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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1050)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	22 5253
Center	ORN.	Date	4 th Feb, 2019.

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		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. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
8	10		
9	10		
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16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Citizens' Charters make administration both accountable and citizen-friendly. However, over time, in a large number of offices, Citizens' Charters have fallen into disuse. Suggest measures that can make these charters effective tools for bringing accountability in public service. (150 WORDS) **10**

नागरिक घोषणापत्र (सिटीजन चार्टर) प्रशासन को जवाबदेह और नागरिक-अनुकूल दोनों बनाते हैं। हालाँकि, समय के साथ, ज्यादातर कार्यालयों में नागरिक घोषणापत्र अप्रचलित हो गए हैं। कुछ ऐसे उपाय सुझाएँ जो इन घोषणापत्रों को, लोक सेवाओं में जवाबदेही लाने का प्रभावी उपकरण बना सकते हैं। (150 शब्द)

→ Citizen's charters refers to set of commitments by public service providers which includes quality of service, time duration, list of services and a robust grievance redressal mechanisms.

Problems : —

- ① Copying of Citizen Charters by different department / companies.
- ② less consultations
- ③ less involvement of stakeholders during its formation process.
- ④ no legal backing.
- ⑤ lack of Awareness about it. Even service providers sometimes are unaware of citizen charter.
- ⑥ Grievance Redressal Mechanism — no time limit

Measures : —

- ① Wide consultation should be necessary condition during its formation.
- ② Awareness — both general public & employees — they should be sensitized.
- ③ Legal backing should be given.
- ④ Realistic goals should be mentioned in it.
- ⑤ Regular feedback from public and regular updation of it.
- ⑥ Robust GRM should be there — there should be mention of time duration required for each category of complaints.
- ⑦ Ranking of company on the basis of Public reviews on their citizen charter.

Hence robust citizen charter is need of the time.

2. Discuss the importance of involving civil society in pre-legislative scrutiny and mention the steps that can be taken by the government to increase public engagement in it. (150 WORDS) 10

पूर्व-विधायी जांच में नागरिक समाज को सम्मिलित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें जन भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Civil society refers to pressure groups or groups outside government which try to influence government policies for betterment of larger interest of society.

Pre-legislative scrutiny refers to release of draft regulations for public feedback

Importance of pre-legislative scrutiny :-

- ① Help in better policy formation
- ② Feedback from various civil societies and people will help in better policy.
- ③ Involving stakeholders - here public at large will give them a sense of confidence
- ④ It empowers people - people who are marginalised & deprived can also participate in it.

To increase public engagement :-

- ① Govt. should announce in advance list of legislation which they are going to bring in next parliamentary session.
- ② Release of draft laws./bills.
- ③ Sufficient time should be provided for proper scrutiny.
- ④ Recommendations by people should be incorporated, if not government should give reasons.

Perfect examples include Lok Pal bill & RTI Act. Hence government should try to increase public engagement.

3. Poor standards of tertiary education are a drag on India's competitiveness. Elucidate. Also enumerate the initiatives taken by the government in the past few years to improve the quality of higher education in India. (150 WORDS)

10

तृतीयक शिक्षा के निम्न-श्रेणी के मानक भारत की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में अवरोधक हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही भारत में उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Higher Education in India is neither compulsory, nor available nor affordabable and if affordabable, quality is questionable when compared with global universities.

Problems : —

- ① lack of funding
- ② lack of proper infrastructure for Research and Development
- ③ shortages of Professors and qualified Teachers.
- ④ High cost of private institutes.
- ⑤ low Gross Enrollment Ratio - only 25-1/2% of youths go for tertiary education
- ⑥ low enrollment by girl and people belonging to SCs/STs communities.
- ⑦ Duplication of Research - quality research not happening

Government Initiatives :-

- ① RVSA - Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan - for promotion of Higher Education.
- ② Setting up of fund of ₹20,000 crore for Higher Education funding.
- ③ QYAN - better collaboration of professionals from abroad to Indian universities.
- ④ Reforms in UGC - University Grant Commission is currently not functioning well. — corruption charges.
- ⑤ Integrated Approach - Recently govt. announced an integrated approach from class 1 till higher Education to better deal with the problem.

Strategy for New India @ 75 suggest few more measures like unique Identity to students for better outcome monitoring etc. should also be looked into and adopted accordingly.

4. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also discuss its strengths and limitations. (150 WORDS) 10

सामाजिक क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके मजबूत पक्षों और सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Social Audit refers to audit by involving people. — looking into how the resources & funds are being utilised by government agencies.

Eg - MGNREGA

Rajasthan Government has implemented it well and also for other sectors.

It serves very important role as : —

- ① Better accountability and fin responsibility
- ② Promotes Transparency.
- ③ Checks corruptions -
- ④ Empowers People — marginalised people can also claim their rights
- ⑤ Bring Awareness
- ⑥ Rights based approach — people can demand what they exactly need.

Limitations :-

- ① lack of ~~the~~ trained professionals who can actually carry out social audit.
- ② lack of political will - scope of social audit is very limited only to few govt. schemes.
- ③ Different expertise and approach required for different schemes.
- ④ Time taking
- ⑤ No any national framework present
- ⑥ Irregular social audit leads to ineffective implementation of schemes.
- ⑦ People are not aware of it.

