

G|S SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KARISHMA NAIR

RANK - 14

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
TEST - 7**



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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Good

116.5

Instructions to Candidate

Arshya

- There are EIGHT questions divided in Two Sections.
 - Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
 - Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, three are to be attempted choosing at least one question from each section.
 - 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. *Source as well.*
 - *Include data & facts / quote the source as well.*
 - *Include the recommendations of Govt.*
 - *more value orientation needed*
 - *i.e. Analyse in multi-dimensional perspective.*
1. Invigilator's Signature _____ Date _____
2. Invigilator's Signature _____ Signature _____ (Know)
- Name Karishma Nair
Mobile No. _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Comment on the following into 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)
- Urban Local Governments should not just be local, but also participative. Comment.
 - Codification of the civil services in the constitution provides a solid ground for the civil services to operate. Comment.
 - Top-down nature of Administrative Reforms in India poses a real problem in their realisation. Comment.
 - Special Courts to try politicians is a temporary but not a sufficient step to de-criminalize politics. Comment.
 - Coalition governments are a mixed bag. Comment.

(a) The 74th Amendment Act that gave constitutional status to ULBs was envisaged to give teeth to the 'principle of subsidiarity'. This principle entails that governance should occur at a level closest to people.

The idea behind such a principle and ULBs is to ensure that:

- ① People's participation is prominent.
- ② Sense of ownership for decisions will reduce resistance.
- ③ Political awareness and democratic decentralisation will occur.

2nd ARC has mentioned that decentralisation does not always entail democratisation due to lack of people's participation.

Remarks

+

The tiers of ULBs are not uniform and connected thus scope of participation of people is further reduced.

2nd ARC recommends setting up of Area Sabhas (2000-3000 population) to improve participation in ULBs.

The level of participation should be improved by:

- ① Wide stakeholder consultations
- ② Efficient grievance redressal mechanism
- ③ Using e-portals for crowd sourcing ideas, etc
- ④ Ahmedabad Committee report's suggestion

of PPP model to improve financial position

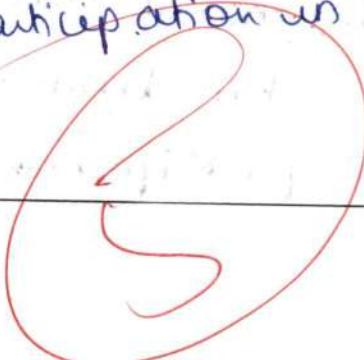
of ULBs
⑤ setting up of Local Body Ombudsman to curb corruption

~~The civic rig~~
The civic sense of participation will thus only be bolstered when ULBs function efficiently in a responsive manner, and fulfill the idea of network governance with wider participation.

Use of Residence Welfare Associations is a good example of participation in ULBs

Remarks

→ Decentralization
→ a key aspect for
→ as a key governance



(b) The British era civil services was oppressive to the people and loyal to the colonial masters.

There was clear objection to the continuation of civil services by many provinces.

Sardar Patel's genius ensured that not only did the civil services continue, but also got constitutional provisions such that they could operate confidently.

The Codifications also include:

① Art. 311: Wherein civil servants get security of tenure and they cannot be removed easily without being heard. Such a provision is vital to ensure courage of conviction and initiative + taking ability of the ~~the~~ civil services

② Art 314: Constitutional status to UPSC & SPSC ensures their autonomy in decision-making such as - the selection procedure for civil servants will purely be based on merit.

The codifications help prevent politicisation

of bureaucracy as well.

③ Art 323-A: Administrative Tribunals provides a clear grievance redressal mechanism for civil servants and ensures speedy disposal

Remarks

of cases.

~~No good answer~~

The codifications in the Constitution of India is unique as it is not found in any other constitution. It just proves the important role assigned to civil servants not only in regulation but also in development Administration.

A flip view also however exists where 2nd ARC has called for repealing art. 311 as such codification makes disciplinary action tough.

(c) Administrative Reforms in India have travelled a long distance from pre-independence committees to the 2nd ARC in 2007.

The reforms ~~however~~ have not materialised much of a paradigm shift because:

- ① Resistance from administrative units.
- ② No acceptance of suggested reforms by Govts.
- ③ Lack of establishment of framework for these reforms.
- ④ Lack of monitoring mechanisms.

