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NO. 25-AUG 2018 03

RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1050)

Name of Candidate	CHANAT BAJPAI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	22842
Center	ORN	Date	21/08/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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4	10	
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11	15	
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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।

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.

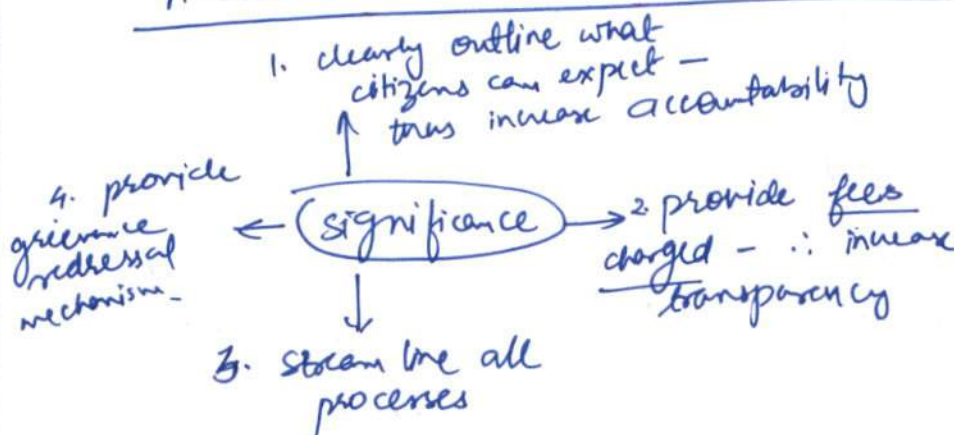
All the Best

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 are undertaking
by offices of the quality of
service/goods citizens can expect
from them and prescribe mechanism
of grievance redressal in case
of failure to deliver them.

POTENTIAL TO MAKE ADMINISTRATION
ACCOUNTABLE AND CITIZEN-FRIENDLY



REASONS FOR INEFFECTIVENESS

1. Many organisations see it as a burden and have not even framed them.
2. Those who frame do it in a 'set standard format' rather than doing as per local needs.
3. They not disable friendly
4. They are not regularly updated
5. They are not available in local languages
6. Most importantly, they are not enforceable.

MEASURES TO MAKE EFFECTIVE

1. Citizen's right to service delivery bill which is pending since 2011 needs to be passed to provide legal mandate.
2. As 2nd ARC suggest, post offices must designate a certain proportion of fund to regularly update and modify charter. Further need for attitudinal change in bureaucracy by telling significance of charter.

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)

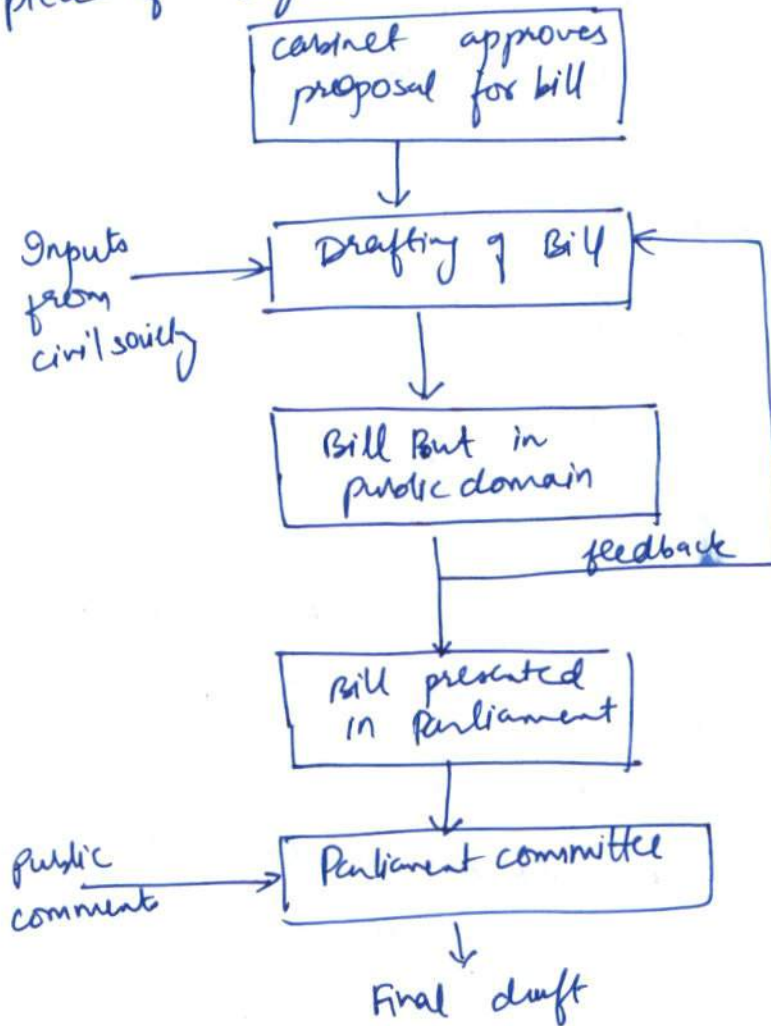
Pre legislative scrutiny is a stage when the ministers release a bill for public comments before it is tabled / passed in parliament.

