

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

Public Administration / लोक प्रशासन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Gaurav Pratap Singh		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910086527	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	24-07-2025

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			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. प्रश्न पत्र में आठ प्रश्न दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं। प्रश्न 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं। आप प्रत्येक खंड से कम से कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर, शेष में से किसी भी तीन का प्रयास कर सकते हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आया के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions like quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects subjective components of assessment.

Section- A

Q.1) Answer the following questions in 150 words.

a) "The concept of new localism may defeat the purpose of local self-governance in India". Give your views. (10 Marks)

New localism emerged in UK under Tony Blair. It means to have global vision & goals of development.



It is apprehended that it may defeat purpose of local self government because -

- 1) without local planning, local self govt is not possible.
- 2) top down & uniform goal setting devoids

personalised & localised development strategies

- 3) may result into top-bottom governance & lack of democratic decentralisation in decision making
- 4) Doesnot follow 'principle of subsidiarity' (and ARC) says.

for example, village/city A has Japanese encephalitis problem in Goraakhpur & west UP district has problem of draught. top down strategy of development of New Localism may not help.

But on other hand, New Localism is good for avoiding parochialism & disconnect from global standards of development

Hence strategy should be balance of global goals, local methods & priority development needs of local self government.

Feedback

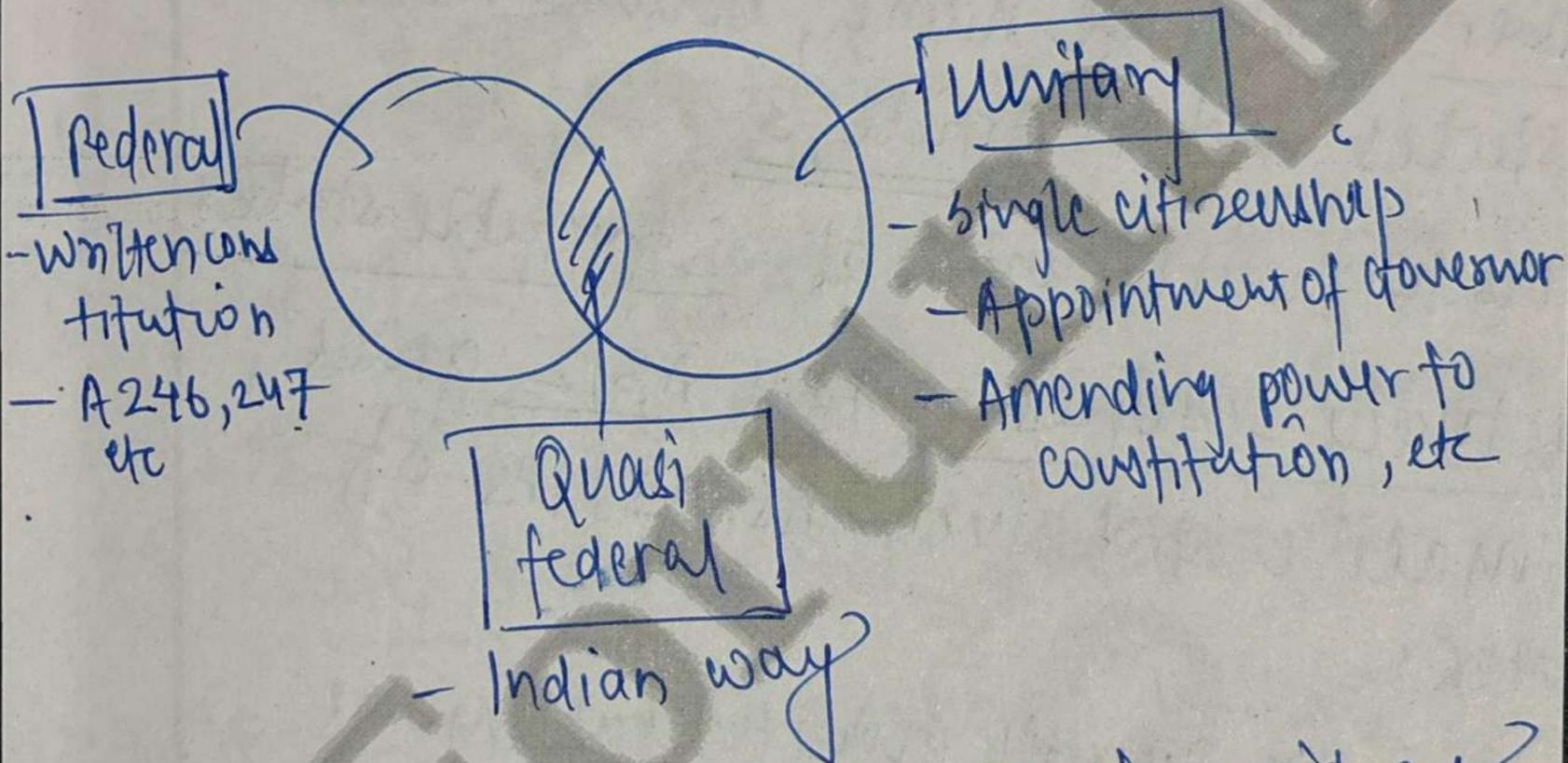
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b) Indian polity is quasi-federal. Discuss

(10 Marks)

Indian federalism is quasifederal, as stated by supreme court in saropal vs state of Punjab 1969, means it is not completely federal in spirit.



It is quasifederal because of unitary tilt in the constitution, as -

- ▷ power to issue directions to state governments under A 256.
- ▷ Emergency powers (eg) Article 352, 356, 360

reigns Union Supreme without changing constitution.

(eg) A352 - Union can make law on any state subject of Sch VII.

3) Governor's position - dual role - as agent of the center too, shows unitary tilt

4) Power to change name, boundaries, etc of states under Article 3

(eg) Indestructible union of destructible states

5) All India Services under A312 gives ultimate control over IAS, IPS, IFS of center.

So, overall quasifederalism is clearly shown, but on other hand SC said in SR Bommai case that state are not under center, but an independent entity in Indian union. Hence way forward is balancing national unity & federalism in future.

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

c) "Chief Secretary is the administrative leader of the State Secretariat".

