

G|S SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KARISHMA NAIR

RANK - 14

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

TEST - 3



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109

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

~~V. good~~

Instructions to Candidate

109

Atulya

- 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.

- you have written very well.

- Follow the same structure & you will score 150+
- To value add, use some theorists, defns,
data & facts.

Name Kanishma Nair

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature (Kanishma Nair)

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)
- "Accountability lies at the core of Governance". Comment.
 - "Social Media/ New Media has enhanced popular control over government". Comment.
 - Cite Reasons for the emergence of delegated legislation.
 - In Prismatic societies Market forces alone don't determine the operation of economic system. Comment.
 - Comparisons of Administration is an ever expanding arena. Comment.

Ans.

(a) Accountability is the process by which one gives an account for one's actions. Accountabilities facets include for what one is accountable, to whom one is accountable and how is accountability assured. govt - act' corrl^. (3)

Governance ~~answers~~ these three questions as in its core lies citizen-centric delivery of services in a transparent way.

e.g. 2nd ARC gives due importance to accountability in Governance dedicating a chapter to RTI and delving on Sevottam Model.

In Governance, public servants are accountable for effective delivery of service, they are accountable to the citizens, superiors, law

Remarks

and accountability has various mechanisms for being enforced in Governance:

Legal

- Reports to superior
- Abide to legislation (anti corruption) & constitution, RTI
- legally mandated social audits
eg. MGNREGA

Moral

- Disclosure ^{suo moto} as under sec. 4 of RTI.
- Grievance Redressal of citizens.

Without accountability, governance will lose its core because:

- ① Effectiveness can't be ensured.
- ② Citizen participation will be poor.
- ③ Transparency and consensus orientation will be lost.
- ④ Responsiveness will be lacking.

Accountability should thus be strengthened through RTI, Code of Ethics, 360° Appraisal to serve the purpose of governance.

Remarks

(b) Traditional control over Government was limited to legislature, judiciary and a few civil society organisations largely because of:

- ① Unavailability of platform
- ② Information asymmetry.
- ③ Insignificant steps because of asymmetry of power.
- ④ Minimal Outreach. *good*

④

With the advent of social media, popular control over government is rising because:

- Well-informed public can now hold the Govt. accountable.
- Use of social media to voice grievances which spread quickly and demand prompt Govt. action
- eg. Ministry of External Affairs provided medical visas on priority due to tweets *good*
- Corruption ~~is~~ reduces as public servants fear that videos can be used on social platforms.
- Inefficiencies and comparisons become easier eg. Potholes in Mumbai due to rains are trolled.
- Global reaction is also attracted. eg. Hollywood stars tweeting about Chennai water shortage

Remarks

Social Media is thus an enabler of ~~popular~~ control, but its drawbacks need to be addressed with fake news, paid news, bots used for making news viral also threatening democracy, may lead to Govt. paralysis.

- (c) Delegated Legislation involves entrusting legislation making functions to the Executive by the legislature.

Traditionally, laissez faire Govt. had lesser functions but with the advent of 'Welfare State' the functions are rising, requiring legislation for many aspects - regulation, service delivery, public welfare policy, national security, etc.

Thus, delegated legislation became a reality with this role expansion because:

- ① Time available with legislature is limited to deliberate on every aspect
- ② Most legislations now demand technical expertise as domains become more specialised, which legislators lack.
- ③ Scope for dynamism is rising in the modern era, thus discretion is desirable.

Remarks

④ Scope for localised experimentation needed without committing entire Govt. to it, this will also strengthen local participation and ground realities will be incorporated.

5

⑤ Industrial revolution and infusion of technology gave a push to need of delegated legislation.

⑥ Wider citizen and experts' consultation is possible vide delegated legislation.

Delegated legislation is thus here to stay, its proliferation can be controlled by mentioning details of delegated legislation in the Act, Scrutiny by Committee on Subordinate legislation⁽¹⁹⁵³⁾, oversight of judiciary, involvement of Civil Society and publishing the rules in public fora.

(d) Prismatic societies, as propounded by FW Riggs, have a Bazaar-Canteen Model economic system.

According to this model, arena factors like caste, class, upotism etc. also play a role along with market forces.

