



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (OPTIONAL)

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| Name Of Candidate | SANDEEP | | |
| Roll No. | | Date: | 09/08/22 |

Time Allowed: Three Hours

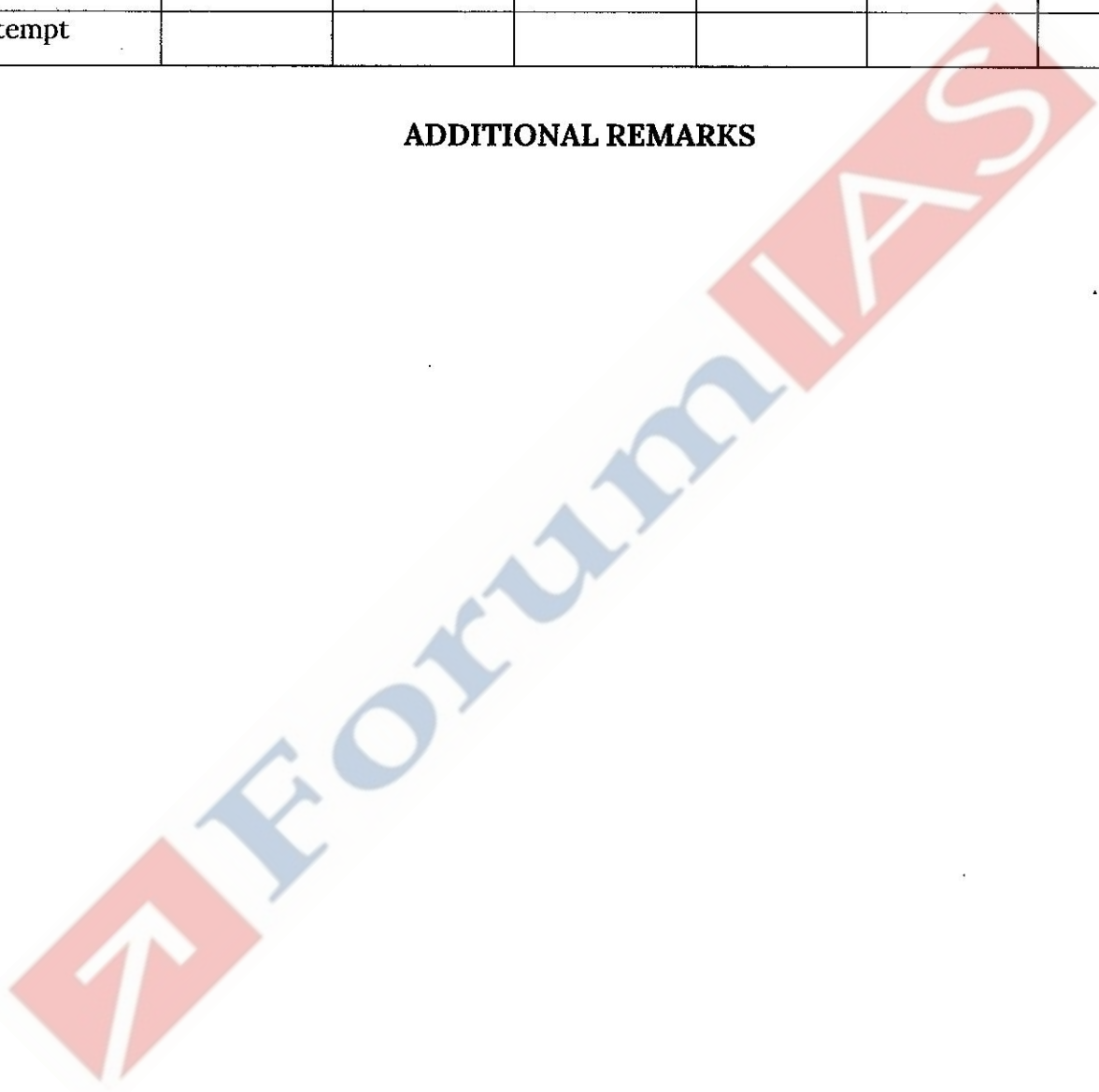
Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTION | |
|--|------------|----------------|--|---|
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained | | |
| 1 | | | 1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). | |
| 2 | | | 2. There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections in the question paper. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section. | |
| 3 | | | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. | |
| 4 | | | 4. 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. | |
| 5 | | | 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. | |
| 6 | | | 6. Content is more important than content length. | |
| 7 | | | 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. | |
| 8 | | | Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here. | |
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| Total: | 250 | | | |
| Evaluator's Discretion: | | | For Student Only | |
| | | | Start Time 10:00 am | End Time 1:00 pm |
| Total Marks: | | | Mode Of Examination: | Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. | | | For Office Use Only | |
| | | | ECN CODE: | EG: |
| | | | | Evaluation Date: |

Now you can discuss your evaluated copy with the mentor. Have a session from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

| Parameters | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Average | Poor | Very Poor |
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Section- A

Q.1) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10*5 = 50 Marks)

a) Sound municipal governance requires a cadre of professional municipal services. Examine (10 Marks)

The 74th amendment act had led to democratic decentralization by creation of urban local bodies - Municipalities

However despite nearly 3 decades of its inception, municipalities are yet to function to their full potential. There is poor municipal governance due to lack of expertise and dedicated personnel; who are controlled by State governments.

This necessitates the need for creating a separate cadre of municipal service officers who are controlled by municipalities. It would minimize adhocism and shifted loyalties from State leading to continuity and stability in urban governance.

Moreover urban areas face a myriad of problems - slums, disasters, crimes, water crisis; all of which require expertise and experience that can be leveraged by professional municipal services.

However this would just lead to regovernmentalization and creation of administrative state as it could lower public participation in municipalities.

Nevertheless India can take cue from London, Shanghai municipalities who have own set of officers to deliver effective municipal governance.

