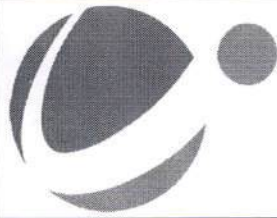


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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	Mayank Mishra		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	487045
Center	ORN	Date	04/09/19

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	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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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, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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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.

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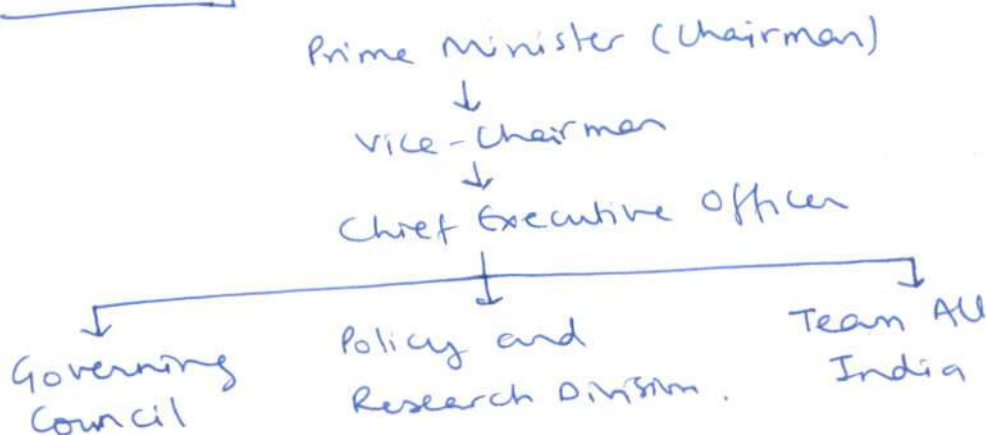
All the Best

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।

The NITI Aayog was established after Planning Commission was abolished in 2014. It is a non-statutory body.

Structure :-



Functions :-

- i) To act as "think-tank" for guiding government policies.
- ii) To churn out statistical reports.
- iii) To identify sectors of growth and state intervention required.
- iv) To promote cooperative and competitive federalism among states.

Contemporary Relevance -

- i) Various insights reported by the body act as basis for policy making.
Ex- Electric vehicle promotion, SDG Index, etc
- ii) It has boosted state's participation in democracy and facilitated better Centre-State relationship.
- iii) Involved in empirical analysis of macro-economic fundamental of the country.

Some concerns have been raised about the body being no different than Planning Commission or being largely controlled by centre. NITI Aayog however remains important and can be made better.

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 setup to ensure speedy delivery of Justice for cases of similar nature.

Benefits of setting Fast Track Courts -

i) similar cases can be clubbed together, ensuring faster redressal.

ii) Judges have more expertise hence better decision making since cases are of similar nature.

iii) There are multiple courts setup for diverse issues at different locations which boosts access to justice at lesser cost.

Considering the benefits, various courts have been set up for Consumer Dispute Redressal, Trial of Politicians, Justice

to rape survivors, etc

Concerns with Fast Track Courts -

- i) It has not led to intended reduction in cases rather litigations against its orders have increased in higher judiciary.
- ii) conflicting judgements lack uniformity across country.
- iii) The Case Clearance Ratio is lower than expected.
- iv) Pendency of cases in these courts are increasing.

Thus, there is a need to relook at the effectiveness of such courts and take remedial measures.

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।

The recent Economic Survey (2018-19) reported a total of more than 3.5 crore pending cases in India out of which nearly 87.5% of the cases are pending in lower judiciary.

Challenges of lower Judiciary -

- Understaffing of Judicial staff due to huge vacancies and slow pace of recruitment by state agencies.
- low productivity - with case clearance ratio lower than 100%. (even below 50% in states like Bihar)
- Lack of transparency in judicial appointments and charges of corruption and nepotism.
- Poor infrastructure of courts
- low judge to population ratio of

the country,

Measures to enhance productivity

- i) The economic survey 2018-19 suggested filling up nearly 2200 vacancies in short term and about 8000 in long term.
- ii) Increasing productivity by 25% [Economic Survey] can lead to 100% Case Clearance Ratio.
- iii) Reduced number of holidays and vacations
- iv) Establishment of All India Judicial Service to attract talented youth in judiciary in a fair and transparent manner.
- v) Upgrading infrastructure, digitisation of records and using modern technologies like Artificial Intelligence.

