

RCA-JMI

TEST CODE 8 3 5 2 1 3

ATS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

Public Administration / लोक प्रशासन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Mohd. Abuzar Ansari - 1910067187		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	8907024 1910067187	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	19/02/25

*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. 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/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			10	1
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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 आयी 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 :	Evaluation Date/ 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.

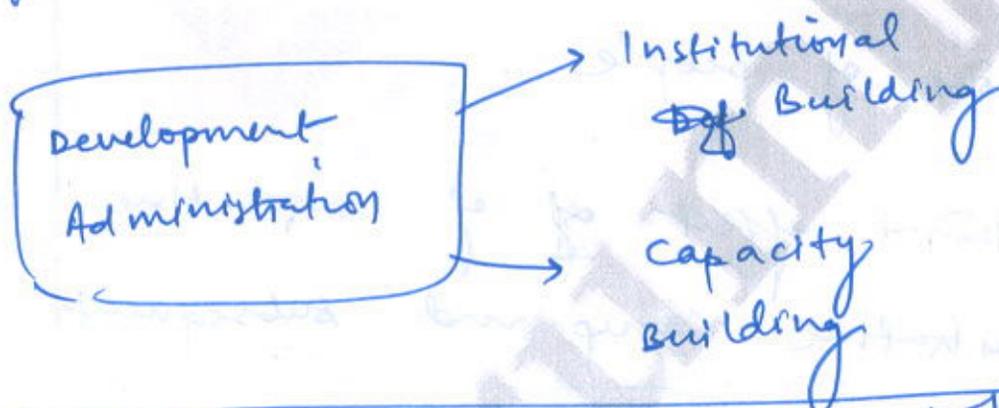
Section- A

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

a) Why Did Development Administration Emerge?

(10 Marks)

Edward Werdner defines development Administration as action oriented, goal oriented administrative system.



Emergence of Development Administration

1. Need of Administrative policies post world war II, as ~~some~~ colonies got independence and needed development.
2. Policy ~~parady~~ development during cold war II as a strategy to win ideological battles.

3. Rise of scholars in administration
 (E) Edward Weidner, Robert Dahl.
 4. Rise of paradigm of comparativeness in public administration
 5. Requirement of development to fulfill aspirations of people.
 6. Institutional effect of comparative Administrative Group and subsequent policy development, and researches.
- This brought theory development in development administration, creating avenues for growth and development.

Feedback

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

b) Morality in administration alone can ensure better government". Elaborate (10 Marks)

Morality in administration is the application of administrative ethics to create administrative aligned with ethics and moral conduct.

Morality alone ensures better government

1. It is responsible for a creating a responsive administration.
2. It is primary cause for good governance with it being the underlying essence.
3. It reduces corruption in administration.

4. Morality guarantees a transparent and accountable government.
 5. It leads to citizen orientation in government
 6. Morality bridges trust deficit between governed and the government.
 7. Morality leads to ~~abide~~ abide by Rule of law and no special privilege by authorities.
 8. Morality builds professionalism and balances rights of citizens
- Morality is core of SMART (simple, Moral, Accountable, Transparent) government.

Feedback

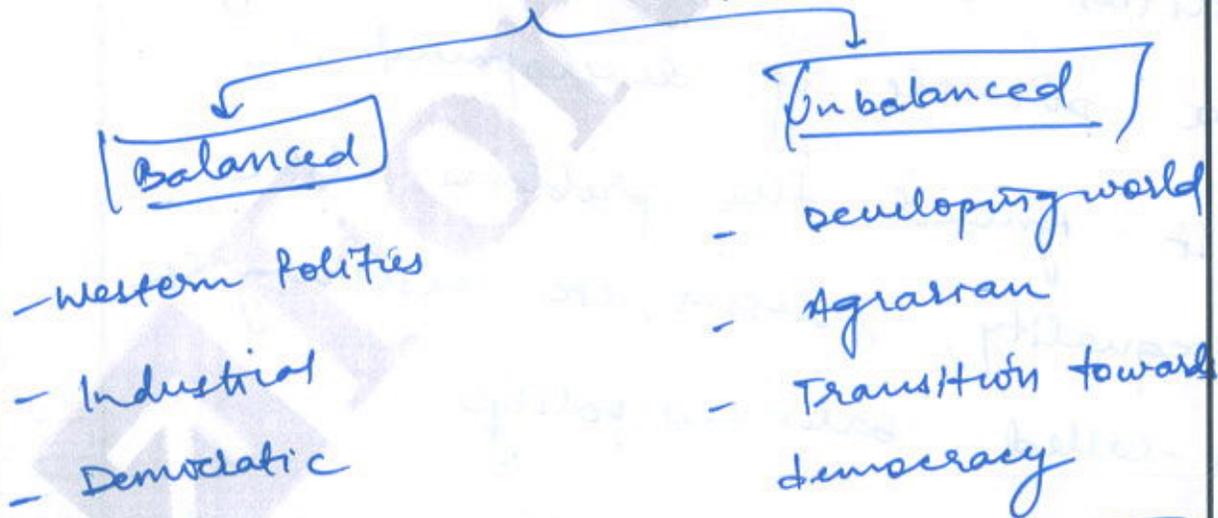
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c) The categorization of 'Balanced' and 'Unbalanced' polities is an attempt to vindicate futile academic theorization of Comparative Public Administration.
Comment. (10 Marks)

Comparative Public Administration (CPA)
as per Robert Jackson is the rigorous study of cross cultural structures and process of management and public administration.

Categorization of Polities by CPA



Categorization due to theorization of CPA

1. CPA emerged to create nomothetic

- ecological, ~~and~~ public administration
2. But it went on building one grand theory of administration.
 3. To justify its self-defeating goal it categorised politics in balanced and unbalanced.
 4. It was against the ecological approach, while considering balanced politics as ideal and reaching the pinnacle of development.
 5. It ignored the problems like inequality, racism, etc existing in so-called balanced politics
- Due to its grand standing approach CPA fizzled out giving space to newer approach led by Tony Jinn, Osborne and Gaebler.

Feedback

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d) Evaluate the relevance of dependency theory as an anti-development thesis.

(10 Marks)

Anti-development thesis led by Wolfgang Sachs, Arturo Escobar, etc. propounded that the prevalent development model is creating dependency in developing world in name of development.

Relevance of Dependency theory as an anti-development thesis

1. It is based on foreign agendas and not intrinsic needs.
 - ⊕ Democracy over other government forms.
2. It neglects local resources and needs.
 - ⊕ Panchayats ignored over larger bureaucratic structure.

3. It takes time in Integration and is debt-creating

4. Aid - conditionalities disrupt local aspirations

ⓔ World Bank, IMF in Sri Lanka

5. Indigenous development is ignored

ⓔ Cottage industry ignored.

However, modern development is crucial

as. ① It is fast paced and technology oriented

ⓔ Development of Industrial Revolution

② It creates mass development and

is large-scale growth

ⓔ Growth of PSUs in India

③ Anti-development is critique but does not provide any solution

later, basic need theory, entitlement

approach creates a balance between

the dependency theory and anti-development theories

Feedback

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e) ICT has the potential to transform governance by empowering citizens. Illustrate with examples. (10 Marks)

ICT (Information communication Technology) is the use of computers and information technology in administrative system (2nd ARC)

ICT transforms governance by empowering citizens

1. ICT creates a transparent and accountable governance structure
 - ⊙ citizen can monitor myGov.in portal
2. Transformation by resolving disputes, redressing grievances
 - ⊙ CGRAM portal
3. Attitudinal transformation towards openness and active participation

of citizen.

④ - Reducing response time

④ Nimesh Mitra Portal - single window clearance

⑤ Easier process to service delivery

④ Aarogya Setu

⑥ Availability of information, creating appropriate decision making

④ m-kisan Portal

⑦ Reduces hierarchical structure and ~~red~~ red tape in governance

④ PRAGATI Portal

⑧ Citizen orientation and active participation through feedback mechanism

ICT has revolutionised governance by challenging norms, structures and attitude in governance.

Feedback

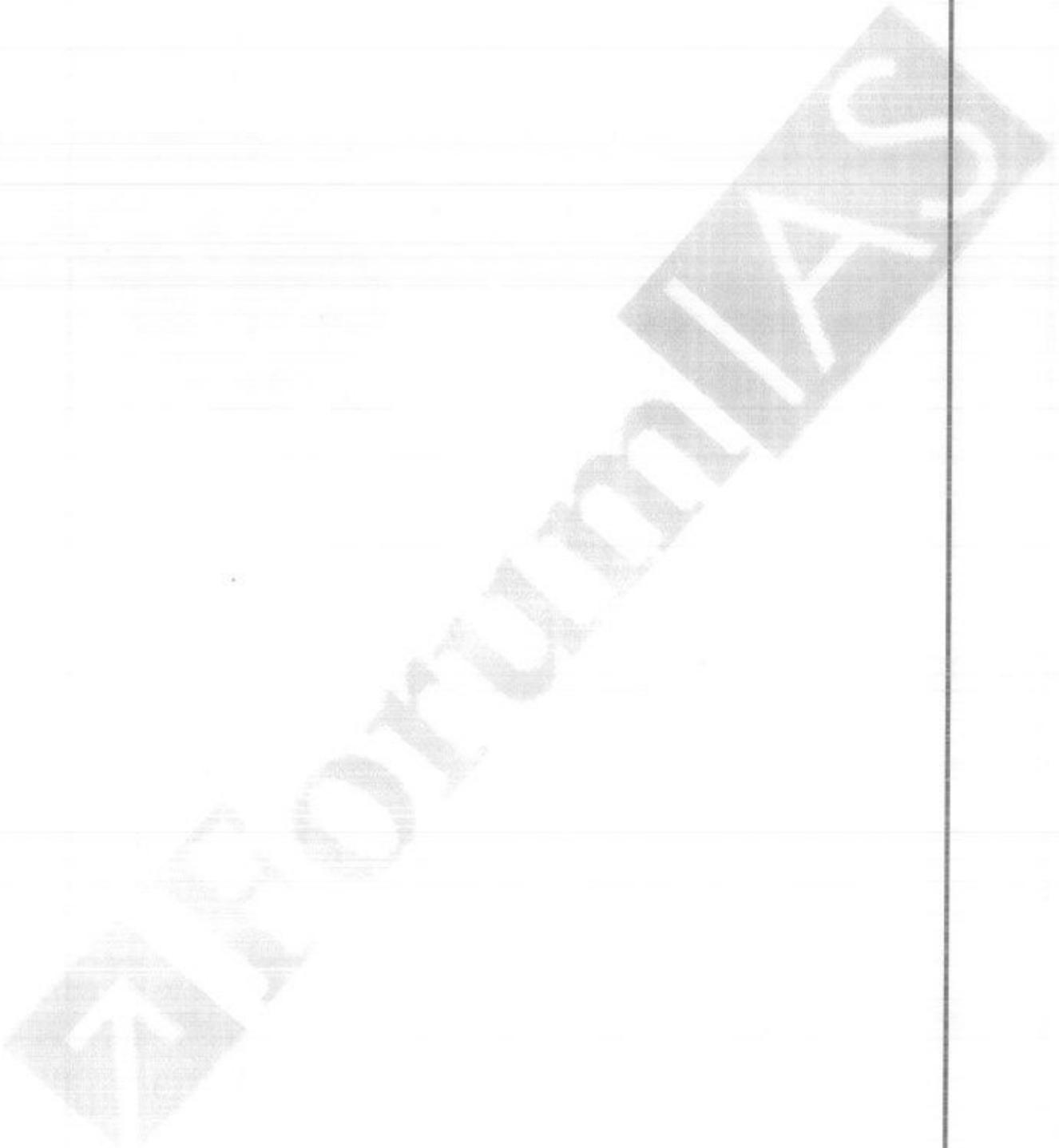
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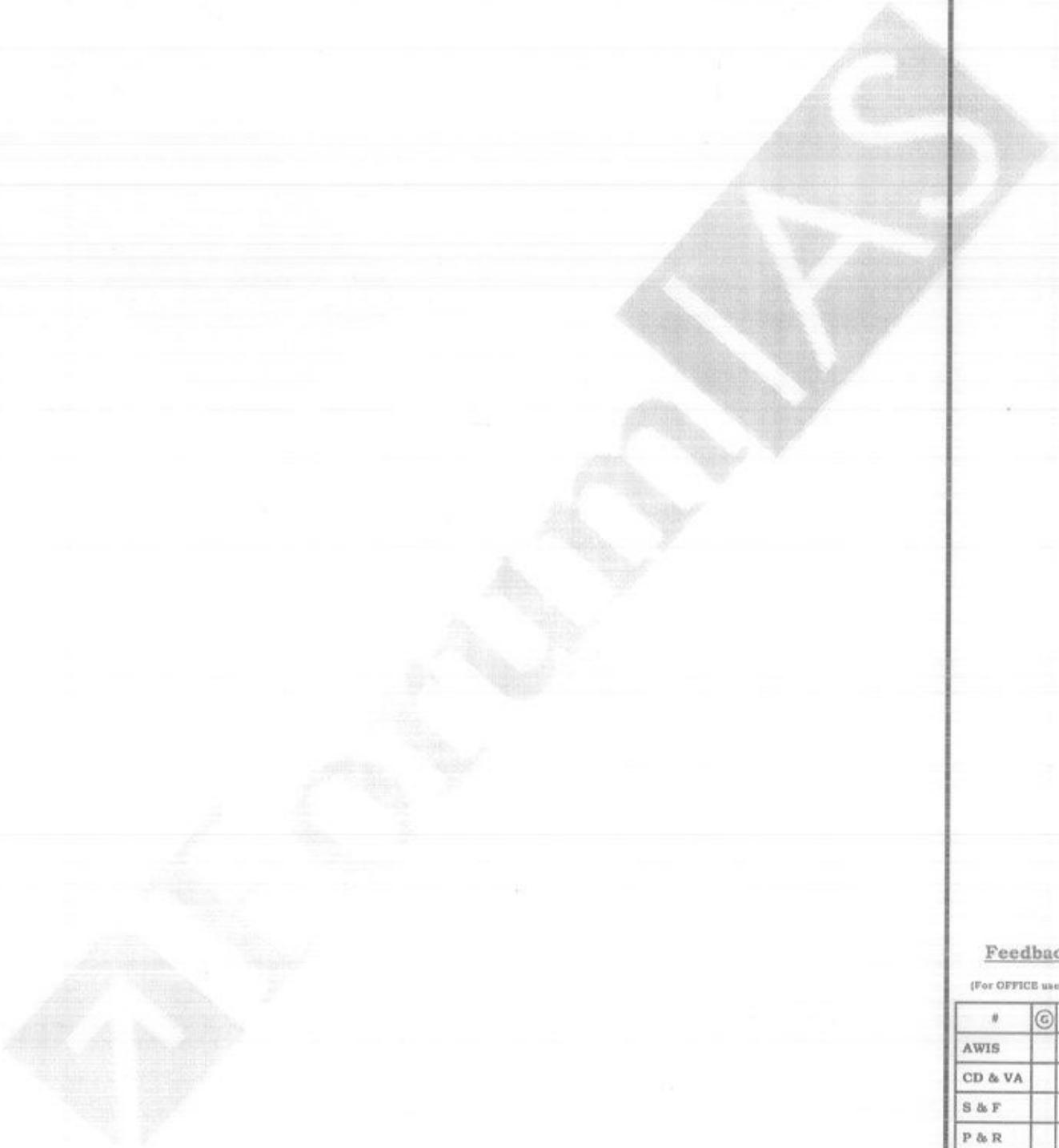


