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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	SUJIT SHANKAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	76172
Center	ORN DELHI	Date	24 August '19

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

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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 Aayog was formed in 2015 and replaced erstwhile planning Commission.

structure

- ~~Vice~~ chairperson: PM
- Vice chairperson + Member of NITI Aayog
- Central Ministers (Home, Defence, external affairs, Transport, etc) and to be nominated by PM.
- Chief Ministers of state and UTs + Administrators of UTs.

Functions of NITI Aayog

- ↳ to prepare plan by aggregating the local plans. e.g. 15yrs' vision, 7yrs' strategy and 3yrs' action agenda
- ↳ to work for less privileged and downhadden e.g. Aspirational district programmes,
- ↳ to promote competition among states e.g. wealthy states progressive India

- ↳ to promote entrepreneurship
E.g. SETU programmes, Women Entrepreneurship programmes
- ↳ to promote innovation
E.g. Atal Innovation Mission

Relevance

- less need of planning as private sector has primary role in the economy
- Need to promote innovation in technologically driven world.
- Need to recognise local variability
⇒ No one size fit.
- Promote regional development E.g. North East Jammu

Issues

- Need separation from government to be unbiased advisors of state
 - promotion of private sectors without recognising importance of profit making public sector.
- NITI Aayog can be made more independent to inspire confidence among all.

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 are aimed to provide expeditious justice to people facing higher vulnerability or issues of public importance.

Eg. Fast track court for POSCO.
Fast track court for criminal cases against MPs.

Need and importance :-

- ↳ It deals with single issues of importance
- ↳ All these cases are transferred to it ⇒ reducing burden on judiciary.
- ↳ Normal courts take time while FTCs through regular hearing and expertise able to deliver justice little faster.
- ↳ They follow the procedures of normal court ⇒ accused have rights to defend without any disability.

Issues

- ↳ Judgements are often challenged at High Court and Supreme Court level
- ↳ FTCs therefore become just another layer in justice delivery.
- ↳ Efficacy of the Court has been in question.
- ↳ Issues with respect to manpower, infrastructure, etc.

Way forward

- ↳ limit proliferation of FTCs
- ↳ Improve capacity of regular courts
- ↳ Keep track of performance of FTCs
- ↳ Improve quality of judgement at FTC level through better human resource.

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 forms the base of Indian judicial system.

Challenges faced by lower judiciary:—

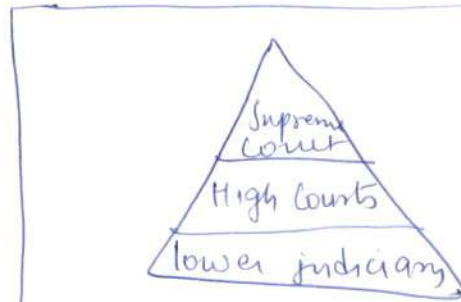


Fig: India's judicial structure

1) Pendency of cases

↳ over 2 crore

2) Manpower shortage

↳ 5000 less than sanctioned strength.

3) Poor capacity of investigative body i.e. police

4) Capacity
 Infrastructure
 support staff.
 Court room
 Auxiliary infrastructure

5) Quality of human resource because of low pay and limited promotion avenues.

Measures

- ↳ Fill the manpower shortage
- ↳ Improve infrastructure
 - ↳ digital infrastructure for case management
- ↳ Employ court manager to organise the cases and issues in proper manner
- ↳ Empower police through independence and infrastructure
- ↳ Explore All India Judicial Commission

Functioning lower judiciary would reduce burden on higher level court.

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 presently occurs through

- informal process like social media, media comments
- departmental and official channels
- Adhoc Question Hour, etc
- Scrutiny by Parliamentary Standing Committee

Need to formalise post-legislative scrutiny

- ↳ to remove redundant laws to enhance ease of doing business.
- ↳ to improve effectiveness of laws in the of loophole
- ↳ to incorporate suggestions of stakeholder
- ↳ to ensure legislative coordination and reduce ^(prevent) multiple legislation on single issue

↳ Regular monitoring

⇓

Pressure on executive to
implement the law.

↳ Regular discussion

⇓

Increase awareness
among people.