He proposed two such scenarios:

1) Subsidised Canteen model wherein people belonging to a particular class, section get produce at a ~~cheaper~~ rate.

e.g. In cantonments, rates of produce are less.

2) Tributary Canteen wherein people not belonging to a particular section have to pay a higher rate for produce.

e.g. Difference in fees in Convent schools.

While market forces would be the only determining factor in diffracted societies and arena factors in fused societies, prismatic societies see the presence of both these factors which are further exploited by the SALA bureaucracy as well.

Remarks

Riggs however does not propose the degree upto which such factors exist, or how it can be overcome.

e.g. In India, the PDS system is an example of prismatic Bazaar - Canteen model playing out, but it's not necessarily a negative aspect as it fulfills the need of inclusive development

(e) Comparisons of Administration is an ever-expanding area mainly because of the approaches followed for comparison

as well as the fact that role of administration itself is expanding.

It is one of the reasons why funding from Ford foundation was stopped to Comparative Administration group as the work got too bulky.

The models to compare include - Bureaucratic model, Riggsian model - ecological model, Structural functional model.

The present accepted view is the ecological system model wherein administration is not seen

in silos and its interdependencies are respected. This makes the field even expanding because:

- ① The number of other systems to be studied is high - political, economic, culture.
- ② The effect of administration on these systems also needs study which in turn will change the effect it has on administration.
- ③ The degree of impact of these systems may vary, thus making it more complicated.
- ④ Historical and socio-cultural reasons of administration makes the study subjective as well
- ⑤ Some systems may become highly advanced (eg. bureaucratic) while some system remains parochial (eg. Socio-cultural) thus increasing the complexity.

Thus, as the study gains momentum it expands in scope ~~thus~~ making it one of the most advanced and challenging subfields of public administration.

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the various redressal mechanisms available to a citizen? Critically analyse their functioning. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) Administrative adjudication is mushrooming as the Regular courts are unable to handle the burden. Give reasons. (250 Words) (25)

2.(a) Grievance Redressal is the fountainhead of a responsive and accountable governance system. Grievance redressal becomes vital to empower the citizens in securing their rights.

Need for Redressal mechanisms

- Makes citizens more participative as policy improvement is possible.
- Increases trust of citizens towards the Government.
- Secures and safeguards rights of citizens.
- Prevents abuse of power.
- Increases responsiveness, accountability and transparency of Govt. Systems.

There are various redressal mechanisms available to the citizens depending on the kind of grievance, kind of governmental interface, resources of the citizen etc. These include:

Remarks

① Constitutional Remedies

Art 32 and art. 226 can be used by citizens ⁱⁿ the SC and HCs to safeguard their rights.

② Legal Recourse - Prevention of Corruption Act-

- i) Administrative Tribunals (art 323-A) and other tribunals (art 323-B) can be used for speedy and cheap grievance redressal.
- ii) Local courts and appeals are another method for grievance redressal.
- iii) Consumer courts when service is not up to mark.

③ Online platforms

- i) Citizens can use My Gov portal to bring to light their grievances ^{that can} be tracked as well
- ii) SHF-boxes for redressal for women facing sexual harassment.
- iii) Use of social media as direct redressal in present time.
eg. Min. of External Affairs ^{redressing} ~~safeg~~ problems faced by diaspora using Twitter.

④ Tradits

- iv) Online petition campaigns to be signed by fellow citizens and sent to higher echelons of Govt.

Remarks

(4) Institutional Mechanism

(i) CVC

Corruption charges can be brought about against public servants using PUDPI route.

(ii) Lokpal & Lokayuktas

Citizens can now find redressal against MPs, MLAs, Govt. servants and even the PM.

(iii) Police establishment

(iv) Parliament - through representatives.

(5) Non-conventional Methods

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(i) Jan Andolan - eg. India Against Corruption's demand for Lokpal.

Narmada Bachao Andolan.

~~Crossed~~

(ii) Strikes → Recent SC/ST strike against Supreme Court Verdict, led to Govt. passing legislation against the verdict.

~~cross~~

Functioning

- The ~~territorial~~ jurisdiction of the courts though is the highest redressal mechanism it becomes ineffective due to:

① Low ~~case~~ clearance rate.

② High vacancy especially in subordinate courts.

③ Vacations in HC & SC, number of working days less.

