

CIWP

CURRENT ISSUES WRITING PRACTICE

PRE-TEST MATERIAL FOR CIWP – N

Electoral Reforms in India

Why in News?

Prime Minister of India calls for simultaneous elections to Parliament and State Assemblies saying that it is “not only a subject of debate but a necessity for India.”

Connectedness to the Syllabus

Essay: UPSC may ask candidates to write an essay on the one nation one election, Electoral Reforms, Electoral Bonds, Elections Funding and the issues related to it.

General Studies I:

- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawal of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.— their forms and effect on the society.
- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
- Role of women and women’s organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society.
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

General Studies II:

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
- Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries.
- Parliament and State legislatures—structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
- Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary— Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.
- Salient features of the Representation of People’s Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Development processes and the development industry —the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

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- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.
- Role of civil services in a democracy.
- India and its neighbourhood- relations.
- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.
- Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.

General Studies III:

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country, - different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.
- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.
- Food processing and related industries in India- scope' and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- Land reforms in India.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment models.
- Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, biotechnology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- Disaster and disaster management.
- Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money laundering and its prevention.
- Security challenges and their management in border areas - linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

Articles Link

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<https://www.thecitizen.in/index.php/en/NewsDetail/index/9/19719/One-Nation-One-Election-an-Assault-on-Federalism-Say-Former-Civil-Servants>

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/videos/news/how-t-n-seshan-changed-the-face-of-election-commission/videoshow/79732971.cms>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/open-to-idea-of-aiding-vaccine-drive-if-ec-help-is-sought-cec-7109230/>

<https://scroll.in/latest/980638/modis-push-for-simultaneous-polls-will-damage-indias-federal-structure-say-90-former-bureaucrats>

<https://www.thequint.com/voices/opinion/hyderabad-ghmc-elections-bjp-trs-telangana-democracy-right-to-recall-voter-behaviour-re-election>

<https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/right-to-reject-plea-in-supreme-court-seeks-direction-to-eci-election-if-maximum-votes-election-nota-166564>

Figures and Maps

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Key Reforms

- Independent Anti-Corruption Commission
 - Empowered district and city governments
 - Specialization and Civil Service reforms
 - National Judicial Commission
 - Independent crime investigation
 - Proportional Representation
 - Direct election at State and Local levels
-

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PROMOTING ELECTORAL REFORMS
Election Commission of India
LAUNCHES NATIONAL
CONTACT CENTRE



- Citizens can lodge complaints and feedback
- Callers can enquire on subjects such as elections, voting dates, EPIC, electoral roll, online registration etc.
- Executives can make outbound calls for educating electors & spreading voter awareness
- Each State & UT to set up State Contact Centre (SCC) & District Contact Centre (DCC)

