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RANK - 596

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



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**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
MOCK 2 (PAPER-2)**

*Time Allowed: 3 hrs.**Max. Marks: 250*

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.

Name Sameer Sawant

Mobile No. _____

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

Date _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Signature Sameer Sawant

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

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SECTION-A

1. Write short notes on following in about 100 words each. (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) "The right to judicial remedies for the redressal of either personal or public grievances is a constitutional right of the subjects of this country. Employees of the state cannot become members of a different and inferior class to whom such right is not available."
- (b) The Central Secretariat Service (CSS) is one of three services functioning in the core functioning in the Governance i.e. Central Secretariat.
- (c) "To create an enabling environment for the development and management of Human Resources of the Government for efficient, effective, accountable, responsive and transparent and ethical governance." Comment in the light of RFD (results framework document).
- (d) The informational economy is not the direct result of the rise of new ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies). Rather, it is the convergence of those technologies with an older and autonomous process of network forms of organizing with their focus on flexibility and adaptability as key modes of organizing. (manuel castells).
- (e) "The assistants of victory, the collectors of revenues and those who are entrusted with the management of the receipts and the disbursements of Government resemble wind ; either a heart-rejoicing breeze or a hot pestilential blast."(abul fazl).

a) The right to judicial remedies has been provided to the citizens of the country as per Article 32.

These right has some limitations on government servant as said under article 33 of Indian Constitution

Reasons for such action

1) Public servant are important for running governance and without them there will be chaos.

Remarks

ii) For example : - Army courts have its separate rules and on ~~special~~
special case that can be challenged via special leave (Art 136)

iii) There is need to restrict the right of judicial remedies for having efficiency in government.

Hence right to judicial remedies are limited to employees of state. However recent trend is quite different from earlier position to much extent.

6) Central ~~secretariat~~ secretariat is core official zone where all backdoor official work like drafting, fact collecting, analysis etc are done. It's like resource center of national policy making.

To facilitate this function of Central Secretariat Central Secretariat Service (CSS) is created.

It has following function

Remarks

- 1) To draft the rules of working and procedure for general work.
- 2) To support and disseminate the information to different ministry, department and state.
- 3) To provide informational support regarding policy making.
- 4) To submit report to Cabinet Secretary about its work and any major problem. This helps to facilitate and organise the work of ~~as~~ central secretariat.
- c) Result Framework document has been created to augment the efficiency, effectiveness, accountability of the human resource of government.
why there was need to have RFD :-
- 1) It will collate all the methods and rules to increase accountability factor.
- 2) It will make government employees efficient and effectiveness by training result oriented evaluations.

Remarks

- 6
- viii) Niti aayog has framed it in keeping mind of changing global and national environment.
 - ix) It will help better training and placement of government human resource.
 - x) It will also provide method to take expert suggestions.

Hence RFD is a way forward to make human resource more relevant to public interest and improve service delivery.

- v) With rise in ICT and its incorporation in governance has led to huge increase of generation of information, making economy 'informational economy'.

But this is only partially correct as

- by ICT only these data has come on public platform. It was & ever present during older form of governance.

- No doubt the with rise in ICT info generation has increased as well as its processing. But its networking of governance facilitated by ICT which are has resulted in more rapid data generation
 - With networking and increased flexibility in government or organisation has led to creation of multiple segment of info.
 - Due to the ICT now information has not just remained a piece of words but very important resource.
- Soult correct to said that its convergence of technology as well as prevalent method of organisation of network organisation has led to huge info generation

Q)

- * It's an reaction on the work of
- District collectors, ^{or similar authority} who can by his work can either become a soothing word or became an contagious disease'

Abul Fazl was of the view that the provincial demand has very important role for nations progress as

- * it collect revenue that can help nation to win war,
- * collect revenue to help state sustain
- * And management of & receipt of government account for maintaining corrupt free administration

These if done passionately then

- * state will be financially viable
- * efficient in working
- * low pressure ~~of~~ on citizen for tax

hence will be heart rejoicing breeze.

Remarks

diseased
But if it became ~~diseased~~ then

- * It will create anarchy in administration
- * People will be exploited
- * Exploitation and corrupt environment
- * Lack of revenues will weaken the state.