Remarks

Most of these reforms are top-down in that a committee outside the framework of administration provides these suggestions which are then expected to trickle-down to lower rings of administration.

A bottom-up system will be a better alternative because:

- ① On-the-ground problems can be assessed.
- ② More acceptance of reforms by personnel.
- ③ 'One size fits all' is replaced by personalised reforms that suits a particular administrative organisation.

④ Pool of resources for suggestions will be wider.
The recent step by Assam Police to ask constables for reforms needed can be emulated in administrative wings as well.

In such scenarios, participation of citizens and civil society organisations should also be taken into account.

Remarks

Concile
balanced
in a way

(d) The last Lok Sabha had 33% MPs against whom criminal proceedings were on, such is the dire situation of criminalisation of politics in India.

~~Section 8(2) of the Representation of People's Act, 1951~~ bars a convicted person (imprisonment >2 years) from fighting elections. Thus, ~~most~~ people who have criminal cases against them are still allowed to be law makers. This is made possible due to the long delay in criminal justice system.

Thus, the & very first and short term solution will be to fast track the cases against politicians so that conviction, if it is to occur, shall occur in time.

This step however is only temporary & not sufficient because, it does not prevent criminals from entering politics and the fast track special courts could soon be overburdened and reach the same fate.

Steps needed

- ① Political parties should not field candidates with criminal record as a matter of ethics.

Remarks

feature of NOTA
referendum

② RPA, 1951 should be amended to prevent people against whom heinous crimes are charged from fighting elections.

The SC has taken numerous steps in the right direction from the Lily Thomas case, 2013 to the compulsory disclosure of cases by candidates.

A further push is ~~thus~~ needed, to fully solve the problem of criminalisation of politics to ensure more participation of ethical youth in politics.

→ Good attempt!



(e) Coalition Governments are formed when no single party has the requisite number in the House to form the Govt., thus parties club together to then form a Govt.

~~political~~ coalition govt. are a mixed bag of:

① Political ideologies

Political parties with polarly different ideologies are seen forming ~~govts.~~ coalitions just to retain power. eg. Shiv Sena- Congress in Maharashtra.

② of National & Regional parties

Coalitions bring in the importance of regional players in national politics and increases

Remarks

their bargaining power.

③ Of successes and failures

We have seen the sustenance of coalitions throughout the entire span of govt. (Maharashtra) and have also seen fall in govt. due to breaking of coalitions (1992 - 1998 politics)

④ Of ministers

Coalition govt. work on political consideration such that the cabinet itself does not have the unity and trust required to 'sail or sink together'.

⑤ Of horse-trading

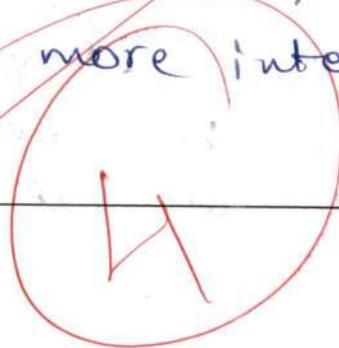
Coalitions are more easily corruptible than a majority govt. as affiliations are loose, thus horse trading becomes easier.

e.g. recent case of Karnataka.

Thus, coalitions are truly a mixed bag but has become a stark reality in modern politics. The race for thumping majorities is thus been seen getting more intense.

Remarks

list out various advantages & disadvantages of coalition govt



2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Global and Local Governments should not stand against each other, rather with each other to find solutions to the problems. Discuss. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) Lateral Entry in the Civil Services can strengthen the "steel frame" or lead to its rusting. Critically analyse. (250 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate on the following: (300 Words) (30)
- (i) Santhanam Committee on corruption.
 - (ii) Economic Reforms Commission, 1981
 - (iii) Hota Committee, 2004
- (b) Critically analyse the concept of "Community Policing" in India. (200 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

+ Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) NHRC is a "Toothless Tiger". Discuss. (250 Words) (25)
- (b) AMRUT, if implemented in spirit, can transform the face of urban India. Discuss. (250 Words) (25)

(a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

is a statutory body created under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Its basic composition includes:

Chairman: former CJI

4 members → 1 serving or former judge of SC
→ 1 serving / former CJ of HC.