National Contact Centre Toll-free No. 1800111950

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Proposals With The Centre

Decriminalisation of Politics

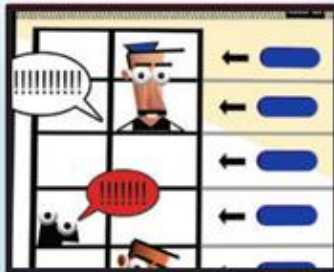
Making bribery a
cognisable offence

**Incorporating
Liberhan**
Commission
recommendations
against parties
which misuse
religion

Reforming Parties

Granting powers to
deregister a party

Ceiling on campaign
expenditure

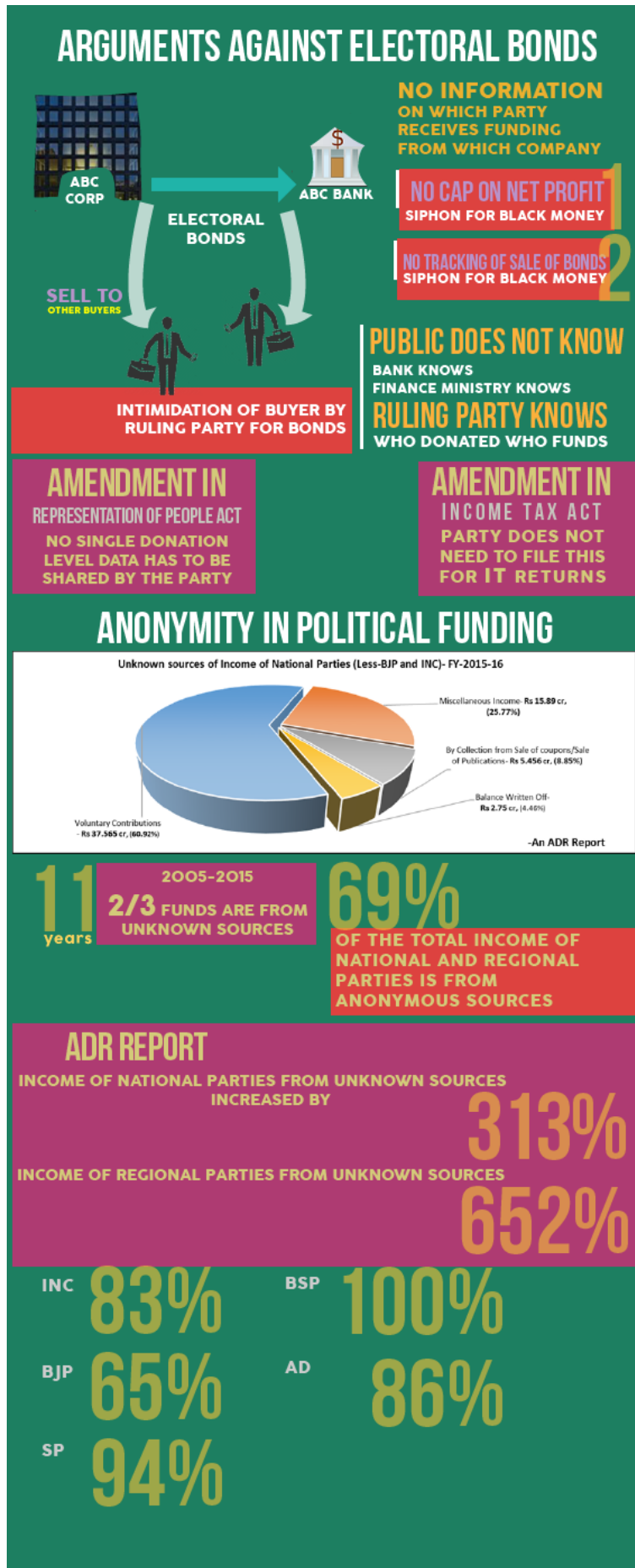


Greater EC Autonomy

Giving Constitutional
protection for all members of
ECI instead of just the CEC

Charging budget of
ECI to the Consolidated
Fund of India

Setting up independent
secretariat for ECI, like
those for Lok Sabha and
Rajya Sabha



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Cause for concern

The Supreme Court on Thursday flagged the alarming increase in incidence of criminals in politics

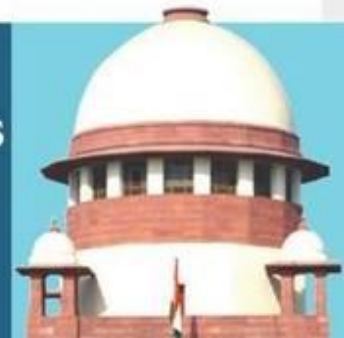
MPs with pending criminal cases:



■ The 2018 Constitution Bench judgment that formed the basis for Thursday's verdict said: Rapid criminalisation of politics cannot be arrested by merely disqualifying tainted legislators but should begin by "cleansing" political parties

 No political party offers an explanation as to why candidates with pending criminal cases are selected as candidates

JUSTICE NARIMAN, on February 13, 2020



Video Links

RSTV: The Big Picture: Electoral Politics - Need for Reform: India is a vibrant democracy with people electing their representatives at several levels beginning from local bodies and panchayats to the Parliament. Vice President M Venkaiah Naidu has termed Indian experience with democracy as a remarkable success story. However, he also pointed out two distortions which need to be addressed urgently and those are use of enormous money power in politics and elections and the increasing attempts to entice the voters with short term benefits at the cost of long-term goals of basic amenities, infrastructure, quality education, healthcare, growth and job opportunities etc. So, what all has been done to tackle these two issues and what more needs to be done in future.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eeP4yKH11o>

Rajya Sabha TV: In Depth: TN Seshan - The Great Ringmaster: Former Chief Election Commissioner TN Seshan passed away at his residence in Chennai due to a cardiac arrest on Sunday evening. He was 86. Born on 15 December, 1932, Seshan held several important positions before being appointed the Chief Election Commissioner by President R Venkataraman in December 1990. His tenure as the 10th CEC between 1990 and 1996 is remembered as a time of major electoral reforms. Not only did he initiate measures to check electoral spending, Seshan also enforced the Model Code of Conduct, laying the foundation for today's electoral process. In today's In Depth we are talking about the legendary T N

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Seshan, the game changing electoral reforms introduced by him, his legacy and his personal and professional life.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ttaJeYW000>

RSTV: Law of the Land - Electoral Reforms:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IVya3Ny_5B4

RSTV: The Big Picture - Election Commission: Collegium System & Appointments:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mfo8Z2M8988>

RSTV: In Depth - Political Funding: Rajya Sabha TV: Across the world, political parties need access to money in order to reach out to the electorate, explain their policies and receive inputs from people. And in order to raise their wealth, parties' resort to political party funding. One of the primary sources of this funding is the voluntary contributions made by individuals. Besides this, corporates pay hefty donations to parties in different forms. Foreign aid is another source. In financial year 2017-18, the ruling BJP got an income of 1000 crore. It spent Rs 750 crore during the period. The figures were made available by election watchdog Association of Democratic Reforms. In this episode of IN DEPTH, we study the total income and expenditure of national parties for the financial year 2017-18, we also look at the electoral reforms in recent years, recommendations to make political funding more transparent and how parties generate funds.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JYI3V64FcMI>

Reservation Policy (Scheduled Castes & Preferential Treatment)

Why in News?

