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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	SHASHANK SHEKHAR SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	292569
Center	Delhi	Date	21/08/19

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. 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. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. (150 words) 10

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Ayog was established in 2015 by an executive resolution to replace the erstwhile planning commission. The aim of it was to Transform India and hence the name - National Institute for Transforming India (NITI).

Structure of Ayog →

- Governing Council of NITI Ayog has the chairman of Ayog (PM) and the CMs of state
- TEAM INDIA consists of the experts along with political leaders.
- The Groupings are formed to address the regional issue.
- Expert members from domains

like Healthcare, Agriculture are also visit

Functions →

- 1) To Act as Think Tank as well as action tank by suggesting policy measures eg 3 year action Agenda.
- 2) To Act as platform for collaboration Federalism (eg Team India)
- 3) To Give suggestions to states & also foster competition between them through Indices
- 4) To usher a model of Indian Development

Relevance →

* The Planning commission top down approach has not given result and in this decentralisation etc, NITI has relevance due to approach of bottom to top & cooperation.

* Also the gravity is shifting towards private sector post globalisation which it helps.

Thus NITI Aayog is practical need of this age. It needs to be given more power like funding to further increase its relevance.

2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. (150 words) 10

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast Track Courts first came in year 2000. Then 11th Finance Commission also recommended the setting up of these with aim to decrease pendency of cases.

In many years it has been seen that they gave many benefits like-

- 1.) Decrease in Average pendency of case
- 2.) Decrease in the important cases of policy affairs

- 3.) It has become an instrument to fasten up the judicial process

However, largely they have seen failures as-

- 1.) The procedure they follow is same as regular court

* Explosion in no. of FTCs has decreased their importance

* The pendency at lower level is still huge

Reasons for poor performance →

1.) Centre stopped funding states for FTC post 2011

2.) They do not have special infra- structure, rather operate in same buildings

3.) The no. of judges have not increased in proportion to no. of FTC

4.) No. of cases have outpaced the speed of judgement

Hence, there needs to be sustained effort to give justice speedily - one of the steps can be adequate funding for FTC in each legislation it is mentioned.

3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. (150 words) 10

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Lower Judiciary is the basis of the pyramidal structure of the Indian Judiciary. It includes courts like Munsif court, Sessions court & Civil Court etc.,

It has been seen that their functioning is ~~not~~ very inefficient, and tardy.

Challenges

1.) Inadequate Resource → Neither human resource (Judges & parajudicial staff) Nor infrastructural Resource like good building, large rooms is available.

2.) Pendency of Cases → due to poor case clearance ratio (<100%) and poor court management system also the docket explosion

of cases.

3.) Corruption → in the court campuses
by advocates, para-judiciary staff
and also by the Judges themselves

Measures to enhance productivity →

* ICTs (Indian Courts & Tribunal Services) as dedicated service to
enable efficient management of the
cases, as said by Economic Survey

* Increase the contribution of GDP to
the Judiciary

* Initiate the culture of rationalised fees
to enable efficient funding

* Use of technology like Big data to
give summary proceedings

* Increase the Judge to population
ratio from current 19 to atleast 50
as suggested by Law Commission.

It is the lower Judiciary where people's
faith in system strengthens or recedes. To gain
trust of people in Governance, strength of them is necessary

4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. (150 words) 10

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Post legislative scrutiny refers to the scrutiny done by various agencies, NGOs and individuals post the enactment of law.

Presently it has no legal basis & largely done by NGOs in an informal way.

Although committees of Parliament and Govt. also do the scrutiny of acts - eg A panel was formed to see

working of the SH(w) Act. But all of them are informal which give the problem of no reporting, no checks & balances & no accountability of executive in implementation.

So, Need of post legislative scrutiny arises

as →

- ① To give the suggestions seeing the ground realities.

- ② To hold the executive accountable for its implementation.
- ③ To sense the peoples feeling towards the law and their views, which will improve the trust and participation of people.
- ④ Will further enable refinement of laws after consultation with stakeholders as had been done in GST.
- ⑤ Will enable the dynamism of law to prevail over its static literal nature.