↳ Enhanced executive accountability

↳ Reduced cost of law enforcement
because of less number and clear
laws.

way forward

→ Institutionalise through establishment
of independent office in parliament
on lines of US Congress.

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 can form the backbone of e-governance in the light of emerging technologies, resource constraints and need to effectively deliver public service.

Potential

- Identification of beneficiaries of government programmes based on multiple indicators.
- Reduced leakage by eliminating undeserved beneficiary.
- Targeted approach of schemes
- Income tax collection - by collaborating data of individual from multiple source
- Automatic tax notice based on discrepancy.

- ↳ Automatic invoice for violation of traffic rules.
- ↳ Enhance decision making capacity in policy formulation, policy implementation

Issues

- low technology uses in government
- fragmented data collection
- Constraints in inhouse technology development.
- fear of surveillance
- low literacy of population

way forward

- NITI Aayog programmes on AI
- Projects INSIGHTS by CBOT, implementation of automated tax notice

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।

Public Grievance redressal mechanisms helps both government and citizens. Citizens able to get their issues redressed while government 'got to know about loopholes and issues in their system.

Various reforms:-

- Adoption of Citizens Charter
- CPGRAMS
- PRAGAT platforms.
- Department of Public Grievance redressal.

Issues

- No independent Grievance redressal cell in departments
- Adhoc cells that often don't work
- Lack of training to government's employees
- Attitudinal issues of employees

- ↳ Citizens' awareness
- ↳ Lack of organised mechanism to get grievance redressed
- ↳ no legislative backing

Way forward

- Train government employees
- Set up special cell and made them accountable
- Enact Public Service Bill
 - ↳ Grievance Redressal office
 - ↳ Penalty for not redressing
 - ↳ organised cell to central institutions
- Enhance adoption and implementation of Citizens' charter based on serotam model

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।

Factors contribute to trafficking

1. Economic
 - Poverty
 - Debt
 - Bondage
 - Destitution.
2. Social
 - low education
 - Health
 - skill
3. Political
 - weak institution to enforce laws
 - weak governance to
 - deliver scheme
 - corruption
4. Disaster
 - Vulnerability to security
 - separation
 - family and economic upheaval.
5. Organised Crime
 - Network of criminals
 - Participation of law enforcement agencies

Steps taken :-

- Anti - trafficking Bill - Holistically deals with all aspect of trafficking.
- Schemes - USSWALA for prevention, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation.
- Bonded labour (Abolition) Act
- MoUs with neighbouring countries
- Border fencing and enhanced enforcement.
- Child labour (Prohibition) Act
- Anti - trafficking Bureau in Ministry of Home Affairs

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 are those that are spread via water, mosquito, food, etc.

factors for rise

- ↳ High population level ⇒ Enhanced and increasing chance of contact
- ↳ Environmental factors → ↑ temperature
↓
Promote pest growth
- ↳ Globalisation, Urbanisation,
- ↳ Increasing pollution level.
- ↳ low surveillance capacity
- ↳ Slum areas' proliferation ⇒ Issues of access to quality drinking water.
- ↳ Cultural issues of food intake from unhygiene sources.

Measures

- ↳ Enhanced surveillance of causative factors
- ↳ Enforce food laws on food outlets
- ↳ Increase capacity of local body
 - ↳ to manage drainage infrastructure
 - ↳ to provide clean drinking water
- ↳ Promote primary health centres
Es. Mahalla clinic
- ↳ Check pollution
 - ↳ promote public transport
- ↳ Increase awareness among people about do's and don'ts

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's relationship was anguishing because of number of factors — different economic system, difference over Pakistan, etc.

Evolving regional strategic realities

- China's hegemonic presence in Indian Ocean region
- China's economic power and military power
 - ⇒ detrimental to both the countries
- So, to develop counter against it requires collaboration
- Enhanced collaboration with ASEAN, Deepening of our relationship with US, Asean countries, etc.