IMPORTANCE OF INVOLVING CIVIL SOCIETY

1. Constructive criticism is always essential before a legislation is passed
2. Civil society being closer to people directly represents their opinion
3. Civil society itself is diverse, thus (like caste groups, media, religious organisations) all sections therefore bring opinion of
4. Further this culminates in better awareness about legislation and in future better implementation.

STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN

Consultation can be at various stages ~~and~~ to ensure effective piece of legislation.



Further platforms like mygov etc can be effectively used for it.

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)

India is ranked 103rd position among the 130 countries in Human Capital Index of WEF.

A major reason for this is poor quality of higher education. In 2017 the QS ranking of universities only 3 Indian universities figured in top 200 showing their poor competitiveness.

POOR QUALITY REASONS

1. ~~in last~~ In past 1 decade, sharp rise in number of colleges by 20,000 and number of students enrolled by 8 million but the regulation has not able to keep up.

2. Multiplicity of regulators reduce accountability like UGC, MCI, AICTE, Bar Council etc.
3. Low funding - overall ~~25~~ 4% of GDP while TSR subcommittee suggested at least 6%.

As a result Indian youths graduates are not employable, lack industry relevant skills etc.

MEASURES

1. Institutes of eminence scheme - granting full autonomy to 20 institutes
 2. RUSA, HEFA → for funding
 3. VASTRA, GIAN → to get foreign faculty
 4. Technical education quality improvement program - higher hiring IIT/NIT graduates for teaching in government colleges.
 5. Replacing UGC by Higher Education Commission of India.
- These efforts overall are essential to improve present state of affairs. increase improve further private funding needs to increase

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 evaluation of the various government programmes by beneficiaries, civil society comparing official records to ground reality -

Its role is very significant in effective implementation of social sector schemes as it makes people a part of monitoring and evaluation process.

This brings to light what are their expectations and whether the scheme is aligned as per them. Also if the funds are properly utilised.

In the light of almost Rs. 2 lakh crore grant to PRIs and there they by 14th finance commission and they

being out of CAG ambit, social audit complements CAG audit.

Strengths

- Direct involvement of people
- increased transparency in welfare schemes
- Better fund utilisation.

Limitations

- no institutionalised mechanism.
- usually no follow up
- since it is an external audit → unaware of administrative hurdles
- lack of cooperation from officials

Way forward :

- CAG guidelines on social audit should be adopted

- States must pass bill like

meghalaya

- ~~set~~ make it mandatory in legislative process like MNREGA

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)

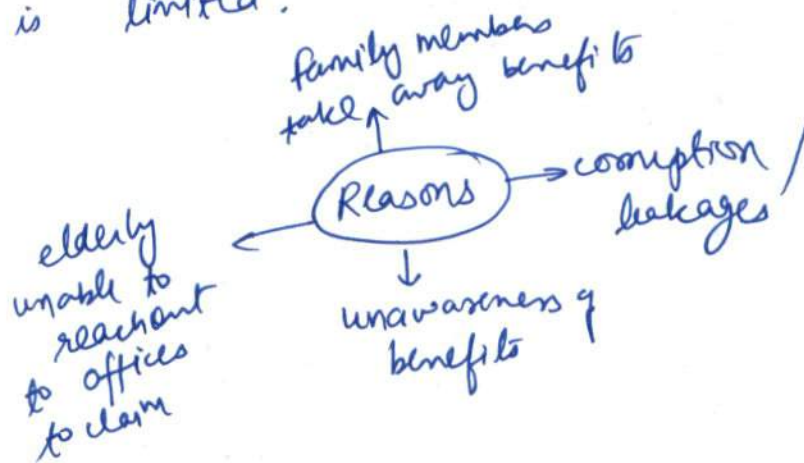
Elderly people that is those above 60 years of age account for 8% of India's population. (census 2011)

