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Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng	Registration Number	16882
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	29 NOV 2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
1(c)	10	
1(d)	10	
1(e)	10	
2(a)	20	
2(b)	15	
2(c)	15	
3(a)	20	
3(b)	15	
3(c)	15	
4(a)	20	
4(b)	15	
4(c)	15	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
5(c)	10	
5(d)	10	
5(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
6(b)	15	
6(c)	15	
7(a)	20	
7(b)	15	
7(c)	15	
8(a)	20	
8(b)	15	
8(c)	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are EIGHT questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a) "If planning for districts is crucial, that for urban agglomerations is not only crucial but also urgent" Examine. 10

Article 243 ZD has provided constitutional status to District Planning Committee and Metropolitan Planning Committee in the 74th Constitutional Amendment in 1993. The increasing importance of planning in a holistic and integrated manner is felt all the more due to increasing urbanization of Indian population (31% as per latest status).

Critical issues such as slum development, public health, sanitation, sewerage and livelihood have emerged due to the urban sprawl in and around major cities/metros (including satellite towns).

As these issues have a direct bearing on the overall socio-economic development of the nation, it is imperative for the State to invest in the notion of 'New Localization' and 'Think Global, Act Local'. Cities and urban agglomerations are the economic

engines of our country and a sound urban development policy is required to solve the critical problems facing them.

1. (b) Budget is a political statement of the government in power; at the same time, budget is also an instrument of transparency. Evaluate. 10

Budget acts a statement of intent of the government in power and provides the framework of policy making and implementation of the government. The government's operational and, instrumental and terminal goals are reflected in the Budget Statement and sets forth its priorities for public policy making.

As an addendum, the Budget is also a valuable aid for the government to

enforce financial control on the entire government apparatus and thus is useful in ensuring transparency.

In the traditional bottom-up budgeting, the respective government departments have to submit demand for grants to Finance Ministry and also have to account for the utilization of previous year's sanctioned budget along with the level of target achievement for the sanctioned projects/schemes.

Although budgeting practices such as Performance budgeting, PPBS and Zero-based budgeting have not been introduced, the traditional line-budgeting also provides sufficient means to ensure transparency in public spending by the following ways:

- 1) Reappropriation of grants from one head to another requires prior approval from Finance Ministry.
- 2) Any over-spending has to be approved by Parliament as 'excess grant'.
- 3) Similarly, parliamentary control is exercised through 'Supplementary' & 'exceptional' grant.

1. (c) "Finance Commission remains at best a pale shadow of its constitutional self." Comment.

10

The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution had placed the Finance Commission (Art-280) at a high pedestal which was desired to be a vital cog in the wheels of India's 'fiscal Federalism'. The President of India was directed to constitute a Finance Commission ~~in~~ every 5 years ~~for~~ for the purpose of horizontal & vertical devolution of divisible pool of funds of the Centre and also for recommendation of specific grants (ex. Art 275(1) - tribal areas and Art 282 - public purpose).

However, in practice, the Finance Commission has been limited in its mandate in a number of ways, which are:

1) Emergence of Planning Commission in 1950 by executive resolution. Planning Commission has usurped Finance Commission's powers for recommending transfer of central resources to State Plans.

Therefore, Finance Commission's role has been restricted in recommending non-plan revenue deficit grants apart from the statutory division of Centre's

funds.

2) Finance Commission has also been undermined as it does not have a permanent Secretariat and is not a ~~permo~~ permanent body.

3) The governments have imposed arbitrary 'Terms of References' in successive ~~for~~ Commissions which are not in sync with FC's objectives.

These factors have slightly diminished the aura of Finance Commission.

1. (d) Judicial activism is perceived as the inevitability of contemporary India.

Articles 13, 32 and 226 have implicitly¹⁰ given backing to 'judicial activism' by way of Constitutional writs. The basic tenet of Constitutionism is that the ~~gov~~ government's actions have to be restricted and they have to operate within the ambit of rule of law.

Although 'judicial activism' may be perceived by critics as 'judicial encroachment' in violation of Article 50 (separation of powers), it is a truism that such intervention is the critical need of the day.