Remarks

- Parliament as redressal becomes inefficient due to
 - ① Disruptions
 - ② Not always in session.
 - ③ System of whip, reduces ability of MPs to flag local grievances
 - ④ Poor follow up mechanism.

Online platforms though are the fastest, has many concerns due to:

- ① fake news
- ② Online bullying and trolling.
- ③ Not all Government departments have responsive online presence.

Institutional mechanisms are still lacking in efficiency because:

- ① Poor awareness on procedures.
- ② Time consuming.
- ③ fear of prosecution against citizen itself.

Unconventional methods also have certain lacunas as:

- ① Demands knee-jerk response.
- ② Destruction of property, disruption of normal life.
- ③ Doesn't always materialise to solutions.

The redressal mechanisms are thus diverse in form and efficacy, each of which

Remarks

demands a participative, pro-active and informed citizenry to begin with. ~~Critical implementation of Sevottam model as proposed by 2nd ARC~~ will go a long way in effective redressal to the ultimate objective of excellence in public service delivery.

→ 2(b). Administrative adjudication entails a quasi-judicial mechanism which involves a faster and cheaper redressal for citizens.

It involves experts in the panel, and works differently than ~~to~~ normal courts as:

- Courts follow procedure established by law and due process of law ~~with~~ no scope for discretion. Administrative adjudication realises the scope of discretion in service delivery through a case by case method is followed and principles of Natural justice adhered to.
- Administrative adjudication safeguards rights of citizens, prevents abuse of power and is: faster, cheaper, & expertise of administration is higher.

Remarks

In India, administrative adjudication derives from :

- ① The Constitution (art. 323 A : administrative Tribunals)
323 B : other Tribunal.
- ② Legislations eg. National Company Law Tribunal
- ③ Court Verdicts eg. NGT, etc.

Earlier, all these specialised tasks were carried out by regular courts. Their inability was viewed in the form of:

- ① Overburdened with more number of cases, lack of infrastructure of judges.
- ② lack of knowledge in highly technical and expert fields.
- ③ Speedy disposal not possible by courts as they have to follow Procedural Codes, this effected service delivery as ~~it~~ long litigation drained resources and time.
- ④ High vacancies (about 50%) in subordinate courts further, as demands of the people increases, administrative adjudication is mushrooming:
eg. ① With the Companies Act, 2013 recognition, Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code of scams and corrupt practices were recognised demanding creation of NCLT and NCLAT.

Remarks

- ② With advent of RTI Act, 2005, Chief information Commissioner was given adjudication authority as it is easier for them to recognise what falls within ambit of the Act, than regular courts.
- ③ Environmental concerns require experts to handle the fine balance between environment and development, hence NGT was established.
- ④ Election disputes require quick disposal thus, Election Commission is given the authority to enquire and dispose off 11 certain cases.
e.g. Concerns against NaMo TV, election speeches etc.
- However, the burden of cases in regular courts still doesn't seem to fall because the verdicts of administrative adjudication are often appealed in the ^{regular} Courts, thus doubling the efforts and delaying justice.
- If appeals are forbidden e.g. Water Tribunal, ^{Inter-state} fresh cases are filed in regular courts

Remarks

or in the SC & via Special Leave Petition.
Most administrative problems are thus still solved in courts even with the mushrooming in administrative adjudication.

Way forward

- Improving efficiency of administrative adjudication → usage of panels and multi-member bodies
- Limiting the appeals to the normal courts.
- Filling vacancies in normal courts.
- Improving court infrastructure.
- Allowing online case hearings in tribunals so that people in far flung areas have access

Administrative adjudication though is vital needs some checks on its mushrooming. It should not hamper the cause of justice eg. NGT curbed jurisdiction of HC, therefore people would have to commute to any of the 6 places for justice, and not in their own state.

Streamlining the administrative adjudication is thus the need of the hour, and correspondingly capacity building of lower regular courts is needed.