→ 2 people with knowledge / experience
in human rights.

It also contains ex-officio members - Chairman
(NC)

of - National Commission for Minorities

NC for Women

NC for SC and NC for ST.

The basic mandate of NHRC is to:

① Protect and preserve human rights
and to investigate violation of
human rights.

② To analyse the constitutional and other
legal provisions to check for instances
of non-coherence with human rights.

Remarks

t

Although the ambit seems far-reaching, NHRC has faced severe criticism for being a toothless tiger because:

- ① It is merely advisory in nature and there is no mechanism in place for the enforcement of its recommendations.
- ② The report tabled by the Government in the Parliament is not necessarily taken up for detailed discussions and deliberation.
- ③ The Commission cannot impose any sort of punishment, nor can it direct any form of compensation, which would be the bare minimum expected by people when they complain to the NHRC.
- ④ The NHRC can take up cases of violation only within one year of such violation, thus a wide range of victims, and offences are left out of its ambit.

- ⑤ Many institutions are kept out of its ambit, for eg. NHRC cannot take cognisance of offences done by Army. } Justification needed
- ⑥ Jammu & Kashmir, which has to brought India in international scrutiny, is out of the jurisdiction of the NHRC.
- ⑦ The NHRC does not have a dedicated personnel system and is dependent on state agencies for investigation processes.
- ⑧ It does not have representation from NC for Protection of Child rights, while children face gruesome human rights violation.
- (a) There is no platform for interactions with international organisations and State HRD to bring about holistic safeguards for human rights.
- Clearly, the above drawbacks needs to be overcome to give more teeth to the NHRC

Remarks

→ life law and studies and discuss contemporary issues

Recently, the SC mooted over giving evidence collection duty to NHRC in cases of communal riots, thus showcasing the faith this organisation still exudes.

Thus, strengthening of NHRC is the need of the hour to safeguard its autonomy such that it can take up more cases suo moto and can assess a wider range of violations.

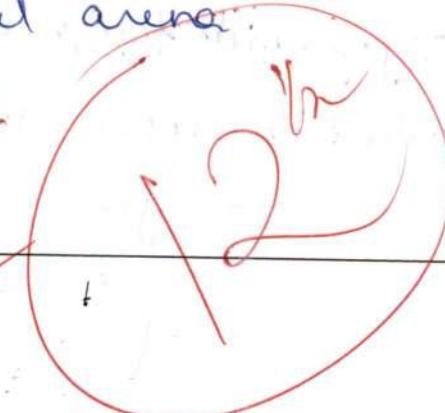
A dedicated cadre, and compulsory Action Taken Report on recommendation from the Govt. can be the first step.

The eligibility criteria for the chairman should also be widened according to experts, to increase the pool for choice of the post.

Thus, corrections are needed to not only safeguard human rights but also to maintain our standing in the global arena.

Remarks

Suggest improvements and contrast with the UNHRC model.



(Also known)

(b) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was spearheaded as JNNURM 2.0 in 2014-15.

Its ~~basic~~ agenda was to deliver ^{basic} services to the ~~the~~ and urban infrastructure to all the people and especially the urban poor and improving quality of life. Its wide ranging mission includes:

- ① assuring ~~water supply~~ to every household treatment &
- ② ~~Sewage management~~ and healthy disposal of sewage.
- ③ ~~fillip to urban housing~~.
- ④ Storm drainage improvement to curb urban flooding.
- ⑤ focus on ~~non-motorized transport~~ to reduced pollution & ensure clean environment.
- ⑥ focus on green spaces and parks.

Such an initiative has potential to transform urban India because:

- ① Ahsan Ali Committee flagged that water supply occurs on an average of 4 to 6 hours

Remarks

in Urban India, which is now set to change with AMRUT.

⑤ Sewage disposal is a major concern for ULBs. ~~AMRUT proposes decentralised collection and disposal of garbage and sewage. It also focuses on developing PPP models for sewage management.~~

⑥ Urban flooding is a major concern ~~(Mumbai, Chennai)~~ which is exacerbated due to anthropogenic factors like inefficient drainage mechanism. AMRUT rightly recognises this as a major concern area to be tackled.