Hence post legislative scrutiny will help the permeating of democracy and it in people. It can be formalised by way of social Audit etc,

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence refers to the technology in which Machine mimics the cognitive behaviour of human mind.

Its increased acceptance has made it a sine qua non for future of good governance through artificial e-governance.

Potential

① Targetting of beneficiary - By matching the various lists of beneficiary, the AI will enable the striking down of the name of beneficiary from list.
eg If a farmer owns a BMW, his name can be struck off ~~xxx~~ from PDS.

② Corruption → Since AI will be the system free of human greed so it

will give corruption free regime

③ Transparency → The AI will use the platform like Blockchain to further enhance Transparency.
eg Andhavi had used Blockchain chain for 100% transparent & secure housing record..

④ It will assess the need of people in advance based on their previous digital foot print
eg in IRCTC, the system generally crashes in time of holidays. AI can strengthen it

⑤ Thus AI can bring a transformation in e governance. NITI Aayog has already stepped up its effort to make use of it. Further funding would fine tune the technology

6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. (150 words) 10

लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Grievance redressal Mechanisms (GRM) refers to presence of portals, institutions ways to get the grievances of a public service addressed.

It is a mark of strength of public service delivery system.

In India, various reforms have been done like -

- Setting of DARPG as department
- Portals like CPGRAMS
- Sevottam Model
- Call centres

However their effectiveness is limited as →

- ① Focus of GRM in India has largely been Grievance Disposal & not addressed. So the root cause is not solved hence grievances reiterate & reemerge.

② Lack of Technology to the people especially in villages come as hindrance to the portals use like CPGRAMS.

③ Language issue is also a problem as although the CPGRAMS has various languages but not all languages

④ Lack of dedication of humans responsible for the GRM. It is taken not seriously but as redundant activity

⑤ No legislative backing to the GRM like Sevottam has no backing, nor has CPGRAMS.

⑥ Failure of the Citizen charter is also reason.

However the situation is changing now, after CPGRAMS is being wedded with SPGRAMS. But a large change in behaviour & attitude of official is needed.

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. (150 words)
10

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Despite the Article 23 of constitution prohibiting the trafficking of women & children. The menace continues to be present in society due to lackadaisical approach of law enforcement agencies, and weak criminal justice system.

Factors →

- ① Vulnerability of women & child is high due to lack of proper education & societal contact. eg Most of the trafficked women claim they were duped in lure of jobs.
- ② Practise of Medieval beliefs like Devdasi system which accepts the trafficking
- ③ Nexus between the criminals & police & politician.

- ④ High demand in market due to ease of child using in labour & women for ~~these~~ sex workers.
- ⑤ Good network present international system give them a kind of security
- ⑥ Unemployment in women leads to their duping
- ⑦ Ineffective working of Justice system and NGOs as well as commissions like NCPK, NCW.

Govt's Effort →

- ① Ujjawala Scheme to rehabilitate victims
- ② Anti Trafficking cell in Home Ministry
- ③ Portal of Labour Ministry for child labour
- ④ Signing of Palermo Protocol to step up international efforts to control organised crimes.

Trafficking of human is not just against dignity of individual but it is also negation of freedom. This menace should be controlled by better collaboration with NGOs.

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. (150 words) 10

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector Borne Diseases (VBD) are the disease that are caused due to insects like Mosquito, flies. In recent times their no. have increased like Nipah and their affect has also worsened.

Factors that lead to emergence →

① Deforestation → As cutting of trees decreases habitat of insects, birds which come to human settlement areas.
eg Nipah was attributed to loss of forest in Kerala

② Increase in humans contact with animals like horses, pigs which act as mediator of disease.

- ③ The unplanned urbanisation has given rise to the highly polluted sewage (open) which are breeding centre of mosquito.
- ④ Near Absence of social Hygiene as practise in Indian ethos.

