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04 SEP 2018

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1050)

Name of Candidate	CHITRA	Registration Number	7719
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	
Center	M.N.		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

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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 charter, is based on the ideal of Gandhian trusteeship model.

As a tool of accountability :-

- it enlists the duty of departments and time bound redressal mechanism
- what services are to be expected by citizen.
- focus on service delivery.

As citizen-friendly :-

- To reduce the opaque functioning of government department.
- Bridge gap b/n service provider and recipient of services / general public at large.
- awareness of rights and entitlements.

In this context, the main challenge lies in effective implementation

- Most of citizen charter notice are mere display boards.
- Lack of training of public officials to abide by the charter.
- Even citizens are not aware of the rights, provision.
- inadequate grievance redressal.

Measures :- As suggested by 2nd ARC, citizen charter must evolve to the Sevottam (supreme service) as incorporated by administrative department. Key focus should be

- effective grievance redressal system.
- transparency and accountability in service delivery in time bound manner.

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 can play indispensable role in pre-legislative scrutiny. They act as check upon any arbitrary legislation

- in form of protest, petition and dissent.

- As they are confined to specific areas (human rights, child rights, environment, policy analysis), opinion on the feasibility outcome becomes central.

- Some important cases where they played key role is POCO act, environmental clearance to Kudamkulam nuclear plant.

- For the civil society, RTI, PIA (Public Interest litigation) become an effective tool to raise some of general public interest to check upon any vested interest.

Steps that can be taken by government to increase public management.

- In the initial stage of drafting bill, the draft can be uploaded for scrutiny, comments, feedback in a time bound manner.

- NGOs, civil society can also be crucial for conducting social impact assessment.

- Corporate social responsibility funds can be channelised to involve NGOs as they are more aware of the local condition. In this way larger social good is the key.

In addition, there is a need for consensus building among state and civil society, to work in tandem for larger good and benefit of people and effective governance.

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)

Unlike 100% enrollment in primary education (due to 2009 Right to Education act), India is yet to formulate an effective policy to improve state of tertiary education.

Important reasons being

- inadequate GDP expenditure (less than 2.5% to 3%) with very little focus on higher education.
- lack of effective academic-vocational-industrial linkage and thus poor education-employment connect.
- Research and Development, as per Economic Survey (2017-18), is not supported by private sector, unlike U.S., nor adequate government spending (China).

- Due to increase of STEM graduate culture, lack of financial incentive to pursue higher education (less than 2500 PhD's per year in India),
- Also aspect of Brain drain; total implication and labour force participation anomaly.

Recent steps taken include :-

- PMRF (Prime Minister Research Fellowship) aims to encourage PhD's from the selected students of engineering, maths, science) of IIT's, NIT's. (2018 budget)
- KIRAN, under Dept of Science Tech. to encourage scientific research.
- For engaging families, VAIIRA scheme and INSPIRE are also announced.
- Encouraging setting up of private universities (of global standards). Eg:- Ashoka, Tindal University.
- Ramanujan fellowship.

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 is a very effective tool to implement social sector schemes. For example MGNREGA, National Social Assistance Programme, Forest Rights Act, 2006.

Why are they crucial?

- It enables to understand feasibility, actual issues within implementation (i.e. taking into account targeted and intended beneficiaries).
- To check maladministration as seen in Shaukhani (MGNREGA website was not updated), social audit helps in curbing corruption, improve transparency.
- It involves decentralised participation of panchayats, gram sabhas to conduct the audit and this is important.

Strength :-

- assessment can lead to effective implementation of scheme.
- ensure benefit reaches the intended section.
- review the feasibility and outcome of scheme and enforce necessary changes.
- constant source of check & balance.

Limitations :- Despite the potentials, the idea of social audit is yet to be realised to fullest.

- not much awareness about need and impact of social audit.
- lack of co-ordination between local level officer and district functionaries.
- corruption (via intermediaries).

