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SUBJECT:		Test Code:	1	0	7	6
Name of Candidate	-Abhinav Chaudhary					
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	1	1	9	16
Center	ORN	Date	26	08	18	

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
				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. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
				3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
				4. 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।
				5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
				6. 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।
Total Marks Obtained:				

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Electric cars by 2030 : Can India make this happen?

Recently, the Government of Norway, United Kingdom and Sweden announced that no only electric cars will be sold in their respective countries after 2030.

Our union minister for power followed suit and went on to announce the same with respect to India, only to back track later and tone down the ambitious target.

Nevertheless, the statement generated quite a lot of debates on whether India can go electric to replace its fossil fuel burning cars? Before analysing the capability of India to deliver

electric cars, let us analyse why do we need electric cars in the first place?

Why do we need electric cars?

"The biggest challenge to save our planet is a belief that somebody else will save it."

The first need to have electric cars is to improve the quality of air in our urban areas. According to a world bank report, 14 out of 20 most polluting cities ^{are} in India. And as per a study conducted by Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, 78% of the pollution in Delhi is from vehicular emissions.

Second, to meet our ~~intended~~ nationally determined contributions (NDCs) pledge made at the Paris climate change summit, 2015. India pledged to reduce its emission

intensity by 33% over 2005 levels.

Moreover, by 2030 40% of our energy would come from renewable sources.

Thirdly, to ensure energy security in our transportation sector which is heavily dependent on petroleum sources. And India depends on ~~important~~ crude oil for 80% of its requirement.

In light of the above requirements, electric cars provide a clean, silent and efficient mode of transportation, thus, proving a worthy alternative. The question arises, can India electric cars by 2030 as promised earlier by our union minister? The answer is a resounding yes. And the assessment is based on the following strength that India

has, that makes it capable of delivering on this promise.

India's strengths to deliver electric cars by 2030

After the New Economic policy of 1991, India embarked upon the path of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation and registered tremendous economic growth. The biggest beneficiaries of the opening up of the economy is the automobile sector. Starting from a joint venture between the Maruti and Suzuki, the automobile sector in India has not looked back. Today, India has become ^{one of} the largest producer of automobiles, exporting its India made cars around the world beside serving a burgeoning domestic market. Indian multinational companies like Mahindra and

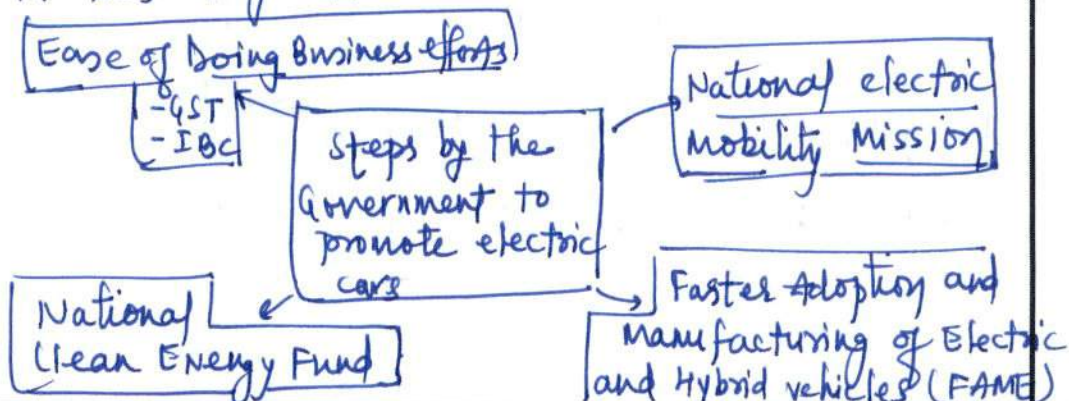
Mahindra, Tata Motors, Tata Technologies are delivering mobility solutions around the world. Thus, the automobile sector in India has the requisite capability to deliver electric cars by 2030.

And the initiative has already been made.

Tata Motors recently won a tender to supply 10000 electric cars to the Energy Efficiency Services Limited, a public sector company under ministry of power.

There are many other factors that adds to the advantage India. India's demographic dividend with 65% of the population under the age of 35 years can provide the skilled youthful workforce that would be required the task. Another, the rapid

urbanisation and rise in purchasing power of the Indian population, provides electric car companies, the required economies of scale to make the huge investment that would be required in the sector. India's strength of India's Information technology sector can provide the necessary 'smart' ingredient in delivering a smart electric car. Moreover, a government inclined to provide an enabling environment to foster the growth of electric mobility sector in India is an advantage. It has taken a number of steps in this regard.



