

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## Public Administration / लोक प्रशासन

|   |            |               |  |
|---|------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate<br>परीक्षार्थी का नाम | Manjul Ray |               |  |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक                     | 1910158592 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र              |            | Date/दिनांक   | 11 Aug 2024  |

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

| INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका  |  |   | INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश  |  |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Q. No.<br>प्र.सं.  | Max. Marks<br>अधिकतम अंक                               | Marks Obtained<br>प्राप्तांक                      | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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।  |  |
| 5  |  |   |   |  |
| 6  |  |   |   |  |
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| Total/कुल अंक  | 250  |   | <b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>  |  |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :   | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :                       | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :                     |   |  |
|  | 8:00 pm  | 6:12 pm   |   |  |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक :  | Mode Of Examination/<br>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.<br>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 आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं। | <b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b> |   |   |  |
| ECN CODE/<br>ईसीएन कोड :   | EG/ईजी :   | Evaluation Date/<br>मूल्यांकन तिथि :              |   |  |
|  | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤  |   |   |  |

**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 and 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, ideas, 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 the subjective components of assessment.

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Section - A

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

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

With Urban population expected to increase to 40% by 2030 (World Population Prospects), sound municipal governance is crucial to enable participatory management (84) of cities.

It requires a cadre of prof. ~~ser~~ municipal services because:

- ① Enables Standardization → of recruitment & talent pool, as advocated by Taylor.
- ② Enables Autonomy → thereby enabling effective perf. management of employees.

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③ Induce specialization → required for dealing with complex problems of municipal areas.

④ Enable New localism → by ensuring trust & innovation orientation emerging out of these services.

However, profession services alone is not enough. It further requires:

① Functional devolution → w/4 Principles of subsidiarity (2nd ARC)

② Financial Autonomy → by way of devolution of taxes & auth.

Sound municipal governance would then ensure cities to be future ready.

**Feedback**

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

Riggs argued that Administration is influenced in its work by its societal environment.  
Police Admin

to face various dilemmas in maintaining law & order in a plural society such as:

- ① Equality v/s Social Equity → i.e., whether to interact with all equally or be compassionate to weaker sections.
- ② Heterogeneity v/s Universalism → face challenge of "class" & enforcing rule of law for all members.
- ③ Neutrality v/s Activism → whether to remain neutral to various conflicts

or enact solution by getting involved in matters.

④ Communal Conflicts → whether to use force to dispense during riots or not.

⑤ National Security vs Compassion

→ Use force against people supporting illegal robbing hoods, (naxalites, etc) or understand their challenges.

Winning of Hearts & Minds & 2nd ARC recommendations like Code of Ethics, Gender in Police, etc. would help to address these issues.

**Feedback**

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c) RTI has started its journey but is far from its destination. Discuss (10 Marks)

RTI Act, 2005 was introduced to facilitate transparency in govt. thereby enabling Good Governance in India.

It has led to various success, deficiencies at the start of its journey:

- ① Widespread Adoption → Each year ~ 60 lakh applications filed under act.
- ② Enabled proactive disclosure → pursuant to Section 4 of the act. Jan Doochna Portal, Rajasthan Govt.
- ③ Unearthed Scams → such as 2G, CWC, etc.
- ④ Enabled Info accessibility → at every level with time bound nature.

however it is far from from the definition because of following challenges:

- ① Curtailed Information Access → by superseding of other act. ~~by~~ Official Securt Act, 1923 & DPDP Act, 2023
- ② Operational Impediments → Many information commissions defunct or severely understaffed. ~~by~~ 70% <sup>IC</sup> members of etc inactive.
- ③ Attacks on RTI Activists → ~~by~~ Tragical killing of Satyendra Dubey (NHA <sup>aggr.</sup>)

2nd ARC reco like repeal of Official Securt Act, reviewing exempted organizations & est. single window at distt. level would further it towards its definition.

**Feedback**

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

Art 51A introduced fundamental duties in our constitution, added by 42nd CAA on reco. of Swaran Singh committee.