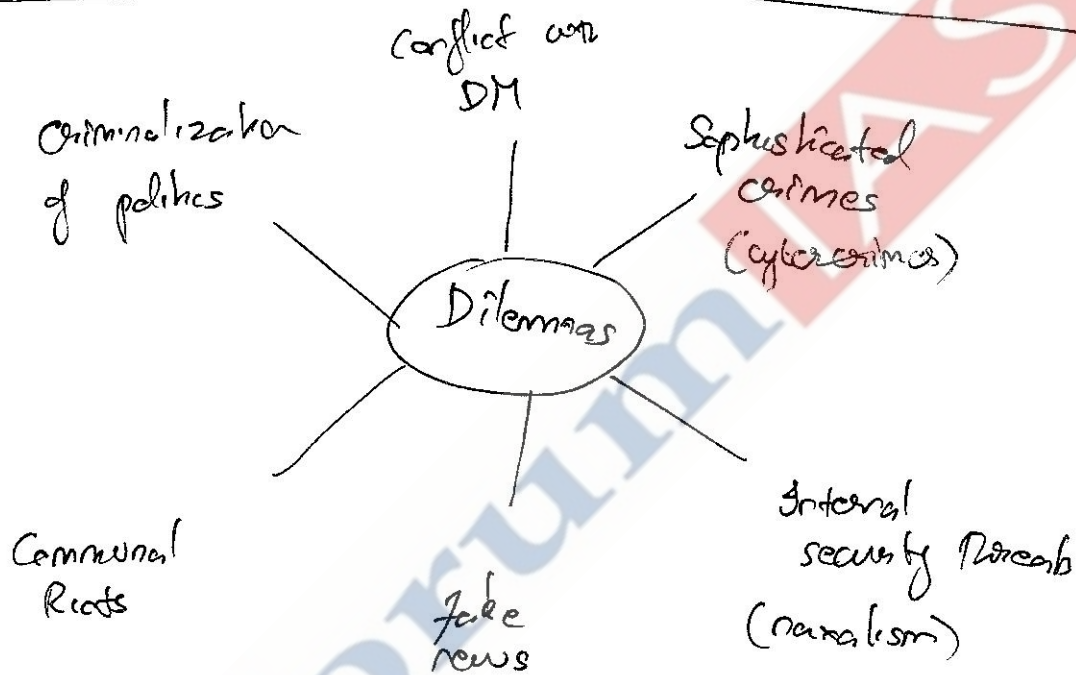
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b) Explain various dilemmas faced by Police Administration for maintaining law and order in a plural society. (10 Marks)

The Police administration is concerned with maintaining law and order that ensure peace and stability in the region.



Criminalization of politics has tied hands of police due to patronage of criminals by politicians as seen in delayed police response to Hathras rape. Also sophisticated nature of crimes like cybercrimes are new and emerging challenges police face. @ Cyberbullying, online fraud.

In pluralistic societies like India diversity can lead to societal divisions like communal riots - Muzaffargarh 2013, Delhi 2020 ; which is amplified by fake news.

Also there is administrative overlap in jurisdictions where SP tussles with DC/DM in law and order (Specialist vs Generalist) leading to delay and confusions.

Therefore there is an urgent need for police to be reformed on modern lines by considering recommendations of various Commissions - Ribeiro Commission, Dharamvir Commission etc.

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c) RTI has started its journey but is far from its destination. Discuss

(10 Marks)

Right to information is the
masterkey to good governance - 2nd ARC

Since 2005, RTI Act has begun
its journey, where nearly 70 lakh RTI petitions
are filed; according to CIC in 2019. Also
RTI has unveiled scams - 2G, Ujyapam thereby
moving on destination of transparency. by the
Wilsonian view of public opinion

However it is only midway, as
RTI faces various challenges.

The recent amendments to RTI act
has lowered autonomy of information commissioners.

Also Sachin Nigam Sangathan has revealed
"headless" commissioners in Odisha, Telangana by
delay in appointing members, chairperson.

Also some report states low awareness amongst
people - 56% urban people, 36% rural people
use RTI including public participation.

Also the recent spate of attacks of RTI activists creates fear in transparency culture. Recently Gujarat Information Commission booked prominent RTI activists for life for seeking transparency.

Hence reforms are needed to accelerate the RTI's journey towards destination such as re-empowering Information Commissioners, protect RTI activists, deepen RTI culture by CSC.

The Anil Bhargava case guidelines must be considered to fill up vacancies and ensure operational autonomy to Information Commissioners.

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d) Explain the significance of fundamental duties as value premises for Indian administration. (10 Marks)

Fundamental duties are a set of morally obligatory tasks derived from USSR by 42nd amendment 1976.

Fundamental duties, as applicable to citizens, create value premises for administration making it more normative and less positive in Waldsonian terms.

The duty to denounce derogatory practices against women fights patriarchy and promotes gender equality. Similarly the fraternity envisaged promotes social harmony by tolerance.

Similarly administration needs to promote scientific temper by developing vaccines in pandemic and fight irrational practices of casteism etc.

The foremost duty of cherishing national ideals are significant to overcome espionage and honey trapping.

Neglect of such normalism of fundamental duties makes administration less responsive to public interests. Issues of corruption, abuse of power - custodial deaths are cases in point.

Hence there is need for ethical sensitization of bureaucracy along the values embedded in fundamental duties to make administrators more responsible and responsible.

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e) Corruption has been considered desirable and functional on various grounds.

(10 Marks)

"Corruption is a cancer that eats away
citizen's faith in a democracy"
- Joe Biden.

Corruption despite its ill notions
of abusing power and self aggrandisement;
does have some functional value and
desirability.

Paying of bribes can hasten up
administrative work overcoming red tapism
and bureaucratic delays. By getting extra
yet illegitimate favours, public servants become
competitive as they are incentivized.
Conceding a few palms therefore has some
functional value.

Similarly it is also viewed desirable as AOR reports nearly 86%. Indians willing to pay bribe and get tasks done. It is desirable as it creates a win-win situation for public servants (favors) and public (completion of work).