Hence government should empower people and spread awareness regarding social audit.

5. What are the major welfare schemes for elderly in India? Do you think the benefits of such schemes are reaching a wide section of the target segment? Give reasons. (150 WORDS) **10**

भारत में वृद्धजनों के लिए प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ कौन-सी हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि इस प्रकार की योजनाओं का लाभ लक्षित हिस्से के एक बृहत् भाग तक पहुँच रहा है? कारण बताइए। (150 शब्द)

→ Elderly people are major source of experience and knowledge.

There are 103 million elderly people in India and it will increase further in future.

Major Welfare Schemes :-

- ① Atal Pension Yojana
- ② Indira Gandhi Age Old Pension Yojana
- ③ Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Yojana
- ④ Reservation in railways, airways etc also fees are charged less.
- ⑤ Making India more accessible and for elders — differently ~~que~~ treatment like separate line etc.
- ⑥ Pradhan Mantri Jiwan Suraksha Yojana.
- ⑦ Annapurna Scheme - giving food free of cost to elderly.
- ⑧ Exemption in taxes, LTCGs, interests etc

No, benefits of such schemes are not able to reach all people because :-

- ① Less awareness
- ② Assistance are at substance level only.
- ③ low number of care givers in country
- ④ Even Pension schemes are not very remunerative to them.
- ⑤ Focus is on only assisting them - there should be more focus on engaging them as they are storehouse of knowledge & experience.
- ⑥ lack of Identity proofs - sometimes they are not able to show their exact identity & birth certificate to use government schemes.

Hence more concentrated efforts by union and more so by local governments in order to improve their quality of life in their twilight years of life.

6. Welfare policies in India have undergone a paradigm shift in recent decades, yet they retain certain elements of continuity. Discuss with examples. (150 WORDS) 10

हाल के दशकों में भारत में कल्याणकारी नीतियों में मूलभूत बदलाव (पैराडाइम शिफ्ट) आए हैं, फिर भी उनमें निरंतरता के कुछ तत्व बने हुए हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Welfare Policies form major part of a Welfare State. India is a welfare state. Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights demands welfare policies.

1950s-1970s → Sector specific focus
Capital goods industries created
IIT/IIMs were set up.

1970s-1990s - Poverty eradication became major issue. Also Green Revolution help in Self-sufficiency in food.

1990s-2000s - LPGs reforms
Govt. became facilitator
Rural was also main focus area.

2000s-2015 - Rights based policies, diff welfare schemes like RTE, RTI, FRA, Nutrition, Health etc. came.

2015 onward — NITI Aayog replaced planning commission, short-term & long term planning, Integrated Approach, Use of Technology, e-Gov, JAM trinity etc.

Although there is difference, there is also sense of continuity: —

- ① Because of DPSP which provide list of welfare policies / directions which every government should try to implement.
- ② Preamble — which provide for Justice — social, political, economic and liberty & Equality → which provide for inclusive & equitable growth.
- ③ Role of civil societies / NGOs etc so that main focus of government remained welfare policies.

Hence there is sense of continuity.

7. Discuss whether changes recommended by the Law Commission in its 268th report can help in addressing the problems of undertrials languishing in jails in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard? (150 WORDS) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या अपनी 268वें रिपोर्ट में विधि आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित परिवर्तन, भारत में कारागारों में सजा काट रहे विचाराधीन कैदियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपाय कौन-से हैं? (150 शब्द)

→ Undertrials is major problem of our jails. Prisons are 114% full and Undertrials account for 67% of all prisoners.

Changes recommended by law Commission :-

- ① Better definition of bail.
- ② Setting up of tribunals, fast track courts etc.
- ③ Economic offenders - should be punished
- ④ Anticipatory bail - should be provided with caution.
- ⑤ Electronic Monitoring system - should be included as last resort.
- ⑥ Pendency of cases should decrease.
- ⑦ digitization
- ⑧ bail provision should be heard by lower court within a week of filing it.

Although these measures are necessary but not sufficient - More measures :-

- ① Separate Courts within H.C.s & S.C for hearing of corporate & financial cases.
- ② Making bail provision easier for petty crimes.
- ③ Lawyer support should be provided to even the marginalised & poor.
- ④ Better monitoring of jails and increasing their numbers & capacity.

It is often noticed that rich & powerful get bail easily and even escape the prosecution & poor and marginalised suffer.

We need to bring some structural changes - how we deal with the pendency of cases etc, to decrease number of undertrials in India.

8. While various government initiatives and policies have created opportunities in the affordable housing segment, there are challenges that still persist. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों और नीतियों ने वहनीय आवास के क्षेत्र में अवसरों का सृजन किया है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी चुनौतियाँ हैं जो अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Affordable Housing refers to housing at lower cost.

Various Government initiatives

- ① Housing for All - aims at providing housing for all people by 2022.
Urban — target of building 2 crore houses
Rural — 1 crore houses.
- ② Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana
↓
Affordable housing for poor. 1.5 lakh provided.
- ③ Interest benefits of upto 3% of loan upto 12 lakhs.
- ④ Affordable housing brought under Infrastructure lending — Priority sector lending now possible.
- ⑤ Income tax benefits on home loans.
- ⑥ Easing criteria from build up area to carpet area

Opportunities :-

- ① Given a boost to private sector especially construction sector which is in distress for many years.
- ② People can now own a house in urban area also
- ③ Quality of life will improve.

