



# VISION IAS

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R N 30 AUG 2019 NO. 03

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	AYUSHI JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	154260
Center		Date	22/08/19.

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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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 (National Institution for Transforming India) is a policy 'Think Tank' constituted by government resolution in 2015.

Recently NITI 2.0 was constituted.

### Structure:

1. Prime Minister - As Chairman
2. A permanent Vice Chairman - as Rajiv Kumar (Now)
3. Home Minister - as ex-officio Chairman Member
4. A Chief Executive Officer - on basis of 2 year renewable term.
5. It has certain sections
  - Technical wing
  - New India wing Team

### Functions:

1. It helps in inter-ministerial coordination for socio-economic welfare

2. for policy making and long term planning Ex: 3-year Action Agenda, 7-year strategy.
3. For balanced regional development.
4. To promote entrepreneurship & innovation.
5. To promote cooperative federalism.

### Contemporary ~~Federal~~ Relevance

1. Helps assess upcoming challenges and technology. Ex: Artificial intelligence, IoT.
2. In competitive federalism through key performance Index.  
Ex: Healthy state progressive India.
3. for regionally differentiated strategies  
Ex: NITI forum for North East.
4. In Reforming the Public sector Unit & enhancing private participation.
5. Partnership with international organisation  
Eg: for sustainable Development Goals

The NITI Ayog through its shared vision, and principle of Antyodaya can help build New India.

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 were set up in the year 2000 to dispose the long pending cases in session court and of under trial prisoners.

Practice of FTCs till now!

1. The 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission<sup>(FC)</sup> recommended to set up 1734 FTCs.
2. They are set up under the ambit of High Court.
3. No central funding to FTC from 2011.
4. 10<sup>th</sup> FC recommended states to utilise the devoluted money (42%).
5. Notable case - <sup>26/11</sup> Mumbai Attack, Jessica Lal Murder.
6. Present - 6.5 lakh case pendency

Issues with FTCs:

1. Insufficient number of judges in

- FTCs. Ex: In Delhi, FTC have only 1-2 judges.
2. Lack of Infrastructure as they are in existing courts.
  3. some FTCs lacks basic technology like video playing.
  4. with increased number of cases, compromise in quality is observed.
  5. Financial bottlenecks. are there

### Way forward!

1. Focus on capacity building and coordination
2. Rationalise number of FTCs and their spatial distribution
3. Financial devolution.

FTCs can be a game changer in reducing the pendency of cases in judiciary.

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 perform the most critical judicial task, which affect life of common man and implement laws.

### Challenges by lower Judiciary

1. As per National Judicial Data Grid, 2018 2.93 crore cases pending in subordinate court.
2. Nearly 5100 vacancies (25% of total).
3. Delay in evidence collection and examining witness.
4. Poor judge / population ratio = 20/million  
Law Commission Recommended = 50/million
5. Lack of uniformity in frequency of hearing, impacting the quality.
6. Lack of e-courts & court management systems.

### Measures for enhancing productivity:

1. smooth and time bound recruitment of subordinate courts.
2. All India Judicial Service as recommended by NITI Aayog & 2nd ARC.
3. Utilise ICI in digitisation of records.
4. Increase judge to population ratio.
5. Reduce government litigation, which constitute 46% of cases.

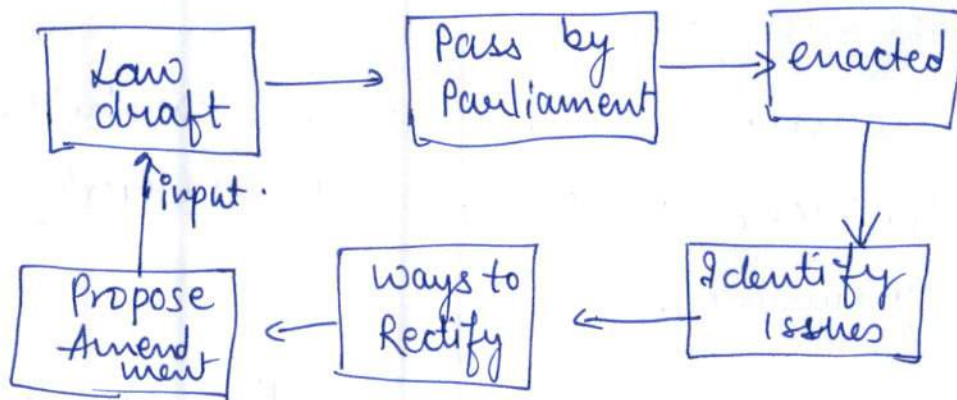
The lower judiciary is basic part of grass root democracy and justice. It needs to be made accountable if any delays occur.

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 analysing the legal pros, cons and challenges in implementing the law, finding loopholes and rectifying it.

Post Legislative Scrutiny (PLS) Cycle:



Need to formalise PLS:

1. It will help legal issues to be focal point. and help replace the laws of colonial legacy. Eg. As recently done by NITI Aayog.

2. It completes the cycle of law formulation - implementation - Amendment
3. Helps incorporate the spatial & temporal changes in society.  
Ex: As done in recent consumer Protection Amendment Act 2018.
4. Helps fulfill the loopholes.  
Ex: Amendment in Benami Transaction Act.
5. formalisation of Legislative Impact Assessment.
6. Inclusion and multi-stakeholder approach, hence promote networked governance.