However despite such exceptional and short term desirability, corruption is a larger evil that destroys a country. Hence corruption must not be encouraged and needs to be controlled by a blend of ethical sensitization and punitive actions.

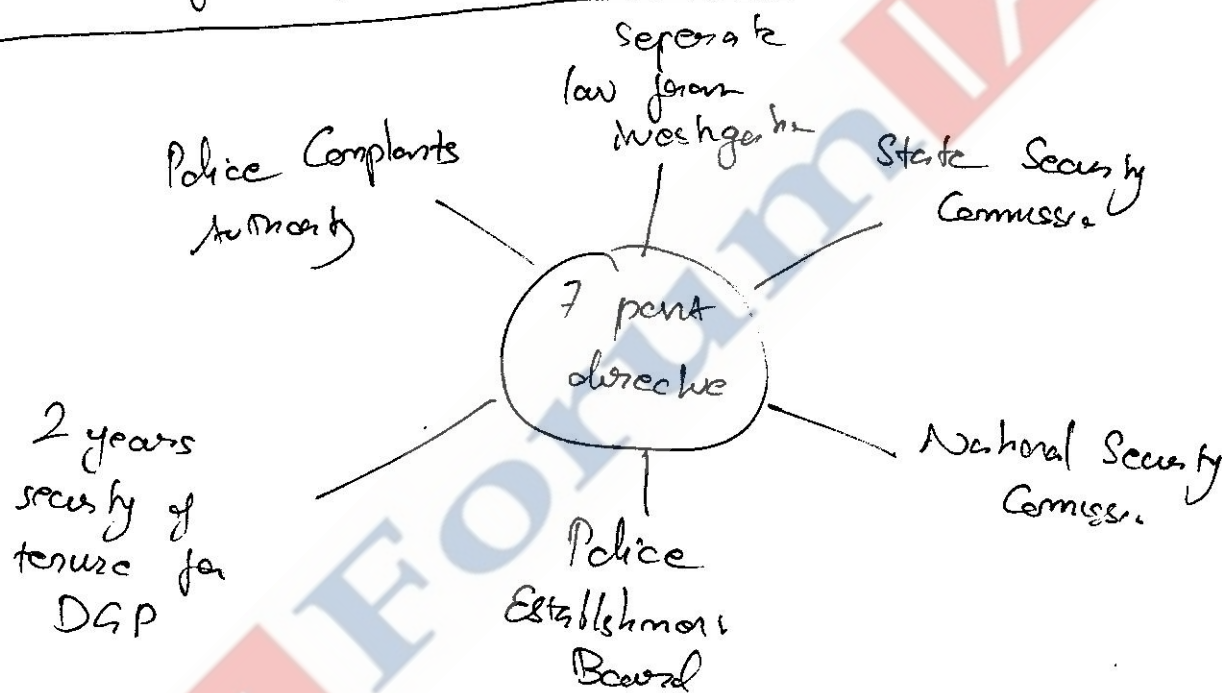
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Q.2) a) Critically evaluate the status of the implementation of the 7-point binding directive of the Supreme Court on police reform at the State level in India.

(20 Marks)

The Prakash Singh Case is a landmark judgement regarding the much awaited Police reforms, wherein the Supreme Court imposed 7-point directive to reform police at state level.



The judgement has produced transformative change in police structure across states

- ① Many states have accorded security of tenure to DGP - 2 years

- ② Punjab has set by Civil Services Board to depoliticize appointment, transfer and postings of police → Police Establishment Board.
- ③ Some states have set up independent police review commissions to consider complaints and abuse by police including custodial fatalities.

However it is largely dysfunctional as status quoism is preserved.

Law and order is not yet separated from investigation. There is still huge political interference in police administration as seen in arbitrary transfers across Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. Kerala has also not accorded 2 year security of tenure to DGP. The recent All India Service rules amendment for central deputation goes against National Security Commission for non-partisan appointment.

This shows that states are misusing loopholes in the directives and exert inertia in implementing reforms. Moreover "police" being a state subject, the pace of reforms is largely incremental because of different states muddling through.
(Charles Lindbloom)

Lack of strong political will coupled with poor public demands have put the urgency of reforms in the back seat. As a result, the old order is largely maintained.

There is an urgent need of such police reforms due to challenges in administering law and order. While the judiciary has done its part, the other two organs must show statesmanship to implement the directives wholeheartedly.

Political parties must develop (Barnard) communication based on trust and objectivity to implement such reforms in a non-partisan way. The people should participate to demand urgent reforms through CSO, NAO's.

Such collective action can bring a new dawn of rational (Simon) reforms in Police system that creates a robust and vibrant law and order administration.

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b) Write a short note on :

1. Paul Appleby Report
2. Sendai framework
3. Malimath Committee Report

(15 Marks)

Paul Appleby Report

Paul Appleby report was submitted in 1950's proposing a set of administrative reforms to usher change in Indian Administration.

Two of its noteworthy recommendations were - (i) C and M department (ii) National Institute of Public Administration. Both have been implemented.

C and M cells in most departments have improved office-file management. It has increased efficiency of administrative tasks.

Institute of Public Administration has strengthened the scientific discourse in Indian context and has been able to improve administrative studies.

Sendai Framework

Sendai framework is an international framework to deal with disaster management, succeeding kyogo framework.

It proposes a paradigm shift in disaster management from mitigation → adaptation. It emphasise on community participation, raising disaster awareness by education and sensitization. It also promotes horizontal and vertical cooperation (Jollitt's co-operation) in management.

It proposes to improve disaster resilient infrastructure to avert and cut down losses by disaster. India's alignment of NDMA → SDMA → DDMA as well as Coalition of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure reflect the commitments to Sendai framework.

Mallimath committee report

Mallimath committee report had recommended rational and radical reforms in criminal justice system.

Some of its recommendations were -
 Investigational investigation, victim compensation and victim-centric jurisprudence, setting up Attorney's errandication commission to clear backlog cases. It also gave recommendations to police like separation of law and order from investigation, modernization of police training.

However recommendations like "preponderance of possibilities" is highly subjective.