Challenges :-

- ① Slum rehabilitation - Dharavi slum is largest slum of Asia located in Mumbai. It is difficult to successfully rehabilitate slum.
- ② Black Money - because of black money involved, price of real estate sector is artificially hiked.
- ③ Technology - for building green buildings & affordable homes
- ④ Procurement of building materials at cheaper rate is a problem.
- ⑤ High indirect taxes - like 28% tax on cement etc.

Affordable Housing is need of the hour and govt. should promote it.

9. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. (150 WORDS) 10

समुचित कौशल विकास के अभाव में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, जनसांख्यिकीय दायित्व बन सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता नीति, 2015 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ India is in phase of demographic dividend which will remain for next 30-35 years. If not utilized properly, it can become a disaster.

for making full ^{use} of this opportunity India need skilled labour force. National Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, 2015 is a step in right direction : —

① It tries to decrease the demand-supply gap by — Industry participation
— Proper framework
— Promoting internship culture etc.

② major issues { low skill
low employability
lack of Institutes
lack of industry ready skills } are addressed in the Policy Document

③ It tries to remove gender gap and make skill development equitable and for both genders.

④ Promoting Entrepreneurship

→ by better connecting experts with entrepreneurs.

→ Promoting start up culture

→ Incubators, Training centres etc.

→ Funding - MUDRA scheme

→ Prime Minister on Youth day said
"Our Youth should become job
providers & not job seekers"

It's high time, to make our labour
force skill & productive

10. Highlight the need for whistleblower protection in India. Critically analyze whether the Whistleblower Protection Act provides sufficient protection to the whistleblowers. (150 WORDS) 10

भारत में व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा कानून व्हिसलब्लोअर को पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराता है।
(150 शब्द)

→ Whistleblower are those who blow the whistle (i.e make it public) about corrupt practices in an organization.

To protect whistleblowers government came with Whistleblower Protection Act.

- ① It makes identity of whistleblower a secret - identity not revealed.
- ② CVC tasked with handling of cases reported by whistleblower.
- ③ officials in top positions are covered.

Provisions : —

- ① Doesn't allow anonymous complaints
- ② Ministers & politicians not covered.
- ③ Action against public servants need permission

Limitations

- victimization possible
- fear in mind

— CVC cannot punish any public servant.
— They are being shielded.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ④ No Incentive for Whistleblower | - People are not motivated. |
| ⑤ No time duration mention for action | - Sometimes it takes years
- Whistle blower become easy targets. |
| ⑥ Private Companies not included. | - After LPG reforms they are main service providers.
- PPP projects not covered. |
| ⑦ Victimization at workplace not covered | - People fear as retaliation measure in some or other form can take place |

Hence, we see that there is many lacunae in the present Act. Perfect examples includes Satyendra Dubey, Narender Kumar, people in Vypam scam who are being targetted and killed.

We need strong protection and incentives should be provided to whistleblowers as there is in USA. to make our system corruption free.

11. What are the factors which have been responsible for slow pace of growth of coverage under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP). Enumerate the recent steps taken by the government in order to increase this pace to achieve universal coverage swiftly. (250 WORDS) 15

सार्वभौमिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम (UIP) के अंतर्गत कवरेज में वृद्धि की धीमी दर के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी रहे हैं? सार्वभौमिक कवरेज को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्राप्त करने की इस गति में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हालिया कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

→ Universal Immunisation Programme attempts to vaccinate all children to prevent diseases which can be prevented through vaccines.

UIP launched in 1985. Although the coverage has progressed from mere 42% in 2004-05 to over 60% in 2014-15. But it is way short to achieve 100%. Reasons are :-

- ① Infrastructure constrain → we do not have proper infrastructure in place. Vaccine require cold chain, which we lack
- ② Awareness issue - many people are not aware and see immunization as detrimental to the health of their children.
- ③ Geographical factors - many areas in India are inaccessible because of poor infrastructure like roads, rails etc.
- ④ Man-power - Health workers at ground level are not sufficient and are also not properly trained.

- ⑤ Funding - Immunisation requires funding in R & D to develop new vaccines. In India total health budget is around 1.4% of GDP, so proper research cannot happen.

Universal Immunisation Programme aims to achieve 100% immunisation so as to reduce child mortality and morbidity. We have successfully eliminated diseases like small pox, tetanus etc.

Few Government initiatives :-

- ① MISSION INDRADHANUSH - aimed at Universal Immunisation by 2020 in mission mode.
- ② Intensified Mission Indradhanush - follow up programme of mission Indradhanush
- ③ eVIN - electronic Vaccine Integrated Network. live tracking through mobile app regarding condition, stockpile of vaccine in cold chains are possible.
- ④ Other programmes like training & increasing workforce of ground workers ASHA workers.

⑤ India is signatory and participated in programmes at global level. such as World Health Congress organised by WHO. Here immunization related programmes are also discussed.

Government needs to prioritize immunization programme to achieve the target so as to reduce Out of Pocket Expenditure of people and for general well being.