Challenges that India face in delivering ~~the~~ electric cars

Elon Musk, the chief executive officer of Tesla, world's biggest electric car producing company, when asked about when he would launch Tesla cars in India, the reply was ^{an} ambiguous ~~one~~. This perception reflects the challenges that electric car manufacturing faces in India.

The first such challenge is the regulatory framework regarding the charging infrastructure need to recharge the batteries of an electric car. Only recently, that the government has clarified that the sale of electricity through charging ~~is~~ station would be considered as a service only. This has ~~created~~ ~~it~~ provided the much

needed clarity regarding the issue which will pave the way for development of charging infrastructure needed.

Second challenge lies in the taxation policies. The newly adopted GST regime puts electric vehicles under the 12% tax slab. While the hybrid vehicles, that are a combination of electric as well as fossil fuel system, are taxed at 28% rate. This creates a disincentive and hinders the investment in electric vehicle technology and checks the maturing of the sector.

Third challenge is regarding the battery technology and the source of lithium which constitute the most of important element of electric car batteries. India has not

~~India~~ does not have reserves of lithium and has not invested in acquiring lithium mines across the world. This will again make us dependent on imports for our fuel requirement, even in an electric car regime.

The fourth important challenge is the availability of skilled manpower. Despite having # one of the largest young population, the employability of our youth is poor, complicated by rigid labour laws, it hinders the development of manufacturing sector in the country.

Way forward

Despite these challenges, the future of electric cars in India can be summarised in the words of Victor Hugo who said:

" There is no greater force in the

world than an idea whose time
has come".

And the idea of electric cars in India has come. The need is to sustain the momentum and provide an enabling environment for the growth of electric car segments in India. It is imperative for India to ~~sw~~ make the switch to electric cars and lead the fight against climate change and provide healthy, clean environment to our ~~for~~ people and to the world. And at the same time fulfill the aspirations of New Indians to have personal car of their own.

Women health and sanitation in rural India : Issues, challenges and opportunities

आरोग्यं परमं भाग्यं, स्वास्थ्यं सर्वोपरि साधनम् ॥
- Rigveda

It means health is the biggest blessing and health is the means to everything.

Unfortunately, women in rural India are not as well blessed as far as health and sanitation are concerned. And it thus, hinders their ability to achieve everything and anything that they ^{can} aspire for.

The health of a women face danger even before they are born. There is large scale prevalence of female foeticide and infanticide practiced all over

India. It is reflected in the child sex ratio (0-6 years) in India where only 914 girls exist for every 1000 boys.

If luckily they are born, they face neglect throughout their childhood. As the economic survey pointed out, the son meta preference can be analysed from the sex ratio of the last child which is heavily in favour of ^{the} boys. Thus, the survey estimates millions of unwanted girls in India. These girls then face neglect in terms of their nutritional requirements as preference is given to their brothers when the family has limited capability to feed both the child. As the girls approach their teenage,

lack of access to affordable sanitary napkins, presence of toilets in their schools and ^{issues related to} their safety and security affects their health and sanitation.

Prevalence of child marriage in large parts of India exposes girls to ~~an~~ early and unsafe sexual intercourse and pregnancies at an early age.

This affects their health and it is found that 50% of women in India suffer from anaemia (Hungama report).

During their adulthood, women in rural India suffers significant challenges to their health physical, emotional and psychological health.

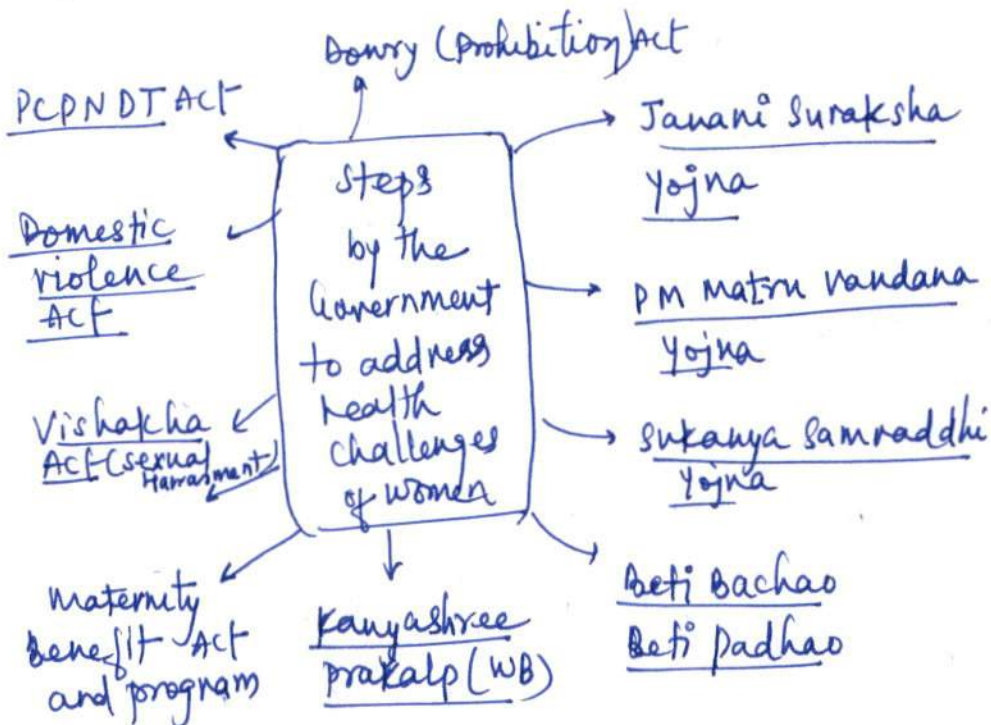
Domestic violence from their drunkard husbands, marital rape etc. are realities