Q.2) a) Bureaucracy continues to be a dominant organizational structure due to its efficiency, stability, and predictability. (20 marks)

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Feedback

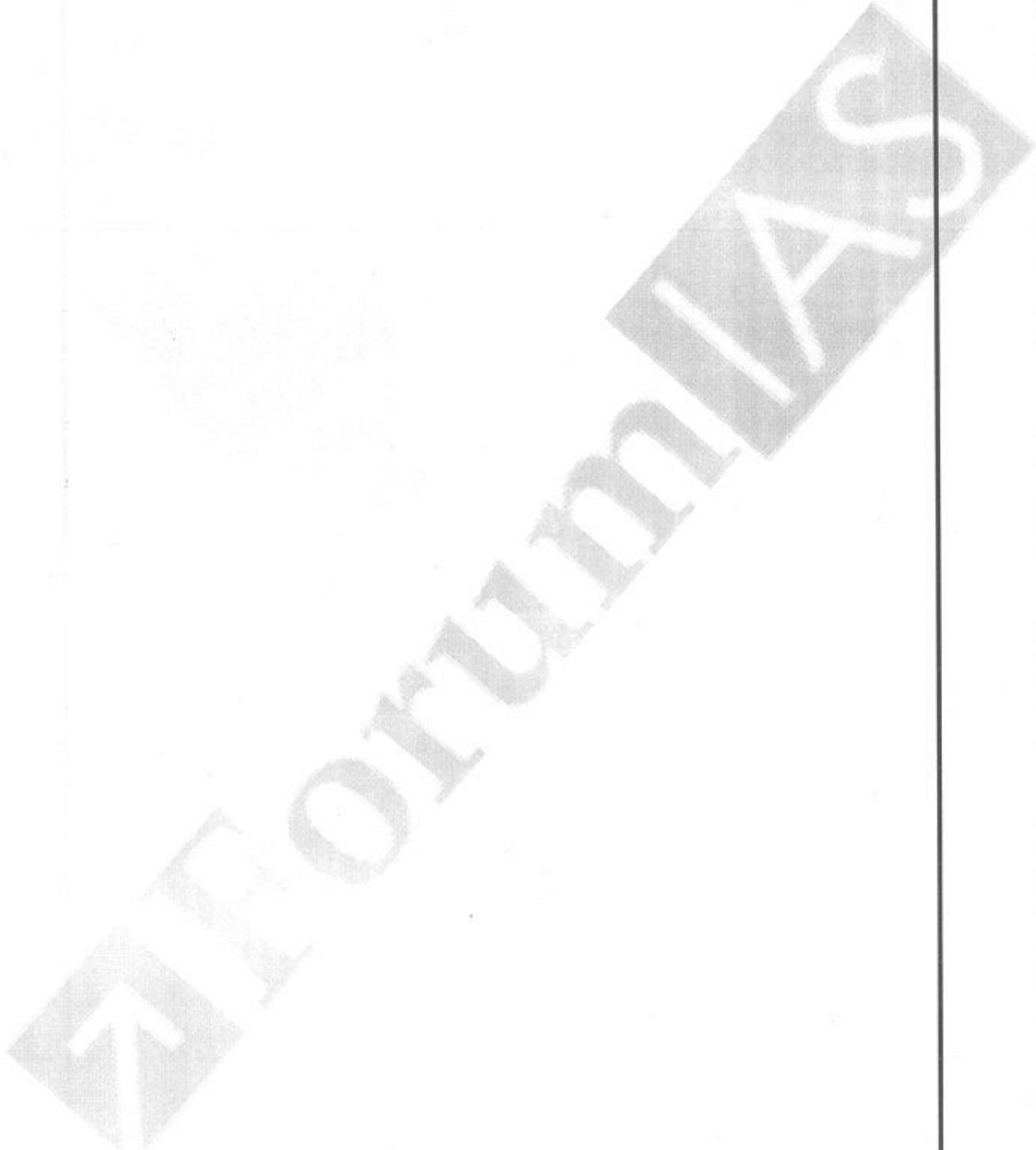
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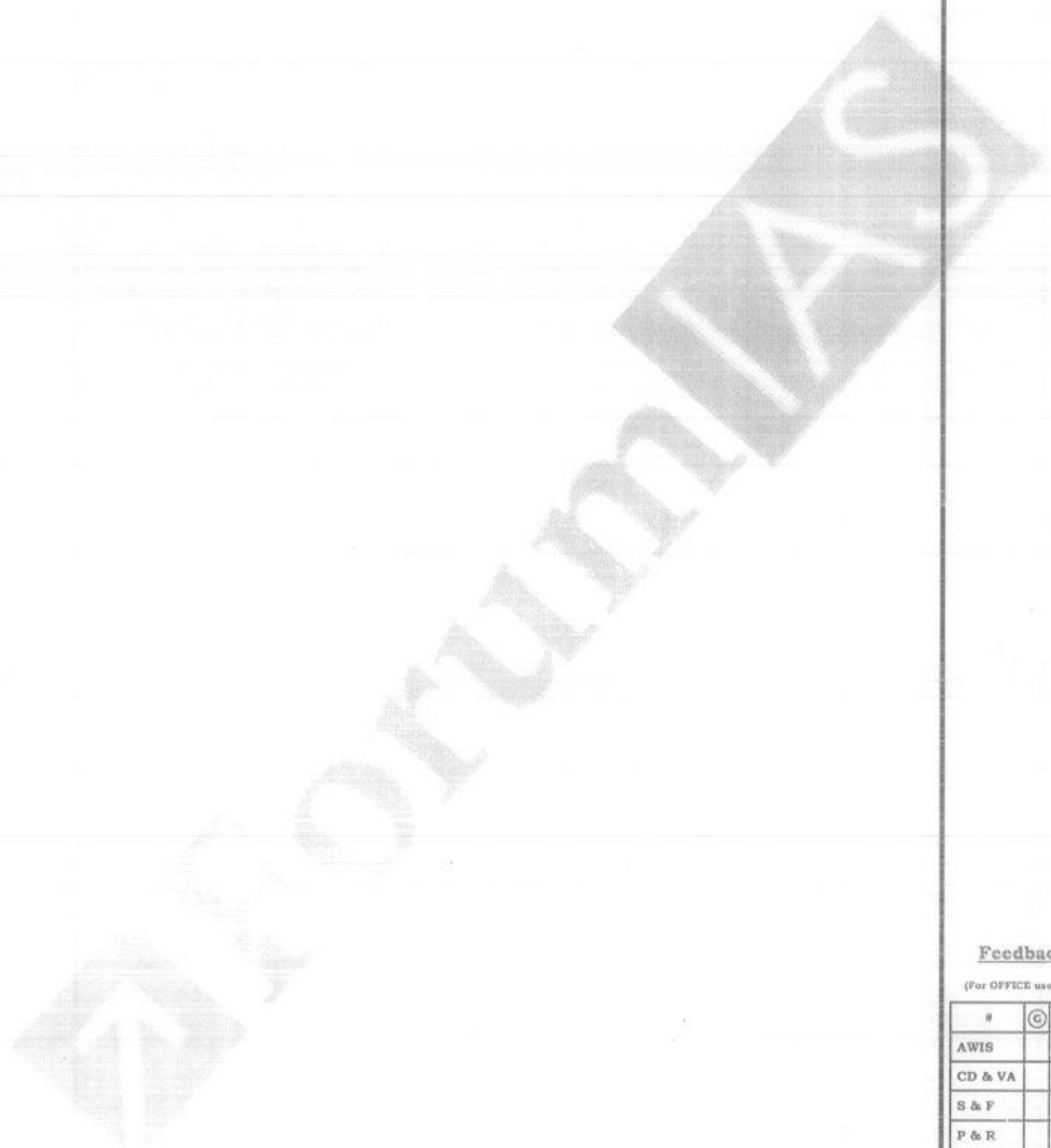
b) Do you agree with the view that techniques such as CPM and PERT are too mechanical and simplistic to be applied in the administration. Give arguments.

(20 marks)