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

(a) Ideal models of Administrative systems failed to mirror reality. Contrast the models and critically analyse. (250 Words) (25)

(b) Droit Administratif shaped the foundations of the study of Administrative Law. Discuss in light of Dicey's observations. (250 Words) (25)

Remarks

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Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

(a) Contrast the systems in two parliamentary and presidential form of governments
(Not India). (250 Words) (25)

(b) A multi-stakeholder approach is more effective for auditing. Discuss.
(250 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks 4

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words: $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (a) There can be multiple ways in which administrative systems can be compared and classified. Elaborate.
- (b) Administrative law is the core of modern states. Comment.
- (c) Is RTI in its present form suitable for developing countries? Discuss.
- (d) Civil Society is a powerful enabler of Grievance redressal in modern states. Comment.
- (e) Critically analyse FUSED-PRISMATIC-DIFFRACTED MODEL propounded by Riggs.

5(a) Administrative systems can be compared using many approaches, each yielding a different type of result. ✓ good 3

① Historical approach: In this method the history of development of administrative systems are compared, to study their present contrast - eg. despotic rule in Saudi, colonial rule in India.

② Weberian model: in this approach the traditional aspects of bureaucracy - authority, command, separation of power, etc. are compared.

③ Eco-structural-functional model - In this different structures (patterns) of administration are studied and their related impacts

Remarks

and functions (Riggs, Meady)

④ Eustological Model - Administrative systems are compared along with other subsystems that impact administrative system - political, social, economic, etc

⑤ Informational model - In this the information retrieved, stored and processed of administrative systems are compared

Thus, Comparative Administration is a rather bulky study and differs accordingly to the lens used - macro, middle level, micro.

- (b) Administrative law has become the core of modern states because
- ① Rise in the power of administration.
 - ② Prevention of abuse of power.
 - ③ Need to enforce citizens' rights.
 - ④ Need for grievance redressal and faster administrative adjudication.

Remarks

Administrative law in modern state draws from ~~the~~^{its} very core:

- ① Constitution
- ② Legal Acts.
- ③ Court verdicts
- ④ Conventions - both international and domestic.

4 1/2

Administrative law thus defines the duties of the administration, rights of the citizens and provides a mechanism for its enforcement which is needed for a modern state based on liberty, rule of law, check on arbitrariness, etc.

(c) RTI was conceptualised to give citizens information to make democracy more participative, transparent, accountable and responsive.

In its present form its suitability is questioned because:

- ① Poor awareness among people (sec 26 not fulfilled)

4 1/2

Remarks

- ② Information distribution and storage is not done appropriately.
- ③ Delays in application processing.
- ④ ^{Poor} ~~No~~ safeguards against misuse.
- ⑤ Leads to Govt. paralysis.

RTI can be modified by:

- ① Enforcing awareness (See 26)
- ② Using MIS in all govt. departments
- ③ Increasing scope of suo moto declaration.
- ④ Reducing procedures and citizen - officer interactions.

→ Thus, RTI Act though enacted with best of intentions needs to be updated keeping in line with the ground realities of developing economies

Remarks

(d) civil society ~~is~~ has the ~~power~~^{capacity} to increase bargaining power of the citizens as they become collectivised.

Civil society acts as the interface between administration and citizens.



Acts as enabler?

- Spreads information about laws to people.
- Can channelise energy as protests, agitations etc. ✓ *focus on griv. redress,*
- Can use formal government interactions eg. Pressure group consultations.
- Maintains ~~social~~ media presence to the issue. ✓ *give examples.*
- Can influence ~~not~~ legislations directly eg. 1. recent reversal of SC/ST verdict.
- eg. 2. RTI enabled by MKSS organisation.
- Lokpal by India against corruption

Civil society however has certain limitations

- ① May view problem parochially.
- ② Vested interest may be present.
- ③ Govt. action against them.

e.g. Cancellation of registration of Green Watch.

Thus, to further enable civil society, citizens themselves need to be empowered for channelling grievance redressal.

(e) Fused-Prismatic-Diffracted model of Riggs has been criticised on various grounds:

- ① Is uni-directional
- ② Only negative aspects of prismatic society highlighted.
Ethnocentric bias.
- ③ Developed on set of terms that are confusing
- ④ Did not account for administrative system's impact on ecology.

Remarks

(3) Did not account for diversion in development of systems eg. diffracted bureaucratic system & prismatic social system.

However, it does have certain merits as it gave a new dimension to CPA and a method to view and study subsystems & underdeveloped of developing & developed economies.

