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KARISHMA NAIR

RANK - 14

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
MOCK - 1, PAPER I
TEST - 8**

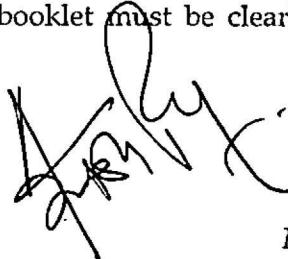


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124 1/2

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**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 Karishma Nair

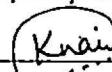
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REMARKS**GS SCORE**

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Comment on the following into 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Popularity and controversy has become two sides of Taylorism. Comment.
- (b) Wilson's work was seminal in the growth of the discipline of Public Administration. Comment.
- (c) 'Morale is a double edged sword. It can raise organisational effectiveness or decrease it'. Explain.
- (d) Systems approach explains the interplay of administrative phenomenon. Comment.
- (e) 'The civil society has many faces'. Explain.

(g) Taylorism entered the discourse at a time when industrial waste and disharmony was rampant. His theory of Scientific Management was aimed to prevent heuristics and reduce waste by employing scientific study of work.

Popularity of Taylorism

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- It is widely accepted to have reduced waste in industrial setting.
- Enhanced efficiency & economy of industry.
- Peter Drucker identified the basic principle as reducing industrial disharmony.
- Workers received more remuneration, standardised working condition, etc.
- It acted as a bedrock for development of O&M techniques,

Remarks

NPM (as a form of neo-Taylorism, etc)

- It was lauded for its emphasis on personnel management

Controversy

- It was viewed as anti-worker as cog in the machine
- It was criticised of viewing workers as cogs atomistic and stood against trade unionism.
- Hoxie Report & criticised Taylorism for side-lining value aspects.
- Gave roots to micromanagement and reduced innovation of workers (one-best way)
- Gave too much authority to Managers.

The concepts of Taylorism were thus popular for its intent, but sparked controversy for the methods employed.

Remarks

(b) Wilson's essay "The Study of Public Administration" in the Political Science Quarterly in 1887 is seen as the first call for a separate discipline of Public Administration. He is thus, known as the Father of Public Administration for his seminal work.

~~Wilson by his contested politics-administration dichotomy~~ began a discourse about the unique position of public administration.

He gave a clarion call for the development of a Science of administration and to make it more business-like away from the hurly & stife of politics.

His emphasis on studying the functioning of Constitution than its formulation, had an impact on the students of political science.

He emphasised on the need for comparative studies in administration, which is the source for the field of CPA within PA.

Lastly, he also called for training in administration which has been a source of growth for the field of PA.

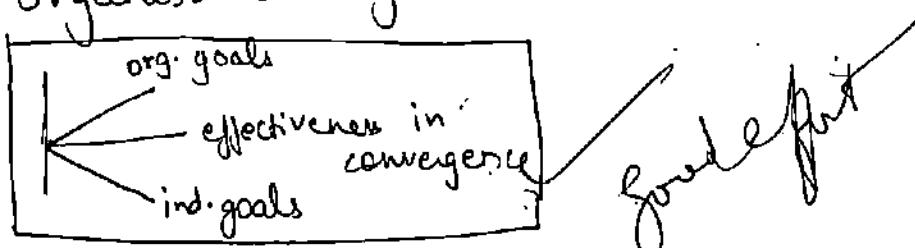
Remarks

Wilson's work was thus the beginning of the first Paradigm in the growth of Public Administration.

The growth trajectory has now traversed a long way from Wilsonian discourse, but his work was surely the beginning of this discipline.

(C) Morale is the general attitude, commitment, behaviour that workers of the organisation possess towards their work, colleagues & the organisation. (goal)

A good morale is instrumental in raising organisational effectiveness, as it tends to converge organisational goals with individual goals.



- It leads to higher motivation of workers.
- ~~better~~ Quality workers are attracted and retained by good morale.
- Easier for inter-organisational collaborations if morale is good/high.
- Workers tend to be more participative, there is

Remarks

less resistance for implementation of decisions, thus more effectiveness of organisations.