As Bruckner argued importance of ethics in administrators,

Fundamental duties enable this via:

- ① Enable Integrity → By mandating respect for const. institutions, & these ITs regulations,
- ② Enable Social Equity → Since argued to promote spirit of common brotherhood.
- ③ Enable Feminist approach → by directing to protect & ensure dignity of women.

- ④ Enables Sustainable development approach → by mandating to protect & improve our environment.
- ⑤ Enables Rationality → Argued for by Simon, ∴ mandates scientific temper.
- ⑥ Enables Capability Approach → In dev't activity, since mandating to provide opp. for education to children.
- ⑦ Enables Ecological Approach → By mandating to respect noble ideals of national struggle for freedom, fundamental duties provide a guiding light for Indian Admin. to move towards.

**Feedback**

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

(10 Marks)

Corruption, as per Transparency International, is the misuse of delegated authority for personal gain. It goes

against weberian concept of separation of public & private ends.

Additionally

it has been considered desirable & functional on various grounds such as,

① Attract Human Resources → Corrup-

-tion attracts various meritorious individuals to public admin.

② Political Patronage → Criminaliz-

-ation of politics enable better utility maximization (vote maximization, Vincent Okech)

③ Capitalism requirements → Capitalism

- It by influencing admin via corruption can gain favourable outcomes. ~~By~~ any capitalism in 2G Allocation seems

④ Sanctification → society has come to normalize corruption & don't hesitate to bribe officials for their personal gain.

⑤ Colonial Hangover → British rule was inherently corrupt, which is still carried over.

Addressing this deviant functionality requires institutional, procedural & moral interventions.

Hong-kong Anti-corruption commission provide a guiding approach.

**Feedback**

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Q.3) a) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) is often viewed as a hindrance to economic development of the country. Evaluate. (20 marks)

National Green Tribunal is a quasi-judicial body est. under NGT Act, 2010 for enabling effective & expeditious disposal of environmental cases. It enables

scientific management (Taylor's) in Environmental dispute resolution process. However

it has been viewed as hindrance to Economic devt) because

① Delays Economic projects → due to existing pendency, influencing timely completion. ~~By~~ NHA cases in NGT

② Enables Cost overruns → thereby impacting efficiency because of extension of resources employed & their wages.

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③ Reduces efficiency & effectiveness

→ By bringing in more factors to be considered in economic development.

A leaked IB report found, enviro clearances impacted ~1-2% of GDP loss due to enviro concerns.

④ Frustrates Decision Making

→ % required addl premises to be considered within limited / bounded

Data fact rationality

⑤ hinders Policy Implementation →

Delaying significant progression of govt. infra policies. Eg Bharatmala Pariyojana influenced due to enviro concerns

That being said NGT enables development in long run because

① Enable Sustainable Development

→ By balancing ~~entire~~ concerns of future generations in current projects.

eg SDG 14 (Climate Action)

② Enable Social Equity → % incorp.

- state concerns of tribals.

④ Planning Commission report → out of all dep-

- tated due to dev (t), Tribals contribute 90%, despite being 8.6% of population.

③ Enable fact-value balancing →

as advocated by Walden, by bringing in environmental ethics in dev (t).

eg Legacy plastic waste utilization in Highway construction.