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Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

(a) Administrative systems have grown more complex as society has progressed. Discuss.
(250 Words) (25)

(b) Accountability and Control, though different but both operate in tandem for an efficient administration. Substantiate.
(250 Words) (25)

Ans. 6.(a)

Administrative systems are embedded in the society in which it is present. Thus, changes in the society will have a direct bearing on the administrative systems.

According to Ferrel Heady's Theory of Concentric Circles, administrative systems are effected by:



*Focus or
Concrete
subjective
evolution*

As societies progress, their political system becomes well established, there is an impact on the economic system and culture as well.

All of these systems directly impact the administrative system.

Good effort

Wilson also propounded the view that administrative system developed as the role of the state and the society dynamics changed.

Remarks

- As society progressed from the caste based stratification the Caste Bureaucracy (present in ancient India) gets modified to a Merit based Bureaucracy
- As society realises the injustices towards women we now see a more complex Gender-sensitive bureaucracy, with the administrative system shifting from welfare approach to Development approach to empowerment approach towards women, and to Gender-Budgeting
- As the society strives for economic development, the administrative system incorporates changes eg. setting up of PM Economic Advisory Council
- With citizens becoming empowered administrative system adapted ~~with~~ with the advent of RTI Act and the system became complex with establishment of Public Information Officers and commissioners.
- As the society progressed towards urbanisation talks for a city-specific cadre in administration

Remarks

is of doing the rounds, thus specialisation of administration is an effect of social progress. On the other side, as the society progresses

- With progress in society, economic markets, the concept of lateral entry has emerged to incorporate the best minds into administrative systems.
- With rise in citizen consciousness and civil society organisations, many collaborations between administration and society is possible, increasing coordination complexities.

eg. Mid-day meal scheme of Govt. provided for by Akshaya Patra.

On the other hand, a progressive society can also be seen as simplifying the administrative system:

- Demands of society are more vocalised and channelised, grievances are flagged thus making job of administration easier.
- Rise in technology in society has brought in concept of e-governance

Remarks

+

which has simplified the administrative systems becoming paper less, accountable to people.

- ③ With ~~the~~ rise in egalitarianism as society progresses, the handholding needed from administrative systems will reduce, thus it can act merely as a facilitating arrangement.

The social system and its progress impacts the administrative system directly both making it more complex in the short term due to uneven progress, but making the administrative system more simple in the long run.

Remarks

(b) Accountability and control are mechanisms of ensuring effectiveness and efficiency in the administration.

Accountability

It is the mechanism by which one gives an account for the work done. It can be both legal and moral.

↳ Reports to seniors

RTI Applications

Prevention of Corruption Act

Suo moto disclosure

Citizen Grievance Redressal
etc.

Accountability can thus be both externally enforced and internally driven.

Q

Control

It is the method by which the administration is confined to do its duty efficiently by the law, superiors and people.

↳ Civil Service Conduct Rules

Prevention of Corruption Act

Judicial verdicts

↳ Orders

Transfers

Negative remarks

↳ Through political executives.

Accountability and control have a relation in the sense that the more accountable the administration is, external control will not

Remarks

be as important. Increased control also leads to increased accountability.

Both these concepts however act in tandem for an efficient administration:

- ~~(1) The accountability aspect of sec(4) of RTI Act suo moto declaration & is given teeth by control as the court verdicts consistently ask for fulfilling this obligation.~~
- ~~(2) The reporting done by the subordinate to the superior (accountability) is enforced by the superior's orders to provide the same and to improve situations (control)~~
- ~~(3) The accountability of the administration to the people through media is also controlled and limited by Civil Services Conduct Rules. The manner of such interaction is thus controlled.~~

Thus, accountability and control can not be viewed in silos and its

Remarks

constant interaction is vital for efficiency in administration.

- focus on how they work in admin simultaneously
- correlate part to part

Remarks

REDACTED

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Are Institutional Indian Grievance redressal mechanisms Gender Sensitive? If Yes, Elaborate some of Such mechanisms. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) Ecology and Administration have a symbiotic relationship. Explain. (250 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Delegated Legislation has mutated into many forms with the growth of Administrative Systems, Are all these Forms Good? Critically analyse. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) The Prismatic model given by Riggs is not a whole but has subparts suited for Developing Economies. Explain. (250 Words) (25)

(a) Delegated legislation involves entrusting legislation-making functions to the executive by the legislature itself.