Justice delivery in a timely manner is India's commitment to SDG 16 which demands greater role.

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 practice of "following up" the performance and effectiveness of law in achieving the desired objectives.

Need for formalisation of process -

- Laws often take years to change while the societal change is much faster. Ex- Section 377 of IPC after prolonged campaign for transgender rights.
- It will ensure accountability in implementation of law
- Data collection will improve due to which better, evidence-based amendments can be made.
- Answerability of various stakeholders will be ensured.

However, the following challenges may be witnessed in wake of formalism

↳ It may restrict the dimensions of ensuring responsibility.

↳ It may frame a rigid mould of operation which may dampen creative ways for service delivery.

↳ To increase compliance, misreporting can be done.

Thus, the idea demands greater consultation at various levels to assess the feasibility and possible impact.

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।

e-Governance refers to adoption of technologies to promote better service delivery at doorstep of customers.

Artificial Intelligence refers to learning machines and programme codes that performs tasks like humans do.

Potential of AI in e-governance -

- i) Learning from feedback to customise the service delivery can improve outcomes.
- ii) Better targeting of customers can be done using AI algorithms.
- iii) Services of similar nature can be bucketed together ensuring effectiveness.
- iv) Areas like health, education, etc will have immense utility of AI in service delivery like monitoring of progress and course correction.

- v) Ensuring seamless mobility using AI.
Ex- AI used in navigation, etc
- vii) Giving voice to citizens will promote citizen participation in governance.
- viii) It will ensure detection of leakages in benefit delivery and suggest necessary action.

Thus, e-Governance promises a revolution in Governance in India to ensure effectiveness, transparency and responsiveness.

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
mechanism refers to ways in which a
citizen can express complaints against
service delivery by administration.

Reforms in Public Grievance Redressal
Mechanism -

- a) Citizen charter has been laid out by
organisations to bring out the expected
deliverables clearly to the citizens
- b) e-Governance has enabled proper
feedback and uniformity in
Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- c) Right to Service Bill has been
enacted by various states to give
citizens a statutory right to decent
Service.

Challenges to effectiveness -

- a) Procedures have often seen outward compliance but inward rejection by public servants as it impacts their appraisal.
- b) Service quality is consistently kept low which opens up channels of corruption to avail services.
- c) The grievance redressal is rarely time-bound.

Internet has given options to express grievance on social media which has prompted response from administration in certain cases. The commitment to public service must remain essential in effective public grievance redressal.

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, इसमें निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Trafficking of "persons" (includes women and children) is prohibited as per Article 23 of the Indian Constitution.

However, various factors still lead to large scale trafficking -

- i) Presence of Porous Borders in areas of Bengal, Rajasthan, etc.
- ii) Poverty - as often the vulnerable families fall prey to trafficking more than others.
- iii) Demand for forced labour and prostitution in domestic as well as international market.
- iv) Lack of enforcement of tighter border control regulations.
- v) Poor Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- vi) lower sex ratio in certain regions leads to trafficking from surplus regions.
Ex - Paros in meiwat (Haryana).

Recent steps to combat trafficking -

- a) Ministry of Women and Child Development has established "special cells" to report trafficking, online reporting, etc.
- b) Technologies used in border management for better surveillance.
- c) State Police have been trained to better deal with the situation.
- d) Rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.
- e) Anonymous reporting of incidents.

To ensure greater effectiveness, technology can be better used to tackle the problem by using social media mining, image processing techniques, etc.

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 caused by "vectors" like mosquito which carries "pathogens" like bacteria, viruses, etc. Some examples include - Dengue, malaria, Chikungunya, etc.

Factors for Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs)

- Increase in temperature in general suitable for vectors survival
- Stagnant water due to logging, etc
- Low level of awareness among the people of its impact and prevention.
- Crowded regions leading to faster transmission of diseases.
- Low availability of quality treatment at nearest hospital/Primary health centre.

