



# VISION IAS

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03 SEP 2019  
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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	122982
Center	ORW	Date	03/09/19

### 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	
13	15	
14	15	
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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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar  
Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. (150 words) 10

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

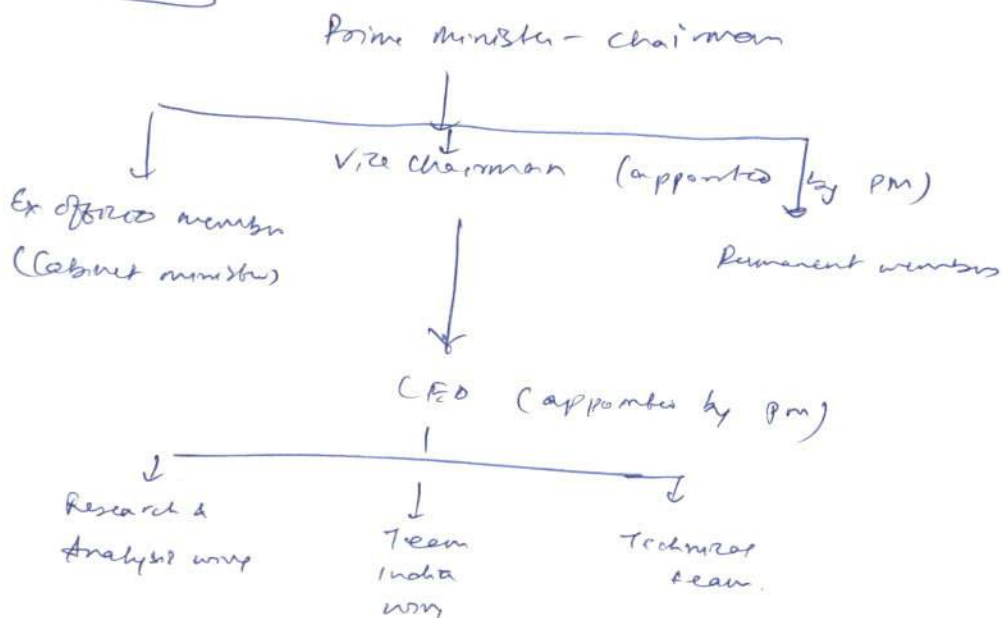
Ans

NITI Aayog - National Institution for

Transforming India came into being on January 1,

2015 as a vehicle for cooperative federalism.

Structure



Functions

→ To develop inter-level strategies to top level by convergence

→ To create convergence between ministers at horizontal level

→ To create cooperation between states and between

central and states as well

↳ To provide technical expertise in making of  
policies

↳ To make repals and address emerging issues of  
time for aging demographic dividend

↳ To promote competition between states & foster  
sustainable growth

### Contemporary Relevance

needed → Planning commission was top down body

this is bottom up

\* Policy ~~making~~ <sup>making</sup> with experts is better focussed &  
better directed

\* Need to have special R&D wing for research

\* Coordination between states & providing them  
technical assistance which they lack.

challenges - \* Lack of financial power

\* Weak executive

\* Lack of legislative backing

NITI Aayog have come up as vehicle of

cooperative federalism. Making it constitutional & giving it

more power will help.

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।

Ans

Fast track courts have been setup in India

under various laws such as RPA 1951, Prevention

of Sexual Harassment Act, POCSO Act etc.

Needed - Fast track court

- Judiciary is overburdened with cases - Pendency is 3.5 crore case which results in late justice delivery for victims of rape, sexual assault
- These courts dispose cases based on timeline which ensures better justice for all criminal in particular
- These court also have expertise for the purpose they are setup of violence, family issues
- These courts have needed flexibility in justice procedure for all principle of natural justice
- These courts have come out as way of good judiciary.

Challenges / Limitation of fast track court (FTC)

→ 14th Finance Commission granted 1800 FTC

but currently ~~there~~ there are 699 FTC only

+ The pendency in FTC is very out of 39.5 lakh,

still 6.5 lakh are pending

→ Lack of funds as these directly come ~~from~~ central

states which lack fiscal prudence

→ Lack of manpower in form of administrative

staff / judges

→ Mostly the existing courts are designated as fast

track court such as session court or family courts

→ The justice delivery is lacking as the

needed flexibility is practically non available

→ on merit & executive for appointment & funds.

