CSE PUBLIC ADMN (MAIN) 2018
TEST IX

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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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- Need more specific knowledge.
- Relatively good level of writing, but may not be well-organised.
- Crisp.
1. Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each. 10 X 5 = 50

a) The Kiran Aggrawal Committee recommends that training should focus on developing holistic competence by emphasising on ethics, ethos, efficiency and equity. Examine its desirability.
It is desirable because it will instill a holistic development of individual based on the need of the society and what is need required in the today's civil service. The welfare oriented function does not only need the training in profession rather than other aspect is equally necessary and important to deliver effective services with compassion to public.

Rather trust the governance

- Citizen centric administration
- Bridge governance deficit
- Serve larger public service and
- Brides towards more needy & vulnerable.

So it is highly desirable that we should focus on the holistic aspect of development not just professionalism.
1. b) Suppose Malimath Committee important recommendations are implemented then what changes can be seen in Indian criminal justice system?

Malimath committee report gave the weak recommendation regarding overhauling the criminal justice system and making the system more responsive and sensitive.

Recommendation of Malimath Committee:

- Separating the police investigatory and preventive machinery
- Reforms the criminal justice system through the efficient functioning of courts, freeing up the police persons who are not convicted and have served more than 1/2 jail terms (condemned trials).
- The promotion to the efficient policing system and fair appointment of police chiefs and police functioning.

Changes which will be visible:

- Declogging the judicial system and overcrowding of judiciary will go down
- Effective police functioning increase in conviction rate
• political investigation of criminal cases
• more efficient sensitive police
• autonomous functioning of police will ensure effective law and order maintenance
• judiciary will work effectively and case load because of lack of evidence will come down

• specialized police investigative agency will ensure effective functioning of criminal justice system
• reforms in prison and courts will decrease India's crime rate

Eg. Recently, Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi didn't want to come back citing condition of jails.

To conclude, Malimath committee recommendations should be implemented in letter and spirit to bring effective administration of CJS.
Discuss the need for Central Civil Services Authority and Civil Service Law as recommended by the ARC-II.

ARC-II has prescribed for the constitution of Central Civil Services Authority (CCSA) and civil services law to bring more objectives and accountability in functioning of the civil services along with ensuring impartiality and neutrality of civil servants.

Need for CCSA and civil services law

- It is ensure the objective appointment of civil servant above joint secre level
- promote for the well defined guideline and mandate for work and define role & responsibility
- objective performance evaluation and culture of objectives in performance evaluation & promotion
- Give tenure of 2-3 years will give them time for excel in area and ensure accountability
- Impeas丸丸lity & neutrality in appointment
Civil Service Law will bring

- Proper definition of code of conduct and conduct rules
- Removal of discretion in appointment at grade B1 & above in level and appointment for short term
- Proper tenure, training, performance evaluation guideline
- Define the penalties and other areas of functioning of civil servants

To conclude, we have given the objective criteria for ensuring accountability and responsibility of civil servants in long run.
The over reliance of Panchayats on devolved resources and much less on their own tax resources lead to a low equilibrium trap. Examine this statement.

Reason for low tax
- low sources of generation of revenue
- not able to collect the taxes because of fear of loss of power
- people are less willing to pay
- compliance is very low and people take it for granted

How this lead to equilibrium trap

Now able to fulfill their own mandate of revenue collection
- not able to develop the leadership quality for effective functioning and asking for more powers from state govt.
they will become just as the endorsing body and not the body of the government just self sufficiency

low equilibrium trap means not ask to capital on their own resource and also to develop on the rational basis and largely dependent on the central & state grants

So conclude Panmungal should start capitalizing on the revenue powers given to that, it will develop their capacity of self governing bodies.
Comment on the NK Singh Committee recommendation for formation of an independent Fiscal Council to ensure fiscal prudence in accordance with the FRBM spirit.