Measures for effective control and management include -

- i) Greater Awareness through various channels like mass media, public appeal, etc. Ex - Delhi Government's recent initiative "10 hafte, 10 bje, 10 minute" for inspection of house.
- ii) Better treatment and drug availability at every health centre.
- iii) Repair of public facilities like roads to prevent water accumulation.
- iv) spray of anti-vector fumes at frequent intervals.

Access to good health and well being will enable fulfillment of SDG 3 to which vector-borne disease is a major challenge.

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 campaigned for Indonesian Independence from Dutch and Non-Alignment movement solidified the relationship between the two countries.

However, both the countries could not tap full potential of the relationship due to years of neglect.

Evolving regional strategic realities -

a) Geographical proximity in ~~an~~ arena of Indian-ocean region which is strategically, economically and security wise very significant for both countries.

b) Growing radicalisation of population in both countries calls for convergence of efforts.

c) victims of climate change due to which Indonesia has even planned to shift its capital.

d) Non-Alignment with "regional hegemony" like China to counter its assertion.

Due to these and various other factors, India and Indonesia are showing greater interest as -

- i) Talks of increased trade is in progress
- ii) cultural linkage and tourism is being emphasised.
- iii) More people to people contact being promoted.

Thus, collaboration can ensure mutual benefit to both the countries in growth and development.

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 signed the Treaty of Friendship almost immediately after India's independence. The recent relations have however witnessed certain challenges of "trust" and "mutual benefit".

Attempts made at resetting the ties

- Grant of extended credit facilities for developmental projects in Nepal.
- Collaboration in hydro-power projects in Nepal by India.
- Involvement of Nepal in various multi-lateral groups like BBIN, BIMSTEC, SAARC, etc

Barriers to India-Nepal Relationship —

- i) The China factor — China is showing growing interest in Nepal by granting

- it access to ports of China, development of Trans-Himalayan Railway network, etc
- ii) India has been accused of causing blockade of essential supplies post Nepal Earthquake 2015 and perceived disagreement with new Constitution.
- iii) Border Disputes like Kalpani
- iv) Demonetisation - where a large number of expired Indian currency is lying idle in Nepal.
- v) Ideological difference - between Maoist government in Nepal and Right-winged one in India.

India and Nepal are "natural allies" as per Prime Minister Modi and India needs to put in all efforts to protect the relation of Friendship.

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 are collectives of people which lobbys to push forward specific objectives to the government.

Interest groups on the other hand work to promote and preserve their own interest.

Pressure Groups

- Can promote general welfare
- Usually have diverse membership.
- Takes up diverse issues based on demand.
- Ex- NGO for environment, transgender rights, etc.

Interest Groups

- only protects or promote vested interest.
- membership is mostly homogenous nature.
- Takes up specific issues.
- Ex- FICCI, Indian Steel Association, etc.

However, it is also true that the fine line is getting blurred these days with pressure groups even acting as interest groups. Ex- PILs for vested interest.

Role of Pressure Groups in Influencing Government Decisions and Policy making

- i) Association for Democratic Reforms led to various PILs in higher judiciary to enhance transparency in government.
- ii) NALSA ensured recognition of Third Gender.
- iii) PUCCL enabled voters to choose NOTA option during elections.
- iv) Naz Foundation judgement led to increased debate on homosexuality in India.

Ways of Influencing -

- a) Protests and agitation - Ex - Justice for Nirbhaya movement.
- b) Petition of Public Interest in courts.
- c) mass signature campaigns
- d) Drafting alternate legislations.
- e) Bringing out reports and giving feedback on current status.

Ex- Discrimination against Adivasis (STs) in Forest Rights Act, 2006 implementations.

Pressure groups are thus part and parcel of a vibrant democratic setup in India. They continue to give "voice" to the vulnerable and marginalised.

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।

The local self government institutions include Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in rural areas and Municipal Bodies in urban areas. They were given constitutional status in 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment, 1992 to formalise their powers and responsibilities.

Issues faced by local self government

a) Common issues —

i) Lack of devolution of funds, functions and functions by state governments.

ii) lack of autonomy in deciding

programmes and policies for the area.

iii) Bureaucratic red-tapism

iv) lack of timely training in administration

b) specific issues for PRIs

↳ lack of digital literacy

↳ Low level of power devolved

↳ often involved in various schemes of central or state government and cannot decide on own.

c) specific issues for Urban Local Bodies

↳ lack of taxation sources

↳ Dominance of state service officers.