This will ultimately lead to collapse of state that has happened at the end of Mughal empire after Aurangzeb.

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

2. (a) Supreme Court took the first step for the implementation in "letter and spirit" of police reforms and asked states to furnish within a week status of the Security Commissions which were to be set up to insulate the police from political interference. Comment on the current status of police reforms in India. (20 Marks) (250 Words)
- (b) Will the issue of decentralization be served better if there is a third list of local functions in the 7th schedule itself along with the presently occurring Union, State and the Concurrent List? (20 Marks) (250 Words)
- (c) Revisiting Wilson seems to be a rational idea in the glaring scenario of politics - administration "coterie-ization". (10 Marks) (150 Words)

a) In Prahlash Singh Badal Case (2006) Supreme Court has formulated some reforms for improving quality of policing.

Recommendations were

- i) Forming State Security Commission for overseeing the work of police in States
- ii) Police Establishment Board to recommend transfer and posting of police officials.
- iii) Police complain authority to take complain against police official
- iv) Security of tenure for police officer
- v) Separation of punitive policing and investigating police.

Remarks

To evaluate these ~~the~~ recommendations implementation Supreme Court formed KT Thomas committee.

Acc to KT Thomas committee report Status of police reform has following details

- i) Bigger states tends to bypass the recommendation and Maharashtra even opined affidavit about power of Supreme court to interfere in state subject
- ii) More or less only trivial and not so important recommendation has been implemented and major one were neglected
- iii) ACY noted that only 14% of police modernisation fund was used.
- iv) Still police are used by ruling party to create problems for their opponents.
- v) Lack of support services and improper investigation lead to very low

Remarks

conviction rate of 43%.

- v) Police commission of punjab reported that still police as concerned as
- * corrupt * indifferent * intimidating
 - * careless

Hence final Verdict was that there has been no ^{genuine} progress in police reform.

- 6) After Judge A. K. Mukherjee Committee on Urban development has suggested that there is need for 3rd list in seventh schedule to make local government viable.

The above recommendation was so because

- i) It will provide local government enough need necessary power to undertake work
- ii) It will free them from excessive control of state government.
- iii) It will provide them enough bargaining

Remarks

~~para~~ power vis-a-vis State.

- i) lack of fund, function and Functionary will be solved to much extent.
- ii) It might get legislative powers hence leading to true 'Swaraj'

But it has some limitation

- i) It is viable only when quality of representative is very good, which is not so.
- ii) It will lead to huge need to revenue which currently India doesn't have
- iii) It might lead to unbalanced policy as predicted by Riggs
- iv) It can create problem of conflicting laws.
- v) It's difficult to control 2.5 lakh mini parliament

Hence decentralisation of power via new list in 7th schedule is

Remarks

novel idea but currently India doesn't have such capability and capacity to go for.

c) This was in reaction to Wilson's idea of politics-administration dichotomy which can lead to formation of 'coterie' or 'cliques'. Wilson has suggested dichotomy to improve the efficiency of government by

- * Making use of knowledge and experience to work for people
- * Aborting patronage based civil services.
- * Promote neutrality and permanency in administration.

But this suggestion has some limitation owing the formation of cliques as

- 1) Treating separate will lead to feeling of separate interest
- 2) Separate interest feeling will lead to the feeling to of separate path of working
- 3) Then these coterie will tend to counter each other effort.

These will leads to a situation where hand of government is out of control of Brain and this situation will lead to

- * Separate agenda, separate work
- * Chaos in policy formulation
- in policy implementation
- * Public interest would not be taken care.
- * Situation will be "Plans is that there is no plan"

Hence Wilson view of dichotomy jeopardise the interest of nation as each organ of state will run in different direction with no interest of

Remarks

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Remarks

3. (a) Where can you locate Gandhian approach towards decentralization of power in the context of reservation of women in local governance? How basic tenets of "feminist" demands different scheme of representation provided in the former?
(30 Marks) (300 Words)
- (b) Alliances have good " arithmetic" scores well in place but they need to have great "chemistry" as well. Comment in the light of electoral outcomes in the recently held assembly elections in one of the states.
(20 Marks) (200 Words)