The current case arose in the context of a challenge to the constitutional validity of Punjab Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes (Reservation in Services) Act, 2006 (Act) that provided 'first preference' for the Balmikis and Mazbhi Sikh castes under the reservations for Scheduled Caste in public services. In 2014 a three-judge bench of the Supreme Court referred this case to a five-judge bench. The contested issue was concerning the correctness and applicability of the precedent in E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh: a five-judge bench in 2000 had categorically held that any preferential treatment to specific communities within the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was unconstitutional.

Connectedness to the Syllabus

Essay: UPSC may ask candidates to write an essay on the issue of backwardness, Relevance of the Reservation system in the 21st Century and the issues related to it.

General Studies I:

- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.
- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities, issues.
- The Freedom Struggle — its various stages and important contributors/contributions from different parts of the country.
- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.

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- History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.— their forms and effect on the society.
- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
- Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society.
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

General Studies II:

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
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- Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Development processes and the development industry —the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.
- Role of civil services in a democracy.

General Studies III:

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country, - different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.

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- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.
- Food processing and related industries in India- scope' and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- Land reforms in India.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.

Articles Link

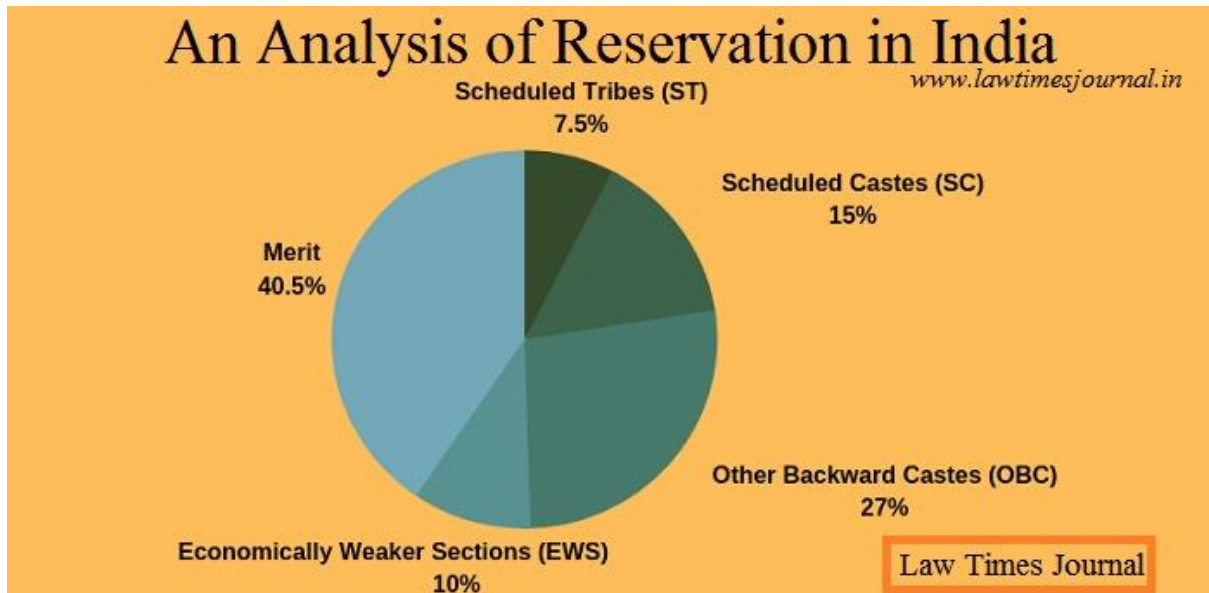
<https://www.scobserver.in/court-case/scheduled-castes-preferential-treatment/preferential-treatment-judgment-in-plain-english>

Figures and Maps

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

HISTORY OF RESERVATION IN INDIA

The idea of caste based reservation system was envisioned by William Hunter and Jyotirao Phule in various forms in 1882. The **Hunter Commission** was appointed. Phule made a demand of free and compulsory education for all along with proportionate representation in government jobs. The Hunter Commission was implemented by the Maharaja of Kolhapur in Maharashtra, **Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj** in 1902. He introduced reservation in support of backward classes to wipe out poor quality of their life by providing them opportunity in the state government. He was the first king in India to implement Reservation Policy.

After India obtained Independence, Dr. Ambedkar was appointed chairman of the drafting committee for Indian Constitution. The idea was that a vast majority of the poor were from a very small caste group and they needed a social net so that they can be accommodated into society as full fledged members. It is important to note that this part of the reservation was for electoral rights first (to guarantee political representation - Poona Act '35) and a education/job rights issue second. Also note that education was made free in these early attempts so that poverty does not hinder their education by these early efforts. If not for Dr. Ambedkar's efforts, even this would not have come through during Independence. Ambedkar remains an icon for minority causes even today and is revered because of this.

In 1990 Mandal commission recommendations were implemented by Vishwanath Pratap Singh that a fixed quota of all jobs in the public sector be reserved for the historically disadvantaged classes of the society. It provoked nationwide public wrath in 1990. At present we have a reservation system with a percentage distribution of

Scheduled Castes – 15%

Scheduled Tribes – 7.5%

Other Backward Classes (OBC) – 27%

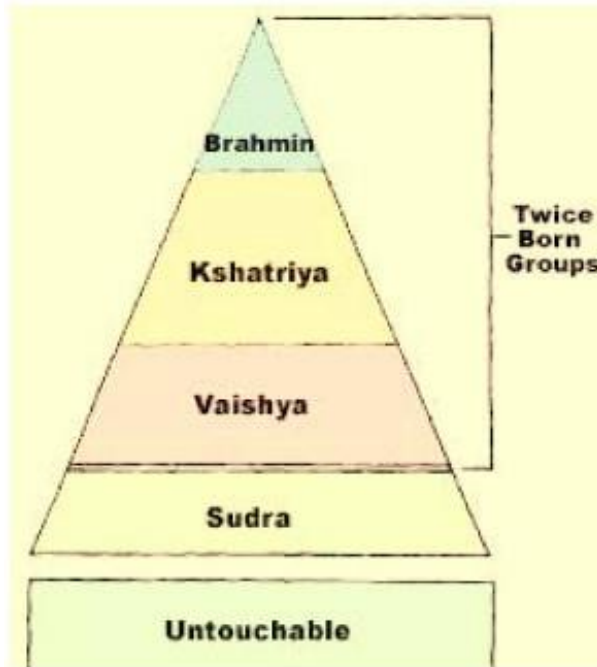
Total reservation – 49.5%

General (Open to all including SC/ST and OBC) – 50.5%

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The History of Reservation

Caste Based Reservation in India started in 2nd Century BC. In Manusmriti - the law book of Brahmins all the laws were based on Caste and no Merit was ever considered. It divided people into High and Low Castes on the basis of their birth and not on the basis of Merit. Wealth, Political power, Spiritual leadership, Education, Ownership of Land, Trade and all lucrative aspects were reserved purely to the higher castes.

ONCE ANTI-QUOTA, NOW WANT RESERVATION

1981 » CM Madhavsingh Solanki implements job quotas for socially backward castes. Patels oppose quotas saying basis for job quotas should be economic status, not caste

► Gujarat has 146 communities listed as OBCs, including 17 Muslim. 27% seats reserved for OBCs, 7.5% for SCs and 15% for ST

2012 » In Kanpur, at a meeting organized by UP-based Sardar Patel Mahasabha, there's talk of OBC status for Patidars

2015 » On **July 6**, Patels rallied by Hardik, hold meetings at Mehsana. Sardar Patel Group headed by Lalji Patel, Patidar Sankalan Samiti and Patidar Arakshan Samiti join

► Stir spreads. At Visnagar on **July 23**, crowd turns violent. In Mehsana on July 28, 152 booked for violating prohibitory orders

► Rallies in quick succession at Dwarka, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar and Amreli

► Nearly 2 lakh attend Surat meeting on **August 17**. Youngsters, businessmen, professionals and elderly join

► Govt says no quotas for Patels

► Patels throng meetings in Surendranagar, Ankleshwar & Vadodara

► 5 lakh listen to Hardik at Ahmedabad on **August 25**. Violence breaks out

► Hardik arrested & released

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QUOTA MAP

In some of India's largest states, OBC and EBC reservations have clearly become poll planks to appease powerful communities

GUJARAT | To mollify Patidars who were demanding OBC quota, Gujarat govt on April 30 last year introduced an ordinance announcing a new 10% quota in jobs and for college admissions for economically backward classes (EBC) among upper castes. Quota was meant for those with an annual family income of ₹6 lakh or less. But new quota took state past 50% reservation limit set by SC. In August last year, Gujarat HC quashed 10% quota; a few days later, state moved SC, challenging HC decision. Verdict is pending

RAJASTHAN | On October 26, Rajasthan govt passed a bill which increased OBC quota to 26% from 21%. Bill provided reservation to Gujjars and other "most backward" OBC communities, including Banjara, Baldiya, Labana. All of these were earlier grouped in special backward classes (SBC) category. Total quota percentage has now reached 54

HARYANA | On Sept 1, Punjab and Haryana HC upheld Constitutional validity of Haryana Backward Classes Act 2016, providing reservations to Jat and five other communities under the newly created 'Backward Caste (C) category'. Court referred the petition on Jat quota to Haryana Backward Classes Commission, which has to submit its report by March 31 next year. Till then, quota for Jats and five other communities has been put on hold

TELANGANA | On April 16 this year, Telangana assembly passed a bill to increase reservations for backward sections among Muslims to 12% from 4%; and to 10% from 6% for scheduled tribes. Increase took total to 62% quota

KARNATAKA | On Oct 3 this year, Karnataka govt announced it was considering a legal framework to protect 100% reservation policy for Kannadigas in blue-collar jobs in private sector. State's law department has vetoed 100% reservation for C and D groups (blue-collar) of employees

1

In 1992, a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court held that Article 16(4) does not grant reservation in promotion because it pertains only to appointments

2

Article 16(4A) was introduced in 1995 allowing states to provide reservation to SC/STs in promotions

3

In 2006, the SC upheld the constitutional validity of reservation in promotion to SC/STs, but noted that Article 164A and 4B are enabling provisions and there is no automatic right to reservation in promotions

4

In 2019, SC upheld reservation in promotion and validated the Karnataka Reservation Act 2018. It introduced definition of administrative efficiency

5

In 2020, SC said there is no fundamental right which inheres in an individual to claim reservation in promotions. No mandamus can be issued by the court to provide reservation

MAJOR MOVES AND VERDICTS

Video Links

Rajya Sabha TV: The Big Picture - Ninth Schedule & SC/ST Act: The government is planning to bring an ordinance to overturn the Supreme Court verdict putting safeguards on arrests under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

DELHI: VIJAY NAGAR 9717380832 & OLD RAJENDER NAGAR 9811293743 | JAIPUR: 8290800441
BENGALURU: KORMANGALA 7619166663 & CHANDRA LAYOUT 7619136662 | BHOPAL: 7509975361
PATNA: 7463950774 | INDORE: 7314977441 | RANCHI: 9939982007 | www.ksgindia.com

and subsequently introduce a bill to insulate it from further judicial scrutiny. The government is likely to introduce the bill in the monsoon session of Parliament to incorporate the legislation in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, laws under which cannot be challenged in courts. On this edition of 'The Big Picture' we take analyse the 9th schedule and its provisions.:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q8qm2zArcyc>

Rajya Sabha TV: The Big Picture - Reservation: Who Will Benefit?: On the last day of the winter session of the Lok Sabha, the BJP-led government on Tuesday tabled a constitutional amendment bill to provide 10 per cent reservation in jobs and higher education to economically backward sections among the upper castes. The Union Cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, had approved the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Fourth Amendment) Bill on Monday. Now that it has been passed in the Lower House, the Bill will be moved in the Rajya Sabha on Wednesday — the winter session has been extended by a day for members in the Upper House. The Bill needs to be passed by a special majority of two-thirds of members present in each House, not less than half the strength in both. Following this, it will have to be ratified by at least half of the state legislatures. It will also have to face legal challenges if any. On this edition of the big picture, we analyse the Constitution 124th Amendment Bill.:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vv13-Yh-Uq8>

Rajya Sabha TV: The Big Picture - SC/ST Quota only in one state: In a significant verdict, the Supreme Court on Thursday held that a member of an SC/ST community from one state cannot claim the benefit of reservation in government jobs or admission in another state, if his or her caste is not notified there. A five-judge constitution bench headed by Justice Ranjan Gogoi also held that in Delhi, the central reservation policy applicable in jobs of the central government regarding Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), would be applicable. It unanimously held that a person belonging to SCs or STs in one state cannot be deemed to be a SC or ST in other states where he has migrated for the purpose of employment or education, saying that such persons would be eating away the quota meant for the native SCs or STs. The verdict came on as many as eight petitions that had raised the issue whether an SC/ST community member in one state can seek reservation in another state where his caste is not notified as SC/ST. The bench was also seized of the question whether SC/ST people of another state can seek quota benefits for government jobs in Delhi.: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WIm2Ew0mp50>

Rajya Sabha TV: The Big Picture - Reservations in Promotions: Stepping up its Dalit outreach, the BJP-led NDA government will now push for reservation for scheduled castes and tribes in promotion in government jobs and may bring an ordinance.:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vIMtqAHILoG>

Rajya Sabha TV: In Depth - SC/ST Act: Debate explained: The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act protects marginalised communities against discrimination and atrocities. On March 20th, 2018, the Supreme Court framed certain guidelines to prevent misuse of the Act. In particular it ruled against automatic arrest of any accused under the law. It also introduced the provision of anticipatory bail, asserting that public servants can't be prosecuted without the approval of the appointing authority. The ruling however led to protests across the country with Dalit groups claiming that the Supreme Court order weakens the SC/ ST law. Experts say that two key facts - the high rate of atrocities on Dalits and an abysmally low rate of conviction - have not been taken into account in the SC order.: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RQayw6GEpvU>

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Rules governing the Pharmacy Sector

Why in News?

As the government outlines its National Digital Health Mission, a platform of online pharmacies has urged Prime Minister Narendra Modi to help notify rules governing its sector. The rules have been hanging fire for over two years since the last draft was issued in August 2018. And it's been over a year since the DTAB (Drugs Technical Advisory Board) gave it go ahead on the draft in June last year. The draft has gone through a long process of consultations with stakeholders and inputs had been incorporated.

Connectedness to the Syllabus

Essay: UPSC may ask candidates to write an essay on the issue of online pharma companies, Regulation of e-pharmacies in India, e-pharmacies platforms, the essentials of pharmaceutical trademarks in India, and the issues related to it.

General Studies I:

- Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society.

General Studies II:

- Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Development processes and the development industry —the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
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- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.
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- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.

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- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment models.
- Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, biotechnology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.

Articles Link

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/companies/online-pharmacies-urge-pm-to-give-final-push-on-rules-governing-sector/article32760312.ece>

<https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=be7476c9-6d91-41a4-bc20-6fe78637bc22>

<https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=0362356d-e88e-4988-9dbd-e9d5a5c1b1df>

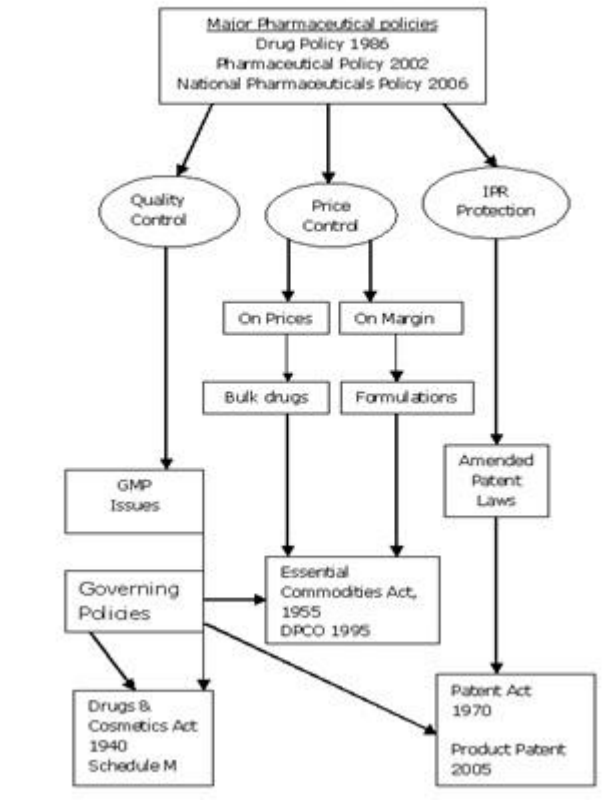
Figures and Maps

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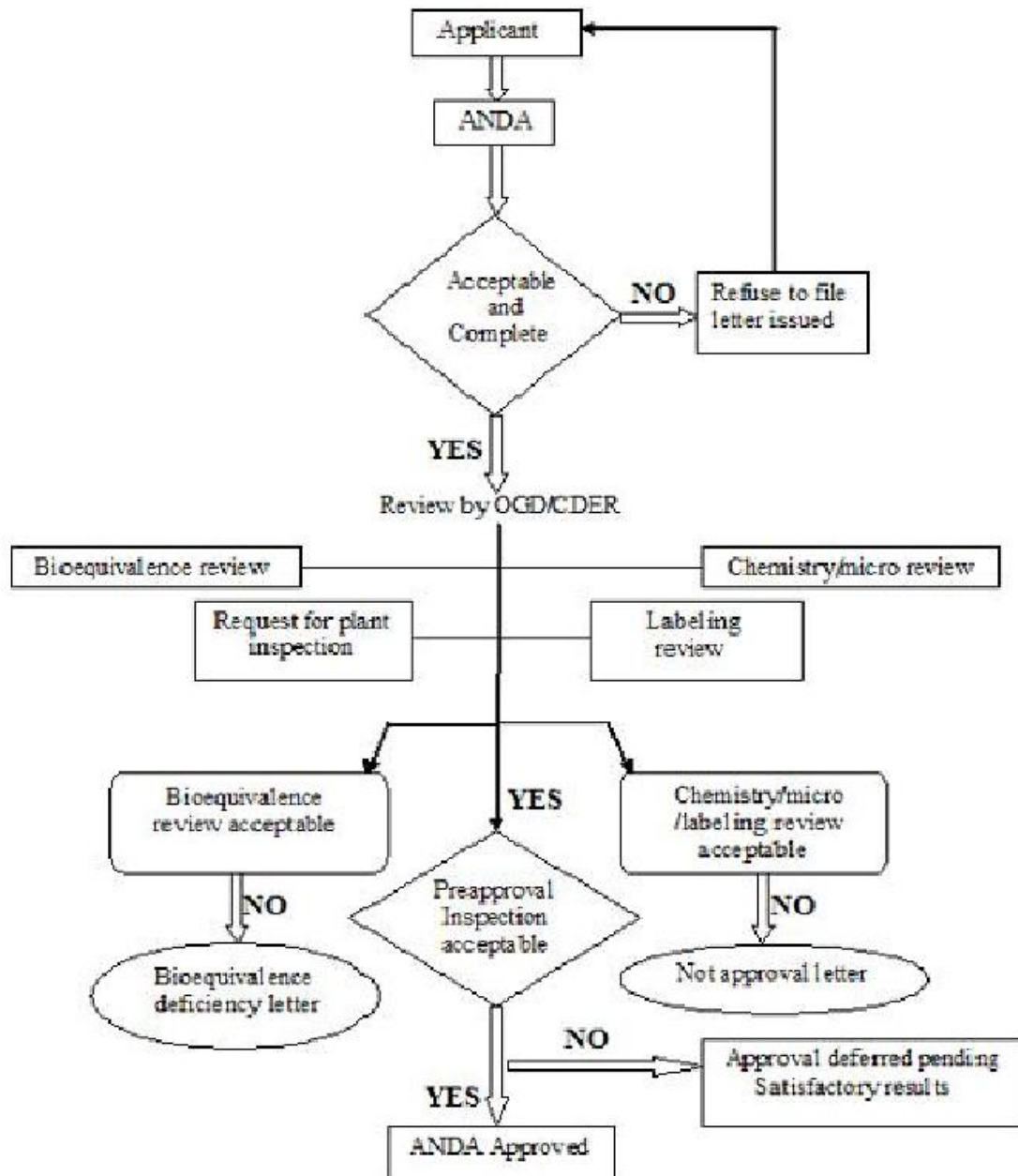
Regulatory control of Pharmaceutical sector