To improve the effectiveness,
certain measures are imperative -

a) General :

- Devolution of more subjects to local bodies in letter and spirit by the state

- Incorporation of voluntary provisions to grant more autonomy.

- Training the members in a time-bound manner with quality.
- Grant of finances and financial audit through State Finance Commission.
- Training in technology usage.
- Customisation capabilities of schemes

b) For PRIs :-

- Greater involvement of Gram Sabha for programmes affecting all.
- Representation of different sections of society.
- Social Auditing.

c) For Municipal Bodies -

- Taxation Power
- Power to raise funds from capital markets like Municipal Bonds to be further encouraged.

The Government has launched various schemes to fulfil the mandate of Article 40 (DPSP) and ensure grassroots democracy.

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।

The Parliament has recently passed Right to Information (RTI) Amendment Act, 2019 to give greater power to Central Government to decide the functioning of Information Commission (IC) and its officers.

The Amendments

- ▷ The term of Chief IC and other ICs at both Centre and State level will be as per Central Government notification (Earlier fixed)
- ▷ The salary, conditions of service will be as per Central Government's order.
- ▷ Pension benefits has been modified.

The Issue involved -

a) The major issue is the independence of the office -

- Greater power to Centre erodes independent decision authority of the office.

- Right to Information is a fundamental right under Article 19(1) and act only its enabler [supreme court Judgement].

b) Federalism Issue - since tenure of even state Information Commissioners will now be decided by Central Government.

The independence of RTI office was termed "meritabile" by the Parliamentary Standing Committee in 2005 for which the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) was equated to a

Supreme Court judge (Hence removal power with the Parliament).

The justification given by the Central Government that Chief Information Commissioner and Chief Election Commissioner cannot be holding equal powers is flawed as similar model is followed with NHRC, Tribunal judges, etc.

Way forward -

- ▷ Greater consultation on finding the right balance, involving all stakeholders.
- ▷ Power of Information Commission should be enhanced than diminished.

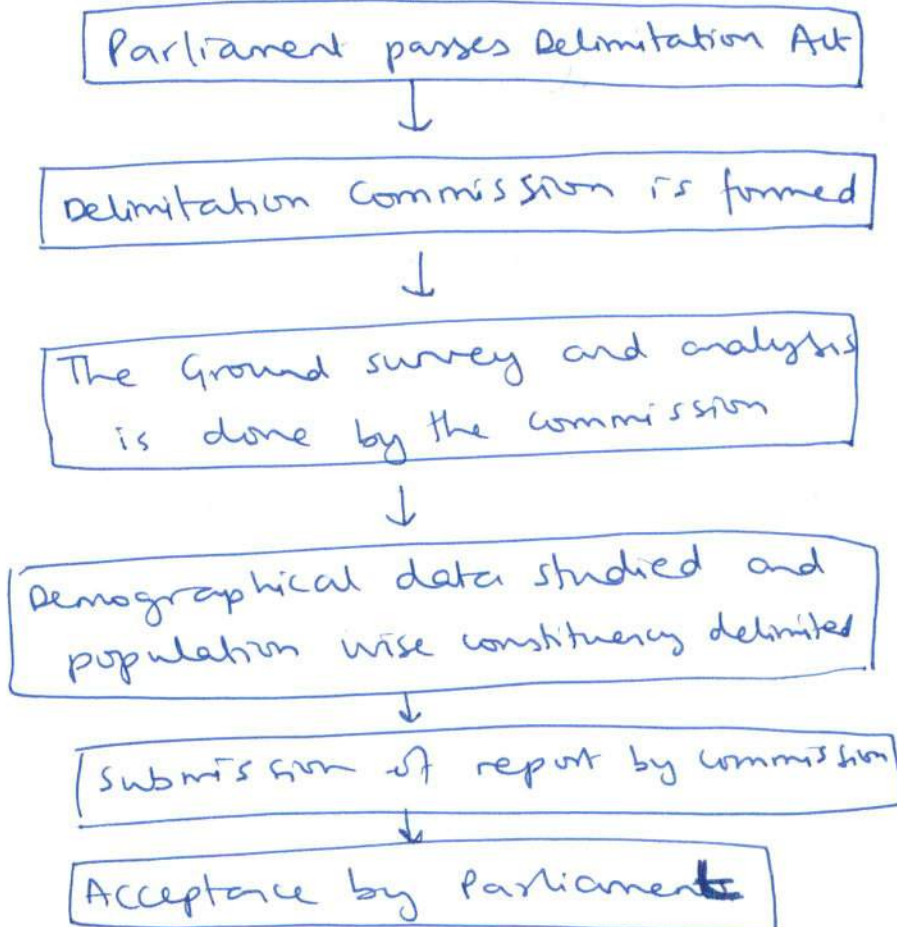
It is imperative that the Government must not take any such step that makes an enabling organisation a "caged parrot".