On the flip side, a bad or low morale hampers effectiveness of organisations:

- ① High attrition and turnover levels.
- ② Leads to more interpersonal & formal-informal conflicts.
- ③ Resources have to be diverted towards consensus building, enhancing zone of indifference, etc.
- ④ Workers may involve in soldiering because there is no inherent coherence with organisational goals.
- ⑤ The organisation will not attract quality work force.

3 1/2

Organisations thus invest heavily to enhance morale through sensitivity training, job enrichment, group tasks, etc. participative decision-making, etc.

(d) Systems approach recognises administration as one of the many systems in the society; (social, environmental, political, economic, etc), which is impacted by these other societal systems, and impacts other systems as well.

Administrative phenomena has various interplays associated with it; for eg:

① Political directions: Administration is heavily influenced by the political culture, considerations.

② Economic consideration: Administration is limited by financial constraints, and every administrative phenomena has a financial implication. ~~area~~ (5/12)

③ Social aspects: Administration caters to the needs of the society, thus its position decides the authority of administration, the framework (eg. SALA bureaucracy is prismatic society), and the limitations on administration (constitutionalism).

Systems approach also enshrines equifinality, whereas administration is expected to fulfill certain goals (regulation, development, etc) no

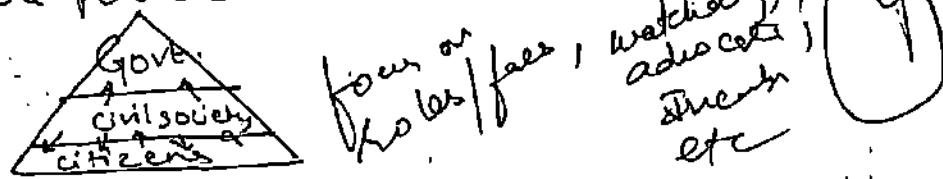
Remarks

matter what the changes in the system (eg. change in political party at the centre).

Systems approach also considers the biological beings (administrators) and physical structures that impact administration.

Thus, systems approach provides a holistic framework to understand the entire interplay of administrative phenomena. The missed out aspect of contingency is being fulfilled by the contingency theory.

(e) Civil society is the organic link between citizens and the government. It acts as a conduit to pass the sentiments of public to govt., and streamline policies towards public.



Civil society has many faces due to it being a non homogenous term for any sort of voluntary citizen grouping.

① Organisation of down trodden & under represented.

These include Labour Unions, farmers' Organisation.

Remarks

(e.g. MKSS), etc. They act as pressure groups to the govt.

② Environmental organisations - with the aim to unite to safeguard the environment.

③ Political parties & formal lobbies - They intend to use influence to guide public policy.

④ Voluntary NGOs : Intend to cater to social cause. Civil society can one hand be seen as playing a role in policy education, grievance redressal, civic engagement, etc.

The other face is of catering to influential groups, international agenda (e.g. Greenpeace), money laundering & foreign contribution conduits, policy paralysis, etc.

A vibrant civil society engagement is vital for our democracy which can be achieved only when its diverse faces are recognised, and no blanket considerations & regulations applied.

2. Answer the following questions:

(a) Riggsian analysis of prismatic model is not only relevant for developing societies but also for developed ones. Analyse. (250 Words) (20)

(b) Delivery of Policy is the cornerstone of Policy Analysis. Discuss. (150 Words) (15)

(c) Advent of E-Governance has altered the role of Public representatives. Comment. (150 Words) (15)

2(a). Riggsian prismatic model was initially viewed to benefit only developing societies as they are the ones characterised by the 'prismatic society'
Developing societies. Its relevance for developing society can be gauged by the presence of:

- ① formalism
- ② Poly-normativism & communalism.
- ③ Overlapping & heterogeneity.
- ④ State Bureaucracy & Bazaar-Canteen Economy.

The model's analysis can help identify the characteristics in these societies, study the diffracted societies on the other end of the spectrum and then strive to make the relevant changes to reach such societal aspirations.

The level of differentiation and integration is also studied, and further enhancements can be done in developing countries.

e.g. earlier CAG used to undertake both auditing &

Remarks

^{India}
accounting; but in 1976 differentiation was undertaken wherein accounting was diverted to Controller General of Accounts.