⑦ Non-motorised urban transport in the form of walkways, dedicated bicycle lanes will provide a major fillip in urban areas as:

- Decongestion of roads.
- Health of people will improve.
- Better spatial management.

Remarks

Discuss the developments under AMRUT.

⑥ Lastly, the push for green spaces is refreshing as urban India's haphazard developed^{not} has formed concrete jungles. Green spaces will improve environment condition, improve mental health (due to reduced stress) and will reduce stress on transport towards getaway destinations.

Thus, AMRUT has potential to transform urban India, but the devil lies in the implementation. A recent report in January 2019 by the Ministry of Urban Development suggests that only 21% of the scheme's implementation has been undertaken, with only 3% of the earmarked funds being utilised.

This shows the gaping reality between the scheme on paper and its implementation in spirit.

A dedicated agency should be setup to undertake Local Auditing of the AMRUT scheme.

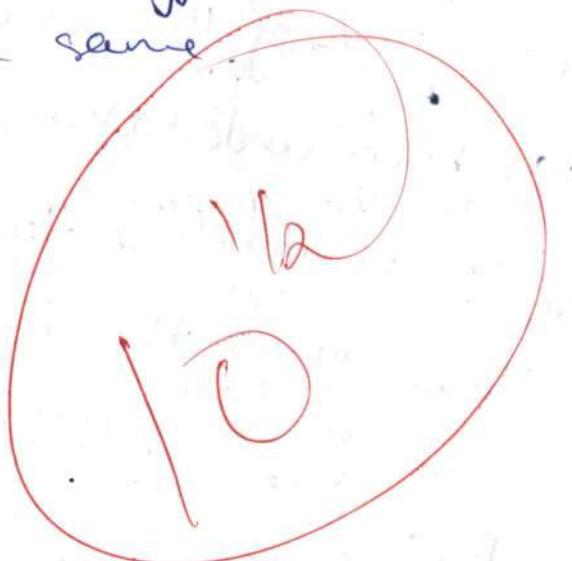
Remarks

further, in many cities AMRUT can be implemented in synergy with the Smart Cities Mission. (SCM)

This bodes well as AMRUT has project based approach & SCM has area based approach which can be used complementarily.

The cities in India pose a series of paradoxes which can be bridged by urban planning & targeting urban poverty. A wider stakeholder participation and grievance redressal should also be incorporated within AMRUT to ensure effective implementation of the same.

- Illustrate recent changes in AMRUT.



Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

- (a) "Neutrality" is the hallmark of Civil Services. Comment.
- (b) Implementation of administrative reforms is marred by multiple impediments. Explain.
- (c) CRPF is beyond just policing. Comment.
- (d) "One size does not fit all", is the essence of Neo-Localism. Comment.
- (e) 74th Constitutional Amendment Act organised the scattered system of Urban Local Governance. Comment.

5.(a) ~~Neutrality in civil services entails non-partisanship and to not be explicitly or implicitly affiliated in political spheres.~~

~~Such neutrality is the hallmark for civil services because:~~

- ① Helps provide unbiased and objective policy suggestions
- ② Shields civil servants from unwieldy disciplinary actions inspired by politics
- ③ Safeguards integrity of civil servants and can thus garner trust of political executives, subordinates and the citizen.
- ④ Civil services was envisaged to remain the permanent executive, should thus stay away from hurly & strife of politics.

Remarks

~~Quale
examples~~

⑤ Civil servants cannot divulge voting pattern as they have high potential to influence citizens due to the authority of their office.

However, the 'neutrality' has to be redefined to ensure 'political neutrality' and not 'policy neutrality' to ensure commitment and passion for effective implementation of policies.

~~root
answer~~

(b) Administrative reforms have faced many challenges from its journey from the paper to the field.

These challenges are:

- ① Non-acceptance of reforms by the Govt., as they are only recommendatory.
- ② Resistance by the bureaucracy itself. e.g. lateral entry recommended by 2nd ARC has not been well accepted in the system.
- ③ Technology deficit in the form of infrastructure & literacy is present in the system.