The judiciary has acted as the bulwark against arbitrary executive action and the constituent amending power of legislature has been restricted in the historic 'Kesavananda Bharti' Case in 1971, by delineating the 'basic structure' doctrine. The creative interpretation of Article 21 (Maneka Gandhi case) declaring right to life and liberty and the beginning of 'Public Interest Litigation' system by Justice Bhagwati are well known examples of judicial activism. Even suo-moto ~~cognizance~~ cognizance by the courts in public interest matters and its ~~encroachment~~ encroachment in executive domain (cancellation of 2G licenses and coal blocks) are examples of judicial activism. Reasons for increase in judicial activism

- 1) The government (Centre and States) are the largest litigants and citizens look up to courts to preserve their rights
- 2) Judiciary is also responsive to emergence of 'civil society organizations' & media activism
- 3) Increasingly complex issues such as allocation of natural resources, pollution require judicial intervention.

1. (e) Mughal administration was despotic and monopolistic. Critically Examine. 10

Mughal administration was essentially politico-military in nature as is evident from the 'mansabdari' & 'jajidari' system. The government machinery was highly centralized and ~~the~~ administration was unitary in nature.

Examples of despotism and monopoly:

- 1) The Mansabdars and jajirdars had allegiance to the emperor and their offices were not hereditary.
- 2) Even the decentralized subas, Sarkars and parganas were controlled by the King through High Diwan, Subedar and provincial Diwan.
- 3) The Mughals did not pay much attention to rural development and overall socio-economic development ~~and~~ and were mainly focussed on revenue collection through patwaris and gamungas.
- 4) Any regional rebellion was ruthlessly crushed by the local jajirdars, Kotwals etc.

However, there are elements of benevolent-despotism in the Mughal

admin. as well as detailed below:

- 1) Abolition of tax on Hindus (jaziya) by Akbar.
- 2) Accountability of local officers was strictly ensured.
- 3) ~~There~~ Religious persecution was not an official practice.

2. (a) It is often said that indirectly elected Rajya Sabha obstructs reforms agenda of the directly elected house reflecting public opinion. Do you agree that there need for reforms in the relationship between both houses on the lines of the Salisbury Convention?

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Although the Rajya Sabha is indirectly elected House, it is called the 'Upper House' to ensure that it is treated at par with the elected 'Lok Sabha'.

The status of Indian upper house is not as high as the Senate in USA and is often accused of having an obstructive approach leading to dilution on reforms issues.

Even if the members of Rajya Sabha are not elected, they represent the will of state legislatures and people.

of the state they represent, and are a vital tool for ensuring cooperative federalism in the country between Centre and the States. However, the legitimacy of many RS MPs has been lacking on this front as there are no residence requirements for election to RS (after 2006) leading to entry of outsiders on the basis of monetary or muscle might.

Lok Sabha enjoys certain privileges over RS such as on the passing of money bills, financial bills (1) & voting on demand of grants. Thus, Lok Sabha and the present-day govt. can overrule most objections in their appropriation & finance bills and successfully pass Annual Budgets, which are ~~an~~ important policy documents.

The obstructionist power of RS is confined to passing of bills that the governments push through as per their reforms agenda. Even in this case, the LS can overrule RS in case a joint sitting of Parliament is convened by President (Art. 108), which is presided over by the Speaker of LS.

The majority of seats of Parliament belong to LS leading to an easy passage in case of joint sitting (however, it is sparingly used).

As per the Salisbury Convention, the upper, non-elected house should not oppose the key agendas of the government which were declared in its manifesto prior to elections. I would prefer to retain the existing system rather than adopting Salisbury Convention for the following reasons:-

- 1) Most political parties declare vague, ambiguous programs in their manifesto.
- 2) The proliferation of 'coalition govt.' dilutes the sanctity of manifestos (esp post-poll alliance).
- 3) It undermines the legitimacy of RS to provide inputs & comments on a bill (They should be part of select committee to examine provisions of bill).

Recommendations:-

- 1) Parliament should desist from delegated legislation.
- 2) Governments should use the Ordinance making powers of President (Art. 123) sparingly.
- 3) Extra session of Parliament can be convened.

2. (b) What is the difference between privatization and disinvestment? Public sector enterprise in India is suffering from some glitches, critically analyse these major problem areas and also elucidate the significant reforms in the context of liberalization. 15

Privatization refers to outright sale of public sector enterprise (including management control) to a private party. In this case, the government relinquishes total control over a public sector corporation / company or line of activity.