in India. Prevalence of open defecation forces women to go out for defecation in the early hours to relieve themselves. It exposes them to security risk which ~~and~~ is often reported from across the country.

The phenomenon of feminization of ageing is another issue regarding health of the women in India. According to National family health survey (4th round), the sex ratio among old population (> 60 yrs) stands at 1033^{women} per thousand males. Due to poor levels of asset ownership and complete financial dependence on their husbands, women face severe health issues regarding their ability to pay for healthcare, after their husbands die. Migration of children to urban

areas and often abandonment aggravates the problems faced by women in rural India to care for themselves.

The Government of India and state governments have ~~made~~ taken numerous initiatives to address these challenges to health and sanitation of women in rural India.



Though the initiatives have

achieved tremendous success, there remain numerous challenges in addressing the issues regarding women health and sanitation in rural India.

The patriarchal nature of Indian society is the biggest impediment in this regard.

Several cultural practices such as the requirement of son to perform last rites of their parents, if they were to attain moksha, others such as the prevalence of dowry, manifest ^{themselves} ~~itself~~ in a ~~so~~ preference for male child in the family or say neglect of girl child even if she is allowed to be born.

The system of patrilocality and patrilineality in larger section of Indian society reinforces the preference for a male

child who would remain with parents to care ^{for them} during their old age.

The patriarchal nature also lead to lack of reproductive rights to women. She lack even the basic right to decide when to have children and to have how many of them. This decisions are taken by the family and the mother-in-law often reinforces these practices, forgetting that she was once herself a 'Bahu', and has suffered similarly.

Thus, the nature of Indian society is such that it neglects the nutritional and health concerns of women.

Another important challenge in addressing the health issues of women is rural

India is the availability of quality ^{public} health care services. Though, it affects women more when the family has limited resources to cater to healthcare needs. It can be judged from the prevalence of lower rates of institutional deliveries. It results in higher maternal mortality rates (145 per lakh live births) in India.

The inadequate enforcement of legal provisions meant to protect the women in India also contribute to such a state of affairs.

for example, there are only 3000 cases registered under Pre natal ~~Pre~~ conception diagnostic techniques Act in more than 25 years of its existence. And we know from the ~~se~~ fact that the cases such

Cases are ~~more~~ ~~to~~ run into millions. Slow judicial process and inefficient ~~press~~ law enforcement agencies results in lower rates of conviction in cases related to crimes against women.

Swami Vivekananda once said that a bird can not fly only on its one wing, implying that ~~#~~ if the world has to progress the condition of women need to be improved.

Improved health and sanitation of women provides tremendous opportunities for social economic and political progress.

It is said that women are the greatest agents of social change. A

healthy woman is the biggest asset a family can have. If empowered with education and opportunities she can bring societal change. It can be summarised in a saying that

"If you educate a man, you educate an individual but if you educate a woman you educate an entire generation."

A healthy and empowered woman is also an economic asset. According to the chief of International Monetary Fund Christina Lagarde, India can increase its GDP by 27% just by increasing the participation of women in its workforce.

In the political field, a healthy and empowered woman leads to a more

responsive, transparent and accountable policy that caters to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged sections of the population.

way forward

Thus, if India has to prosper the condition of its women has to be improved. Only then will India achieve its rightful place in the world. And for that to happen, we need to educate our children and inculcate in them the virtues of respecting women. ~~as~~ As Manusmriti puts it clearly

यत्र नारीसू पूज्यन्ते, तत्र देवता ।

It means whenever women are honoured, divinity blossoms there. And whenever women are dishonoured, all actions would remain fruitless, no matter how noble they were.

