

GS FOUNDATION PROGRAM 2024*to be filled by the student:***BATCH: D6**

NAME: _____

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*For Office Use Only***Feedbacks:**

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Immediate Efforts/Improvement Required
Content					
Presentation					
Structure					
Consistency					
Revision/Recall					

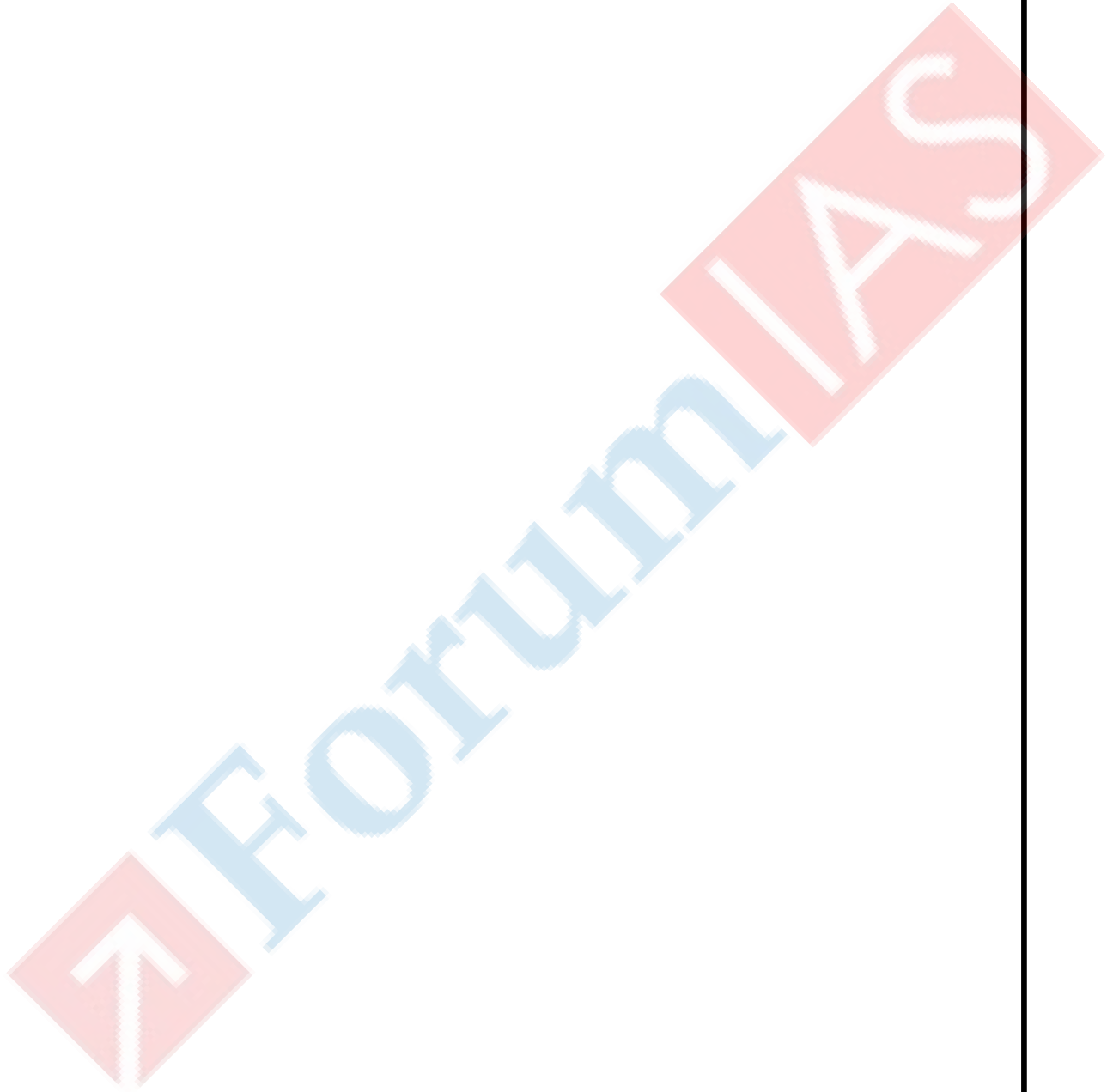
Marks:

Subjective	Objective	Total

Subjective Questions:

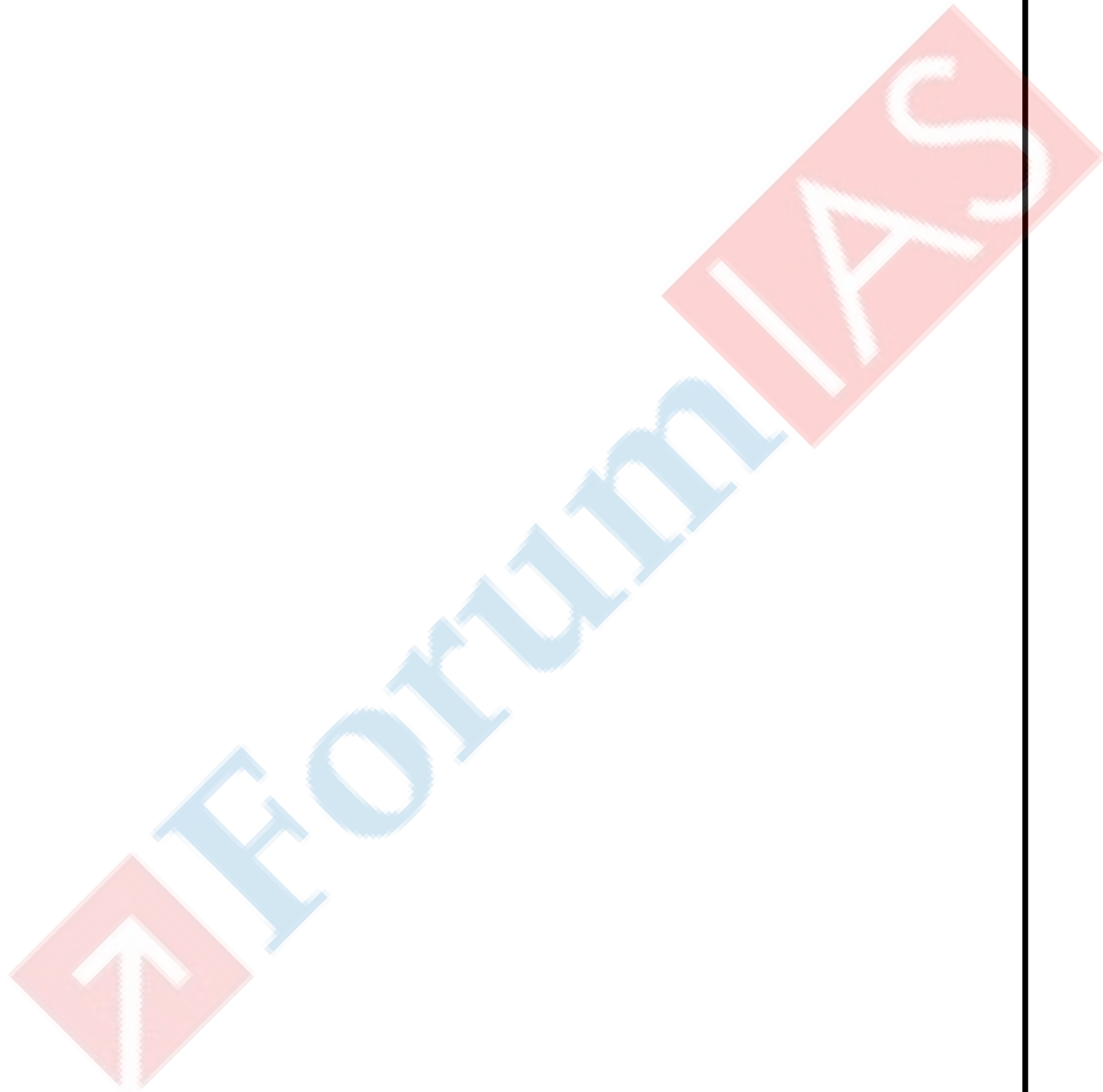
Q.1) What do you understand by inclusive growth? List out its components. What are the major challenges to achieve inclusive growth and how can these be overcome in the current scenario? Explain. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