⇒ Promoted the relationship between India and Indonesia in recent times

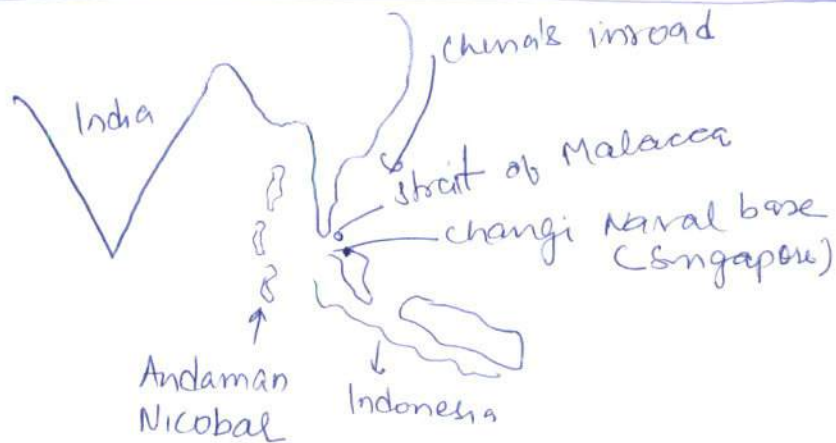


Fig: India - Indonesia

Cooperation between two countries

- Corpat : military exchanges
- Sabang port of Indonesia - for economic and refining purpose
- Political interaction: visit by Indonesian President
- Member and collaboration at the level of IOR Association, Asean, East Africa Summit.

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 ties are marked by
kith-kin relation and guided by
Indo-Nepal Friendship treaty



Fig: India-Nepal.

Several attempts

- Political dialogue; visit by Indian PM and Nepal PM to Nepal and India respectively
- Constitution of Eminent Panel Group to discuss issues
- India's economic cooperation
 - ↳ over \$1 billion dollar for Nepal's construction
 - ↳ Hydroelectricity project
 - ↳ Railway line from Raxaul
- Promotion of tourism
eg. Ayodhya to Janakpur

↳ Cooperation in field of agriculture
• providing extension support
• Irrigation.

↳ Abandonment of Madhesi Issue.

Nansen barriers

- Tilt of ruling coalition towards China
- Military exchanges.
- Connectivity project with China
- Border issues! lack of clarity
- Indo-Nepal treaty issues
- India's attitude towards Nepal
has been detrimental to our
interest
- Implementation issue is hydroelectricity.

way forward

- Need to build trust
- foundation of people-people ties need
to be strengthened.
- Sensitisation about Chinese project
with regard to debt trap.

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।

Pressure groups and interest groups are
organised way of putting their
collective interest/likes/concerns before
public/government to influence
government decision making

Pressure groups	Interest groups
It can be cause based, interest based, etc.	It generally aims to improve material well being of group.
Example - FICCI, CII, Association of Democratic Reformers, etc.	Example - Confederation of Indian Industry, caste organisations
It may seek well being of all people	narrow interest based
Mobilisation! secular e.g. environmental issue	mobilisation! Identity based e.g. caste, religious
Relatively less influence of secular based mobilisation	Able to influence government

ways to influence government

- ↳ funding to political parties or candidate
- ↳ election support
- ↳ public mobilisation through mass media to build pressure on government
- ↳ Information and Research based
- ↳ During interaction through Persuasion
- ↳ through media

Influence government decision and policymaking

- ↳ due to social media mobilisation, government reassessed support for net neutrality.
- ↳ Through dialogue and consultation
 - eg. • CII, FICCI are regularly consulted
 - CSR - Criminal offence converted to civil offence due to industry group pressure.
- ↳ Information based
 - eg. RTI Act ↔ Matdool Kisan Shakti sangathan.

- ↳ Expose of beneficiary roll of PSE by
Jugmoy of
NGO Parivartan led to digitisation.
- ↳ Students groups NSUI, ABVP influence
their linked political party.
- ↳ caste agitation - Marathas, Patidars, Jats,
etc through direct action influenced
and forced government to provide
them reservation.
- ↳ Secular interests such Environment,
Education, etc. are also gaining
strength.

Pressure groups are crucial part of
democratic polity provided they adopt
transparent, fair and legitimate process
to influence government decisions.

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 grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना 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।

Local government was established through 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act with aim

- to establish grassroot democracy
- encourage people's participation
- to enhance effectiveness of governance
- to empower women.