Recently the revision of FRBM Act was done and as that NK Singh panel recommended the formation of an independent council to ensure fiscal prudence.

FRBM Act basically deals with the fiscal responsibility of government and provides for the effective fiscal roadmap that government should follow. Borrow to ensure the effective roadmap for fiscal prudence and fiscal prudence.

Formation of independent fiscal council will benefit in following way:

- It provides independent recommendations regarding the effect of budget in stable economy.
- It helps in positive and negative effect of government decision on various policy.
• help us strengthen the escape clause provided in the Act
• One way of analysing the govt fiscal position like Tax/GDP, Debt/GDP, FDI/GDP, ROA/GDP in an objective manner

• Suggestion for becoming fiscal conscience and fiscal consolidation
• Helps to grasp on the popular measures and cycle borrowing from RBI and market also

• Judge the govt in right fiscal direction in spirit of FRBM.
Discuss the desirability of evolving a Code of Conduct on the basis of recommendations of Sarkaria Commission and M M Punchhi Commission for Governor in order to eliminate misuse of discretionary powers.

Recently the Governor put law came under certain controversial in various state like Karnataka, Goa and other states.

Constitution of India provides for the the post of Governor Under Article 153. And also gives some discretionary powers to the Governor because of the certain exigencies and situational discretion.

But in recent past it has been seen that the governor's situational discretion have been questioned and even SC also held that Governors should work in spirit of constitutional morality and not on personal judgment or as agent of centre.

Reason for prescribing the code of conduct

- abuse of situational discretion eg. Biju Singh Case in Bihar

often the judgment of Governor affects the position of central party or parties in power in centre.
3. May have certain personal subjectivity and ideology which may be counterproductive.

4. Should follow the idea of constitutional ethics and constitutional morality.

5. Appointment of CM in case of hung assembly is also questioned e.g., RR case, Gu case.

6. Dissolving the state assembly based on discretion e.g., Utrakhand case.

Desirability of code of conduct:

- Prescribe the clean cut guideline.
- Defined role/responsibility in situation where discretion is exercised.
- Remove elements of bribery or partisanship.
- Based on principle and moral judgment, not on personal judgment.

Recommendation by Sastkant & Anuhi Commission:

Guideline for appointment of CM in case of hung assembly e.g., choosing the largest party after...
election, chief party who is claiming to form the government post-electoral coalition, etc.

• guidelines about dismissing the CM and dissolving the assembly eg: secularism should be a criteria, but corruption in govt should not be criteria

• guidelines for the fix tenure of Governor and also the appointments of political functionaries and who is statesman.

• guidelines for recommending the president rule in the state eg ten cases of Art 356 and Art 355, objective report should be sent to central govt.

But, Code of Conduct can not include all the things and all situational description. Although it is desirable but what is more elgirite that we should focus more on the conduct of Governor by maintaining high morale, Constitutional value in post and Governor post should not be politicalised. And Governor post should not be seen as investment for central govt. And Governor once appointed should act as statesman.
In order to make lateral entry successful, it should not only be introduced at joint-secretary and above but also at field level such as for district collector and other functionaries. Give your argument and justify your view.

Recently the central government (govt) has called applications for joint secretary (secy) level for to post to bring innovation, professionalism, domain expertise in govt.

No doubt lateral entry brings latest talent and professionalism to government functioning and it has been recommended by ARC and various other committees from time to time. But there are several issues with lateral entry at Joint Secy level.

- Lack of long term stature of appointed person may not understand functioning of govt without period of time
- Lack of support from bureaucracy (inside) can have nexus with private members for future gains.
- Despite all these things, lateral entry brings many positive like professionalism, expertise, domain specialisation, competition, and culture of efficiency in govt.
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For bringing efficiency and effectiveness, it is often said that lateral entry should also be introduced on field level such as District Collector and other functionaries.

**Benefits of Introduction**

- It will competition at field level, enhance the culture of efficiency and effectiveness, profit, and management.