FTC are necessary for faster justice but

should be efficient & given special status.

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।

Ans

Indian judicial system have 3 tiers, the subordinate judiciary forms the lowest rung of it in form of district court, session court etc.

### Challenges

- 1) The first challenge is vacancy - 25% i.e sanctioned staff strength 22000 ; missing or vacant 5,100
- 2) Second is pendency of cases i.e 2.93 crore case pending with subordinate judiciary
- Third is slow case disposal rate ~ 89% which piles up new cases
- Fourth is the high number of criminal cases - almost 2-3 times with (economic journey) which delays justice delivery
- Fifth is the low ~~disposal~~ high disposal time - 4-6 of european cases

- Both is lack of administrative staff which increases admin burden on judges
- Scarcity of lack of paralegal staff to law research
- High is extra burden due to FTC & government litigation (in 46% of cases - govt the other 54%)

### Measures

- \* Indian Tribunal & court service as suggested by Eo survey for administrative work
- \* Filling up vacancies through All India Judicial Service
- \* Ramping up fast track court & establishing more
- \* Increasing infrastructure spending in form of courtrooms
- \* Improving the timeline implementation & breaking adjournment culture
- \* As law commission recommends, increasing strength according to its 170th report  
Strengthening subordinate judiciary can be very helpful for improving dispute resolution & services.

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।

Ans

Laws are made by legislative but executed by executive & upheld by judiciary. In this light need is for post legislative scrutiny.

### REASONS TO FORMALISE THE PROCESS

- 1) Motor Vehicle Act was amended after nearly 40 years, the penalties are age old which are way too less. Similar with other laws
- 2) Changing circumstances for eg the section 377 - which was gender discriminatory
- 3) Checking efficacy for example the law on domestic violence & Rape are sometimes misused by women
- 4) Checking implementation level - 31% of forms only

have complied to Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act

5) Increasing information flow on some laws

unduly restrict information - Official Secret Act 1923

6) check the capacity for implementation of law -

there are 699 fast track court in place of 1880 sanctioned

7) check the suitability of a law to an area

like PETA Act 1996 was specifically made for Schedule 5 Areas

⑧ How to do that?

↳ Participative legislation

↳ Feedback mechanism

↳ Social Audit of laws

↳ Checking false implication

↳ Timely based implementation & Providing enough capacity

Effectiveness of laws are important along with

increasing awareness about change for better atmosphere of

country's legal framework -

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।

Ans

E-governance refers to the use of electronic or information technology in delivery of governance.

SMART → Speed, Maximum Reach, Adequate, Responsive, & Transparent

Potential of Artificial Intelligence

- 1) Usage in detecting tax frauds - eg Big data used in project insight & IT department
- 2) Usage of in delivery of health services in form of medicine through automated channel
- 3) checking threat of cyber security, which can hamper e-governance
- 4) check the legislation effectiveness through anomaly misuse & pattern for misuse by some individuals

- 5) <sup>Managing</sup> ~~Security~~ through a lot of data <sup>of public</sup> for example the  
Telangana govt have collaped the data & used  
Big data for it [Eco survey Data - Public good]
- 6) Using machine learning & Deep Learning for  
Agriculture technology
- 7) Using WhatsApp App & AI based Governance  
Rebranding of IRTI help desk
- 8) Checking spread of fake news & threat  
messages of social media etc

### Challenge

- \* Education of the user, i.e. public & the manager - Police & Govt
- \* Training & ethical & expertise required
- \* less developed stage right now
- \* Trust of public in these service
- \* Interpration with Penetration  
AI is the future. with 4.0 Industrial  
revolution it is time to upgrade our governance.

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।

Ans

Public Grievance Redressal system refers to the system for solving issues, queries, difficulty in service - delivery of the public by CGRAs.