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 वृहत् भाग तक पहुँच रहा है? कारण बताइए। (150 शब्द)

Among the vulnerable, weaker section the elderly's constitute several component apart SC, ST's, women, disabled (or) (Divyang);

Among the major welfare scheme, prominent include

- National Old age Pension Scheme
- Antyodaya Yojana (old and widow BPH).
- Assisted living aid devices (like hearing aid free of cost).
- Old age home facilities for deserted elderly's.

However despite the aim and objective of various scheme to enhance 'dignity' of elderly, there

are following issues in context :-

- Not adequate synergy in providing social assistance among various ministries.
- Lack of adequate targeting of beneficiaries.
- Inadequate awareness about existence of schemes (even in rural areas).

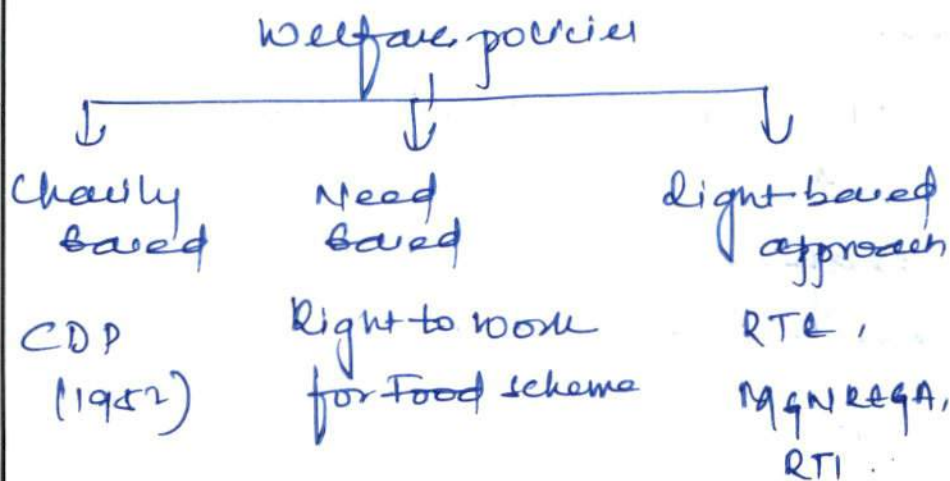
What is the need of the hour :-

- Ensure timely delivery of schemes (assistance into accounts of registered pension holders).
- Minimise any harassment, delay and decline of entitled rights.
- Use of ICT, Direct Benefit Transfer, frequent update of the beneficiaries.

All this will help India to
secure the future of demographic dividend

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)



It is certain that there is a paradigm shift in the policies, with underlying constitutional goal of WELFARE and SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Some of the key 'shifts' are

- Focus on intended beneficiaries (use of Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011), instead of area approach.
- The aim is to minimise leakage, make identification and implementation

transparent.

- With emergence of NITI AAYOG (2015)
Its plan documents have highlighted
need for expertise, thinking paper
(Land leasing, doubling farmer's
income, Artificial Intelligence etc), prior
to drafting schemes and plan.
So, focus on specialisation.

- Examples of RURBAN (for smart
villages) & SMART CITIES (for cities)
highlight need of domain expertise
for overall infrastructure planning.

- With emergence of DBT, IET, JAM
farmers → soil health card, Kisan Vikas
Kendra.

Tribals - Forest rights act, CAMPA.

North-east - N-E Infrastructure Development
scheme.

Vulnerable women - LAASHI, helpline.

So, varied priority as per target.

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)

Addressing problem of undertrials :-

- low rate of conviction.
- Lack of access to free legal aid (Article 39)
- inadequate access to courts, lesser emphasis on Alternative Dispute Resolution (Nyaya courts).
- Many captive undertrial spend years of confinement due to inadequate bail.
- Inadequate prison reforms, insensitive police functionaries.

As per Law Commission, it is important to look into large number of cases of undertrial, who have already served more than half of sentence.

Measures to be taken :-

- Provision of reformatory justice over retributive justice. The concept of open jail (where there is scope to earn livelihood, lesser confinement)
- Speedy redressal of pending cases by special fast track courts.
- Time bound manner of justice (online updation of case hearing) and ensuring innocents do not get framed.
- Gross violation of human rights.
- In addition, police and prisons reforms are a welcome step.

