :- Various administrative ~~system~~ ^{system} has been created and it is ~~not~~ as ~~to~~ recommended to abolish them. Cost infused will be wasteful.

2) Political cost :- If suggestion is to reduce the populist administrative measures like Haj Committee etc would have political cost.

3) Lowering of governments control over its functionary as per 2nd ARC recommendation too will have political cost. As it can't be used for their benefit.

But

Remarks

1) If administrative reform increases public service then it will be positive for political parties.

2) It will help government to reach people more effectively.

3) Increase public satisfaction

Hence definitely administrative reform has political cost but this cost is not necessarily negative but can also be beneficial.

9) Police Act of 1861 is still the guiding book for police in its function.

This legacy of British has lowered the benefit of police as: -

1) Punjab police commission mentioned

that citizen consider police as

- rude
- inefficient
- politicized
- intimidating
- corrupt
- indifference

2) 2nd ARC has also mentioned that police has been seen by citizen as problem creator rather than problem solver.

3) Fear of police is such that even in gravest situation people avoid going to police.

Problem due to these features

- 1) Poor support from citizen
- 2) increase in law and order situation

Remarks

Solution

- PADC under Soli Sorabjee Committee has suggested reforms like responsibility inaction, accountability board etc
 - National Police Commission also suggests to make police autonomous from political control
 - Community policing needs to be promoted
- These feature will help police in achieving People friendly feature

d)

Accountability can be defined as legal answerability of one's action.

Now to enforce answerability there is need to have proper accounting mechanism.

For eg :- Recent PNB Scam was result of not only corruption but also poor accounting ~~is~~ system which helped them to bypass the procedure.

- Accounting helps to record every transaction ~~are~~ done by organisation

Remarks

2) It act as a checking over wasteful expenditure

3) It helps to plan future action to avoid wastage.

4) It act as KRA and KPI for administration's performance.

But some need ^{safeguard} ~~need~~ to it must to prevent it from becoming bloodhound and lower's decision making flexibility. These are

- Participation of executive in accounting process
- Understanding ground realities and limitations.

e) Good governance can be defined as the system where citizens interest is kept at center of any policy making and implementation.

Good governance is ~~was~~ what citizens feel and they will feel good only when it is implemented well and not just planned well.

- Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

Remarks

is best example, where although ^{intention and} planning was good but its poor implementation failed it to achieve objective.

How to improve implementation for Good Governance.

- 1) Peoples participation needs to be promoted in implementation via Local Governance.
- 2) Proper evaluation of implementation to improve further implementation via Social audit.
- 3) Making administration accountable for its work toward public will also help in having good governance.
- 4) Transparency in implementation will also help in promoting good governance. For eg having RTI Act.
- 5) Awareness of citizen about their rights always enable them to demand good service. For eg use of ICT for awareness.
- 6) Efficient service delivery mechanism will also promote good governance. For eg Sevottam model.

These initiatives will help in making administration people friendly.

Remarks