

Public Sector should involve as much as Private Sector in manufacturing of medicine. Explain.

Ans-

The Govt of India has launched its ambitious Ayushman Bharat Yojna recently. To accomplish the concept of "universal health", the govt. must work towards realising easy & affordable access of medicines for all specially the weaker sections.

Govt. Efforts

- Opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras for Promotion of Generic Medicines under Pradhan Mantri Bhaskiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana Kendra (PMBJAK)
- National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has taken a number of steps for price regulation.

Issue Areas

- The number of "JAK" are still few.
- Very few PSUs are involved in producing medicines. Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPU) faces Procurement & supply issues & private manufacturers are brought in.
- Generic Medicines manufactured by private firms carry high MRP's with huge margins for chemists.
- Customers lack trust in generic medicines or those which are cheap. They look for the Branded ones.

- Nexus of doctors & Chemists hence grows & customer exploitation occurs.

What Needs to be done

- Govt. needs to work in more towards enhanced PSU's manufacturing in a framework where public & private manufactures work competitively.
- Instead of price controls these PSU's should be brought up to compete with the likes of Mankind pharma which provides affordable medicines & enjoys a trust of people.
- This requires an aggressive marketing, Packaging & Quality manufacturing.

WAY forward/CONCLUSION

- There is a need that PSU's manufacture medicines with the private sector.
- By increasing production & strengthening the network of "JAK" together with marketing demands within the country can be met efficiently.
- This will bring in a chance for market explorations abroad. Indian company's have a good market abroad at present. It will further strengthen it.
- Enhanced competition will also lead to more research & innovation.

2)

Knowledge is power, but access to knowledge is another kind of power. Explain in reference to E governance. Also comment how India improved its ranking in e participation index.

Ans-

E-Governance or Electronic Governance is governance structure involving use of electronic platforms to establish relationship between models of governance viz. G to C, G to B etc. It may involve use of digital infrastructure for service delivery & interactions within the models.

Benefits of E-Governance

1. Speeds up delivery processes & decision making.
2. Brings transparency & accountability.
3. Ensures Access to information.

Effectiveness

No doubt e governance can help in achieving the above but there are three prerequisites to it. —

- i) Basic Infrastructure (Internet, computers,
- ii) Digitization of Govt. Services, Documents
- iii) Easy access to information & competent citizenry & staff to use the infrastructure.

The first two things are central to govt. initiative. It constitutes developing knowledge & mode of its dispersal. The third issue relates to participation & access. If the aim is to make governance more

efficient - Knowledge must be accessible. & +
This also implies that people should be competent to use it.

- India recently moved to 15th place in E Participation index, a sub index of UN-e government development index.
- This denotes that India has done well in e consultation, decision making & e information.
- People are using & responding to "MyGov" which involves citizen in policy planning, decision making & consultation.
- India scores little on the e governance index on the whole. Moreover a large chunk of population is largely unaware of Govt. e governance plans & gets exploited.
- CSC's are overcoming this hurdle but it has been observed that people are being charged for free services.
- "CPGRAMS" the redressal mechanism is yet to become popular.

Hence, the govt must ensure that people get conversed with access to information & its utilisation. A mere availability of it will not do any good.

3)

Discuss the challenges associated with Drain water Management in Urban Areas.

Ans-

Populations in Urban Agglomerations have been rising & this has led to serious issues in Urban Management. Many Urban Services are already serving beyond their threshold.

Population & Waste Management

- Despite ban on plastic across various states in India its reckless use has not stopped.
- Urban local bodies have failed to manage Solid waste - sufficient dust bins, waste Segregation plans & disposal.
- Human behaviour and lack of infrastructure leads this waste to drains which get blocked due to this.

Urban Drain Water Management - issues

- Urban drains suffer from two issues - Solid waste blockage & siltation.
- Situation worsens in Rainy season when these drains overflow.
- Open drains lead to many diseases too.
- Large underground Drains lack any cleaning mechanism. Country has seen many deaths recently involving manual cleaning through Manholes.
- Urban localities see many encroachments along the Drain - ~~hab~~ habitations & dwelling. This adds to issues attached with open defecation too.
- Few sewerage plants

MOVING AHEAD

- Desiltation of Drains
- Barriers along drain to avoid flow of solid waste through wind.
- Increasing the number of Sewerage treating Plants.
- Technological innovations to avoid manual cleaning. This may involve improvement in Drain Architecture.
- Bringing in more Awareness initiatives for Solid waste management at source.
- Smart sensors along the drain to detect heavy to severe siltation & blockage
- Separation of Sewerage system from solid waste system.

Q >

Mother's breast Milk within one hour of Birth is called the baby's first vaccine. Elaborate on the initiatives taken by the govt in this regard?

Ans-

The fifth Report of Assessment of India's Policy and programmes on Breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding 2018 states that as many as 6 out of 10 babies born in the country are not getting breastfed within one hour of the birth. This is alarming given its importance.

Importance of Breast feed

- It provides the baby with the protective substances thus safeguarding against early death & disease.
- It establishes much needed bond between mother & child.
- Children with such Breastfeeding are more likely to continue it in future.

Why its Not happening

- Rise in C section deliveries.
- Lack of trained health workers & professional who may encourage & guide the mother for the same.
- Lack of institutional Deliveries.
- Increase in Nuclear families.

What the Govt has done

- Govt has launched initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Matritwa Vandan Yojna to provide maternity benefit and encourage institutional delivery.

- Programmes such as "MAA" has been initiated to promote & encourage breast feeding in the first one hour, further upto six months & thereby complimentary upto 3 year.
- Through Anganwadi centres counselling programmes are conducted. The govt. does aggressive advertising to encourage breastfeed.
- India plans to bring down mortality rates & Breastfeeding is a key part of it.

India has improved on the numbers in institutional deliveries, the same should happen with regard to breastfeeding too.

Q) Important Safeguards and cost benefit analysis are still lacking for the DNA technology (Use & Application) Regulation, 2018. Discuss.

Ans-

DNA technology (Use & Application) regulation, 2018 has been framed to utilize the potential of DNA based identification in criminal investigations & other such use thereof. It involves victim identification, suspect identification, cross matching of dead persons with missing persons etc.

ISSUES INVOLVED

- Collection of DNA has to be robust. With Privacy as a fundamental Right, its inevitable for the govt. to set standards & procedure regarding collection, use & deletion of data.
- If NCRB was denied fingerprint access by UIDAI, the issue of DNA is more sensitive.
- Every individual leaves some DNA knowingly or unknowingly. DNA use for investigations may lead to wrong investigations or wilful plantation of DNA at crime site.
- Though missing person identification is advantageous, its importance can not outweigh the misuse of DNA which can occur.
- Formation of DNA Bank can generate a flood of data. With Police infrastructure & Forensics Services suffering from too many constraints, it will just add another layer of inefficiency.

- The Punishment & Jail term may not be enough for such sensitive data.
- Laboratories which will be designated for the storing & storage of data may require huge investment.

What lies ahead

- First we should ensure that the adhaar is fully operationalised in coverage.
- Access to Biometrics in investigations should have been the first step.
- Any Usage of DNA should be limited to extreme cases of rape & dead bodies identification.
- Usage of DNA & any other related information must be protected by Data protection regulatory.

Hence in view of above one may say that to serve a better purpose we first need a robust data protection regulation and DNA profiling should fall into its ambit.