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।

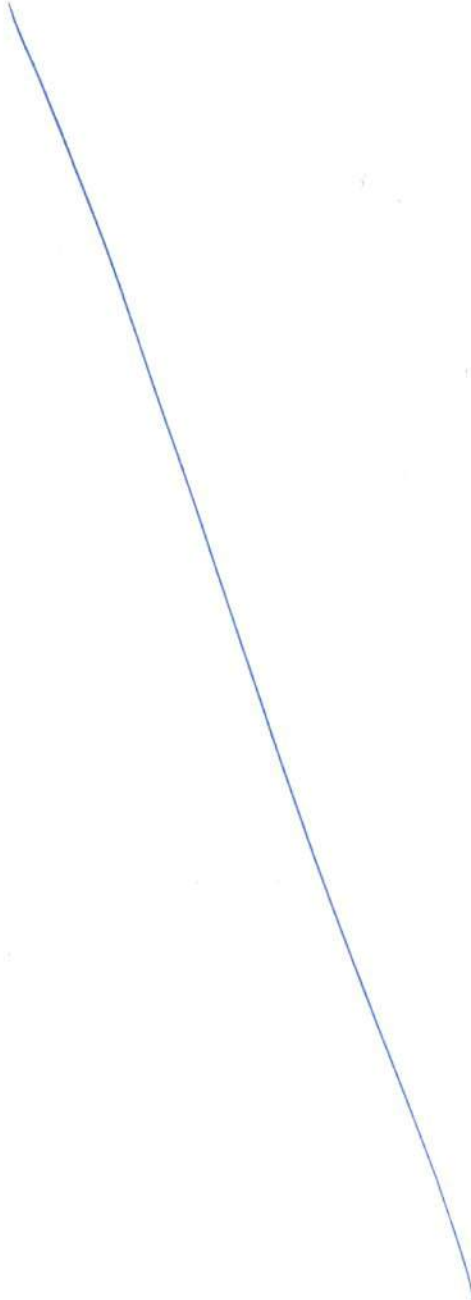
Delimitation refers to redistribution and redrawing of territorial boundaries of constituencies for the purpose of ensuring uniformity of population during elections.

Process of Delimitation -



Debates around the delimitation exercise

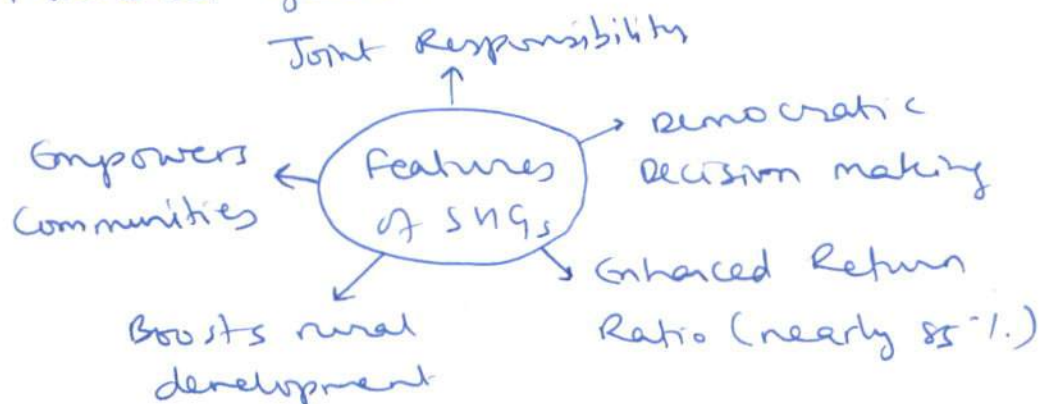
- i) The constitution originally mandated delimitation after every census which is not followed.
- ii) Delimitation is not done since 1971 delimitation exercise on inter-state basis i.e. state quota of no. of constituency is fixed since 1971 till first census after 1926.
- iii) Redistribution of constituency within the state was last completed in 2008.
- iv) Accusation of delimitation for prevention of concentration of votes for or against any particular party in elections.