- Culture of competition among other bureaucrats is that they try to excel in their areas; performance evaluation and propagating best practices.

- It will bring the best practices of the private sector and work methods which can also be beneficial for the public organizations.

- Provide a shift from rule-based bureaucratic mindset to change agent, and innovation-oriented mindset based on goal-achievement.

But it can prove detrimental also.

- Promoting culture of professionalism in field
level
- Client orientation where at field level agenices
eeds to be more sensitive, proper, pro\weak
can overcome the serve motive and welfare motive
of govt. and titing more towards efficieny
which is not the main objective of the govt.
culture of customer and user pay relationship
- Demoralization of Bureaucracy from inside and
stiff resistance from inside Bureaucracy

So, what is required is gradual training of
force and also because of complex environment
and dynamic nature no clearly we need people
from the expert field to deal with current situation
but there is need to go specialize the generalist
and generalise the specialist. The lateral entry
at joint entry level is more suited where as
at field level we not by which is more sensitive
proper, having ethical consideration and empathy
towards person rather than more professional and
private organization/client centred Bureaucracy.
Discuss the role of DISHA initiative by the central government at district level for promoting programme implementation effectiveness and a way for actionable accountability.

Government of India has launched DISHA initiative at district level for promoting program level convergence and effective implementation of programs and ensuring accountability and fixing responsibility on the functionaries.

**Feature of DISHA**

- **monitored by the district collector and program manager** will clearly define and demarcate the responsibility and accountability of the different stakeholder.

- Takes a holistic perspective by ensuring the implementation progress and audit from the stakeholders involved.

- Directly monitor the cas and central sector scheme and direct fund transfers through the center.
Here is a way to ensure achievable accountability:

- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities
- Use of ICT and decision support systems, MIS, and other tools of e-governance for real-time monitoring.

This will enable power to summon, review, and monitor the implementation of programs and provide reports to the centre accordingly.

To conclude, it will ensure accountability along with ensuring effective and efficient use of money and resources of the government.
5. Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each. 10 X 5 = 50

a) Discuss the role of Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan in enhancing the quality of service delivery at local level governance.

Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan focuses on providing autonomy and ensuring the quality of services to the people of rural and remote villages.

Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGA) was one of the flagship programs of rural development in which the local level governance is taken into account to provide effective delivery of services and involvement of local population in farm and village committees.

Role of RGA:
- Social audit
- Integration of various programs
- Empowerment of people at grass-root level
- Monitoring the quality of services
On completion of three year of NITI Aayog's existence, how the Aayog fared in achieving the goal of transforming the policy making arena and moving towards building a resurgent new India? Explain.

NITI Aayog has completed three years and in that span,
NITI Aayog has initiated a number of programs.
Focusing different initiatives to bring policy change
and ensure the cooperative federalism by bringing
almost all states together on a single table.

NITI Aayog achievements

- Promoting cooperative federalism by providing the platform for states to interact, debate and
discuss.

- Released several indices like Health Index,
  Food Index to rank states and generally a
  spirit of competition among states.

- NITI Aayog 3 year agenda, 7 year strategic document
  and 15 year vision plan provide holistic roadmap
  for development.
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- help in settling out different disputes between states.
- provided framework for doubling farmers' income
- sectoral guidelines like in disinvestment area, policy perspective, etc.

NITI Aayog moving towards building new India
- concept of aspirational India
- team India approach
- concept of co-operative & competitive federalism

provide framework of think tank. Atal innovation mission think in fraud
- think tank to set and provide policy guidance

To conclude 3 years is very not enough to access the role of with an entity which has huge diversity. Although NITI Aayog done well to fulfill its mandate
National Disaster Management (NDRM) 2016 provides a comprehensive plan for actions for managing and handling disasters.

NDRM 2016 was formed by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) which was formed under National Act 2005.

It is a very comprehensive plan which focuses on almost each and every type of disaster and plans to handle and how to mitigate the disaster. Why just plan but also action on ground.

