**CSE PUBLIC ADMN (MAIN) 2018**

**PAPER II**

**MOCK TEST II**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Candidates should attempt Questions No. 1 and 5 which are compulsory, and any three of the remaining questions selecting at least one question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

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Closing Time: 05:32

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Total Marks: 137

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# SPACE FOR TEACHER'S REMARKS

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Enhance quality of content in most Q, minimise length content and update knowledge.
The Role of CoI Act 1919 can be termed as the foundation stone for responsible government in India. Because it brought many changes in the administrative practices in the Indian Administration, e.g.:

1. Introduction of dyarchy in the system
2. Concept of bicameralism and dual house at the central level
3. The Central Legislature allowed for the first time to completely vote the budget and ask questions, and supplementary questions. Budget was made voteable.
4. The provincial subject and central subject were divided into different lists.
5. The local self-government transferred to provincial government.
• provision of the establishment of CA and WCC will be responsible to a central legislature was major change

• it is also provided responsibility to ministers to take decision on their own and responsible for sanctioning annual budget.

• The voting rights were also provided to some non-active section of people.

To conclude, Col. 1919 Ray laid the foundation of responsible government with progressively increased in later Acts.

Post-industrial also
The Public Account Committee is the conscience keeper of the Government of India in the financial management of the country. Comment.

**Public Account Committee (PAC)** having 23 members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha) is called the conscience keeper of CAG because it exercises control over the executive by examining the report of CAG presented to it.

PAC examine two reports: revenue report and expenditure report tabled before it by CAG. And CAG is a trusted friend philosopher of PAC and it guides PAC on various issues of exercising control.

**Why conscience keeper?**

- Hold govt. accountable on major issues through committee report and by asking questions and answers.
- Having expertise of CAG can analyse the report of govt. more efficiently.
unbiased and apolitical functioning because of proportional representation and members are not bound by party whip.

- exposed various corruption in past eg. ITC, Coalgate scam

- watchdog on the functioning of govt. and also act as deterrent for govt. to exercise illegitimate control

Despite all those positive things, it has been alleged that PAC is not functioning effectively because of various issues.
- lack of setting
- very less meetings sometime biased for political gains

To conclude, PAC is the conscience keeper of the public financial might, but it should work more efficiently.
After the abolition of Planning Commission, which also exercised the role of sectoral planning in the past, it is now done by the Ministry of Finance. Sectoral planning can be termed as planning which is done sector-wise like financial sector, transport sector, housing sector, infrastructure sector.

The role has been taken over by the Finance Ministry, but there is now a need for the Ministry to be not suitable reason.

1. The sectoral planning demands a holistic approach, and the Finance Ministry is already burdened by its role.

2. Sectoral planning demands the specialized analysis of the demand and full-time implementation monitoring, which may not be proper because of its other role on priority.
3. Finance ministry should focus on the financial and effective financial management and its role can be given to ministries which have less work burden.

But other view is that FM is suitable because

1. Can analyse the demand of funds and allocate accordingly.

2. Sectoral planning demands continuous fund supply so even if other ministry problems in co-ordinating meet fund may get delayed.

3. FM will provide fund based on the priority and its financial resources so no conflict.

Also, support sectoral planning is very much necessary. The agenda of the government should be that it should not suffer from paralysis of the idea for planning.
The State Secretariat needs its re-invention in terms of its capacity and expertise in the wake of greater devolution of power from centre and competitive federalism. Discuss.

Initially, the state secretariat was the unit which mainly focused on the policy implementation perspective which was decided by the central government during the initial stage of functioning during 1950-1980s. But after that, the agenda shifted focusing on decentralisation and devolving more power to the state government, opening the opportunity and space for the state secretariat to re-invest in its capacity and expertise.

Reason for that:
- Greater devolution of power
- New policy making role which require expertise
- and experience
autonomy in the stage of policy formulation if policy implementation.

- greater devolution of fund by 114.6 pc 42\% 80
  - it requires effective management of funds
  - greater say in ccs and choosing of ccs
  - and implementation strategy of ccs

How can they re-invest
  - focusing more on expense and capacity building

- efficient staff and your selection criteria of staff services

- better performance evaluation and focus on mentorship
- training program and foreign visit and learning from best practices world over
- implementing tenure & spirit system effectively at state level.
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...Lead with Edge...