Foreign best practices can be adopted in India for post-legislative process to enact law in letter and spirit.

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 (AI) refers to the use of cognition by machines, which was usually done by humans. It is based on machine learning, Big Data etc.

e-governance - use of ICT in governance.

Potential of AI in e-governance:

sector	Usage
Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. for <u>monitoring</u> the trends. Ex: in <u>POSHAN Abhiyan</u>.</li> <li>2. for <u>telemedicine</u> Ex: <u>Tele-robotic surgery</u> in Ahmedabad by <del>Dr.</del> (1st)</li> <li>3. In <u>Medicine dispenser</u></li> <li>4. for <u>assisted living devices</u> for Alzheimer, Parkinson patient</li> </ol>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In <u>Precision Agriculture</u> Ex: <u>SENAGRI</u>.</li> <li>2. In <u>monitoring</u> the health &amp; potential of soil.</li> </ol>

	3. for controlled pesticide.
<u>Education</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For <u>digital learning</u>. Ex: SWAYAM, MOOCs.</li> <li>2. for <u>smart edu</u> kits to <u>Divyang</u>. (disabled).</li> <li>3. In targeted delivery of learning.</li> </ol>
Smart Mobility And Transportation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. for driver less vehicles.</li> <li>2. Automatic speed controller and detection system</li> <li>3. To monitor the BS-IV and BS-VI levels</li> </ol>
smart Cities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For <u>service delivery</u> like Ration, Gas grid.</li> <li>2. In harnessing and delivering renewable energy</li> </ol>

NITI Ayog has brought in a draft of AI for e-governance. It's implementation could help us achieve target of Digital India.

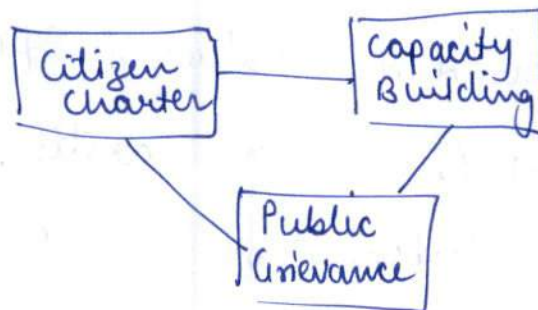
6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

Public grievance redressal (PGR) mechanism implies the resolving the issues of public about government services to them.

Various Reform taken :

1. 'MSME samadhan' - for grievances related to MSMEs.
2. IRCTC's - Disha chat box - based on AI for railway.
3. CPGRAMS - Central Public Grievance Redress And monitoring system.
4. Sevottam Model:



5. CCTNS - for policy related issues & grievance

Despite these measures, the effective redressal not happens due because:

1. Lack of awareness among the service delivers.
2. Citizen charters lacks proper and effective implementation.
3. Lack of penal and time bound provisions.
4. Even if, as in RTI, the laxity in implementation is there.
5. Bureaucratic apathy, consider citizen mere as service seeker and not consumers.

Ways to Improve PAR:

1. Time bounded redressal policy.
2. Penal provisions for laxity.
3. Use of Information Technology

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।

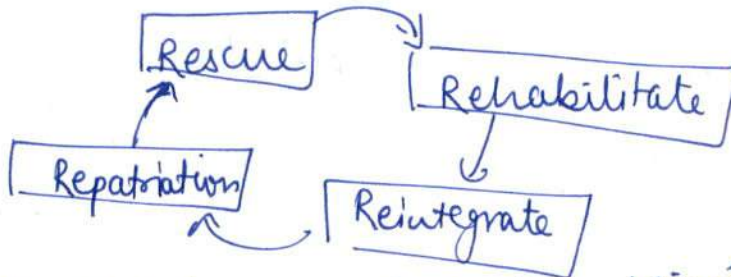
Women and children are 'most susceptible' to the trafficking in India as per Ministry of women and child development.

### Factors Responsible :

1. Poverty - main driving force
2. Gender based discrimination - and commodification & objectification of women.
3. Cheap child labour.
4. social exclusion & marginalisation of women & children.
5. they are outside the developed human capital.
6. Lack of implementation of welfare scheme to ground root level.

Steps Taken:

1. Ujjawala scheme - for trafficked women



2. Anti Trafficking Cell in ministry of Home Affairs. (MHA)
3. Capacity Building Project of MHA with UNODC. (UN - office on Drug & Crime).
4. Bilateral Agreement Ex: with USA. for prevention of trafficking.
5. NGOs like Prajawala by Sunita Krishnan are being promoted.

Trafficking is a form of modern day slavery. Multi stakeholder approach should be taken to eradicate this menace.

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 (VBDs) are kind of diseases which are spread by vectors like insects, mosquitoes. Examples of VBDs - Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis.

#### Rise in VBDs:

1. Deaths related to dengue increasing.
2. Massacre of Gorakhpur - due to Japanese Encephalitis.
3. Rise in case of filariasis, Kala Azar in East India.

#### Factors:

1. Poor water and sanitation hygiene facilities.
2. Lack of precautionary and preventive measures.

3. Spread of awareness about VBD outbreaks is slow.
4. Inadequacy of Primary Health care centres in rural areas.
5. Solid waste based mosquitoes.