Remarks

- (4) No monitoring mechanisms are present to gauge the implementation and the lacunae.
- (5) Evaluation of reforms, constructive feedback and reform modifications are lax.
- (6) Pilot projects are not undertaken as a preliminary measure.
- (7) Administrative reforms are largely top-down and fail due to 'arm-chair legislation'.
 The embedded O&M system should be materialised & exploited to ensure administrative reform. Implementation is a continuous process which will then increase support and effectiveness.

5 (c) Central Reserve Police force (CRPF) is the centre's police establishment to assist states even though police is a state subject.
 However, CRPF has grown in its role and functioning to expand beyond policing:

Remarks

- ① Assist in disaster management processes.
- ② Undertaking development activities
eg. building bridges on rivers, etc.
- ③ Undertaking anti-terrorism and anti-trafficking specialised tasks.
- ④ Curb the menace of Naxalism in India.
- ⑤ Assisting as security force during elections.
- ⑥ Can be called to curb communal violence, rioting etc.
- ⑦ Undertake rescue operations in tough terrains.

Thus, CRPF has a much wider role and policing is just the first conceptualisation of the organisation.

Use examples



Remarks

(d) Neo-localism, as a concept was born in UK under Tony Blair, wherein local governments were enriched to a superior standard quality (as in London) to help achieve national goals.

Neo-localism also entails & networking of different governance institutions such that synergy is maintained while efficiency improves.

Neo-localism thus includes one-size-fits all in the level of quality of services expected, but allows local governments to enhance its capabilities with autonomy and interlinking with other institutions for better service delivery.

e.g. DRDA in India can be seen as neo-localism in action, where it is expected to undertake anti-poverty activities, but how it chooses to do so depends on the local institutions.

Remarks

↳ contrast +
B/w new localism
& old localism

112

and the local realities.

Thus, neo-localism recognises that one-size does not fit all but strives to reach a minimum size for all.

5.(e) The 74th CAA gave constitutional status to the Urban local bodies.

The scattered system that prevailed in its non-existence, & non-seriousness was organised by:

- ① Providing for elections every 5 years. & State Elections Commission
- ② Providing for State Finance Commission to improve funds.
- ③ Providing a list that states can divulge to ULBs 243-W & XIIth Schedule.
- ④ Providing for District Planning Committee & Metropolitan Planning Committee for better organisation.
- ⑤ Provides for uniform representation for women, SCs & STs.

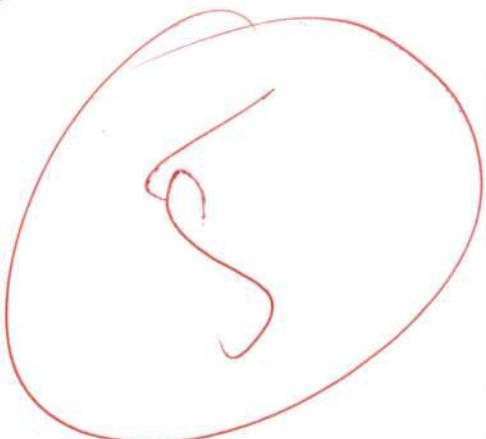
Remarks

However, the system can be still viewed as scattered because:

- ① Ununiformity in tiers.
- ② Irregular elections
- ③ Meetings are irregular.
- ④ Still paucity of funds, functions, functionaries and framework.

Thus, 2nd ALC's recommendations on ULBs vis its 6th report should be fulfilled to bring in more organisation ^{foreign} by the 3 tier - Area Sathas - Ward Committees - Municipalities

Conclusion
follow
approach
should
a balanced



1. The first and second digits of the number are 1 and 2 respectively.
2. The sum of the third and fourth digits is 10.
3. The fifth digit is three times the second digit.
4. The third digit is 4 more than the first digit.
5. The second digit is two less than the fifth digit.
6. The sum of all the digits is 21.

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

(a) Security of tenure can go a long way to instil productivity and accountability in the administration. Discuss. (250 Words) (25)

(b) Anti-defection law needs to be amended to be made more effective. Analyse. (250 Words) (25)

(c) The present landscape of Indian administration is seen as permanent officials holding temporary posts. Security of tenure, in this context, entails ensuring that an administrator remains at a given post for a stipulated period of time without fear or anticipation of transfers.