As administrative systems grew, the demand of delegated legislation has risen because:

- ① More complexity and technicality in problems to be solved.
- ② Administration becoming more specialised and qualified, thus is entrusted more by legislature without as much expertise.
- ③ Lack of time availability with legislature.
- ④ Need for dynamism in legislation.
- ⑤ Need for invention and localised legislation for efficient administration.

Delegated legislation took the form of rules, regulations, orders, by-laws with

Remarks

time, each of them having its own vitality.

Over time, broadly delegated legislation could be classified into:

① Subordinate legislation

Wherein broad contours of the Act are given by the Legislature and only minor details are followed up by executive.

~~Threat~~ Benefit: This ~~helps~~ ^{is a} milder form of DL which is restricted within the parent Act.

② Derivative legislation

In this, the executive derives power from the Act by interpretation.

e.g. formation of CBI ~~from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act.~~

Threat: It is a much broader form of DL which gives scope of overreach to the executive as interpretations can be subjective.

③ Emergency legislations

In this form, the Act is entirely formed by the Legislature, but its ~~invocation~~ is in the hands of the executive.

Remarks

eg. Essential Services Maintenance Act, AFSPA, art. 352, 35C.

~~Threat: The rampant use of this form of DL gives discretionary powers to the executive to gauge the situation according to convenience.~~

eg. ~~Invocation of National Emergency in 1975.~~

However, this kind of DL is necessary to account for emergency situations to handle chaos, threat to national security, etc

(i) Henry VIII Clause

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This is the despotic use of delegated legislation by the executive (especially in the form of ordinance making).

~~where Parent Act can itself be amended.~~

Threat: Tyranny of executive.

- Harms Separation of Power

Way forward and Rule of law.

DL is definitely a necessary ~~evil~~ at times and it can be ensured that all its forms are used positively by:

- ① Including the scope of DL within Parent Act itself.
- ② Allowing judicial review.

Remarks

- ③ Place the rules before legislature and its public fora.
 - ④ Include civil society participation in DL.
 - ⑤ DL should not be allowed to amend the parent act.
 - ⑥ Proper training of legislators and efficient use of parliamentary time.
- Delegated legislation
- ⑦ Scrutiny by Parliamentary Committees on Subordinate legislation

Remarks

(b) The prismatic model of Riggs explains the systems in transition from a fused to diffraction society.

This society includes the administrative system and economic system as two of its subparts. Riggs explains these two subsystems in depth using the SALA model and BAZAR-CANTEEN model.

Other subsystems like political system, cultural system, etc. are not provided for.

Thus, Prismatic model is not a whole for developing economies, but its subparts (Sala and Bazar Canteen) are suited for developing economies.

Riggsian SALA Model

It explains that the bureaucratic system in such societies are driven by:

- ① Nepotism.
- ② Poly communalism / Cliks.
- ③ Corruption

Remarks

+

④ formalism : difference between what is prescribed and what is practiced, is clearly visible.

⑤ Overlapping : In which the older aspects and newer aspects co-exist in the bureaucracy

Such aspects though criticised by Riggs, some of them are useful for developing economies.

eg. Overlapping helps in innovation to use traditional knowledge for bringing about development ~~hood~~

Riggsian aspects can be studied in our society, and changes & brought about to the bureaucracy in Prismatic society can help it move towards a diffracted society.

Bazaar - Canteen Model

He suggests that in prismatic societies arena factors like class, caste etc. also impact the economy which is not only driven by market forces.

Remarks

He further elaborated with subsidised canteen and tribute canteen explanations meaning that not everyone is charged equally for the same goods.

This is clearly seen in developing countries wherein welfare schemes are run to provide cheaper goods to certain classes, which is a positive aspect.

However, negatively also, some class of influential individuals get around the market discipline to make undue profits.

eg. 2G Scam case

This model can thus be applied to developing economies to recognise such discrepancies in their markets and to overcome them, to attract global investments.

Remarks

e.g. In India, SEBI ~~took~~, Competition Commission of India takes cognisance of market irregularities and unfair trade practices.

Thus, even though Riggsian Prismatic Model does not explain Developing Economies ~~in entire~~ entirely, ~~as~~ the model's parts can be used to study such economies and contrast with diffracted economies and to take measures to correct the wrongs.

Remarks