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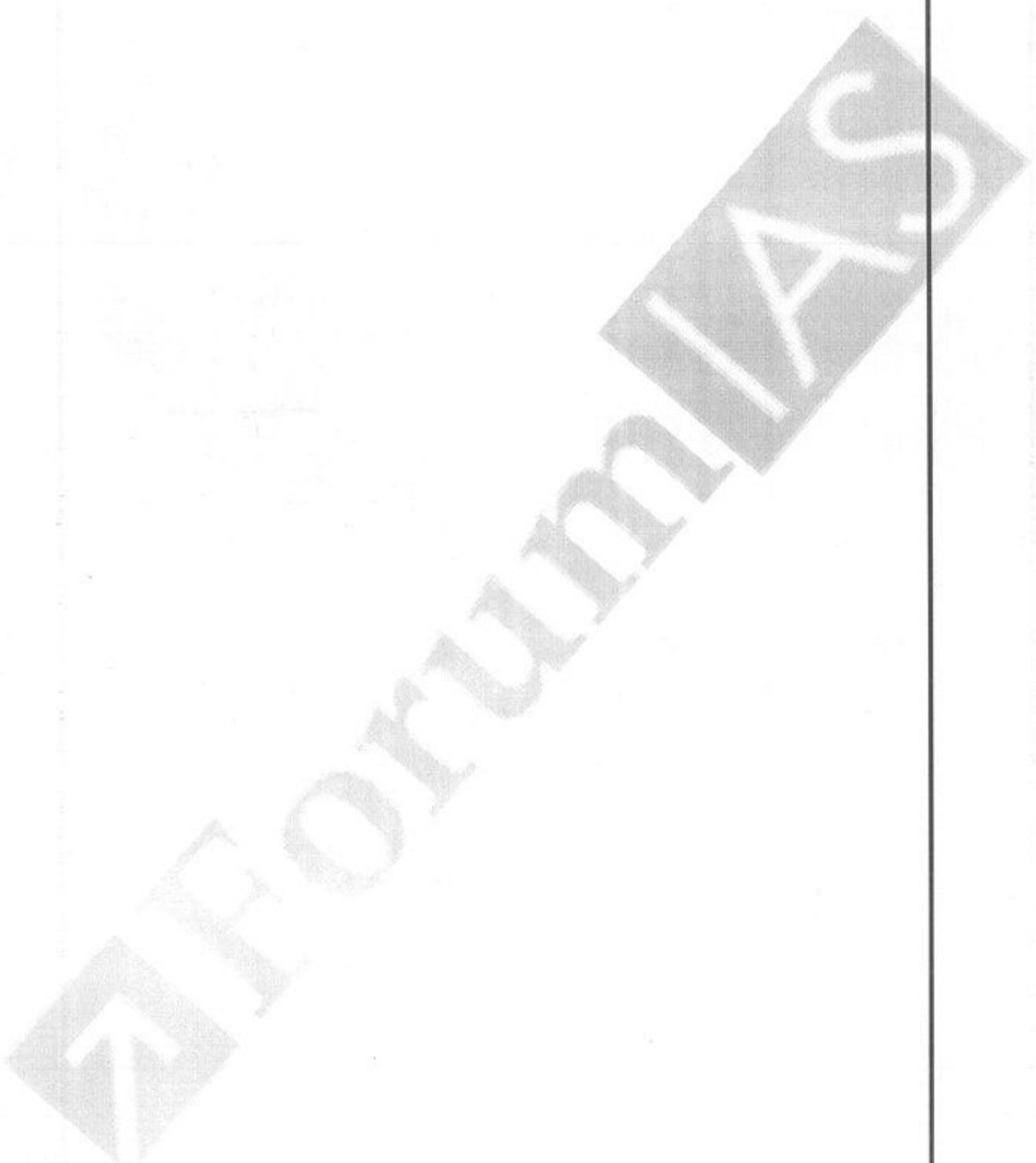
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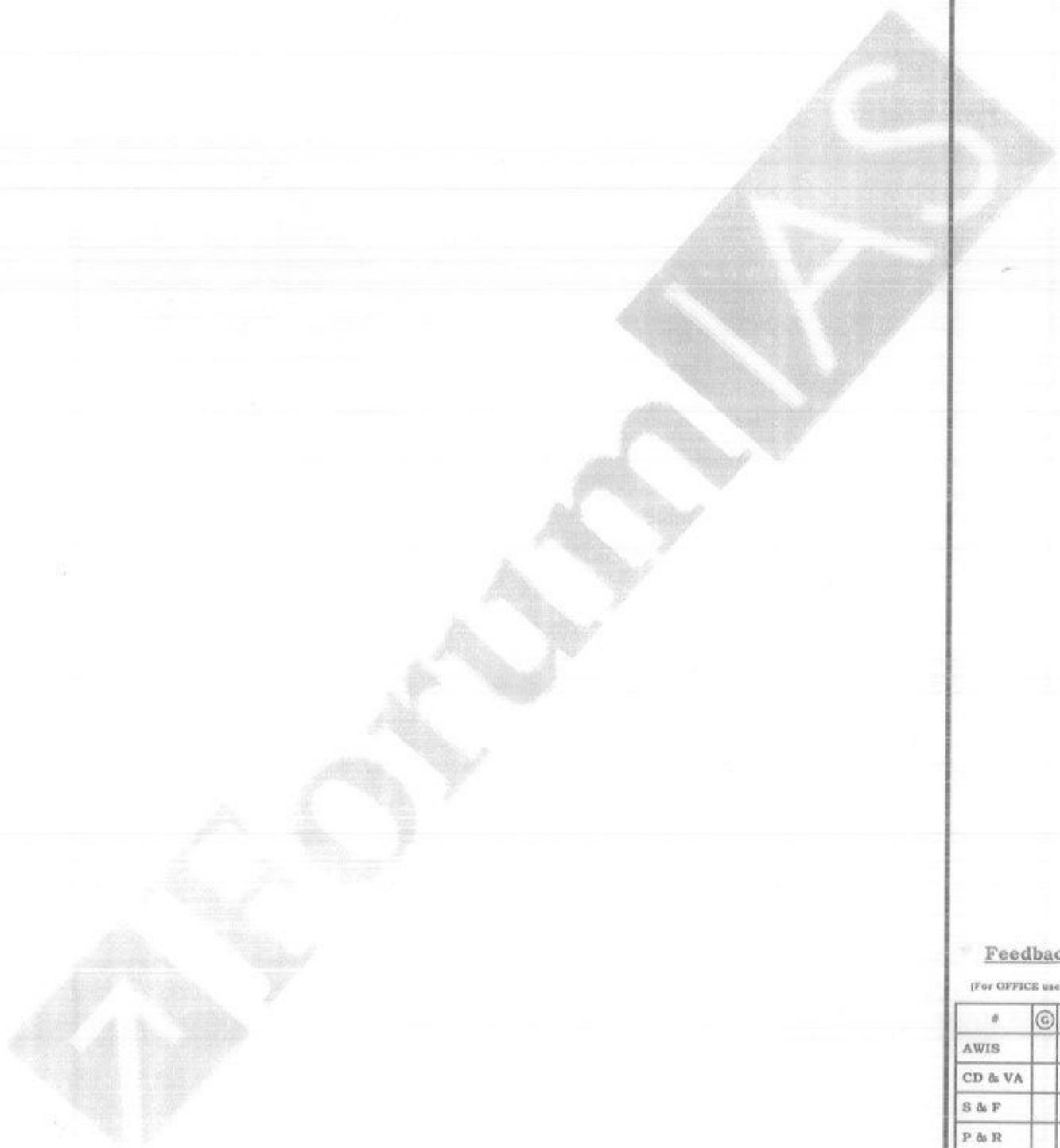
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TOTAL MARKS			



c) Immediate post-retirement appointments of high officers of government have become a new trend. Discuss its pros and cons. (10 marks)





Feedback

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Q.3) a) Trace the evolution of the concept of Development

(20 marks)

Development as per John Montgomery is any desirable change which is influenced and directed by the government.

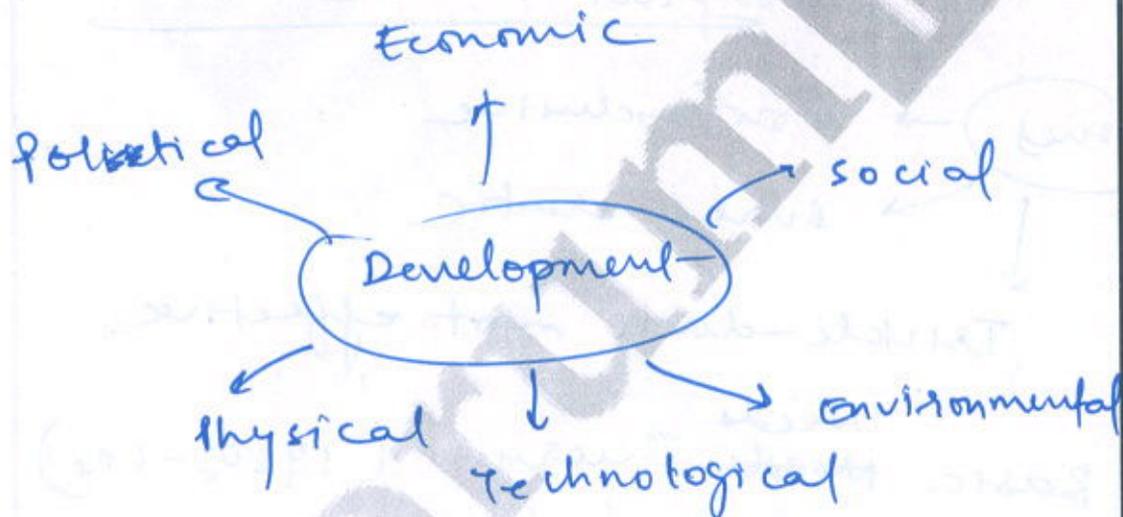


Fig: Aspects of Development

Development: Evolution

1. Modernist Theory of Development (1940s)

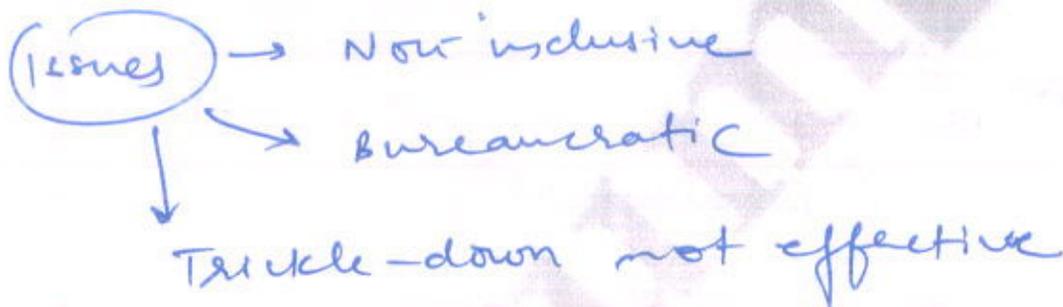
i) It is based on trickle down

effect

i) Top-down approach

ii) where government takes big-brother reforms which eventually benefit citizen

eg) India post independence - Harrod-Domar Model.



② Basic Needs Theory (1950s-60s)

i) Government provide essential services for development of society

eg) Free food programmes, Employment generation, etc.

③ Entitlement Approach (Amartya Sen)

① It is right of people to seek development -

↳ Food → National Food Security Act
 ↳ voice → right to vote

② Build capacity of individual to generate own development

③ Skill Development programme

④ Development Administration (1960, 70)

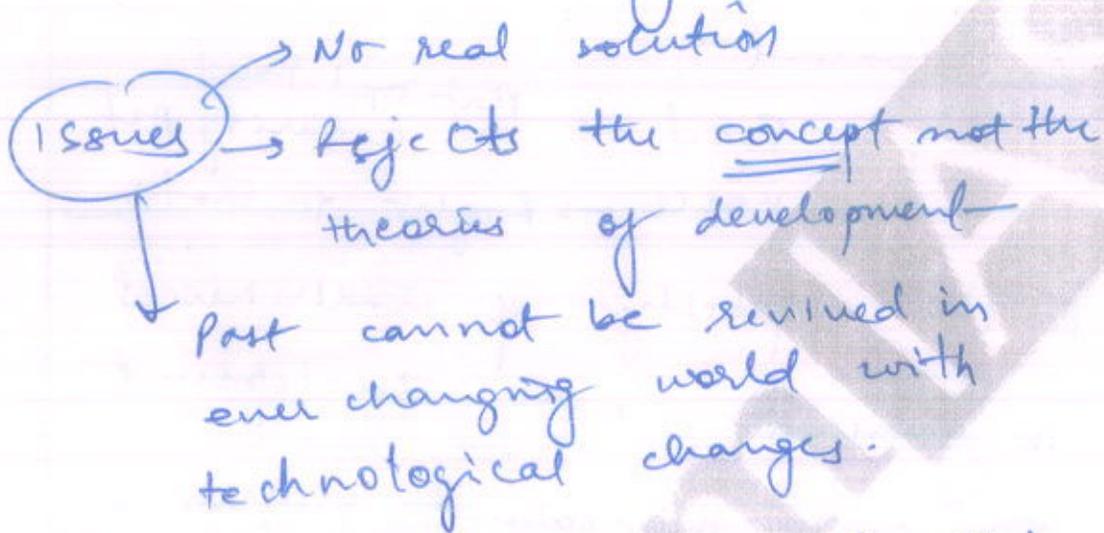
i) focus on bureaucratic providing development through institution

building and capacity building - (F W Riggs)

⑤ Anti-Development Theories (Arturo Escobar)

i) rejects development as endogenous

- ii) create indigenous development
- iii) bullock cart model - rooted in ancient history.



④ Trust Building model (2000s)

- led by United Nations.

→ people participation, inclusive governance, fair judiciary, independent media, voice to people, decentralised decision making.

Development has evolved from top-down to bottom-up, with roles of grassroots institution (Panchayats) coming to fore in real development that remains equitable.

Feedback

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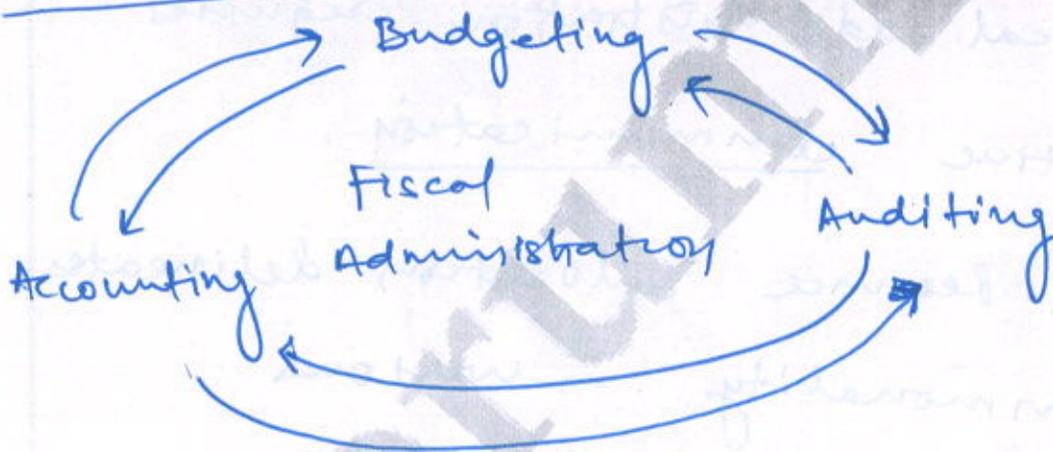
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b) "Budgeting and fiscal administration require the public administrator to resolve a variety of operational, managerial and strategic issues". (20 marks)

~~and~~ Fiscal Administration derives the engine of government, through induction of resources and its judicious utilization.



Resolution of operational issues

1. creating adequate coordination to resolve day to day challenges in fiscal administration.

2. Allocation of adequate resources to each activity.

3. Operational issues related to funds are resolved

Resolution of Managerial Issues

1. Fiscal administration requires effective communication.

2. ~~It~~ Resource allocation delineates commonality in various departments.

3. Public Administrator need to manage balance between different demands.

4. Reduces sub-unit goal centralisation

5. Reduces chances of single

department sidelining major budget.

Resolution of strategic issues

1. Establishes larger goals of organisation as primary in budgeting & fiscal administration
2. Future orientation
3. Balancing ecology of functioning of organisation
4. Strategic thinking in goal implementation to reduce wastage
5. Create efficiency, economy and effectiveness.

Budgeting & fiscal administration require public administrator to function morally under administrative ethics. This increases utility of budgetary resources and reduces corruption.

Alongside effectiveness of auditing & accounting also is required to resolve strategic, operational & managerial issues. For this technical tools like PERT, CPM, IPM are to be utilized.

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TOTAL MARKS			

c) "Auditing is a healthy safeguard against public money going down the drain".
Evaluate critically. (10 marks)

Auditing is the process of matching promised resources to actual utilized resources in financial administration.

