

RCA-JMI

TEST CODE 8 3 5 2 1 5

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. Anwar Ansari		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	6407027	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

*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	
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			10:00am	1:00 pm
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	
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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 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) "Ordinance - making power of the executive needs to be suitably restrained."
(10 Marks)

Article 123 of Indian Constitution provides for ordinance making power to the President of India.

Needs to be restrained

1. Bypassing of Legislature
 (Eg) Medical commission of India Ordinance
2. Reduced debate and discussion on important national issues
 (Eg) ~~const~~ citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance
3. Anti-thetical to popular will
 - Rising ordinances in state legislatures
4. Emergency power not a regular power as per constitution makers.

Necessity of an ordinance

1. Parliament is not always in session (only sits thrice in a normal year)
2. Urgent and important issues need to be dealt
 (Eg) Ordinance on Essential commodities
3. Constitutional mandate under Article 123
4. Executive exigencies while implementation of laws require ordinance power

Way forward 1. In DC Wadhwa case it was held that ordinance can be judicially reviewed.

2. Prishra Kumar case - frequent re-promulgation is a fraud on constitution

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is constituent Assembly warned the usage of ordinance only in unavoidable, emergency situation.

Feedback

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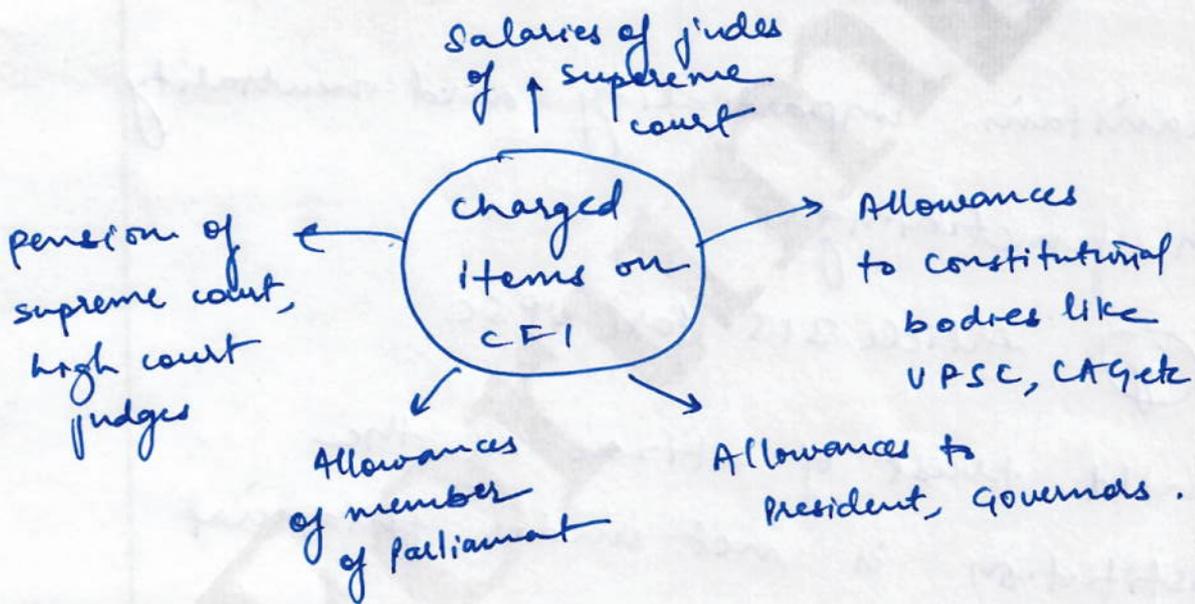
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TOTAL MARKS

b) Justify the constitutional provision to treat certain expenditure as charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India (10 Marks)

Indian Constitution lays down the value premise of Indian Article 266, of Indian constitution provides for consolidated fund of India - (CFI)



Justification for charged items

- Maintain independence of important officials.
 (Eg) Audit by CAG.

2. Reduce influence of executive during the tenure of the office
 (Eg) Article 124 for Supreme Court
 3. Free and fair dispensation of duty
 (Eg) Article 324 for Election Commission of India
 4. Maintain impartiality and neutrality in functioning
 (Eg) Article 315 for UPSC
 5. Build trust of citizen as the institution is not under financial influence of executive.
 (Eg) Office of Governor.
- consolidated fund of India provides for charged items for several functions for smooth running of constitutional machinery.

Feedback

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c) "The Indian Constitution considerably influences the nature, role and structure of Indian administration". Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Indian constitution lays down the value premise of Indian administration.

Influence on nature

1. Welfaristic nature: guided by Article 38, Part IV (Directive Principles)
2. People orientation: Preamble lays down sovereign power is citizen
3. Rights Protection: Fundamental Rights under Part III.

Influence on Role

1. Provide for stability and integrity of the nation; Part of Preamble
2. Its role in providing Justice,

liberty, Equality and establishing fraternity through equal implementation of laws.

3. Policy formulation and policy implementation role through All India services under Article 312.

Influence on structure

1. Provides for institutional recruitment Article 315. (UPSC)
2. Division into categories All India, Central, state services
3. Protection to administration under Article 311.

Constitution also limits the role through its written and outlined values and rules.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

d) Suggest measures for raising the level of judicial excellence for achieving speedy justice.

(10 Marks)

Recently, India Justice Report (2024) highlighted 4.5 crore case pendency in India.

Inefficient prosecution



Measures for speedy justice

1. Filling vacancies

- Reforming Collegium system to fasten judicial appointment
- Timely conduct of subordinate judiciary examination.

2. All India Judicial Services for merit and speedy justice
 3. Alternate Dispute Resolution - like mediation, arbitration.
 4. infrastructure increase ~~for~~ budgetary allocation and actual implementation (Justice NV Ramanna)
 5. Building strong prosecution - capacity building
 6. Use of technology - e-courts and virtual courts for programmed decisions like vehicle challan.
 7. Lok Adalat, Nyaya Panchayat for grassroots speedy justice
- "Justice delayed, is justice denied"
 Hence there need to be reforms like recent ~~constitutional~~ justice laws BNS, BNSS, and BSA.

Feedback

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e) "The Mughal Administrative System was characterized by military rule by nature and was centralized despotism." Elaborate (10 Marks)

Mughal Administration was a patrimonial based empire. - Stephen Blake

Mughal system was military by nature

1. Dual system of bureaucracy under Mansabdari system - both role of civil and military duties
2. Emperor was head of military and controlled appointments and all decisions directly.
3. Rank in administration was allotted based on horses and military strength the official provided of state.
4. Primary concern was expansion and not welfare.

Mughal System was centralized Despotism

1. King was the source of all decision - appointments, transfers, promotion, etc.
2. All official orders passed up the hierarchy upto the emperor leading to extensive paper work (Kagazi Raj)
3. No real power devolution to provinces they were more of self-sufficient than self-governed.
4. Emperor was considered fountain of justice
5. Theory and practice of Rex Lex. (King is Law)

Mughal administration was militarised but it displayed signs of benevolent despotism.

Feedback

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Q.2) a) Enumerating the objectives and features of Niti Aayog debate up to what extent it has been able to fulfill its objective? (20 marks)

NITI Ayog was established on 1st January 2015 by an executive order to establish a new paradigm of cooperative federalism in planning in India.