Issues faced

1. Funds

- most funds are tied in nature
- lack of willingness to charge user fees.
- lack of devolution of tax powers by state government
- No regular formation and implementation of state finance Commission recommendations.

2. Functions

- Schedule XI and XII of the constitution provides for list of activities that can be undertaken by local government.
- These functions have not been devolved.
- Bureaucratic and upper level interference in local government
- Lack of clarity in function + emergence of various parastats

3. Functionaries

- Lack of human resources to carry out work.

Along with these, no independent election for mayor, issues of capacity, etc.

constrains local government

Measures

1. Empower the elected leaders
 - ↓
 - Mayor in urban area
 - Reduce the overaching power of Commissioner

2. Devolve fund, functions as per the constitutional mandate and spirit.
3. New cadre of local government.
 - ↓ Recruitment
 - ↓ Training
4. Capacity Building — Infrastructure
 - ↳ Building
 - ↳ Equipments
5. Train local leaders particularly women.

Initiative by government

- ↳ Panchayati Raj revolution Index
- ↳ Capacity building programme for elected women by Ministry of women and child
- ↳ Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
 - ↳ holistic capacity building programme
- ↳ formulation of programmes so as to encourage their participation
 - eg- Aspirational district programs
 - National Nutrition Mission.

Implementing above suggestions and schemes can empower the local governance to effectively deliver service.

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।

Right to Information Act, 2005 is aimed to usher in era of transparency and accountability

Structure: PIO

↓
SIC
↓
CIC

Penalty for violation

Provision of Act

Mandatory to provide information within 30 days.

Appointment of PIOs.

Recent Amendments

↳ Central government can decide the term, condition of services, salary, etc. of both central and state Information Commissioners

The purpose of amendment as per government:

- to correct the anomaly of equal rank/status of CIC with chief Election Commissioner (CEC)
- Since CEC is constitutional body while CIC is statutory body

↳ Therefore, amendment corrects the procedural and established precedents.

However, it undermines the Act in following way:-

- 1) It is against federalism to decide on state Information Commission with respect to term, service conditions, etc.
- 2) It weakens the institution of Central Information Commission as it has to constantly depend on Centre to keep their job.
- 3) Stability in tenure, service conditions, etc are facets of independent institutions.
- 4) Argument of devaluing the position of CIC is not correct because of importance of Right to Information in order to bring transparency in governance.

5) It may promote opaqueness in governance and citizens' power to hold government accountable will weaken.

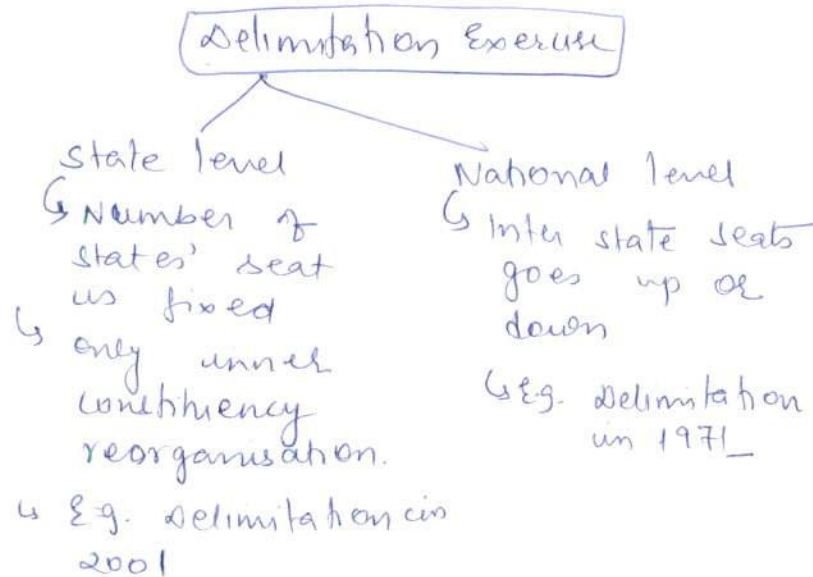
way forward

- There is need of serious dialogue over issue
- Restoring the previous position would help to protect the strength of legislation of RTI.