Security of tenure has been mooted by many administrative committees including the 2nd ARC.

Security of tenure & productivity

- In the present paradigm, administrators have a reactionary approach wherein they are simply 'holding the fort' without taking initiatives.
- This occurs because, administrators know that even if they take up a unique developmental work, it cannot be sustained because they are likely to be in the post

Remarks

for lesser time than the incubation period of the programme.

- An insecure tenure also ensures that administrators only fulfill 'minimum standard performance' as proposed by Alvin Gouldner.
- The administrators become sycophants of politicians which hampers the productivity of their work.
- A secure tenure will improve senior-subordinate relations, have a positive impact on work culture, morale thus improving overall productivity of the administrative office.
- A secure tenure will improve prudence in usage of resources and the acquaintance with traditional knowledge ~~not~~ can also be used to overall improve the administration.
- Support of locals & less resistance due to connections with ^{state} officers will improve productivity.
- Can better gauge local problems & find solutions

Remarks

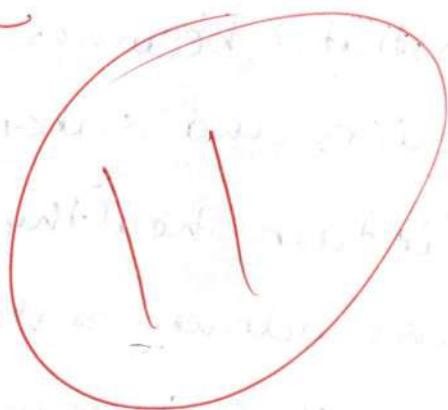
Security of tenure & Accountability

- Administrator becomes more responsive to people's needs on increased duration of contact.
 - Administrator becomes more accountable to superiors and subordinates as well to maintain healthy work life.
 - Since same administrator is in location for years, they become answerable for the development deficit.
 - Blame game and deflection of responsibility to predecessor or successor reduces.
 - Reduces corruption & politician-admin. nexus.
- The recent ranking of cities places Pune at the top, where the administrator has held the same office for close to 5 years. This case showcases how a security of tenure is vital to gauge problems and find targetted local solutions.

as well.

~~Security of tenure is thus not only beneficial for the individual but also for citizens, work culture & overall development.~~

Discuss the constitutional framework
and case laws.



Remarks

(b) Anti-defection law was brought about by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act which added the Xth Schedule in the Constitution.

It was brought to curb the relentless horse-trading amongst political parties and to curb the 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' scenario in Indian politics.

The basic tenets are:

- ① Legislators are disqualified on voluntary resignation from political parties.
- ② Disqualification can also occur if party whip is not followed.
- ③ Independent members disqualified if they join party & nominated members if they join party after 6 months.
- ④ The disqualification is not done if 2/3rd of members split & merge with other party.
- ⑤ Presiding officer of the house is the deciding authority in case of disqualification.
(upheld in Kihoto Holoholo case)

The basic drawbacks of the law are:

- ① Loopholes are still exploited (2/3rd merger)

- (2) freedom of speech of legislators curbed.
- (3) Reduces ambit of debate & deliberation in Parliament.
- (4) Presiding officer gives undue power who might act in partisan way.

The vitality of the law is not debated as it was needed to curb excess of defection.

But, its effectiveness can be ensured only if it is amended on following lines:

- (1) Deciding authority should be the President to reduce controversy on Speaker's role
eg. recent case in Karnataka.
- (2) Anti defection law should be applicable only when whip is not followed on issues such as no-confidence motions that can cause Govt. to fail.
In all other cases, ~~not~~ legislators should be allowed to vote according to the demands of their constituents.

Remarks

③ The term 'voluntary resignation' needs to be further elucidated to prevent cases like that occurring in Karnataka.