Disinvestment refers to partial sale of shareholding in a public enterprise to private party(ies). The government may continue to exercise effective strategic control over the corporation through its appointed directors / nominee directors & financial control.

Glitches of Public Sector Enterprise

- 1) The trade unions of most PSEs are very dominant, which makes it difficult for govt. to implement reforms processes (downsizing, disinvestment, closure of unviable units),
- 2) The top-level management is subservient to controlling ministry

as its directors^{/CMD} are appointed by Public Sector Enterprises Board.

3) Many PSEs rely on govt. price controls / other favours to compete with private sector.

4) Most PSEs are overstaffed.

Significant Reforms

- 1) Sick PSEs referred to BRPSE & BIFR for revival / closure.
- 2) The govt. has ~~did~~ diluted its stake through disinvestment.
- 3) Reliance on MoUs / performance agreements ~~with~~ with respective ministries. (as per Arjun Sengupta report recommendation)

2. (c) "Internal controls (which internal audit is an important element) can be regarded as one of the foundations of good governance and the first line of defense against improprieties". In light of above statement discuss the Weaknesses of the Present System of Internal Audit in India. 15

The system of internal audit in govt. departments is found to be inadequate at present,

The reasons for the same are:-

- 1) Internal audit mechanisms are made weak and any objections are over-ruled.
- 2) As the auditors are within the govt. hierarchy (unlike C&A auditors, they do not question many cases of financial impropriety)
- 3.) At the Central level, internal audit is performed by officials of ICAS, IRAS, IDAS who are also responsible for maintaining the accounts of respective departments. This presents a case of conflict of interest.
- 4) Internal audits are perceived as impediments to regular work as they are supplemented and followed by external audit (C&AG).

5) Lack of specialized manpower & training of personnel (for specialist) departments is found lacking.

⑥ 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission has also stressed on the need of having robust internal audit mechanism to supplement external audit.

3. (a) "The credibility of the tax administration of a country depends to a very great extent upon the credibility of its dispute resolution mechanism." In light of given statement discuss the dispute resolution mechanism for Tax disputes? Suggest reforms for transparent and fair the dispute resolution mechanism. 20

3. (b) Indian political system has seen many models of federation. Discuss relationship of union and states with reference to changing scenario in Indian political environment and development needs. 15

3. (c) "There is need to achieve greater uniformity in the structure and power of Regulatory Commissions in India" Discuss. 15

4. (a) The financing of disaster relief has been an important aspect of federal fiscal relations. Discuss the views of the Fourteenth Finance Commission disaster relief funding mechanism. 20

4. (b) In many cases, public sector enterprises have delivered beyond expectations. However in several cases, such undertakings have underperformed, thereby causing social and economic damage of a kind for which there is no quantitative measure. Analyze the issues which concern the public sector enterprises of India?

15

4. (c) 'Increasing collaboration and cross-fertilization between the public and private sectors is expected to have a profound and positive impact on the public sector's leadership ethos.' Comment. 15

5. (a) What is the relevance of Mughals administration in present day Indian administration? 10

The Mughal model of administration was inherited by the British and were subsequently customized by them to suit the local requirements. The relevance of Mughal administration in present-day Indian administration is provided hereunder:

- 1) Gradation of jobs by Mughals (66 grades of mansabders). The Indian government's pay scale is divided into 34 pay scales as per 6th CPC and jobs are classified from Group A to Group D. Thus, we also follow a system of Rank Classification.
- 2) The officers such as patwari and ganungos are vestiges of Mughal admin for the purpose of revenue admin.
- 3) Separate personal laws for Muslims and Hindus are still followed (despite demands for Uniform Civil Code).
- 4) The ~~land~~ tax on land and agriculture is fixed on the basis of scientific inputs.

5) Government offices and privileges are not hereditary (Weber's idea of bureaucracy)

Thus Mughal admin continues to be relevant in modern Indian admin.

5. (b) The powerful position of the Cabinet in India should not be described as its "Dictatorship". Comment. 10

The eminent status of 'Cabinet' in India is ~~was~~ due to the 'Parliamentary' form of govt. followed by India and the corresponding principle of 'collective responsibility'. ~~At~~ Although the Constitution has specified 'Council of Ministers' to aid and advise the President (Art. 75) which consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy ministers. The term 'Cabinet' was enshrined in Constitution in the 44th amendment and refers to the inner set of Cabinet ministers who meet

and decide upon critical issues of national importance.