1. e) भारत में शारणजिनिक क्षेत्र को उपयोग के एक नए प्रतिनिधि की शुरुआत की जरूरत है और केवल राज्य ने अधिक सुसंगत तथा स्थिर हिस्से के साथ प्रतिपादन करकर उठाये हैं। परिक्षण करें।
The PSUs in India need beginning of a fresh paradigm and only then they can emerge more efficient and competitive vis-a-vis private sector. Examine.

PSUs once were considered as the temple of Indian Economy. But after the LPS, more the many PSUs were privatised and others were outsourced and alongside, that PSUs were provided greater autonomy by clarifying them into Maharatna, Mini-Ratna, Navaratna.

The Reorgani Panel have given many recommendations about the PSUs functioning and it also asked for disinvestment of those PSUs also which are making profit and other sick industries and advised that govt should exist from non-core areas.

Why they need a fresh paradigm:

- Still old managerial practices are followed.
- No professional culture present.
Memorandum of procedure which was started as a reform, GLO's have not proved very effective. Pricing policy still not very clear.

In order to emerge as more competitive and efficient along with private sector needs a paradigm shift which should focus on various aspects:

1. Administrative function
2. Market-oriented principle
3. Legitimization from government
4. Professional direction and objective
5. Content of performance should be present
6. Should operate from market principle, less government support and intervention.
4. a) Discuss the scope of the Memorandum of Procedure in finding an effective solution for appointment of judges to higher judiciary along with maintaining the independence of the judiciary.

Judiciary has struck down the NPM Act in 2015 citing the independence of judiciary as the basic structure of the constitution. On the urging of the development government (govt) presented a memorandum of procedure for appointment of the judiciary but after a year still Mop is not finalized there are some issues which are still in discussion stage and judiciary and government are at loggerhead in financing the Mop.

The independence of judiciary is very important for functioning of democracy but we also require some kind of transparency and accountability in the process of appointment of judges.
scope of mop in finding an effective sol.

It will finalise the long struggle between the judiciary and executive for appointment of judges.

It will bring transparency and accountability in system with more openness of process.

Judiciary is alleged of "curse judge syndrome" which will be done away with.

Clear standard operating procedure for appointment based on merit and past performance.

Increase the judiciary's credibility and trust among people.

Effective justice delivery process and also improve the pending appointment of judges and long vacancy.

Effective check and balance and also will stop the undue interference by executive in finalisation of appointment.
Judeal autonomy is very much required because judiciary basically safeguards the people from tyranny of the executive and also protects fundamental rights of the people. 

Judiciary protects rights of people through misfeasance and nonfeasance.

Independence and autonomy is very much important which can be exercised through giving final say to judiciary in recommending the candidate and govt. If any objection has can be raised through the proper process eg recent appointment of justice K.M. Joseph. A long struggle between judiciary and executive.

The balance of power and checks and balances are very much required but at same time independence of judiciary should be protected and it should not be compromised.
b) The NITI Aayog is an alter ego of the erstwhile Planning Commission of India. Examine.

NITI Aayog was established in 2015 after abolishing the erstwhile Planning Commission (PC). But it is said that NITI Aayog is an alter ego of erstwhile PC.

NITI Aayog was established with the agenda of cooperative federalism and promoting the strong federalism structure along with the consensual federation structure.

Reason for establishment of NITI Aayog:

1. Failure of PC Commission to change itself to PC's changing situation.
2. PC was in the era of indicative planning was still following the socialist pattern.
3. Change in philosophy and aspiration of state.
4. States are seeking for more autonomy in financial, matter, and policy formulation.

Key Term:

Failure of PC Commission to change itself to PC's changing situation.
LUKMAAN IAS
...Lead with Edge...

(1) Change in guard and also change in era of developmental paradigm.

But there are many similarities between planning Comm. and NITI Aayog.

PC: Planning as broad agenda focused on centralised planning.

NITI Aayog: Planning as broad agenda focused on centralised model plan but with devolution based approach.

NITI Aayog and PC took the task of transforming India. One just after independence and other after 20 years of globalisation and privatisation. Proffer the agenda of developing together along with all state.

- Treating state as equal partner in the development.
- Giving them a greater say in development.
- Autonomy to follow plan e.g. rationalisation of C&F
NITI Aayog has recently released the 3-year action agenda, 7-year strategy document and 15-year vision document. This is also a kind of planning for future but much in a longer term than PC.

NITI Aayog has given the role of transforming India from glory to glory, to shining Bhagat and it is working in multiple areas like document released for AI-fueled intelligence, ranking of states in health indicators, and promoting competitive federalism.