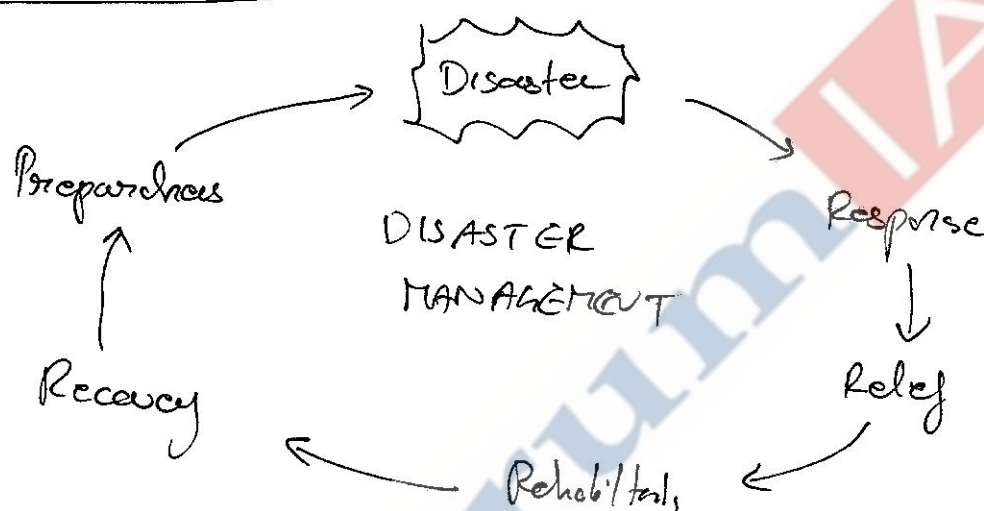
Nevertheless, Mallimath committee provided innovative and comprehensive recommendations that can turn around India criminal justice system.

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c) "Disaster preparedness and management has become an important component of district administration in India." Discuss with suitable example.

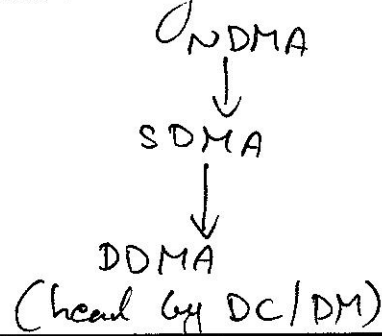
(15 Marks)

UN defines disaster as a sudden and unpleasant activity that causes death, destruction and damage, necessitating internal and external response.



Disaster preparedness and management has now become an important component of district administration.

This is because district is the basic unit and first point of administrative authority to deal with disasters under Disaster Management Act 2005



Almost all states have a district disaster management plan, ready in action. Under the chairpersonship of Collector, District administration manages disasters from ground zero.

For instance during COVID, the Collectors formulate COVID management strategy and report directly to PM (Unity of command) through video conferences. The development of Bholwara model, Cochin model are examples of District disaster management.

Similarly during floods and cyclones districts issue red alert warnings and take up preparatory measures - evichor of citizens, stockpiling rations, creating safe zones. Such disaster preparedness made cyclone Amphan a zero casualty one while a cyclone in 1999 claimed 10,000 lives in Odisha.

However district disaster management has some limitations. The lack of funds to prepare and respond has weakened mitigation. Also the overburdened role of generalist DC is limiting.

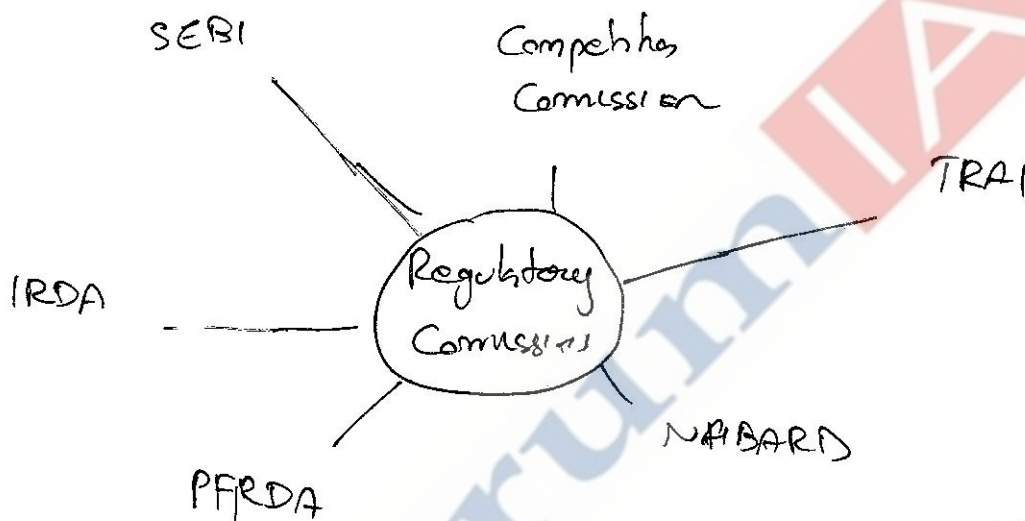
Hence there needs further reforms such as creating a specialized experts to assist collector and implementing XVth FC recommendations of creating Disaster mitigation Funds

The Prime Minister rightly said that the resilience of India to move past a disaster lies on the administrative competence of the district administration.

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Q.4) a) Discuss the emerging challenges faced by the Regulatory commissions as the arbitrating agents between the State and the market forces (20 Marks)

Regulatory commissions are an outcome of neo liberal era's hands on - arms length strategy of governance. They stand in a balance between administrative state and market.



The regulatory commissions have been set up to create a level playing field for markets to govern. Also they have transformed the role of state: regulators → facilitator and upheld the axiom "let the managers manage".

However the emerging challenges they face are

Rise of digital tech giants whose influence spans across borders. This has proved difficulties to regulate activities of Google, Facebook, Twitter that have field units in India but headquarters in USA.