The level of integration of different organisations can be studied and progress monitored by checking for position as eco-, ortho-, neo- etc. Within developing societies itself, the model can be ~~not~~ applied to various societies on different degrees of integration and differentiation.

However, on closer analysis, Riggsian model does not prescribe any means to transition from prismatic to diffracted society, and does not provide safeguards against falling back to fused society e.g. due to war, calamities, etc.

Developed Societies

Riggsian model can be applied to such societies because they do contain certain elements of prismatic societies within

Remarks

them. eg. Racism in USA (as an example of polynormativism)
 corruption in bureaucracy (which is characteristic
 of SALA Bureaucracy)

Thus, developed societies are also prismatic
 in some social structures, while they may
 remain diffracted in other social structures.

eg. prismatic social structure but diffracted
 economic structure.

further, developed societies can slip to prismatic
 societies due to contingencies eg. Recession,
Natural disasters, etc.

Riggsian model can then help them assess their
 level of integration and differentiation and
 the distance to the desired one's.

further, within developed societies, Riggs model
 can be used for comparisons between
 two such societies on their level of integration
 & differentiation.

However, Riggsian model again is more useful
 for description, rather than as a prescriptive

Remarks

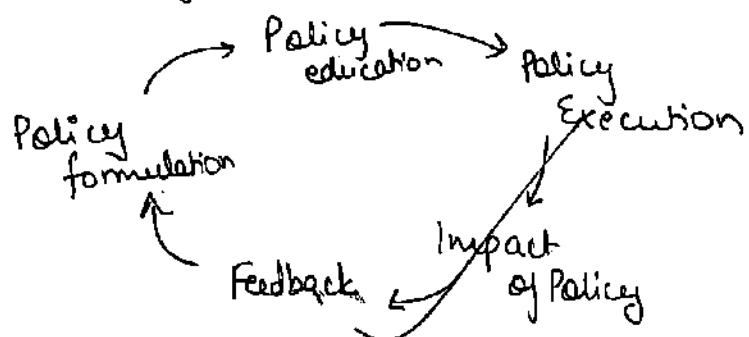
Solution that can be used.

Thus, though Riggsian prismatic model is more relevant for developing societies, its relevance as describing developed societies is also seen. However, the scope of such relevance is worth analysing as the Model does not provide any concrete mechanisms or direction for the transition of societies.



2(b) Policy analysis is the mechanism and methodology used to study the demands of the policy and to assess its utility in fulfilling those demands.

Policy analysis includes several steps of study of:



The delivery of policy plays a key role in each of these steps:

① Policy formulation: It is undertaken only after

Remarks

the aims of delivery of policy is identified, the target is identified and the mechanisms of delivery are also incorporated. (e.g. need for Special Purpose Vehicle, etc.)

④ Policy Education

In this step the citizens are to be made aware of the policy delivery objectives. This step is key for the success of policy delivery, as desired results can only be achieved through effective participation through awareness.



⑤ Policy Execution/Implementation & Impact of Policy

It is the direct representation of Delivery of Policy.

The following aspects may be analysed:

- ① Intended objectives of policy achieved get it right first time
- ② Stakeholder response & considerations (for all)
- ③ Resources utilised in delivery of policy.
- ④ Sources of error and conflict in delivery of policy.
- ⑤ Positive and negative externalities of policy delivery
- ⑥ A course for monitoring, grievance redressal in periodic & citizen-centric manner.

Remarks

(4) feedback

The feedback gained from above process of delivery of policy is then incorporated in further review and formulation of policy.

Delivery of policy thus has a bearing on every aspect of policy analysis, and in countries like India, where most policies fail in execution, it becomes all the more vital.

e.g.: The policy of Demonetisation gained criticism mainly due to the errors & problems created to stakeholders in its delivery.

Study of Policy delivery, needs to be dynamic to account for changes in the systems that impact policy and the changes that the policy brings to the systems.
^{also}

Q-(C) E-governance is the application of information and Communication Technology in the delivery of services of the Govt.

Before its advent public representatives were the conduit of service delivery through civil servants as their agents.