- Pragmatic policy making and analysis of the vulnerable area.
- Vulnerability area mapping and hazardous zone mapping.
- Comprises almost all types of disasters of flood, drought, heatwave, cyclone, coastal disasters, earth quakes and even man made disaster.
- Use of ICT and other technology, eg. use of space technology, RISAT, OHANASAT etc. in disaster mapping.
- Proper standard operating procedures are prescribed, eg. Model of AP or used connection among all tiers of govt for disaster plan.

All types of scenario based planning, area based approach have been taken care of so that it can be called as the plan on action and action on ground.
Examine the new cadre allocation policy of the government in promotion of all India perspective.

Recently the Govt has changed the cadre allocation policy and it has allotted the cadre cadre into different zones. And now the candidate has to opt for the zone only and on that basis he will be getting the zone and then states present in that zone will be allocated to individual.

Now it promote all cadre perspective

Now it is not limited to a single state only.

Sharing of best practices among the 4 to 5 states based on the zone

Sharing of best practices among the AIUs and serving in different states will bring uniformity

It will promote more integration among AIUs by frequent interaction and frequent meeting.

Sharing of best practices.

It is remove the regionalism or one state cooper among AIUs because after cadre allocation.
Candidate limit likely to particular state or central deputation only.

Help in more knowledge gathering and in long-term help in policy formulation because of having experienced of different state \( \text{they can now formulate policies taking into considerations of different perspectives.} \)

\( \text{to one edge and one state perspective.} \)
5. e) Comment on the recommendation of ARC-II for establishing a Local Ombudsman. The ARC-II have given recommendation for the local ombudsman so that local governance can be effectively incorporated in democratic functioning and corruption can be checked at local level which is more important for trust building and confidence development.

Local ombudsman means a autonomous functioning or body which will be appointed by the State government and function autonomously to address the grievances of local people and deals with the corruption at gram panchayats, urban local bodies level and govt. functionaries or other officers involved in corruption at local level.

How it will ensure efficiency:

- By handling the grievance of people at local level.
- Weeding out corruption at local level and efficient delivery of services.
building trust and addressing the governance deficit on ground level

- act as a deterrent for people at grassroot level involved in corruption
- help to go a long way and also effective delivery of service to people
- develop capacity of people at grassroot level and bring them into political process

To conclude, local administration is need of the hour and it should be established.
The constitutional safeguards have in practice acted to shield the guilty against swift and certain punishment for abuse of public office for private gain. It has accordingly become necessary to revisit the issue of constitutional safeguards under Article 311 to ensure that the honest and efficient officials are given the requisite protection but the dishonest are not allowed to prosper in office. Discuss.

The Constitution of India have provided safeguards to the Indian civil servant under Art 310 and Art 311. And it is often said that because of these safeguards often the corrupt officers go unpunished or the investigation get delayed.

It is because of this reason even Article 310 has recommended for abolishing the Art 310 and Art 311 and enacting the fresh Civil Services Rule which should prescribe the penal action against the civil servant in case of abuse or misuse of authority.

Why it has become necessary to abolish/revisit:

- Delayed investigations and often the investigation takes lots of time in completion of case
- Guilty and corrupt officers go unpunished
- Lacks swift action and because of which the evidence collection suffers
lack of clear guidelines and criteria for abuse or misuse of power.
only appointing authority as above can remove the power which is very difficult.

So it is because of all these reasons it is necessary to revisit the safeguards so that honest civil servants can be safeguarded and dishonest does not get unpunished.

All-I also recommended for the abolition of Article 311 and even several committees have also recommended for the same.

What can be done?
As per Article 311 which gave rise to comprehensive guidelines about the safeguards and procedures that need to be followed. Based on that, we can constitute a comprehensive law which should be based on the objective criteria of Article 311.

cornering comprehensive law of civil services
The removal or dismissal of the person should be done only by the person having hierarchy above.