Remarks

4. (a) "Ordinances are privileges and not the part of conventional legislative practices". Comment how Ordinances violate the sanctity of legislative debates. (20 Marks) (200 Words)
- (b) "The power of judicial review with the Supreme Court in US makes it almost the Third Chamber of Congress" (Laski). (15 Marks) (150 Words)
- (c) "Poverty is the mother of crime" (Marcus Aurelius). In the light of above, analyze how justice delivery is not an idea distinctive from development. (15 Marks) (150 Words)

a) Article 123 and 213 promote Union and State to issue ordinance under certain conditions.

But recent trend shows that it has been grossly misused. In DC Wadhwa and Utkalika Kumar Singh case Supreme Court made an observation that repeated use of ordinance is fraud on constitution.

It violates constitution as-

- 1) It bypasses common legislative process and bypasses critically important debate'
- 2) It is used to avoid criticism from opposition
- 3) It also give opposition free hand to scuttle parliamentary debate rather than constructively engaging with government.

Remarks

4) Due to these parliament has been working for an average of 30-40 days a year.

These will leads to decreasing

- Status of parliament
- Quality of legislation
- Quality of debate
- Trust deficit between parliamentarian

This need to be solved so as to maintain sanctity of parliament and importance

of the ~~no~~ debate'

this can be done by

i) Fixing the ~~no~~ ^{number} of ordinance can be passed in a year.

ii) Deciding the clear cut conditions for which ordinance can be brought

iii) Fixing the ~~no~~ number of days for parliament sitting. It will force opposition to act responsibility.

These effort will help to maintain the importance and respect of conventional legislative debate and also respect of parliament

Remarks

6) In Madison vs Kentucky case, US judiciary has evolved the concept of judicial review.

In India it was introduced in Maenka Gandhi case.

This lead to some expert to believe that it has made ~~not~~ judiciary a third chamber.

- 1) Judiciary can ~~not~~ reject any act of constitution of legislature as null and void ~~as even though it was accepted by parliament and state~~ - for example NJAC issue.
- 2) Judicial review in US is somewhat limited to Fundamental Right but in India it is based on basic feature which has no limit.
- 3) By using judicial review judiciary also passed legislation sort of judgement. For example section 377 of IPC should have repealed by Government.

Remarks

4) Many time it worked as a legislator evaluating the work of executive and imposing taxes which is executive's prerogative. For eg tax on diesel vehicle in Delhi.

Due to this Indian Finance minister has commented "Judiciary in effort of being crusader has became reflection of parliament"

Judiciary has given justification for this as

- i) when fundamental rights are violated by state, judiciary can't keep silent
- ii) Many time legislature doesn't want to act like police reforms in India
- iii) legislature has self interest to not act positively. For eg US court judgement in Texas shootout case to bring Gun control law.

Hence there is need to have proper control on excess of judicial review and need for the same for constructively functioning of democracy

Remarks

of democracy

c) Poverty and crime has always been linked to each other as poverty leads to deprivation which forces one to commit crime.

Reason of poverty lead to crime

- 1) Lack of something always human desire burning as said by M P Follett. This desire leads to commit crime
- 2) Poor person most prone to engage in crime both knowingly and unknowingly