But the mandate of NITI Aayog is very much different from the PC because NITI has no role in the fund allocation. It is acting as strategic guide to solve for proof point guiding guideline in different subject and providing a platform for states to share best practices and compete and co-operate with each other.
Examine the pattern of relationship between the Secretariat and the Directorate at the state level.

The relationship between the Secretariat and the Directorate at the state level is of the policy formulation body and policy implementation body at some stage and often like sponsoring input to field agency for policy implementation and defining technical guidelines and areas of cooperation.

Pattern of relationship:

- Often it is said that Secretarial at state level have psychological stereotyping at the staff of the directorate level.

- According to Gru, the relationship between them can be analyzed by the concept of hand and finger: short tend long fingers, long fingers.
Directorate at State level are the office from which the implementation of policy starts. They give guidelines and directions for policy implementation.

Field agency monitors and follows up the work done.

A linchpin between the field agency and the secretariat.
Values in Indian civil services suffer due to lack of enforcement of accountability.

Values of civil servants basically are empathy, accountability, integrity, honesty, transparency, honor, and other regardant values.

First write

Values in Indian civil servants suffer because of lack of enforcement and various other reasons but lack of enforcement can be defined as the major reason.

- Lack of enforcement at various levels is present.
- Lack of enforcement at departmental level.
- Lack of enforcement at the governmental level.
- Lack of enforcement at broad level philosophical values of the government machinery.

- Lack of enforcement at societal level. The society also tolerates leniency attitudes which promote lack of ethical approach among civil servants.
...Lead with Edge...

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Lack of enforcement of accountability because code is your principle and not enforced.
Code of conduct alone is not enough. Values of civil servants are very altruistic and not by law.

impeccable integrity and moral courage.

impeccable enforcement and accountability.

this reason they fail and frustrated.

Lead with Edge...
Do you think that bringing changes in the conditions related to remunerations of Information Commissions (ICs) for both CIC and SICs as proposed under the RTI (Amendment) Bill 2018 pose threat for their independent functioning and will affect RTI effective implementation? Justify your view.

Recently govt has proposed the amendment of RTI act which change remuneration related conditions to the CICs and SICs which was vehemently opposed by the various civil society organisations, ADR, public and public at large to posing a threat to the independence of RTI and CICs and SICs and dilution of the RTI Act.

Yes up to some extent it poses a threat to the independence of CICs and SICs because of following reasons:

- Now govt can change the remuneration of CICs and SICs based on its will no check and balance
- Threaten the CICs and SICs to act accordingly to govt order otherwise their salary may withheld or reduced.
a sense of psychological subordination and work as under govt. They are much unimportant for CICs and SICs which have exposed many corrupters. e.g., Vyapam scam.

To conclude, although govt has dropped the amendment after public outcry, but govt should ensure that greater independence should be provided to CIC act so that people can have trust in govt & govt machinery.
5. c) Examine the status of working of the Metropolitan Planning Committee.

Metropolitan planning committee are committees formed under the Act 11 and under art 243ZA. The working of MPC is to prepare plan for the metropolitan city's based on the developmental needs of the citizens and then the plan is passed on the other level NPC which consolidates the plan of panchayat + MPC and form the comprehensive plan for District.

Working of MPC

* In some states MPC have worked very well to develop the metropolitan areas e.g. Kolkata which have independent institution of mayor here. Greater role are provided to MPC and designing the plan.

* MPC contain the member nominated and elected
both based on the certain ratio and then they form plan based on the model developmental plan of state and centre

- MPC role of planning related to the functioning or planning related to urban issues, sanitation, water, housing, local street lights etc.

- MPC working in state differs according to the role and responsibility provided or delegated to by state.

- MPC in KT and TN have more power than MPC of UP, MP.

- MPC of south have greater capability of plan formulation.
State election commissions were established under the Act of 1951 and it has given constitutional status under this Act. But state election commissions' power and role are not at par with the central election commission because of various reasons:

- No proper qualification criteria for SEC
- The SEC are more populated by recent political local bodies election working of SEC's
- Conduct the election of local bodies, panchayat, urban local bodies
- Prepare electoral roll for the election
- Defining the constituency and declaring the date of elections and conducting the election and declaring results.
Suggestions for improvement

- They should not be politicised
- Define proper criteria for appointment and bring openness to appointment process
- Give them autonomous functioning status and greater role in the execution of elections at local bodies

Some specific points
A re-structured AMRUT overcomes the weaknesses of its erstwhile the JNNURM. Comment:

Re-structured AMRUT Mission overcomes the weakness of erstwhile JNNURM by bringing the concept of holistic development attention to the city development plan.