And other penal action like withholding promotion, Salaries etc should be done by the person above who is a level above.

The opportunity of being heard should be provided to the civil servants.

The law should be applicable to all and the central civil service authority should provide for the comprehensive guidelines along with concerned ministry order.

The constitutional provisions given under Art 310 & 311 was to ensure that the neutrality, impartiality to the civil servants and so that they can provide fear and franc service and also to ensure anonymity. But the need of the hour is that we should draft according to the scenario of situation and either oblige the law or amend the provision so that those who are seeking the safeguard so that should not get unpunished and honest at the same time should get due protection so that they can perform effectively.
The length of training is not as important as the quality of training. Critically assess based on training practices in India and the recommendations of Kiran Aggrawal Committee.

Training is one of the main components of the personnel system which help to develop knowledge, skill, and attitude among the person through various methods and practices of training. The length of training and quality of training both are important for effectively imparting the training to individual and development of organizational values and organizational ideologies in person.

Training practices in India are done at various levels and among them, which is most important is the training provided at time of induction to services. As per the recommendations of Kiran Aggrawal Committee, the training of the Central Services should be more focused and needs a relevant and refinement so that it can incorporate the dynamic and changing nature of Indian society and changing environment globally.
The quality of training & quantity or length of training serve a greater purpose for development of value system and then internalisation of that value among the individual.

Why both are important: length & quality

- Quality ensures that the best training according to the relevant projection should be provided.
- Evaluation of individual on scientific criteria and recognising the weak areas and working on that.

Give the proper and clear understanding of organisation to individual based the methods used pedagogy, teaching, workshop are.

Objective evaluation of the individual and assessing the quality.

Whereas length of training promote for:

- Internalisation of value system & organization
- Comprehensive analysis of the individual
- Change in behaviour and attitude which is long process.
greater understanding of the organisation.

But it has some disadvantages also.

- Resources of the organisation for long term are involved in training not put to effective use.
- Learning by doing aspect is lost.
- More rigid functionality and not based on individual learning and attitudinal aspect.
- The training standards are different from field exercise and real time.

To bridge this gap, IAS officers recommended for shortening the period.

All training from 2 years or 104 weeks to 84 weeks.

Uses best quality methods for training.

Curtailing down the inductive training courses which have become obsolete.

Introduction of new courses related to I&S and cyber which is going to be important.

To conclude both are important but as the situation is changing we need to balance the trade-off and more focus on quality of training.
6. c) Discuss the broad features of Devolution Index prepared by the Ministry of PRIs and its significance in promotion of democratic decentralisation.

Devolution Index prepared by the Ministry of PRIs
tell about the devolution of funds, functions, and
functions to PRIs and local bodies by the
relevant state govt.

The recent incumbent govt is actively propagating
the philosophy of minimum govt and maximum
governance along with ensuring the principle of
subalternity, which is essential for the functioning
of gram panchayat democracy.

On the wake of this, the PRI Ministry prepared
the devolution index to measure the devolution
of PRIs which was envisaged in 73rd Amendment Act

Significance of Devolution Index:

- Shows the willingness of progress of different states
  in devolution of power to gram panchayat govt.
* Objective criteria for monitoring devolution of power
  * Promote co-operative and competitive federalism
  * State government will be asked for reason for non-devolution of power.
  * Generation of awareness among people at grassroots level for asking more autonomy and power from state govt.

How to promote democratic decentralisation

* Compromise will generate pressure on state govt which are lagging to devolve more power
  * Some can incentivise the state govt to devolve power
  * Limiting development and devolution of state and grassroots decentralisation eg. KL Baby high devolution index nearly 60
    * Only devolution 5.38 in 2016.
  * Leadership and awareness among people at grassroots level for more power decentralisation
  * Holding state government accountable
There is a need to safeguard the political neutrality and impartiality of the civil services. The onus for this lies equally on the political executive and the civil services. This aspect demands a Code of Ethics for Ministers as well as a Code of Conduct for Public Servants.