12. Highlight the ways in which digital divide perpetuates and manifests itself in India. Discuss the importance of steps taken by the government to bridge this divide. (250 WORDS) 15

उन तरीकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिनके चलते भारत में डिजिटल अंतराल निरंतर बना हुआ है तथा स्पष्टतः दृष्टीगोचर होता है। इस अंतराल को पाटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

→ Digital divide refers to unequal access to digital infrastructure / facilities because of several reasons.

Reasons are :-

- ① Rural-Urban Divide - Urban people are at better position to access the ICT infrastructure.
- ② low penetration of Internet in rural areas
Private companies are reluctant to invest in rural areas due to expected low return.
- ③ Digital Illiteracy - mainly among elderly, and uneducated people.
- ④ low pace of Implementation of govt programmes like national digital fibre programme.
- ⑤ less training and awareness centres
- ⑥ Other factors include poverty, less integrated market, etc.

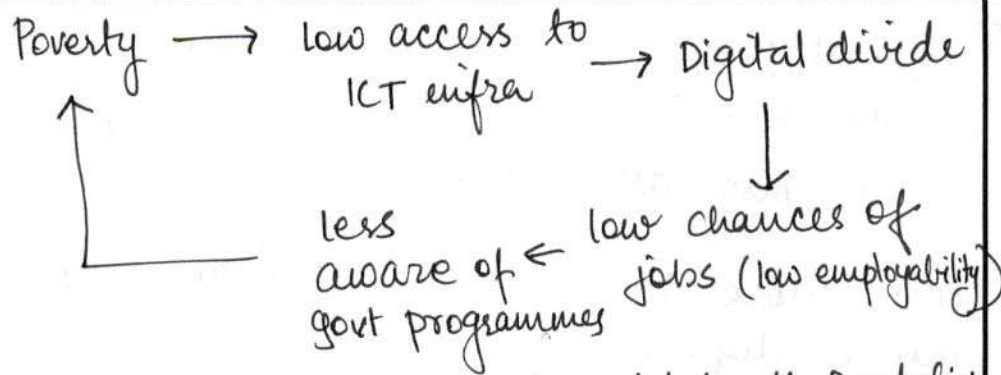


Fig - Digital divide is also related with Poverty job

Important government Steps :-

- ① National Digital Fibre Network - to connect 2.5 lakh gram panchayats.
- ② Digital India - It includes various programmes and initiatives to reduce digital divide and digitize India in true sense.
↓
Success of Digital India depends upon how successfully we can reduce digital divide.
- ③ CSC - Common Service Centres - provide services in rural areas to people. like filing of taxes, train reservation, death-birth certificates etc.
- ④ BHoomi - initiative by Karnataka govt to digitize land records.

- ⑤ Smart phone distribution by various State Governments. In some places laptops are also distributed.

Some more measures which indirectly reduce digital divide are :-

- ① Making smart phones cheaper and other electronic items through reducing tariff and pushing for Make In India
- ② Awareness programmes, advertisements etc.
- ③ e-governance

Hence to realise true potential of India and for more equitable growth we need to reduce digital divide.

13. What are the objectives of National Health Mission? Why, in your opinion, non-communicable diseases have acquired salience in recent times? What are its implications for health policy in the country? (250 WORDS) 15

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? आपकी राय में, गैर-संचारी रोगों ने हाल के दिनों में क्यों ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है? देश में स्वास्थ्य नीति के लिए इसके निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (250 शब्द)

National Health Mission has following objectives :-

- ① Reduce child / infant mortality rate.
- ② Reduce Maternal mortality rate.
- ③ Control population growth with special focus on sex ratio esp. child sex ratio.
- ④ Prevent and control spread of communicable diseases like AIDS etc.
- ⑤ Special focus on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs).
- ⑥ life style - promotion of better lifestyle and daily habits.
- ⑦ Improve Primary Health Care facilities.
- ⑧ Reduce cost of essentials drugs and medical devices - implants etc.

In Recent time we have seen an upsurge of NCDs like Diabetes, Cancer Blood Pressure etc. India is considered as Diabetic Capital of World.

Also earlier NCDs were restricted to mainly developed countries, now it is widely seen in Developing and low Income countries as well.

Incidences of Obesity in children, blood pressure (high and low) problem at early age etc are increasing.

Its implications : —

- ① Allocation of Government funds for tertiary sector. We need more funds and more hospitals now.
- ② India is not well prepared to deal with rising cases of NCDs. We need better Preparedness.
- ③ No major international/global targets. We need to set up our own targets and should try to achieve it.
- ④ Lack of trained doctors. We need quality doctors.
- ⑤ Early and untimely deaths - NCDs now account for 61% of total deaths

as per WHO .

- ⑥ Low productivity $\Rightarrow$ GDP affected - because of rising cases of NCDs, it severely impact one's effectiveness & productivity

Thus we need new health policy to better target NCDs and be well prepared

Few suggestions :-

- ① Imposition of Fat tax or Health tax to promote better lifestyle .
- ② Promotion of daily exercise / physical activity .
- ③ Improving Eating habits $\rightarrow$ reduce use of fast foods etc .
- ④ Penalize companies for false advertisements
eg - advertisement on diet bhel etc .
- ⑤ Awareness campaign

Hence better concentrated effort is needed by government and from our side to tackle this new threat .