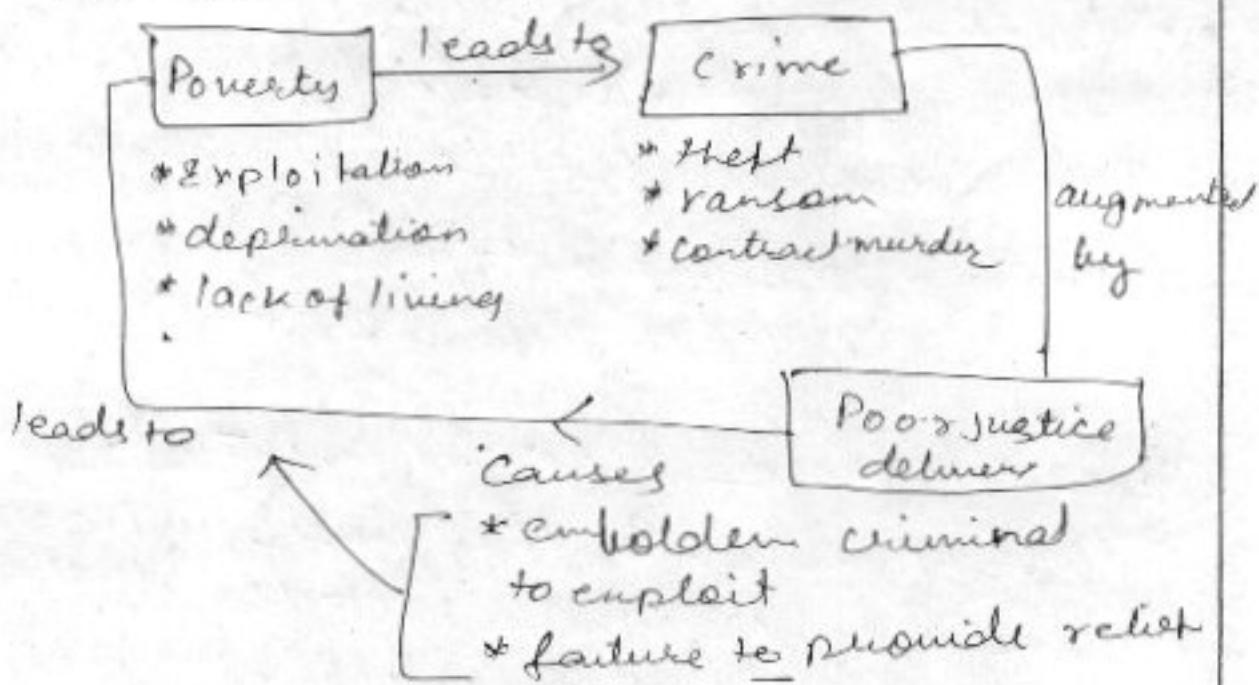
Due to these reason poverty became mother of crime. In this poor justice delivery system augment the ~~tendency~~ tendency to commit crime. Hence efficient justice delivery system ~~leads to~~ ^{is sine qua non} to development of society as.

- 1) Efficient judiciary lead to quick resolution of cases and proper compensation
- 2) Judicial process is so time taking and costly that people tend to solve ~~not~~ their dispute outside via killing

Remarks

writing or other way.

- iii) slow judiciary dependent on to do get opportunity ~~for~~ development.
- iv) poverty crime and judiciary in like vicious circle promoting each other.



Hence efficient justice as much require goal for having inclusive development of the society

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

5. Write short notes on following in about 100 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) "Scrapping e-GoM's and GoM's have reduced the quality of executive decisions"
- (b) "The political naivety of administrators breed administrative naivety of politicians"
- (c) "The accountability dimension must also incorporate the "structure of citizen's responsibility and conduct"
- (d) "Good politics cannot coexist with defunct citizenary"
- (e) Judicial accountability is not only a democratic necessity but also a normative principle of "institutional legitimacy".

Recent lok sabha has removed the concept of e-COM and COM as followed by previous lok sabha government (central government).

Benefit of having e-gom and GOM

- i) Extended debate on policy
- ii) Promoting culture of participative decision making
- iii) Facilitate research work on policy
- iv) To develop such policy which is acceptable to all

But in original COM and e-COM was more compulsion of coalition

Remarks

Government rather than necessity.
It was used to keep coalition partner
happy in most of the cases.

Hence its removal will have following
benefit :—

- i) faster decision making
- ii) National interest and not short
sightedness in policy
- iii) National interest should not be
sacrificed for mere political reason
- iv) Avoid unnecessary interference of
self-interested politicians

Hence rather than having EOM and
E-OM it's better to has strengthen.

- i) interparty democracy
- ii) 2nd Arc recommendation of using
Inter-state council for debate, discussion
and dialogue.

6) Political and administrative dichotomy has become 'outworn' model and now there is need to the partnership model.

Absence of partnership model and measures of either of the two leads other one enough powerful to usurp others role.