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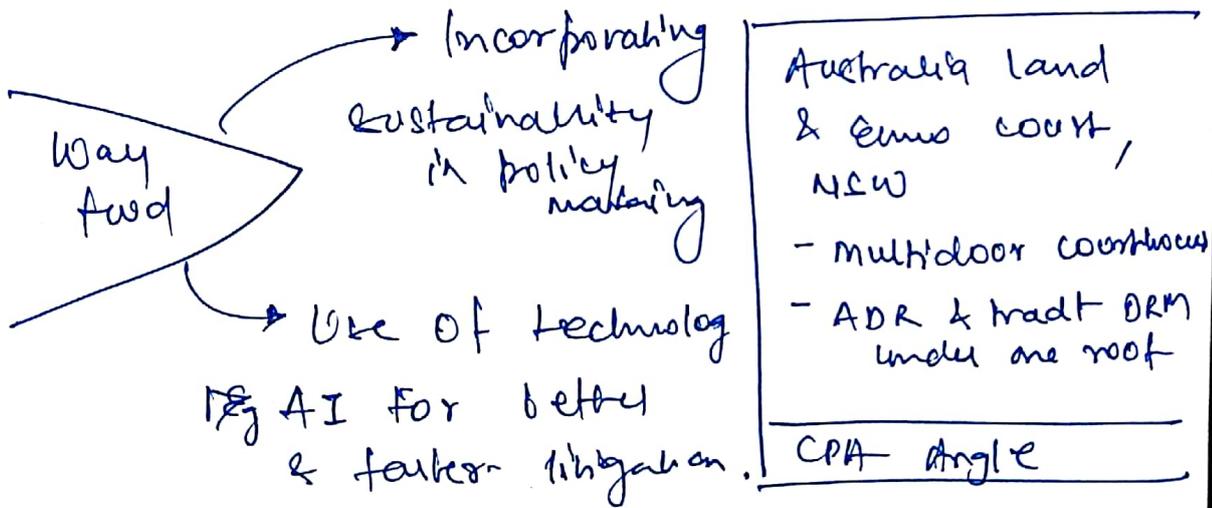
④ Harkens Environmental litigation

→ By bringing in technical expertise devoid of in tradt judiciary.

By Anand H Patel case by NGT

⑤ Enables Broad based decst →

thereby fulfilling mandate of "Public Admin." to serve people.



NGT is a crucial enabler of value orientation required in Development Administration.

**Feedback**

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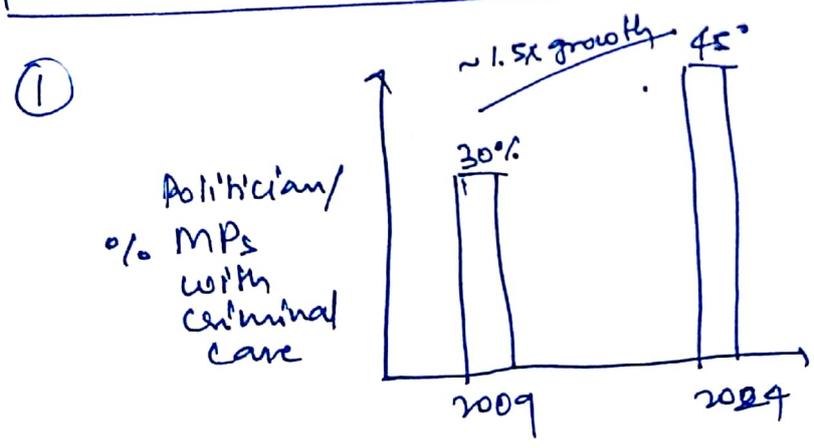
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b) The increasing criminalization of politics is a major threat to the basic fabric of Indian democracy. Comment (15 marks)

Criminalization of politics refers to phenomenon of increasing participation of criminals in political process of country.

It enables Rigidity formalism in Administration by divorcing it of its fundamental requirement emphasized by Representation of people's act.

Increasing criminalization of politics can be substantiated as:



Rising share of MPs with criminal cases (ADR Report)

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② Increased Criminal Influence

→ As per ADR, candidates with criminal had 15% of winning elections vs clean candidates having < 5%.

③ Vohra Committee Report → Est. a

unholy nexus between politicians, bureaucrats & criminals.

It has been argued to be major

Threat to basic fabric of Indian democracy because:

① Distorts Level playing field → among candidates by increasing influence of men, money & muscle power.

② Crisis of legitimacy → emerges in State, due to reduced trust by public in elected representatives.

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③ Increase Utility Maximization →  
By utilization of public funds for  
vote & budget maximization to ensue  
rent-seeking behaviour.

④ Demo Induced Politicization of Bureau-  
cracy → goes against Weberian  
neutrality, ∴ criminals use them  
for personal gains, which remains  
fundamental to stability of Indian demo-  
cracy.

⑤ Distorts Rule of Law → ∴ criminals  
then utilize elitest impunity thereby  
avoiding equality of law.

Addressing Criminalization is crucial  
to sustain democratic character of  
India. 2nd ARC reco helps.