Remarks

E-governance has altered the Role of Public Representatives as:

- ① There is now a direct link between citizens & govt., thus reliance on local representatives is reduced.
- ② People can now hold public representatives accountable due to free availability of information.
- ③ Public representatives must now act as facilitators for e-governance by promoting e-literacy and ensuring no one is left behind by e-governance.
- ④ Comparison of work of public representatives can be done, thus voters make more informed decisions (SVEEP programme). Thus, public representatives are now to emphasise on governance rather than mere political agenda.
- ⑤ The relations of G2B has changed, thus scope of corruption of public representatives reduces and efficiency is to increase.
- ⑥ The G2G relations also have become smoother thus representatives can use ICT to effectively highlight problems of electorate.

eg. e-Sansad

8 1/2

(+) The change in G2E relations by e-governance ensures healthy relations between representatives and civil servants as decision-making becomes more open and transparent.

However on the other hand, the role of public representatives is ought not to diminish as people still trust representatives as friends, philosophers & guides that can't be replaced by electronic interface.

Public representatives have a more vital role to play with rural, underrepresented populace, who are still not as impacted by the advent of ICT.

Thus, the role of PR while modified, becomes strengthened when looked through another context and stakeholders' perspective.

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The conceptual division between administrative and constitutional law is quite porous, and that along many dimensions, administrative law can be considered more constitutional in character than the constitutional law itself. How would you justify the statement? (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Follett was an Idealist. Critically Analyse. (150 Words) (15)
- (c) Public policy should be a synthesis of Rationalism and Incrementalism. Analyse. (150 Words) (15)

Remarks

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Remarks

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4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Training is more of a junket than skill building. Analyse with reference to India.
(250 Words) (20)
- (b) SHGs have acted as a catalyst for Women Empowerment and have brought attitudinal changes in the way society looks at gender issues. Discuss. (150 Words) (15)
- (c) Authority has mutated from the concept of domination to a shared value. Analyse.
(150 Words) (15)

Remarks

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SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Weber's "Iron Cage rationality" is manifested in E-Governance. Comment.
- (b) Public interest cannot be the sole criteria to evaluate public policy. Discuss.
- (c) "Organisation is a set of Activities". Comment (Bernard).
- (d) Globalisation has brought with itself the "Corporate state" and has replaced the traditional "welfare state". Analyse.
- (e) Marx viewed the bureaucracy as reflection of the nature of state. Comment.

(a) Weber's "Iron Cage Rationality" envisioned heavy dependency on the rational bureaucracy such that it becomes irreplaceable in the society. ~~To some extent~~ ^{Egovernance} ~~contributes~~

E-governance has a similar trait as the power of information and efficiency as such that it will create a huge dependency on e-governance. It may also lead to decay of trust on person-to-person governance as e-governance will be seen as the vital alternative.

The people out of the ambit of e-governance also face a risk of being neglected from services & policy consideration because they

Remarks

are out of the "cage of information".

As e-governance grows, so does the dependences and quest for more and more information, such that it will never wither away.

To take cognisance of such a scenario, training & capacity building of personnel is vital to sustain their relevance, & a push for digital literacy is needed (eg. PMGDISHA)

5.(b) Public policy has many objectives the most evident one being public interest. However, treating it as the sole criteria for evaluation may be counterproductive because:

① Neglects the positive & negative externalities of public policy.

② According to Caplan(2007) public has inconsistent goals, thus such a sole criteria may lead to false positive or negatives in evaluation.

③ Other stakeholders will be neglected eg. flora & fauna, environment, global connect

Remarks

④ Public interest is usually driven by short term interests rather than long term vision. eg. farm ^{loan} waiver will be viewed as an interest of farmers, but overall negatively impacts agriculture, banking, economy, etc.

⑤ Other criteria that must be incorporated are:

① Resource utilisation.

② Policy awareness, impact & monitoring.

③ Alignment with ~~global~~ & domestic concerns.

④ Cognisance of all stakeholders.

⑤ Mechanism of implementation is place.
eg. SPR.

⑥ Grievance redressal & scope for policy enhancement.

→ Thus, policy evaluation requires a multi-pronged strategy to address its demand.