Political disinterestedness similarly can lead to irresponsible behaviour of politician regarding administration as.

i) "Policy is made as it is implemented and is implemented as it is made" and hence require collective answer of both executives.

ii) Watson and Monroy has said that political dichotomy is acceptable but not policy dichotomy and by this fact political intervention of administrator is must to a level.

Remarks

c) If administrator doesn't use his experience and knowledge to suggest political course then temporary executive will find it difficult to have correct and practical policy hence lead to administrative naivety.

Hence it also or always said that politician and administrators are two wheel of vehicle that must work cooperatively.

c) 2nd Arc report on "ethics in governance" has made on reason for the failure of citizen charter and that is it doesn't mention the accountability and responsibility of citizen.

why this is required for having balance accountability :—

Remarks

- i) Efficient working of country is not just duty of government or its official it's also the duty of citizen
 - ii) Raising hooliganism and ~~vigilant~~^{vigilance} activity requires to have some accountability fixation on the part of citizen
 - iii) For example :- Government have duty to get public roads clean but its duty of citizen to keep it clean
 - iv) Citizen has some responsibility to protect the right of other fellow citizen and not just its duty of state
 - v) incorporation of responsibility and conduct can help to get citizen disciplined
- Hence fundamental duties was added to constitution to have some code of conduct for its citizen.

Remarks

d) A country with awakened citizen and one corrupt ruler is much worse than country with awakened ruler but thousand corrupt citizen.

This alone lines by John Bentham makes it clear that for having good polity equally active and responsible citizenship is required.

This is required because :—

- 1) It's citizen from where politician gets elected. So aware citizen will elect aware leader.
- 2) Awakened and functional citizen will force politician to mend their ways and follow pure politics.
- 3) Good politics can be realised when citizen accept it and follow it as in democracy citizen is all powerful.

Remarks

iv) Deliberative citizenry will give rise to authoritative government

Hence for good politics eyes of citizens must be on its representatives to keep it under its control.

e) Judicial accountability means having judiciary who is accountable to the principle of free, fair and fast justice.

In a democracy judiciary is rescuer of the citizen from executive and legislative excess.

When it performs such action it gets 'institutional legitimacy' of independent and unbiased institution.

Judicial accountability leads to

- trust of people that they will get correct relief

- Protection whenever required

Remarks

(ii) Don't work for their personal interest

for this to happen some reform is needed in present structure

1) 2nd ARC report suggest to have "Ethics Judicial commission"

2) To have transparent system of recruitment, transfer rather than opaque collegium system

3) Inclusion of judges in RTI

4) Judges complaint authority for receiving complain against judicial officers.

This method will help to make judges accountable.

6. (a) Over the past couple of years, the Government of India have brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management. The new approach proceeds from the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built into the development process. Another corner stone of the approach is that mitigation has to be multi-disciplinary spanning across all sectors of development. The new policy also emanates from the belief that investments in mitigation are much more cost effective than expenditure on relief and rehabilitation. Evaluate.

(30 Marks) (300 Words)

- (b) Comment on the changing nature of minister -civil servant relationship in india in the last decade,with specific illustrations. (20 Marks) (200 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

7. (a) The network theory can explain the transforming institutional cultures in the aftermath of decentralization and globalization. (20 Marks) (200 Words)
- (b) It is the "crisis of legitimacy" and not the "governmentality" that explains the perspectives on STATE in India. Evaluate. (15 Marks) (150 Words)
- (c) Urban policies, without adequate safety nets for the vulnerable, is resulting in "pauperization of the rural migrants". Comment. (15 Marks) (150 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. (a) Role of civil services in "new-localism". Comment. (10 Marks) (100 Words)
- (b) Civil-services neutrality is desired but not required. Critically examine. (10 Marks) (100 Words)
- (c) Federalism a "myth" or "misnomer", in the era of NITI Aayog. Evaluate. (10 Marks) (100 Words)
- (d) Parliamentary privileges -is codification the necessary evil. Comment. (10 Marks) (100 Words)
- (e) "There is a need to take a categorical view that PAC should have a primary jurisdiction over C&AG Reports, that PAC and C&AG should have power to examine Public Private Partnership Projects and bringing finances of NGOs under Audit's purview" comment. (10 Marks) (100 Words)

New localism is a concept developed in UK which emphasized on more power to local level bodies to decide course of action:

Civil services is the corner stone of governance in India and after 73rd and 74th amendment, its role has increased.