14. Over the years, there has been a growing realisation that undue interference from the State, lack of autonomy and widespread politicisation has severely impaired the functioning of Cooperative sector and there is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector. Discuss. (250 WORDS) 15

समय के साथ, यह अधिकाधिक अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि राज्य द्वारा अनुचित हस्तक्षेप, स्वायत्तता की कमी एवं व्यापक राजनीतिकरण ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के कार्यकरण को गंभीर रूप से विकृत किया है तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में तत्काल सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Cooperative Sector is considered as backbone of primary production in India.
In DPSP, constitution mentions about promotion of cooperatives.

It is very important sector because :-

- ① Employs large number of people - mainly unskilled.
- ② Large number of women also work in cooperatives.
- ③ Output from cooperatives are either sold in market directly or become raw material for other industries.
- ④ Farming sector & allied sector - get benefitted by cooperatives.
- ⑤ Empower people - they can also put up their demand collectively.

Issues :-

- ① Politicisation - major cooperatives are run by well known politicians or their family members.
- ② Top leadership - is held by politicians or has political linkages.
- ③ Interference by state
- ④ Low Autonomy - not allowed to function independently.
- ⑤ Low Accountability - as review/supervision mechanisms are weak.
- ⑥ Cooperatives are seldom Audited
- ⑦ Monopoly in various sectors like Milk etc

Urgent Reforms needed. Few suggestions :-

- ① Making cooperatives free from political interference.
- ② Autonomy of cooperatives should not be tempered by state.
- ③ Fixing Responsibility.
- ④ Greater Accountability and Transparency are needed.

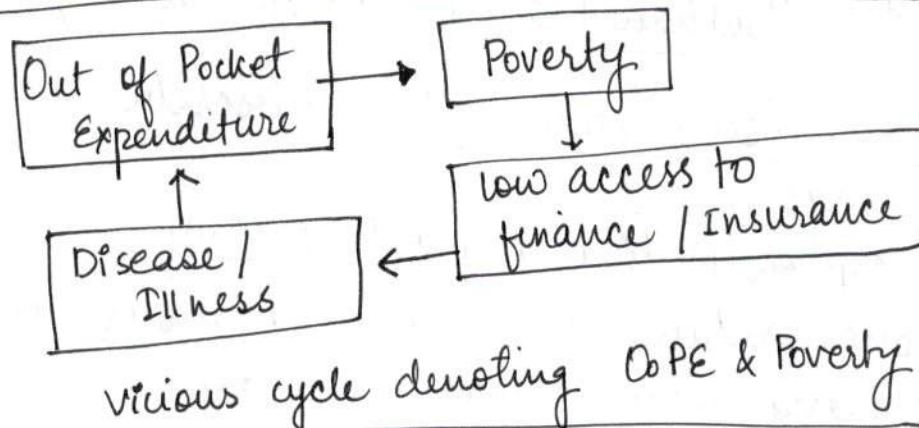
- ⑤ Success story of one cooperative should be replicated by other cooperatives.
like of Amul.
- ⑥ Transparency in selection of members for top position.
- ⑦ Making cooperatives more democratic.

To make primary sector more remunerative we need strong & autonomous cooperative in India.

15. With the current system of health financing in India being largely out-of-pocket payments, examine the need for reforms in healthcare finance. Also discuss the issues associated with reinforcing insurance as the long-term strategy for health financing in this regard. (250 WORDS) 15

भारत में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अंतर्गत बड़े पैमाने पर आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट भुगतान किए जाते हैं, ऐसे में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल वित्तपोषण में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण के लिए दीर्घावधिक रणनीति के रूप में बीमा को सुदृढ़ करने से संबद्ध मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

→ Out of Pocket expenditure means when people pay from their earnings and savings for treatment of various illness & diseases. It account for $\frac{1}{6}$ th of India's poverty. Nearly 80% expenditure in India is Out of pocket expenditure i.e. it is not covered under any insurance of government scheme.



We need reforms in healthcare finance:-

- ① More budgetary allocation
 - ② Upgradation of public healthcare centres mainly at primary level.
If quality of PHCs improve → people will not go to private hospitals → savings
 - ③ Increasing the coverage of Health Insurance
 - ④ Promoting → Prevention and not just treatment of diseases
 - ⑤ Making generic drugs available free of cost or at very cheap rates
eg - Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras
 - ⑥ Sensitising doctors to subscribe generic drugs.
 - ⑦ cap on Medical implants prices
- Issues related to reinforcing insurance as long term measures are:-
- ① Cost of Insurance is high and everyone cannot afford it.

② Because of less data available related to health situation in India, private companies are not lowering premium related to health insurance.

③ Equity & Inclusiveness - not possible with health insurance.

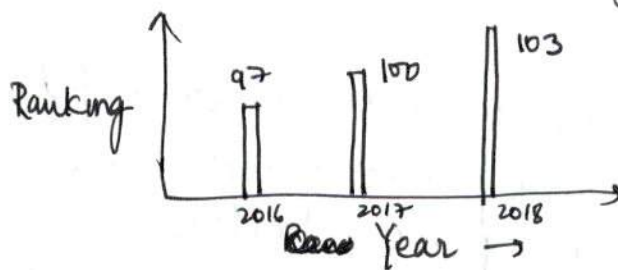
④ large corporate houses will get benefitted from this.