**Feedback**

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c) The National Human Rights Commission is handicapped by its jurisdictional limitations of not being able to investigate the cases of violation of human rights by the armed forces. Discuss. (15 marks)

National Human Rights Commission is an independent regulatory commission est. under NHRC Act, to ensure availability & protection of human rights in India.

It enables Waldovian perspective of value orientation in Indian

Administration. However it faces v-

-arious jurisdictional limitations with respect to Armed forces such as:

① Constitutional limitation → Under Art 32-35, prevents interference in Armed force affairs.

② AFSPA limitation → Provides immunity to armed force officers.

③ Non binding effect → of its judgment.



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This leads to its inability to investigate violation of human rights by armed forces, manifesting as:

- ① Inaccessible detention → of people violating Armed forces' laws.
- ② Limits suo moto action → in cases when victims can't access courts.
- ③ Limits transparency → in access to information to commission in lieu of natl security concerns.
- ④ Limits procedural review → <sup>∴</sup> procedural safeguards are generally not applicable in natl security related issues. eg Terrorist handling, etc.

That being said, ~~from~~ NHRC has still played crucial role in this

regard via :

① Increasing awareness & literacy → about human rights among victims, thereby ensuring legal response.

② Review of const. Safeguards

→ provides recs. to govt. as to updation of various safeguards which may indirectly impact such violations.

③ Annual Report to President → provides

essential info to Parliament about any such violations.

Human Rights violation is unacceptable for innocent, even if violated by Armed forces. Balancing Natl Security with Human Right should be way fwd.

**Feedback**

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 Q.4) a) Any conception of ethics and integrity in public life must encompass not only politicians and civil servants but also citizens. Discuss (20 marks)

Ethics, as per 2nd ARC, are set of standards society places upon itself to help guide actions, thoughts & behaviour.

Integrity is an ethic that means having adherence to moral codes - both personal & public.

To conceptualize these, it encompasses

politicians & civil servants via:

① Code of Conduct - Clear behavioural standards inculcated to enable ethics. CCS conduct rules avoiding bribe & corruption.

② Transparency & Accountability Mechanisms - such as Lokpal, CVC, etc. ensure

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ions & civil servants. ~~By~~ Activists raising voice in case of violations.

④ Ecological Impact → Politicians &

Civil servants are influenced by their culture by their conduct.

~~By~~ High political ethical standards in Japan due to honest values in society.

⑤ Encouraging Robust Monitoring → By

acting as active participants of any scheme, thereby preventing violation of ethics.

Ways  
This could be enabled via following steps:

① Using IT → To increase citizen

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Adherence to ethics & integrity by these actors.

However, an conception of ethics & integrity, ~~required~~ can't be only limited to these.

It must also encompass ethics because:

- ① Enables civic adherence → <sup>as</sup> majority of public life consists of citizens, themselves.
- ② Enables public accountability → of politicians & civil servants by asking them answer for their conduct. ~~By~~ social audits seek answer in corruption (non integrity).
- ③ Avoids mere formalism → of adherence to ethics by politic.

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participation in ethical frameworks & institutions.

② Participatory Management (S4)

→ Designing structures to facilitate ease of integration of citizens into ethical machinery, ~~by~~ whistleblowing mechanisms.

③ Public Awareness Campaigns →

Making them aware about various routes avail. to them for ensuring ethical conduct by politicians & civil servants.

Ethics require "people, political & public administrators", all these to come together for "human flourishing for all".

**Feedback**

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

Fernand Heady argued that an Administration is a product of its historical influences.

Following the same spirit, various facets of training of police in India are only reflective of colonial mindset, depicted as follows:

- ① Control oriented → Instead of service orientation, ∴ colonial admin<sup>n</sup> required police to control uprisings.
- ② Mechanistic → a world of humanistic principles, imbibing inst classical thinkers approach (instrumental), as required by colonial admin<sup>n</sup>.

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③ Imperial - feudal - rural approach

→ Emphasizing force rather than helping people.

④ Rigid rule orientation → instead of rule orientation, ∴ Colonial Admin. wanted strict control in police.