Auditing a healthy safeguard

1. It creates a sense of accountability.

(Eg) CAG → check on financial administration.

2. Exposes corruption.

(Eg) MGNREGA misutilization of funds brought to light by social audit

3. Reduces extravagance in expenditure

(Eg) propriety audits by CAG.

- 4. Checks utilization of public money in defined parameters
- 5. Reduces chance of syphoning of money - Audits exposes money trails.
- 6. Public money is guarded off any action or inaction which is not desirable of defined goals.

Challenges → Post-expenditure exercise
 → Becoming fault-finding rather than fact-finding
 ↓
 not applicable for Public Private Partnership

Way Ahead → Accountability strengthen
 ↳ CAG + Audit mechanism (World Bank)
 ↓
 Legislation for PPP audits.
 compulsory propriety audits.

Audit prevents any harm to public resource and builds public trust

Feedback

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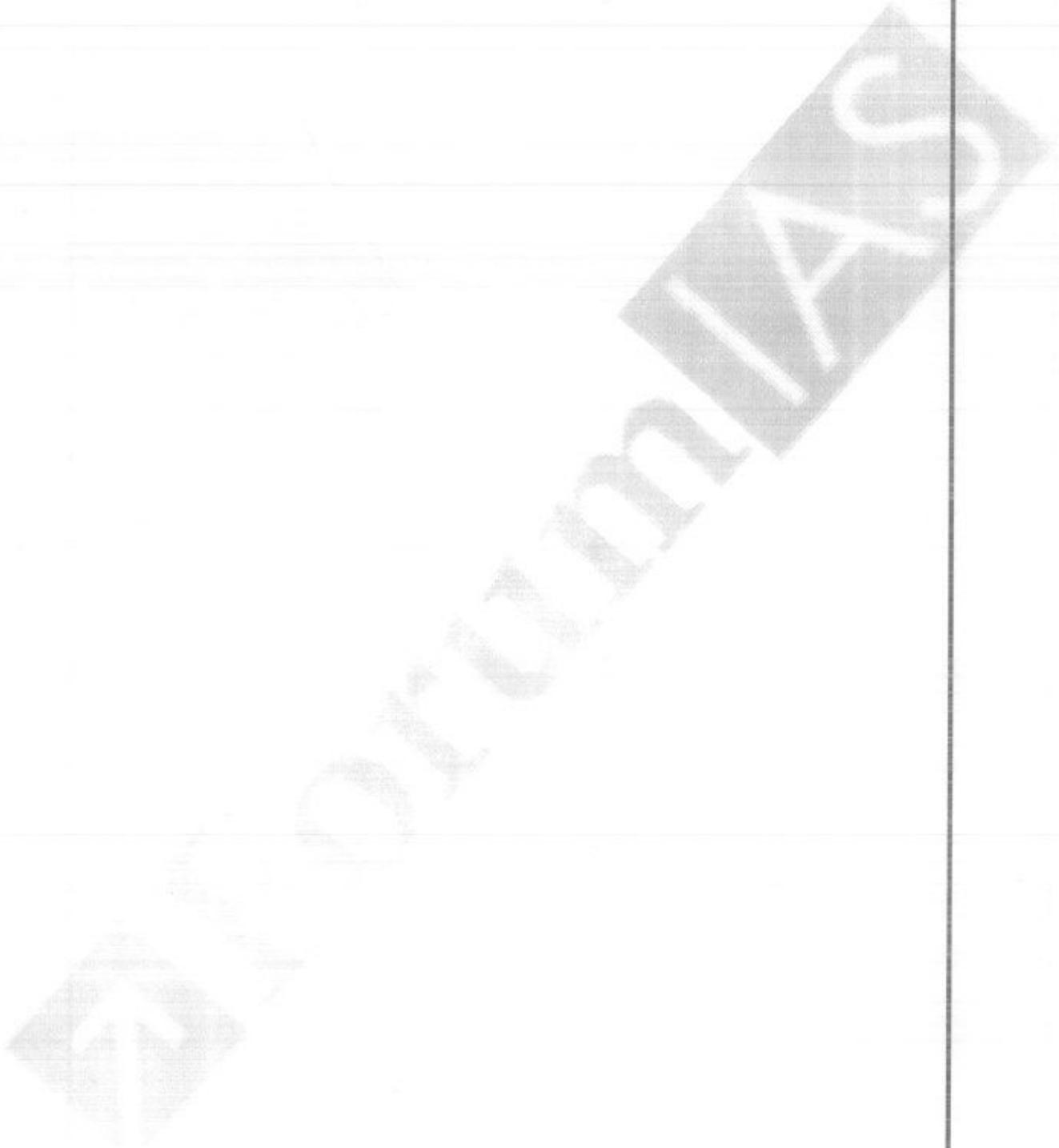
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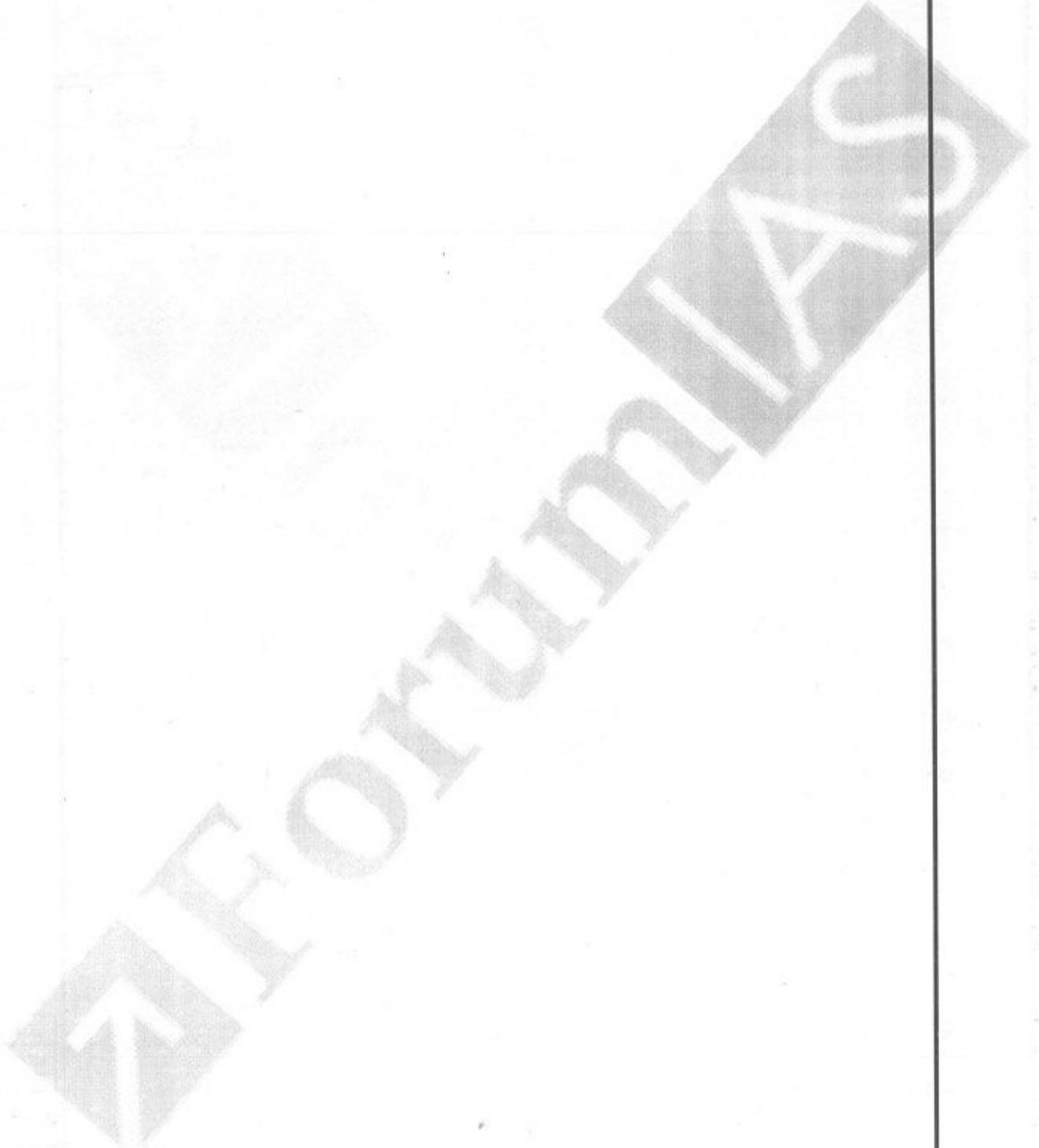
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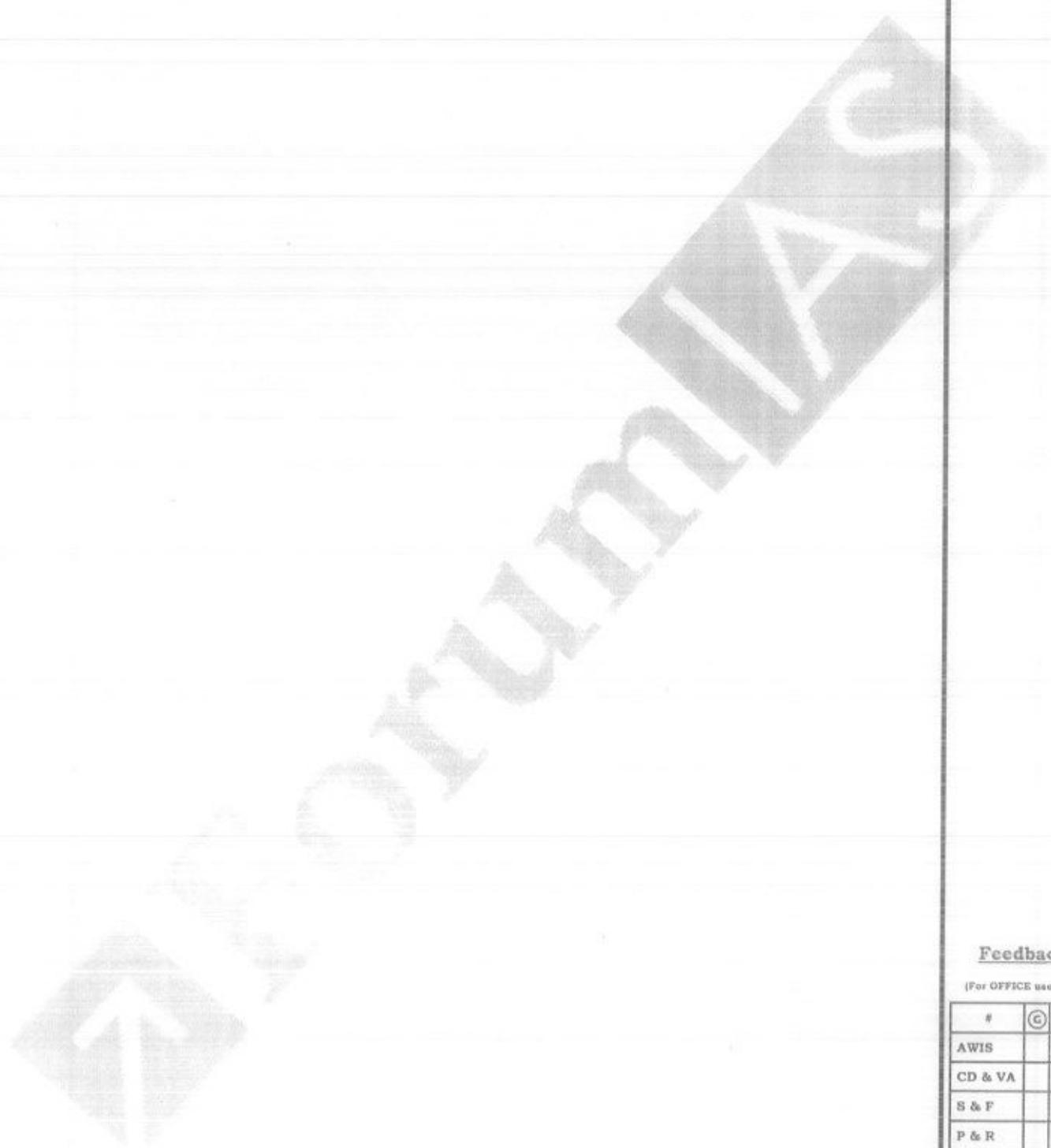


Q.4) a) MIS has evolved and gone far beyond its traditional advantages due to technological advancements. Comment. (20 marks)