5(c) Organisation is a set of activities driven by communication according to Barnard.

The set of activities include:

- ① Identification of goals - through participation
- ② Communication of such goals to ~~people~~ workers.
- ③ Ensuring participation of workers towards the goals.
- ④ Ensuring formal & informal activities & channels are maintained. *(need effort, work needed)*
- ⑤ Spelling out motivation & orders such that they are accepted and not facing resistance.
- ⑥ Ensuring maintenance of contribution-satisfaction equilibrium for all workers.

These activities are different from the POSDCORB activities of organisation, which are vital for structure, but Barnard's emphasis was more on the informal & communicative activities of the organisation.

Remarks

(a) Welfare state entailed taking up utmost development work and the state acting as a doer under the garb of Big Government. With Globalisation more players emerged in the equation to provide services based on competition. The state thus was viewed to become leaner, have market-oriented approach, thus being conflated out as Corporate State; Analytically, clearly there are mistakes of Dr. ③ However, this binary is flawed because even after globalisation, the ultimate objectives of the state remain welfare, equity, justice, etc. however it is looking at different means to achieve the same. e.g. through concept of governance, networking, etc. The agenda has not shifted to be profit driven, highly competitive 'Corporate State'

Remarks

rather globalisation has led to a leaner Welfare State that is more accommodative of other corporate entities.

5. (c) Marx had a negative connotation of the bureaucracy as being oppressive to the proletariat and being dominated by the bourgeoisie. He viewed bureaucracy as being reflective of the exploitative nature of the state. State or B } Established
 } it
 B He thus called for withering away of the bureaucracy due to such exploitation. Weber criticised such a vision as it suffered from closed circularity where withering away of bureaucracy would lead to some other institution taking such a place.

He thus proposed a merit based, rule

bound bureaucracy which will fulfill its duty
& not be oppressive.

Remarks

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Politics and political process always makes the background for budgetary process. Analyse. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) "Balance" between the state and market is the key to effective administration. Discuss. (150 Words) (15)
- (c) Heady's analysis of Comparative Public Administration is a rationalisation of multiple states. Discuss. (150 Words) (15)

Remarks

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7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) According to Y.Dror, The Science of Muddling through is essentially a reinforcement of pro-inertia and anti-innovation ideas in policy-making. Comment. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discretion often comes as a limitation and concern in the smooth functioning of Administrative Law. Critically examine. (150 Words) (15)
- (c) Voluntary organisations fill a key governance deficit. Hence, helping both the government and the governed. Analyse. (150 Words) (15)

Q2 Charles Lindblom's "Science of Muddling Through" spearheaded the incrementalist approach to policy-making. Its basic principle was that any radical change was bound to face resistance, thus measured changes that are small and slow is needed to enhance acceptability of policy. Incrementalists thus believed in slight modifications of previous policy in a given direction, such that the marginal changes will be accepted, and can become noticeable in the larger picture. It faced many criticisms, vehemently from Y. Dror. Incrementalism incorporated value aspects only and neglected the fact aspect.

of policy-making.

Pro-inertia

Dror called this method pro-inertia because the changes are so minute so as to not have any drastic changes from status-quo. It thus emphasises on the benefits of present system and the marginal adjustments also strengthen the present system.

In such a context, status quo can never be changed, thus incrementalism will always be pro-inertia.

~~bad effect~~

Anti-innovation

The marginal changes are such that do not require any new methods to be achieved, thus includes minute concessions. Most ~~of~~ it includes increasing budget allocations for present situation, rather than any innovation.

Incrementalism reinforces anti-innovation by professing that any innovation is bound to face resistance and sideline value aspects.

Remarks

eg. The Economic Survey 2019 calls for blue-sky thinking as innovation, which recognises that incremental approach cannot bring drastic change in policy to achieve ambitious targets like \$5 trillion economy by 2024.

Incrementalism was also criticised for creating disjoint changes whereas the coherence of changes is not sought or thought through, such that final holistic policy objectives will not be achieved.

(10)

Incrementalism also promotes mutual partisan concessions that looks out for political convenience more than innovation and radical change.