CIWP

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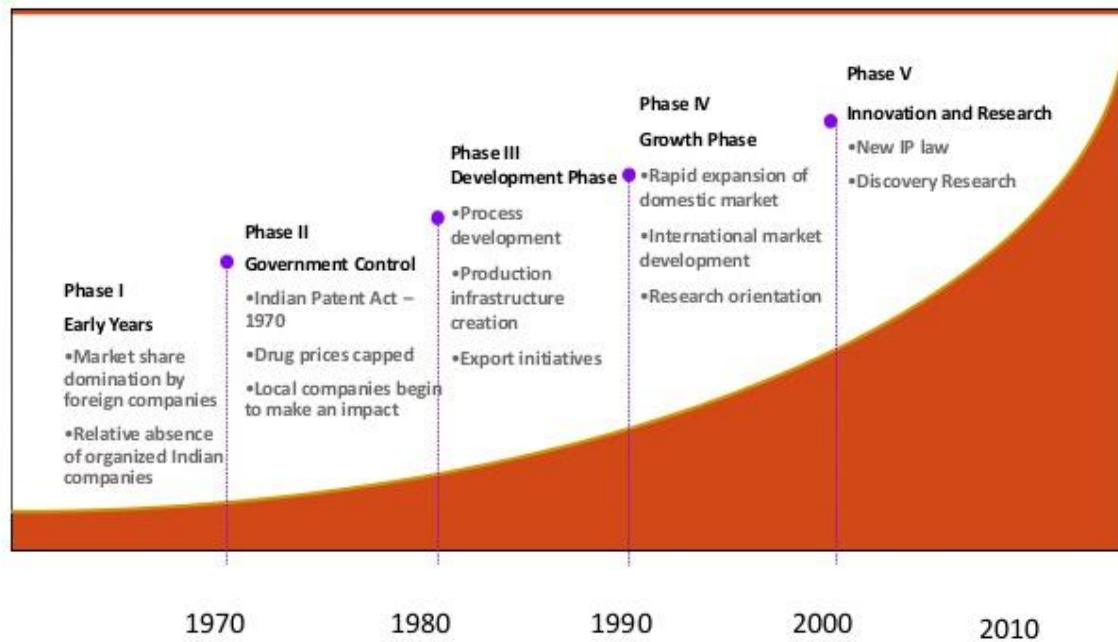
PRE-TEST MATERIAL FOR CIWP – N



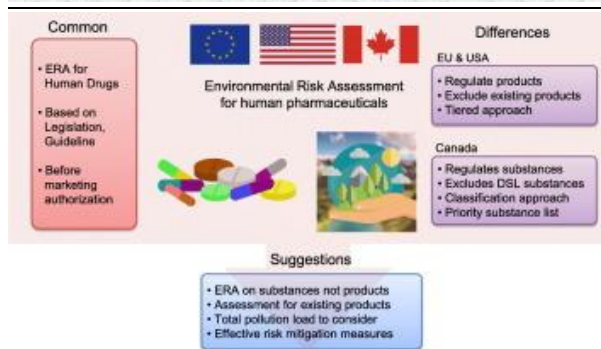
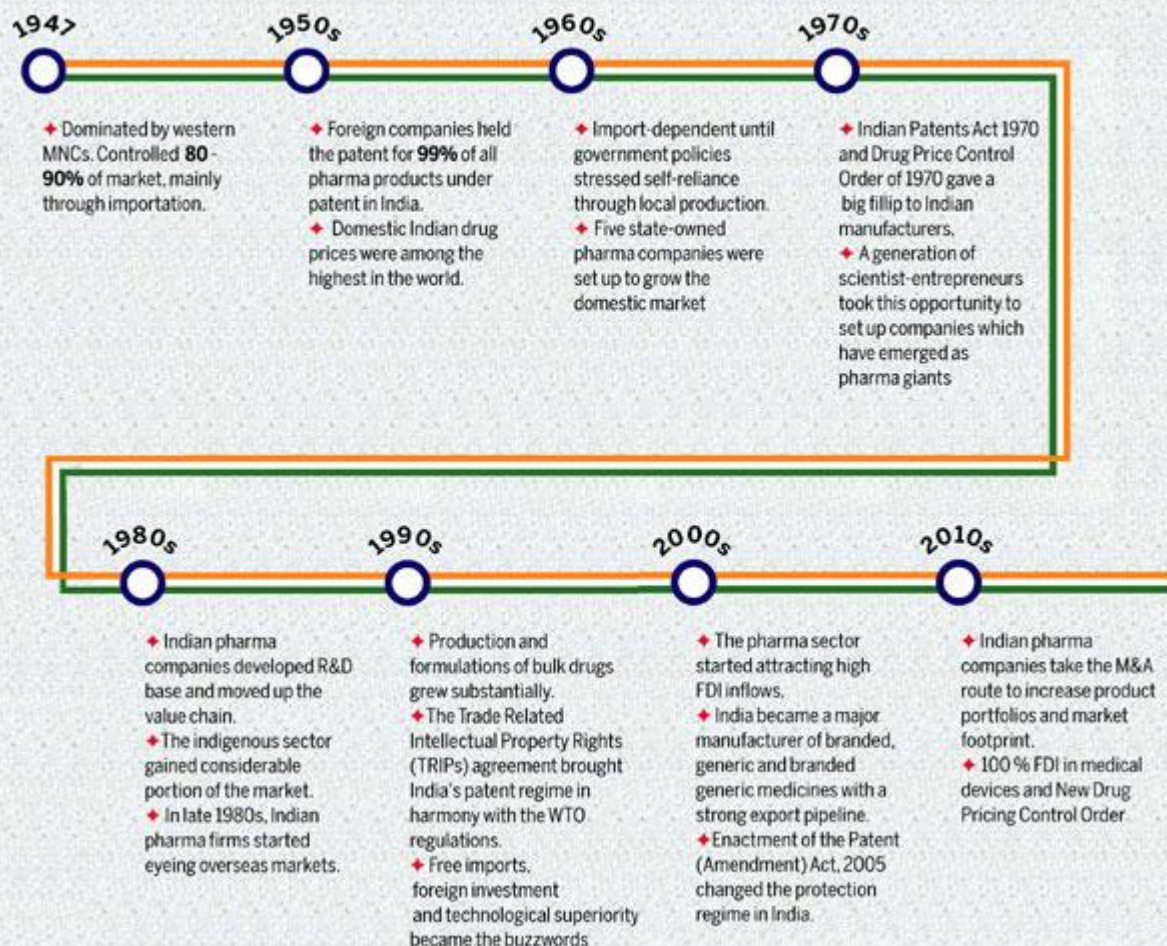
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Indian Pharmaceutical Evolution