Measures →

- ① Fumigation before onset of monsoon will decrease the mosquito
- ② Distribution of kits like mosquito net
- ③ Health literacy be increased in people like to not store water for long
- ④ Use of ANMs, AASHA and school teacher to propagate importance of cleanliness.
- ⑤ Stepping up of healthcare infrastructure in Primary sector.

The VBDs have grown also due to rise in population density in transports as many VBD are infectious in nature. So further expansion of transport service will decrease human to human contact.

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Indonesia are two of the most populated regions in the Indo Pacific area. However relations have not been so warm until recent times. Now due to ~~the~~ shift in economic gravity towards the east, these two nations are coordinating their maritime & trade policy.

Reasons →

- (1) Emergence of Indo Pacific as centre of world in terms of strategic importance and trade due to involvement of power like US
- (2) Rise of assertive china has caused both the democracies to come together for the rule based, open, transparent Indo Pacific.
- (3) The Rising sea level is common problem

(4) India's thrust towards East by its Act East policy.

(5) Both nations share border with Bay of Bengal which has become a strategic zone especially due to China's string of Pearls policy.

Hence the ~~two~~ two countries are coming together through the diplomatic visits of national leaders and collaboration of schemes like SAGAR of India and Disaster Management & Humanitarian Relief work.

Also they seem to be working closely on the new issues like Data localisation as has been seen in the G20 summit of Osaka.

Both countries need further people to people contact & business to business contact to reap the benefit of unity and regain our strength of relation which is old as history.

10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुनः स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India - Nepal have always been a model of relationship between two countries with specifics like open border, allowing of nepalere to work in India & own property.

This was guided by 'Freindship treaty' of the India - Nepal signed in 1951.

However the ties were at backfoot due to Indias tough instance against the unequal constitution of Nepal and the resulting blockade.

Although the attempts have been made to reset the ties to like

Diplomatic visit, Bus service between U.P & Nepal and increase in Tourist.

But the barriers are still there as-

- (1) Resentment in political circle of Nepal against the Indias 2 year back blockade

- (2) Nepal took it as India showing a hard power in its own internal matter
- (3) China's help to build railway in Nepal's east & link it to the Shanghai port has decreased dependence on Kolkata port (which Nepal used for its external trade).
- (4) India's inefficiency to build the Panchwati Dam in the Nepal.
- (5) A support of Marxist in India from Nepal. These have certain implication like →
- (1) Strengthening of China Nepal relation which will have its own results.
- (2) Decrease in trust of India-Nepal, which has acted as buffer between India - China
- (3) India's voice in global platform decreases if its neighbours do not support it.
- Hence, diplomatically & strategically India-Nepal are complement of each other. Our policy of "Neighbourhood first" should be based on Aiyral Doctrine of Nonreciprocity to build trust.

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. (250 words) 15

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

In the democratic politics of India, there are other non political institutions which also play the role in policies & development.