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)

One of the key promises and agenda of incumbent government is the provision of affordable housing.

Some of the key government initiatives include,

- Housing for all by 2022.
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- Idea of credit linked subsidy for urban slum and poor area.
- Interest subvention provision to encourage collective contribution (by government and beneficiaries).
- In addition, merging of Ministry of Housing and Urban Development for efficient working towards urban infrastructure.

In specific, emphasis on affordable housing (it being given infrastructure status) is to enable credit flow, adequate investment to provide security and basic dignified right to housing.

Despite these challenges still persist :-

- Even after Real Estate Regulation Act, 2017, there are concerns about operational inefficiencies.
- Non-performing assets of the banking is leading to resource crunch.
- Lack of effective administration of implementation of aforementioned scheme owing to corruption, black money issue.

Thus to realise the goal of "Housing for all", effective co-ordination and synergy in implementation is needed.

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)

Demographic dividend $\Rightarrow$ Demographic
boon (or)
burden?
(50% of India's
population is below
25 years of age by
2020)

Ever since Skill India
became the slogan of policy makers,
for the first time since independence,
we have realised need to skill,
re-skill our potential workforce.
- In absence of skilled workforce,
and lack of education-employment
synergy, India owing to its young
population might face massive
jobless growth and liability.

- In addition, we need to diversify the skill (recent emergence of AI, cloud computing, data analytic require massive software skill).
- In case of labour intensive areas, (Textile, leather), there is a need to initiate labour reforms to encourage investment.

So, divergent strategy for sector specific requirement. In this context, National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 through NISDC (National Skill Development Council), National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) - certification of recognised prior learning) all are the institutional basis towards skill development.

In the recent Budget, in continuation, SA-NIKALP (Livelihood) and STRIVE (Industrial Education) are welcome addition.

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)

Whistle blowers may be defined as the conscience-keepers to point any misuse / arbitrations of functioning in public service arenas. This may be within the system (e.g. against illegal liquor mafia) (or) outside the state system.

Need for whistleblower protection :-

- This is a must to ensure healthy culture of dissent in case of misuse of power.
- Many times out of fear for life, prosecution, despite best of intention, people fear to come out against corrupt public officials/politicians.

In this context, the existing whistle blower protection act was a welcome step. There is a provision of adequate safeguards against life of the concerned whistle-blower.

However it is indispensable that anonymity is maintained, to avoid any threat to the life of person. This provision needs to be defined as to who constitute whistle-blower, kind of protection, he/she is entitled so that more safeguard can not only encourage but preserve the goal of fair and transparent governance.

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)

In health sector, launch of the mission Indradhanush (UIP), marked an effective intervention of government to ensure "health for all" (with special emphasis on children, pregnant & lactating mothers and selected disease prone areas)

This program was launched in phased manner to provide vaccination for seven diseases initially (polio, malaria, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough etc) and later pneumococci, Japanese encephalitis. Despite best of intent, there is slow pace of growth of coverage.

- Inadequate implementation in rural, far flung areas.

- Lack of medical staff, para-medical workers, inadequate vaccines
- There is absence of adequate awareness regarding such a scheme in many parts of the country.
- Inadequate inspection at schools, sites of vaccination to ensure delivery of the vaccines.

However as compared to 1985 - when immunisation campaign was launched, we have come a long way in terms of targeting the sector to ensure immunisation.

What are the steps taken to increase coverage?

- More awareness generation camps are launched, publicity to urge

people in villages & far flung areas to come forward and ensure to avail the benefits.

- Primary health centres, ASHA, ANM's are also made the focal point of action to ensure that the scheme is availed via frequent camps of immunisation.
- Additional funds are allocated to ensure timely implementation.
- In addition, depending on the coverage of diseases, more vaccines for uncovered health issues are incorporated as seen in Indradhanush 2.0.

Thus it is the social goals of distributive justice, welfare and governance, that Indradhanush has been for achieving 'Health for All'.