- Funding pattern is clearly defined.
- Identification of the cities based on the potential and its ability to finance and develop.
- Concept of special purpose vehicle for financing the project.
- Focus on the basic amenities first and bringing the gradual changes like providing basic services like sanitation, water, street lighting, waste disposal system, housing system.
- Concept of holistic development through the centralized monitoring and centralized body.
- AMRUT focuses on the development of cities based on the sectoral concept and sectoral developmental methods.

- INNURM was lacking funding from central level and it was totally funded by central just not on cost sharing basis.

- AMRUT has provision of the assistance and support from other implementation or other multiple cities and concept of joint development.

- INNURM was top-down approach but AMRUT has concept of people participation e.g. municipal bond and crowd funding.

- If overcome if not all such some weaknesses of INNURM.

- Although AMRUT has also some weaknesses but it promote better developmental policy for urban centre.
6. a) Analyse the working of the twenty-five years of 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts. Do you think that both ULBs and PRIs have structural problems and they need reforms? Justify your view.

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment was done to bring the democratic decentralisation in the country and realise the ideals of the Gandhiji of Gram Swaraj. But after 25 years of implementation, the pace of change is slow and desirable changes which were envisaged during amendment have not taken place in letter and spirit.

Working of PRIs' role:

- Political mobilisation
- Strengthening democracy
- Empowering the people and promoting people's participation

- Given 33\% reservation to women
- States like KL, TN, KR have performed very well
- Empowerment of people in KL
- SHGs linkage with panchayat very effective
- Problem of funds, functionaries and functionaries
- The decision-making is very low avg below 40.
- Problem of leadership at grassroot level, hijacking of agenda by elite
- Problem of capacity building and lack of awareness and knowledge for planning and budgeting

Does ULBs have structural problems?

- Structural problems in problem in the structure and fixing the role, hierarchy, responsibility and fixing responsibility
- The 7th and 8th AA clearly define the tier structure for PRI's and two tier structure for M ULBs. And different type of ULBs are created based on population density.
- Hence problem is not of structural issues rather they are lacking on functional aspect in major
Problem is functioning/functional issues
* the implementation of non-compliance provision is lacking
* the fund devolution is not done as per SPC

Recommendation
* there is no local cadre of municipality or PRIs
  state should resources:
* they are often treated as endorsing bodies, rather
  than unit of LSG’s.
* no measures to build capacity at grassroot level

other with that some structured issues are also
present which even also highlighted by DIMAR
* institution of mayor + direct elections of mayor
* other structure of ULB’s (MC, ward committee area
  sarha)
* the capacity building of local bodies

To conclude, the PRIs and ULB’s have lots of
potential to realize yet the need of hour is that
state should start providing the local bodies and
should start providing them fund, functional
functions.
The recent floods in Kerala show that disaster management needs a fresh start in case of dams and floods management. Discuss.

The recent flood in Kerala (KL) which proved to be most disastrous for KL peoples shows that we are still lacking on the part of disaster management and our pledge to build disaster resilient structure and which is disaster proof is still have a long way.

Disaster have proved to most disastrous for Indian economy and on an avg. India loses nearly 6% of GDP because of disaster every year.

Disaster cycle

Preparation & mitigation

(Building better)

Better planning

Reconstruction

Resettlement

Rehabilitation

Disaster strike

Rescue, Relief
Why it seems that disaster needs a fresh start

1. Lack of learning from past experience and disregard for the environmental consequences e.g., exploiting the Western Ghats ecosystem.

2. Sendai framework is not effectively followed in designing and developmental process of the projects.

3. The cooperation and coordination from international communities to follow best practices and strategy for mitigation is also not followed actively.

4. The urban disasters are becoming the regular phenomenon e.g., Sylhet flood, Chennai flood, Mumbai flood.

- Problem in dam & flood management.

- India has nearly 4200 dams but does not have a single dam regulatory authority to monitor dam & flood management.
Practices of opening and closing of dam is done by political process lack of systematic & scientific analysis of effect of opening of dam causes on same time for various dam.

2. Lack of data at central level about the potential vulnerability of dam and hazardous mapping of dam.

- Flood management problem
- Lack of proper planning of drainage channel.
- Checking of drainage channel and excessive concentration of earth

Need a fresh start
- Should have unified authority for claim monitoring and management
- Unified policy guidelines for flood management & dam policy
- Should have trained and efficient workforce to handle the issue.
- Dam guidelines should be released and flood control measures should be adopted.
A complete evaluation of parking systems in metropolitan areas.