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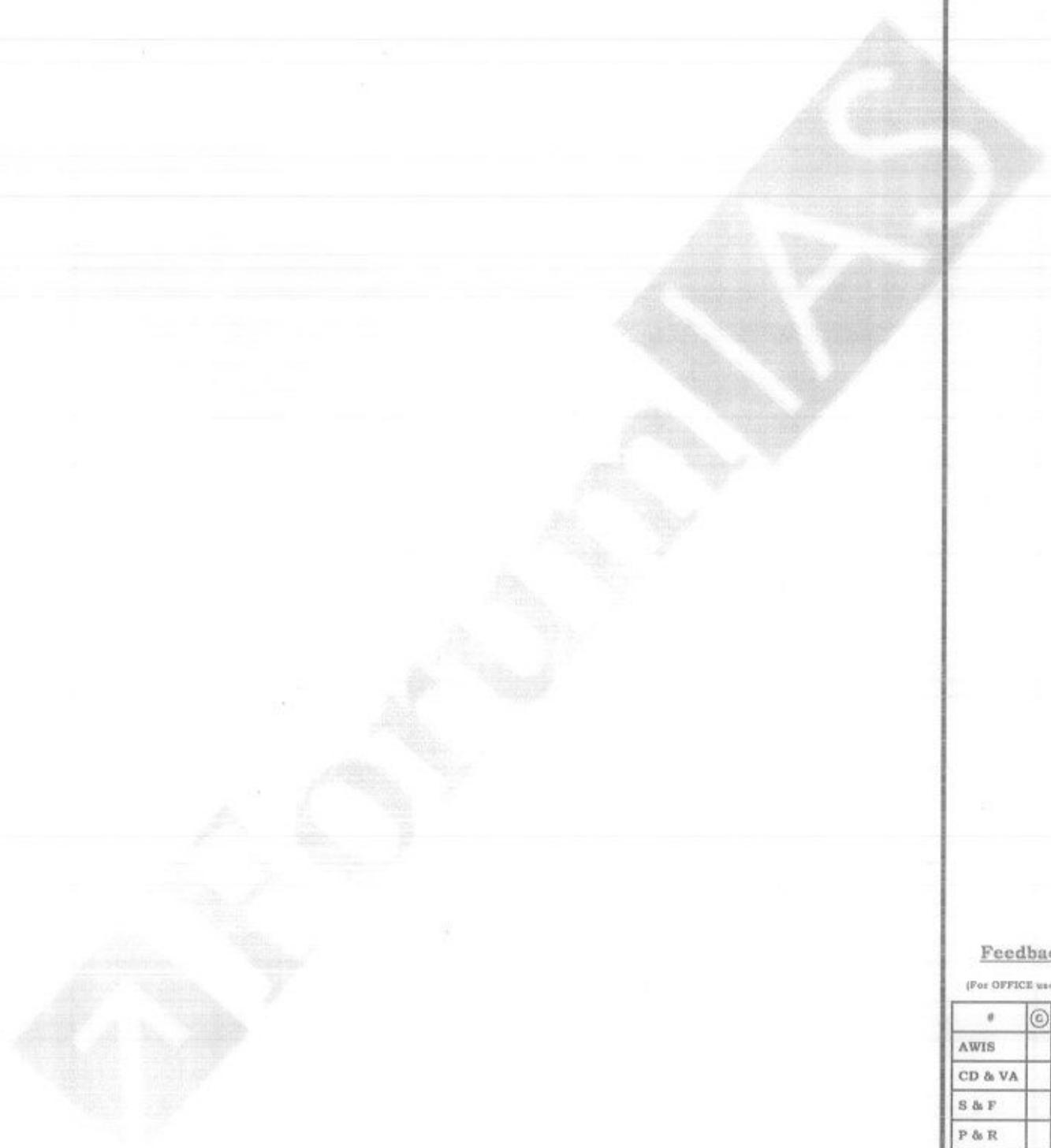
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b) Discuss the processes of policy formulation and assess the problems of policy implementation? (20 Marks)

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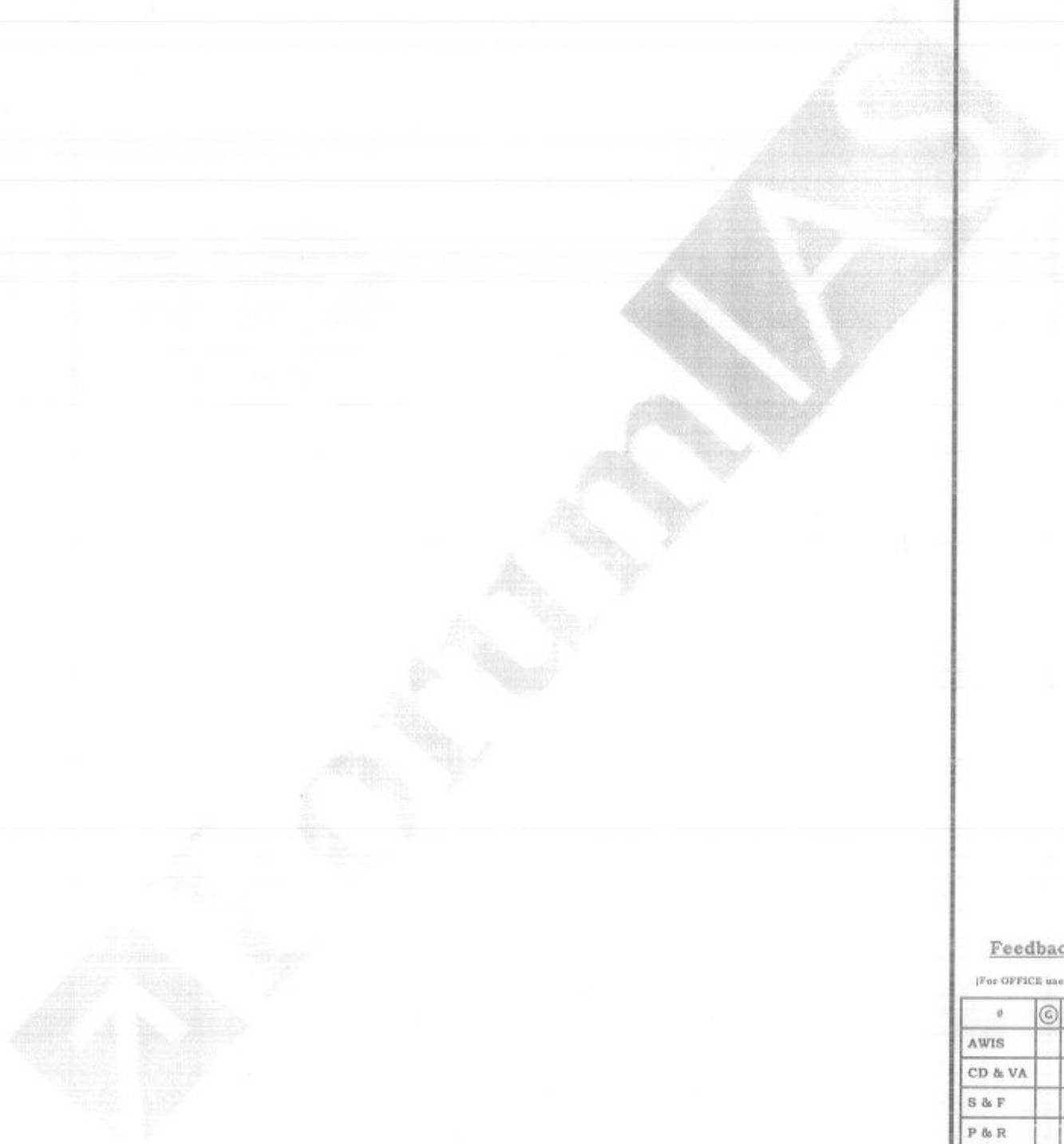
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TOTAL MARKS			



c) What Is 'Good' in Good Governance.

(10 marks)

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Section- B

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

a) Critically discuss the reasons why universal theory remains elusive in Comparative Public administration (10 Marks)

CPA (Comparative Public Administration) is the rigorous cross-cultural study of structure and process of administration and management.
(Robert Jackson)

Universal theory remains elusive in CPA

1. It is antithetical to ecological approach of CPA.
2. CPA aims to create a ecological specific non-universal theories, so that actual science of administration can be developed
3. It involved cross-cultural studies

4. It was against classical notion of building grand universal theory
5. CPA as per Robert Jackson was focussed on patterns, differences and trends among different ecologies.
- However it eventually went on to create universal theory of administration leading to its downfall.
- Fords Funding was stopped
 - less powerful when downgraded CAG (Comparative Administrative) group to sub-committees like SICA

A universal theory was an anti-goal of CPA, hence it remained elusive.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

b) Public Management takes 'what' and 'why' from Public Administration and 'how' from Business Management. Elaborate (10 Marks)

Public Management is the management of public resources for efficient use to give effective results.

Public Management takes 'what' and 'why' from Public Administration

1. It takes the goal, i.e. serving public interest
2. What is Public?
3. Why is public management crucial? As to serve public
4. It aligns with values and norms of public administration.

5- It gives publicness in public management.

'How' from Business Management

1. It borrows principles and tool of management
 (Eg) Hierarchy, unity of command, standardization etc
2. It acts as 'nuts and bolts' for proper structure
- 2- It reduces wastage and creates efficient, effective and economical public management.
4. It brings scientificness. Thus both balance values and facts in public management.

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c) Budget is an instrument of socio-economic transformation. Discuss (10 Marks)

Aaron Wildenrath terms budget as the life-blood of government.

Budget is instrument of socio-economic transformation

1. It creates structure for government expenditure on socio-economic measures

⊕ Allocation for MGNREGA.

2. Welfarism achieved through budget.

⊕ Allocation for nation food Security Act 2013.

3. Upliftment of vulnerable section

⊕ Gender budgeting in India.

4. It aims to reduce inequalities

(Eg) Tax subsidies via budget

5. Aims to mobilise resources for socio-economic expenditure

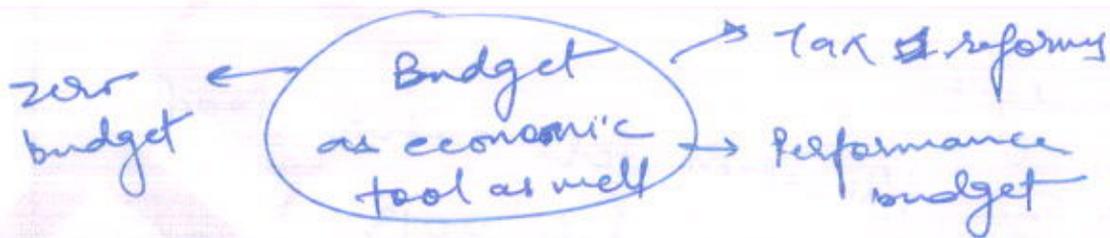
(Eg) GST via Finance Act.

6. It reflects ideology

(Eg) Socialism → expenditure on food, education, health.

7. It creates sustainable development

(Eg) Poverty reduction → NR LM.



Budget reflects aims and objectives of government which is of socio-economic transformation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

d) Discuss some emerging challenges in the discipline of Public Administration.

(10 Marks)

Public Administration since 1887 (birth from Wilson's essay) has gone through multiple challenges including existential crisis in 1950s.

Emerging challenges in Public Administration

1. Lack of paradigmatic clarity.

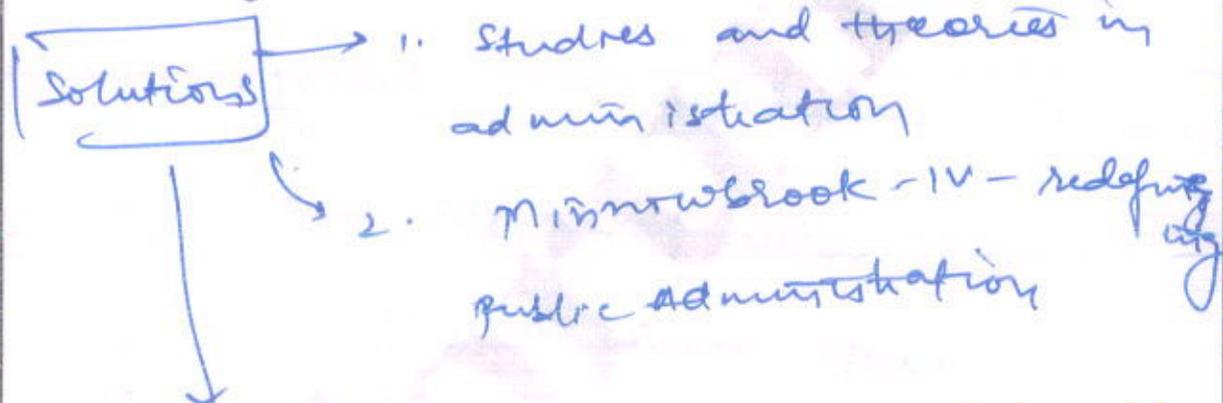
⊕ Public value paradigm but no clarity over overlap with good governance, new public service

2. Lack of clarity over theories in administration

⊕ Heavily borrowed from management political science

3. Lack of institutional support.

- 4. Minnowbrook conference - IV yet to be held,
- 5. Rise of ICT and broadening of managerial discipline.
- 1. Changing roles of administrator in globalisation and no discipline clarity and definition



3. Balancing ICT, globalisation with the new roles of public administration

Strengthening core, institution building can create discipline clarity and emerge out of challenges of public administration.

Feedback

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e) Do you think that bureaucracy is a hindrance to Development Administration in India. (10 Marks)

Riggs observed bureaucracy as an hindrance in development Administration -

Bureaucracy hindrance to Development Administration

1. It is power seeking and self-aggrandizing - William Miskanen
2. It is concerned about maximizing own profit and maximizing gain (New Right Philosophy)
3. There is rent-seeking - capitalism and (James Buchanan)
4. Corruption - (96th rank of India in corruption perception index).

5. Anthony Downs had pessimistic view as bureaucracy was self-centric indulged in bureau-shaping.

However it is source of Development Administration

1. Creation of development

(Eg) India post independence -
Steel frame of India (S. Patel)

2. Capacity and institutional support to create desirable change for development

3. Even Niskanen observed positive role of bureaucrat in development

(Eg) In India T.N. Seshan.

4. Bureaucracy supports and brings reforms

(Eg) GST reforms.