Reforms in public grievance

- 1) Swatham model is to provide complete grievance redressal, along with encouraging feedback process for continuous development
- 2) Using Artificial intelligence - Example IRCTC help desk
- 3) Citizen charter based framework - for public education and better service delivery
- 4) Establishing ombudsman for eg RBI established ombudsman for banks etc

## Effectiveness limited

- \* Lack of awareness and education of the public on the grievance redressal process
- \* Lacking capacity development in form of infra, officers & training modules
- \* Lacking usage of technology i.e. still use paperwork & hence red tape
- \* More reforms on paper than reality - i.e. citizen charter not prepared by half of the ministers
- \* Ombudsmen cannot do all i.e. overburden
- \* Lack of systemic transparency which leads to often redundant queries
- \* Poor follow on officer & also fear by the public along with ineffective accountability setup

Grievance redressal is the defining step for the efficacy of governance. It should be "Maximum governance, minimum government".

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।

Ans India is at cross road of Golden Triangle (to Myanmar, Laos Thailand) and Golden Crescent (Iran, Afghan, Pakistan)

What are the 3 organized crime one of which is

trafficking of women & children.

trafficking of women & children.

### FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO TRAFFICKING

- \* Child marriage is early marriage which increases the risk of trafficking
- \* Domestic violence & Rape culture along abduction especially in northeast which aggravates issue
- \* Lack of security framework & data set with focus to stop it which let the problem continue -
- \* Drug addiction in Punjab & North east
- \* Inequality - in form of tribal & odisha are border

Labour in Andhra Pradesh - forced migration

\* Migration Issues for example Rohingya crisis

which created net of organised crime

\* Prostitution racket which work as points of  
Coordination for trafficking

\* Poverty - Trafficked internally for example Meghalaya  
Ret mine workers.

Steps Taken in Recent times

\* Trafficking (Prevention, Prohibition & Rehabilitation)

Act 2018

→ Provisions for National Anti Trafficking Authority

→ Provisions for data collection

→ Rehabilitation measure

\* CCNTS - In ministry of home affairs to network &  
coordinate

\* NCRB - data collection

\* Sutradhar Cyren for  
women in difficult condition.

Article 23 prohibits trafficking in any form.

It needs to be implemented with true letter spirit.

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।

Ans

Vector Borne diseases in India are an

like such as malaria, dengue, etc. India

accounts for 87% of malaria death in South Asia.

Factors that have led to their emergence

- ↳ Migration → as people migrate they carry the virus with themselves injected by vector of Ebola
- ↳ Poor sanitation facilities - Even after Swachh Bharat Mission 5 years, only 76% of houses have toilets
- ↳ Poor nutrition measures which result in early sickness especially for stunted & wasted children
- ↳ Inadequate shelter policy - only recently National policy on vector borne disease came up

\* Post immunisation - even after Mission Indradhanu

the immunisation % is 67%

\* lack of public health - not primary but public

in form of fly spray, on drains, net distribution

for malarial critical area etc.

### Measures

\* Focus on public health - 60% of expenditure of total

health budget on public health - more health exp needed

from 1.7% to 2.5%.