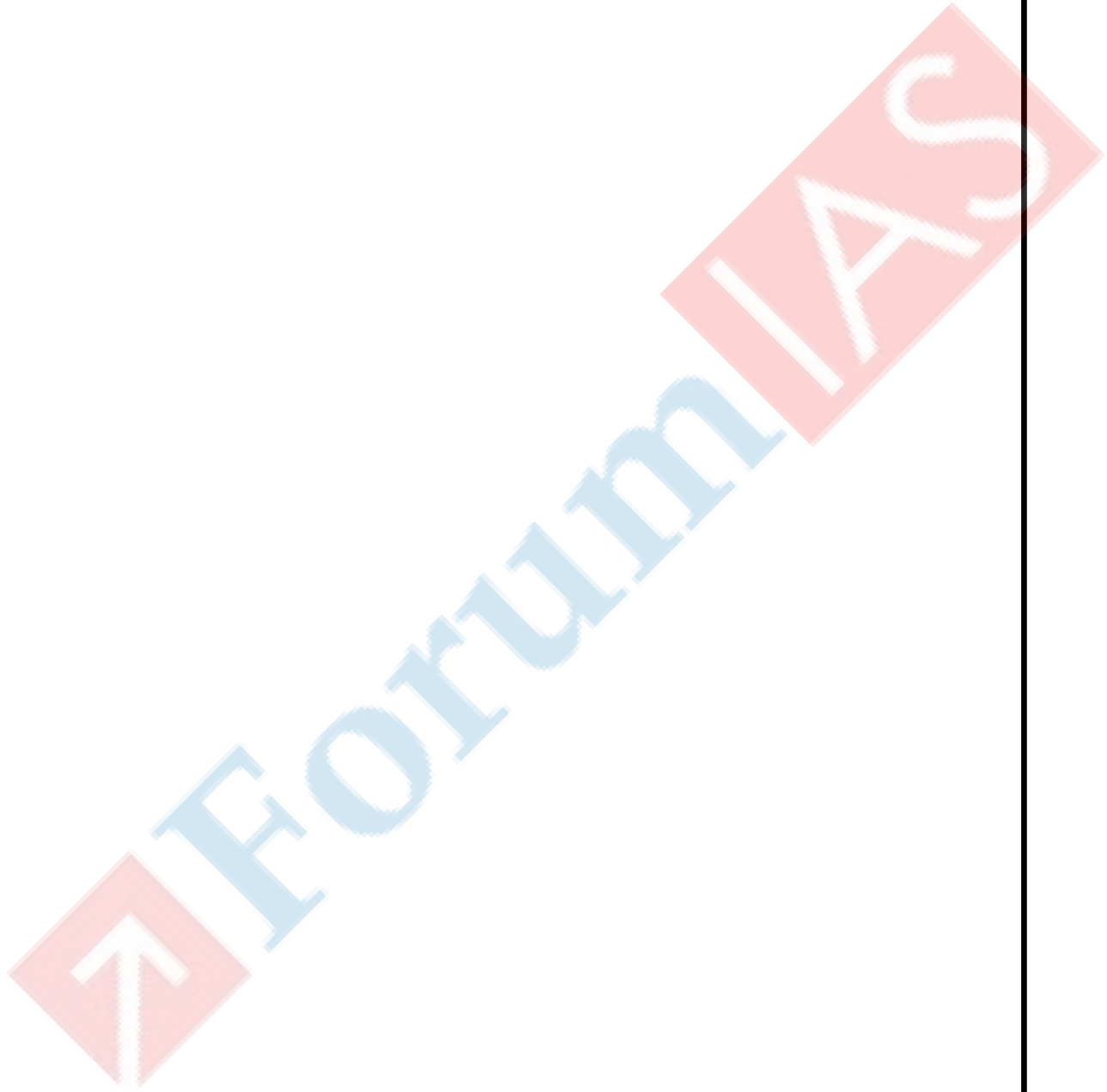




Q.2) The civil services play a crucial role in ensuring good governance and effective public service delivery. Discuss the key challenges faced by the civil services in India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)





Objective Questions:

Q.1) Which of the following can aid in furthering the Government's objective of inclusive growth?