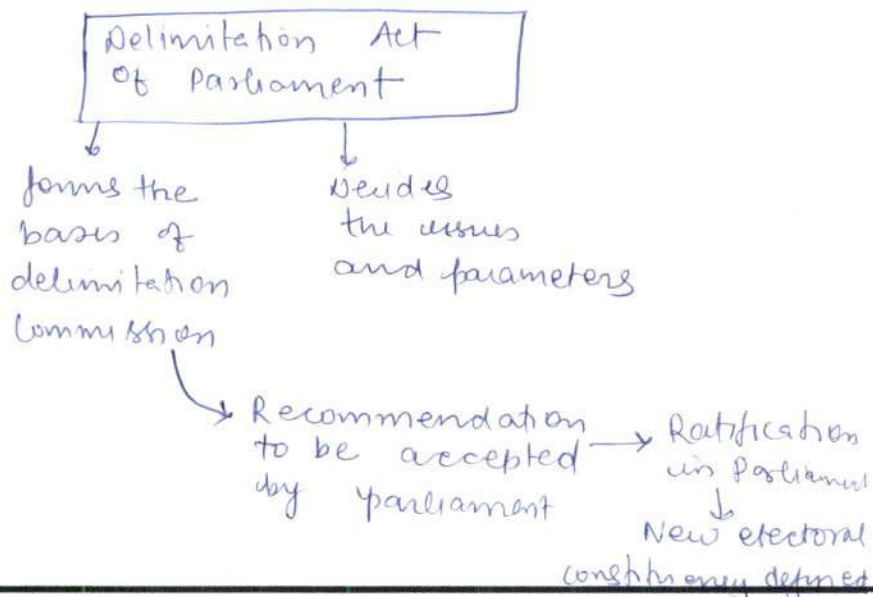
14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. (250 words) 15

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 is a process of reorganisation of electoral constituency based on population.



Article 81 and Article 82 lays down the principle of delimitation.



Currently, there is freeze on national delimitation and that is upto 2026. So, next delimitation may be carried out 2031.

Issues

1. Freeze on delimitation



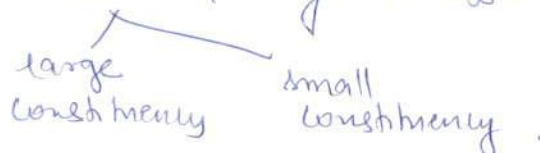
Reasons:

1. To control the population
2. To encourage measures against population growth.
3. To avoid penalising performing states and to incentivise worst performing states

2. But population growth is due to absence of education and health services.

3. Issue with freeze

- Political equality is affected



- Deprived community is made more deprived.

- Leaders who run for office have unequal opportunity in terms of expenses and campaign days.

4. Politically sensitive issue

- ↳ Southern states may invite violence, protest, etc
- ↳ Inter-regional conflicts.

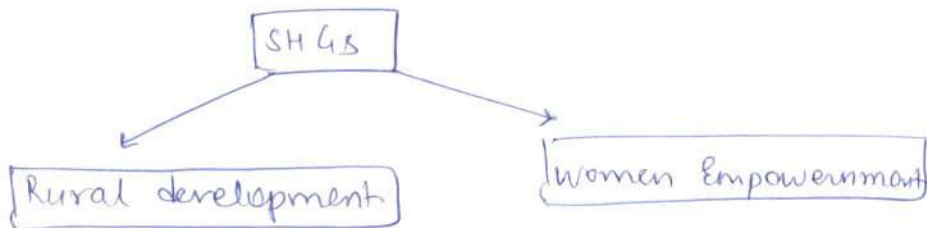
way forward

- ↳ Delimitation exercise should be carried out after dialogue and by building trust.
- ↳ Southern states should reap the benefits (political, economic) needs to relinquish their power peacefully.

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।

Self Help Groups is collective of women having similar socio-economic backgrounds and needs. SHGs helps in pulling up the resources and reap the benefit of scale.



- Financial Inclusion
- Access to credit
- Livelihood opportunity
- Access to skill and support
- Access to utilise local resources and to market the product
- Economic empowerment as well as social empowerment of less privileged women.
- Help in improving children's health and education
- Prevent exploitation due to enhanced access of information.

