

WRAP Exams · wrapexams.com

Prelims PYQ, Mains model answers, and copy evaluation. Write to the desk for this paper, a doubt, or the AI waitlist.

ask@wrapexams.com · +91 85951 84903 · wrapexams.com

Q17

The need for cooperation among various service sector has been an inherent component of development discourse. Partnership bridges bring the gap among the sectors. It also sets in motion a culture of 'Collaboration' and 'team spirit'. In the light of statements above examine India's Development process.(15).

UPSC Civil Services Mains 2019 · GS II · 15 marks · India and its Neighbourhood

India and its neighborhood - relations.

Core demand of the question

- The need for cooperation among various service sector has been an inherent component of development discourse. Partnership bridges bring the gap among the sectors. It also sets in motion a culture of 'Collaboration' and 'team spirit'. In the light of statements above examine India's Development process

Revision summary

Development needs health, education, skills, finance and infrastructure services to work as one chain.

India's process used mixed economy, then 1991-era PPP, 73rd/74th local bodies, SHGs, CSR and multi-ministry missions as partnership bridges.

GST Council, Pulse Polio and disaster law show statutory collaboration.

Silos, unequal PPP risk and informal workers show that team spirit is incomplete.

The statement fits India's direction; it overstates how far the culture has arrived.

Introduction

- **Development is not one ministry's project:** health, education, skills, finance, digital identity, and infrastructure services have to work as one chain. Partnership - among Union and State, public and private, civil society and panchayat - is how India has tried to bridge those gaps since the mixed-economy years and especially after 1991. Collaboration and team spirit are the culture that the statement names; India's process shows both genuine bridges and contractual, unequal partnerships.

Body**Development discourse and cooperation among services**

- Early Plans treated industry and agriculture as lead sectors; social services were residual. Human-development discourse (and later the Sustainable Development Goals) made health, education, water, and social protection co-equal services that fail if they do not cooperate.
- A patient without a road, a school without a toilet, or a skill certificate without a job is a service-sector gap. The statement's "various service sector" is best read as these development services, not only GDP "services" as a tertiary slice - though India's services-led growth is part of

the same story.

Partnership bridges in India's process

- Mixed economy (Industrial Policy, public sector, and later 1991 liberalisation) already assumed a public-private division of labour. Public-private partnership in roads, ports, airports, and power became the post-reform bridge for physical services.
- The Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Amendments asked panchayats and municipalities to deliver local services with State departments, which is inter-governmental partnership.
- Self-Help Groups, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission, and bank linkage (NABARD, priority-sector norms) bridge credit services and women's livelihoods.
- Corporate Social Responsibility under **Section 135** of the Companies Act, 2013, pulled company money into sanitation, education, and health - a statutory partnership, not only charity.
- **Flagship missions are multi-service by design:** **Swachh Bharat** (behaviour, local bodies, and departments), **Ayushman Bharat** (insurance plus health and wellness centres), **Digital India** and Aadhaar (identity as a service that other services ride), **Skill India** with Sector Skill Councils (employers plus trainers).
- **NITI Aayog's** Aspirational Districts and competitive federalism try to create team spirit among collectors, line departments, and partners with a public dashboard.

Where collaboration is real

- Pulse Polio, and later Mission Indradhanush, showed Union-State-WHO-ASHA cooperation as a service chain.
- The Goods and Services Tax Council is a fiscal partnership that affects every service market; it is cooperation as constitutional design (**Article 279A**), not a slogan.
- Disaster response under the **Disaster Management Act, 2005**, forces health, police, and local bodies into one incident command, which is team spirit under statute.

Where the culture remains weak

- Ministries still guard budgets; a school toilet can wait because it is "another department".
- **PPP can become risk dumped on the public:** stalled road concessions and poorly regulated private hospitals show partnership without a fair bridge.
- Civil-society space is uneven; partnership is easiest with contractor NGOs and hardest with adversarial rights groups, which thins the "team".
- Informal workers, who dominate Indian services employment, sit outside many partnership tables; development then collaborates among elites.

Examination of the process

- India's development process moved from a Centre-planned mixed economy to a scheme-and-mission State that must cooperate across services.
- Partnership bridges have expanded delivery (sanitation, digital payments, health insurance enrolment). They have not automatically produced equal team spirit: capacity, contract design, and federal money still decide whether the bridge holds.

Flow diagram

Development discourse -> Cooperation among services
Cooperation among services -> Public-private partnership
Cooperation among services -> Panchayat and SHG
Cooperation among services -> Missions CSR Digital India
Public-private partnership -> Delivery with gaps
Panchayat and SHG -> Delivery with gaps
Missions CSR Digital India -> Delivery with gaps

Conclusion

Cooperation among development services is inherent in India's later planning discourse, and partnership - PPP, panchayats, SHGs, CSR, and multi-ministry missions - has been the method. The process shows real bridges in immunisation, digital public infrastructure, and some livelihoods, and it shows gaps where silos, unequal contracts, and informal workers are left off the team. Collaboration is therefore a direction of the Indian development process, not yet its completed culture.

Facts & figures

Companies Act, 2013, Section 135

Mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility for qualifying companies; a statutory public-private social partnership.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission / SHG-bank linkage

Institutional bridge between women's groups, banks and livelihood services.

Ayushman Bharat

Health-insurance and wellness-centre architecture that needs hospitals, States and IT services to cooperate.

Article 279A GST Council

Constitutional forum of Union and States; cooperation that shapes the market for goods and services.

Aspirational Districts Programme

NITI Aayog-led multi-department partnership with public ranking to force collaboration at district level.

WRAP Exams · Write. Read. Analyse. Practice. · <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-2/2019/the-need-for-cooperation-among-various-service-sector-has-been-an-inherent-component-of-development-discourse-partnership-bridges-bring-the-gap-among-the-sectors-it-also-sets-in-motion-a-culture-of-collaboration-and-team/> · ask@wrapexams.com · wrapexams.com