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 तरुीकूँ पर प्रकाश डरुलरुँ जुरुनके चलते भरुत में डिजिटल अंतराल नरुंतर बना हुआ है तथा स्पष्टतः दृष्टरुगोचर होता है। इस अंतराल को पाटने के लरुए सरुकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमूँ के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Digital divide :- The lack of digital literacy to avail the benefits of ongoing 'Digital India' revolution largely in rural-urban divide, rich-poor divide highlights need for digital across section of population

Ways in which it perpetuates :-

- The shift towards "cashless economy" (or) less cash economy
 - emergence of private digital companies like Mobikwik, Paytm -
 - Many merchants opting for POS machines (importing them)

all these highlights need for across to digital 'infrastructure & literacy'.

- Still nearly 90% of workforce is in informal sector. In order to attain functional efficiency, digital infrastructure must to be incorporated so as to compete for global value chain.
- On the other hand, we have IPR, Data analytics, Machine and Deep learning, Artificial intelligence. Very few skilled section, which has been will lead to "digital asymmetry".
- This would lead to
 - * digital illiterate,
 - * gap b/w urban & rural India (lack of power, broadband)
 - * problem of exclusion.
 - * unbalanced economic growth.

To bridge this divide, the government has been striving to create basic infrastructure and improve

accessibility.

- National Optic Fibre Network, Digital India scheme.
- National e-governance initiative (e-Kranti).
- Even state level efforts to bring e-governance (Kiosk, Kiosk vikas Kendra, e-seva portal).
- online filing of application,
- direct benefit transfer of subsidy, scholarship, pension.
- ensuring broadband connectivity to all the panchayat in the country.

Thus, constant striving to enhance access of digital infrastructure, skilling manpower to operate it and incentivising cashless payment (Bhim App, Aadhaar-enabled Payment Service).

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 / Aarogya
Bharat, was launched in 2017, to
realise the ambition of universal
health coverage. It emphasised on
raising expenditure to 2.5% of GDP
to enhance secondary and tertiary
health care.

It was progressive legislation
in intent, as it also mentions about
decriminalising suicide, addresses the
mental health issues, apart from
focusing beyond primary targets of
IMR and MMAR.

There is special emphasis on
non-communicable diseases, as it
contributes major share of death apart
from pollution related death.

In specific, non-communicable diseases have acquired significance in recent times, owing to globalisation, climate change, western influence, socio-economic dietary preference, sedentary life, shift to capital intensive workforce. Some of the major disease include

- chronic respiratory disease.
- cancer
- cardio-vascular disease.

So, this creates a shift in policy priority of health sector. Problems like tuberculosis, obesity are all the manifestation of unhealthy environment and unhealthy lifestyle. It would lead to

- shift in allocation of resources from primary healthcare parameters

of immunisation, IMR, NMAR, neo-natal healthcare to more complex disease control policy of non-communicable disease.

- Also India is also leading in neglected tropical disease impact and more resources would be needed to tackle these twin burden.
- In addition, augmentation of requisite doctor, manpower, medical equipment, labs (most of private labs are expensive), diagnostic tools - all needing more allocation.
- This will also divert the potential resources away from R & D in disease control, which will make us dependent on other countries for patent drug.

Hence we need comprehensive implementation of the health policy too.

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)

Co-operative sector is an important component in the governance and administration for greater social benefit. It acquired its significance by article 43(B), through amendment.

We have many successful examples in form of Amul co-operative society in Gujarat, organic farming co-operatives. Essentially, they are avenue of

- self generation of resources, employment
- adequate credit access via SHGs.
- acts as economic even alternative to organised sector of production

As mentioned in the statement, it is not able to make adequate inroads in sectors like livestock, textiles, sugar mills etc.

- State interference.
- Lack of autonomy.
- widespread politicisation.

What is needed is comprehensive policy for cooperative sector with

- well defined parameters, economies of scale, unit of operation.
- adequate credit must be provided (under priority sector lending) after adequate impact and feasibility assessment.
- State government should come up with cooperative friendly regulation to ease the operation.

- Incentive or credit subsidy, interest subvention to groups
- encouraging women groups to come forward (in allied activity)
- This will lead to alienate employment and lesser dependence on agriculture (uncertainty).