Constraints faced by MSMEs1. Financial

- Credit availability is an issue
- Banks are not empathetic and understanding to their demand.

2. Skill and education

- Lack skill to market their product
- Lack of information about governments' initiatives

3. Socio-cultural

- Patriarchy.
- Double burden.
- Pinda system
- Lack of resources.

4. Market Access

- Difficult to go to urban areas.
- transportation and safety issues

5. Patronising attitude

- seen SMEs as vehicle of financial inclusion rather than entrepreneurship.

way forward

1. Enhance credit availability

- 1 lakh rupees loan under MUDRA to one member of SHG. [Budget 2019-20]
- Interest subvention scheme in all districts
- enhanced allocation to NRLM

2. Strengthen Institutions to support SHG



3. Bring social attitude change towards women by highlighting successful women entrepreneurs.

4. Provide digital skill to reap the benefit of new technologies and e-commerce.

SHGs can be truly a vehicle of social, economic and cultural empowerment of women.

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।

Swachh Bharat Mission aims to

- eliminate open defecation
- solid and liquid waste management
- Community infrastructure
- Behavioural change.

◦ Around 9.5 crore toilets have been built in the last five years.

◦ Along with rigorous behavioural change campaign.

◦ Impact on clean India

↳ Enhanced toilet access [over 80% of people]

↳ As per National ^{Rural} Sanitation Survey, 93% people use toilets among those who have it

↳ As per government records, 5,60,000 villages are open defecation free.

Issues that needs to be addressed for
Clean India :-

↳ Access to Electricity: so as to
increase pump uses [thereby tap
uses]

↳ Access to water: Piped water
so as to protect ground water.

↳ Solid waste management

- ↳ Segregation at source
- ↳ local bio-treatment and transportation
- ↳ Proper treatment of non-biodegradable
↓
waste to Energy plants

↳ Liquid waste management

↳ Enhanced awareness about
various hygiene practices such as
WASH

↳ Sustaining the current achievements

↳ Promotion of community and
public infrastructure of both
toilet and waste collection

- ↳ Promotion of Greenery to check CO_2 pollution
- ↳ Promotion of public transportation + Clean energy transportation.
- ↳ Enforcement of various regulations wrt. plastics, Bio waste, demolition waste, etc.

Governments' initiative

- ↳ Expansion of SBA to emphasise on solid waste
- ↳ Afforestation programmes
- ↳ Promotion of metro, BRTS, Electrical Vehicles, move from BS-IV to BS-VI, etc.
- ↳ Pledge to eliminate single use plastics

As economic survey 2018-19 recommended that we now need to move from Swachh Bharat to Sunder Bharat and thus needs to act holistically.

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।

Mission Indradhanush aims to promote immunization coverage that currently stands at 88%. It consists of vaccine prescriptions of 12 diseases such as Tuberculosis, diphtheria, measles, etc

Salient features :

- 12 diseases covered
- Implemented through structured mechanism and local cadres of ASHA
- Cover all districts
- Intensive program in lagging districts through Intensified Mission Indradhanush.
- Aims to enhance coverage to 100%.

Challenges

1. Geographical unaccessibility of difficult terrains
2. Logistical challenges like cold storage
3. Demand - supply issues
4. Cultural issues — misinformation campaign
5. Regular interval immunisation due to mobility

Measures

- Implementation of electronic-vaccine Intelligence Network to check issue of demand-supply mismatch.
- Provide cold storage van to transport vaccine.
- Enhanced and sustained the success of ^{Intensified} Mission Indradhanush
- Collaborate with community and religious leaders to dispel the misconceptions

↳ Provide unique identifiers to child/mother and trace them to ensure regular interval immunisation by reminder through sms.

In order to realise true potential, protection against preventable disease is basic necessity and therefore, need to be pushed expeditiously.

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।

India's formally trained workforce is just around 5%, far behind South Korea and Germany. As per Higher education survey, only 47% of graduates are employable.