Dror proposed his Optimal Model which takes cognisance of the problems of resistance flagged by Lindblom, but suggests that both rational and extra-rational means should be adopted such that if innovative & radical changes

Remarks

are warranted, they are undertaken by taking considerations of values & resistance as well?

e.g. To promote e-Vehicles (radical innovation), tax rebates are given to enhance acceptability.

Thus, Science of Muddling Through is effective only in maintaining status quo, and slow & small changes will ensure anti-innovation & pro-inertia in policy making.

(b) Administrative law is a set of rules, laws, by-laws with an objective to curb abuse of power by administration, and to safeguard both the governed and the governing.

Administrative law is needed because:

1. Administration yields high discretion.
2. Adjudication needs to be faster.
3. The principles of law (CPC & IEA) cannot be effectively applied on administrative action.
4. Case by case intervention is needed because administrative realities are different

Remarks

Discretion in Administrative Law is provided to higher officials, adjudicators, etc. to examine whether any wrongdoing or abuse of power has taken place. This discretion has both positives and negatives.

Limitation & Concern

- Discretion leads to arbitrariness in administrative law.
- Citizens are kept in the dark about how the law will take its course, because of absence of following precedence. 9
- Integrity of people wielding such discretion is questioned.
- Against the principles of Rule of law.
Takes to normal courts thus elongating the process
However, such discretion is administrative law

is vital because:

- Administrators may ^{take} make bonafide decisions which may backfire.
- Case by case consideration is thus vital to check intent, outcome, previous conduct, etc.

Remarks

- Need for faster disposal of cases involving public utility, thus discretion of law is warranted.
 - The party involved is a public servant who is an asset, thus benefit of doubt about ~~situational demands~~ needs to be further given.
 - With administrative experience, the usage of discretion becomes less arbitrary and more result & citizen oriented?
- ⇒ Thus, discretion in administrative law may prima facie appear to be a limitation on its smooth functioning, but closer examination suggests its vitality to safeguard administrators as well as citizens in a fast & efficient way.
- ~~good~~
- +(C) Voluntary organisations act as a link between the government and the governed. They help in addressing problems of the people by acting as a formal channel for its expression.

Remarks

Filling governance deficit

- It acts as an informal institution for governance.
- It caters to the value, trust aspect of the governed.
- It caters to sensitive issues where government is not accepted by people.
eg. NGOs for rape victims, trafficking victims, etc.
- It fulfills objectives of govt and the society.
eg. Subah International creating subash Shauchalay.

Voluntary organisations helping the Government

- Helps the government analyse demand of the people. eg. MKSS demand for RTI.
- Acts as an arm of the Government whenever needed. eg. NGO schemes.
- Help in ~~all~~ policy education, reducing resistance and tension in the society.
- Helps govt. to engage with different sections of society through such formal platforms.

Voluntary organisations helping the Governed

- Conducts protests, dharnas, etc. for voices to be heard. eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Remarks

- Exerts pressure on govt. to fulfill duty.
e.g. India Against Corruption's fight for bringing in Lokpal.
- Acts as a bridge for grievance redressal, etc.
- Helps enhance collective bargaining of the people.

The Niti Aayog's empanelment of voluntary organisations plays dual role of not only weeding out illegal organisations, but also creating a database that shall help in the objective of governance.

The Vijay Kumar Committee recommendations for autonomy of Voluntary Organisations should be followed for them to fulfil their double objectives of serving the government & the governed.

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The Concept of Governance theory and Governmentality broadly work on the same lines, where the lines run parallel to each other. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Differentiation is a necessity in the globalised era. Critically Analyse. (Riggs) (150 Words) (15)
- (c) Public Choice Theory advocates 'Steering' and shuns 'Rowing' for efficient and effective administration. Examine. (150 Words) (15)

(a) The concept of Governance entails getting things done in a citizen-centric way through multiple means & institutions, not confined to the Government.

~~Governmentality on the other hand assigns the key role to the Government as the fountainhead of serving the citizens.~~ ^{such that it can be better} To

The common thread between the two concepts is of delivery of services to the citizens in an effective and efficient way, where they differ only in the actors involved.

~~Governance as a concept emerged in 1990s when the limitations of Governmentality was visible. The capacity of the government began to reduce as the functions increased~~

Remarks

due to the advent of 'Welfare State'.