VARIOUS WELFARE SCHEMES

1. Old age pension - given to widows every month who are devoid of any social benefits
2. Vayoshree yojana - to provide subsidised aids to old people like hearing aids.
3. fixed interest rate of 8% is given to elderly on life savings
4. Maintenance of elderly act parents act - provide a legal provision that children must provide maintenance to parents.
- also right to shared household.
5. Food security through PDS

Benefits of these schemes are unable to reach wide sections as visible from fact that a majority of elderly above 70 years of age are forced to work to earn their livelihood.

Also UN Population fund estimates that reach of elg elderly pension is limited.



To enhance the coverage, the responsibility of monitoring, expansion can be given to local bodies

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)

Right from Independence, government committed itself to welfare of people. For this planning commission laid down detailed plan.

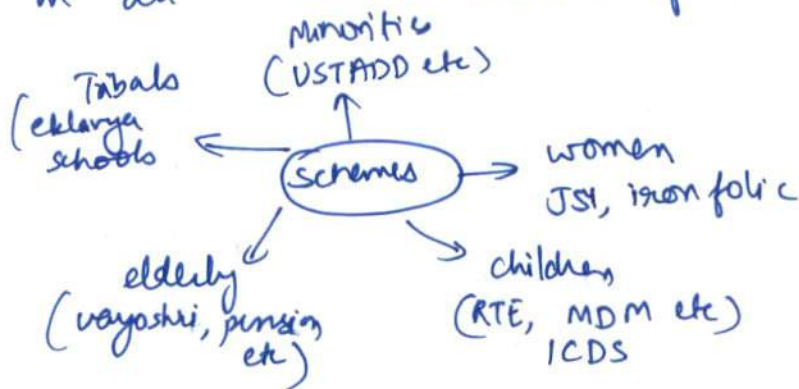
CHANGE IN RECENT DECADES

1. Change from passive beneficiary to rights based approach like MNREGA guarantees right to work.
2. Shift from top down to bottom up approach : especially after 73rd / 74th amendment all role of local bodies has become paramount.
3. Focus on direct cash transfer - like takes of UBI, use of JAM trinity so that agency shift to the beneficiary.

4. More leeway to states with greater
fund transfer and restructuring of CSS
Like after 14th FC (32% to 42%)

YET, certain elements of continuity still
visible :

1. Schemes have been inclusive focusing
on all weaker sections of society.



This shows role of government
in providing welfare measures
has not reduced.

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 are prisoners who are serving sentence while there case is being adjudicated by the court. Many of them keep languishing in jails due to lack of financial resources or family support to file for bail.

Law Commission in its 268th report has highlighted the problem of undertrials. It highlighted that average occupancy of Indian jails is 117% primarily because of several undertrials.

For this it suggested giving ~~them~~ bail to those who have served half of the maximum possible sentence for their offence on personal

bond.

Other measures

1. Strengthening criminal justice system —
to reduce judicial delays like
by adoption of Malimath committee
report in this regard.
2. Allow them to meet family and
friends.
3. Ensuring free legal aid as
also mandated by article 39A of
constitution.

4. Problem of undertrial is very
serious. It needs to be resolved
through appropriate reforms so that
justice is not denied to anyone.
and a person does not remain confined
regardless of case under adjudication.

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 बहनीय आवास के क्षेत्र में अवसरों का सृजन किया है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी चुनौतियाँ हैं जो अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Government has set the target
of 'Housing for all by 2022' in
its vision for New India 2022.
It has various components
like -

1. credit linked subsidy
 2. concessional credit to LG/MIG
 3. transfer of completed houses
 4. Slum redevelopment
- But despite this there is a
shortage of almost 10 million houses
in urban areas.