Importance of skill

- ↳ Enable to get better paid jobs
- ↳ Help attract business.
- ↳ Traditional jobs are being destroyed
due to automation
↓
Need to learn new skill
- ↳ India's demographic bulge
 - ↳ 65% of population below 35 years
 - ↳ to reap the dividend, we need to skill them.
- ↳ Enhanced skill ⇒ employability abroad.
- ↳ Modern economy is skill based
⇒ so skill is not an option but necessity

↳ As the economy is moving away from agricultural to service based and manufacturing based ⇒ thus require skill.

Skill India Mission

↳ aims to train 400 million workforce by 2022

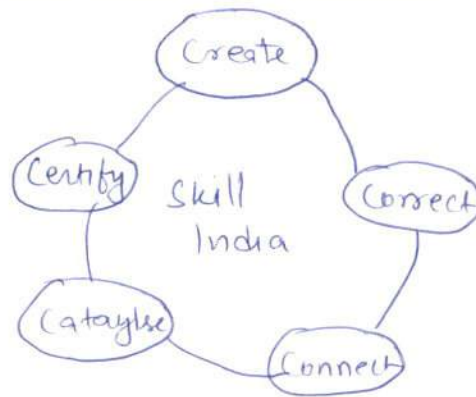
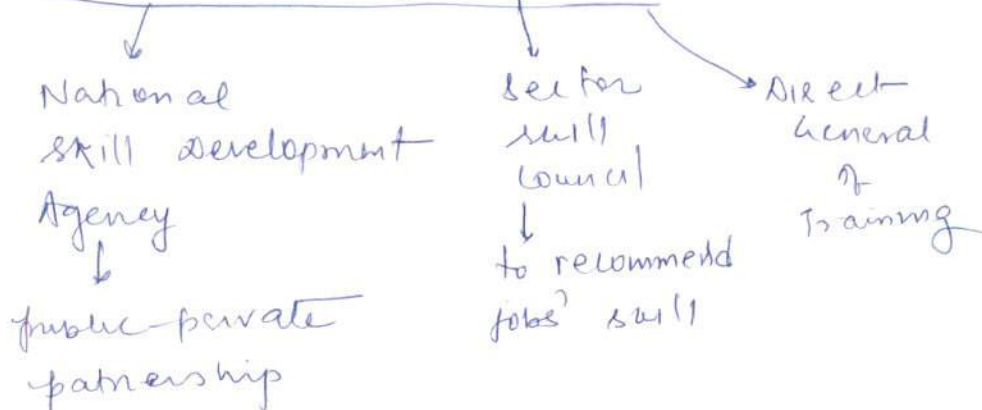


Fig:- Pillars of skill India

Success

1. Establishment of Institution



2. Skill development and Entrepreneurship policy.
3. 40 lakhs people trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
4. Modernization of ITI and formation of accreditation body.
5. Global skill Parks, Indian Institute of skills.

Issues

- ↳ quality of training
- ↳ Issue of jobs creation
- ↳ Regulation → to prevent bogus training institution
- ↳ Need to provide durable skill.
- ↳ Meagre apprenticeship governments' contribution

way forward

Issues raised needs to be addressed to reap the benefit of demographic dividend.

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।

Indo-Pacific is a geo-political, geo-economic and geo-strategic construct that has gained currency in the recent years.