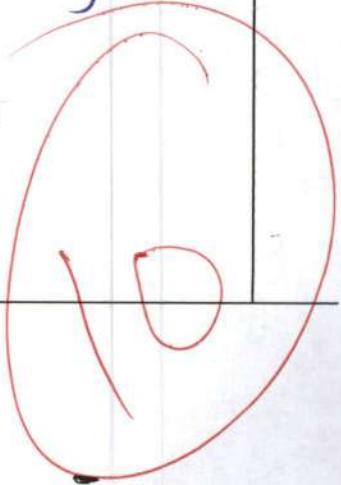
④ The $\frac{2}{3}$ rd split provision should also be relooked at as it is being exploited for horse-trading as was ~~seen~~ in Goa. ✓

⑤ Anti-defection law should apply to ^(pre-pol) coalitions to ensure that the sanctity of coalitions remain.

Thus, the anti-defection law needs a revamp to cater to modern day parliamentary challenges by also being mindful of the ultimate objective of representation of constituencies and not mere party politics.

Remarks

→ New value orientation
desired in analysis
→ Anti Defection Law
and Freedom of Speech &
expression



the best information possible and
was happy to speak with you.
I am grateful to you for your
kind and helpful advice. I am
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Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

(a) Police reforms have had a long journey in India, with little distance travelled. Discuss.
(250 Words) (25)

(b) Corruption does not emanate from any single source, its varied and such should be the response. Discuss.
(250 Words) (25)

(a) Police reforms in India were vital at the time of independence, is vital at present and is needed for the future.

Some major landmarks in police reforms in India are:

- 1977-81 • National Police Commission (Dharmavira Commission)
- 1987-1998 • Robeiro Committee
Malimath Committee
- 2002 • Padmanabiah Committee
- 2005 • Police Act Drafting Committee I
Seli Sorabjee
- 2006 • Prakash Singh Judgement by SC
- 2007 • 2nd ARC Report
- 2015-16 • Police Act Drafting Committee II

Each of the committees have responded to myriad needs of the police force and provided recommendations on themes such as:

- ① Infrastructure
- ② Personnel management

Remarks

t

③ Police sensitisation

④ Use of technology, etc.

However, little distance has been travelled because:

1. Even as recently as in 2016, there was 24% vacancy in state police (BPRD data)
i.e. recommended strength of UN = 210 police/
lakh population
sanctioned strength = 188 police/lakh pop.
actual strength = 137 police/lakh pop.
2. The infrastructure deficit is stark with differences in states amongst weaponry, vehicles, conditions of police stations.
3. Police is a state subject, thus the recommendations have to be taken up by states. e.g. PADCI, 2005 was followed by Karnataka, Kerala, etc.
4. 87% of police force is constabulary, and most of the training focuses on top echelons of the police establishment

Remarks

5. Police facing new challenges - cyber crimes, non-conventional crimes, which needs constant in-house reforms to accommodate to.
6. The reforms are not bottom-up which needs to change.
eg. Assam Police asking constables to suggest police reforms.
7. The call for 'community policing' also needs reforms in society at large so that it is successful (Mohalla Committee, Maharashtra) and does not lead to illegal policing and violence (eg. Saaxi Jadiwani in Chattisgarh)
8. Sensitisation of police and media should be a two-way process.
9. The reforms have to be implemented in such a way that they strike the right balances between authority and responsibility and autonomy and accountability (2nd ARC)
10. High suicide rates in police due to depression & stress which requires societal change to be tackled.

Remarks

The police force of tomorrow is envisioned by 2nd ARC as follows:

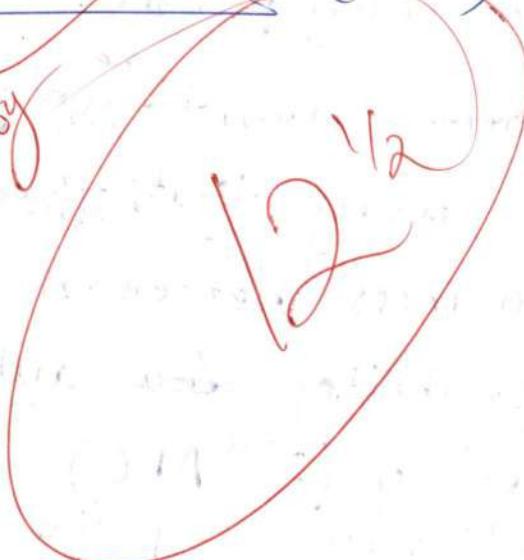
Citizen centric Autonomous within law

Effective policing with participation

More representative of the society.