Explain

(10 Marks)

Chief secretary is the most senior IAS officer of the state. He is principle advisor to CM on administrative affairs

He is the Administrative leader of the State Secretariat, as -

1) Head of all secretary in state secretariat, not first among equals like cabinet secretary

2) chairs meets of state secretariat

3) He act as liaisoning agency with any other ministry/departments of state.

4) co-ordinates decisions of state cabinet implementation via secretariat of state

5) chairs state civil services board which recommends postings of officer in state

5) Advisory role to CM as head of the cabinet & otherwise, hence holds special powerful position

6) Coordinates with departments like Home, finance, etc on behalf of CMO.

7) He/She is agency of contact for central government to state government

8) Act as 'residual legate' of the state's administrative affairs (ie) functions no one else can do is done by him.

Examples of Awanish Awarastri of UP Chief Secretary, Hapan Bandopadhyay (IB) etc show central role of CS in state secretariat

Overall, CS act as lynchpin of administration at state level.

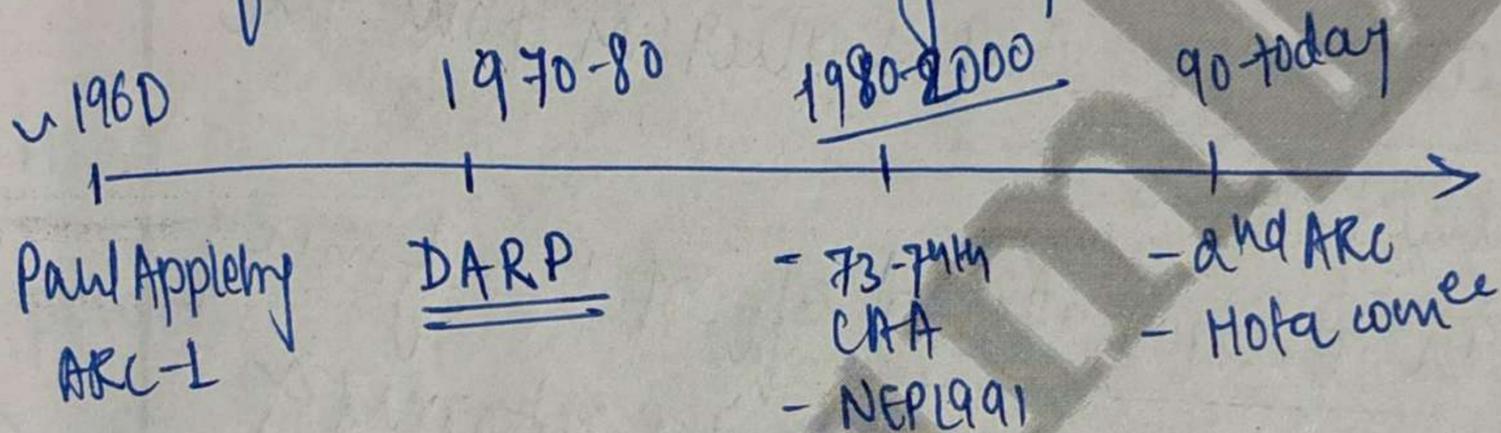
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d) Examine the obstacles to administrative reforms in India. Give suggestions to overcome them. (10 Marks)

Since Independence, various stages of administrative reform happened, but one similarity emerged (re) obstacles to the reforms were always present.



Major Obstacles in reforms, as stated by many commissions -

1) Lack of political will to act & reform administration.

2) Reluctance of reform in vested interest

(2) Nexus with business, politician in cases of corruption.

3) Perceived threats to power centers

(eg) If transfer/posting reformed - political class power decrease

4) Public Apathy over reforms - lack of awareness of reports, etc on reforms.

5) Bureaucratic status quoism from the administration

6) No institutionalised effort to reform

(eg) No legal backing of major reforms & no legal time limit to act.

↑ public awareness

Way forward

'Political will + Bureaucratic skill'

International collaboration for sharing best practices

consequential reforms → reward or punish

Admⁿ reforms are important for relevant, value driven, administration of

NPA goals • (Wardle)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.				
TOTAL MARKS				

e) Indian Constitution confers vast legislative powers on the President.

(10 Marks)

Office of President is established by Article 52 of the constitution & is elected indirectly by legislators (A-54).

He acts as head of the constitutional head of the state & has vast legislative powers as below -

1) Can summon - prorogue the Lok Sabha & Rajyasabha.

2) Part of the parliament, along with 2 houses, as without his assent - no bill can become functional.

3) Ordinance making power - via A-123 of constitution when house not in session.

4) Can send messages through speaker.

Chairman to both houses.

5) Can address houses of Parliament, at start of financial year & also when new Lok Sabha is formed.

6) Appoints speaker sine die for the state house, when new Lok Sabha formed & for oath administering of new members

7) When speaker, Deputy speaker post empty, then can appoint any member to run the house till new speaker elected

8) Several bills can not be introduced without president's recommendation

(eg) A 2, 3 - state boundary reform or A 110 money bills, etc

As, Pandit Nehru said President is not symbol of status, but also strength in Indian constitution

Q.2) a) The Speaker of the State Assembly has assumed a significant role in the formations and dissolutions of governments, especially coalition governments.

Discuss

(20 marks)

Speaker of State Assembly is established by A-178 of Indian constitution & given function as final interpreter of rules, constitution, etc in the house

Heads Business

Advisory Committee

Speaker function

to run house as per rule

to decide money bill or not

Acceptance / rejection of any motion/resolution

Preside over proceedings of house.

The significant role of speaker is also seen in its role in coalition governments where no one party is majority. It has role in formation & dissolution

of governments because.

- 1) Decides to allow for No confidence motion or not, if opposition moves.
- 2) Decides the rules of procedure & conduct of business (of State legislature) followed or not; in No confidence motion.
 - (eg) can reject on procedural grounds.
- 3) With respect to Anti Defection Law (52nd CAA, 10th schedule) - Speaker final authority to decide disqualification.
- 4) No time limit given to decide defection cases, so can act partisan. If he may decide to.
- 5) Suspension of any member for misconduct on advice of Ethical committee (privilege committee) or otherwise. (eg) Mahua Moitra case.

These aspects show, how speaker can alter the procedures in case of formations & dissolutions of government.

to control this aspect, the judiciary has taken following steps -

1) Kinoto Holohan case :- Decision of speaker in ADL cases under Judicial review

2) Nebam Rebia & Kesham Meghchandran case - SC said speaker must not act if removal procedure against him in process.

In ADL cases

Apart from this ADL law (10th schedule) itself allows speaker to give up party membership without being disqualified.

Still cases like MH assembly case 2022 or MP assembly 2018 case where mass resignation & misuse of power of speaker to favour (delay disqualification against defector happened).

Way forward, There must be steps like modifying ROPCOB rule of assembly to mandatorily give up party membership & increase check-balances via house removal procedures.

Speaker, as per Nehru is fountain head of our liberty, freedom in house & symbol of parliamentary democracy

Hence post must be seen neutral beyond doubt

Case Study
Nellam S. Reddy gave up party allegiance after elected speaker

Feedback

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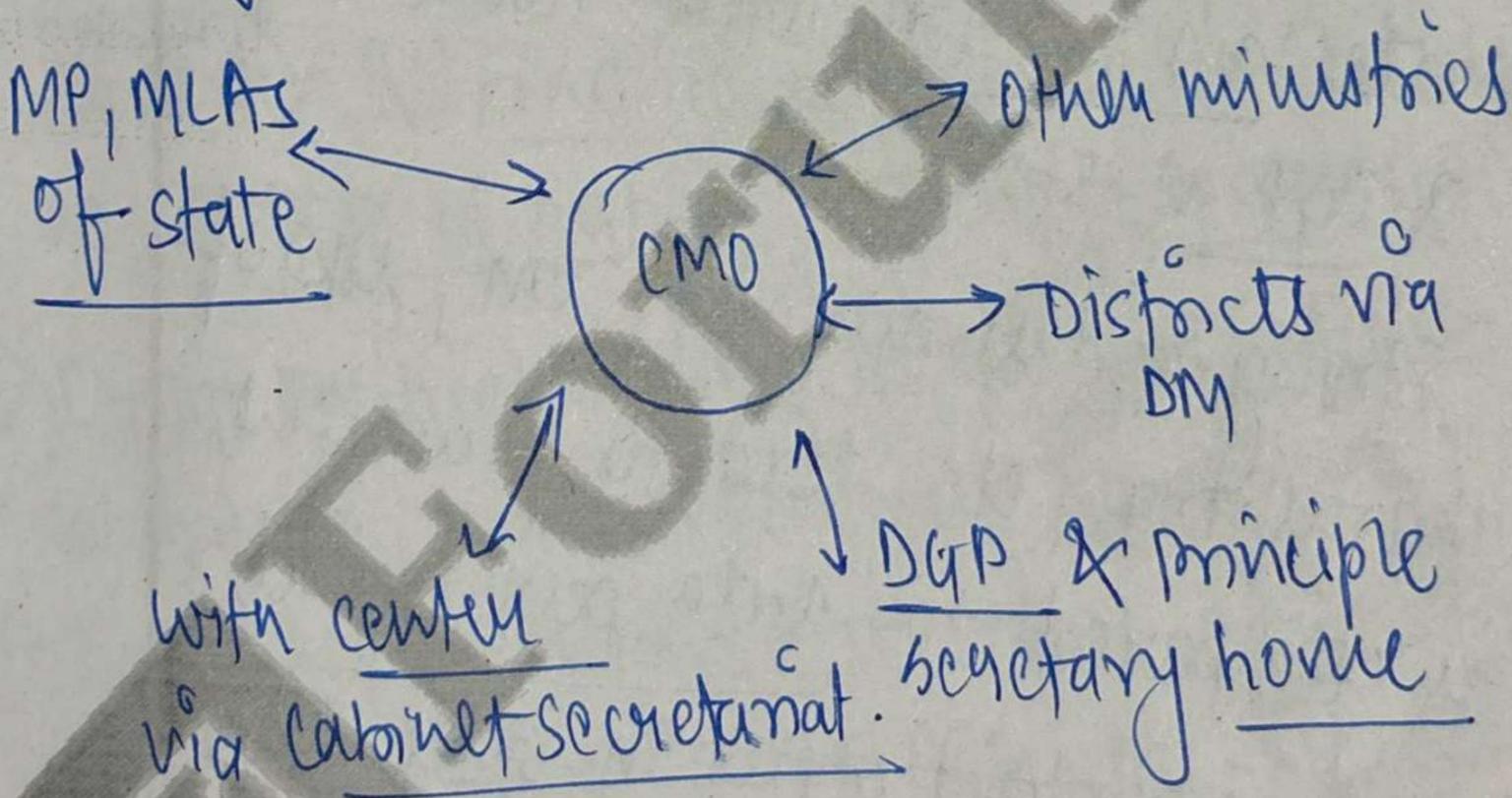
b) Write a short note on:

(20 marks)

- i) Chief Minister's office (CMO)
- ii) Cabinet Committees
- iii) State Directorates

→ CMO

→ It is the administrative lynchpin of state government, it is headed by Chief Secretary to the CM.



It is the staff agency for the CM & assist him in following -

→ As secretariat to ministries/departments

- cm holds, majority home & finance
- 2) Assist cm as head of state cabinet
- 3) Assist as liaisoning agency with other ministers - co-ordinate inter ministry for any projects
- 4) Coordinate with pmo & center (Cabinet Secretariat) on behalf of cm, for jointness in policy implementation.
- 5) Coordinate law & order with Home department & DGP of state.

Strong & full majority cm, like of UP, Maharashtra, etc lead to powerful cmo as compared to state secretariat.
cmo is most important office in state adm.

ii) Cabinet committees
 they are formed by of cabinet ministers

at center & state level & formed by PM/CM. they act as small group of core cabinet ministers & formed to discuss & decide on specific matters. for eg -

1) CC on Economic Affairs (chaired by PM) - focus on MSP, Economic policy, budget policies, etc

2) CC on Security Affairs (chair PM) - members Foreign minister, Home minister, Defence minister & Finance minister - to decide on security of nation, allocation to army, etc

3) CC on Political Affairs - for political affairs related to political party in power

4) CC on Appointments - to select officers for posts like UPSC, ECI, CAG, etc - it is also chaired by PM.

they act as 'small & impactful'

kitchen cabinet with specific functions.

iii) State Directorates

They are staff agencies mainly focussing on policy implementation at state levels. They are headed by 'departmental directors'. An example is for Home ministry - DG of police act as head of directorate.

Functions of Directorates

- 1) Policy execution & oversee execution at ground level like districts.
- 2) Give practical reality based inputs in formulation stage of policy by secretariat.
- 3) Reports to secretariat over progress, difficulties, etc in implementation.

Directorates - secretariat split system originated in British legacy & is still continued at state & central level.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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c) The policy of the government is reflected by various items of the budget. Explain by distinguishing between a commercial budget and a government budget. (10 marks)

Budget is the annual financial statement of expenses & revenue/income of the government in any year. In India it is mandated by A-112.

Budget is also a policy document, as it contains view & vision of government & actions regarding it are also announced in budget. Hence it can be said that budget reflects policy of the government.

For example, allocation by government towards small modular reactors (SMR) in nuclear arena shows its policy of renewable energy (target of 50% by 2030) & actions taken regarding it.

Distinguishment

Commercial

- 1) Simply account of expenses & income
- 2) Profit motive of the commercial agency
- 3) Aim is to ensure financial check on management

Government

- 1) Expenses with attached aim of sectoral growth
- 2) Motive of social-economic development of people
- 3) Financial, social & political check on the government's fiscal actions
(eg) fiscal deficit → question

Overall, government budgeting is broader in objectives & actions as compared to commercial budget & thus items of budget reflect the policy of government

Feedback

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Q.3) a) What opportunities are available to All India Services and state services in career development? Do you agree that the role of specialists in the modern administrative state is limited? (20 marks)

All India Services include IAS, IPS & IFS (Forest), while state services include recruitment & control by state government like State PWD, PCS, etc.

Opportunities of career development

All India Services —

1) Career start with recruitment by the central agency (UPSC) in India.

2) Probation under the allotted cadre.

3) After training, first posting as sub-divisional officer like SDM in IAS, ASP/circle officer in IPS, etc.

4) After this, promotion to district officer

after 5-7 years of service, succeeded by divisional officer like Divisional Commissioner or Inspector General, etc

5) After this one can go for deputation to central government or other states

(eg) UP cadre IPS Prakash Singh worked in Assam during ULFA insurgency

6) If deputed to center, can work in Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Agencies like CBI, ED, or even at PMO
 7) can return at state or continue at center if allowed after some years.

Opportunities for state services

1) Recruitment, training, etc in control of state government.

2) They start their career by working

at block level → subdivisional level → District

Can be promoted to IAS, etc (33% now)

At secretariat of state

Divisional level

attached to ministry

3) After being promoted to All India services, the opportunity follow similar route as IAS, IPS.

Committees like Surendra Nath, veerappan Moily's and ARC, etc have talked of specialisation in civil services of India.

They are of the view that there's greater role of specialists in modern administrative state as -

▷ changing ecology with fast transforming technology (e) AI in governance.

2) Policy formulation require domain specialisation & knowledge.

(eg) Department of Biotech, Health, AYUSH, etc.

3) In modern administration state - citizenry is empowered with information & also avenues of grievance redressal (eg) court. Dept of Adm reform (DAR, etc). Hence they call for efficient, effective bureaucracy.

On other hand, in developing countries, role of generalist is also important in networking, quick decisions & interoperability in different departments.

Thus, as 2nd ARE says 'specialise some generalist' & subclassification of domain expertise can be done. Overall, role of specialist is increasing in modern

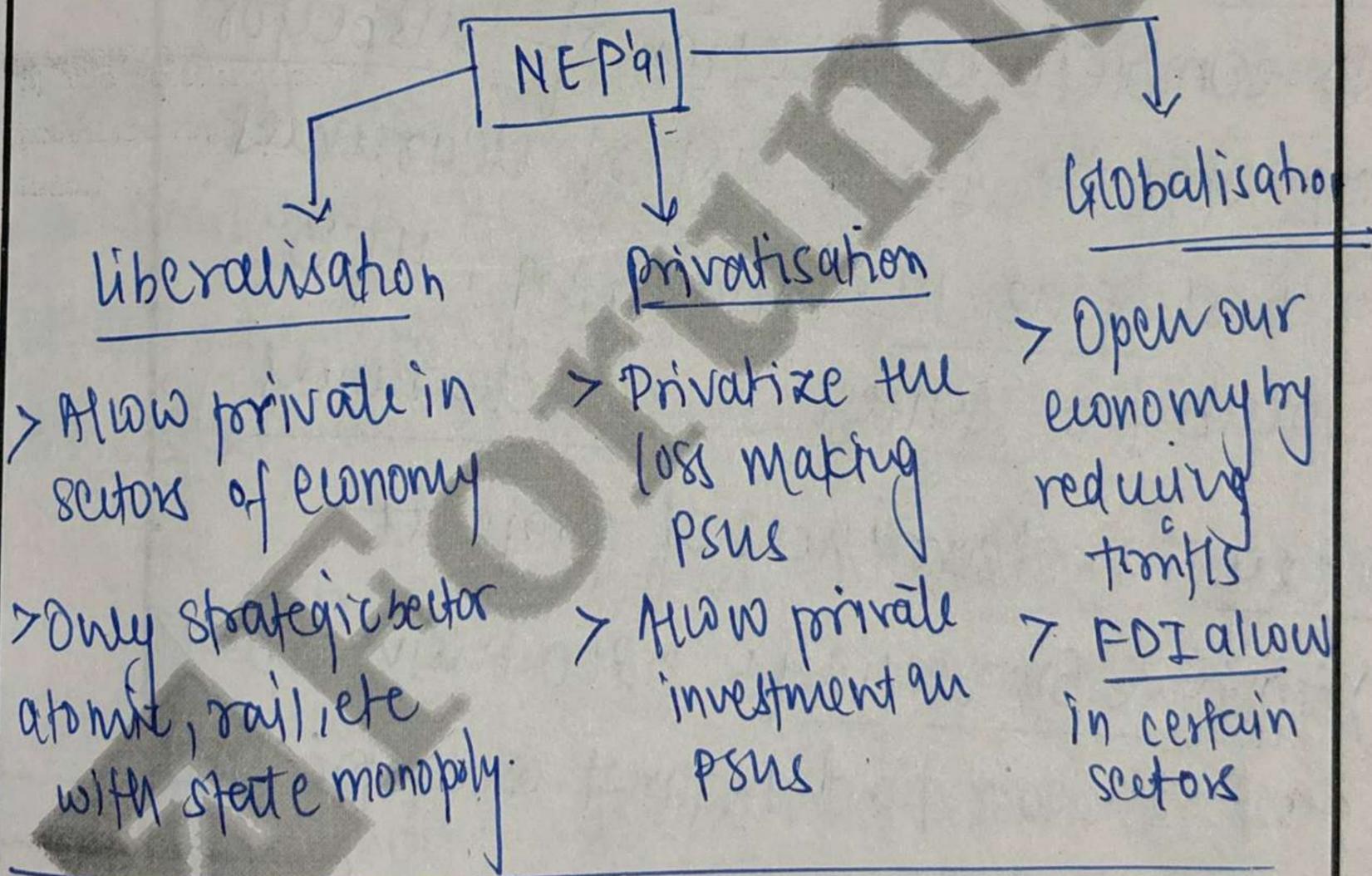
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b) The institutional legacy of 'well-entrenched state' affected the post-reforms promises in India. Explain the statement in the light of economic reforms in India. (20 marks)

After the current account deficit crisis & poor forex reserves, in 1991 India transformed its economy via LPG reforms & New Economic Policy of 1991.



The impact of these reforms are shu visible by -
 > forex: ~700 billion from ~1 billion in 1991

2) Growth rate: 6.5% now, from ~2% then

3) Poverty reduction 43 crore pulled out in 15 yrs

But the 'well entrenched' state affected the post reforms promises in India - this reduced the scale of reforms

such as

1) No complete eradication of inspector raj due to large list of clearances.

(eg) For drone manufacturing, IITB incubation center - >100 clearances

2) Delay in clearances of projects

(eg) Economic Survey 24: >200 business days need to clear land in forest area for development purpose

3) State control in certain sector such as space, small nuclear energy unlike USA, 'SpaceX', etc.

- 4) Delay in privatisation of loss-making psus (eg) Air India as late as 2021.
- 5) PPP projects not successful due to state's control & dominance (Kelkar Committee) - no level playing field.

This shows the legacy of large state still impacts the behavior of it. This is similar to Bureaucracy (Dunleavy) as state/administration wants control via large structures of clearances, permit, etc.

To get over the well entrenched state behavior, some steps taken are -

▷ single window system of clearances for businesses & exports

(eg) e-BRC - saves ₹125 Cr admⁿ expense in export clearances.

- 2) Usage of ICT & e-governance.
- (24) e-Trade connect platform for trade market info, etc
- 3) Strategic disinvestment policy of the center for PSUs for efficient functioning.
- 4) Acts like Jan Vishwas Act 2021 for decriminalising 183 provisions for ease of doing business & loosen govt control.

Overall, with steps like above, well entrenched state is now improving to give space to private sector to grow. These steps follow process of 'Govt not having business to do business' of NPM era of Thatcherism / Reaganism.

Feedback

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c) Discuss the major Welfare Schemes of the Central Government for upliftment of scheduled tribes. (10 marks)

Scheduled Tribes form around 7.5% of our population, with 75 PVTGs (most backward) & over 750 in total.

Their upliftment has been an important section in our social justice policy - Major welfare schemes of Central Govt are

➤ PM-JANMAN scheme

- for PVTG areas, converging schemes for basic facilities, like PM Jal Jeevan Mission, PM Kisan's Kisan Yojna, Awas Yojna, etc till saturation
- Odisha given maximum budget

➤ PM-Sklavya Schools

- for education of tribal students, skill development

3) PM Gram Sadak Yojna for Left Wing extremists

→ to physically connect the tribal areas with main society.

4) PM Van-Dhan Yojna

→ to join Minor forest produce based food processing in tribal districts

(eg) Kodokutki laddos in MH

5) PM Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna

— for tribal entrepreneurship in youth

Apart from this, >130 ITIs in Naxal belt & >100 districts mobile towers connectivity was also done.

Over DSP & Preamble direct the state to uplift tribal population by the route of social, economic & political justice.

Section- B

Q.5) Write short notes on the following in 150 words.

a) Central Services are more All India in character. Explain

(10 Marks)

Central services are services who are recruited, trained, exercised control over posting, transfer, etc by the central government.

While All India services (IAS, IPS, IFS) are under dual control - direct of state & ultimate control of center.

Its said that central services like IRMS (Indian Railway management services), IPOS (postal services), ICAS (Civil Account services), I.R.S (Indian revenue services), etc are more All India in nature.

this is because, they are wholly controlled by the central government.

Also, they can be posted to any part of the country unlike cadre arrangement

(eg) Indian railway has 19 zones, but center can send interzonal transfer.

As compared to All India services, Central Services have experience to work in almost all over India, while AIS work in their cadre, central deputation & at max to any other state at extraordinary instances

But on other hand, AIS have been given name due to their significance, like uniformity in Admⁿ across states despite different state governments & development standards.

Overall, Central services have All-India character in it due to diverse geographical work area of them.

Feedback

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b) Do you think that the Indian Administrative System lacks accountability.
 What steps are necessary to make it more effective? (10 Marks)

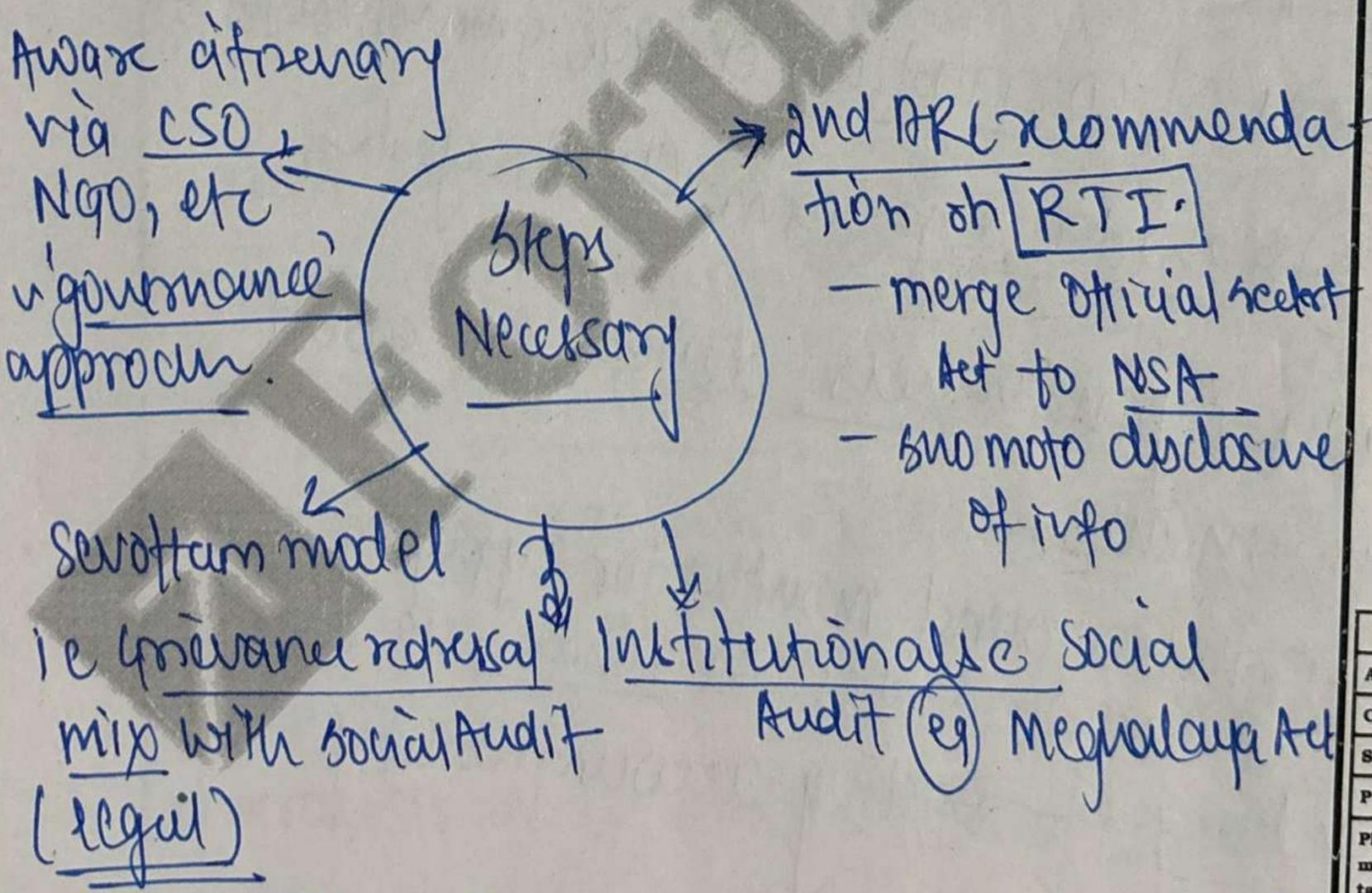
Indian Administrative system is accused of having lack of accountability, similar is pointed out by 2nd ARC in its 10th report.

Indian Administration lacks accountability as -

- 1) Cases of corruption emerge from time to time
 - (e.g.) Mahadev app scam Chattisgarh
- 2) Lacks responsiveness desired for good governance.
 - (e.g.) Takes around months for applying driving licence in states like Bihar, UP, etc
- 3) Pendency of existing accountability mechanism
 - (e.g.) > 4 Lakh RTI pending now

On other hand, accountability was improved with time with -

- 1) Social Media - @ rail enquiry on 'X' - complain solved on next station itself
- 2) Information symmetry with citizenry due to RTI Act 2005!
- 3) Public campaigns: #yekanke dikhao campaign by citizen to fill potholes, build roads, etc



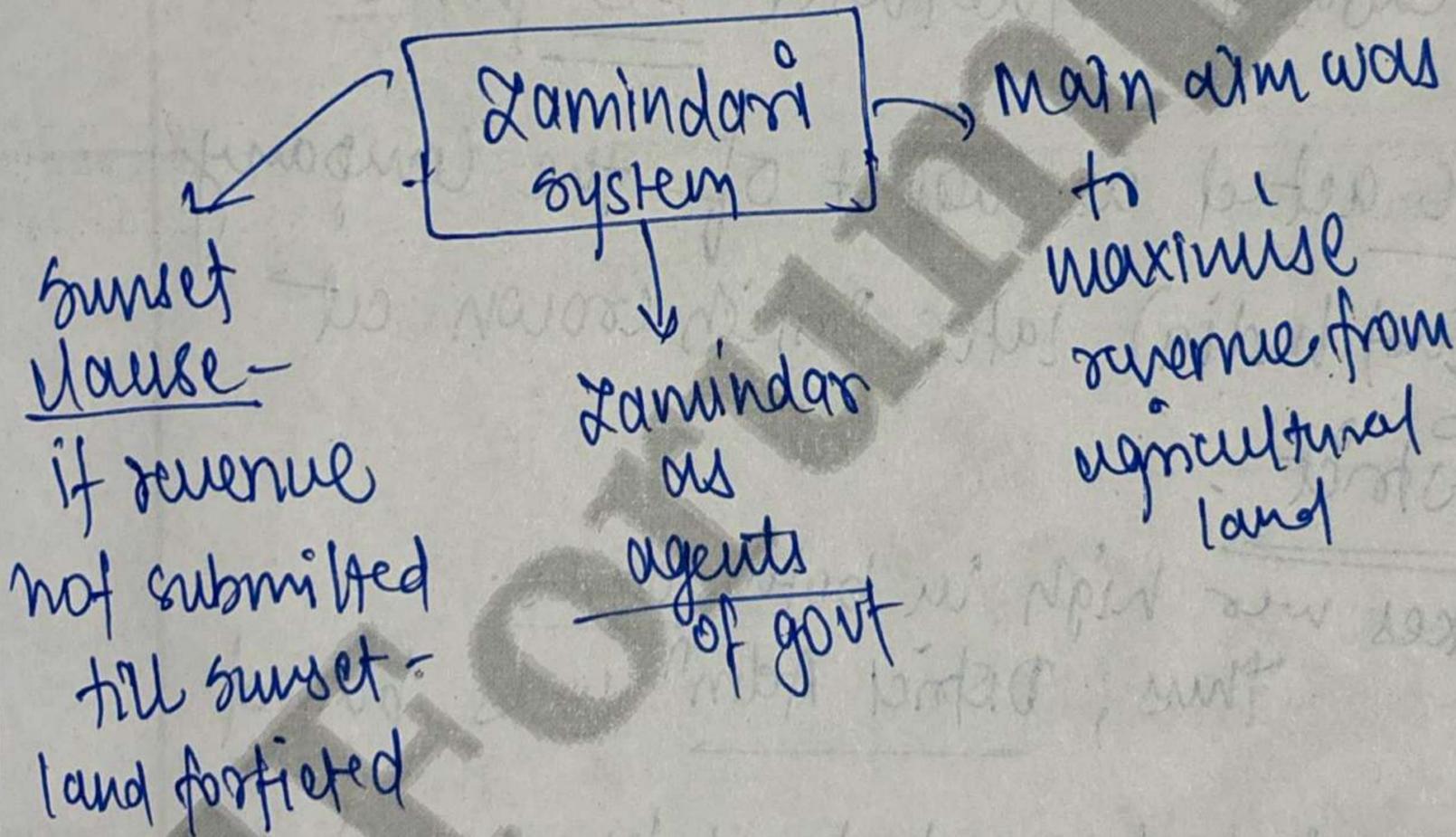
Thus, these steps are necessary to bring good governance & accountable government.

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Here G is Good is Average and Poor.	
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c) The Bengal pattern of district administration was based on the Zamindari system of land tenure. Explain (10 Marks)

Zamindari system emerged around 1793 under Lord Cornwallis in Bengal.



Bengal's district admⁿ was based on the Zamindari system as main aim was same such as -

- 1) District collector to collect & maximize the land revenue
- 2) No focus on development by DC
- 3) Time bound revenue submission to treasury - otherwise DC punished
- 4) DC acted as agent of the Company (East India) later British crown at district.
- 5) Taxes were high in both cases.
Thus, District Admⁿ was based on zamindari based land tenure of Bengal.

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d) As an auditor the Comptroller and Auditor General's functions and authority are wider and more comprehensive than those exercised by professional auditors.

A 148 of Indian Constitution establishes office of CAG for auditing government's financial transactions & bring financial accountability in realm of practicality.

Functions ^{& Authority} of CAG wider than professional auditor —

➤ Functions

- CAG does legal audit of the consolidated of India, Public Account & contingency fund of India (A 266, 267), while professional auditor may audit only account of company
- Additional work for CAG i.e accounts of

- PSUs, states, etc also done by CAG
- CAG also does propriety audit of accounts, unlike professional auditor
- CAG has important role with respect to parliament

- 1) Reports under AIS - tabled in parliament (about accounts of govt)
- 2) Friend, philosopher, guide of public Accounts committee.

2) Authority

- CAG enjoys independence from executive via charged expenditure, conditions of services, etc can't be decreased in term.
- No such authority for professional auditor
- CAG can demand for accounts in the format prescribed under AISO by him

Hence CAG is more authoritative & important than any professional auditor

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e) The states are constitutionally obliged to ensure that the laws passed by Parliament are implemented. Discuss (10 Marks)

Indian federalism is quasi-federal. & federal in form but unitary in spirit, as

said by ~~pothi~~ KC Wheare.

One such characteristic of this is power of union government, as states are obliged to ensure laws passed by parliament are implemented - as -

1) Article 256 : says states must ensure parliament's law are implemented in the state's territory.

2) A 256 also empowers center to issue directions regarding application of laws of parliament & these directions are obligatory for states to follow.

3) A257: Apart from law, center can also direct states to secure lines of communication & secure assets of military & railway importance.

These articles when read with A356 of constitution allow ground for imposition of president rule if the directions are not adhered to & parliamentary law are not implemented in states.

Overall, Indian scheme of federalism gives preference to parliament in laws even in concurrent list. While 'state list' of 7th schedule is reserved for states. So, states are obligatory to implement laws of parliament.

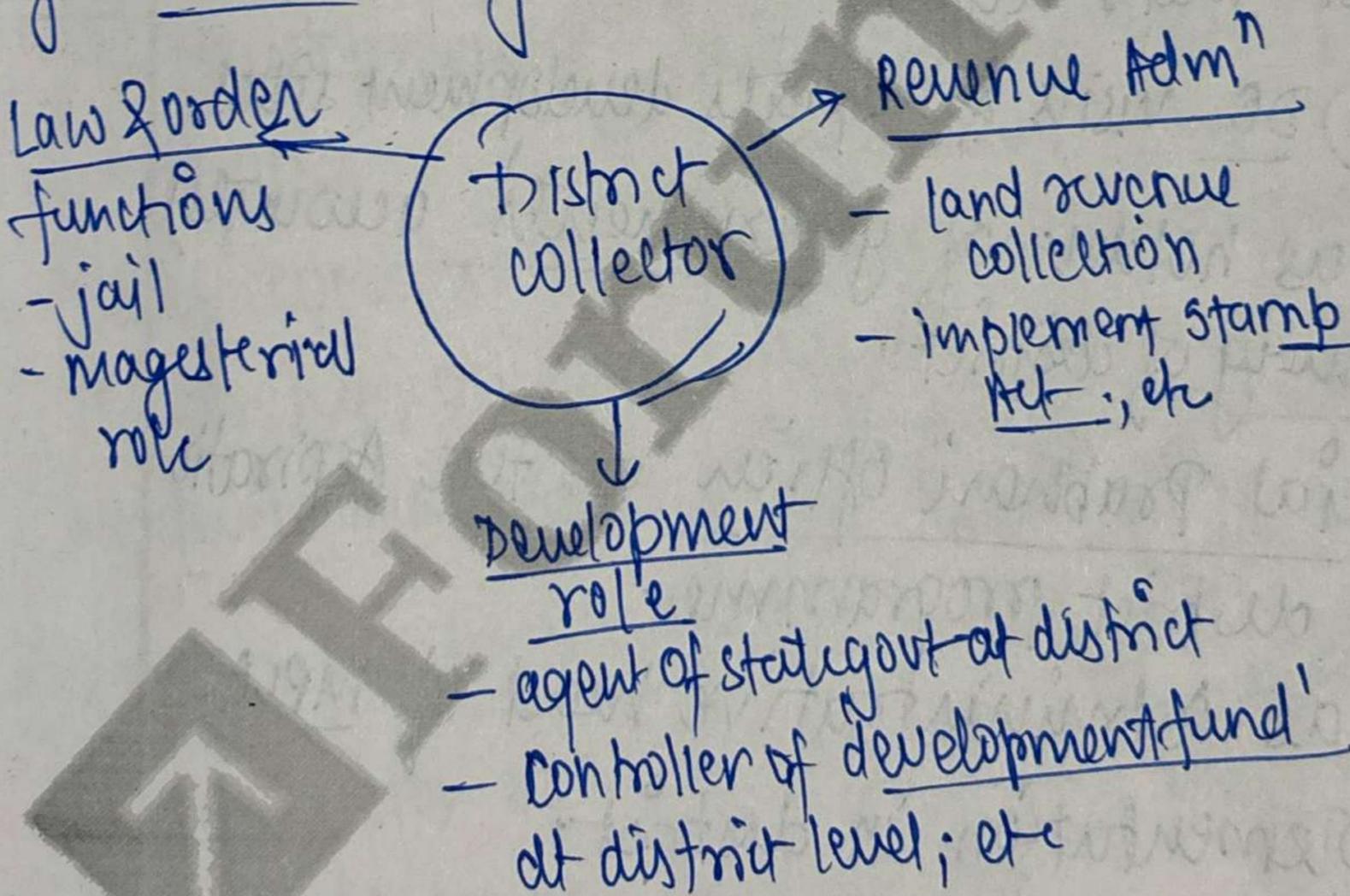
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Q.8) a) Discuss the multidimensional responsibilities of District Collector in effecting coordinated development at the district level in India. (20 marks)

District collector is the central office at district level co-ordinating center & states development schemes. It was called as 'for common people, DC as the government' by Simon Commission 1928.



D.C has multidimensional role in coordinating development activities

at district level, such as -

- 1) Co-ordinating various development agencies like PWD, Irrigation, power, etc of state government
- 2) Leadership of all agencies of development by giving directions, exercising control over their actions.
 - (a) DE visits & inspects development sites
- 3) Act as holder of government's accounts treasury of district.
- 4) Special Prabhari Officer of the Aspirational district programme.
- 5) Act as administrative head of MPLADS implementation in district.
- 6) Reports development activities progress via PRAGATI portal (PMO) & State Secretariat

There are two major models of roles DC plays in development activities

2 models

Rajasthan, Bihar, UP-model

Gujarat-MH model

1) DC as sole authority of development activities

2) Does coordination, leadership, guides all development agency

3) Act as regulator plus administrator of development works

4) Overburdened DC

1) A post of CEO Zila Parishat as agent of government / D.D.O.

2) CEO ZP will be responsible for coordinating development activities

3) DC act as only regulator of the functions.

4) Specialised position for development

The Gujarat-MH model of CEO Zila Parishad seems more specialised & less moderated DC. While it also creates confusion & also seems of conflict among two.

But overall, GS-model has given results of paced development & thus it can be replicated to other states, in era of special purpose vehicle & NGO-CEO lead development.

Overall, DC is now majority a lynchpin of development administration in India, but reforms on lines of district level development specific officer can be pondered upon.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

b) Despite constitutional mandate, the Inter State Council has not come of age.

Discuss

(20 Marks)

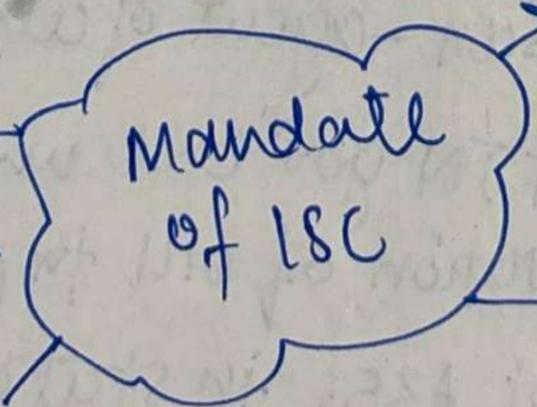
A-263 calls for Inter State Council & empowered parliament to come up with law regarding this.

After Sarkaria Committee recommendation - permanent ISC was established via ISC Act consisting of PM, CMS of all states, LoS of UTs, etc

It is often criticised for not performing upto the mark, despite having constitutional mandate.

Better center state relations

Foster cooperative federalism



Inter State Coordination

Resolution of disputes among states

Still there are allegations that L.S.C has not come of age because

1) Problems of center state relations prevalent -

Financial

→ About distribution of taxes (41%) as per FC recommend

→ NO representation of states in FC (A 280)

→ North South Divide in fiscal federalism

(eg) ₹1 of Bihar gets ₹7 in FC
₹1 contributed of TN gets ₹0.2.

Political

→ NO resolution on role of governor - partisan - agent of center, etc

(eg) Recent TN gov case under A200 reservation of bill for president

→ Usage of A356 in states.

2) State-State issues like

a) Inter State water sharing dispute

(eg) TN-Karnataka over Kaveri, & SYL-canal of Punjab-Haryana, etc

b) Boundary disputes.

(eg) MH-Karnataka over Belgavi, etc

c) No inter state coordination in dispute resolutions.

Thus it is often (isc) called as non starter in field of cooperative federalism.

Steps regarding fostering cooperation that are taken are -

1) Zonal Council via Act: Home Minister as head.

2) GST Council - A 279A for resolving fiscal federalism issues of GST

3) SR Bommai judgement guidelines & Sarkaria-Punchhi recommendations are followed to improve relations.

(a) ↓ usage of A356, asking cm consultation before appointment of Governor as convention, etc

Overall, 1.S.C needs to be revived with regular meetings & mandatory 1 meet per year with every stakeholder. Also permanent secretariat of ISC may also help coordinate the meets & agendas. 1-S-C must be used for fostering cooperative federalism to become what should in 2047

Feedback

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c) Examine the main recommendations of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission

(10 marks)

2nd ARC was formed under chairmanship of M Veerappa Moily with aim to transform Administration.

→ Chapter 1 - RTI: repeal Official secrets Act & merge all exceptions to RTI in NSA Act.

- Single window of RTI per district

Main recommendations

↓
Chapter 4: Ethics in Public Service

- Code of Ethics in Civil Services Code
- Legal liability of ethics in civil services

→ Chapter 6: Local Governance

- 3Fs: fund functionary functions devolution
- principle of subsidiarity should be followed

Other recommendation

- ↑ women in police force to 33% (L & order reports)
- BRD to build roads in LWE-Naxal belt to ease conflict resolution
- Promote e-governance in Admⁿ

Around 37% of recommendations are approved & implemented, (16% of ARC I) which means it was more grounded in reality

Reports on social capital, RTI, local governance were focused on contemporary issues. Hence overall and ARC was a fruitful exercise

Feedback

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