Hence bureaucracy is affected by ecology, it can be a hindrance or development

administration

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Q.6) a) "The science of Muddling through is essentially a reinforcement of pro-inertia and anti innovation ideas of policy - making". (20 marks)

Charles Lindblome said policy making is confined to science of muddling through, which means finding ways in already existing solutions without taking breakthrough decisions. It is based on incrementalism and avoids rationalist approach.

Science of muddling through is pro-inertia

∴ It is about taking small steps which amount to no change.

2. Politicians avoid any major policy decision in fear of failure

3. It is mostly ~~non~~ pro-inertia as existing policies are tweaked to create new policies and label them as new

(eg) Indira Awas Yojana to PM Awas Yojana.

4. Changes in muddling through is infinitesimally small that those changes don't appear to be any significant change.

5. It creates a non-risk ~~to~~ taking attitude dependent on pro-inertia.

Science of Muddling through is anti-innovation

1. Small changes do not amount to newness and it ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~breaking~~ of older ideas -
2. It is merely ~~new~~ old wine in new bottle.
3. Innovation is curbed as there is over centralization and lack of decision making capabilities
4. Muddling through is anti-innovation as it is anti-theoretical to ~~be~~ large-scale changes and reliance on existing policy decisions -

However muddling through is handy when -

1. Policy decision need frequent small changes.

(Eg) monetary policy by central Bank.

2. Policy making is in evolutionary stage.

Rationalist school criticise muddling through as risk-averse, which curbs innovation, while incrementalism considers it a necessity.

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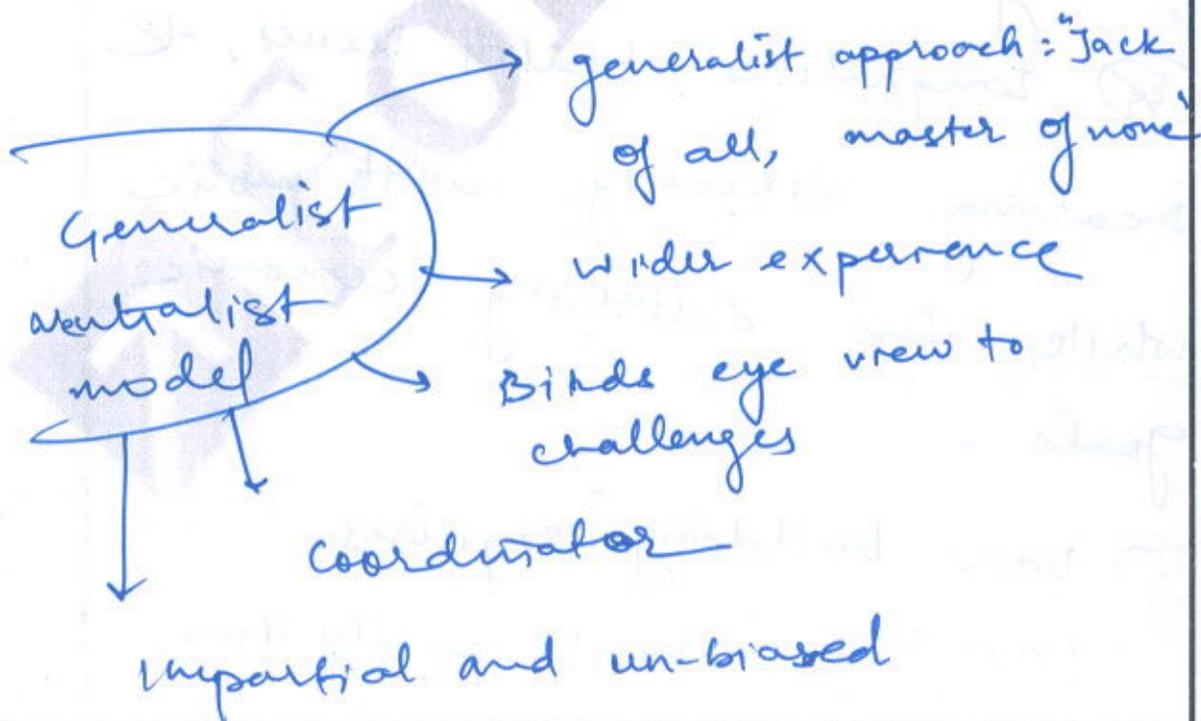
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b) The generalist neutralist model of Civil Service fits in the framework of parliamentary democracy in India. Explain (20 marks)

Civil services were created to bring socio-economic transformation in the development administration.

The debate around generalist neutral and specialist emerges with respect to classification of civil services in terms of duties and hierarchy



Generalist neutralist model fits in India

1. Advise and assist to political master in all policy matters
 - ⊙ Eg From health, agriculture to space and sanitation
2. Different and wider challenges comes along in a developing country
 - ⊙ Inequalities, health issues, etc.
3. Dealing directly with public while also delivering economic goals.
 - ⊙ Dam building requires, knowledge about construction,

empathy for those displaced, concerns for environment and communication skills.

4. Instability in government necessitates neutrality

(Eg) coalition politics at state level.

5. Bureaucracy must be socially acceptable, economical, viable and ~~also~~ politically desirable

— Anil Swarup

6. Policy making aligning with macro goals of constitution

(Eg) Socialism, secularism, etc.

2. Reduces nepotism and creates fair recruitment chances by UPSC.

However a specialist bureaucracy can bring following benefits

1. Specialization → expertise (Henry Fayol)
2. Lateral entry brings progressiveness reforms (ARV and Panagariya)
3. Shift in work culture to a more positive and skill oriented
4. Higher economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
5. Domain knowledge → swift implementation of policies.

with both beneficial, India has adopted mix model, ~~with~~ with generalist civil servants at large and recruitment of lateral entry via NITI Aayog and UPSC direct recruitments.

Feedback

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c) Why Post-Modernism Developed? List out the reasons

(10 marks)

Post modernism is the idea of rejecting strict rules, principles of science in administration. It is about considering values and not just facts.

Why Post modernism developed

1. Modernism led to dark era of public administration, where it lost its identity.
2. Failure of modernism to achieve public goals.
3. Loss of publicness in public administration
4. It became regimented of structure and procedures.

5. Means - ends reversal, where ends became be-all-end-all
 6. Discontent of society with rising turbulence, inequalities
 7. Failure of fact-orientation while solidifying philosophical values like equity, justice
 8. Thinkers like Dwight Waldo led to emergence of post-modernism
 9. Impetus through new paradigm of New Public Administration.
 10. New goals and out-goals like anti-hierarchy, anti-technology, etc.
- Post modernism brought Public Administration closer to public, which value, change equity in society.

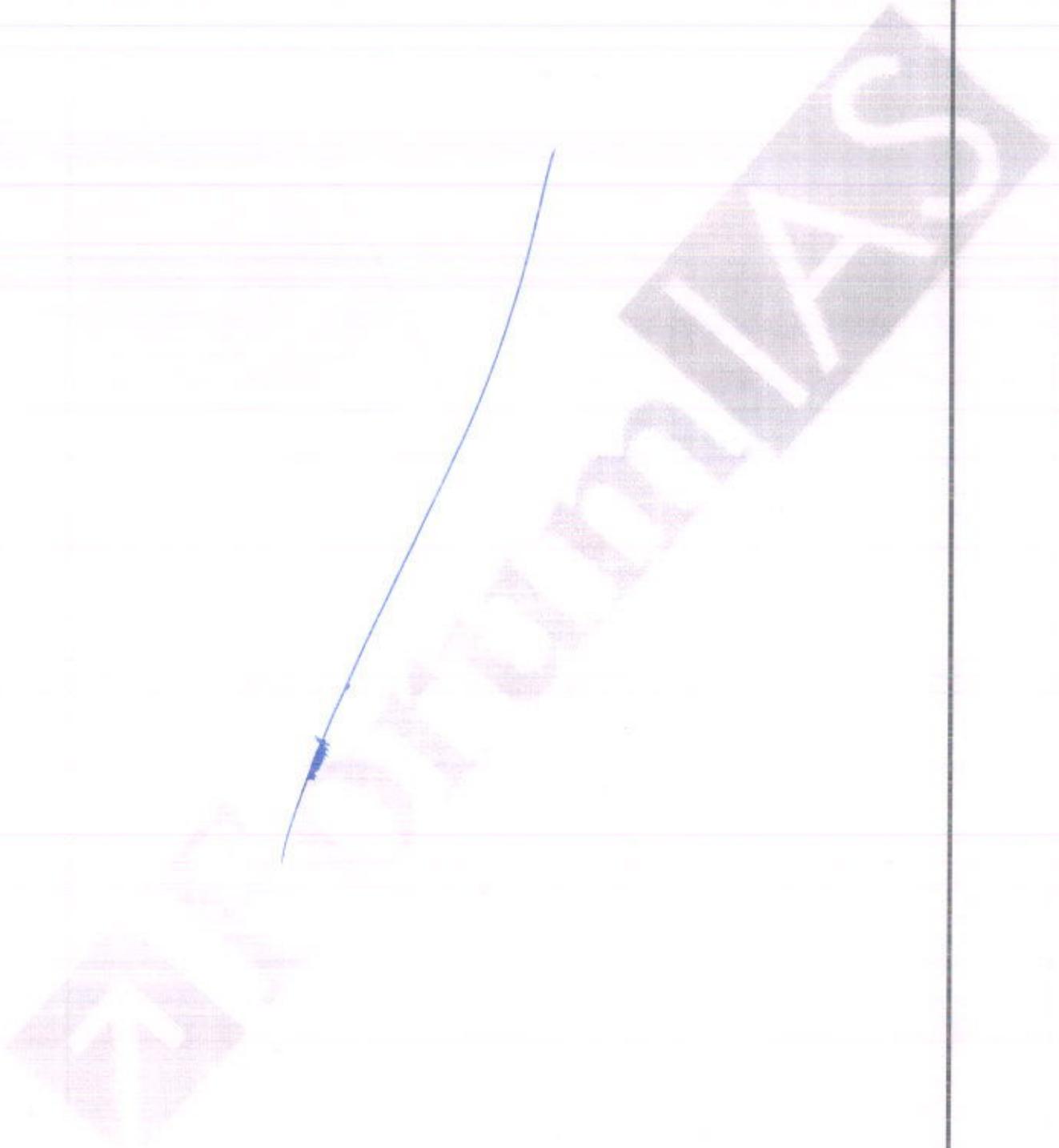
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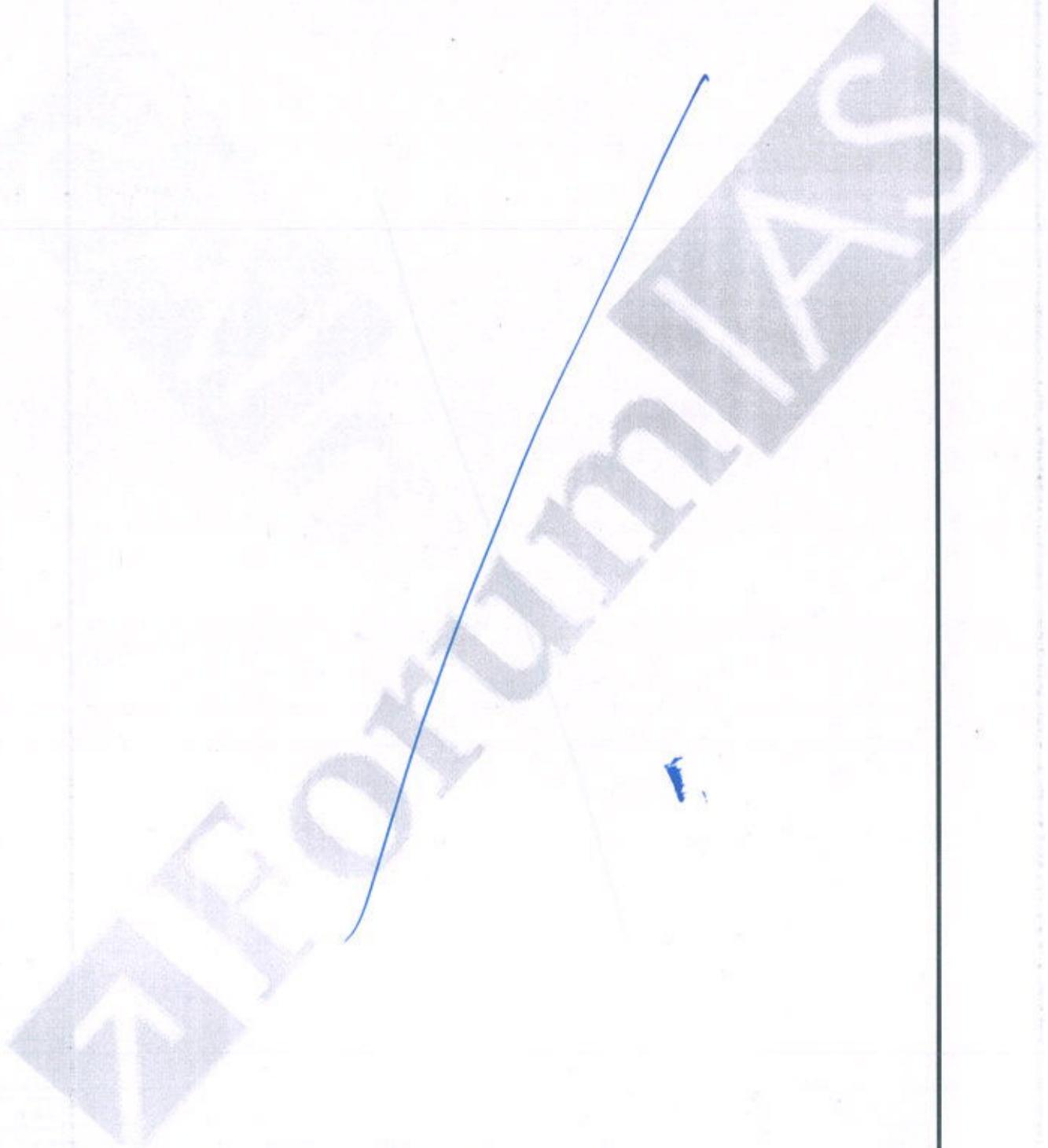
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Q.7) a) Argyris believed that every individual strives for psychological success, which includes autonomy, responsibility, and personal growth. (20 marks)