Consequently, 'Cabinet' has been criticized as being a 'super-cabinet govt.' exercising undue influence on the policies and actions of the govt. However, such notions of 'dictatorship' of the cabinet are far-fetched because of the following reasons.

- 1) Use of 'Non-Confidence Motion' in Lok Sabha can derail despotic tendencies.
- 2) Art. 78 of Constitution ordains that the PM has to keep the President updated about latest key developments.
- 3) The 'Cabinet' includes senior and seasoned politicians and its size is curtailed after 91st amendment in 2003 (15-1 rule).
- 4) The other ministers in CoM are relatively junior (MoS, Deputy Minister).
- 5) Use of Parliamentary devices such as Adjournment Motion, Calling attention motion and use of Question hour and zero hour for detailed discussions.

5. (c) There is a long way to travel to achieve effective decentralized governance in India. Discuss. 10

Although the 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment has ushered in an era of decentralized governance by providing constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions and Urban Local Bodies, there are many lacunae that need to be plugged to ensure effective governance at the third-tier. Key problem ~~plaguing~~ affecting the working of PRI/ULB:

- 1) Paucity of 3F - funds, functions and functionaries
 - 2) The local bodies are reliant on State govt. for transfer of resources (loans/grants) which themselves are in a poor fiscal condition. There is an urgent need to augment revenue raising potential of local bodies and providing statutory grants as per recommendation of State Finance Commission.
- (B) There is also a need to ensure that local bodies can borrow from banks & ~~cap~~ raise funds from capital markets (ex. municipal pooled debt obligation).

- 3) Only the mandatory functions have been allotted to PRI & ULB (29 & 18, respectively). Planning has been neglected (despite DPC & MPC).
 - 4) Timely elections have not been held in many cases, and many local bodies have been suspended or their resolutions have been stalled by State legislature.
 - 5) Most local bodies do not have an independent Ombudsman.
 - 6) Presence of many parastatals leads to chaos (DRDA, Development Authority etc.)
 - 7) Lack of independent personnel (most states have integrated or unified personnel system)
5. (d) The focus of planning in India has got a major shift under influence of liberalization. Examine. 10

The top-down ^{centralized} planning model was favoured in the early years after independence and was largely inspired by the Soviet 5-year plans. Such a model was suited for the developmental needs of our country which was at a nascent stage of socio-economic development and there was a preponderance of the public sector in key areas of production such as steel, cement and heavy machinery.

However, post the 1991 Rao-Mamohan

reforms and implementation of structural adjustment and stabilization policies, the former model of planning lost much of its utility. In the era of LPG reforms, the private sector has also assumed a significant role and the perspective planning of the 1950s has been gradually phased out in favour of 'indicative' planning. The reasons for such a paradigm shift are manifold:

- 1) With increasing globalization, the targeted production of goods and services may be substituted by cheaper imports.
- 2) The dismantling of license-quota raj of erstwhile era makes it ~~im~~ impossible for policy makers to enumerate the levels of production and consumption.
- 3) The levels of investment are sought to be shared between public & private sectors. This also includes innovative models such as Public-Private-Partnership. (Annuity-based Models for social sector projects).
- 4) The increasing citizen empowerment and decentralization has shifted the focus towards good governance & citizen charters.

5. (e) The Constitution should not be changed too frequently. It must be changed when the situation requires to be changed. Comment. 10

Indian Constitution has borrowed the provision of amendment (Article 368) from the South African constitution. In the last 68 years, the Constitution has been amended approx. 120 times and thus our constitution is considered fairly flexible. Supreme Court had restricted the power of Parliament to amend the 'basic structure' of constitution in 1971 in the famous KesavnandaBharh Case. The founding fathers of Constitution had provided for flexible constitution to be adaptive to the changing socio-economic realities of the country.

However, as the experiences of 1970s leading up to ~~Constitution~~ Emergency in 1975 (42nd & 43rd amendment) have shown, the amendment powers should be used sparingly. The key reasons for the same are:

- 1) It may lead to administrative and executive despotism if the basic tenets of constitution are amended.
- 2) It erodes the sanctity of the original Constitution of 1949.