Primarily these can be grouped in

two -

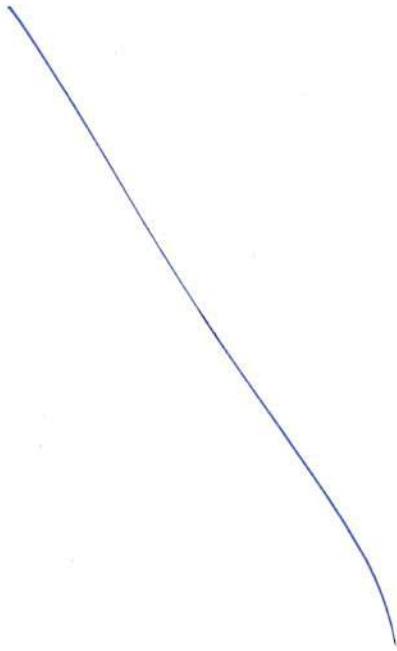
Pressure groups

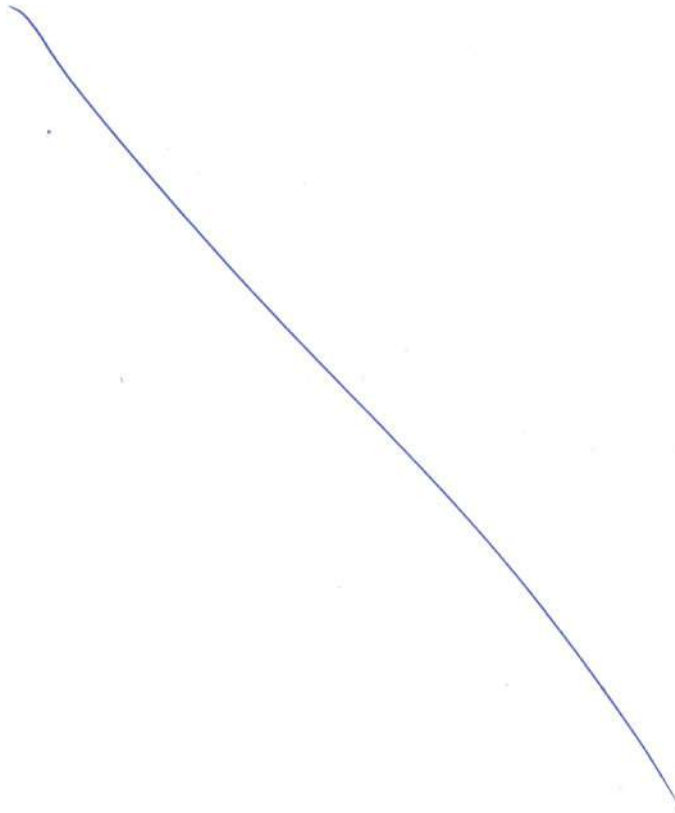
- These are for multiple purpose ranging from labour condition to the agricultural reforms
- These work through their mass action

Interest groups

These are essentially for one demand like that for corruption.

They work through the ways of influence & generating the sentiments in people.





12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroots level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समानता की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

By the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment act, Indian lawmakers had initiated a new era of democratic decentralisation in line with Gandhiji's idea of

'Gram Swaraj'.

It gave local self governance through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban local bodies (ULBs).

However, after 25 yrs of their constitutionalisation, their effect has been relatively less successful.

It is due to some chronic issues in these bodies →

- ① Low Equilibrium Trap - the ULBs & PRIs have less taxation power and hence largely depend on the

centre & state which give funding & hence have power over ULBs & PRIs. This has been called Low Equilibrium Trap by Economic Survey 2017-18.

- ② Parallel Bodies like Urban Development Authority & Rural Agencies further alienate the ULBs & PRIs.
- ③ Untimely election eg election to TN ULBs are pending since 2011 which impacts its effectiveness
- ④ Depoliticisation in case of ULBs has given more power to commissioner & officer & Mayors have only perfunctory roles
- ⑤ Lack of power to Gram Sabha as said by Sumit Bose committee is a reason for poor working of Gram Panchayat. This is due to poor awareness in Gram Sabha.
- ⑥ Lack of Human Resources eg Permanent secretary in Gram Panchayat & non political workers in ULBs

as said by NITI Aayog is also reason.

Measures to increase effectiveness -

- ① Increase the taxation power by innovative taxes like land value tax etc., to increase resources & hence efficiency of public service delivery.
- ② Train the Human Resources for ULBs by & PRIs by NSDC (skill development cooperation) to increase effectiveness of the workers.
- ③ Internet connection to bodies will increase flow speed of service delivery. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is a step in this direction.
- ④ Increase the use of social audit to ~~two~~ improve the delivery of service.

Local Self Governance are a way to reach 'Gram Swaraj'. These need to be strengthened by F3 (Fund Functions & functionaries) to realise dream of Gandhiji

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. (250 words) 15

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act 2005 was a landmark legislation done in post independence India which aimed not only to increase transparency but also to empower citizen through information.