Objectives of NITI Ayog

1. Policy and Programme Framework
 (eg) Aspirational District Programme
2. Research and Think Tank to government.
 (eg) Paper on Blockchain, AI, etc
3. People oriented Planning regime
 (eg) 3 year Action Plan.

4. Inclusive growth through Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas

5. Infuse Innovation and newness

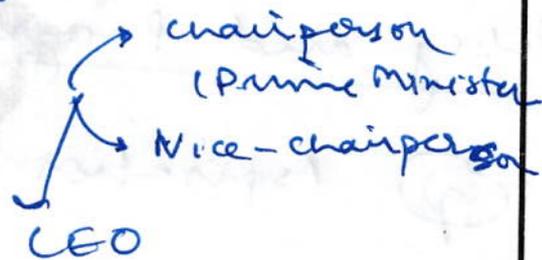
⊕ Atal Innovation Mission

6. Policy Implementation

⊕ Shiksha Programme

Features of NEFTI Ayeg

1. Governing Council



2. Bottom-up planning orientation - state consultation.

3. Spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism

⊕ Composite Water Management Index.

4. sustainable development orientation

(Eg) sustainable development goals for India by 2030.

Extent of Implementation

1. Federal spirit in planning - governing council meeting includes all chief Ministers
2. Fresh ideas and strategy in governance.

(Eg) Centre of Excellence for AI

3. Decentralized planning regime - anti-bureaucratic to planning commission.

4. welfare orientation - Policy inputs on PM KASB Kalyan Anna Yojana

Challenges within NITI Aayog

1. lack statutory status.

2. No financial power or resource allocation
3. No connect of plans (7 year plan, 15 year strategy) - no feedback, action taken report
4. ~~Outcast~~ ~~un~~ non-critical praise of government → questioning over think tank role
5. Politicisation of NITI Ayog meetings.

Way ahead

→ vijay kelkar recommended
2x allocation of GDP to give teeth to NITI Ayog

↓
Statutory status

↓
Constant action taken reports

↓
Neutral and unbiased opinion on policies

NITI Ayog is a watershed movement in planning era, aligning with philosophy of New Public Management

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) There is a constant and continuous collision between democratic values and bureaucratic values which adversely affects developments. Discuss (20 marks)

As per Eva Etzioni, Bureaucracy and Democracy are at constant loggerheads due to their inherent nature.

Collision between Democratic and Bureaucratic values affecting development

1. Value orientation:

Democracy → open, decentralized

Bureaucracy → secrecy, centralized

2. Structure - bureaucracy is hierarchical

creating confusion and chaos becoming nightmarish (Franz Kafka)

3. Priorities → self-centric, bureau-
shaping, tendencies anti-thetical
to democratic values of people
orientation -
4. Recruitment → selected individual
based on individual merit
while democracy has elected
representative
5. Legal, written rules collide
with norms and traditions in
democracy

Affect on Development

1. Resource Allocation - challenges.
→ priority on merit
v/s
Affirmative Action -

2. Goals on conflict

⊕ Economic development versus environment preservation

⊕ Narmada Bachao Andolan

3. Trust of public erodes with corruption, red tapism

⊕ Anti-corruption movement 2011

4. People participation declines due to clashing values

⊕ Subject-political culture in Bangladesh.

Balancing bureaucratic & Democratic values

1. Goal synchronisation → constitution of India - welfare orientation

2. Training of civil servants
⊕ IBSNAA.

3. Regular field visits for preventing Inery-tower approach
4. Increase people participation
 (Eg) Jan Bhagidari in Swachh Bharat Mission.
5. Accountability strengthening
 (Eg) RTI, Citizen Charter, Audit.
6. Transparency in bureaucracy reduces chances of bureaucracy
7. Ethics in public administration to reduce quid-pro-quo
 (Eg) Code of Ethics.

Bureaucratic values aligning with democratic values forge developmental opportunities for Viksit Bharat in Auditkool.

Feedback

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c) Discuss the various phases of constitutionalism experienced in India due to changes in political culture since Independence. (10 marks)

Constitutionalism is the limitation on government. As per W.G. Andrews it defines actions of constitutional government.

Phases of constitutionalism

1. Initial Phase (1947-50s) - political culture was subject based, but statesman at helm
 constitutionalism → executive limited by legislative debates, values. (eg) Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned for train accident as rail minister
2. Pre emergency (1960s-70s) → parochial and subject culture
 - increase of violence, corruption

and centralisation of politics.

39th, 42th Amendment violating constitutionalism by executive overreach.

2. Post-emergency - Political culture more aggressive - restoration of constitution limits by 44th Amendment.

but misuse of Article 356.

4. Early 1990s - 2014 → increase in coalition based political culture, transactional culture. Constitutionalism reflected in executive action, passing of Lokpal Act 2013, RTI, MANKHAR

5. Post 2014 → participative culture, executive limited by active citizenry, media. advent of social media. constitutionalism in leadership, people orientation.

Political culture is a reflection of changing times.

Feedback

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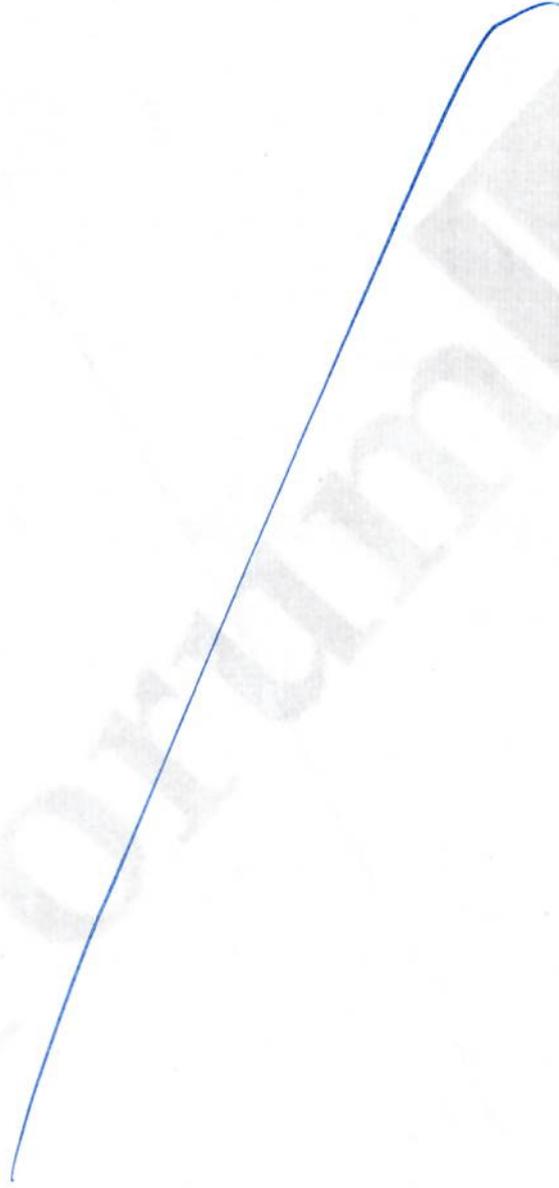
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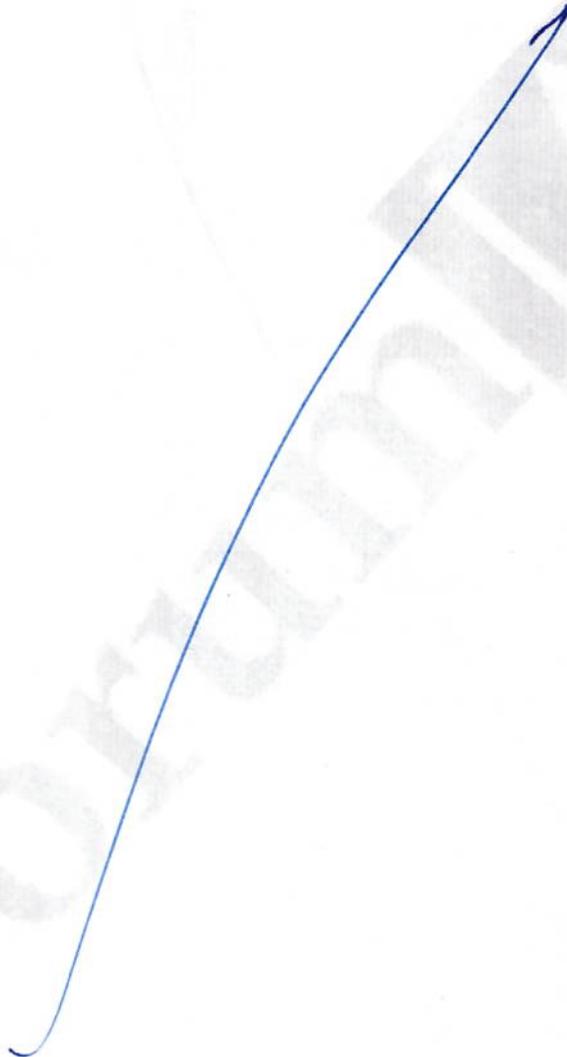
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Q.3) a) Explain the role and structure of the Ministry of Cooperation of the Government of India. What are the challenges being faced by this ministry for strengthening the cooperative movement in the country (20 marks)