Q8
The Constitution must only be amended in the following specific cases:

- 1) ~~Q8~~ To give effect to creation of new states (ex. Telangana)
- 2) To give effect to international treaty involving cessation of ~~territory~~ territory (ex. LBA with Bangladesh)
- 3) ~~Any~~ Any critical issues having national, inter-state & Centre-State ramifications.

These issues should be duly discussed in Parliament before initiating amendment process

6. (a) Social media is often used for creating social confrontation and communal tensions. Discuss steps to empower law & order machinery to check the misuse of media platforms. 20

The proliferation of social media in recent years has proved to be a menace to law enforcement agencies as the provisions of Indian Penal Code and CrPC were found insufficient to tackle these emerging issues.

With the enactment of Information Technology Act, 2005, the police and law agencies have a comprehensive legal framework to tackle rising issues of cyber bullying, stalking, dissemination

of seditions or communally sensitive data. Home Ministry has sought to empower security agencies ~~for~~ by allowing them to tap into communication channels ~~by~~ breaking into their encryption codes. The ministry had also directed RIM (makers of Blackberry) & whatsapp to share their encryption techniques with them to ensure data surveillance in sensitive cases. The Key steps by law & order agencies are :-

- 1) Monitoring of online content on social media websites such as Facebook (earlier Sec 66A of IT Act was used to arrest persons accused of spreading defamatory / derogatory material)
- 2) Search strings and keywords on these networks have been tracked to ensure that youth do not fall in the trap of pornography or terrorism. ex. recent success in saving the

Youth from joining ISIS.

3) Collaboration with social media networks to ensure compliance with Indian laws (ex. defamatory material on Twitter & Facebook has been removed in the past on govt. insistence).

4) Whatsapp group moderators have been made responsible for the content shared on the groups.

5) Draft National Encryption Policy is being prepared by Dept. of Information Technology.

6) IPC Sec 153(A) & 505 along with 124 (sedition) used in specific cases.
(spreading enmity)

7) Strengthening of cyber-crime expertise of police forces & central law agencies.

8) Building up of ICERT-IN (Indian Computer Emergency response team) ~~& NCIPAL Nation~~

6. (b) Do you agree that the National Judicial Appointments Commission is better mechanism over the earlier to manage the judicial appointments? Give reasons.

15

Yes, I agree that the National Judicial Appointment Commission is a better and more transparent mechanism of appointing judges (by amending Articles 124 & 247).

The reasons for the same are manifold

- 1) The ~~original~~ constitution provides in Article 124 that the 'President shall appoint judge of Supreme Court' in consultation with Chief Justice of India. The founding fathers desired an element of executive control in the process of judicial appointments.
- 2) The existing methodology of judicial appointments by 'collegium' system of 3 senior-most judges (evolved in 2nd Judges case in 1993) is in violation of Constitution as is ~~not to~~ opaque and not subject to any scrutiny.

- 3) The complexion of NJAC was balanced as out of the 6 members, only 1 was a direct govt nominee (Law Minister) while 2 eminent persons were to be appointed in consultation with CJI & Leader of Opposition.
- 4) Judiciary exercises control over executive through 'judicial activism' and legislature through power of 'judicial review', therefore, there is a need for judicial accountability.
- 5) There are several cases of nepotism and corruption in lower judiciary and in judicial appointments.
- 6) SC does not even come under the ambit of RTI and needs to be made accountable.

6. (c) The PIL is a socio-economic movement generated by the judiciary to reach justice especially to the weaker sections of the society but its misuse is often nowadays. Analyse.

15

The emergence of Public Interest Litigation in 1986 (Justice ~~Shy~~ Bhagwati) has been a boon for civil society activists and NGOs seeking judicial remedy for transgression into civil liberties and violation of human rights. The basic idea of PIL is to ensure that larger issues of public interest are not undermined and strong-spirited individuals are allowed to intervene on behalf of the public / poor / marginalized.

Although Article 39A mandates free legal aid to the poor & needy through NALSA (Legal Services Authority), it is a fact that poor people do not have sufficient resources to take up their cause at the highest courts (SC/HC).

PILs have led to significant judgements such enforcement of CNG autos & buses in Delhi, restriction of polluting industries and development of 'polluter pays doctrine' (M.C. Mehta).