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 (SHGs) refers to a group of people, generally women (around 90% cases) who take collective loan and mobilise efforts to achieve intended goals.



SHGs as vehicles of rural development -

SHGs are often mobilised for -

- operating transportation network in rural areas using rickshaws, carts, etc.
- Taking up economic activities of collective nature. Ex- Textile manufacturing, etc.

c) Becoming job creators - Ex - Lijjat Papad. This further fuels growth of rural areas.

d) Taking up developmental works and last mile service delivery. Ex - Kudumbashree

SNGs uplift marginalized groups by -

- Acting as their economic empowerment tool.
- Promoting inclusiveness.
- Increasing role of everyone in decision making.

Constraints faced by SNGs -

- a) Lack of credit availability from commercial banks at lower rate due to perceived risk.
- b) Cornering of benefits by certain influential group members.
- c) Lack of representation in political decision making at state and national level.

d) Lack of return on investment due to low branding of their production.

The Government has greatly invested in empowering SHGs as tools of democratic participation. Further steps that can be taken include—

- i) ease in credit availability by not only Regional Rural Banks but also Commercial Banks.
- ii) Better training of members by agencies of government.
- iii) Increased participation in community development
- iv) Promotion and marketing of SHG made products like Bamboo Products, etc.

Bangladesh is a success story in SHGs and India can incorporate best practices from similar countries to unleash the power of SHGs.

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, Launched in 2014 to make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019 has brought a transformational behaviour change (recognised by Economic Survey 2018-19).

Achievements -

- ▷ More than 9 crore toilets have been constructed across India
- ▷ 93% plus people now have access to toilet out of which more than 90% use it [Economic Survey]
- ▷ The financial saving is around 1.5 times the cost involved. The savings are in form of better health, increased productivity, etc

Naming achieved a good success in Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), government has now started focusing on other facets for clean India -

- a) ODF+ status - with more than 30 states becoming ODF by mid 2019, ODF+ status aims to better manage solid waste and prevent open unriation.
- b) Swachh Survekshan Survey - To promote Competitive federalism among states
- c) Swachhta hi Seva Campaign - As a volunteering exercise for cleaning India.

To better achieve the goal of clean India, the greater need to "nudge" people for behavioural change is imperative -

- i) Involve role models as brand ambassadors for prolonged campaigning.

- ii) Ensure proper maintenance of community toilets by innovative models like PPP, community participation.
- iii) Involve NGOs like Sulabh International for sharing best practices.
- iv) Waste segregation at source has to be promoted for better recycling and disposal.
- v) Ban on single use plastics to begin from October, 2019 should be strictly enforced.
- vi) Public Dustbins must be maintained.
- vii) Waste to energy technologies to make sustainability possible.
- viii) Promotion to skill upgradation and safety of ragpickers.

The entire movement has to become a mass movement for a lasting tribute to Gandhiji for whom cleanliness was next to Godliness.

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 by the government to provide immunisation to children against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Salient features -

- i) Initially launched for 7-such diseases (hence the name) like Hepatitis-B, Diphtheria, Tetanus, etc, the mission has been "intensified" or ambit increased for more vaccines like Rota virus, etc.
- ii) vaccination to be free of any charge
- iii) vaccination coverage was targetted at 100% by 2019.