\* Effective implementation of National vector borne

disease control program

\* Public health cadre on line of Anganwadis & ASHA

\* Completing immunisation target i.e. 100% immunisation

\* More R&D on malarial vaccine

\* Focus on traditional way of holding for chicken pox,

vector disease fall & very high. In line with

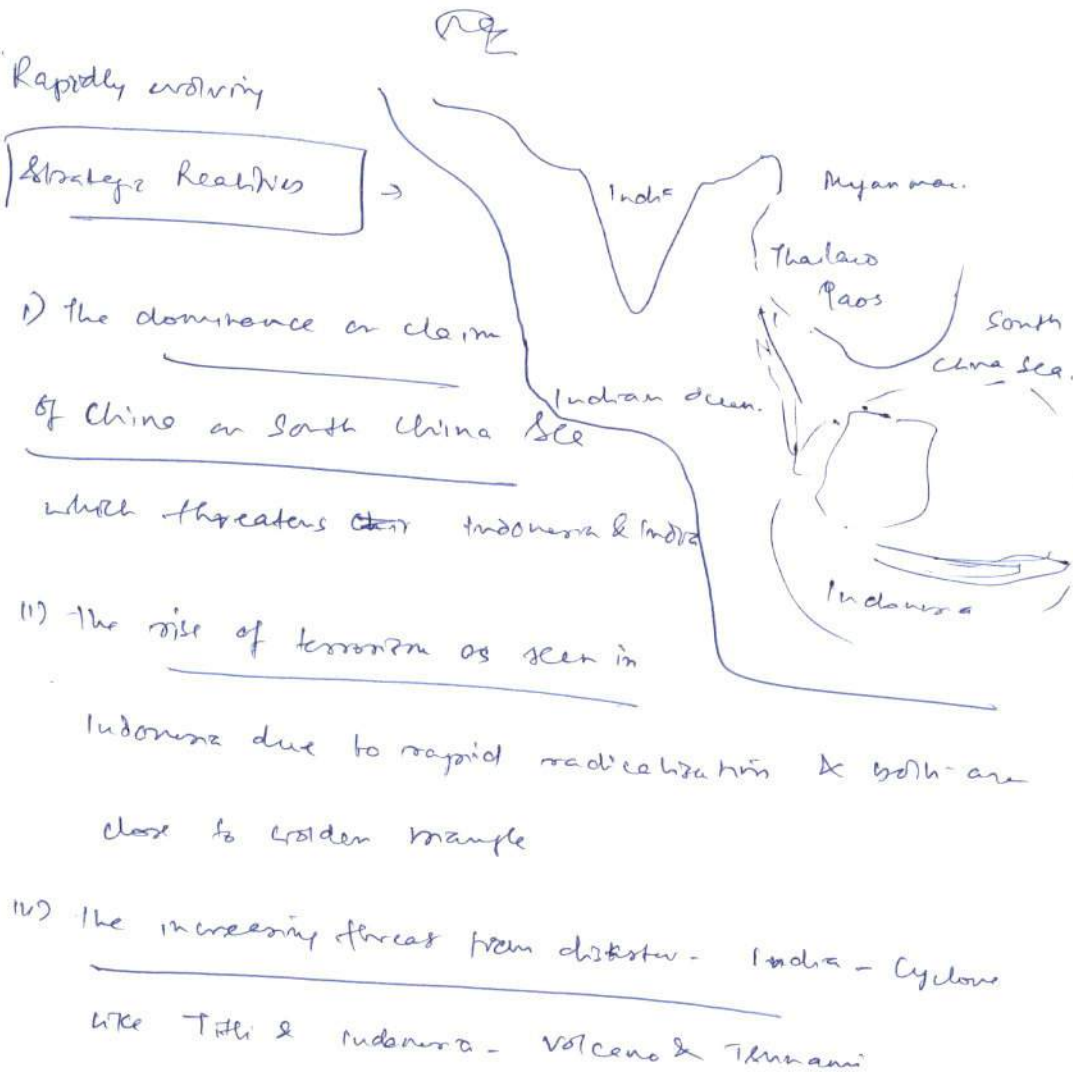
SDG 3 (Good health) it is imperative for eradicating it.

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।

Ans

India and Indonesia are two countries with similar history & composition. Both got independence around late 1940s and both are diverse culturally.



N) Hegeemony of china as trade & cheap book

diplomacy threatens both countries

v) Energy security issues as both countries reverse  
going to increase.

Coordination in Policies

\* CORPAT - military exercise

\* SAPTAL - security & growth for all

\* Sendai framework - coordination for disaster resilience  
(Asian ministers)

\* Emerging concept of Indo pacific ~~that~~ to counter china

\* ~~ASEAN~~ Data sharing on terrorism & shared concern

Challenges

\* low level of trade

\* More ASEAN affinity

\* Project competition issue

\* only bilateral & no multilateral  
cooperation except NAM

\* Indonesia part of BRI

Indonesia held to cooperate with India to

strengthen the regional security & policy ~~architecture~~ architecture

for free, open, inclusive Indo pacific.