However, they have been misused by nefarious elements to further their vested interests as well.

The causes are:

- 1) Destabilizing opponents and targetting their business projects, (fake environmental concern),
- 2) PILs are used to settle political scores / vendetta,
- 3) Grave concern for the proliferation of PIL industry amongst lawyers. One PM referred to such '5-star' activists in a recent conference.

It is required that Supreme Court devises further strict guidelines for admission of genuine PILs and reject mischievous and targeted PILs.

7. (a) Post independence, bureaucracy was re-oriented towards the development need of the new nation which faced enormous challenges. In your opinion, has the bureaucracy succeeded in fulfilling these expectations? Give reasons for your answer. 20

Although after Independence, the bureaucracy was perceived to be a colonial relic which could be dispensed with, The Indian Civil Service and Indian Police were retained at the insistence of Sardar Patel to provide the 'steel frame' of Indian administration. The bureaucracy was reoriented for functioning in a 'welfare' state rather than its earlier avatar of working in a 'police' state. Initially, the bureaucracy was derided by Nehru for its 'fossilized' outlook ~~as~~ but slowly and steadily, it gained its eminence and has been the lynchpin of socio-economic development in India. The success of the Indian bureaucracy in this regard is highlighted hereunder:

a) The District collector has been the fulcrum of all development and regulatory activities in a district (although the development activities now

largely come under the purview of Panchayat Raj Institutions - ULBs)
The country has progressed on socio-economic parameters.

b) The All India Services have helped to evolve a national outlook and the fair mix of outsiders in each state cadre has helped the bureaucracy to uphold virtues of anonymity & neutrality.

c) The 'Tenure system' of the govt. has helped the ~~bureaucracy~~ bureaucracy to have a broad perspective of the entire range of issues.

d) The 'generalists' have been able to draw from their diverse experiences and found more suited in complex and ambiguous situations.

e) The Indian bureaucracy has largely remained non-politicized and has been subject to strict conduct rules (AIS (conduct) Rules, 1968 & Central Civil Services (conduct) Rules)

The literacy rate of India has increased to 74%, infant mortality rate is down to 42, the economy is the 2nd fastest growing in the world. It is a testimony of the hard work and

Commitment of bureaucracy, that the country is on the path to steady progress.

7. (b) Even before independence, a solid ground had been prepared for introducing and implementing administrative reforms in a systematic manner. Elucidate.

15

The British had initiated a series of admin reforms prior to independence. Many of these reforms have continued till date. Examples include :

- 1) Introduction of Portfolio system by Lord Canning in 1859.
- 2) Introduction of 'Temure' system by Lord Curzon in 1905.

- 3) Maxwell Committee (in 1936) →
Wheeler Committee (in 1937) were
set up to study the issue of
admin reforms.
- 4) Similarly, Bengal Admin Reforms
Commission set up in 1944-45.
- 5) Royal Commission on Decentralization
in 1909; local bodies became
transferred subject in 1919 (Montford
reforms)
- 6) Federal Scheme of governance
(1935 Govt. of India Act),
- 7) Separation of executive and judicial
powers of DC - Lord Cornwallis
- 8) Post of DC - Hastings & Divisional
Commissioner - Bentinck (1833)

7. (c) Recommendations of Punchhi commission and sarkaria commission regarding appointment process of governors can go a long way in restoring the dignity of the post of governor. Analyse.

15

Sarkaria Commission

- Governor should not be removed prior to term of 5 years
- ~~He~~ Should not be actively involved in politics.

Punchhi Commission

- Post of governor to be held by eminent / distinguished person.
- The person should be retired from active politics.

Both commissions sought to make an impartial and respectable Governor (Art. 155) to ensure legitimacy and smooth Centre-State Relations. Governor should not be perceived as 'agent of Centre' and should not be removed by President unless very strong grounds exist.

8. (a) "The umbilical cord which connects the local bodies to the States is stronger and so it is all the more important that funds to them flow only through the States". Examine the contentious issues in "Centre-State-Local" financial relations.

20

8. (b) The process known as 'agencification' has been the cornerstone of public service reforms around the world. Examine the above preposition with suitable examples from India and abroad. 15

8. (c) Functionalization of the IAS is a need of Today as there is increasing specialization of Government activities. Explain. 15