However recent amendment to the act done by government in order to "~~strengthen~~ streamline & remove" deficiencies in act ~~is~~ is a step to weaken the act.

Amendment done-

- ① The equivalence of Chief Information Commissioner and Chief Election Commissioner is will no longer be in act.

Reason → The duties performed by two bodies ~~is~~ are different so equivalence was irrational

③ The power to determine the tenure, salary & service conditions of CICs, ICs and also that of State Information Commissioners will rest with central government which was till now equal to that of CEC (for CIC) & EC (for ICs)

This will weaken the Act as →

① The CIC will not have independence which it enjoyed till now

② He will always function under pressure of government of due to insecurity of tenure and service condition

③ It will make CIC a puppet of government, whose hands would be virtually tied to question the government.

④ It will make even the state Information Commission under the

centres power which will enhance the
power of centre over information of states

Thus it is a regressive measure to
the act which must be reviewed by
the government. As it not only decrease
efficacy of CIC & IC but also alter
the federal structure.

Moreover, although the CEC &
CIC have different duty, the idea
that elec transparency & informational
support to people is not equal in
importance to election is preposterous.

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation refers to redrawing of territorial constituencies ~~after~~ by data of latest census so as to ensure constituencies of uniform strength.

In India, Art 81 gives principle of Delimitation (which says ratio of population to each constituency should be nearly same for all and no. of seats to each state in Lok Sabha should be in proportion to state's population)

Art 82 gives power to consti parliament to enact a Delimitation Act after every census

Executive sets up a Delimitation Commission having judicial members, members of election commission to perform the

exercise and give report.

- Art 329 imposes a barrier that no decision of Delimitation Commission can be challenged in any court of law.

In India, delimitation have been done in 1952, 1961, 1971 & 2003, the delimitation of 2003 was partial delimitation due to 87th Constitutional Amendment Act which said it would be done only inside state not between states.

- 84th Constitutional Amendment Act has said that it is not necessary to hold delimitation until first census after 2026.
- Currently the No. of seats to each states is based on 1971 census.

- In state legislature, it is done under Art 171 by same process as above.

Debate

- Since the delimitation has not been done effectively after 1971, the resource allocation as well as voter representation

is skewed. This gives negation to one man-one vote principle eg A. MP of UP represents 30 lakh people & that in Tamil Nadu only 17 lakh.

This also decreases the MP-votes interaction in large states, so they demand delimitation.

On the other hand, southern states, which have invested huge in population control feel that delimitation in latest census will further shift the political power into Northern states. It will also be like punishment to the population control. Thus they do not want delimitation.

However, given the decreasing one-man one vote principle and also decreasing per person allocation of resource to those in north, & it is imperative that delimitation be held atleast after 2026. Southern states may be given funds for their investment as reward.

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. (250 words) 15

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

SHG are group of people preferably from same socio-economic background who come together to defeat poverty and transform their lives.

In recent times, they have become a synonym of idea of development by self help. Thus they are now vehicles of rural development as →

- ① Increase in Economic Power → The SHGs are involved in self lending by contribution and also increase the asset base to increase their loaning capacity.

-eg Bank-SHG linkage programmes increases their loan taking capacity

- ② Most beneficial to women → as women are most marginalised but SHG has

become a way of their social empowerment
eg In Odisha, a SHG worker was
given ticket to contest Lok Sabha
election due to effective work done
by SHGs.

③ Increase the Job Prospect as group increases
efficiency and effectiveness due to peer
pressure and also increases network
which increases opportunities
eg In Jaipur, SHG are connected to
Livelihood Centre which now connect
them to Flipkart, Amazon etc.,

④ Agripreneurs → SHGs are most success-
ful in agri processing like in pickle,
papad etc., which is usually made
by the villagers.