#### Government Measures:

1. Action plan for Dengue, Chikungunya, filiaris etc.
2. Mission Indradhanush.
3. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
4. Ayushman Bharat.

#### Measures can be taken:

1. Increase awareness among public.
2. WASH - maintenance.
3. Change in lifestyle & diet.
4. Increase doctor to population ratio to 1/1000 people from current 0.62 Doctor/1000.

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।

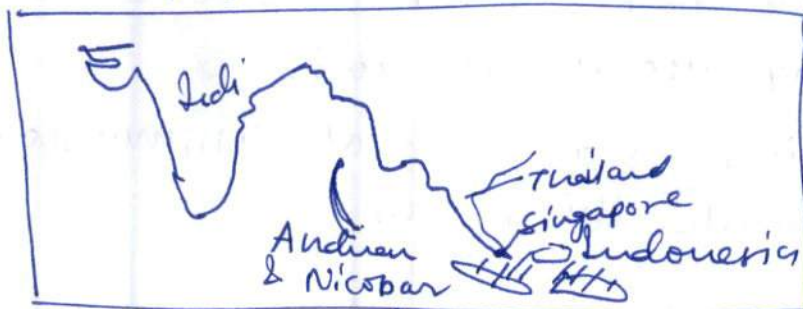
Indonesia shares maritime boundary with India, is located towards South East Asia.

Neglect in Past year:

1. "Look East Policy" was not in much action.
2. Dispute over Coco island in Indian Ocean.
3. Issue of radicalisation over Zakir Naik & his IRF organisations.

Prospects & Realities:

1. Due to geographic location.



2. Blue Economy prospects.
3. Converging point over rise of China.

in south China sea.

4. Economic convergence like RCEP.
5. Act East Policy of India.

More Close Coordination in Recent time:

1. Sabang island agreement between both countries.
2. SAGAR - security & Growth for all in the region : India's strategy. Complementing Indonesia's 'Indian Ocean Fulcrum'.
3. Coordination at WTO over agriculture subsidies.
4. Exercises like CORPAT, IORA exercise on disaster management.
5. India's help through Operation Sahayata during recent Tsunami.
6. Securing sea lines of communication in south China sea.

Enhancing physical and digital connectivity will lead to better integration & coherence.

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

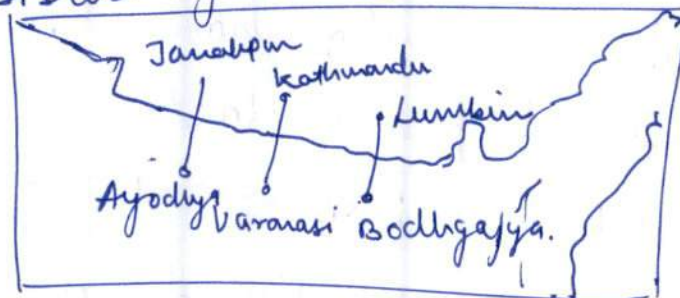
संबंधों को पुनः स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Nepal share land boundary through Terai region. Their relations are guided by India-Nepal Treaty of Peace & Friendship, 1950.

Attempts at Resetting ties:

- (1). Humanitarian assistance - post 2015 Earthquake by NDRF. of nearly \$ 750 reconstruction work.

- (2) 3-sister Agreement.



- (3). Nepal Bharat Maitri Project of \$ 99 crore for irrigation
- (4) Visit by Indian Prime Minister.
- (5) Invitation to BIMSTEC leader during oath taking ceremony.

Barriers:

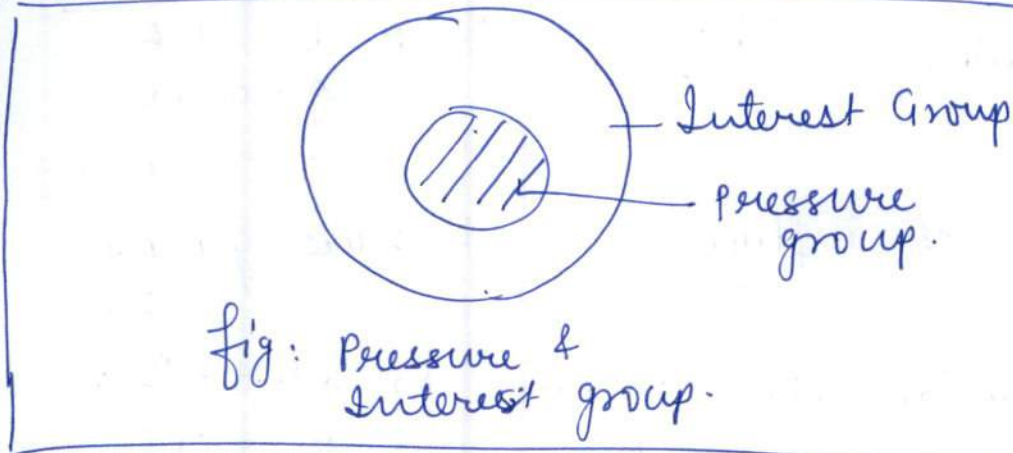
1. Increasing aggressiveness by China through chequebook diplomacy
2. India's concern over madhesi people of Terai Region.
3. Water - River disputes Eg: Despite kosi Agreement, no talk.
4. Issue of environmental clearance over Pancheshwar dam on Mahakali.
5. Porus boundary and rising cases of smuggling.
6. 2+1 Dialogue proposal by China.  
Nepal and India have deep rooted people-to-people contact.  
India must follow principle of 'non-reciprocity' as mentioned in Cairn Doctrine.