1. Promoting Self-Help Groups
2. Promoting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
3. Implementing the Right to Education Act

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.2) How inclusive growth can be brought in India?

1. Encourage job creation in the formal sector
2. Strengthen accountability within the education sector
3. Foster investment by promoting responsible business conduct
4. Empower local governments to take responsibility for infrastructure projects

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.3) With reference to the provisions regarding suits against public officials in India, consider the following statements:

1. Criminal proceedings against civil servants can only be instituted with prior permission from the President or the Governor.
2. The President is immune against all civil and criminal cases for all time up to the end of his/ her term.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutional provisions related to immunity:

1. The Constitution confers the civil servants personal immunity from legal liability for official contracts.
2. The Constitution confers immunity to the President of India only with regard to his official acts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) The Mission Karmayogi recently seen in news is related to:

- a) Labour laws reforms
- b) Farmer upliftment
- c) Capacity building of Civil servants
- d) Initiative to promote yoga.

GS Foundation Program 2024 | D6 | Benchmark Assignment #37

Subjective Questions:

Q.1) What do you understand by inclusive growth? List out its components. What are the major challenges to achieve inclusive growth and how can these be overcome in the current scenario? Explain.

APPROACH:

1. Introduction
2. Explain inclusive growth and list out its components.
3. Discuss the major challenges to achieve inclusive growth.
4. Prescribe the ways to overcome the major challenges to achieve inclusive growth.
5. Conclusion

OECD defines Inclusive growth that is **economic growth that is distributed fairly across society and creates opportunities for all**. Inclusive growth relates to a broad sharing of the benefits of, and the opportunities for, economic growth, and reflects growth that **is robust and broad-based across sectors**, promotes productive employment across the labour force, embodies equal opportunities in access to markets and resources, and protects the vulnerable.

Inclusive growth:

1. Inclusive growth is important for **sustained growth and social cohesion**. It focuses on economic growth which is **a necessary and crucial condition for poverty reduction**. It adopts a long-term perspective and is concerned with sustained growth. For growth to be sustained in the long run, it should be broad-based across sectors. **Issues of structural transformation for economic diversification** therefore take a front stage.
2. Inclusive growth should also be **inclusive of the large part of the country's labour force**, where inclusiveness refers to equality of opportunity in terms of access to markets, resources and unbiased regulatory environment for businesses and individuals.
3. Inclusive growth focuses on both **the pace and pattern of growth**. How growth is generated is critical for accelerating poverty reduction, and any Inclusive growth strategies must be tailored to specific circumstances.
4. Inclusive growth focuses on **productive employment rather than income redistribution**. Hence the focus is not only on employment growth but also on productivity growth.
5. Inclusive growth is **not defined in terms of specific targets** such as employment generation or income distribution. These are potential outcomes, not specific goals.

Components of Inclusive growth: According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), inclusive growth has had three main pillars-

1. Promoting high, sustained economic growth,
2. Broadening inclusiveness through greater access to opportunities, and
3. Strengthening social protection.

These pillars can be further classified into smaller components like:

1. **Skill Development:** It will enhance the employability of the population and will help in economic growth.
2. **Financial Inclusion:** It will provide greater opportunities to the hitherto excluded population.
3. **Technological Advancement:** It will not only help in enhancing the growth but will also make the growth inclusive for all by connecting the rural population.
4. **Economic Growth:** It is one of the most essential components because without economic growth there would be no prosperity to share.
5. **Social Development:** It will make the growth more inclusive for all sections of the society.

Major challenges to achieve inclusive growth:

1. **Poverty:** Rangarajan committee estimated that the **30.9% of the rural population and 26.4% of the urban population** was below the poverty line in 2011-12. Poverty leads to greater inequality among people and hinders inclusive growth.
2. **Inequality and Social causes of exclusivity:** Social and economic inequality among the population leads to unequal growth and exclusion of people from the mainstream.
3. **Lack of development and infrastructure:** It is one of the major hurdles to sustained economic growth.
4. **Bad governance:** It results into wastage of resources and weakened social protection.
5. **Unemployment:** According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) data unemployment in the country grew to **7.83 per cent in April, 2022**. Unemployment leads to economic inequalities.
6. **Environmental challenges:** With environmental issues the growth cannot be sustainable and hence not inclusive.