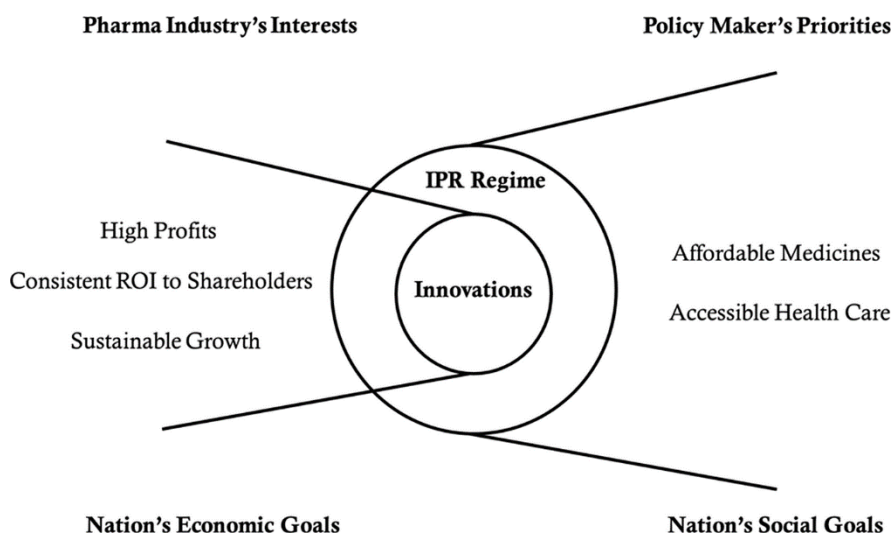
EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PHARMA INDUSTRY



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Video Links

Rajya Sabha TV: In Depth - Indian Medicine Industry: A general increase in health standards leads to a growth in national wealth ... Which means a healthy population contributes to a healthy economy. Which is why, investment in health is not only desirable, but also a priority for most countries worldwide. India has a key role to play in the global health sector. In 2017-18, India's pharmaceutical exports stood at 17.27 billion dollars and are expected to reach 20 billion dollars by 2020. India is also becoming a big player in the international medical tourism industry. It's estimated that medical tourism in the country can grow to become a 9 billion dollars industry by 2020. In today's In Depth, let's analyse in detail the factors that make India the most preferred destination for foreign nationals seeking treatment, India's contribution to the global health market and the road ahead to further realise its potential.: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JHPd5nZDo0A>

Rajya Sabha TV: The Big Picture - Pharma Vision 2030: Vice President M Venkaiah Naidu on 21 December said that India is rendering yeoman service in developing countries by providing access to life-saving medicines at affordable prices. Addressing the 70th edition of Indian Pharmaceutical Congress, the Vice President said, rural health programmes, lifesaving drugs and preventive vaccines should also receive attention from policymakers and pharma companies alike. He said speedy introduction of generic drugs into the market should remain in focus. The Vice President expressed happiness that the pharma sector is out-performing most other sectors in achieving consistently high growth. The pharmaceutical industry is deliberating on various issues related to generic drugs and medical devices at the event in Noida, from December 21-23. IPC 2018 will see 125 speakers and organisers expect around 6,000 delegates this year from all the sections of the pharma fraternity from India as well as abroad.: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76IKy6BAOI>

RSTV: Policy Watch - Need for e -Pharmacy Policy:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PCuRmXFWey0>