However there are various changes, that move away from colonial mindset such as:

① Behavioural training → Emphasizing of apt interaction b/w citizens & police.

② Community Policing → Training emphasizes increased involvement of public in law & order management.

③ Gender & social Sensitivity → imbibing

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comparison towards weaker sections among policemen.

- ④ Ecological approach → Policemen are trained to adapt to changing socio-cultural factors, missing earlier.  
 → On field training for IPS

However, more steps can be taken such as:

- ① Comparative Approach → Learning from best models across world as Japanese Koban, Sweden Police etc.

- ② \$ grp sensitivity training → as used by Argyria.

Training updation would enable 21st century ready "SMART Police" by India.

**Feedback**

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c) Discuss the emerging challenges faced by the Regulatory commissions as the arbitrating agents between the State and the market forces. (15 marks)

Regulatory commissions emerged out of advent of welfareism & influence of NPM necessitating "small but strong state" to regulate & control market forces.

however they are facing various

emerging challenges as arbitrating agents  
such as:

① Regulatory Capture → market forces

have started colluding with regulators by way of relation building & nexus.

eg SEBI <> ICICI issue

② Regulatory Arbitrage → market forces

exploit gaps b/w diff. regulatory frameworks for similar products.

eg Fin NBFCs by both SEBI & RBI



③ Executive Interference → Govt. exerts undue influence to ensure favorable arbitration.

④ Appointment Issues → Executive control over appointments, leads to tilting of favour towards state.  
By CCI abst. by govt.

⑤ Budgetary Dependence → Regulatory commissions rely on executive for finances compromising their neutrality.  
By NHRC fin. budgets.

⑥ Jurisdictional Gaps → Mandated exclude key areas of interaction among state & market. By CAG limits on PPP Audits.

2nd ARC recommendations provide solutions to address these challenges

such as:

- ① Independent perf. evaluation → of functioning of regulators identifying their weaknesses to work upon.
- ② Clear-cut demarcation → of a/directly to govt. & regulator.
- ③ Abolition & convergence → of regulators with overlapping mandates.
- ④ Effective Parl. Control → of regulatory & their key appt. (→ US model)

Regulatory commissions are key to ensure effective co-ord b/w market & state for development of all.

**Feedback**

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## Section- B

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

a) The Chief secretary is often termed as the alter ego of the Chief minister.

Discuss

(10 Marks)

Chief secretary is sitting at apex of administrative hierarchy, is the seniormost official in state Administration.

It ensures unity of command principle of Fayol <sup>thereby</sup> being often termed as alter ego of CM. It is so because:

① Duty as Head of Dept. → <sup>that</sup> EM

are allocated to CM, enabling his work.

② Residual Regent → Similar to CM,

all unallocated portfolios are allocated to him for admin.

③ For Liaisoning officer → fulfill

CM's duties as communicating &

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Co-ordinating admin. authority,

④ Enables Integration → By conflict resolution among ministers for fulfilling CM's Agenda.

⑤ Head Cabinet Secretariat → thereby aiding CM in his duties as head of com.

⑥ Enables Pol-Admin fusion → By helping implement CM's goals & a vision into tangible outcomes.

Supreme court in Royappa case highlighted significance of relation between CM & Chief Secretary, depicting it crucial for effective State Administration.

**Feedback**

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

Gerald Calder defined Admin. reform as "artificial inducement of administrative transformation against resistance."

Thus for it to be successful,

it depends upon political as well as administrative will, substantiated as follows:

① Requires Legislative framework → requires political mobilization in legislature. ~~By~~ Failure of Public Service Bill in Parliament -

② Addresses organizational rigidity → Acceptance enables percolation of reforms within organization. ~~By~~ Recent issue with Kantawya Bhawan due to rigidity.

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③ Enables Innovation → Administrative

will for reforms enables innovative methods within limited resources.

By ~90% of Govt. govt. shops digitized & automated bcz of Admin. will.

④ Avoids formalism → Govt. Pol. &

Admin. will enables reform implementation in letter & spirit.

⑤ Enables Avoids Goal displacement

→ Govt. will facilitates acceptance of reforms among society & thereby ensures goal achievement.