Challenges to achieve inclusive growth can be overcome by:

1. **Bringing reduction in poverty:** A decisive reduction in poverty and an expansion in economic opportunities for all sections of the population is crucial.
2. **Increasing employment opportunities:** The ability to generate an adequate number of productive employment opportunities will be a major factor on which the inclusiveness of growth will be judged.
3. **Reducing social and economic inequalities** and equal access to essential services and natural resources.

4. **Social justice and empowerment:** The vision of inclusiveness must go beyond the traditional objective of poverty alleviation to encompass equality of opportunity, as well as economic and social mobility for all sections of society
5. **Proactive governance** to minimize wastage and enable fair distribution.
6. **Gender equity:** Needs, rights and contribution of all genders should be reflected in the growth.
7. Increasing investment to **fuel infrastructure growth and development.**
8. **Environmental sustainability:** Preserve and maintain natural resources and provide equitable access to those who do not have such access at present.

Rapid pace of growth is unquestionably necessary but for this growth to be **sustainable in the long run**, it should be increasingly broad-based across sectors and inclusive. By working together, it would be possible to **overcome the barriers that have kept people excluded** from fully participating in and contributing to the growth that benefits everyone.

Q.2) The civil services play a crucial role in ensuring good governance and effective public service delivery. Discuss the key challenges faced by the civil services in India.

APPROACH:

1. Introduction
2. Explain how civil services play a crucial role in ensuring good governance and effective public service delivery.
3. Discuss the key challenges faced by the civil services in India. .
4. Conclusion

Civil service refers to the body of government officials who are **employed in civil occupations that are neither political nor judicial**. Civil Service is essential for the functioning of government. The civil service has long been regarded as the '**steel frame**' of administration in India.

The civil services have played **a crucial role in ensuring good governance and effective public service delivery** through:

1. Rendering **policy advice** to the political executive
2. **Implementation of policies** in the right earnest without any bias.
3. Providing **factual basis, thorough analysis** of all possible implications of any measure under consideration and advice **without fear or favour** at the stage of policy formulation.
4. Providing **effective coordination** between institutions of governance.
5. Providing both **continuity and change** to the administration.

Challenges faced by the civil services in India:

1. **Rules and procedures: Outmoded rules and procedures** that restrict the civil servant from performing effectively.

2. **Inefficiency and inconsistencies:** Inefficient incentive systems that **do not appreciate upright and outstanding civil servants** but reward the corrupt and the incompetent. Also, there are systemic inconsistencies in promotion and empanelment.
3. **Political interference:** It sometimes leads to **arbitrary transfers as punishments** for not fulfilling the populist demand.
4. **Generalized:** Generalized civil service is sometimes **unsuited in highly specialized domains** and projects.
5. **Ethics and integrity:** There are doubts about the standards of ethics and professional integrity of civil servants due to **prevalence of corruption** in the administration.
6. **Elitist:** There is a widespread criticism that the civil service is **elitist and self-serving**.

Measures to address the challenges:

1. **Proper training and evaluation:** 2nd Administrative reforms commission (ARC) has recommended that the all civil servants should **undergo mandatory training before each promotion** and each officer/official should be evaluated after each training programme. Example: **Mission Karmyogi**.
2. **Performance appraisal:** A good **employee performance appraisal system** is a pre-requisite for an effective performance management system. There is need to **recognize the outstanding work** of serving civil servants. Example: 360-degree performance review
3. **Political neutrality:** There is a need to **safeguard the political neutrality** and impartiality of the civil services. The onus for this lies equally on the political executive and the civil services.
4. **Ethics and values:** **Civil Services Values** and the **Code of Ethics** should be incorporated in the training programs.
5. **Skills:** Civil Servants need to equip themselves with **domain/sector specific skills**. Digital Skills can also be used for improved service delivery.
6. **Horizontal convergence in vertical administration:** Greater thrust should be accorded on **cross departmental working, interdepartmental engagements, and lateral communication** among and within departments to increase efficiency.