Comment:

The civil servants should be political neutral and impartial in functioning. Civil servants provide free, fair, frank, just advice to the political master on the basis of their political master's decision. It is because of having experience, exposure and expertise in administration and having specialized knowledge.

Even and all deal talked about ensuring the impartiality and political neutrality of the civil servants and provided the comprehensive guidelines and provisions to ensuring the impartiality, neutrality and ethical behaviour in the administration of the country.

The civil servants political neutrality and impartiality is linked to the political executive.
political culture of the country. The political executive and permanent executive are interrelated to each other for ensuring the impartiality and neutrality. It demands code of conduct for the public servant and code of ethics for political executive.

How code of conduct ensure impartiality and neutrality:

• Will define the objective criteria for the functioning of civil servants.
• It talks about absolute integrity in the duty.
• Devotion of duty.
• Dedication to public service.
• Impartial functioning and commitment towards constitution and rule of law.
• Commitment towards public service and public welfare.
• Duty to ensure public goods and empathy towards the weaker section.
• Honest advice to political, public servants / political executives based on the rational decision.
• Ensuring political neutralities & not program neutrality.
code of ethics for ministers ensure ethical conduct of bureaucracy

- ethical standard in functioning
- working for public welfare
- unbiased decision making not taking any decision which is motivated by ulterior motives
- exercise rationality reason in policy making process not get carried away by populist mode
- work for poor, needy and in spirit of constitution
- not forcing civil servant to take ulterior decision
- asking for just free advice
- giving chance to civil servant to give genuine advice
- civil servant should listen to others advice

So on their acts on both political & permanent executive to ensure impartiality and neutrality and ethics in governance as prescribed by Act 2nd also
Discuss the main provisions of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act 2018. Also, discuss how it will bring the competency in the bureaucracy in its decision making?

Recently the central government have amended the POCA, Act and it has made major changes in the POCA Act. Act deal to bring more objectivity, rationality and genuineness in enforcement of law and prevent the honest and punishing the dishonest.

Prevention of Corruption Act 2018 was first enacted in date 1980 to ensure that those who are involved in corruption should not go unpunished and penal provision were provided in that and abuse and misuse of public authority position influence was clearly defined and mentioned in the Act.

Recently govt has amended the act with certain new provisions which are as follows:

1. The concept and collective corruption both are defined under the corruption Act. Now the bribe giver will also be treated as accused if it give bribe and does not report it authorities.
2. The provision for taking permission before arresting any public servant or instituting corrupt proceeding against them was incorporated previously only above joint secretary were required now this was extended to all even retired one also

3. It has also curtailed the definition of corruption by defining the abuse and misuse of authority and interpreted it narrowly e.g. only when uses the power for personal gain or benefits

4. When caught red handed then no prior permission is required.

5. Investigative agencies powers have been curtailed eg. CBI, police agencies now they have to seek permission from authorities and prove the evidence at first instance

It is said that it will bring competency in bureaucracy and help in fast decision making without any fear of being caught or fear of investigation.
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or harassment.

How it will benefit

1. No fear of scaring among bureaucracy who are present eg. CO, CVO, Court, CIC, CAC.
2. fast decision making and also encourage them bureaucracy to take innovative and creative decision in true spirit.
3. fear of decision and if is going wrong will go away eg. bodily paralysis so must because of this
4. current govt policy of promoting civil services activism and taking decision in true spirit and for welfare motive.
5. fast & fair advice decision and action.

But it is double edge sword. No result will integer is good if may provide opportunities for few dishonest to go scot free and unpunished so centre should ensure proper guidance and accountability so that those who are dishonest should be brought to table and punished.
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Discuss the role of e-governance/ICT in promotion of effective implementation of MAHENDRA, UIDAWA, DDUGKY and other schemes for rural development.