A government system for metropolitan areas, often owned by a ministry, may be part of the metropolitan area. A comprehensive system of parking systems often.

A clear recommendation for complete parking.

May it be a break from past systems, the complete parking system, the primary focus on parking.

In parking systems, policy reforms, multipliers, and the general scheme, have been centered around the parking system.

And are presented, the comprehensive recommendations.

Some, but also within the community, in some.

The year 2005, g a break with the past. Do you agree? elaborate your response.

The Second Administrative Reform Commission 2005, is a break with the past. Do you agree? elaborate your response.
Police reforms recommendation regarding behavioral change in policing system from force to service.

- Personnel system reform recommending civil services authority which should have autonomous status.
- District council.

But continuity from past:

- Small changes in the municipal system eg recommendation regarding direct election of mayors.

Financial administration and recommendations regarding that following FO and RD targets recommending old system of merit & recruitment of UPSC.

To conclude, ARC is larger center was broken from past reforms it has spoken for overhauling the structural system which is as per need of 21st century.
The role of CAG and India's financial well-being are critically interconnected because CAG promise the cost scrutiny of the govt. purse and people have trust and faith in CAG.

CAG is an independent constitution which finds its place in constitution under Art 148-150 and the independence of CAG is ensured constitutionally.

CAG audits the govt. expenditure and revenue account and CAG audit focuses on discovery exchequer, illegal, or unauthorised spending of govt. money. CAG ascertain that money shown in account whether available to fund when and with following due process.

CAG role and financial well being are interconnected to each other through various things and channel.
1. CAS provide the critical, independent review of the govt finances and spending, exposing corrupt practices of any, watchdog for govt.

2. CAS promote insight, foresight, and oversight about government finances. Insight - internal checking of funds, finding systemic weaknesses. Oversight - checking of procedure and acts as watchdog.

3. CAS efficiency is directly linked with the efficiency of the Parliamentary Account Committee and which exercises control on executive through questions, answering motions, resolutions. E.g., CAS vindicated cases exposed many corruption cases like 2G, scam, Amarnath.

4. Financial well-being also related to performance of govt. CAS ensure this by doing performance audit at various levels and revenue auditing also.
3. Financial well-being is also related to the PSU's functioning and their efficiency. State PSU's all auditing is done by the CAG's which provide greater insight about the economy and efficiency of PSU's. Help in regulating the PSUs and preventing money or corrupt practices.

4. CAG places & reports and other audit related to institution of PSU are done under the supervision of CAG. So it also provide greater insights about govt. well being.

But CAG cannot ensure efficiency of various other things related to govt. financial well being eg. Debt taken, commercial borrowing, etc. So no doubt CAG is critical link for financial well being but not the only link. Various other institution which are in place provide greater check to govt and ensure financial & fiscal propriety of the govt and financial well being.
Recently the govt has launched the program named 'Aspirational Dist' to quickly and effectively transform some of the most underdeveloped districts of the country.

Agenda behind launch:

- Change in strategy of govt from backward district to aspirational district
- Provide psychological boost
- Bring rapid development by bringing all policies convergence at one place
- Focused attention to backward areas
- Approach and scenario based planning
- Developing a sense of competition among districts
- Sub-federalism or 3rd tier of governance

Strategy of Aspirational District Program

- The government focused attention to particular districts identified with the help of home ministry, other ministries and NITI Ayog
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Administration for focused approval and development

Agricultural District program is one of the flagship programs, since it focuses on the development of underdeveloped areas. It should lead with focused attention and reduce pilferage and corruption.

No extra fund is allocated for that purpose. The concept of achieving a district or provincial level pull-up is necessary. The two-month report should be presented to every two months.

Poverty, along with inadequate planning and efficient utilization of resources, will lead to waste of area, development strategy, and water scarcity. Various measures should be taken in this regard.
At the core of grassroots involvement and participatory development lies ensuring that local people are at the center of development and developmental agendas.

How promoting sub-federalism,

- NIT Kanyon will launch the index of development achieved at various levels, thus highlighting the competitive spirit among districts.
- Best performing districts will be rewarded, and officers also will be rewarded to promote competition among officers.
- The NIT Kanyon will monitor these progress and suggest strategies time to time to effectively utilize the resources. Recently NIT released the 12th ranking of Aspirational Districts Total Dist-115.