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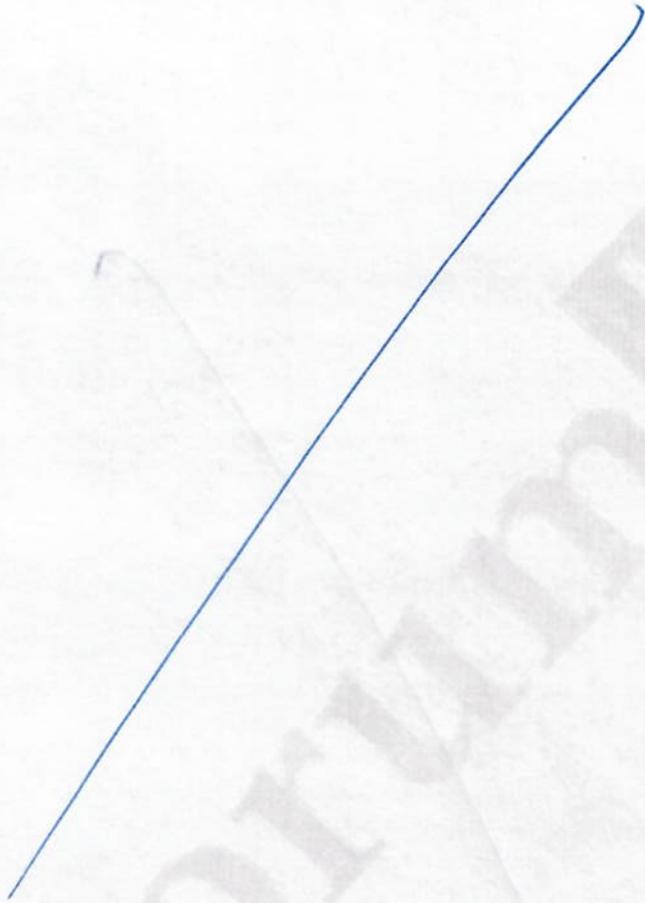
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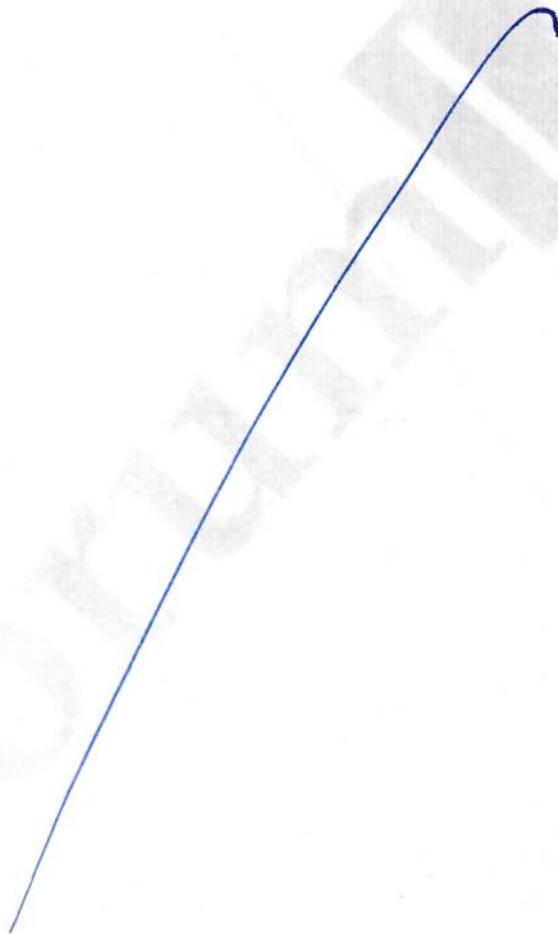
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b) Discuss the role played by the Controller General of Accounts (CGA) in strengthening the public finance management in India (20 marks)





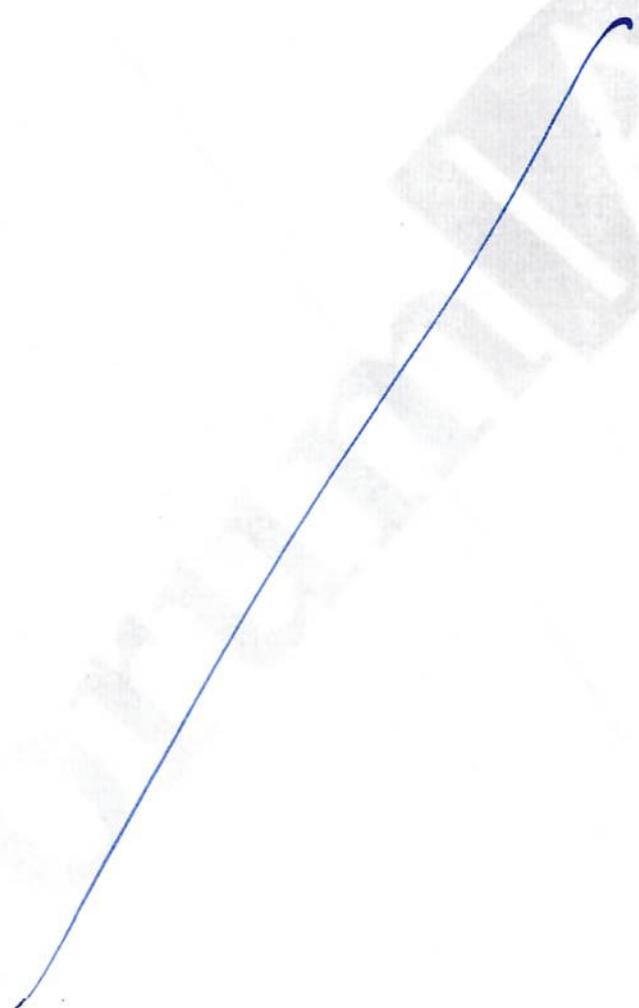
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TOTAL MARKS			



c) Do you agree with the view that social status of the Civil Service in India is an important aspect of bureaucracy's unsuitability for change. (10 marks)



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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) a) "The increasing role of the Prime Minister's office vis-a-vis the Cabinet Secretariat in recent times is an indication of the growing centralization of policy and decisional authority in the position of the Prime Minister." Evaluate (20 marks)

PM's office is as strong as the Prime Minister. It is said that PMO has shown signs of centralization.

Centralizing tendencies = Reasons

1. Increased complexities in governance
 - (Eg) New age challenges like Climate change, Terrorism.
2. Increased role of Prime Minister in policy decisions.
 - (Eg) formation of Department for any project > ₹10,000 crore under PM's authority under PM Manmohan Singh.

5. Inter-governmental co-ordination

role of Prime Minister

⊕ PM Modi's role in creation
of Jal Shakti Ministry,
merging multiple departments

7. Increased role of PM in
international diplomacy.

⊕ G20 in India, invite for
G7, rise as Global South
power.

↑ Rising people's aspirations
require quick decision making
hence centralisation faster
decision making

6. Increased pace of reforms originating
from PMO

⊕ Ayushman Bharat, Demonetisation
etc.

7. Increased security challenges to be dealt + swiftly
 (eg) operation surdoor.

Cabinet secretariate still has decisional authority

1. All cabinet decision passes through cabinet secretary.
2. Policy formulation under authority of cabinet secretariat
3. Coordination & communication through cabinet secretariat
4. ~~the~~ link-of-connect of cabinet to legislature is cabinet secretariat
5. Federal challenges dealt by cabinet secretariat.

Balancing Role of PMO & Cabinet Secretariat

1. It depends on vision of PM - PMO as strong as PM wants it to be
2. PMO though leads to quick decisions, but cabinet secretariat leads to detailed, discussed decisions.
3. Business Rules of Lok Sabha mention cabinet, hence crucial for executive functioning
4. Both must follow equidistance and work under specified role.

PMO and cabinet secretariat role is ever-changing depending on exigencies and necessities

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) Examine the efficacy of the measures taken to redefine and execute cooperative federalism in India. (20 Marks)

Cooperative Federalism has been redefined through institutional attitudinal and implementational measures in recent times.

Measures for cooperative Federalism

I. Institutional

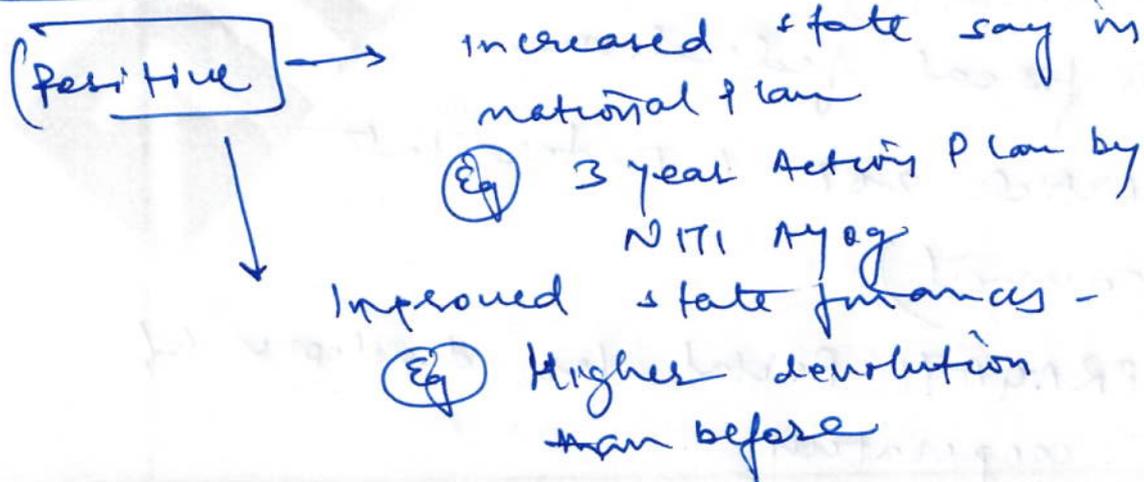
- 1) Abolishing Planning Commission and establishing NITI Aayog
- 2) GST council for cooperation (A-279A) in fiscal federalism
- 3) Article 262 (Inter State Council)
- 4) PRAGATI Portal for developmental cooperation

5) Ministry of cooperative at central level.

(VI) Attitudinal

- 1) Equal say to states under NITI
- meetings
- 2) Idea of cooperation, and competitive federalism under Aspirational District Programme
- 3) Restructuring centrally sponsored scheme - 66 to 20
- 4) Finance commission - more grants to state (42% in 14th F.C)

Efficacy of measures



- Freedom in scheme implementation through restructure of centrally sponsored schemes
- GST council → equal power to each state

Challenges in cooperative federalism

1. Redundancy of interstate council
lack of meetings
2. "GST council is acrimonious in nature" → Punjab finance Minister
3. Boycott of NITI Aayog meeting by West Bengal C.M as she said it is central hegemony.
4. Reduced state finances despite compensation fund
5. cess and surcharge (not shared in tax pool) creates fiscal challenges.

Way Forward for cooperative federalism

1. Reviving Interstate Council and zonal council. → 2nd ARC
2. ~~Sarkaria~~ Sarkaria Commission emphasized neutral role of Governor and not as central agent for cooperative federalism
3. In Mohit Minerals case (2014) court ruled state autonomy to implement GST council decision.
4. ~~Regular~~ Regular updation and feedback on MITI Ayog plans.
5. Finances to be increased - ⁺50% state demand by few states for 16th F.C.

Cooperative federalism is a reflection of spirit of TEAM INDIA to build NEW INDIA.

Feedback
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c) The administrator needs autonomy and discretion the same way as the politician needs control. Explain (10 marks)

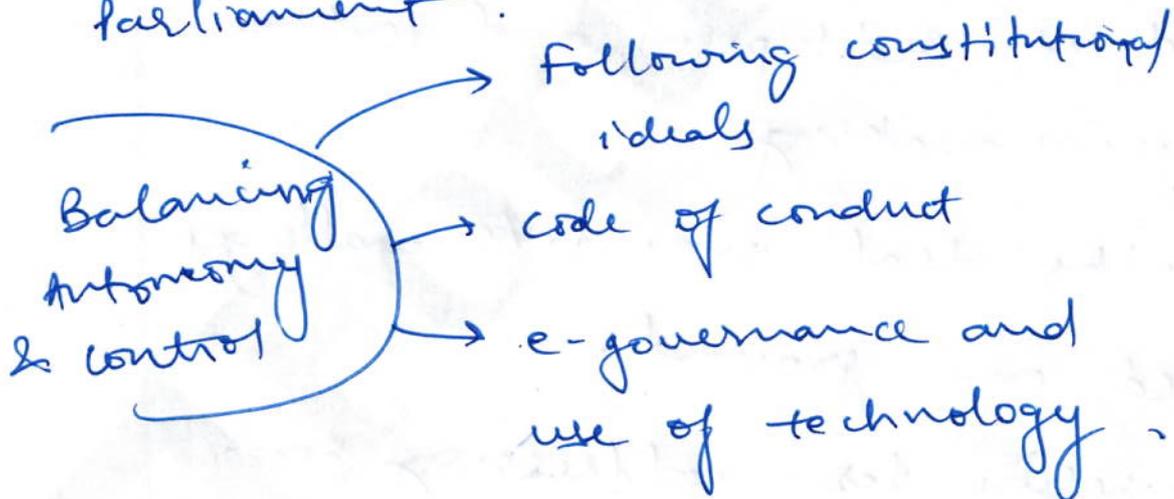
Administrative autonomy and political control are in tug-off war for development goals due to differing bureaucratic values and democratic values

Need of Autonomy

1. Reduces red tapism and fastens decision making
2. Helps deal executive challenges faced on ground.
3. Discretion for addressing new evolving challenges
4. Manage legal lacunae like food aid to those affected by floods and have no documents.

Need of control

1. Establishes ministerial responsibility
2. People seek answer from politician.
3. Prevents bureaucratic hegemony in policy decision
4. Politician has to answer in parliament.



A nuanced balance benefits, people, politician and bureaucracy.

Feedback

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Section- B

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

a) "The Charter Act of 1853 marked the beginning of the parliamentary system in India". Explain.

(10 Marks)

India adopted parliamentary democracy post-independence of which foundation was laid in Charter Act of 1853.

Charter Act 1853, beginning of parliamentary System

1. Authority with the monarch.
2. Beginning of open competitions in civil services
3. led to indianisation of services
4. Parliamentary Democracy through legislation

5. legislative council for legislation
6. initial steps for portfolio (in 1861).

Hence it created initial impetus to parliamentary democracy.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

b) Responsibility and accountability are two major goals of good governance. Discuss in the context of Indian Administration. (10 Marks)

Indian Administration is governed by principles of good governance to deliver on the mandate of Indian constitution.

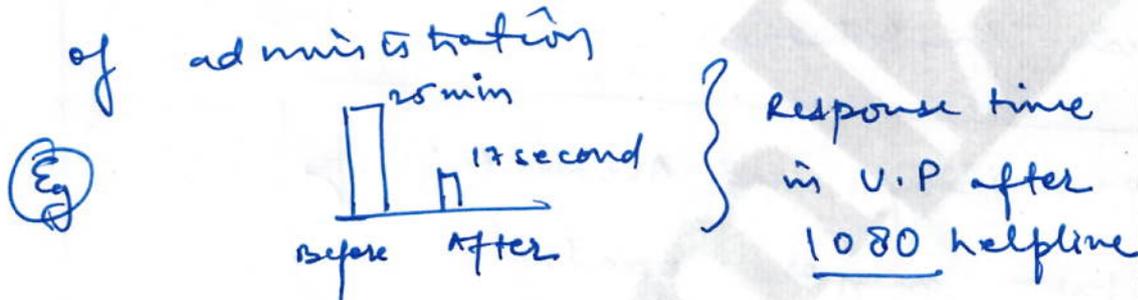
Responsibility and Accountability as two major goals

1. Source of gaining public trust
 - ⊙ Citizen charter led to increased trust as it establishes responsibility
2. Ensures answerability for action and inaction.
 - ⊙ RTI Act led to accountability towards citizen
3. Accountability towards ministers established through parliamentary debates and committees.

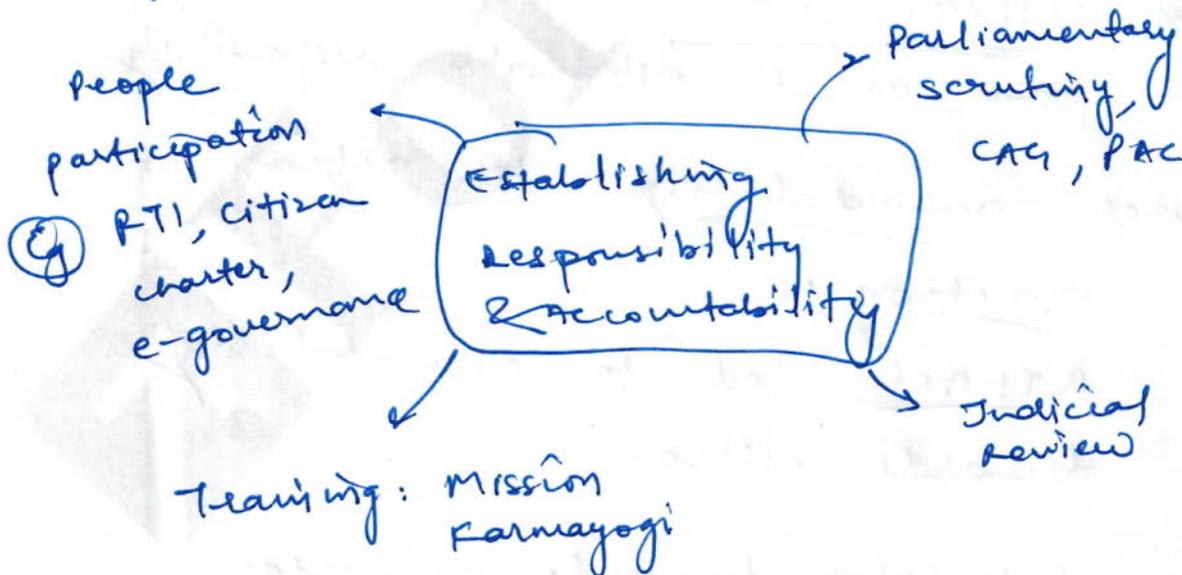
4. Increase people participation, hence secures good governance

(Eg) Accountability through social Audit in MGNREGA.

5. Both lead to increased responsiveness of administration



6. Increases transparency → section(4) of RTI Act → self disclosure



Responsibility and accountability is essential to establish 'Ram Rajya'

Feedback

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c) "Kautilya was a political realist rather than an Idealist". Discuss (10 Marks)

Kautilya was political guru of Chandragupta Maurya of Mauryan Empire in around 4th century B.C.

Kautilya was a realist

1. He gave prescriptive measures for statecraft. (strategy to overthrow corrupt Nanda Empire) - Matsyanya
2. Talks about state objective
 - 2.1 - Palana - welfare
 - 2.2 - Labha - expansion for survival
3. True aim of King - happiness of King lies in happiness of subject
4. Role of King to keep subjects in trust → Yogyakshema / welfare and protection.

5. Sama, Dama, Danda, Bheda Niti for ruling (all measures to survive)
6. Testing before recruiting (Kama Padha, Artha Padha, Dharma Padha)
7. Hierarchy and structure of state (Saptang Theory)
8. Protection of King (Vijigishu) to run the empire
9. Protection of state through Mandala theory - ~~an~~ international diplomatic lessons.
10. Detailed lessons on corruption and ethics in administration.

Hence Kautilya was referred as 'Repository of realpolitik realpolitik' by MEA S. Jaishankar.

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d) Discuss the various philosophical sources of the constitution of India.

(10 Marks)

Constitution of India was an extensive work of constituent assembly borrowing from multiple sources.

Philosophical sources

1. Freedom Movement: shaped the orientation of state as welfaristic and not authoritarian.
Religious scriptures.
2. Ancient History: Ideas of Ram Rajya borrowed from Ramayana to establish good governance
3. Arthashastra → Yogakshema, Palana, ensuring happiness of citizen (Articles in Part IV - Directive Principles).

4. International learnings like French Revolution → Justice, Liberty, equality, Fraternity
5. Gandhian Ideals → secularism, promotion to agriculture, cottage based industry
6. Liberal leaning - participation of workers in management, women empowerment
7. Statesman and leadership at that moment - (Eg) J.L. Nehru, Sardar Patel - unity of states, fraternity
8. Indian Culture: Treat all with equality.

Hence Indian Constitution survived multiple upheavals in 75 years and is a living ~~doc~~ document which protects and unites the citizens.

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e) It is apprehended that that lateral entry will lead to politicization of bureaucracy. Do you agree? Justify (10 Marks)

~~lateral~~ Recently DoPT withdrew circular regarding lateral entry on public outrage over social justice and politicization of bureaucracy.

Politicization of bureaucracy

1. It is against direct recruitment through open competition conducted by UPSC ..
2. It is apprehended that it may lead to favoritism and nepotism in recruitment.
3. Some argue it is a spoils system where political leaning will supersede merit

4. obligation of bureaucrat to act as per recruiting minister.

However, these arguments are unjustified due to:

1. AIT: Ayog / DoPT invites application through public notification - open competition.
2. Prioritization to merit based on previous experiences of applicant.
3. Training of recruited bureaucrat
4. Tenure system → regular checks and balances.
5. Efficiency and reforms is the stated goal for lateral entry.

It is a desirable reform, which will enhance fast-paced development administration.
- Arvind Panigrahi

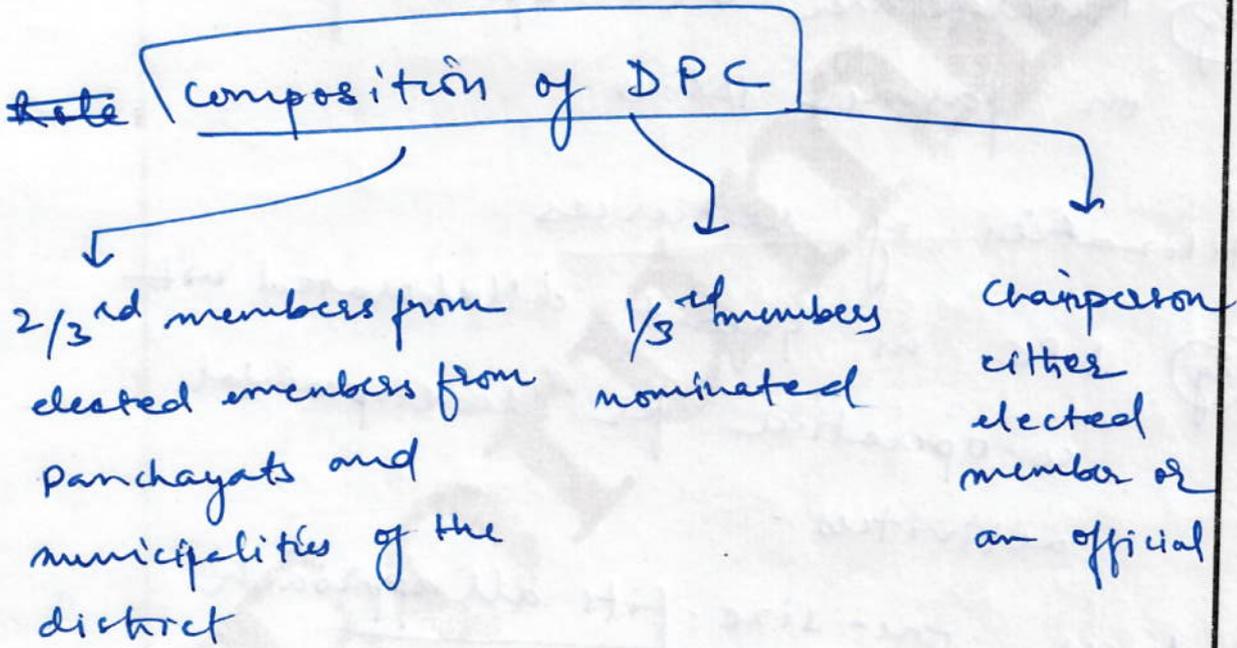
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Q.6) a) Evaluate the role played by the District Planning Committee (DPC) in promoting bottom-up planning in India. (20 marks)

73rd constitutional Amendment Act of India, provided for District Planning Committee (DPC) under Article 243ZD.



Role in bottom-up planning

- 1. Creating plan at grassroots level
- (Ex) * DPC in Kerala, * regularly

prepare plan which is subsequently implemented.

2. Essence of grassroots democracy

⊕ Objective of 73rd / 74th Amendment

3. Dealing with local issues.

⊕ Maharashtra DPC special focus on farmer issues

4. Utilization of resources

⊕ DPC in Gujarat collaborated with co-operative for developmental activities.

5. Reduces one-size fits all approach

⊕ Change of era after abolishment of Planning Commission.

6. Increases people participation in governance.

Challenges faced by D.P.C

1. D.P.C is often not constituted,
 (Eg) D.P.C's in U.P remains dysfunctional
2. Lack of capacity to create district level plan
 (Eg) D.P.C's in M.P - members unaware of provisions of D.P.C and its role and impact.
3. Inadequate resources - ^{low-} equilibrium trap - (Economic survey)
 - low resource
 - low investment
 - low infrastructure
 - low earning
4. Lack of popular members in D.P.C - dominance of bureaucrat and nominated officials
5. Just implementing and not formulating plans.

i. Inadequacy of functionaries (BDO) etc not well equipped for secretarial assistance

Way forward

1. Capacity Building - training like Kudumbasree in Kerala
2. Awareness campaign (under Mysuru Declaration - My Plan Campaign)
3. Devolution of funds, functions, functionaries under schedule XI of constitution.

1. Focus on plan formulation with local needs and material perspective (new localism)

DPC have potential for creating grass root democracy into practically realised dream in letter and spirit.

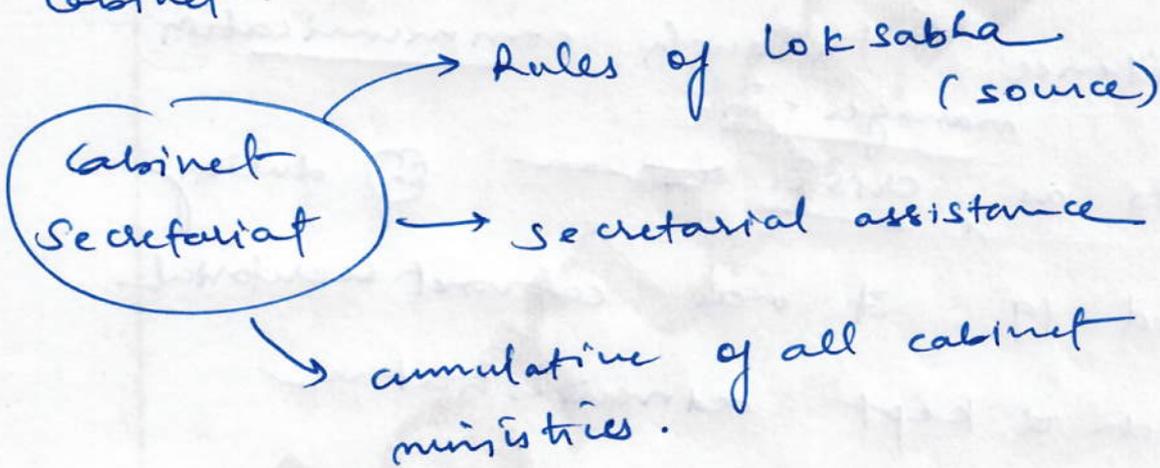
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b) "The efficiency of the cabinet depends to a large extent on the Cabinet Secretariat." Explain (20 marks)

Parliamentary Democracy is supported by cabinet system of executive, where ministers from legislature hold portfolios, together forming cabinet.