CHALLENGES :

1. land acquisition in urban area -
land is already scarce and costly.
2. Houses allotted are far from place
of work, therefore people are

- unwilling to relocate.
3. Rate of completion of projects is slow as till now only 8 lakh houses have been sanctioned or completed.

Such challenges need to be addressed through cooperation among various ministries.

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 standing at junction of demographic window with 65% population in working age group and median age of 29.

This demographic windows offers opportunity for reaping faster benefits through entrepreneurial and innovative potential of youth. However, if youths are not adequately trained, they can get in drug addiction, crime, thus becoming a liability.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL POLICY
FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP 2015

1. for the first time, it brought skill development to the top of the priority.
2. It aims to train 100 million people in 5 years.
3. It recognise significance of collaboration with voluntary organisations, private players
4. It also grants recognition to prior learning in an effort to formalise the skill training
5. It aims to expand ITIs, at the same time evolve industry relevant curriculum for them.

At this time, this was a much needed policy.

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 people who
risk their lives while disclosing
some wrongdoing in the organisation
for the cause of public interest.

Need for whistleblower protection

1. Presently in India, there is no law to protect whistleblower. Whistleblower protection ^{Bill} Act 2014, yet to be passed.
2. To complement RTI in bringing transparency and accountability.
3. Almost 75 ~~most~~ officials have lost their lives in past 3 years. Law is needed to protect honest officials against victimisation and harrasment.

Whistle blower protection Act has

several positive provisions -

1. It expands definition to cover members of NGOs also
2. It provides setting up of competent authority where a person can disclose any wrongdoing in government
3. It assumes complete anonymity.

However, there are some issues:

1. Proposed amendments remove exemption of official secrets act and those which cannot be revealed by RTI
2. Competent authority is an internal authority therefore fear of harassment.
3. It exempts army - other instances of corruption might not come to light.

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 Program (UIP) was launched to achieve the target of global vaccine agenda plan 2012 which aims to achieve universal immunisation by 2020.

HOWEVER, as NFHS survey 2015-16 shows the immunisation coverage has increased to only 62% compared to 44% in 2005-06.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR SLOW GROWTH

1. Socio-cultural factors - beliefs that vaccination is a attempt to 'sterilise the child'
2. Logistics issue - poor supply chain management leading to supply of

- expired, unhygienic medicines/vaccines.
3. Low reach to most excluded sections like urban poor, construction workers, brick kilns etc
 4. Migratory nature of some communities - difficult to monitor as child also move.

UIP aimed to provide vaccines to 12 diseases free of cost. Other steps taken by government to supplement it are :

1. Mission Indradhanush - revamped version of UIP to give a new push to the scheme -
- Intensified mission Indradhanush focus specifically on all children below 2 years of age and pregnant women.
2. Financial incentives to ASHA

workers.

3. Awareness generation - In April
World Vaccine week was celebrated
with theme of "Vaccine work"
4. Supply chain management through
monitoring of cold storages, stocks
via eVIN portal of UNDP
5. Use of Technology like methen
and child tracking network.

India has successfully eradicated
Polio through a multi-sectoral
campaign of training healthcare
workers, social media - mass media
campaigns. Such experiences should
be successfully employed elsewhere
also.

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 is a term that is used to refer to a situation of 'have's and have nots' of access to internet.

In India it perpetuates across gender, age, economic status as well as literary standards of an individual.

MANIFESTATIONS IN INDIA

1. Due to digital access - over 500 million people in India still don't have access to internet access, which is a prerequisite for digital connectivity.

2. Affordability - cost of mobile phones have come down but laptops are still unaffordable to vast majority.

- of Indians.
3. Due to lack of education - NSSO survey in 2016 found only 8% computer literacy in rural India
 4. Language barriers - most of the content on internet is in English and not in regional languages
 5. Gender - ASER survey found that 73% of ~~youths~~ ^{young boys} in 11-12 years have used mobile phone compared to only 23% girls.
 6. Across age - Fast pace of digital transformation has left old, middle-aged people behind.