Thus ~~Admin.~~ Govt. & Admin. will are crucial for any effective administrative reforms in a country.

**Feedback**

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

Comptroller & Auditor-General (CAG) has been provided for under Art (48-15) of constitution to enable financial accountability of exec. to parliament.

It does this via acting

as friend, philosopher & guide of Public Accounts Committee, manifesting as:

- ① Enables Report Understanding → By providing technical inputs to body of layman (MPs).
- ② Reports any violations → By mentioning it in reports submitted by PAC.
- ③ Provides Efficiency inputs → to PAC

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as recommendatory inputs for solutions to problems.

However it is limited by following means in fulfilling above role:

① Post facto mechanism → Recommends after the transaction has happened.

~~By U~~

② Limited Jurisdiction  
→ Many PPP projects outside ambit of CAG

UK → CAG as Comptroller, Aptd for ~ 15 yrs.

③ Single membered body

CPA Angle

→ potential of human errors, liability peer reviews.

Addressing this would further enable its role as friend, philosopher & guide to PAC.

**Feedback**

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

(10 Marks)

Lord Ripon in his "Rippon's Re-  
-volution of 1882" granted signi-  
-ficant powers to local govt. in  
India, at it is a "Magna Carta  
of local govt."

This led him to

be regarded as prophet of local govt  
in India because:

① Enabled elected majority → resolution made  $\frac{2}{3}$  members to be non official representatives.

② Enabled elected chairman → resolution provision for non-offi-  
-cial chairman.

③ Provided functional control

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→ Allowing local govt. to control local personnel.

④ Enabled Principle of Subsidiarity

→ devolving mgmt. of health, education, roads & communication.

⑤ Financial devolution → 'revolutionary' transferred considerable revenue.

However, it was limited because:

① Effective veto → of Governor  
General via overall control over Admin.

② Devolution, not decentralization → mere transfer of authority & not independence.

73rd & 74th CAA helped address  
fund deficiencies by drawing in  
era of "true local self govt."

**Feedback**

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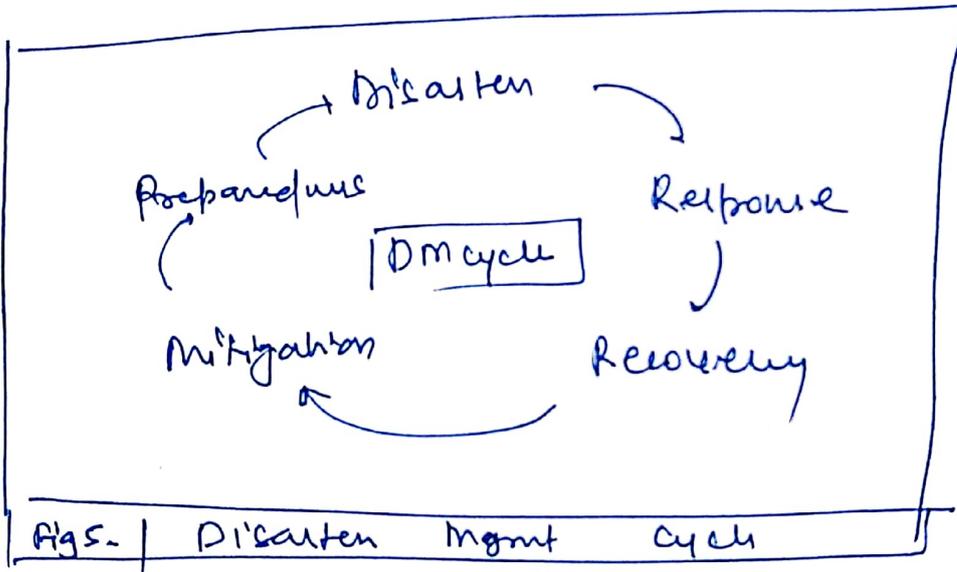


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e) Explain various phases of the disaster management cycle with examples.

(10 Marks)

Disaster management refers to process of calculated actions to mitigate impact of disaster & reduce associated risks. It involves implementing Quilick & Urwick's POLDCORB in context of disaster management.