So more sustainable measures suggested above like improving public health care facilities, check on price, better availability of facilities and enforcing Clinical Establishment Act, 2010 well will reduce out of pocket expenditure.

16. Explain the significance of the recently launched National Nutritional Strategy in the light of sliding ranking of India along the Global Hunger Index. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives. (250 WORDS) 15

ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स में भारत की गिरती रैंकिंग के आलोक में हाल ही में आरंभ की गई राष्ट्रीय पोषण रणनीति के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण से संबद्ध पहलों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी निगरानी करने और उन्हें सतत बनाए रखने में स्थानीय स्व-शासन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

→ India ranked at 103 out of 119 countries in world in Global Hunger Index.



⇒ Ranking falling year on year!

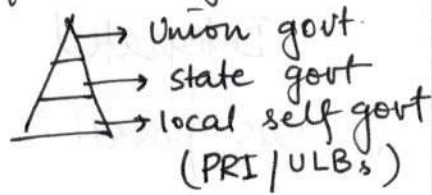
National Nutrition Strategy, 2017 aims at providing nutritious food to school children, lactating and pregnant mothers, small infants etc.

significance of NNS : —

- ① Reduce Stunting → 35% of global stunted child are in India
- ② Reduce Wasting → refers to low weight as compared to height.
- ③ Reduce iron deficiency in women. More than 50% women & girl in India are Anaemic.
- ④ Better / Holistic development of child.

Local self governments refers to government at grass root level.

It includes Panchayati Raj Institutes and Urban Local



Bodies.

This is called 'self' because all people above age of 21 participate in decision making - with the help of body - 'Gram Sabha'

Role of local self government :-

- ① Better targetting of beneficiaries
- ② know local know-how - can promote nutritious local food or crops locally grown.
- ③ Better implementation of government policies like ICDS etc.
- ④ Better utilization of funds and resources
- ⑤ Regular Monitoring with the help of Social Audit will check corruption and bring accountability.
- ⑥ People's participation will lead to more awareness and empowerment of people.

Egs → ICDS success in Odisha

Integrated Child Development Scheme

It was possible to due concentrated efforts of top leadership in state and local-self government.

Odisha made significant progress in several indicators like child mortality, wasting, stunting etc.

Hence proactive participation by PRI/ULBs can bring a sea change in the outcomes of any programmes/schemes. We should promote more funds devolution and defining areas/subjects for local self governments.

17. The bureaucracy in India is facing a number of serious challenges from diminishing human capital to political interference that, if left unaddressed, will lead to further institutional decline. Discuss. How can these challenges be addressed? (250 WORDS) **15**

भारत में नौकरशाही, ह्रासमान मानव पूंजी से लेकर राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप तक कई गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है, जिन्हें यदि अनसुलझा छोड़ दिया गया तो आगे और अधिक संस्थागत पतन होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (250 शब्द)

→ Bureaucracy considered as steel frame of India's Democracy

Challenges faced by them :-

① Frequent transfers - recent data suggest that number of IAS officers stationed at one place for 3 years or more is less than 10 % of total strength of IAS.

② Arbitrary transfers / promotion / posting → leads to decrease in morale.

③ Rigid → not ready to change

④ Corruption → many cases of corruption has been surfaced.

⑤ Lack of Expertise in particular fields.

⑥ Bureaucratic Red Tapsism - leads to delay of various projects.

⑦ Unaware of ground reality

⑧ less number of experienced officers for higher levels → Bawari Committee Report *

This can be addressed through

- ① Lateral Entry for sector specific skills
- ② lateral entry will also promote knowledge exchange & use of best practices
- ③ Setting up of Civil Service Board to reduce the interference by political masters -
- ④ Comprehensive Mid Career Review and ranking officials will promote competition and sense of doing well among Bureaucrats
- ⑤ Making Bureaucrats more sensitive to remove red-tapism and making them more flexible in their working.
- ⑥ Early department allotment among IAS officers will enhance their expertise & experience in their department.
- ⑦ Minimum Tenure - This can be brought so that officials has enough time to implement government programmes or reforms.

- ⑧ Recruitment after class 12 as suggested by ARC 2 can be thought of.

Various Committees

- ① ARC 2 → suggest measures :-
making Bureaucracy free from political interferences.
- ② NCRWC → frequent transfers lead to degradation in morale of IAS officers
- ③ Hota Committee suggested setting up of Civil Service Board at Union as well as at centre level.

So by adopting various committees recommendation we can make our Bureaucracy a true steel frame - not subject to any political pressure.

18. While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Discuss briefly the underlying factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focussed efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner? (250 WORDS) 15

जहाँ, कई लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आने में सफल रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी सर्वाधिक संख्या में गरीब निवास करते हैं। भारत में गरीबी की व्यापकता के लिए उत्तरदायी अंतर्निहित कारकों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। गरीबी उन्मूलन की गति को संधारणीय तरीके से तीव्र करने के लिए किन क्षेत्रों में ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्द)

→ Poverty line → define the minimum requirement which can be on monetary basis or other basis, & below which if people falls are considered poor.