To achieve such an objective police reforms should not remain on ~~practise~~ paper, but should be practised in spirit with an accountable & monitoring mechanism in the form of Police Accountability & Development Commission (PADC)

incorporate various reforms suggested by the NITI Ayog



Remarks

(b) Corruption is a learned behaviour which cannot be traced to a singular reason.

2nd ARC succinctly explains corruption as:

Corruption = Monopoly + Discretion - Accountability

2nd ARC also flags many reasons for corruption in its 4th Report - Ethics in Governance.

Elaborate

- ① Continuation of British legacy wherein civil servants have a propensity for abuse of power.
- ② Availability of high discretionary powers with administrators which ~~can~~ can only be guided through a strong ethical conduct.
- ③ Huge asymmetry of power in India ^{Source 16} wherein only 7% of people have organised jobs of which 80% are government jobs. This asymmetry is exploited and people are made to take unfair steps.

Remarks

- ④ Overcentralisation - This causes the demise of local accountability and checks, thus corruption can be sustained.
- ⑤ Collusive corruption - where corruption is 'accepted' as the best way to get things done and is encouraged by people who are party to the crime.
- ⑥ Political reasons - administration-politics nexus perpetuates corruption in India.
- ⑦ Monopoly of the state in many sectors which reduces competition and breeds inefficiency and corruption.
- ⑧ The accountability and grievance redressal mechanism is lax.

Remarks

These various sources of corruption can be responded to in many ways:

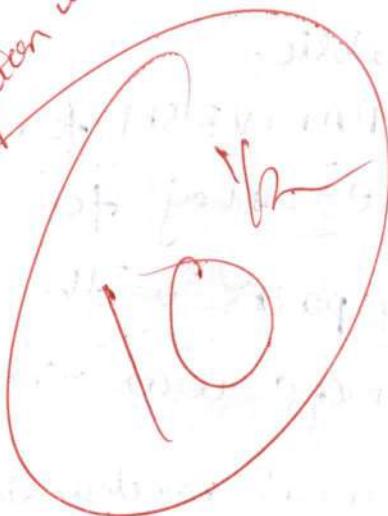
- ① Collusive Corruption recently was made punishable by amending PCA, 1988.
- ② Increasing competition in the sectors to curb state monopoly.
eg. Telecom sector was opened up & MTNL's monopoly curbed.
- ③ Single window clearances and e-governance platforms to reduce interface of administrators with public.
eg. PARIVESH for env. clearances.
e-Sabai for security clearances.
- ④ Integrity pact with private players
eg DNGC was the first to sign such a pact.
- ⑤ Institutional mechanisms - CVC, Lokpal, CBI, etc.
- ⑥ follow 360° Appraisal mechanism to increase accountability.
- ⑦ Conduct stringent supervision of correction through mention in ACR.

Remarks

⑧ Risk profiling of officers and offices should be done to gauge propensity of corruption and undertake pro-active vigilance measures.

Thus, the multi dimensional menace of corruption needs a change in multiple directions as an effective response.

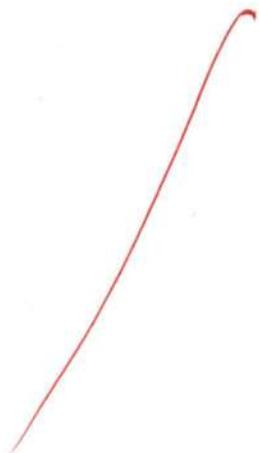
Structure is to be more value oriented
Analyze under the multiple corruption in India
facets of



Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Answer with respect to Disaster Management in India.
- (i) Disaster management is a multi-stakeholder and multi-agency effort. Discuss. (150 Words) (15)
- (ii) Disaster management not only about the post-disaster reactions, but more importantly pre-disaster measures. Discuss. (150 Words) (15)
- (b) "Values often determine the nature of the administration". In this light, highlight the values which an ideal administrative system should possess. (200 Words) (20)



Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>	

Remarks

Remarks

4

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks