



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Name of Candidate Test Code

Schedule Registration No.

Place Time Module

Classroom Distance Learning Classroom & Distance Learning

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

6. (a)

In a society, to have good governance, the law & order maintaining machinery plays a vital role. Law & order administration

provides peace and stability in the society which is very much important for the overall balanced development of the country.

In India "law & order" lies in the state list & maintaining "public order" in the concurrent list.

At central level following are the agencies involved in maintaining law & order

(i) Organisations involved at the field level :

Para-military forces like BSF, CISF, ITBP, CRPF

Assam rifles plays important role in case of eruption of violence, riot, disaster in the country. In 2008 NSG was established to deal with terrorist act.

These forces are deployed by the centre to the states either on their request or in case of grave emergency.

(ii) Staff agencies involved:

CBI plays an important role in investigating various criminal cases related to finance, economy, murder etc.

RAW (research analysis wing) collects data & information related to national security & provides it to the concerned ministries.

Intelligence Bureau collect domestic info related to various offences.

(iii) Research bodies like department of police research & development, national intelligence centre helps in assessing the threat and co-ordinating the various concerned agencies for the required action.

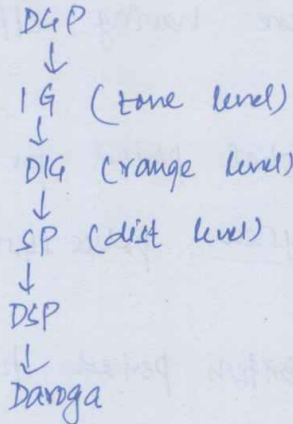
Now various law & order maintaining body at state level are as follows

(i) state police machinery

(ii) Central Intelligence department

(iii) special police force

state police machinery function over the
control of Director general of police in the
state.



CID collects data & information related to
various offences and co-ordinates with other
agencies in preventing, detecting the crimes.

Special police force are created
at state level for particular purpose. Like in
Bihar it was created for anti-naval
operation.

But in the era of complex technological
development both the central & state level
agencies have to be proactive, sensitive &
responsive in maintaining the peace &
stability in the society.

6. (b)

In India policing function is present since ancient times. Ashoka, Chandragupta Maurya they were having efficient policing system.

During Mughal period for maintenance of Mansabdari system police system was in use.

But during British period to protect it & promote the interest of Britishers the police force was created. The police force was loyal to the British administration & not to the citizens.

After 1857 revolt to suppress these type of movements IPC 1860 & Indian police act - 1861, CrPC were enacted. The police force was very much oppressive, exploitative and corrupt.

After Independence we inherited the same pattern with some minor changes. Now the police was made accountable to the rule of law.

The inherited legacy can be divided into
Structural legacy & behavioural legacy.

- LG system
- dual accountability
of police head sp
(i.e to LG & DM)
- LPE, UPPE, IPA

- exploitative, indifferent
callous, insensitive,
oppressive & corrupt

Though after independence few structural changes
have happened. Like in metro cities (Delhi,
Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata) the Commissionerate
system started where police is accountable /
answerable to their hierarchical superiors.

Various amendment in LPE, UPPE
has been done to make it more democra-
tic in nature.

The very first national police
commission recommended for structural
& functional autonomy to the
police system by creating state police
security commission which will look into
transfer, promotion etc to reduce political
interference.

In many states for modernisation and skill development of police various programmes are running.

For IPS officers, their training system has been tuned to the global pattern. They are sent to foreign countries for learning the current pattern of technology & ideas which can be implemented in maintaining law & order.

For the welfare of police ARC-2 has recommended for providing insurance system like defence personnel which has been initiated by Tamilnadu & Maharashtra govt.

For behavioural changes i.e. their professional, personal & competence are being enhanced by various training & skill development process to make them tuned to community service.

community policing has started in India (Kerala, MH) where citizen feel sense of ownership, police-public relation is improving.

8. @ Our Indian policing system is very much similar to the British pattern of colonial time.

According to Justice AM Mulla
"Indian police is the organised gang of armed criminals. No self respected citizen want to be associated to the police in any context."

George Bernard Shaw commented
"Anarchism is a game which can be definitely won the police"

Since independence various committees have been set up for the police reform. The very first committee was set up by Janata govt in 1977 - the National Police Commission.

But the next govt didn't consider the recommendation & set up new Commission.

Various Commission like - Julio roberio Committee, Malimath committee etc were set up.

But most of the recommendations of these committees have been kept in cold storage where it is biting the dust.

Most of the recommendations of all the committees are same. The administrative reform committee - 2008 recommended following reforms

- (i) repeal IPC and make a new code.
- (ii) Investigative agencies should be separate
- (iii) creation of police performance & accountability commission which will monitor the performance & ensure the accountability.
- (iv) state police complaint authority & dist police complaint authority should be created to redress the grievances of citizens.
- (v) They should be modernised with cutting edge equipments & technology.
- (vi) FR system should be made more citizen friendly

(vii) Ethical & moral training should be given to them.

(viii) General security to SP and above officers.

(ix) Appointment of DGP should be made un-political in nature.

Currently various initiatives have been taken by various state police forces in making it citizen friendly.

Like in Delhi citizen can raise their grievances on Facebook page of Delhi police.

Community policing is the need of the hour which can make police more accessible to the citizens & the trust deficit pattern can be reduced.

Q. (b) Disaster is defined as "any vulnerability which arises due to natural or man made cause and leads to loss of life & damage of assets & property."

So when vulnerability meets hazards it becomes disaster. Disaster can be of various type -

Natural disaster	Man made
- earthquake, flood	- chemical disaster
- drought	- industrial disaster
- landslide	- biological ..

In India, 60% of the land is under earthquake prone zone. Around 20% of the total land is flood prone & 68% of the cultivable land is drought prone.

Hence in order to address these issues govt enacted national disaster

management act - 2005 & nation disaster management policy 2009.

The main provision of NDM act is to have (i) creation of disaster management authority at centre, state & dist level.

(ii) creation of national disaster response fund & national disaster response force.

To reduce the risk of disasters various provisions are as follows

(i) preparedness : To be prepare to counter the disaster by properly following the building codes. Currently govt is having special focus in RAY, IAY that the building constructed must be disaster resilient.

(ii) Prevention : for prevention the forestation program & ecologically sensitive has being followed.

(iii) mitigation

(iv) Quick response & rehabilitation scheme.

So to make the response framework more imperative Governmental

Thinking is changing - earlier the mindset was management of disaster not disaster management

But now government has initiated various activities to make the response framework more imperative by associating with the local self government institutions, CSO, NGO for collecting knowledge, information & data.

Disaster mgt can be more effective in networked approach. Govt is using satellite communication for early detection & early warning of disasters.

In coastal areas with the help of GIS local community are being informed about the threats.

Currently government has proposed a bill for fast adjudication of cases related to man made disasters & the damage should be paid by the individual who is responsible for it.

Mega drill events are conducted to make the citizens more prepared & aware to counter the disasters.

5. (a) The 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment act led to democratic decentralisation and devolution of power.

District planning and development board has been created under 73rd CAA in various states. The appointment & selection of the member are done by state government, there is no uniform law for that.

The functions of DPDB are as follows

- (a) Consolidate the plans of Panchayats, ZP and municipals and forward it to state planning board.
- (b) to assist PRIs in formulating plans.
- (c) to co-ordinate b/w different agencies present at district level.
- (d) to formulate developmental plans for the dist.

But the DPDB has not being very much successful because of politically influenced appointment, lack of skilled & trained officials, inadequate finance.

so to make it a functional organisation it is very much pertinent that the appointment of members should be merit based, proper framework should be formulated for training, skill development.

Delegation of function is also important at dist level to make it effective, responsive & efficient.

5. (b) The idea of local self government (village republic) of Gandhi has got the constitutional mandate by 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment act.

But democratic decentralisation by this act is only the necessary step not the sufficient.

Various problems encountered in making democratic decentralisation in reality in India are as follows

(a) Lack of fund : PRA & ULB have inadequate resources. Principle of subsidiarity is not followed by the state in its true spirit.

The fund obtained through taxes & levies are meagre. Most of the centrally sponsored programme are having tied fund.

(b) Lack of functionary : PRA depends on the state govt officers for their functioning.

The officers dominate the PRA functions, they are indifferent towards the needs of PRA.

Ⓒ Lack of function: All the function has not been transferred to PRIs & ULB by the state.

Ⓓ proxy candidature: In many villages proxy candidature are relevant. There is separation of authority from control.

Ⓔ Lack of proper meeting of Gram Sabha

Ⓕ Presence of parasatal bodies.

ARC-2 has recommended to strengthen the fund, functionary & function of the PRIs & ULBs. By having a cadre for PRIs, increasing tax base, borrowing money from market, applying vertical & horizontal linkages to make the community ~~fore~~ more economically sound, has been started in various places.

5. (C) Community policing is not a new concept. It has been mentioned in Arthashastra

The system of Panch during Mughal time was very much effective.

But in the era of 194 the notion of community policing is changed. It has become necessary in the current scenario to bridge the trust deficit between the citizens and the police.

There is a sense of ownership in the citizens & also the sense of belongingness in the community police.

It provides important information related to crimes to the state police officials which help in preventing and detecting preventing the crime.

But the major problem in community policing in India are as follows

- (A) Elite capture
- (B) Lack of awareness in the citizen
- (C) Lack of govt prompt initiative

(ii) government misusing community policing for its vested interest - like in case of Chhattisgarh SALWA JADUM.

Hence in order to have a vibrant public-police relation, community police will be the linking pin which will help in maintaining law & order and preventing crime.

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1. (a) Administrative reform refers to reform in structure of the organisation & in the behaviour of the administrator to make the organisation more efficient, effective & responsive.

But in India where economic and social independence started after the political development the reforms are the product of various crisis not an advanced planning.

Various committees have been formed for police reform but it did not deter the political unwillingness. The bureaucrats & the political master don't want to lose their power by the reforms.

Economic reforms started only when country met the crisis / financial crunch in 1990s.

For civil services reforms various committees have recommended for amending art 311 & 309 but the govt didn't hear.

Here piecemeal approach is followed because the ministers don't want to take

any risk which can throw him out of the ministry. Reforms happen on parochial & provincial lines or for the vote bank politics.

But in order to be a vibrant democratic country the administrative reform must be rational & pragmatic in its approach, which will address the issues & challenges confronting the society.

1 (b) In India around 68% people live in rural areas around 56% workforce is engaged in agricultural & allied activities though agricultural accounts only for 16% of GDP.

Rural development means providing all the social & physical infrastructure to have a happy & dignified life.

In India since independence most of the policies related to rural areas are related to agriculture like - CDP, national extension service, target/area based approach.

But since LPG govt has prioritised other sector too like - education, health, social security. Programmes like MGNREGS, NRLM, NRHM are converting the life of the people into ~~prop~~ prosperous & happy family.

The project like Bharat Nirman & PURA are changing the face of rural India & making it modernised.

1. (C) Human rights are those rights which are inalienable & inherited in nature.

So to protect human right
NHRC was created in 1993 by executive
ordinance & passed by legislature in 1995.

NHRC has 4 member & one chairman.
chairman should be retired CJI &
appointed by pres.

NHRC has the power of civil court.
it can interfere in any legal proceedings
concerned with human right violations.

It can recommend for temporary
relief to victim, compensation or for the
penalty to the alleged. It promotes NGO &
CSO for making citizens aware about the HR.

But since for investigation process
NHRC depends on the state machinery and
many time state machinery is itself violator
of human right like custodial death,
fortune etc.

The recommendation of NHRC is advisory in nature. It doesn't have a technical support wing.

2. (b)

A vibrant & friendly relationship between citizen and the administration is very much important for good governance.

Various type of citizen-administration relationship can be as follows.

- (i) clientele relation : Here the administration treat citizens as client. They pay user charge for the service.
- (ii) regulator : Here govt regulate each & every activity of the state.
- (iii) protector : here citizen-govt relation is not friendly. like in case of Libya where the government was dictator people revolted.
- (iv) participative relationship : Here government consults the citizen in decision making process. People ~~for~~ actively participate in the nation building approach.

In the current era of LPG where govt is only one of the service providers, its role has shifted from regulator to facilitator, catalytic or the enabler entity.

Here the interface b/w the citizen & administration has become more transparent, friendly because of RTI act 2005, citizen charter initiatives.

Various states like - Bihar, MP, RJ has enacted delivery of public service in time bound frame, which has provided opportunity & challenges to the admin.

e-governance has make the interface more transparent and accessible.

In the era of democratic decentralisation where citizens are becoming more assertive & empowered the administrator has to be pro-active, sensitive and imbued to the ethos of community service.

2. (A)

As Lord Acton says "Power corrupts
and absolute power corrupts absolutely"
Corruption can be defined as misuse of
power & authority for vested interest

The various causes of corruption
in our society can be follows

(i) Historical cause :

Because of British legacy where the officials
were having high discretionary power resulted
into corruption & oppressive system.

(ii) Political cause

In India "the great year of divide-1967"
when co-alition govt started to state led
to criminalisation of politics & politicisation
of criminals. money & muscle power were
used in winning election through bribes, threat.

(iii) economic cause: The endemic poverty, high
rate of unemployment, inadequate
remuneration.

(iv) social cause: corruption has got the acceptance of the society.

(v) administrative cause: it is because of administrative discretion, administrative adjudication & administrative legislation. So in order to mitigate the corruption we must have a systemic as well as systematic approach to deal.

After the recommendation of Santhanam committee central vigilance commission was created to deal with corruption related cases.

Prevention of corruption act was passed in 1988.

ARC-2 has recommended following to mitigate corruption

- (i) AFSM should be amended so that civil servants can be removed by president in corruption cases.
- (ii) CVC should be consulted only in the final stage of investigation related to criminal corruption cases of bureaucrats.
- (iii) Consultation with CPC should be done away.

- (iv) creation of Lokpal & Lokayukt and giving it teeth to deal with the corrupt officers.
- (v) Computerisation & e-bidding of tenders to bring transparency & remove discretion.