Hence to improve the primary sector as well as informal sector, there is a massive need to revamp the co-operative sector to realise the larger goals of DPSP.

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)

The recently launched National Health Policy / Ayushman Bharat (2017) laid special emphasis upon "universal health coverage" and merely fell short of declaring right to health as entitlement.

The central provision is to provide insurance upto ₹ 1 lakh per annual basis to each household (member of 5) for secondary & tertiary treatment. In this the share of premium will be borne by the government. There is also a corpus of all the lapsable amount for further use by health sector itself.

What explain the need for reform in health care finance ?

- Massive out of-pocket expenditure in treatment (69-70%)
- Most of the labs, diagnostic centres are under private healthcare providers. They are beyond the reach of poor people. Hence under Ayushman Bharat scheme, government has proposed "earlier" treatment in selected hospital to address this issue.
- Even in the amount spent as % of GDP, maximum share is given to primary healthcare sector. Hence the new scheme deals with issue of financing secondary & tertiary healthcare.
- Inadequate insurance coverage, lack of awareness in rural area,

cases of fraud, false claims by hospital, from insurance companies.

- In many cases, most of the diseases emerging in recent times are not even covered under these insurance.

India needs to follow the example of Thailand, Hongkong and Singapore (which provides state funding of health insurance) as health is the most crucial aspect of social governance.

In this context, then the new policy is a much needed welcome step to address the coverage of those sections which cannot afford, access, avoid health inequities due to lack of insurance, resources and awareness.

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)

As per WHO, Hunger & MA,
(Hunger and Malnutrition) are the
major cause of poverty and health
concern in India. India also has a
very dismal performance in the
Global Hunger Index.

Reason/cause :-

- Rich gap b/w rich and poor,
exclusion of large deprived
section (owing to untimely
scheme implementation)
- Inadequate targeting of the
poorest of poor, e.g. recent
hunger death in Jharkhand.

- loopholes in the public delivery mechanism. (hoarding of grains by middle men, caste reservation)
- absence of efficient administration (eg - many a times, poor do not get PDS entitlement due to lack of identity card) as per in handbook

It is to largely address this aspect that National Nutrition Strategy is a much awaited step.

- The basic idea is to evolve from food security to nutrition security (to curb death due to malnutrition, child wasting, child stunting).
- In this context, caloric intake, diet consumption pattern (from carbohydrates to protein) are all to be taken into consideration.

role that local self government can play :-

- first to identify the local area specific requirement, analyse health and disease profile.
- identify the intended beneficiaries beginning from bottom-up approach (poorest of poor, tribal, weaker section).
- work in co-ordination with the adjoining panchayats (horizontal) and also district level functionaries for effective implementation of scheme and delivery of food grains.

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 in present context is facing twin challenge of

- diminishing human capital
- political interference.

In addition, it is marred by issues like

- policy paralysis, apathy.
- inactionism owing to security of tenure, (condition of service Rule, 1964)
- Instead of being politically neutral, they are policy neutral.

In addition, bureaucratic-political nexus, corruption, opaqueness, lack of connect to ground socio-economic realities have seriously undermined the institutional relevance of bureaucracy.

Diminishing human capital :-

- Despite thousands of vacancies, year after year, seats of intake of civil servants are declining.
- As seen with Barwan committee report, age limit uncertainty, pattern of exam have led to debate in terms of recruitment.
- Private sector jobs are easily more lucrative, prospective and offer diverse challenge, career satisfaction, promotion.
- The element of complacency once inside service, creates inactive functioning.
- increase in STEM graduate, problem of brain drain.

- All these along with the lateral entry (Hota committee) has

led to further complexities.

In case of political interference, frequent transfers (Arvind Kejriwal), suspension by state govt (Bhupendra Patel Nagpal), recent slap-gate controversy in Arvind Kejriwal vs Delhi state govt and subsequent protest by IAS association has led to undermining the office of civil servant in general.