To conclude, it shows government actively focusing on development of backward regions by utilizing the sanctioned money efficiently through proper channels and bringing transparency.
The 73rd Amendment Act has given opportunity to women for their leadership role in rural transformation. In the light of the statement, critically analyse effectiveness of the role played by some women as the best Panchayat Heads.

72nd Amendment Act provided for the 33% reservation to women in PRI's and it has given a big boost for the leadership of women and which is bringing transformation in rural areas as well as transformation in life of women through political empowerment, social empowerment and leadership development.

Effectiveness of role played by some women

1. Shiwra Bhatkar, example from Maharashtra.

The women Panchayat there transformed the village from backward to a well recognized village in India by capacity building and effectively implementing government schemes of MGNREGA, PDS and further organizing women in SHG's, which enabled the economic empowerment.
Women Seupanch of Bihar Muzaffargarh Dist who motivated the poor people to come forward and empowering them by organising them into site's and leadership development popularly known as "Kisan Chakki"

But the picture is not so good as it seems to be there are only few example and many are acting just as "Burnt out candidates" the power is exercised by the male members of the concept of panchayat pah" eh.

To conclude we doubt the 93rd AM have empowered the women in leadership role but we need to work more actively so that they can exercise independent leadership. Recently govt has launched capacity building program of women panchayat world wide to develop leadership qualities.
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"Excelling with Consistency"

TOP 4 MARKS IN GS

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OPTIONALS: PA, SOCIOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY,
URDU LIT. & HISTORY

MUKHERJEE NAGAR CENTRE
ENQUIRY OFFICE
871, FIRST FLOOR, (OPP. BATRA CINEMA),
DELHI - 110009
011-41415591 & 7836816247
www.lukmaanias.com

CORPORATE OFFICE: 60/17, THIRD FLOOR, OLD RAJINDER NAGAR, NEW DELHI-60
ALL INDIA MOCK TEST 2018
12 TO 17 SEPT. (TIME 10 AM-1 PM & 2- 5 PM
A FINAL TOUCH FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO CRACK CSE MAINS 2018

TEST SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T.N.</th>
<th>TESTS</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
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<tr>
<td>T-1</td>
<td>ESSAY</td>
<td>12 SEPT.</td>
<td>10 AM-01 PM</td>
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<td>T-2</td>
<td>GS PAPER- I</td>
<td>14 SEPT.</td>
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<td>T-3</td>
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<td>02 PM-05 PM</td>
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<td>T-4</td>
<td>GS PAPER- III</td>
<td>15 SEPT.</td>
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<td>T-5</td>
<td>GS PAPER- IV</td>
<td>15 SEPT.</td>
<td>02 PM-05 PM</td>
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<td>T-6</td>
<td>OPT. PAPER- I</td>
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<td>T-7</td>
<td>OPT. PAPER- II</td>
<td>17 SEPT.</td>
<td>02 PM-05 PM</td>
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* Fee - Rs. 3500 only
* Optionals - Public Admin., Sociology
* Model answer will be provided
* Copy evaluation by faculty

GS FOUNDATION
FOUNDATION COMMENCE FROM 17 SEPT. STARTS WITH GEOGRAPHY

ED CLASSES
ED CLASSES EVERY SUNDAY (5:30 PM)
ED = EDITORIAL DISCUSSION
AIR- 59 & 74 (GS MARKS - 495)
(ED STUDENT FOR 2 & 3 YRS)

ETHICS BATCH COMMENCES FROM 08 OCT. BY S. ANSARI

GS MAINS WRITING PRACTICE - CUM-VALUE ADDITION BATCH
MENTORED BY S ANSARI FOR MAINS 2019

• Three days writing practice (two days conventional and one day Current Developments)
• Every week test consisting 10 questions • Focus on important GS I, II, III & IV topics.
• GS II & IV by S Ansari. Batch commences: 20 Sept. at 5 pm (DURATION: 5 MONTHS)

TEST SERIES 2019

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TESTS</th>
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<td>GS (MAINS)</td>
<td>15 TESTS</td>
<td>09 SEPT.</td>
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<td>GS (PRE)</td>
<td>32 TESTS</td>
<td>15 SEPT.</td>
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<td>ESSAY</td>
<td>08 TESTS</td>
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<td>ETHICS</td>
<td>07 TESTS</td>
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<td>PUBLIC ADMIN.</td>
<td>11 TESTS</td>
<td>13 OCT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URDU &amp; LAW</td>
<td>11 TESTS</td>
<td>06 OCT.</td>
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OPTIONALS

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