Civil services form the bedrock of the Indian administrative system. It plays a critical role both in **determining policy choices** as well as **charting the course** through which policy is implemented. There is a need to deal with the challenges faced by the civil services to ensure **better efficiency and accountability**.

Objective Questions:

Q.1) Which of the following can aid in furthering the Government's objective of inclusive growth?

1. Promoting Self-Help Groups
2. Promoting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
3. Implementing the Right to Education Act

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct

The Promoting Self-Help Groups, Promoting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Implementing the Right to Education Act all are measures that can aid furthering the Government's objective of inclusive growth.

Q.2) How inclusive growth can be brought in India?

1. Encourage job creation in the formal sector
2. Strengthen accountability within the education sector
3. Foster investment by promoting responsible business conduct
4. Empower local governments to take responsibility for infrastructure projects

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Encourage job creation in the formal sector by reducing the administrative burden for dismissal faced by large firms, while strengthening the public employment service, training and re-employment support.

Statement 2 is correct: Strengthen accountability within the education sector, and raise the quality of teaching, including through better school infrastructure.

Statement 3 is correct: Foster investment by promoting responsible business conduct and further easing restrictions on foreign direct investment.

Statement 4 is correct: Empower local governments to take responsibility for infrastructure projects, and ensure that higher levels of government provide incentives for cross-jurisdictional co-ordination.

Q.3) With reference to the provisions regarding suits against public officials in India, consider the following statements:

1. Criminal proceedings against civil servants can only be instituted with prior permission from the President or the Governor.
2. The President is immune against all civil and criminal cases for all time up to the end of his/ her term.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Civil Servants** can be **sued for criminal wrongdoings** in their **official capacity**. But the **proceedings** for such a case can be **instituted only** with the **prior permission** of the **President or the Governor**. This is done to shield honest civil servants from retributive agenda.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **President** only has **immunity** with respect to **criminal cases** for his **personal acts**, that too only for the period **during his term** as the President - **not before** (as implied in the statement) or **after that**.

The President can be charged in a **civil case** during the **term** of his office, where he has **no immunity**, for his **personal acts** after giving a **2 months advance notice**. The President is immune in both civil and criminal cases in issues arising out of the right execution of the duties of his office.

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutional provisions related to immunity:

1. The Constitution confers the civil servants personal immunity from legal liability for official contracts.
2. The Constitution confers immunity to the President of India only with regard to his official acts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Under the Constitution, the civil servants are conferred **personal immunity from legal liability for official contracts**. This means that the civil servant who made a contract in his official capacity is not personally liable in respect of that contract but it is the government (Central or state) that is liable for the contract.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Constitution confers certain immunities to the president of India and governor of states with regard to their official acts and personal acts.

(1) Official Acts: - The president and the governors cannot be sued during the term of their office or thereafter, for any act done by them in the exercise and performance of their official powers and duties.

(2) Personal Acts: - No criminal proceedings can be started against the president and the governors in respect of their personal acts nor can they be arrested or imprisoned.

Q.5) The Mission Karmayogi recently seen in news is related to:

- a) Labour laws reforms
- b) Farmer upliftment
- c) Capacity building of Civil servants
- d) Initiative to promote yoga.

Ans) c

Exp) option c is correct

Mission Karmayogi” is a new capacity-building scheme for civil servants aimed at upgrading the post-recruitment training mechanism of the officers and employees at all levels.

The mission is established under the National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB).

Knowledge Base:

The capacity building programme will be delivered through an Integrated Government Online Training or iGOT-Karmayogi digital platform, with content drawn from global best practices rooted in Indian national ethos.

Officers will be evaluated on the basis of the courses they take throughout their career to enhance their skill.

An online database will be maintained on what courses they have completed, how did they fare, what areas does their expertise lie in, etc. In case of any future vacancy or if an appointing authority is considering an officer, they can simply see what kind of training the officer has been getting.