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।

Ans

India Nepal historically have been  
very close friends. with <sup>Lord</sup> Curzon Tibet mission &  
Younghusband mission in 1904, Nepal became close to  
India more due to Chinese aggression

Attempts/Attempts

REASON FOR CONCERN  
IN TIES



\* Rising closeness with

China on rail project, hydropower project

\* Rising discontent with India due to 2015 Nepal blockade

\* Discontinuation of notes (Indian) more than Re 100  
for use in Nepal

\* Indian policy of ~~not~~ interfering in Nepal  
constitutional making & election.

\* Nepal also discontent due to unilateral expression

of BIMSTEC exercise in 2018, when Nepal hosted

\* Nepal concern of geographical blockade not proactively

solved by India as cross border Nepal trade still exists &

it acts as passage for terrorist to India.

### Steps Taken

\* Indian PM invited ~~at~~ K.P. Oli to the Indian office  
soon after being PM

\* BIMSTEC hosted in Nepal

\* Anti counter terrorism ~~step~~ declaration

\* Nepal given grants boost

### Further steps needed

\* More connectivity to Bay of Bengal through Kosi, Ganges  
river

\* Belt project delivery timeline with cultural renaissance  
in relation for of Yoga

Nepal is crucial part of India's foreign

policy. Security it's need on geopolitical principle & imperative.

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।

Ans

Indian democracy apart from having

legislature, executive & judiciary have civil society,

NGO, pressure group, interest group.

PRESSURE GROUP

INTEREST GROUP

↳ Pressure group are  
group of people having  
common background or  
interest or ideology a

↳ These people have an  
organised structure to  
lobby with government  
on <sup>any</sup> issues related to  
them

↳ Interest group are  
~~group~~ group of people  
with specific interest

↳ These group only lobby with  
government or express  
interest for only their subject  
matter

PRESSURE GROUPS

→ Example include CII,  
FICCI

→ These groups have links  
to political parties and through  
them influence policies

→ These groups are mostly  
permanent nature for  
particular industrial  
sector

INTEREST GROUPS

→ Example include LGBTQ  
rights group

→ These groups usually  
take the court route &  
state to demand

→ These groups may be  
Permanent or temporary  
depending upon need.

PRESSURE GROUP & POLICIES

\* CII or FICCI are influential group policy on  
RCEP

→ Protesting for FTA with China

→ Reluctant to decrease import duties on  
services

\* Mazdoor Union & Shakti Sanyathan → Protested to  
promulgate the RTI Act 2005 which was a

visibility act in terms of scope

\* The dairy group influence by rejecting american

Import of dairy products

\* <sup>group</sup> MSMEs influence the policies through

→ more credit provision

→ security of products

Pressure group are necessary part of

government functioning. As the government can not

have every dimension & challenge to policy or

law, they turn to these pressure group for help.

Still some challenges like p.law or lobbying

and interaction with pressure group are needed to

prevent vested interest from taking advantage.

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

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा 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।

Ans

Part XI of the constitution through Article

243 gives provision to establish Panchayats &

municipalities as provision of local self governance in

India.

Issues faced by institutions

\* fund, function & functionaries

→ low level of fund devolution

→ ~~low~~ lack of functional power

→ lack of functionaries to work with

\* lack of revenue generation or taxation power for

promoting rural jobs or local work

\* lack of infrastructure as still there are a lot of

panchayat where the internet facility along  
with statutory is not there

\* Lack of knowledge - For example even if PESA Act

1916 is there, the gram panchayat of Schedule 5 Areas  
don't know about the provisions

\* Reservation in seats for SC/ST/ Women used by  
dominant caste or group so making it less inclusive

\* Lack of sound audit structure which makes policies  
basically dependent on whims of bureaucracy

\* Bureaucratic red tape - the block office & NAC coordination  
often with panchayat leads many issues of block office

\* Lack of say in policy making - Even Gram Development  
Plan are framed at district level.