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।

Interest groups are large category of organisations that are formed to promote a special interest.

Pressure groups are sector within interest group. They are political in nature.



Interest group technically include pressure groups. However, interest groups can be separated from pressure groups as organisation that are concerned with interest other than coercively influencing policy.

Basis	Pressure Group	Interest group.
Purpose	<del>Any</del> Political / policy interest EX: Swadeshi Jagran March.	Any non-policy interest Eg: SPIC MACAN
Organisation	Formal Organisation	May be hierarchical or formal or informal.
Tactics	Pressure tactics EX: As by Kisan Sabha for import-export of Pulse	Persuasive Tactics. EX: No plastic use promotion by CWA group - Indore
Regulation	strictly Regulated	No blanket Regulation

### ways of influence by pressure group:

- ① Parliamentary lobbying or advocating  
- by supplementing ministers or private member bill

Ex: Right to Information Bill by lobbying of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangthan (Rajasthan).

(2) Link with political parties:

Ex: Business pressure groups like  
FICCI.

Ex: Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh  
with Bhartiya Janta Party.

(3) Through Public Opinion:

- Indirectly influences policies

Ex: Lokpal Bill by Anna Hazare  
Movement.

(4) Through strikes, boycotts,  
& other direct action.

- may be violent or non-violent.

Ex: Vishwa Hindu Parishad for  
Ram Temple (Ayodhya).

These pressure groups can  
be for business, socio economic  
purpose, trade unions, academic,  
religious etc. They play active  
role in influencing the policies.  
They are invisible umpires in  
the society.

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 self governance in India ~~was~~ received constitutional status with 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, which ~~is~~ 1993.

Local Self Governance:

1. Article 243A gave constitutional recognition to Gram Sabha.
2. 74th CAA added part (IX) A - for three types of municipalities.
3. It led to formation of state Finance Commission.

Issues:

- (1). Lesser financial devolution by all states in form of  
funds → functions → functionaries
- (2). Non uniformity among states with

respect to voluntary and compulsory devolution.

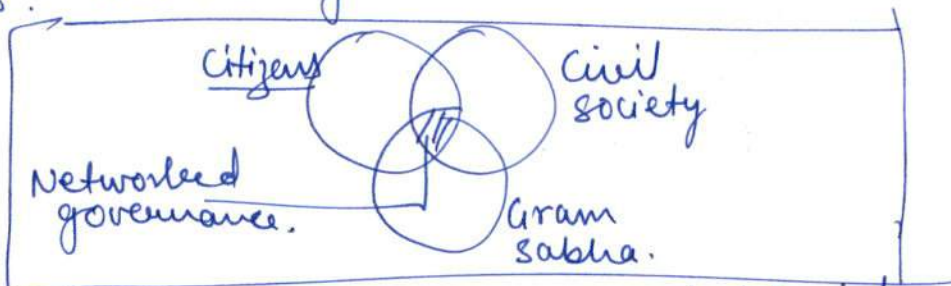
- (3) The reservation to 1/3<sup>rd</sup> women is leading to issue of surrogate candidates - sarpanch Patis.
- (4) Citizen participation is not upto mark even after completion of 25 year
- (5) No real decentralisation except in Kerala and West Bengal - attributed to political will.
- (6) Inadequate Infrastructure - physical as well as digital.
- (7) States violating provisions like regular election, constituting of Finance Commission.

Measure Taken : Recruit:

1. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.
2. ~~#~~ Gram Panchayat - Development Plan.
3. Gram Net, Nagar Net for digital governance.

Measures can be taken:

1. Use of ICT tool for e-governance and service delivery.
2. Enforcing citizen charter on the lines of serottam model.
3. Regularly constituting & devolving the recommendations of Finance Commission.
4. Implementing PESA Act in spirit in tribal areas of 5th schedule.
5. Promoting cooperatives under Article IX B, DPSP.
6. Promoting networked governance



7. follow principle of subsidiarity.
8. Promote democratic decentralisation.

LSG is the way to make our indirect democracy towards direct democracy & for grass root level service delivery.

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।

Recently the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019 amended sections 13, 16 and 27 of the act.

Recent Amendments:

1. It changes term of Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner from 5 years to "for such term as may be prescribed by the Central government".
2. The salaries, allowances and term of CICA, ICs were similar to Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioner, which also now "shall be as such as may be prescribed by government".
3. Centre to have more control over state Information Commissioners.

The amendment will weaken the act as:

1. The act's provision are diluted over tenure, salary determination and more discretion given to the government.
2. It deliberately weakens the important part & fundamentality of RTI architecture
3. Some says it as "RTI elimination Bill" that remove organisation's independence.
4. Violative of principle of federalism through state Information commissioner appointment.

Undermine credibility of Information Commissioners as:

1. The Information Commissioners may not have "institutional autonomy"

2. Lesser transparency in appointment directly impacts the accountability of Information Commissioners.
3. It may lead to nepotism, favoritism in the selection.

The RTI has been used to question every public institution like RBI, Ministries, demeritisation etc.