Next is the misuse of technology that endangers privacy of citizens. Also the monopoly of few multinational giants like Amazon have circumvented e-commerce in their favor hurting interests of smaller entrepreneurs.

Also in prismatic sectors including India, there is overlapping of jurisdiction and duplication of efforts. The RBI vs SEBI in foreign investments issue as well as SEBI vs FIC (eskhile) are cases in point.

Also ^{regulatory} administrative bodies being islands of autonomy have diminished accountability to democratic state. The Economic Capital framework issue between RBI and Indian government is a case in point.

Similarly there is arbitrariness and inconsistency to deal with state vs market issues. The AGR issue with TRAI; predatory pricing against Jio shows absence of holistic framework to arbitrate complex issues.

However there have been some highlights as well. For instance Competition Commission imposing fine on Google for misuse of dominant position and TRAI's decision of net neutrality show objective balance between state and market; upholding public interests.

But to deal with such emerging challenges, there is need for more reforms

The Donnadieu committee recommended of creating a Parliamentary committee to hold commissions to account balances autonomy and accountability. Also there is a need to include specialists with domain expertise to deal with technical challenges.

The 2nd ARC recommendation of a "regulatory impact assessment" is needed to gauge efficiency of commission from time to time.

Nevertheless Nicholas Henry rightly called regulatory bodies as the 4th pillar of governance.

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b) Do you think that training of police in India is still reflective of the colonial mindset? Justify (15 Marks)

According to National Police Commission report "The Indian Police Act 1861 that empowers Police represents an imperial regime which is unsuitable for a modern democracy!"

The training of police is still largely reflective of colonial mindset. There is basic notion of treating citizens as slaves and viewing every one as suspect unless proven otherwise. This reflects the authoritarian colonial mindset to suppress nationalists.

Also there is training in third degree torture methods using physical force. While this was done to instil fear by British, the rise in custodial deaths in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh showcase the colonial legacy. Training objective is more of crime prevention by fear than through sensitization. (Theory X - McGregor)

Also the police training framework is top-heavy ; as in colonial times. Constables who form around 85% police force (according to Home Ministry) receive no mid career training and peer testing of skills, despite doing bulk of field work

Efforts at public sensitization and outreach have only been meagre (barring Kerala) increasing the power distance between police and public. There is less emphasis on humane and professional methods of investigation in India compared to other countries.

However there is also reflection of Indian mindset through some positive developments. States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu have launched police outreach programmes as training curriculum to develop social capital (Robert Putnam) in trust building and crime prevention.

States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh are experimenting on non-invasive investigation procedures as training activities. Most of the states have emphasised on the need for human sensitization of police.

Hence more reforms are needed in training procedure as mooted by Dharamvir commission to create a professional and specialized police. There is also need to enact new Police law and repeal 1861 Act as recommended by Ribeiro Commission.

As training forms cornerstone of personnel administration, and by Glenn Steinhilber, changes in training regime can essentially convert the police from an imperial force to democratic service.

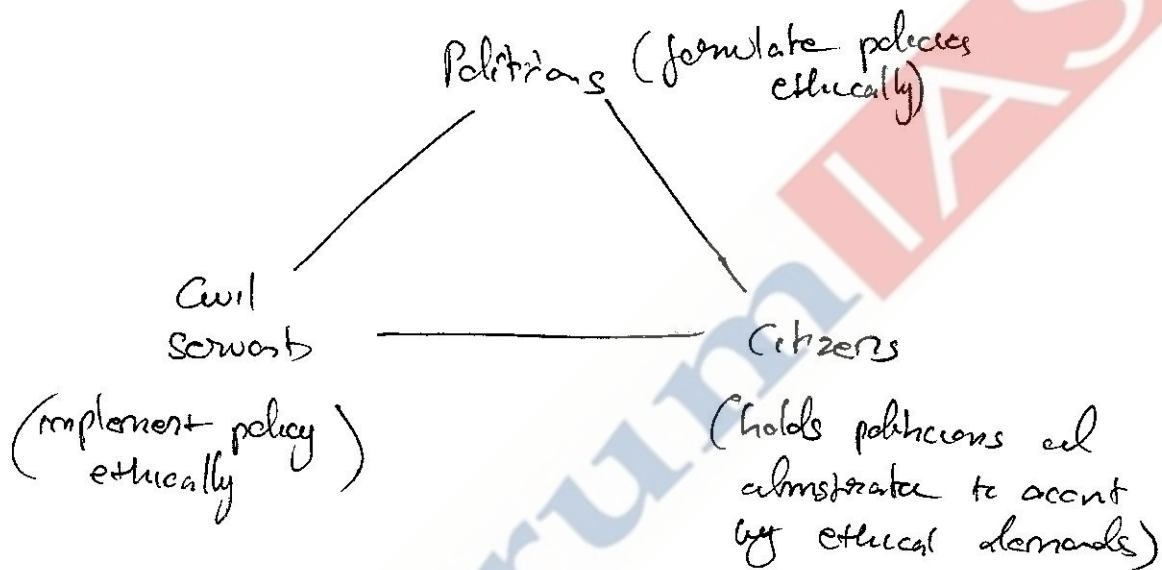
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c) Any conception of ethics and integrity in public life must encompass not only politicians and civil servants but also citizens. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Ethics and integrity in public life refers to invocation of moral values of high standards in public discourse.



Ethics and integrity are needed in politics and administration to deliver the goal of good governance. Also Robert Golembewski said "bureaucracy works within politico-cultural settings", ethics in politics and civil services mutually reinforce integrity.

However, when citizens are unethical, the amount of ethics in politics and administration can bring positive change.

For instance lack of public participation in citizen charter has lowered accountability of administrators and politicians. Similarly collusion corruption due to public apathy is now the new barrier to ethical governance, despite integrity from politicians and administrators.

The masking of COVID reports, violation of quarantine are cases in point. Hence ethical public discourse without involving citizens is incomplete.

When citizens display integrity by questioning wrong acts, the other two stakeholders also behave ethically. The diligence and integrity in filing RTI reports has ushered culture of transparency in politics and administration. Similarly the moral responsibility to conduct social audit holds politicians government to account.

This is because politics and administration work to fulfill public interests. Hence it is paramount for citizens to be ethical and integral, that would bring about good governance. Citizens are the ultimate sovereign in a country and thus the public morality greatly influences government (politicians and civil servants).

A moral code of ethics, should encompass the triad such that politics can reform; administration can perform and citizens can transform.

Feedback

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Section- B

Q.5) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a) The Chief secretary is often termed as the alter ego of the Chief minister. Discuss
(10 Marks)

The Chief Secretary is the
the top most civil servant in the state
administration.

The Chief Secretary is termed the
alter ego of chief minister because they are the
principal secretary to chief minister serving as
the latter's eyes and ears. Also at state level,
there are no parallels to chief secretary, unlike Centre

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| Chief Secretary (State) | = | PMO + Cabinet Secretary (Central) | + | Principal Secretary |
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The chief secretary is the chief of
all secretaries. Every departmental report goes
through chief secretary to the chief Minister.
And just like chief minister taking command
over a ministry, the chief secretary can
intervene administratively into various departments

The role of various chief secretaries taking up health administration during pandemic is a case in point.

Also in the State Secretariat, just as the chief minister is political head, the chief secretary is the administrative head.

During president's rule, the chief secretary functions on behalf of Governor from administrative aspects.

Hence it is rightly said that chief secretary is the alter ego of chief minister as well as chief coordinator of state administration.

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b) The success of administrative reforms in a country depends upon political as well as administrative will. (10 Marks)

" Administrative reforms are corrections slips against inherited disorders "

- Gerald Caiden

Administrative reforms aim at improving the administrative system, structure and functions thus improving efficiency.

However despite the comprehensive and inachievability of reforms, it can succeed only through responsive political and administrative will.

For instance, the RTI, social audit were groundbreaking reforms, yet corruption continues due to weak political-administrative will. Likewise majority of 2nd ARC recommendations are lying in the shelf due to lack of political foresight and administrative insights.

The need to usher a change and transform require behavioural change in policies and administration.

A strong political will is needed to bring in and monitor reforms such as lateral entry, perform or perish while robust administrative will is needed to function to fullest overcoming bureaucratic inertia

Hence administrative reforms are dependent on the ethical convergence of political and administrative will that can lead to development administration by way of administrative development.

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c) "The Comptroller and Auditor-General is the friend, philosopher and guide of the Public Accounts Committee."
(10 Marks)

Article 148 talks of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, as the guardian of public purse.

The CAG is termed friend, philosopher and guide of Public Accounts Committee because the CAG reports are used by committee to exert accountability over government. The CAG provides expert advice and support to committees.

Also the CAG resolves queries by being responsible to legislature, when the audit reports are being discussed. Moreover the convergence of goals between CAG and Public Account committee; to ensure justification for funds disbursed out of Consolidated Fund of India.

The exposure of scams like 2G, Vyapam, Adarsh Society were done by Public Accounts Committee through guidance of CAG.

However CAG has certain limitations in this regard. The recommendations are not binding and incomprehensive as well - The report on MPLADS 5000 crore stalling was neither clear nor acted upon. Also the report of CAG is post mortem - indicated damage as done.

Hence CAG needs to be further empowered with multi-member body and recommendations to be made binding to realize the vision of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as CAG as most important officer in the constitution.

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d) Lord Ripon was the prophet of local government in India.

(10 Marks)

Lord Ripon was the Viceroy of India from 1881-1885. He was most famous for his initiatives on developing local self governments in India.

Lord Ripon had understood the relevance and need for strong local governments when he was Governor of Madras, by witnessing works of Madras Corporation (oldest in India); providing urban services and infrastructure.

During his viceroyship, he had created a decentralized framework that minimized official participation. He advocated self sufficiency by devolving subjects like health, education etc. to local boards.

He had also placed adequate safeguards to prevent usurpation of power by the provinces. His model quickly emulated success across India that later went on

to create a network of local institutions.

This was further taken by the Government of India Act 1919 by making local governments a transferred subject; and in 1935 Act placing it in provincial list.

However, even before Rippon, municipal corporations were set up in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. Also his predecessor Lord Mayo was experimenting on financial decentralization.

But it was Lord Rippon who realized need for local governments and sympathized with Indian political upliftment. Hence he is rightly remembered as prophet of local self government.

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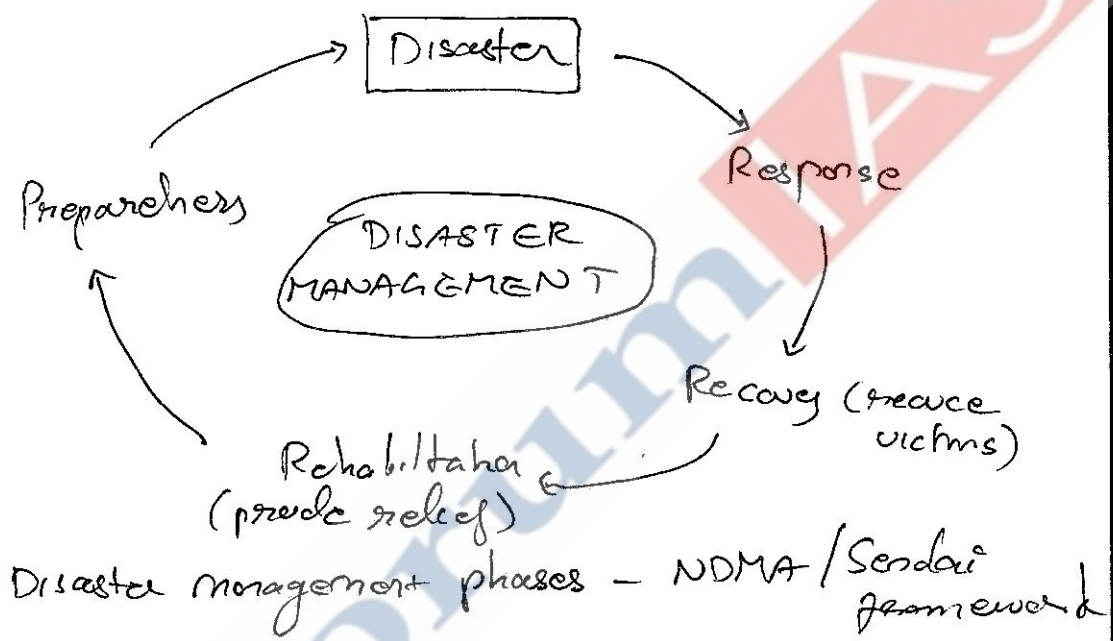
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e) Explain various phases of the disaster management cycle with examples.

(10 Marks)

UN defines disaster as a sudden and unpleasant activity that causes death, destruction and damage necessitating internal and external response.



Response

This is the first phase after a disaster that involves mobilization of response force to evacuate people, moving to safe zones.

NDRF → SDRF → DPRF → Apada Mitras cooperation

Recovery

It involves recovering trapped victims, dead victims. Use of drones to assess damage

Rehabilitation

This phase involves resettling people and rebuilding their lives. It also involves compensation for losses. For instance fisher community members reskilled in carpentry, electrical technicians to evict them from courts due to cyclones and floods.

Response + Recovery + Rehabilitation → Mitigation

Preparedness

This involves readying up to face the next disaster. It includes mapping hotspots, monitoring geomorphic changes etc. Creation of Disaster resilient infrastructure, Vulnerability Atlas of India are few examples.

Disaster management has inevitably become core component of public administration that calls for greater expertise and technology orientation.

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Q.8) a) No rural development strategy can succeed unless it is complemented by appropriate Panchayati Raj Institutions. Examine the statement. (20 Marks)

The 73rd Amendment Act had two objectives of creating Panchayats ; ① democratic decentralization ② holistic rural development.

Rural development strategy includes programmes like MAUREGA, SAGY, DAY-NRLM etc. That aim at improving rural amenities, infrastructure and quality of life.

However despite such multitude of strategies rural areas have not effectively transformed. Rural poverty is more than 63%. while digital divide in rural areas show that only 38% rural residents have access to Internet - According to Rural Ministry.

The access to piped water is just 35% while electricity is just 52% according to Economic Survey 2020.

The ineffectiveness of such initiatives is due to a centralized, top down approach that has largely excluded the Panchayats. This is attributed to the TISS survey that reveals only few states like Kerala, Gujarat have devolved more than 23 subjects in the XI schedule while many have devolved just 8-10.

Also poor finances and inadequate human capacity development of Panchayats led to poor planning and implementation. Hence it is inevitable for strong PRI's to bring forth rural development.

Empowering PRI's leads to effective mobilization of local resources. The Panchayats being at ground level, involving people directly can formulate realistic policies of development, unlike idealistic - aeroplane model of policy from higher levels.

The presence of a proactive Gram Sabha provides fresh impetus of ideas and enforces accountability over the lapses of development as seen through social audit system in MGNREGA.

The success of Govind Bhavsar in reducing open defecations as well as recharging ground aquifers in Atal Biju Yojana is by empowering PRI's as implementing agencies. This led to Jan Andolan (mass movement) that improved public participation and brought rural development.

By devolving more functions and finances to Panchayats as recommended by 2nd ARC through principle of subsidiarity, the quest of rural development can be attained.

Measures to strengthen PRI's

Develop a separate cadre of All India Rural Development Service (suggested by Sankardeva Commission), devolution of all 29 subjects into a local list (Punchhi Commission) and inclusion of Panchayats into GST Council (Ujay Kelkar) commission.

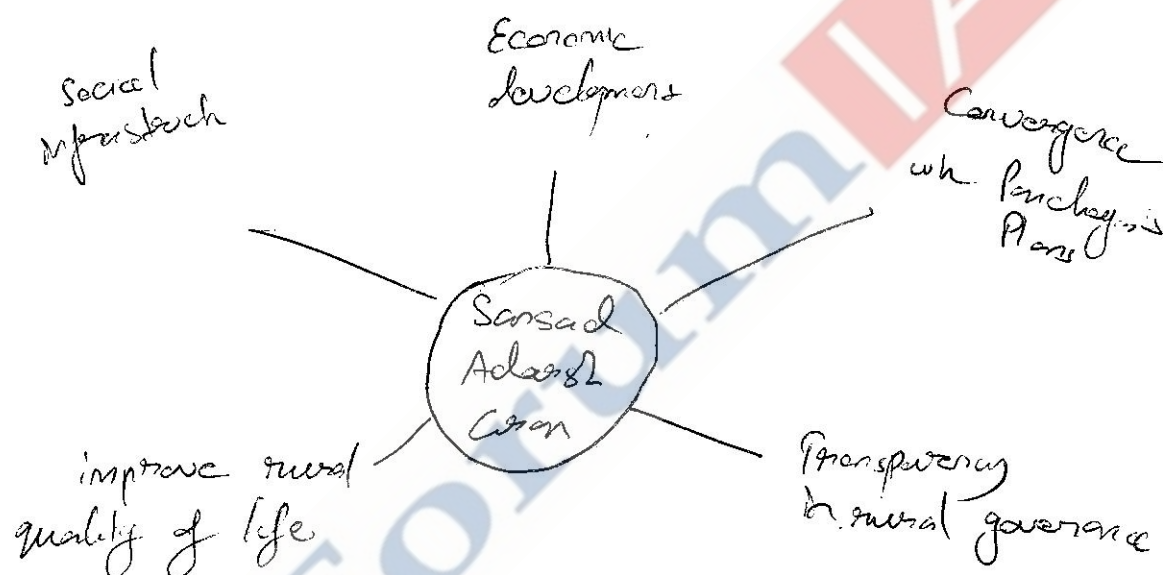
Such national reforms are the need of the hour for India's villages to develop along Gandhian lines as India nears 75 years of its independence.