### MEASURES

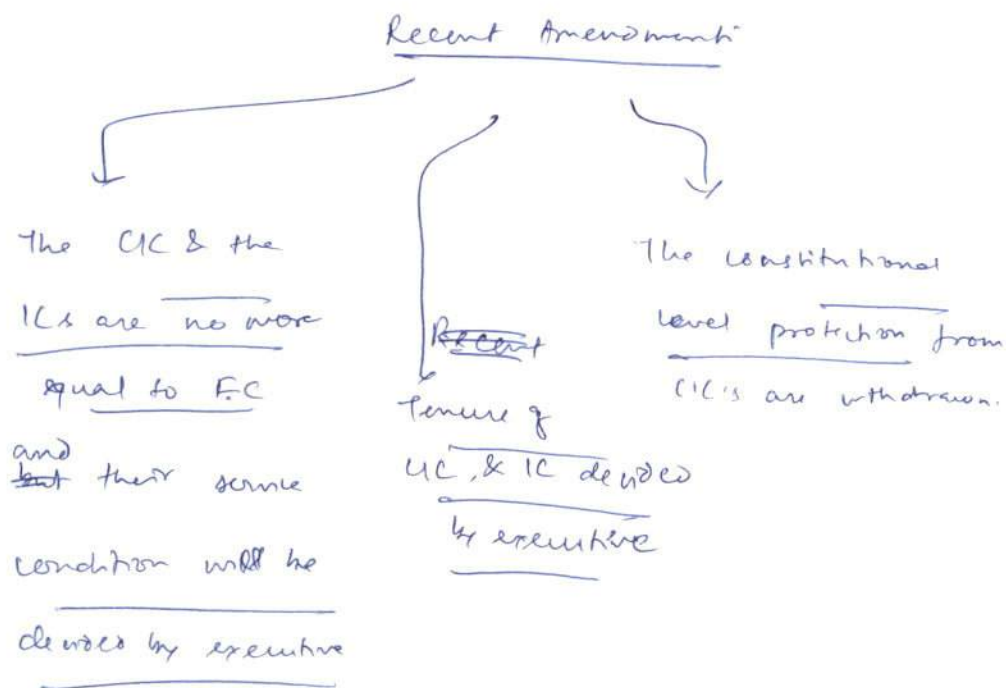
\* Mandatory Social Audit law like Mephalaya so  
that every project is outcome based

- \* Giving more function to panchayat & gram  
sabha for formulation of policies
- \* Linking SHGs and gram panchayat for livelihood  
generation
- \* Devolution funds or use of 103rd Constitutional  
Amendments which give power to Autonomous council
- \* Strengthening state finance commission
- \* Improving infra structure status for better  
governance through Bharat net
- \* ~~NITI~~ NITI Aayog <sup>mission</sup> ~~mission~~ of village level scheme  
convergence & AAI fulfilled
- \* Strengthening panchayat functionalities through Asstt  
Service on line of state & central service
- making gram <sup>sabha</sup> ~~panchayat~~ centre of all  
activity & necessary. " Good Government is no substitute  
for self government - M.K. Gandhi

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।

Ans Right to Information Act 2005 enacted on the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan effort has been amended recently.



How it will weaken the Act & undermine IC?

↳ The topmost appeal court for the not involving Information under this is Chief Election Commission

↳ Till the amendment he was having constitutional  
chief  
 protection to Election Commissioner which is  
 now withdrawn.

↳ This renders the office of CEC prone to  
political  
pressure as seen even in case of  
 CEC's office

↳ Moreover as the govt opined that the appeal  
 lies to Supreme court, the CEC are not  
equivalent of Election Commissioners

↳ Moreover, the service condition will also be now  
determined by executive along with their tenure.

• As seen in case of ECs (NOT CEC)

they are prone to political misuse due

to lack of constitutional protection

↳ This can also be used to pressurise or threaten  
the CEC to not divulge information which might

put government in a tough position

→ Also the information transparency due to this

amendment will also get diluted with ~~decreasing~~

decreasing authority of CEC & IC's.

Govt's stand

→ It says it's just a cosmetic step to segregate EC & CEC based on their different jobs

→ Secondly the tenure & service condition won't be changed in real but just in legal terms

→

The amendment as seized by some

deaths

comes as last blow to the much touted transparency

framework needs to be strengthened. Prone to misuse

by successive government RTI should be made

a constitutional right.