These phases can be explained as!

- ① Response → It refers to immediate actions to limit hazard emerging out disasters. Community based

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decision making → for relocation & salvaging of essential resources after cyclone.

② Recovery → It refers to long term actions to ~~recover~~ <sup>rebuild</sup> from loss of lives, livelihoods & infrastructure.

eg Rebuilding roads after landslides in Himalayas.

③ Mitigation → It refers to inter-ducting measures that reduced change of occurrence of disasters & associated risks. eg Building disaster resilient infra code in bylaws

④ Preparedness → Refers to planning for upcoming disaster. eg Relocation to safe houses.

"Sendai & Hyogo frameworks" provide principles to make this cycle more effective.

**Feedback**

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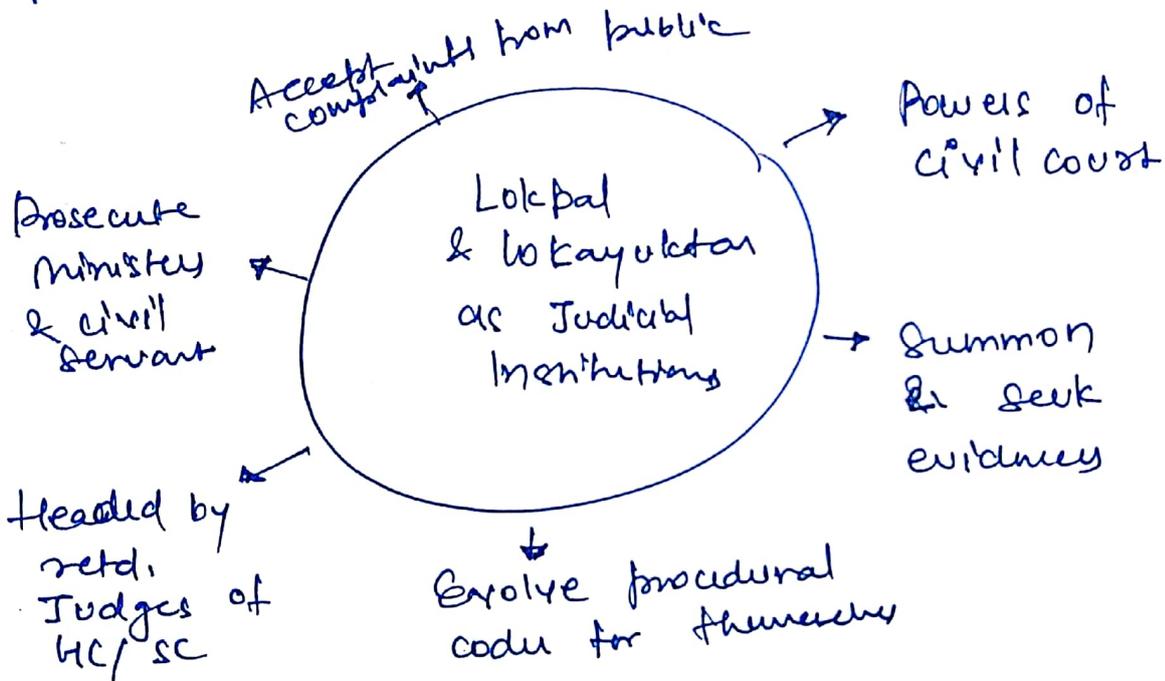
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Q.6) a) Lokpal and Lokayuktas in India are judicial institutions without adequate teeth. Discuss (20 marks)

Lokpal & Lokayuktas are independent -  
 -ndent investigatory est. in India  
 & its states as anti-corruption  
agencies, with judicial powers to  
 prosecute convicts.



However they have been argued to  
 devoid of apt power, violating

Follet's dictum of commensurate

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authority with responsibility.

Therefore  
to  
toothless nature can be substantiated with

① Lack of Investigative wings → Investi-

-gation wing for Lokpal has not yet been set up.

② Financial dependence → Budgetary

requirements limit their neutrality to function as indep. agency against govt. functionaries.

③ Executive Influence → Govt. has

various avenues to exert undue influence. ~~By~~ CBI that collaborates acts as a "caged parrot".