Importance of RTI can be ascertained from the fact that nearly 60 lakh RTI applications are being filed every year. Hence institutional autonomy & democratic accountability should be given, and even constitutional status.

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।

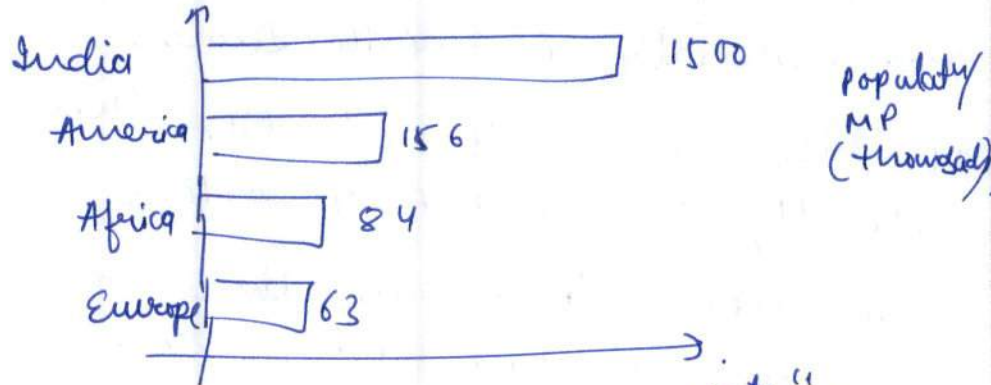
Delimitation refers to the process of redrawing the boundaries of parliamentary or assembly constituencies.

### Process of Delimitation in India :

1. Article 81 and Article 82 of Constitution prescribes - so that ratio of population and elected is equal, inter & intra state, adjusted in every census.
2. Delimitation Commission <sup>Act</sup> ~~freeze~~ stated to adjust after each census until 1976.  
 ↓  
 frozen till 2002. (42<sup>nd</sup> CAA).
3. 84<sup>th</sup> CAA in 2002. frozen this till 2026.
4. The aim is moved to promote family planning and stabilisation of population.

Present debates:

①. ~~#~~ skewed population to MP ratio



②. Diluties - "one citizen, one vote".  
As. MP - Rajasthan : 1 MP / 130 lakh  
Kerala : 1 MP / 78 lakh.  
Hence Kerala ~~#~~ citizen has more say

③. < - Biggest constituency - 1.2 crore  
< - smallest = 8 lakh voter.

④. Increasing burden of representative  
- as 4 times rise in population.

5. changing dynamics not included  
like lowering of voting age  
from ~~28~~ 21 to 18 year via 61<sup>st</sup>  
Constitutional Amendment Act.

### Implications if re-delimitation

1. concern of population stability  
are especially in north India.
2. If rise in number of MP, then  
difficulty for presiding officer.
3. strain over discussion time of  
zero hour, question hour etc.

India need to incorporate  
the changes of present dynamics.  
The chairman of Delimitation Commission  
2002 recommended that delimitation  
should be carried out after every  
census.

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 are group of people in any locality formed for some common social-economic purpose. They are important for upliftment of marginals & rural areas.

SHG : Rural Development : Marginal Group.

1. They help economic empowerment of society.  
Ex: Lijjat Papad, SEWA by Jia Singhal.
2. The SHG- NABARD Linkage Programme helps in accessing formal financial services.
3. In poverty eradication  
Ex: Kudumbshree cafe in Kerala.
4. Helps Panchayati Raj Institution in service delivery.

5. Help farmer with quality seed, weather forecasting, new technologies.
6. In combatting the malnutrition among children.
7. for entrepreneurship among locals  
Ex: Bhinsa jam in Uttarakhand.
8. Helps youth in skilling in traditional skills. through SFURTI scheme.

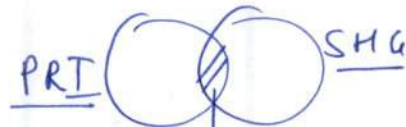
### Constraints faced by SHGs:

1. financial constraint, due to higher interest loan availability (>20%) than from micro finance institution.
2. Less SHGs in rural areas other than in agriculture.
3. Majority of SHG in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Less in North & North Eastern India.
4. Lack of skilled professional.

5. Less synergy with local governance machinery

Way to address the issues:

1. Avail them cheaper loan.  
Budget 2019 - 1 loan / SHG to women upto Rs 1.5 Lakh.
2. Increase spatial distribution to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, North East.
3. Make them part of governance



synergistic effect  
↳ Better output.