Reasons behind dedicated Indo-Pacific division

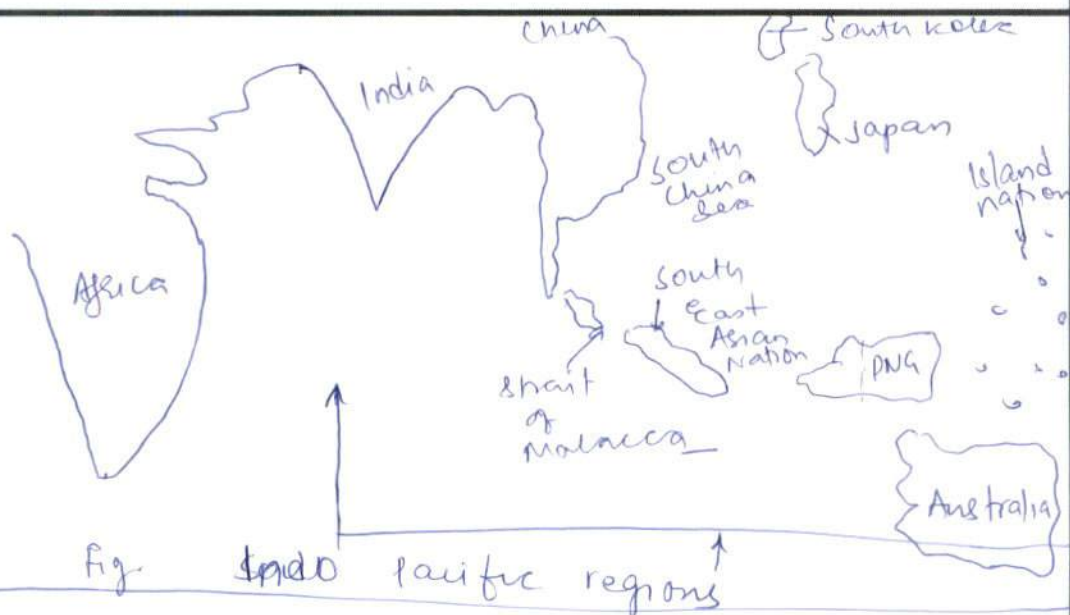
- ↳ India interest
 - ↳ Comprehensive and holistic outlook of the region
 - ↳ Coordinated policy formulation and action
 - ↳ to protect India's interest in rising interest of other countries.
- ↳ formation of Quad (Australia, India, Japan and US) grouping.
- ↳ US changes its Naval Command name from Asia-Pacific to Indo Pacific -

- ↳ Japan's policy is also towards seeing Indo-pacific as an unified geography.
- ↳ ASEAN has also deliberated on the Indo-pacific issue
- ↳ Enhanced Chinese activities in the region and causing concern
 - ↳ Challenging India's hegemony in Indian Ocean region
 - ↳ Its increasing influence in one neighbour
- ↳ China's action in South China Sea - a major trade route

In these backgrounds, Indo-pacific division has been created.

Challenges

- ↳ competition among countries for new market and raw material as well as influence.
 - Enhanced chance of friction among countries



2. India's naval capacity

manpower technology

to project its power.

3. financial and resource constraints
vis-a-vis china.

4. Need to maintain peaceful relation
with china to form an
economic growth, and at same
time challenging it through collaboration
with other countries.

India's position on Indo-Pacific was
well laid by Prime Minister
in his speech at Shanghae La Dialogue
and that needs to be followed for
regional cooperation and peace.

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।

• Shanghai cooperation organisation
is a regional politico-military
organisation consists of

- India - Russia - Kyrgyzstan
- Pakistan - Kazakhstan - Uzbekistan
- China - Tajikistan

• what are the goals to be ^{achieved} to be successful:-

- ↳ counter terrorism, extremism and radicalisation.
- ↳ Successfully protecting Afghanistan
- ↳ to maintain terror free environment
- ↳ to cooperate in each others' rise
- ↳ to support each other where interests don't directly collide

Issues↳ Bilateral issues• India - Pakistan

- ↳ Pakistan's use of terror as instrument of state policy
- ↳ Causing regional instability
eg. Afghanistan

• India - China

- ↳ Boundary issue
- ↳ Difference in geopolitical outlook
- ↳ Pakistan-China nexus

↳ Geopolitical issues

- India and China are vying for geopolitical influence around the world.
- India and Pakistan have opposite view on Afghanistan.
- China and Russia may have difference over influence

Role of SCO to enhance interest in Eurasia

- 1) Political interaction among leaders through annual summit meeting of SCO
- 2) SCO may provide leeway and impetus for regional connectivity such as INSTC, Ashgabat agreement
- 3) Strategic cooperation in countering China
- 4) Security cooperation to counter radicalisation, extremism, terrorism via Anti-Regional Anti-Terrorism structure.
- 5) Enhanced interactions at various level — political, military, people to people, etc. — would be beneficial.

Recent initiatives such as talk on FTA with Eurasian region, India-Central Asia dialogue, etc. are direct product of our participation in SCO.