World Development Report 2016
highlighted how unequal distribution of digital dividends can further strengthen economic, social and inequalities and limit political

participation of millions of Indians.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

1. NDFN or Bharatnet project : aims to take internet connectivity to 2.5 lakh gram panchayats.
2. Digishala , adult literacy campaigns
3. PPP $\Rightarrow$ collaboration with Google by APJ government in free space optical connectivity.
4. Language Barrier - innovations by C-DAC a multilingual chip which make a device operable in all major languages of India.
5. Free wifi hotspots proposed in budget 2018.

Further, government can accept the recommendation of Chandrababu Naidu Taskforce to give subsidy on purchase of mobile phones to poor.

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 was launched in 2005, with following

objectives :

1. To ensure universal coverage of quality and affordable health services.
2. To train and equip manpower as per the growing needs.
3. To enhance immunisation coverage to 100%.
4. To reduce MMR below 100, through maternal care like institutional deliveries.
5. To collaborate with private sector, voluntary organisations to achieve these goals.

It had 2 components - NHM (Rural and urban) and NHM - urban in order

to address specific needs in both regions.

The state of disease level report of ICMR showed that non-communicable diseases have emerged as a major burden in recent times. ~~The~~ Its proportion stood at 60% in 2015 compared to below 40% in 1992.

REASONS FOR RISE

1. Tobacco use - India has world's 2nd largest tobacco users at 10 crore (Global Adult Tobacco Survey). It is a major cause of cancer.
2. Sedentary lifestyle - with urbanisation the lifestyle involves much less physical activity.
3. Increased consumption of high fat and junk food.

4. Adulteration in food, also use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides.
5. Air / water pollution in 2015
12 / 20 cities in WHO list of most polluted cities were from India.

As a result of this, there is a need for policy shift to address these demands.

IMPLICATION OF HEALTH POLICY :

1. Need to be multi-sectoral like focus on clean environment, push for organic farming.
2. Need to increase awareness about dietary choices - else implications like India's diabetes capital of world with 8 crore (presently).
3. Need to train manpower accordingly like more cardiac, pulmonary doctors.
4. Need for integration of medicines → Yoga, Ayush.

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)

Cooperatives are voluntary organisations of people like minded people who collectively derive profits from organisations which are democratically managed and collectively owned. They have huge potential

- in -
1. expansion of cheap / timely credit.
 2. milk sector
 3. ensure a collective bargain to farmers.

Given this, right from independence Planning commission and NDC took over task of promoting cooperatives. However this has created multiple problems like :

CHALLENGES

1. Undue interference - often the management

- boards are dismissed by state government
- bureaucrats appointed in boards.
2. Lack of autonomy - due to meddling
in day to day management, dependence
on funds, subsidies.
- Thus 'self help' not able to be
inculcated in members.
- They also find it difficult to
retain active members.
3. Widespread politicisation - has affected
the democratic mode of working.
4. Others: inefficiency due to huge
manpowers, unable to compete
with MNCs.

In the light of this 1st
generation of reforms in
management and functioning of
cooperative came up with 97th
amendment which made it
immune from state's influence.

FURTHER REFORMS NEEDED

1. Promote principle of 'self help' - like through reducing subsidies, concessions
2. Timely conduction of elections
3. Technological accumen needs to be built to cut cost of operations.
4. Implementation of Vaidhyamatham committee recommendations.

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)

Health is a critical dimension of human capital formation. However healthcare sector in India is highly unaffordable.

Out of pocket expenditure in India is as high as 70% compared to 20-25% in other BRICS countries.

As a result of this, a planning commission taskforce estimated in 2012 that nearly 4 crore people are pushed into poverty every year.

NEED FOR REFORM

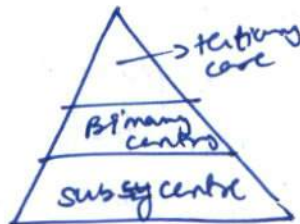
1. To ensure equity and fulfil the constitutional obligation in article 47
2. To protect consumers from reckless

profiteering by private sectors like Fortis charged 16 lakh for a dengue treatment.

3. To ensure justice NSSO survey estimates that 75% people use their life savings for treatment, 18% borrow it.

4. To fulfil obligations of SDG 3
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

1. Strengthening of public care sector:
India has 3-tier health care system.



- presently 61% of primary centres have only 1 doctor, and 4% do not have electricity access
 - out of sanctioned strength of 80,000 manpower for subcentres there are almost 50% vacancies.
- These needs to be swiftly bridged.