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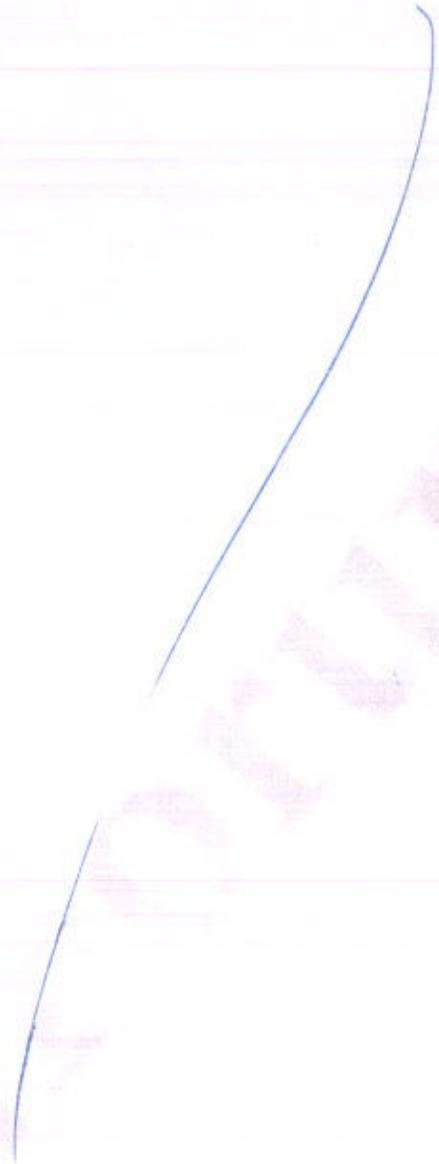
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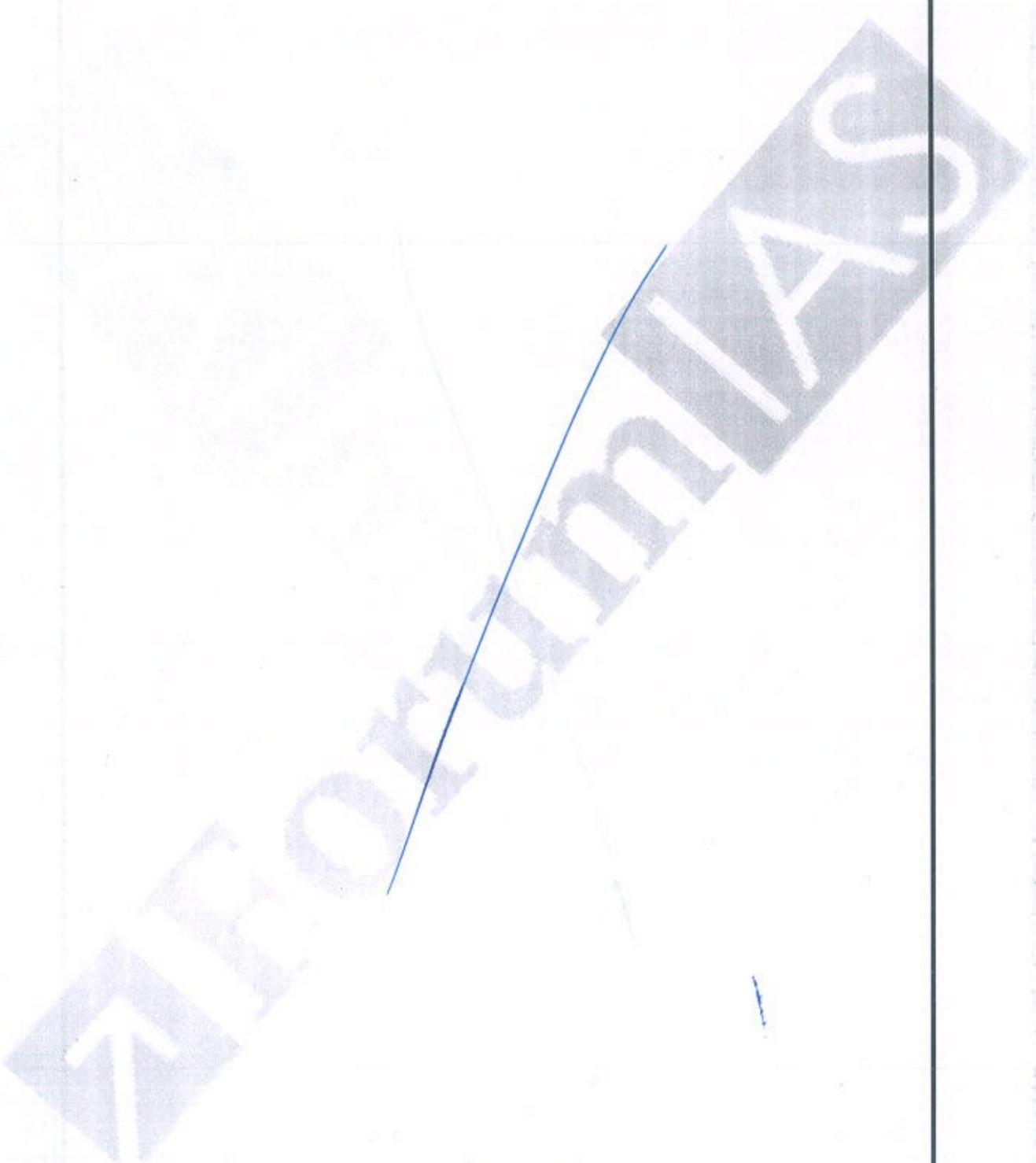
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b) Analyze the political and operational dimensions of employer- employee relations. Suggest measures to bring a satisfactory relationship between them.

(20 marks)







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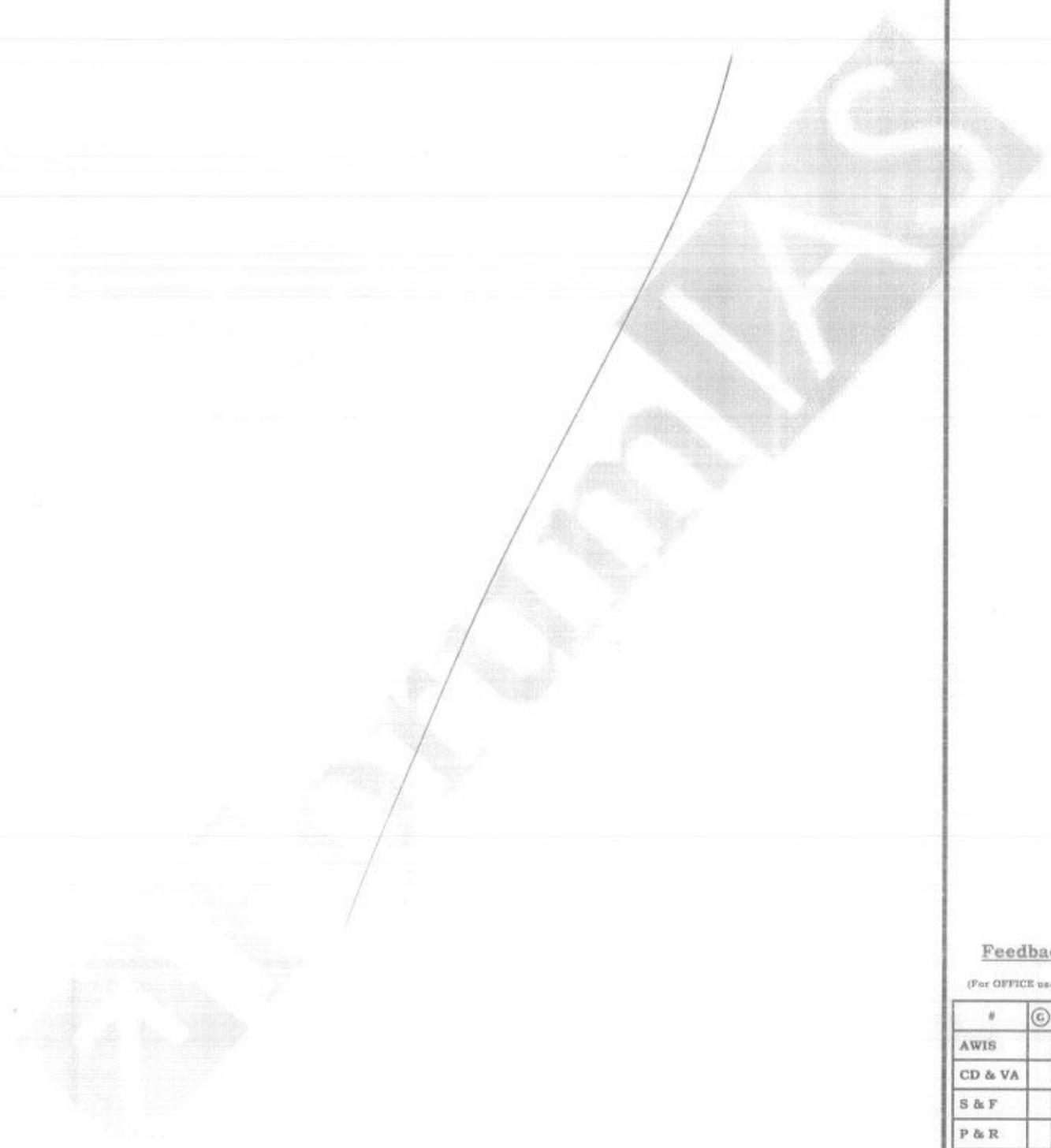
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c) Distinguish between the Programme budgeting and Performance budgeting.

(10 marks)



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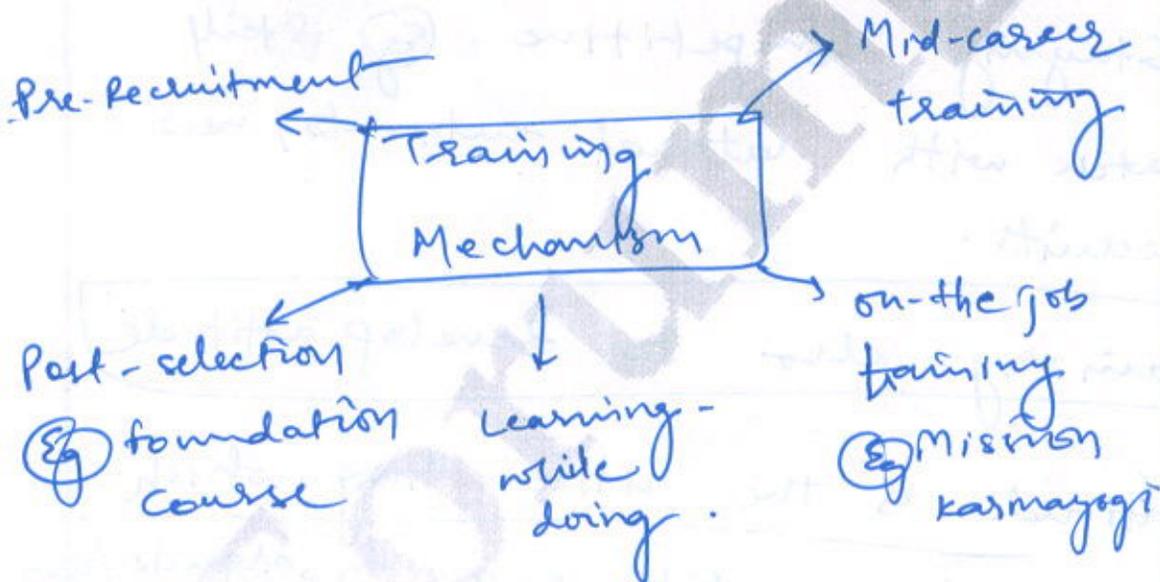
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Q.8) a) Training in any profession should not only improve skills but it should also develop attitudes and schemes of values necessary for effective performance. Discuss (20 marks)

Edwin Phippo defines training as desirable change in skill and attitude of an individual.



Training improving skills

1. Skill development → new age skills, upskilling, reskilling
 (eg) Digital India programme.

2. Upgradation of skills to suit new challenges

⊕ Globalisation → coordination skills

3. Skills for suiting position in hierarchy → post-promotion skills.

4. Staying competitive ⊕ Skill match with lateral entrants, new recruits.

Training also to develop attitude

1. Attitude is the little thing which makes huge difference in organisation
- Winston Churchill

2. Attitude to change from ABCD
~~ABCD~~ OR (Avoid, Bypass, Confuse, Delay)
to BOARD (Responsive, Openness, Accountable, Devoted)

3. Attitude determines ability to fulfill task.

(Eg) Positive attitude → motivation
effective delivery of service

4. Attitude intrinsic to aptitude development (cognitive, - Affective - Behaviour Model).

Training also for schemes of values

1. Aligning with values of service
civil services values → devotion to duty, compassion, transparent.

2. New Public Administration paradigm
(values like social equity and change orientation)

3. Fulfilling macro and philosophical values (Eg) socialism in Indian Constitution
4. Bringing publicness to fore and acting as "change agent".
5. Alignment with modernity and societal aspirations
(Eg) Respect for LGBTQ community via Transgender Act 2019.