Governance thus provides a helping hand to Governments, and can be seen fulfilling the same citizen-centric approach of government.

e.g. Akshaya Patra acts as a non-profit involved in delivering Mid-day Meals, which is essentially a Government duty/scheme.

The lines are viewed to be parallel because the value system of Governmentality and Governance differs. While governance is purely efficient & service oriented, governmentality becomes stuck in other governmental commitments and duties of paper work, bureaucratic pressures, political feasibilities, etc.

The lines are parallel because wherever governmentality goes, governance does follow as can be seen in many spheres like education, health, waste management, etc.

Remarks

They do not necessarily merge into one because there are many core functions of the government that does not entail citizen-centricism & service delivery. e.g. defense, atomic energy, etc.

However, the parallel lines do have joining intersections in the form of fields like law and order that were once viewed to be a core function being opened up for governance through Mohalla Committees, Community policing, etc. 2nd ARC also recommends contracting out some functions of police to other players.

The same lines can now be seen in the concept of 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance' which recognises that Governance does the same job as government but much more efficiently.

The concepts of securiy, Big Brother approach of Governmentality is seen withering away

Remarks

with the advent of governance which is definitely a positive sign.

Thus, Governance and Governmentality are parallel lines reach out to the same goal of service delivery, with intersection nodes as well as separate values.

- 8.(b) Differentiation entails having different organisations and structures dealing with different functions. In the globalised era, the functions and their complexities are bound to arise due to the free flow of technology, ideas, capital, people, etc. ~~(neot)~~ Riggs
In such a scenario, if differentiation does not take place:

- ① Benefits of specialisation cannot be accrued.
- ② will lead to chaos and exploitation of people.
- ③ Efficiency of regulatory mechanisms will be reduced.

e.g. With payment interfaces rising, demand for

Remarks

Independent Payment regulator.

(4) Newer avenues and systems cannot flourish.

eg. need for institutes to separately

teach AI from Computer Science.

(5) for the ease of doing business, global players will prefer a differentiated mechanism.

(6) The process of integration can only begin once there is proper differentiation, and globalisation is nothing but integration.

(7) Need for global differentiated mechanisms to tackle global problems.

eg... WTO for trade. FATF for money laundering.

instead of blanket reliance on UN:

for all the problems.

On the flip side, globalisation also looks to develop societies & looks for developing markets to spread their roots.

Globalisation is seen benefitting countries like Bangladesh due to the lack of differentiation.

Remarks

in labour markets, etc.

However, this is clearly a short term benefit whereas to holistically reap long term benefits of globalisation through international collaborations, differentiation becomes a vital link.

8(c). Public Choice Theory gained traction over the philosophy that monopoly of the governments as Doers is harmful for the cause of the economy. It calls for institutional pluralism where the state acts as the regulator and guide (steering) rather than the ~~effector~~^{agent} and guide (rowing). It was proposed by thinkers like Tullock, Downs, Ostrom, Niskanen, etc. The underlying assumption is the man ~~is a rational profit/ utility maximiser~~ ^{purely selfish}

Remarks

and should be given the freedom of choice to exercise such rational decisions.

Such a scenario is not possible if the govt acts as a doer because the self-aggrandisement of the bureaucrats is questioned by PCT, and thus the quality of services also becomes questionable. 7/11

PCT envisions a market-like administration where functions are contracted-out (Niskam) such that the most efficient form of administration will be chosen, where the state can still be present to oversee the functioning and providing direction.

e.g. Indicative planning can be seen as steering rather than rowing of the administration.

PCT visualises this multiplicity of institutions to bring about efficiency, curb corruption, etc.

Remarks

Ruling is viewed as inefficient due to inherent limitations of the state, which can be overcome by switching over to ~~Ruling~~ ^{Steering}.

e.g. Privatisation of Air India, such that State now only acts as 'steering' in aviation sector through DGCA.

However, PCT faces a drawback of not taking cognizance of certain functions where private profit oriented aspects will lead to exploitation in developing societies & presence of state is vital as does - e.g. Health, education etc.

Remarks