After Amendment, ^{civil servant's role} vis-a-vis local governance has undergone following changes:

- 1) Now civil service has to work with people i.e. more participation of people in CS's works.
- 2) Civil servant (s) has to be guide, friend and philosopher to the local government
- 3) Emphasis on service delivery has increased

Remarks

after advent of ^{new} localism

- 4) New accountability on CS for local people now strengthened.

These alone change made civil servant one of the participant of local governance unlike previously sole body for local governance. This have benefited CS also

- * via
 - i) responsibility sharing
 - ii) combined effort for good governance
 - iii) local expertise and resource
 - iv) greater acceptance and bridging trust deficit

- 5) Neutrality of Civil Services was conceived as an important feature for achieving *Staatsrason* by Weber.

why neutrality

- Nolan Committee said that neutrality enable Civil servant to work under any government.

- 2) It can help political executive to get unbiased advice based on objectivity
 3) It also ensure to citizen that rule of law will be maintained.

Remarks

4) for civil servant it enable performance based promotion and compensation without favoritism.

But this the neutrality should not mean.

1) Value free :- Ex PM Manmohan Singh has said the "CS need to be biased but biased against miserable". Hence neutrality should not lead to value less.

2) Not mean blind adherence :- Political neutrality doesn't mean blind adherence and accepting decision against ~~for~~ constitution. As CS are important for institution of constitution.

3) Not mean disinterestedness :- Public servant like CS must be interested in their work and work innovatively.

Hence its good that neutrality remain an important attributes of CS but it should not be made must required 'attribute' for wrong cause.

(C) Federalism can be defined as feature where there are more than one level of government having each set of power

Remarks

for their work.

India had never been a classical federal state as so called quasi-federal state. But with coming of Niti Aayog even this quasi-federalism has change and that for "good changes"

any federation is myth and moreover

- 1) with increase in criticality of issues cooperation of both state and center became important.
- 2) More bottom up approach for better realisation of local aspiration has made cooperative federation necessary.
- 3) With lapse of Planning Commission now planning has to be done at 3 levels - central, local and state level.
- 4) Increasing nature of difference among states in their economy, opportunity has made states work sovereignty among themselves along with center hence solidifying unitary like feature.

Hence now after Niti Aayog formation federalism has been changed to Competitive federalism and Cooperative federalism.

Remarks

Q) Indian constitution doesn't have concept of parliamentary privilege and so current parliamentary features adopted by British parliament.

why it is required

- i) To maintain the ~~discour~~ decorum of parliament
- ii) To prevent people outside it to interfere into working of parliament
- iii) It also used to punish people who decrease the sanctity of parliament
- iv) To control the working of parliament

But recently Parliament has ordered to arrest a writer / editor for decreasing the respect of parliament.

- So
- 1) It can be misused as there is no specific law regulating it
 - 2) It can be used to silent the voice of dissent
 - 3) It can be misused by ruling government to censure opposition

This will create problem of violation of right of speech, dissent and

Remarks

- Criticizing parliaments especially when they are under performing

Hence we can see that privilege it has ~~to~~ problems but its necessary to maintain the sanctity of the temple of the country and provide them enough freedom to work as per the situation without fear and favour.

- c) Recently there has been debate to bring PPP projects as well as NGO under CAG's preview for audit.

why there is need to have such system

i) Now majority of works are done under

PPP projects especially for construction and development. This include heavy public finance hence must be audited by CAG

ii) Increasing corruption of collusive type also necessitated

iii) PIB has recently warned that ^{some} NGOs are laundering money for illegal purpose.

Remarks

But this will have some drawback too

i) Independence and flexibility of NCO's and PPP will be compromised

ii) It may bring unnecessary criticism as many times CAC reports are utopian and doesn't consider genuine mistakes

Hence best solution for this problem to CACs prevail to have transparency but make procedures and points where flexibility can be provided to PPP and NCO in their working

Remarks