Tendulkar Committee → ₹ 27 for rural/day
₹ 33 for Urban/day

World bank - \$1.9/day (PPP terms)

According to tendulkar committee close to 22% of India's population 260 million are poor. Ranrajan Committee estimates even higher - 29% of population.

Poverty is a multi dimension concept which Amartya Sen - describe it as "Inability or reduction in capacity of individuals to fulfill their basic needs in day to day life".

Factors : -

① Economic factor

- low earning } → minimizes access to resources.
- low wages }
- Agriculture which employ almost 50% of population account for only 16% of GDP.
- unskilled - unemployable & uneducated
- GDP growth does not translate into job creation enough.
- Non inclusiveness of growth.

② Social Factor / Cultural Factor

- Prevalance of social & cultural myths in society.
- Discrimination against lower castes people and women.
- Untouchability etc - in various forms.

③ Implementation of Government Schemes

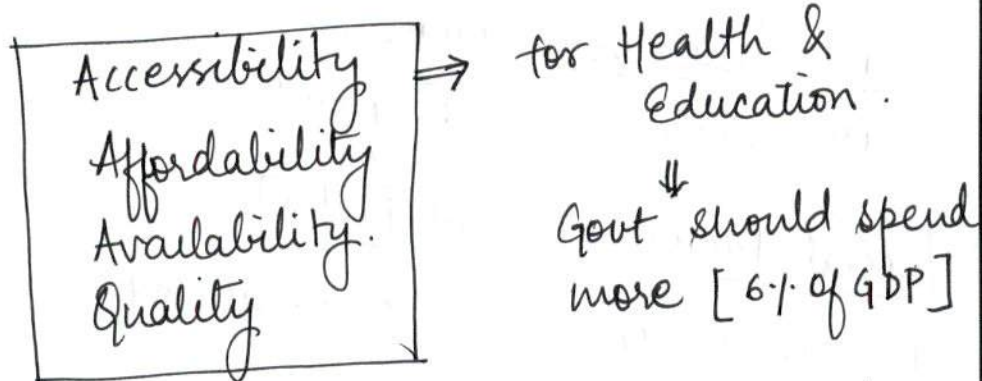
- poorly implementation of poverty eradication programmes by subsequent government.

④ Political Reasons - Caste and communal based politics and not

focussing on developmental agendas.

Focus Areas

- ① **Education** - is a weapon for unprivileged and marginalised community.
- provide good education system.
- ② **Health** - Out of Pocket expenditure account for nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ th of India's poverty



- ③ Improving in Human Capital Formation
- ④ Skill development & more creation of jobs.
- ⑤ better targetting of government schemes.
- ⑥ reduce corruption & leakages - **JAM**
 Trinity and **Jan Dhan Account**
- ⑦ Focus on more equitable growth rather than mere growth.

Hence we need to achieve SDG 1 to eradicate extreme poverty of all forms by 2030.

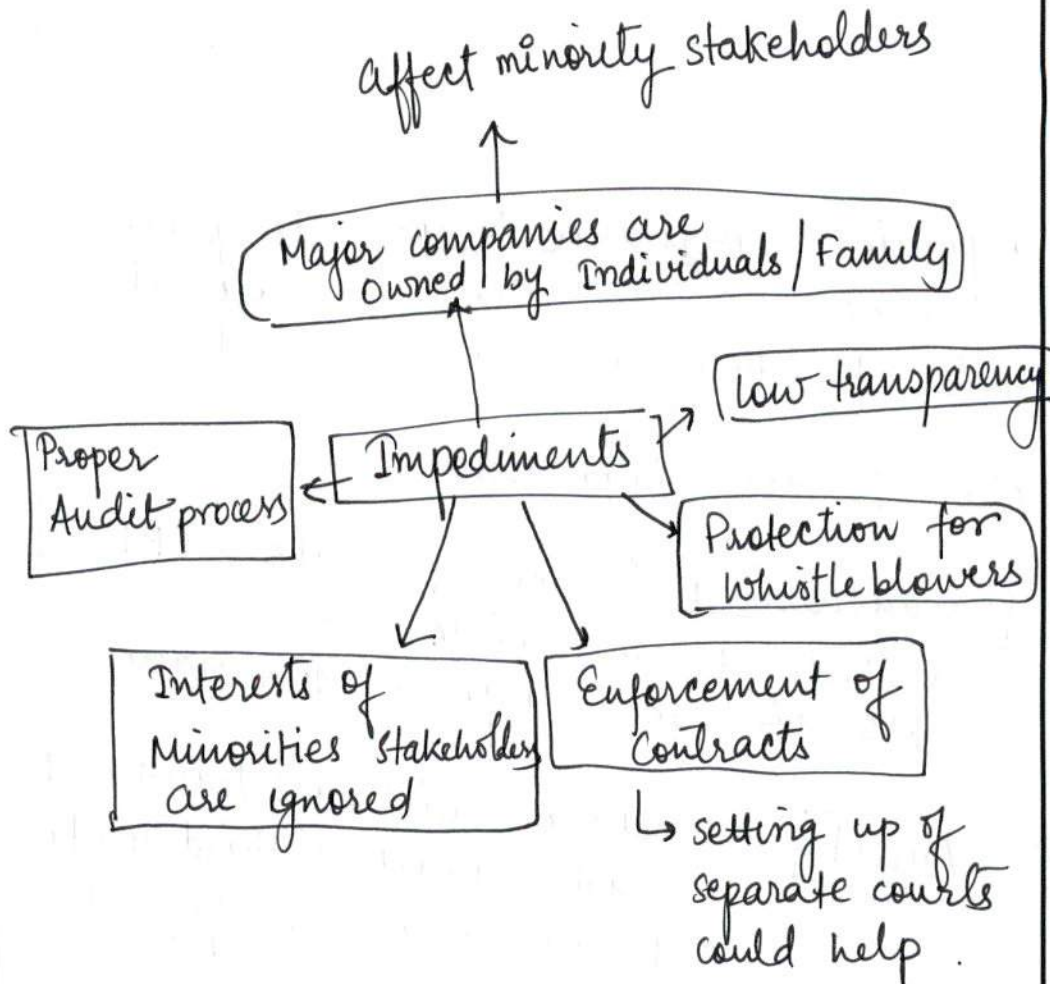
19. In context of the need to strengthen corporate governance, the Kotak panel report has called for a major overhaul in norms for listed companies. Critically discuss the impediments to corporate governance in India and evaluate how the recommendations can help in overcoming them. (250 WORDS) 15