However there are constraints in
their unlocking their potential

① Lack of skill act as barrier to
the booming of activity

② lack of social power especially women
to migrate to other areas to

- expand areas of working
- ③ Decrease in loan - only 1.5% of overall bank credit is given to SHG
 - ④ Financial Literacy also decreases their effectiveness to disburse loan & hence cause NPA.

Solutions →

- ① Financial Literacy by students movements from colleges to villages to help people
- ② Linking the SHG worker to nearby ITI, NSDC centre to impart skill
- ③ Increase the loaning power, govt's plan to enable one person per SHG to take loan upto 1 lakh is good step
- ④ Improve technological literacy & connectivity to help them expand their business by e-commerce.

SHGs are truly emerging as change agents in rural areas of India. They must be made strong to strengthen rural areas.

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. (250 words) 15

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, toilet construction has reached to more than 98% in India. It is also seen that percentage of people using toilet have also increased.

However, construction of toilet is only a part of Swachh Bharat Mission.

A This is because -

- * large no. of toilet usage without facility of ~~sewage~~ faecal sludge treatment will only shift the area of filthiness.
- * The cleanliness of environment is as important as cleanliness of surrounding.

Thus the emphasis should also be put on-

~~① faecal~~

① Faecal Sludge Management → by use decentralised technology like Twin pit toilet & bio digester so as to avoid deluge of sludge.

② Air pollution should be controlled by increasing use of clean fuel (like BSVI) & renewable resource like coal.

③ River Pollution should be decreased by use of bioremediation technique

④ The unhygienic practises in the public healthcare like not washing the instruments, using same syringe should be decreased.

Govt's scheme of Karyakalp is step in this direction

⑤ The cleanliness drive should be brought to the governance in order to root out the corruption & bribery.

Hence Swachh Bharat Mission has not completed but started with construction of toilet. This should be continued to take Swachh Bharat to swasth Bharat to Sunder Bharat in the time of New India (Naya Bharat.)

17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. (250 words) 15

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Despite the presence of Universalisation Immunisation Program (UIP) since decades, the immunisation program was not growing to control diseases. In this light Govt of India launched Mission Indradhanush to increase pace of immunisation of children & lactating & pregnant women to control spread of diseases like Pertussis, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Rotavirus etc.,

Salient features →

- ① Along the 7 diseases in UIP, 4 extra have been added like Rubella, Rotavirus, Japanese Encephalites etc.,
- ② The ANM & Asha workers are engaged profusely to achieve aim of the immunisation

- ③ In areas where there is acutely ~~short~~ less coverage Intensified Mission Indradhanush has been launched.
- ④ The regular monitoring of the progress by PMO using PRAGATI thus use of technology.

However there are challenges like -

- 1.) Unawareness of poor people & to the benefit of immunisation so demand is less
- 2.) 20% of child birth is out of institutions so birth record of these child is ambiguous.
- 3.) Social values of some sections of population think it is against child health
- 4.) Shortage of vaccine is also issue & also maintenance of vaccine due to improper electricity in villages.
- 5.) The timing of centres is in daytime

when the laborers are off to work.

Suggestions

① Increase the health literacy of people to increase the demand of vaccine

② Increase supply by more production & incentives to the vaccine making

③ firms Establishing the management structure of vaccine like EVIN.

④ collect the real time data & give award to the local leaders for their increased role.

Vaccination is the way to ensure preventive healthcare of future India.

By the mission Indradhanush, govt aims to make people more strong in health & hence more receptive of opportunities.

Further R&D in vaccines will more strengthen the health of India.

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. (250 words) 15

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

With the world standing on cusp of technological transformation and India is the progenitor of human resource of world. Skilling is needed to keep the labours productive and hence useful.

Importance of skilling →

- Due to changing economic structure →
 - The use of technology will increase and hence the people without skill will be rendered useless.
 - The use of AI will further concentrate the requirement and will change the need and of skills quite frequently thus re-skilling will be needed.
- Due to changing demographic structure -

- The high working population will demand high processed products thus increase the need of skilled labour
- The increasing aged group will require an individual to care more as he has to support the aged parents & skilling is necessary for the increase in wage.
- Due to rise of computers, the relevance of the manual labour will decrease (robotisation of work) thus skilled labour will ensure their relevance.