4. Impart skill through Skill India Mission -
5. digitisation through e-shakti of NABARD for SHGs.

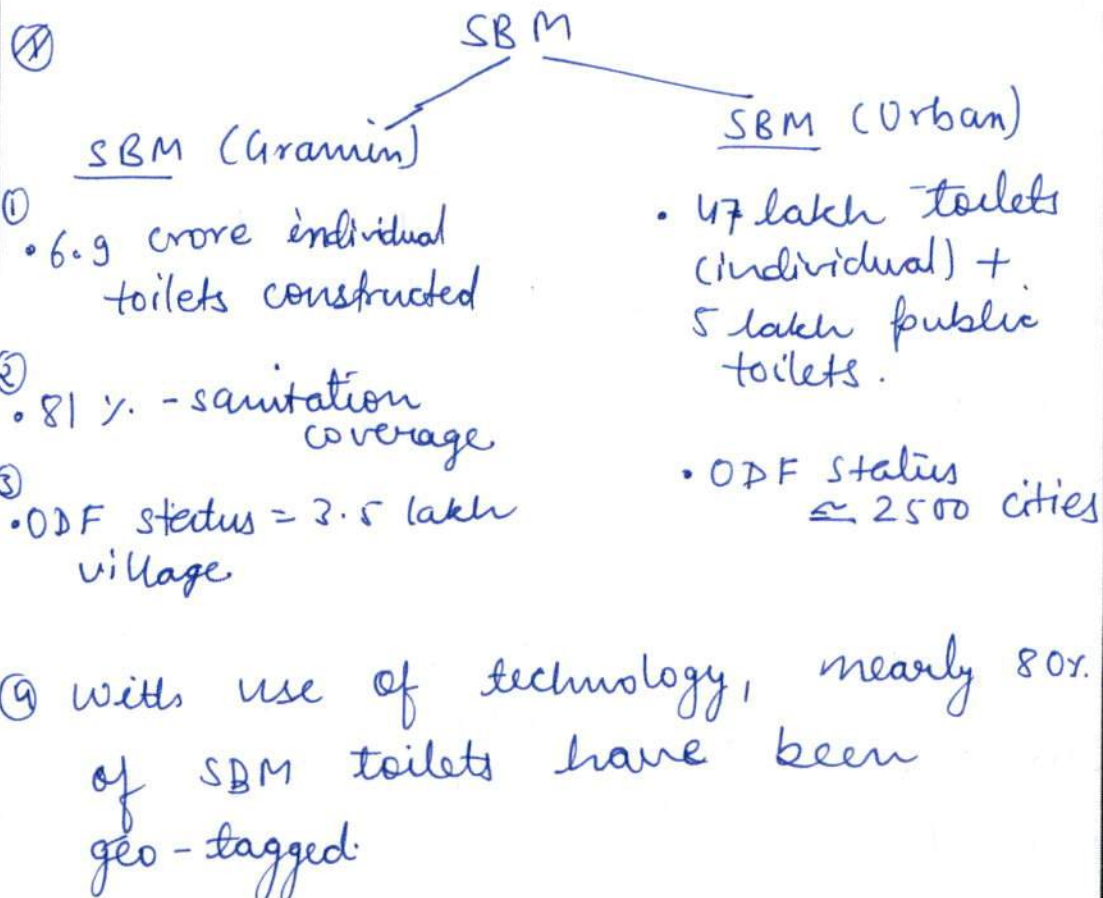
SHGs are part of decentralised governance, can help inclusion of marginal & overall rural development

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 was launched on 2nd October, 2014 to make India open Defecation Free (ODF). by 2nd October 2019.

### Current status



Limited scope of present SBM :

1. In building toilets, even when lack of space and water in slum areas.
2. Neglect of peri urban region.
3. Difficulty in sustaining the change in behaviour
4. Only urban region to have solid-waste collection and treatment.
5. Eradication of manual scavenger not yet done

WHO

- no sanitation related mortality declined by about 5000 in 2017-18.

Impact  
of  
SBM

UNICEF study.

- every household in ODF village save ~ ₹5000 per year
- due to lower likelihood of disease

Positive health impact on child nutrition & health (MoWCD).

on physical environment

- ODF village - less chance of ground water, food, soil contamination

Need to expand to other facets as:

1. Integrate Swachhita from toilets to hospital, public places, offices etc.
2. On-site treatment of waste to be promoted.
3. ODF + , ODF++ protocols to be monitored than only ODF target.
4. Swachh Railway by 2022-23.
5. Inclusion of stakeholder like rag picker, sanitation worker.
6. Expedite on better technology.  
Ex: Bandikoot Robot for sanitation.
7. Focus on life cycle based approach of SBM & integrate it with PMAY.
8. for behaviour change - pedagogic method (educational) at young age

The SBM expansion can help us achieve the targets of SDG-6 - Health & sanitation.

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 was launched to increase the full immunization coverage to 90% in India.

Salient feature:

1. Immunize children against 7 preventable vaccine like Diphtheria, Polio, Measles.
2. Also, for Japanese Encephalitis, Rotaviruses in selected areas.
3. The scheme will have inter-ministerial coordination. like of Ministry of women & Child, ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
4. Intensified Mission Indradhanush was launched to speed up process.
5. Monitoring of scheme through PRAGATI - at national level.

Challenges:

1. India lacks robust system to track preventable diseases.
2. Limited capacity of staff and nurses. Also, doctor to population ration is 0.62 / 1000 people (WHO = 1/1000).
3. Delivery issues due to logistics and 'cold' chain infrastructure.
4. Poor education in several areas lead to presence of anti-vaccine advocate.
5. Poor community participation.
6. Insufficient government infrastructure.
7. Lack of awareness among parents, about benefits, and timing of immunization.

Measures:

1. Linking of Aadhar with online tracking help us track the performance and coverage.
2. Record maintaining for child health care with universal health cards & electronic records.
3. Greater financial mobilisation to improve social mobilisation.
4. Increase awareness through role models like Amitabh Bachchan & through mass media.
5. Decentralised approach to health drives.

The Intensified Mission Indradhanush, due to its approach was also featured in 12 best practice around world of British Medical Journal.