Efficiency depends on cabinet secretariat

1. It provides necessary secretarial support → research, analysis, etc for important cabinet policies and decisions.

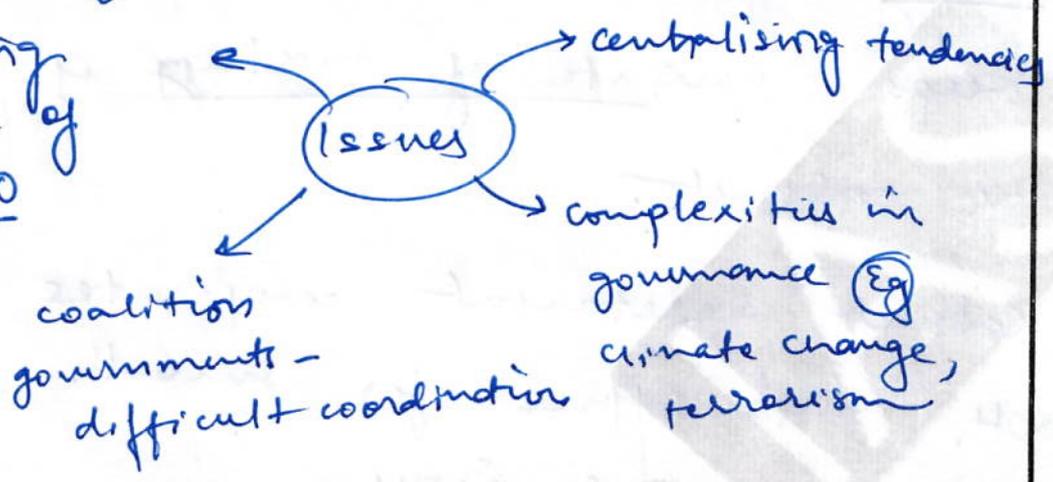
2. Repository of information of cabinet meetings, discussions and decisions.
3. Cabinet co-ordination for smooth transfer of ideas within cabinet
4. Takes other ministries into confidence through communication manager-in-
5. Acts as crisis ~~in~~ manager during covid-19, it was cabinet secretariat which kept administrative machinery on toes.
6. conveys decision of cabinet to the necessary officials, parliament and to public through official notification.

7. Prepares agendas of cabinet meetings
8. Keeps minute of meeting of the cabinet.
9. Cabinet Secretariat co-operates with PM's office for smooth transfer of decisions
10. Keeps an eye on policy implementation
11. Assistance in policy formulation
 (Eg) Atmanirbhar Bharat Ashrayan
12. Establishes co-ordinal relations with line-agencies
13. Resolves disputes within Cabinet and other ministries.
14. Important to establish federal

relations with states.

15. convey decisions to Parliament.

Assessing role of PMO



Way forward

1. Tech-orientation - e-governance through BPR (Business Process Reorientation)
2. Balancing role with PMO through cooperation & statesmanship of PM.
3. Decentralising through ~~pr~~ delegation of duties
4. Cabinet secretariat is crucial and acts as linking pin between cabinet and the legislature

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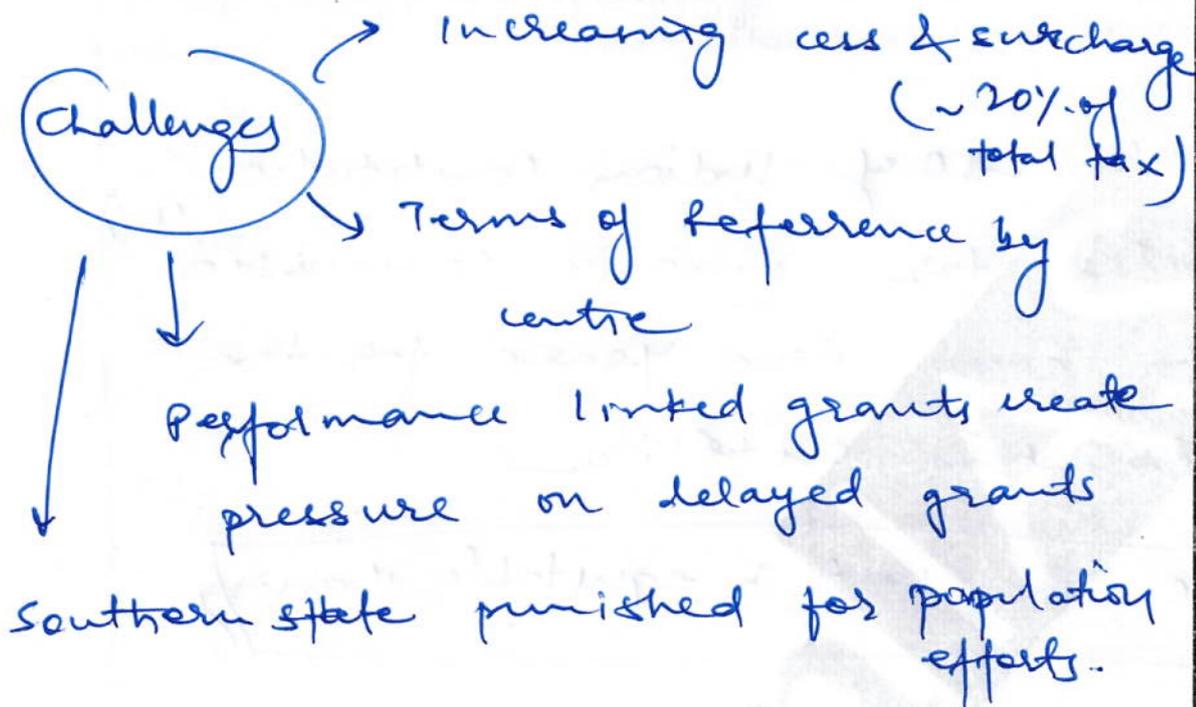
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c) Evaluate the role of the Finance Commission in ensuring just and equitable resource sharing among the states and the union. (10 marks)

Article 280 of Indian Constitution provides for Finance Commission (F.C) after every five years for tax distribution criteria

Role in just & equitable sharing

1. Wider distribution
 ~ 30% → 13th FC. → 14th FC - 42%
2. Broad criteria → forest, tax effort, population, etc.
3. ₹ 4-36 lakh crore to local bodies
4. Grants-in-Aid ~ ₹ 10 lakh crore for health, democracy, education, etc.
5. Performance linked grants to increase governance efficiency



Way Ahead for just & equitable share

1. Reduce cess/surcharge - or inclusion in divisible pool
2. 50% divisible share to state
3. Increase state say in Terms of Reference.
4. Strengthening state finance commission

Finance Commission is the wheel of fiscal federalism in India.