Skill India Mission was initiated with aim of skilling the unskilled, reskilling the already skilled & giving certificate to those who have skill. It was aimed to increase no. of skilled workers to aid the Make In India and also aid the status of worker in society.

However according to Economic Survey 2018-19, only 5.5% of Indian labours of skilled, this is acutely short than aim.

Also the quality of skill developed by NSDC has seems to be old age as the focus has been on manual skilling like Tailoring etc.,

However, it has enabled the people to become innovative in the field they were already working and also helped many youths secure job.

Thus Skill India Mission has been a mixed bag, its future result depends on intensity with which private sector ~~is take~~ shares the responsibility.

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. (250 words) 15

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

With increasingly shifting of world's economic gravity to east due to rise of ASEAN, China and India and prevalence of powers like USA & Japan. The regional countries are reengineering their policies for region.

In the same light, India decided to create a Indo Pacific division in the MEA recently.

It will deal with all trade, strategic, & defense issues of the region holistically ^{cultural}.

The reasons are as below →

- ① Increasing strategic importance of ~~China~~ ^{China} due to rise of assertive China.
- ② India's Act East Policy is also demanded it.

- ③ Increase in the influence of ASEAN & India's historical relation with ASEAN countries
- ④ Involvement of powers like US and emergence of informal block like QUAD require India to deal the issues holistically
- ⑤ The rising sea level is concern for India as well as Pacific Ocean countries
- ⑥ India's rising status as global power require it to be present there.
- ⑦ The Idea of RCEP will require it Challenges for India in Indo Pacific
- ① The Aggressive china & its assertiveness in claiming land like in South china sea & its string of pearls strategy
- ② The efficiency of Project completion

of India is nowhere near to that of China, it gives China an edge *

③ India is already a resource scarce country so can't monovere much in

Region.
④ Balance of Trade with SCO is also

an issue
⑤ collaboration with ~~the~~ Pacific Ocean
Countries like Fiji for climate
change Action is highly transactional

world
⑥ India has -ve trade deficit
with 11 of 15 other RCEP countries.

Thus Indo Pacific although a
gateway to the status of global
power of India, has challenges. India
needs to show all these by better
engagement with ASEAN and collabor-
ating with China for our own advantage.

20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. (250 words) 15

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

SCO is a Beijing based Eurasian regional council of 8 nations like India, Pakistan, China, Russia, Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries.

It is aimed to increase cooperation between the members for economic development and wiping out evils - extremism, terrorism & separatism.

However, bilateral differences between its member & their respective geopolitical calculation is a barrier to its success as

- ① Difference between India - Pakistan on the issue of terrorism and even on its definition & Pakistan's concept of Good terrorism & Bad terrorism

- will act as barrier to the elimination of terrorism
- ② Dispute between India & China due to at later • BRI in India's territory is also barrier to peaceful cooperation
 - ③ Difference between Pakistan and its central asian neighbours due to its support to terrorism is also issue.
 - ④ The China's geopolitical calculation over Kashmir is antagonistic to that of India's.
 - ⑤ Pakistan's interest in Afghanistan is does not matches to that of India's

Hence overcoming these challenges will give success to SCO:

SCO can also play a huge role in India's interest in Eurasian regions →

- ① It can act as platform for economic collaboration in exploration

- of resources from the region
- (2) It can act as platform to give meaning to India's policy of "Connect Central Asia" through infrastructural programmes
- (3) It can act as platform to increase strategic collaboration by common exercise in defense.
- (4) It can increase India's soft power due to India's capability of building institutions in countries.

Thus SCO is a platform to not only get to central Asia & Eurasia but also to mediate difference with China. India's effort, however, should balance between its affinity to US & membership to SCO which is recognised as Anti US block.