Thus training is all encompassing feature of personnel development. Mission karmayogi aims to develop not only skill but also values and attitude for New India Civil Services.

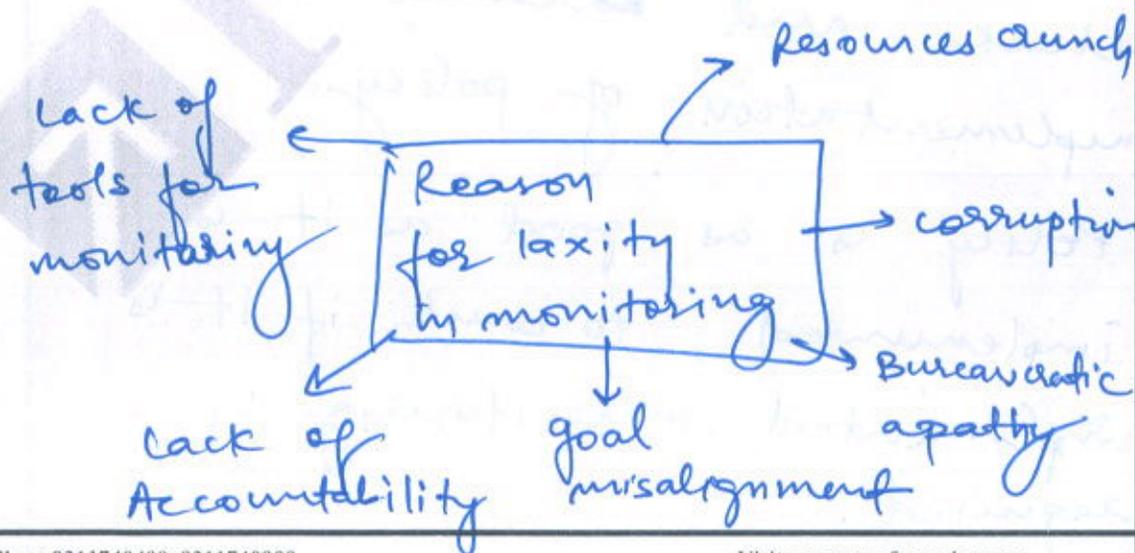
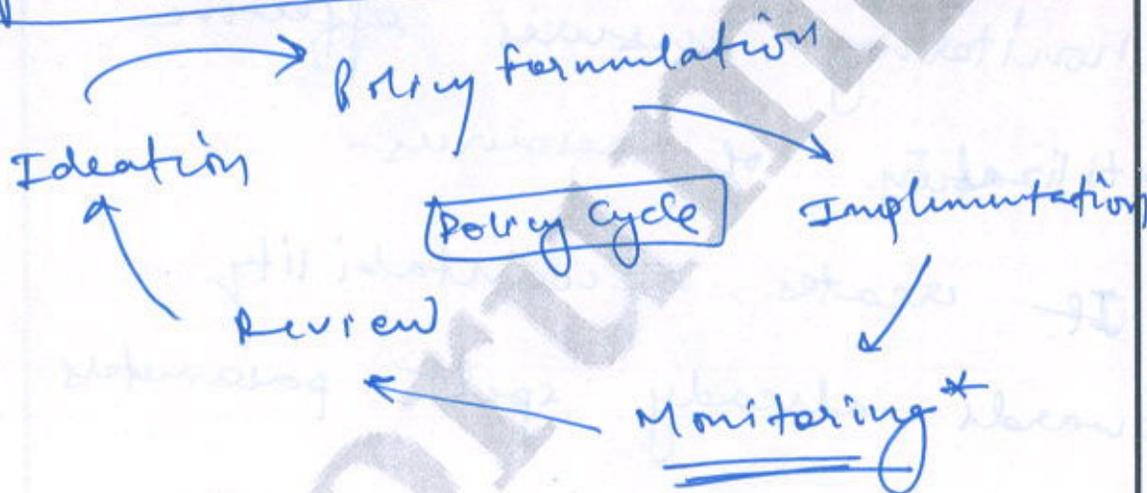
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b) "Laxity in monitoring can render even the best policies infructuous." Discuss (20 Marks)

Public policy consists of policy making, implementation and monitoring. While monitoring determines criticality in effectiveness of implementation.



Laxity in monitoring can render even the best policies ineffectual

1. Monitoring checks lapses in implementation of policy
2. It stops goal displacement.
3. Monitoring ensures effective utilization of resources.
4. It creates accountability towards already spelt parameters
5. Prevents corruption
6. Checks and balance in implementation of policy
7. Policy is as good as it is implemented, to check if it is implemented monitoring is required.

8. laxity in monitoring ~~the~~ shifts policy goal hence poor policy implementation
9. laxity in monitoring diminishes targets and goal achievement
10. Wastage of resources as no proper feed back is generated
11. Performance based budgeting thrives on effective monitoring.



Policy monitoring is critical:

1. Effective policy implementation is guaranteed
2. Effective ~~to~~ tweak in existing policy to reduce wastage and improve effectiveness
3. Establishes accountability of field agents
4. Feedback for policy review
5. Policy design for next cycle is enhanced and improved.

Monitoring can make ordinary policy as effective and laxity can make extraordinary policy infructuous.

Feedback

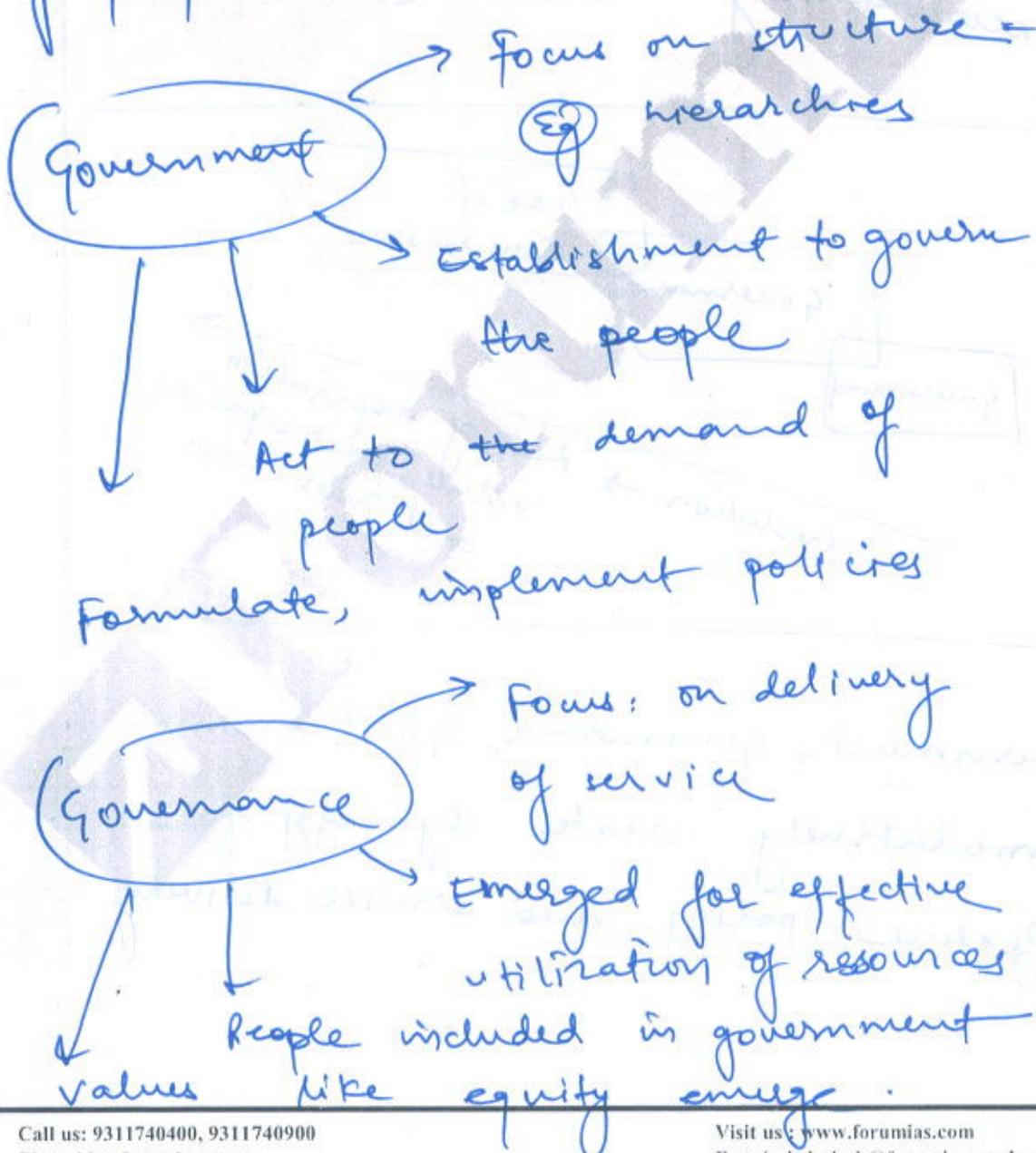
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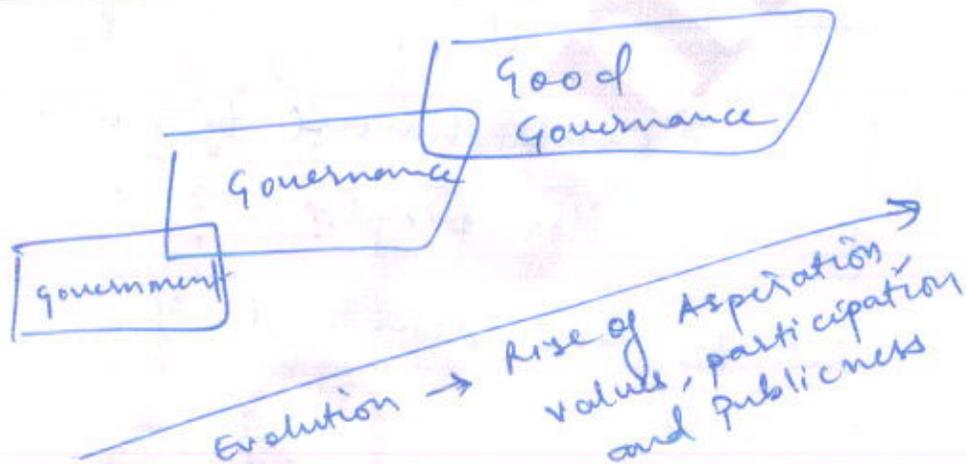
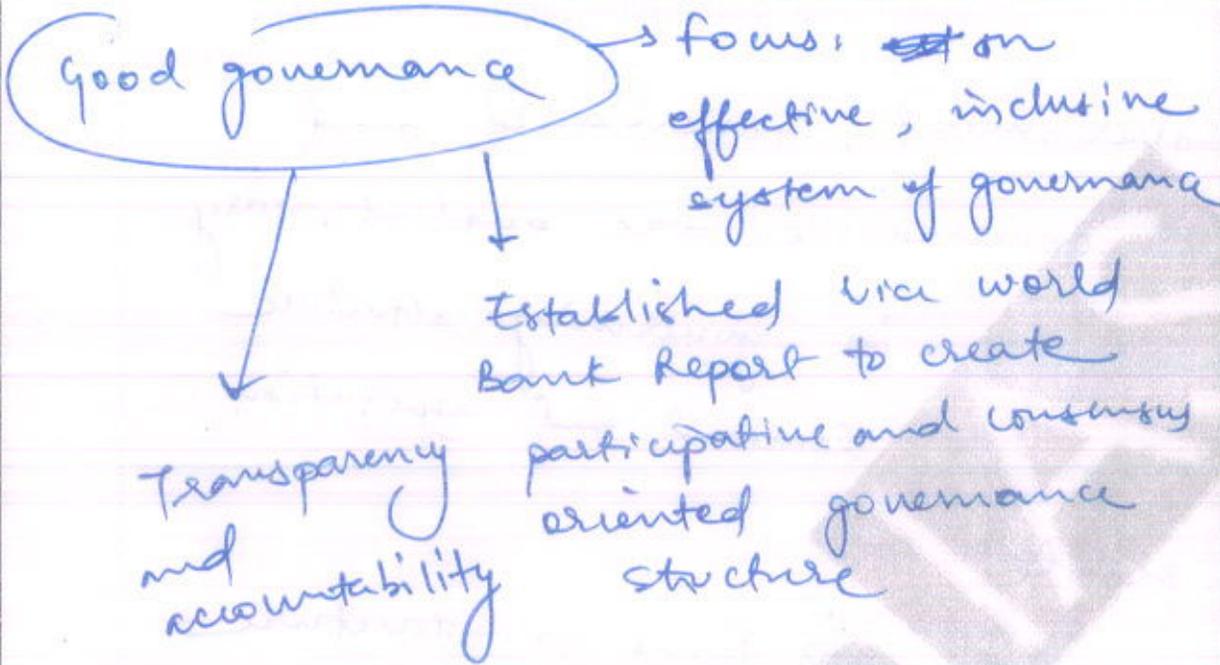
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TOTAL MARKS			

c) Differentiate between Government, Governance, and Good Governance.

(10 marks)

Government, Governance and Good Governance are evolutionary paradigms in governing structure suiting to demand and aspiration of people.





Government, Governance, Good Governance cumulatively create synergy for effective policy and service delivery

Feedback

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