④ Appointment Issues → Lack of

security of tenure (w/elect & exec control over appoint. limits indep.

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⑤ Potential for Power Erosion → Legislature can dilute authority via legal changes.

Despite that, Lokpal & Lokayukta have substantial power such as:

① Procedural Autonomy → Guided by principles of natural justice, can devise their own rules to thwart exec. interference.

② Appointment via committee → of CM, Chief min. / PM, Leader of opposition, & other members to avoid overt influence of single party in power.

③ Contempt powers → Has the power to punish for its own contempt.

④ Assertiveness → Has shown indep.

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by acting against high profile cases of corruption.

⑤ Appellate pathway - only high court, and not any subordinate courts.

Further steps to empower bodies are,

① Constitutional bodies - of Lokpal & Lokayuktas -

② Expenditure charged - upon CAI for fin. independence.

Belt practices - Swedish Ombudsman model.

Lokayuktas & Lokpal are key to 'Corruption free India'.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS

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 b) The institution of Gram Sabha has very little connection with the Gandhian spirit of direct democracy. (15 marks)

Art 243 & 243 A est. inst. of Gram Sabha, to enabling participatory management of local (Panchayat) in Indian Administration. It was envisaged

to enable Gandhian spirit of direct democracy, which is

- ① Village republics → independent pol. agencies with little interference.
- ② Robust democracy → inclusive & follows Sarvodaya approach of Gandhi.

However its Gram Sabha has been

argued to have little connect to it, because

- ① Limited devolution → few states

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have truly devolved all the functions to Gram Sabhas & empowered them.

② Local Power Imbalance → limits social equity and equal nature of Gram Sabha, envisaged by Gandhiji.  
 By Dalit Sampareh forced to sit on floor in cuddalore, TN.

③ Agencification → Gram Sabhas has merely become agency of implementing State & Union schemes, instead of true autonomy.

However, various factors enable realization of Gandhian spirit as well:

① Constitutionalization of Equity → All members of village irrespective of caste, gender, etc. all to be

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number of per Art 243 A

② Accountability mechanism → Gram

Sabha can hold PRI accountable in case of violation of service delivery standards. ~~By~~ Social Audits in Rajasthan.

③ Increased participation → Mandatory

boykot of regular meetings of Gram Sabha institutionalize participation

Best Practice: Kerala Model

→ Gram Sabha can revoke elect. of Panchayat members in case of subst. efficiencies.

Gram Sabhas are just an instrument, key lies in their implementation.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS

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c) Public health system in India remains in bad shape due to dismal health expenditure and poor regulation. Comment (10 marks)

Public health system in India has been envisaged as a 3 tier framework to fulfil constitutional mandate of Article 47.

It enables Capability Approach (Amartya Sen's) in dev't admin. of India.

However it has been

affected with dismal expenditure & regulation depicted vital.

① Public Health Exp. → ~1.5% of GDP (vs 2.5% target of Natl Health Policy).

② Poor Regulation → OOP exp. ~48% (ES 2022-23) due to failure of competitive checks by CEI & effective foreign regulation by NPPA.

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This has led it into bad shape such as:

① Rising burden of NCDs → causes 2/3 deaths in India (WHO, 2023 rep)

② Urban-Rural disparity → 70% of population is rural, but 70% of hospital beds in urban areas.

③ Limited focus on preventive care  
 → ~ 10% of spending on preventive efforts vs > 50% on curative, as per NHA est. (2021-22)

④ Bazaar-Canteen Model → different prices for different patients due to lack of transparency.

That being said, Public Health System has seen various successes

**Feedback**

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such as:

- ① Elimination of rare diseases by public interest
- ② Maternal care coverage → Institutional delivery up to 88.8% (NFHS-5).
- ③ Drugging regulations → National list of essential medicines & PM Jan Aardham program.
- ④ Vaccination coverage → Rose with Mission Indira Gandhi.

Believed that further reforms like 15th EC Reco (~2.5% of GDP as public exp., creating All India Medical & Health services & addressing regional imbalances) would aid achievement of SDG 3.