Way ahead :-

- Need for civil service reforms.
- Emphasis on mid-level training and leadership program.
- Annual performance appraisal, incentives and performance based rewards.
- Enhancing the recruitment standard of civil servants and ensuring ethical basis in advance.

In general, comprehensive overhaul to suit present day needs.

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, is one of the major governance challenge as well as social reflection of

- how the 20% of people live below poverty line, deprived of access to dignified life.
- how despite 8% growth rate from 2007 and emerging as fastest growing economy, India lags behind Human Development Index.
- It also signify the issue of "exclusion", regional gap, unbalanced growth, lack of sustainable and inclusive development.

Though there has been various committees like (Alagh, Lakdawala, Tendulkar, Rangarajan, NITI Aayog) to measure poverty in absolute and relative terms, not much could be done to alleviate poverty in a holistic manner.

Major underlying factors :-

- Methodology to determine poverty line, recent SECC data of 2011, inadequate method to identify the intended beneficiaries have all led to skewed distribution of the essential social schemes, resources and benefits.
- Secondly, the ineffective and corruption prone administrative chain from middleman, trader, intermediaries have all hampered the percolation of benefits to poor.

Areas where, focussed efforts
can accelerate poverty eradication

- Effective public service delivery
to ensure subsistence, health.
- With education (right to free and
compulsory education at primary
level), need is to empower them.
- With health and education, utmost
care to encourage guaranteed
wage & self employment. (MGNREGA
is a stellar development measure)
- With wage-earning capacity,
skill development, credit incentive,
vocational training, promotion
of traditional learning, traditional
dwelling rights of tribal in forest should
be taken up on priority basis.

We need comprehensive
poverty eradication campaign in a
time-bound manner.

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)

In case of corporate governance,
some of the key legislation are

- SEBI amendment act 2002.
- company's act, 2013 (amendment to company's act 1956).

They highlight need for

- proper guidelines on insider trading norms.
- corporate social responsibility (2% of annual average profit of preceding three years of turnover of 10 billion or more).
- Need to protect interest of shareholders (especially minority shareholder).

- In addition, need for more than 50% of independent director (earlier it was 1/3rd).

- In addition, atleast one (or) more women independent director in specified companies.

All of these aim at the large corporate reform measures taken in recent times owing to

- Stock exchange scam.
- Satyam scam.
- Recent Nirav Modi scam.
- Ketan Parekh scam.

Into this, emphasis has been to lay out norms, restrictions and regulatory procedures to ensure effective corporate governance.

However, corporate governance is subject to

- more than 67% of listed companies belong to family owned enterprise
- There is conflict of interest with board of directors having vested interest -

(In US, despite being founder of Apple, Steve Jobs was not a board member).

In all these, Kotal panel report is certainly a welcome measure which seeks a major overhaul of the norms in listed companies. All the recommendations will help plug in the loopholes of corporate governance issues and empower SEBI to regulate the sector effectively.

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।

In the sphere of e-governance, National e-governance programme marked a transformative effort by government to improve

- transparency, accountability
- effective service delivery in quick and time bound manner.
- to check the loopholes of corruption, maladministration.

With the emergence of e-governance (smart, mobile, accountable, responsive, transparent) measure, role of Information and Technology acquired centre stage. This with the digital India revolution,

the digitisation of government functioning, electronic exchange of departmental day-to-day functioning, publication of annual reports on the public domain all paved way for quick e-governance.

This also witnessed its impact on agricultural sector (e-NAM, e-choupai), informal sector (MSE portal, Calidex index), and an overhaul of process of governance.

Into this context, recently the launch of National e-governance plan 2.0 (e-Kranti) is a welcome step. This advocates use of mobile, space, cloud technology, more inter-linkage of JAN (Aadhar Mobile) for quick identification of beneficiaries.

Even within government department, ministry websites, there is an attempt to bring new technology (idea of digi locker for certificate authentication) the RBI's e-Rubee (which is the core banking solution) are all a welcome step in this direction.

In addition, the guiding principle of e-Kranti, is 'more digital, ICT, mobile, cloud' for more effective service delivery. Digital India Mission is an effective corollary to e-Kranti for the timely transition to "minimum government to maximum governance".