2. Involvement of private sector -
- like mandating them to reserve certain
percentage of services for EWS (like
rational of act of Delhi)
3. Government ensuring universal insurance
coverage.

ISSUES WITH INSURANCE

1. Doesnot cover outpatient coverage
ad cost of medicines
2. In order to make it work a
detailed scheme of cost for every
diagnostic need to be evolved.
3. Awareness among people regarding
benefits of insurance.
4. Unholy nexus of doctors and pharma
companies like over medication
(ex. unnecessary hysterectomies in
Chattisgarh)
However this can be most workable
model. ~~govt~~ ^{govt} has committed to
insurance coverage of 10 crore
poor families through Ayushman Bharat
Mission.

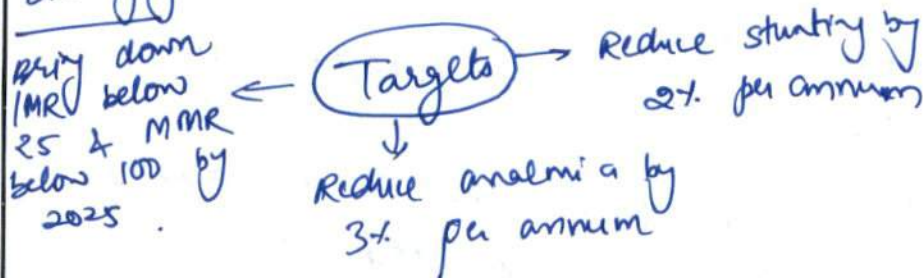
16. Explain the significance of the recently launched National Nutritional Strategy in the light of sliding ranking of India along the Global Hunger Index. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives. (250 WORDS) 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's rank in Global Hunger Index has fallen from 97th in 2016 to 100th in 2017 out of 118 countries, shows the worsening hunger situation.

Several instances like recent death of 3 girls in Delhi corroborate this claim.

On the light of this NITI Aayog has launched National Nutritional Strategy.



SIGNIFICANCE

1. It will help achieve SDG target 2 of zero hunger by 2030 and fulfil constitutional obligation of social justice.
2. ~~Being~~ ^{shift} focus from cereal centric to balanced diet
3. Improve child nutrition - NFHS 5 estimates stunting at 38%, underweight at 35% and wasting at 21%.
4. Focus on fortification of milk, rice as a potential to curb hidden hunger.
5. Improved maternal health will reduce premature births - Economic Survey 2015-16 clearly outlined significance of interventions in mother and child health.

ROLE OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS

1. Accessibility of welfare benefits to

people.

Eg. ^{government} Cg ordered that private contractors be removed from PDS, and panchayats should be involved, this increased regularity of opening of P ration shops

2. Monitoring like functioning of Anganwadis, quality of mid day meal can significantly improve if local women/mothers involved.

3. Creating awareness about benefits of breastfeeding, sanitation, immunisation due to direct interface with people

4. Sustaining initiatives through involvement of people and local element.

Top down model of nutrition has failed as clearly evident from global hunger index, it is time to try for bottom up approach.

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 is group of unelected officials who are responsible for day to day functioning of government. Due to its immense significance in continuity of governance and political neutrality it is often termed as 'steel frame of the country'. However, this steel frame seems to be getting corrupted.

CHALLENGES IT IS FACING

1. Diminishing human capital: Natar Committee pointed out diminishing quality of public servants due to sexual prospective bureaucrats spending their young age in preparation.

2. Frequent transfers and posting - and ARC says less than 50% posts have ~~for~~ tenure of over 1 year.
3. Political interference - people often obstruct their work giving threats of local MLAs
4. Politicisation due to expectation of favourable postings, post retirement benefits
5. Declining values of probity, integrity.
6. Domain specific skills are lacking as bureaucracy is generalist.
7. Red tapism, inertia to change
8. Excessive job security leading to complacency
9. Mai Baap attitude these challenges are left unaddressed, it can lead to serious decline in quality of governance.