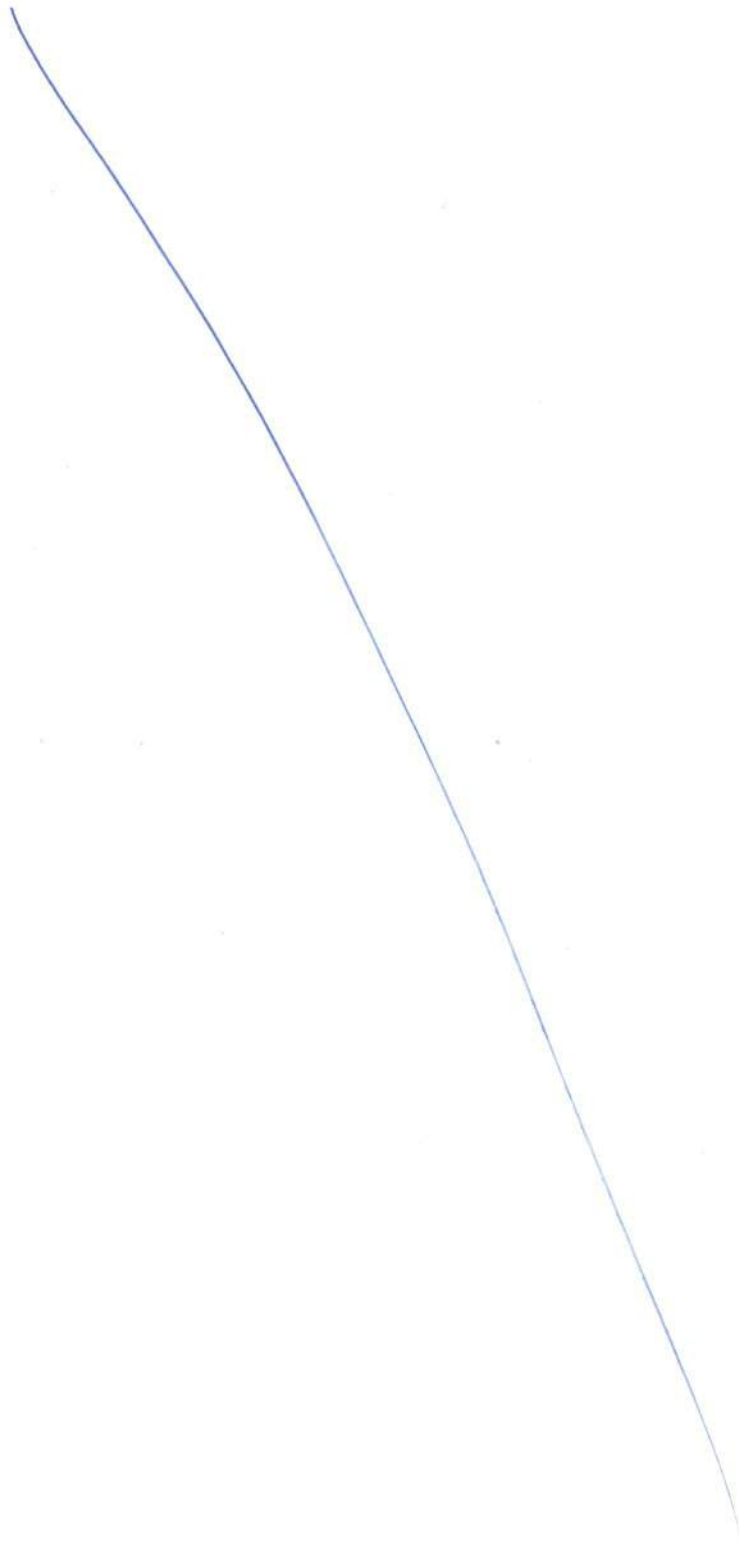
Challenges of the mission -

- a) low availability of all sort of vaccine at all centres.
- b) low awareness among the population about the scheme, religious taboos, etc
- c) Lack of trained healthcare professionals to administer the vaccine.
- d) Side-effects of live Attenuated vaccine in some patients. Ex - vaccine Derived Polio.

Measures to address the challenges -

- i) Better availability of vaccines to be ensured.
- ii) Mass campaign to promote vaccination by elaborating its benefits.
- iii) Training healthcare staff.

Full Immunisation Coverage is Sine qua non for a healthier India of future



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 economic and demographic structure is fast changing as highlighted by Economic Survey.

▷ Greater shift to "knowledge economy" in Service sector, stagnation of manufacturing sector and decline of agricultural population (49% in 2014 to 44% in 2018)

▷ Mean age of Indian = 29 year by 2020, youngest among the global major economies.