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में, कोटक पैनल के रिपोर्ट में सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों हेतु मानदंडों में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन का आह्वान किया गया है। भारत में कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि पैनल की सिफारिशें इनसे निपटने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती हैं? (250 शब्द)

→ Corporate Governance refers to process, measures, administration in corporate world for their governance.

Kotak Pannel suggestions : —

- ① Strengthening Agencies - like SEBI
so that it can monitor well and promote good corporate governance.
- ② Audit — making audit more transparent
— regular audit by third party
— penalising for lapse in audit process.
- ③ Independent Directors (IDs)
→ measures to elect them.
→ making them truly independent
→ protection of minority stakeholders
→ presence of IDs for meetings
→ Increasing IDs from 33% to 50%.



Few Suggestions :-

- ① Enforcement of contracts - India performs low in this area as reflected in Ease of Doing Business Ranking -
- ② Audit → It should be regular & transparent.

- ③ Role of Independent Directors ~~as~~ ~~as~~
they should promote interests of minority stakeholders as well -
- ④ Closing of Shell Companies
- ⑤ Bringing Economic Offenders to Justice

Recommendations of Kotak Committee will help in strengthening corporate governance in India.

20. Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the sets of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). (250 WORDS) 15

नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, प्रक्रियाओं को रूपांतरित करने और एनईजीपी (NeGP) के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने से संबंधित कई मुद्दों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ई-क्रांति कार्यक्रम (NeGP 2.0) के डिजाइन (रूप-रेखा) और कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

→ National e-Governance Programme aims at improving governance through use of ICT platforms & infrastructures.

① Adopting New technologies

- low mobile & cloud adoption
- low / not optimal use of existing infrastructure.

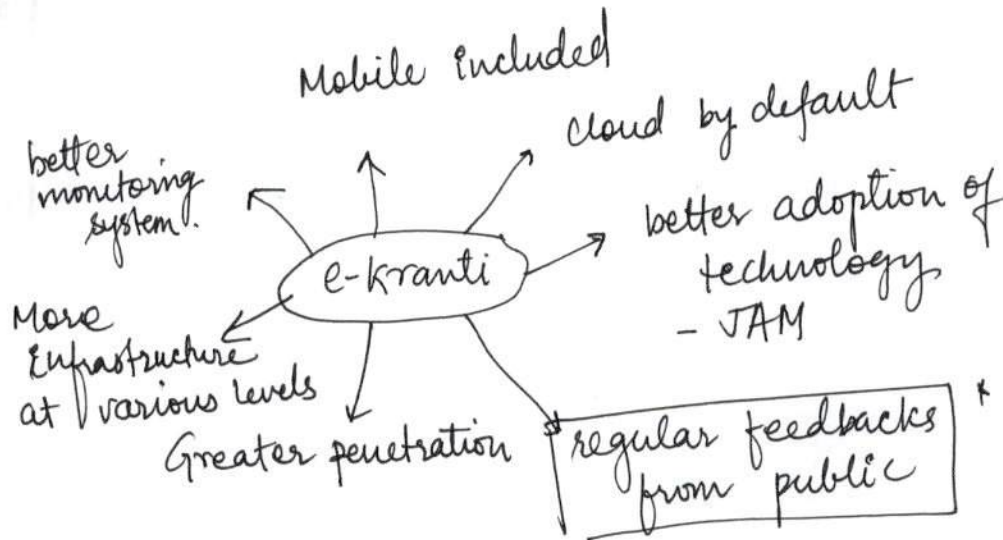
② Transforming process

- feedback from public not taken
- regular updation of infrastructure did not take place

③ Improving implementation

- better implementation needed
- local languages were not incorporated

e-Kranti programme was launched in 2014 with an aim to improve e-Gov.



So, e-kranti in a way try to address issues which were there in NeGP.

e-kranti → focus on digitization and making all processes as transparent as possible.

Regular feedback and Updation help in better delivery of services.

Other programmes like digital India should made in sync with e-kranti initiative.