REFORMS NEEDED

1. Reforms in examination process
- Removing optional subject to provide level playing field (Hota committee)

- Interdisciplinary aptitude (Sunder Nath committee)
- Reducing age of entry :- considering after school, so that as finely imbibing of public service values can be done.
- 2. Lateral entry - where expertise is needed. Several prominent people like C. Rangarajan, Vijay Kelkar have come through this route.
- 3. Civil services Board - to handle promotions and transfers
- 4. Code of ethics for civil servants as suggested by 2nd ARC.
- 5. Also considering 360° reviews in promotions

superiors ↓

From peers → (360° reviews) ← corporates

↑

subordinates

Further there is need to change the political culture as well as culture of society such that there not arise tolerance to corruption.

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 की जाए। गरीबी उन्मूलन की गति को संधारणीय तरीके से तीव्र करने के लिए किन क्षेत्रों में ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्द)

As per Oxfam report, 31 %
of Indians are multidimensionally
poor.

Although the situation is improving
fast. Recently India moved from
1st to 2nd place in list of highest
number of poor people. But still it houses
a large number of world's poor.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

1. Slow economic growth - at ^{so called} 'Hindu
rate of growth' of 3-4%.
China and India were at similar level
in 1980s but its poverty has
now declined to almost zero
level due to sustained 2 decades

- of high growth rate.
2. Widespread prevalence of corruption in government & welfare schemes.
In a famous statement Rajiv Gandhi said that that out of ₹1 that government sends only 15 paise reach the poor.
 3. Low penetration of social security like insurance coverage, old age pension
 4. Low financial inclusion till 2014 financial inclusion in rural areas was around 40%.
 5. Jobless growth as India almost missed manufacturing sector whose share in GDP has stagnated at 16-17%.

AREAS WHERE FOCUS NEEDED

1. Need to sustain double digit growth
 - through ease of doing business
 - increasing government investment.

2. Employment generation

↓
Self employment
through MUDRA loans,
startup India, improving
skills.

↓
wage employment
like MGNREGA,
textile, leather
industries

3. Entitlements - need to shift from
beneficiary to rights based and
capability approach like done
in Food Security Act, MGNREGA etc.

4. Social security like health insurance
coverage being expanded through
Ayushman Bharat to 10 crore
poor households.

5. Financial inclusion and digital connectivity
to all households.

Poverty is a multi-dimensional
concept therefore need a multi-sectoral
approach. It will also help achieve
SDG goal 1.

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 is a way
of directing the company in a
manner that protects the interests
of all stakeholders including suppliers,
distributors, customers, employees etc.

IMPEDIMENTS IN INDIA

1. Lack of transparency - majority of firms do not report accurately due to fear of fall of shares.
2. Majority of firms are family owned and Board of directors is not empowered enough.
3. CSR norms are seen as tax on tax.

4. Often the independent directors are not so independent and have some stake in company.

5. Till recently, there was no regulator for auditors

In order to strengthen corporate governance, Companies Act 2013 was passed to strengthen this framework.

Further recommendations of Kotak Panel are relevant :

(i) atleast 1 woman director in p board.

(ii) independent regulator for auditing profession.

(iii) Post of CEO and chairman should be separate

(iv) Companies must cooperate with NDOs to ensure better outcomes

in GSR -

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।

NeGP was launched to achieve the goal of a citizen friendly e-governance.

ISSUES IT IS FACING

1. Delays in completion of its mission mode project
2. Simply translation to digital space without any attempt to reengineer the government processes.
3. Attitudinal barriers from officials who are resisting change.
4. Proliferation of various ^{online} applications rather than simplification and convergence. Like ~~every~~ ^{several} ministry / departments have separate governance web portal despite CPGRMS.

5. No systemic changes in bureaucracy —
e-governance adopted as an end in itself.

In this light as a part of
Digital India campaign, NEGP 2.0
or e-Kranti has been launched.

Guiding principles :

1. Transformation and not just translation.
2. Business process reengineering
3. Manpower training
4. Convergence (like CCTNS linking police of all states in a network)
5. Bridging digital divide.
6. Security.

Significance

1. It can lead to faster completion of various mission mode projects especially due to monitoring through Pragati.

2. It can simplify interface with public helping in greater engagement.
3. It gives equal significance to protection of citizen's data and other critical government documents.
4. It will ensure that government-officials are well trained to adapt to change.
5. Overall, it has potential to quickly adopt and replicate best performing models.