With such transition, skilling on a continuous basis becomes imperative to —

- Utilise the "demographic dividend" to its full potential.
- Adopt to new, disruptive technologies.

- c) Diversify occupational skillset to suit emerging needs. Ex - startups requires "skill-portfolio".
- d) increase productivity of young population (nearly 60%) to grow at a faster pace.
- e) Act as "skill capital" of the world which can even supply skilled workforce to other countries in need.

In the light of such scenarios, Skill India Mission was launched by the NDA government to promote skill development.

Success of Skill India Mission -

- a) More than 33 million youths have been trained (ministry of skill data)
- b) Employment opportunity is provided to the majority of those skilled.

c) Recognition of Prior Learning scheme has boosted employability of traditional artisans and craftsmen.

d) A "skilling culture" has emerged in the country with further programmes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Vocational Education at schools, National Skills Qualification Framework, Apprenticeship training, etc

However, the mission is still seen as way below its potential to accommodate the increasing population in workforce every year (nearly 10 million added per year to workforce). The skill imparted often does not help in getting a quality job.

The mission needs to revitalise itself and include greater participation of all stakeholders, including industries to remain dynamic to cater fast changing skill requirement.

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।

The Indo-Pacific region is a new global theatre of significance, comprising areas from Eastern coast of Africa to Oceania (includes Pacific Islands).

There have been various developments in the region due to its significance.

Reasons for creating a new division

- 9) Strategic → Greater interest of USA in the region (ARIA Act, Indo-Pacific Command)
- To Counter China's assertion in South China Sea and Indian Ocean
- To promote India's role as "rule maker" than a rule follower.

- b) Economic → The region has "strategic chokepoints" of global trade routes. Ex-Malacca Strait.
Rich in resources like oil and gas, metallic nodules, etc.
- c) Security → Maritime security to navigation vessels from piracy, etc.
Terrorism in the region can be tackled better by international collaboration.

Challenges for India in Indo-Pacific Region -

- i) India's domestic situations like poverty, developmental agenda would continue to receive priority over it.
- ii) Low levels of cooperation with neighbouring states like Pakistan, Myanmar, etc. can hamper full potential.

iii) Integration of various groupings like Quad, ASEAN, etc in Indo-Pacific may not be possible

iv) Other nations like Australia, Japan have already framed their strategic vision for Indo-Pacific which India will have to consider.

v) Priority to Asia Pacific (which does not include India) by western nation for trans-Pacific trade.

The vision for Indo-Pacific for India clearly lays emphasis on "inclusiveness" of all stakeholders. India must take a pivotal role in ensuring better management of Indo-Pacific to promote and protect its national interest.

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 eight membered body with Central Asian nations, India, China, Russia and Pakistan as its members. The major focus of SCO is on erradicating terrorism (RATS mechanism) and promoting enhanced people to people contact.

Concerns of SCO -

- a) Bilateral differences between its members -
 - i) India and Pakistan are often hostile to each other due to Pakistan sponsoring terrorism.
 - ii) Even post Wuhan Summit, India-China relations have various diverging interests,

b) Geopolitical Calculations -

- i) SCO is seen as "China's hegemony" by the west, especially USA.
- ii) The presence of Russia and China makes the grouping seem "communist" dominated, which may contradict India's position.
- iii) Presence of Pakistan and India while India accuses Pakistan of terrorism is ironical when it comes to eliminating terrorism.

Potential of SCO to enhance India's interest -

- i) As an anti-terrorism body - Through Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure (RATS), SCO can support India in dealing with problems of terrorism which is often cross-border.
- ii) Access to central Asian resources - India's connect Central Asia policy can be integrated with SCO for better

cooperation with Central Asia for resources like hydrocarbons, nuclear fuels, etc.

iii) Gateway to Europe - As the region has greater geographical continuity.

iv) Stability of Afghanistan can ensure India's smooth access to Central Asia and Europe through better road connectivity, rail network, etc.

v) India can increase trade with Eurasia through SCO and diversify its market and promote exports.

SCO is witnessing a greater interest with India's second annual meeting in 2018 (Became member in 2017).

The organisation holds immense potential but it has to be tackled diplomatically by India for collective welfare.