E-governance can be defined as the use of ICT and transparency in delivery of services by ensuring their efficiency and effectiveness.

Citizens can now access services from all platforms digitally to promote e-governance and thereby ensure efficiency and effectiveness.

Coil has taken several measures to promote e-governance.

Monitoring of public schemes and elimination of fraud and mismanagement are some of the key benefits of digital technology.

…”
Inclusive Rural Development

- KT promotes financial inclusion
- Bridges the digital literacy gap
- Efficient and effective delivery of services
- Ensures that people travel a long mile
- Ghost beneficiaries are eliminated and removed
- Inclusion & exclusion error
- Citizen centric & participative development
- Ensure service delivered to right person and at right time also

To conclude e-governance can act as a major tool for good governance and ensure accountable administration where citizens will have trust & confidence in government.
TESTIMONIALS OF OUR GS TOPPERS

GS Mains Marks: 496

SAUMYA SHARMA
AIR-09

I joined Lukmaan's Test series for my CSE Mains preparation. It is very expensive in its scope, and it is also executed very properly. I would definitely recommend Lukmaan Test series to all future aspirants. Wishing you all good luck!

AIR-10
ABHISHEK SURANA

I took GS2 and GS3 Test series from Lukmaan IAS in 2016. The quality of question and copy checking helped me in boosting my final score. Ansari Sir's test discussion sessions were immensely helpful in this regard. My heartfelt gratitude.

SHISHIR (AIR-35)

I, Shishir Gomawat, with the help of able guidance of Ansari Sir and Lukmaan classes have been able to secure AIR 35 in CSE, 2017. Incorporation of points from Sir's test discussion classes, as well as his perspectives in GS2 and Ethics were instrumental in improving my Mains performance. Aspirants can consider Lukmaan to be a reliable centre for guidance.

BHUVANESH D. PATIL (AIR-59)

First of all, I thank Lukmaan IAS for giving me their valuable guidance and constant support. I joined GS Test series of Lukmaan which helped me a lot. Ansari Sir helped me to improve upon my writing skills for which he took various answer writing improvement programs. Also ED class helped me to build rational thinking and balanced views which also helped during my interview preparation. Lukmaan IAS also helps students who come from rural background. Thus I recommend students to go for Lukmaan Test series as well as ED classes.

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<td>ABHISHEK SURANA</td>
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<td>ARUN SEHRAWAT</td>
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TOP 4 MARKS IN GS
LUKMAAN IAS
ONLINE/OFFLINE

GS FOUNDATION
COMMENCE FROM 17 SEPTEMBER
STARTS WITH GEOGRAPHY

ED CLASSES
EVERY SUNDAY (5:30 PM)
ED IS BASED ON HARD WORK, IT IS NOT FOR SHORT-CUT
ED = EDITORIAL DISCUSSION
AIR- 59 & 74 (GS MARKS - 495)
(ED STUDENT FOR 2 & 3 YRS)

OPTIONALS
08 OCT.
PUBLIC ADMN.
- S. ANSARI

18 SEP.
SOCIOLOGY
- PRASHANT KAUSHIK

18 SEP.
HISTORY
- HARI MOHAN

18 SEP.
GEOGRAPHY
- DR. G. R. PATIL

25 SEP.
URDU LITT.
- MD. SARWAR ALAM

25 SEP.
LAW
- ADITYA TIWARI

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 and Mock Tests in the last week of every month.
- A team led by S Ansari & Experience Faculties. Resource support through ED class.
- Focus on important GS I, II, III & IV topics. GS II & IV by S Ansari. (DURATION: 5 MONTHS)
Batch commences: 20 Sept. at 5 pm (at Old Rajinder Nagar)

TEST SERIES 2019

<table>
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<th>GS (MAINS)</th>
<th>09 SEPT.</th>
<th>GS (PRE)</th>
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& 9654034293
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