Feedback

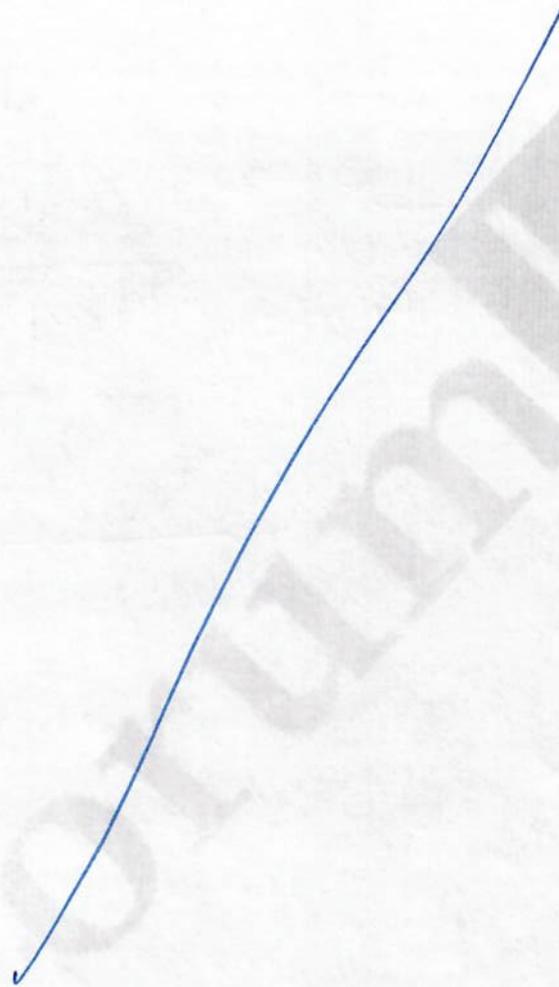
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Q.7) a) Discuss the major problems in working of Public Sector Undertakings in India also Give suggestions in the light of liberalization policy to improve their performance.

(20 marks)



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b) Parliamentary committees are at the deliberative core of parliamentary work which is crucial for refining legislation. Elucidate (20 marks)

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c) Briefly discuss the main recommendations of the Punchhi Commission (2010) on Centre - State relations for transforming the Indian Federal System.

(10 marks)

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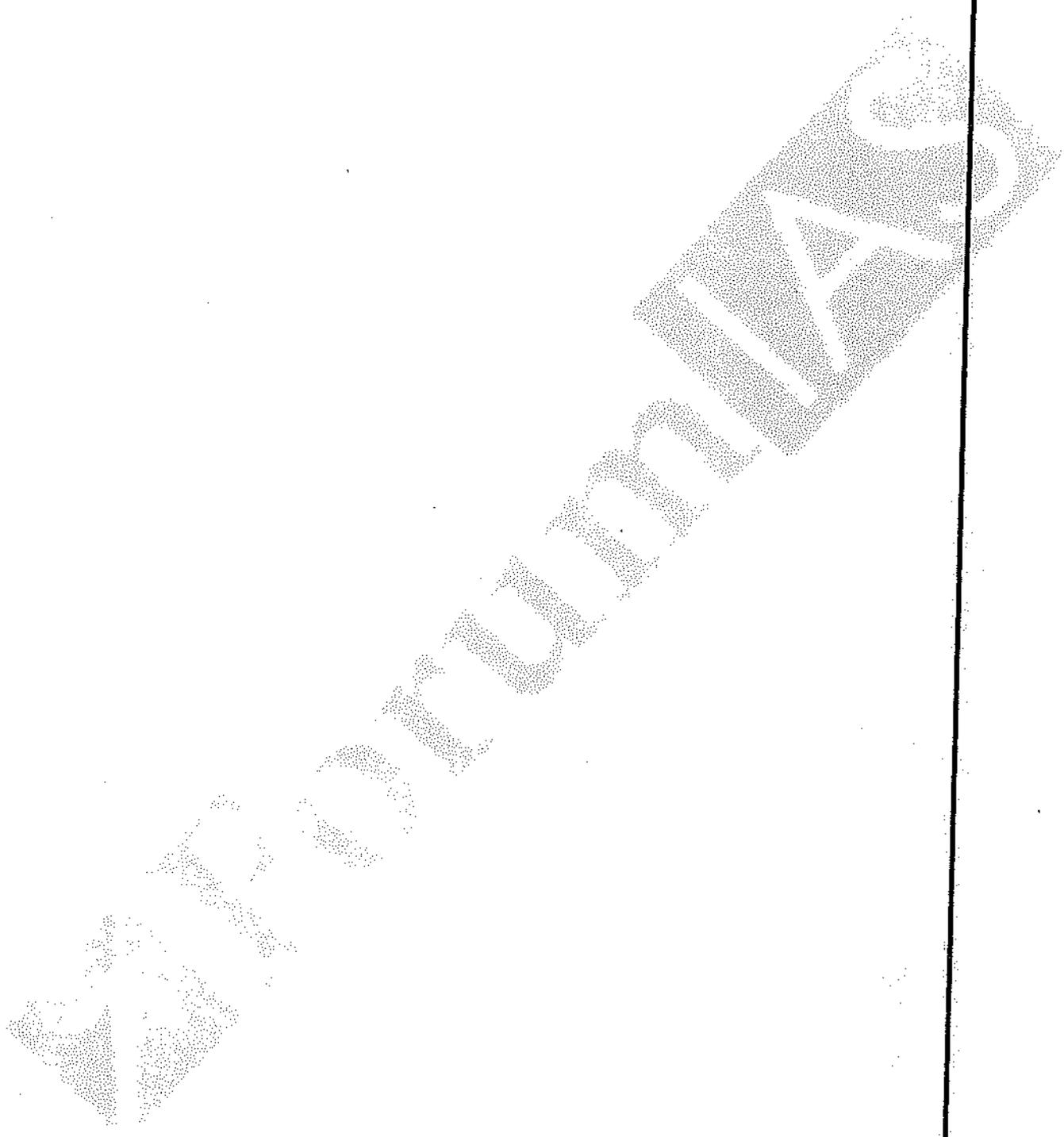


Q.8) a) Examine the motives and intentions of the framers of the Indian Constitution as they opted for the system of parliamentary democracy in India.

(20 marks)

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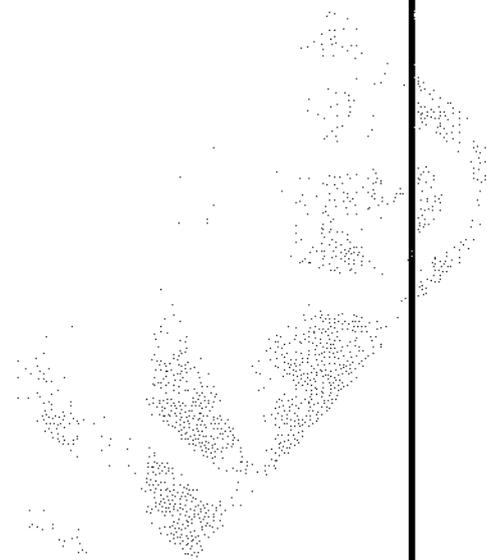
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b) Do you agree with the view that the Central Secretariat is encumbered with non-essential work and has become an unwieldy and over-staffed organisation.

Argue your case

(20 Marks)





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c) The independence of Public Service Commissions has been ensured under the specific provisions of the Constitution. Discuss (10 marks)

Feedback

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