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।

Skilling is the art of imparting useful skills in youth to develop the high end human capital.

Changing economic structure:

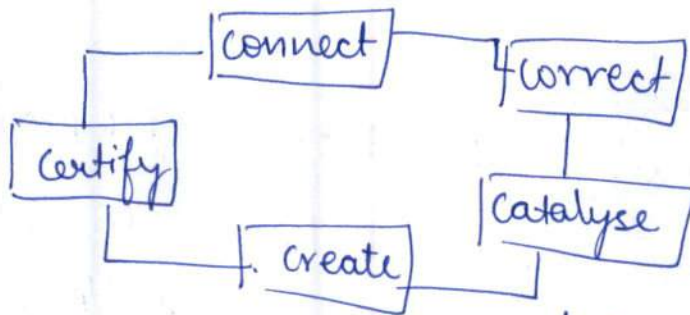
1. Technological revolution. like IT, IoT, Artificial intelligence.
2. Shift from Agriculture based economy to service & manufacturing.
3. Change in work place landscape with advent of robots.

Changing demographic structure:

1. India to have youngest population in world in 2020 of 28 year age.
2. Long time for sustenance of this demographic dividend.
3. Increase in dependency ratio, due to rise of old age people.

### Importance of skilling :

1. It helps youth to get adequate employment opportunities.
2. Develops human capital with dividend and not make them liability.
3. skilling helps in peaceful social fabric with youth guided in right direction.
4. It can help India achieve target of \$5 trillion economy.
5. It will impart 5(Cs).



5. Helps harness the entrepreneurship.

### Success of Skill India

- ①. The Kaushal Yojana led to life cycle approach of skilling → Reskilling → upskilling

2. Rural youth is getting employment & reduced under employment.
3. Recognition to prior learning is leading to formalisation.

### Concerns:

1. Cost / Benefit Ratio less as government spend 15000 crore. over 18 lakh people, but job output not satisfied.
2. 'Sharda Prasad' panel said training did not meet the industry standard.
3. It is monetarily benefiting the private players.

### Way forward:

1. Implement NITI Ayog's SATH programme
2. Enhance employability on lines of ~~the~~ Kirit Somaiya committee.
3. National Skill University like in Karpur.
4. World Bank assisted schemes like SANKALP, STRIVE.

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।

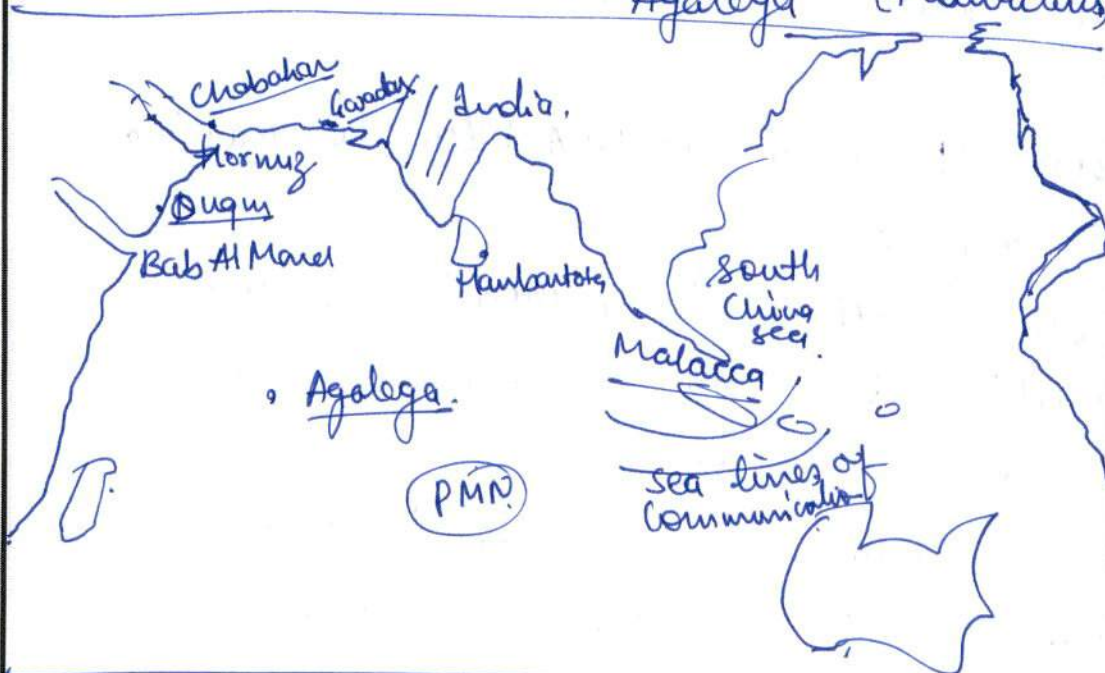
"Indo Pacific" region combines the Indian ocean and western Pacific region into a singular regional construct.

Reasons of division at MEA: Due to growing significance:

1. The shift of 'Asia Pacific' to 'Indo-Pacific' by USA, making India a key stakeholder
2. India playing role of 'Net security Provider' in the region through SAGAR - security & growth for All in region. approach.
3. Increased economic significance.
  - (a) ↳ Natural Resource - like Polymetallic nodules in central Indian Ocean.
  - (b) ↳ Important sea routes from Malacca to Hornuz.
  - (c) ↳ Blue economy - fishery, tourism et.