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b) Analyze the major features of the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana in strengthening local government in the country. (15 Marks)

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was launched in 2014, to develop three model villages by every Member of Parliament



The features of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana strengthen rural government as they receive hand holding support from District authorities and policy guidance from MP's, depicting a jaychikra unity of command.

It aims to boost the rural infrastructure which in turn improves effectiveness of rural services. (ii) Development of schools → rural literacy improvement, provision of piped drinking water to reduce sanitation issues.

It aims to converge the Gram Panchayat development plan with district plan as well as MPLADS and SAGY plan leading to resource efficiency.

Furthermore it promotes Gram Sabha participation in auditing and reviewing plans leading to grassroots participation (Likert - Type II)

However SAGY has created hurdles as well

The top-down centralized planning has disempowered Panchayats as a recent study revealed that Panchayat plans were sacrificed for pet projects of Parliamentarians.

There is also fussel between district authorities and Zilla Panchayat regarding implementation of plans. Moreover CAH audit reports reveal pendency of funds for development that affects rural governance.

Sansad Adesh Comms have enormous potential to boost rural government but needs to be entrusted with greater role of Panchayats. The MP and district collector should play a facilitative role along lines of Mayor's oversight.

The Sansad Adesh Gram Yojana enables local government in rural areas to realize the goal of Gram Rajya by way of democratic decentralization.

Feedback

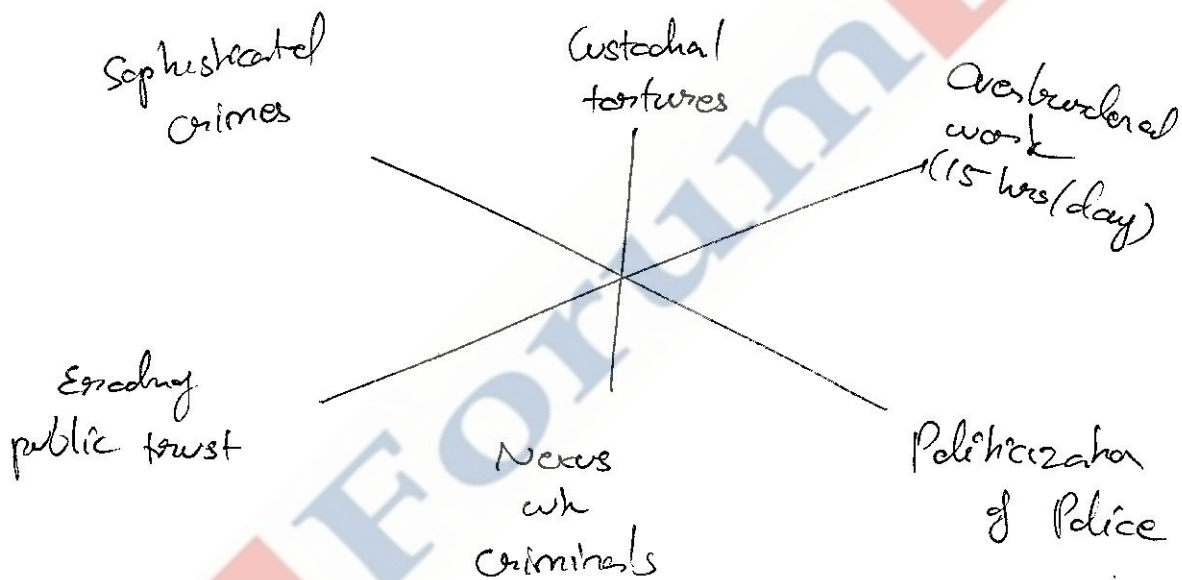
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c) Suggest fundamental changes required in the State police forces for making their performance more effective. (15 Marks)

The Indian Police system is an inherited colonial legacy, that is becoming redundant in terms of performance and effectiveness.

CHALLENGES FACED BY POLICE



Due to such complicated challenges various changes are required to improve the effectiveness of policing performance.

Structural changes

Depoliticizing the appointments and transfers to improve independence, neutrality and objectivity. by setting up Police Establishment Board (Prakash Singh Case). Need to enact of new law for Police along lines of NITI Aayog's MODEL POLICE ACT. Fill up vacancies by recruiting women and transgenders (Chattisgarh)

Functional changes

Modernization of police force by engaging in disruptive technologies → Drones, Robocops (Kerala's Robo cop), Artificial Intelligence to crack sophisticated crimes with relative ease.

Separation of law and order from investigation (division of labor) to deburden police.

Providing weekly day off to police (Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra) for recuperation of mental health

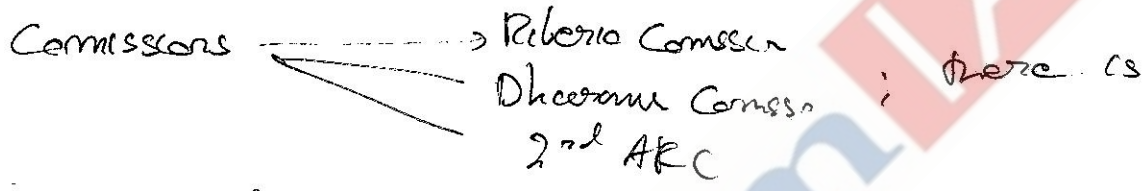
improves policing functions. Develop a Police Impact Assessment Index (Norway) to gauge efficiency

Behavioural changes

Need to enhance police = public outreach by developing community policing measures

ee) Janamadhuri - Kerala, Mohalla - Maharashtra.
 Social sensitization in humane centric approach
 by treating public as guests and not suspects.
 Develop a model code of ethics to regulate
 Police behaviour as proposed by 2nd ARC.

While there have been various



a need to foster consensus amongst the
 politico-administrative circles to usher immediate
 change.

These fundamental changes help in
 creating SMART police - strict and sensitive;
 mobile and modern; alert and accountable; responsive
 and reliable; trained and tech-savvy to
 serve public interests effectively.

Feedback
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