## (4) Strategic implication

- ↳ Due to china's aggressive growth in south China sea.
- ↳ Debt diplomacy at Gwadar, Hambantota.
- ↳ India's port
  - ↳ Sabang (Indonesia)
  - ↳ Dugun (Oman)
  - ↳ Agalega (Mauritius)



Special leadership to this area can be given.

- coherent policy making.

Help in out-reaching our diaspora in Australia, Fiji etc.

Benefits of Division @ MEA

Integrative approach - with ASEAN desk & Indian Ocean etc.

• ↓ compartmentalisation

Ease of Policy Making - preparedness.

## Challenges of Indo Pacific region for India

1. Chinese sphere of influence is aggressive through debt trap and chequebook diplomacy.
2. India lacks adequate economic resource to deal with all stakeholder like US, Russia, China etc.
3. Growing protectionism and wave of de-globalisation impact tariffs, trade in a 'Common' Indo Pacific.
4. Heterogeneity in the region with respect to religion, ethnicity, geographical size and aspirations.

## India's Initiative:

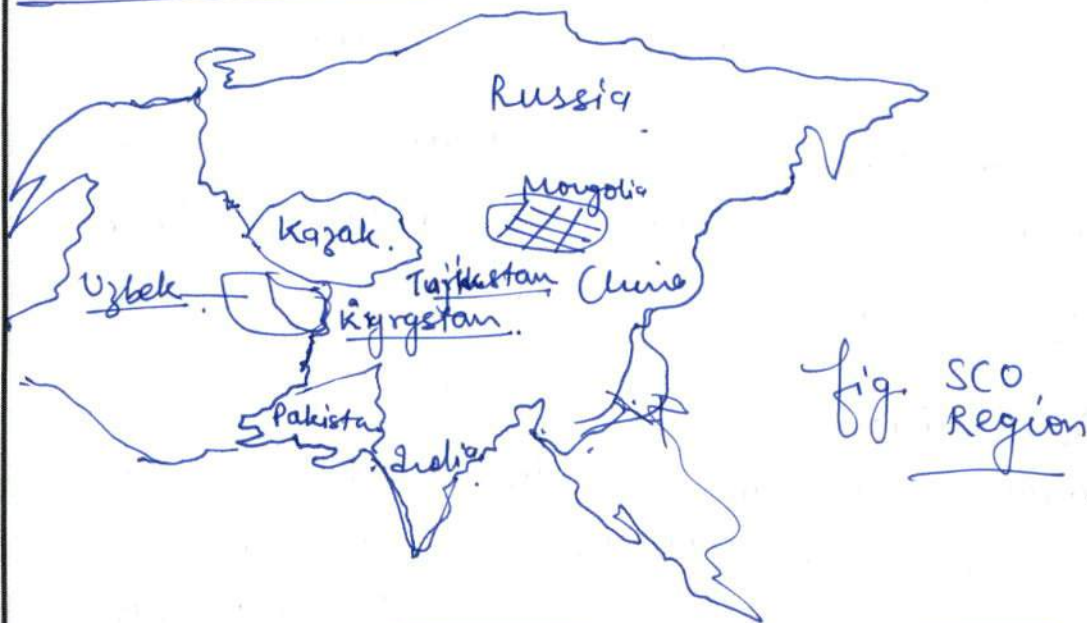
1. SAGAR - Security & Growth for All in Region.
2. Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.
3. Act East Policy, Coordination with ASEAN.
4. Asia Africa Growth Corridor.
5. Project Mausana to link cultural routes.

Prime Minister has emphasised on open, transparent, rule based & inclusive Indo Pacific region.

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 (SCO) is an Eurasian political, economic and military organisation.



### Bilateral Differences:

- ① with Pakistan - over border dispute, terrorism and smuggling.
- ② with China - over dumping, border dispute, trade, river sharing.

Need to overcome these difference as:

1. If disputes, it would become another battle ground like SAARC and remain as deadlock.
2. It can be the platform to sort issues than creating one. - bilateral cooperation
3. It can help us counter the Pakistan's propaganda on multi national forum.
4. Through RATS (Regional Anti Terrorist System), counter effect to terrorism.
5. It can provide us access to Central India & connectivity.

India's Step:

1. Endorsed Bishkek Declaration.
2. Vision by Prime Minister: HEALTH
  - H : Healthcare cooperation
  - E : Economic cooperation
  - A : Alternate Energy
  - L : Literature
  - T : Terrorism free region
  - H : Humanity. first.

SCO : enhancing India's interest in Eurasia

1. Connectivity: India's Connect Central Asia Policy will get boost
  - L In line with Ashgabat Agreement, International North South Transport.
2. For security:
  - L SCO : 3 evil "terrorism, seperatism & extremism" = India's interest.
  - L Against illegal trade due to Golden Crescent of opium production.
- ③ Energy:
  - L SCO Energy Club.
  - L oil & gas pipelines
  - L Uranium from Kazakhstan & Uzbek.
- ④ Economic:
  - L In achieving FTA, hence wider market base.
- ⑤ Politically - for active role in Afghanistan & extended neighbourhood

SCO's success need to byside bilateral issues & trust deficit. It must be focused on cooperation, collaboration & cohesion.