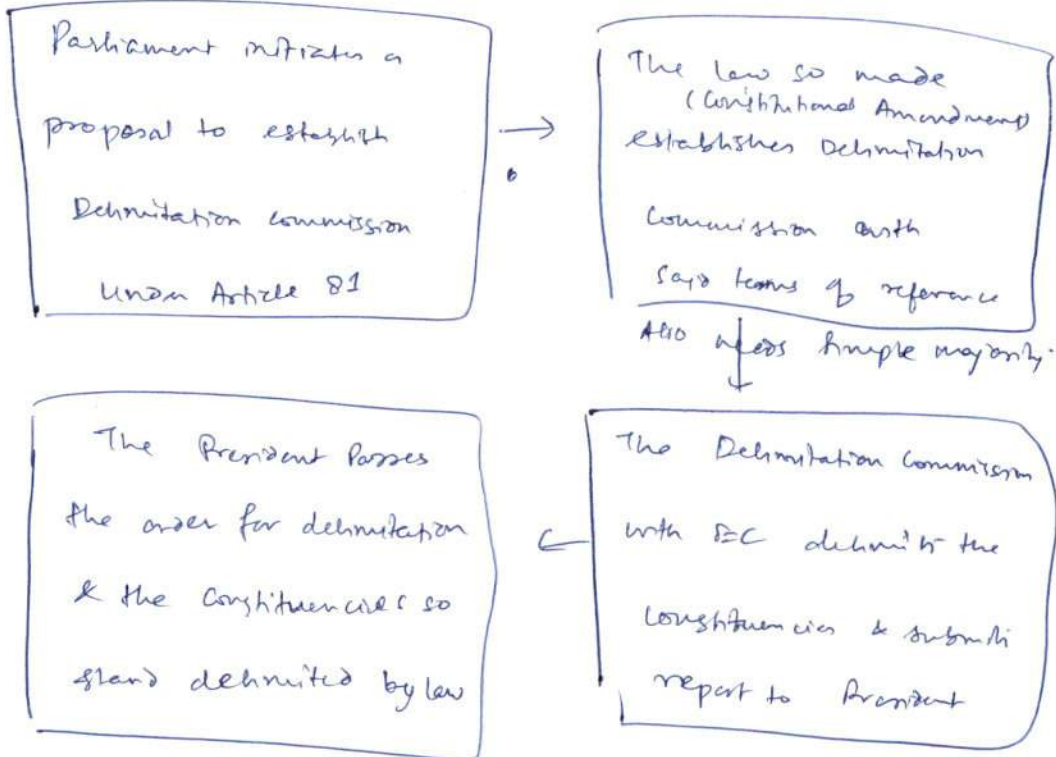
14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. (250 words) 15

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।

Ans

Article 82 makes the constitutional provision for the process the delimitation in India.

### PROCESS



→ The delimitation order of president cannot be called in any court of law

→ The seats number was last time delimited in 1976 via 24th Constitutional Amendment.

→ The territories were delimited ~~to~~ latest via  
86th Constitutional Amendment Act in 2002

### Debate surrounding Delimitation

\* The <sup>population</sup> MP ratio in India is too high -

1 MP: 15 lakh people, world - 1:1.5 lakh

\* Secondly one MP of Chandernagore represents

30 million people & of Ladakh 50,000

\* Third, the Rajasthan has one MP for 30 lakh

& Tamil Nadu has one MP for 18 lakh

hence interstate disparity

\* Fourth, overburden of MP's is also one cause  
for poor governance

\* The population has risen by 87% since 1971

which creates pressure on governance &

delimitation

\* Moreover some states who have taken

population control measure are set to

lose seats if delimitation happens

for e.g. TN could lose 3 seats, UP gain - 23 seats

\* Lastly, the seats distribution across state

legislature is also now no more equal

(Odisha - 147 seats - 3.5 crore population

~~Chattisgarh~~ - Delhi - 70 seats - 3 crore population)

Steps → Delimitation is scheduled to take place

after 2020. The population control states should be

incentivised & also some regional parliament

structure for zones could be worked out so as to

~~the~~ improve representation & governance.

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

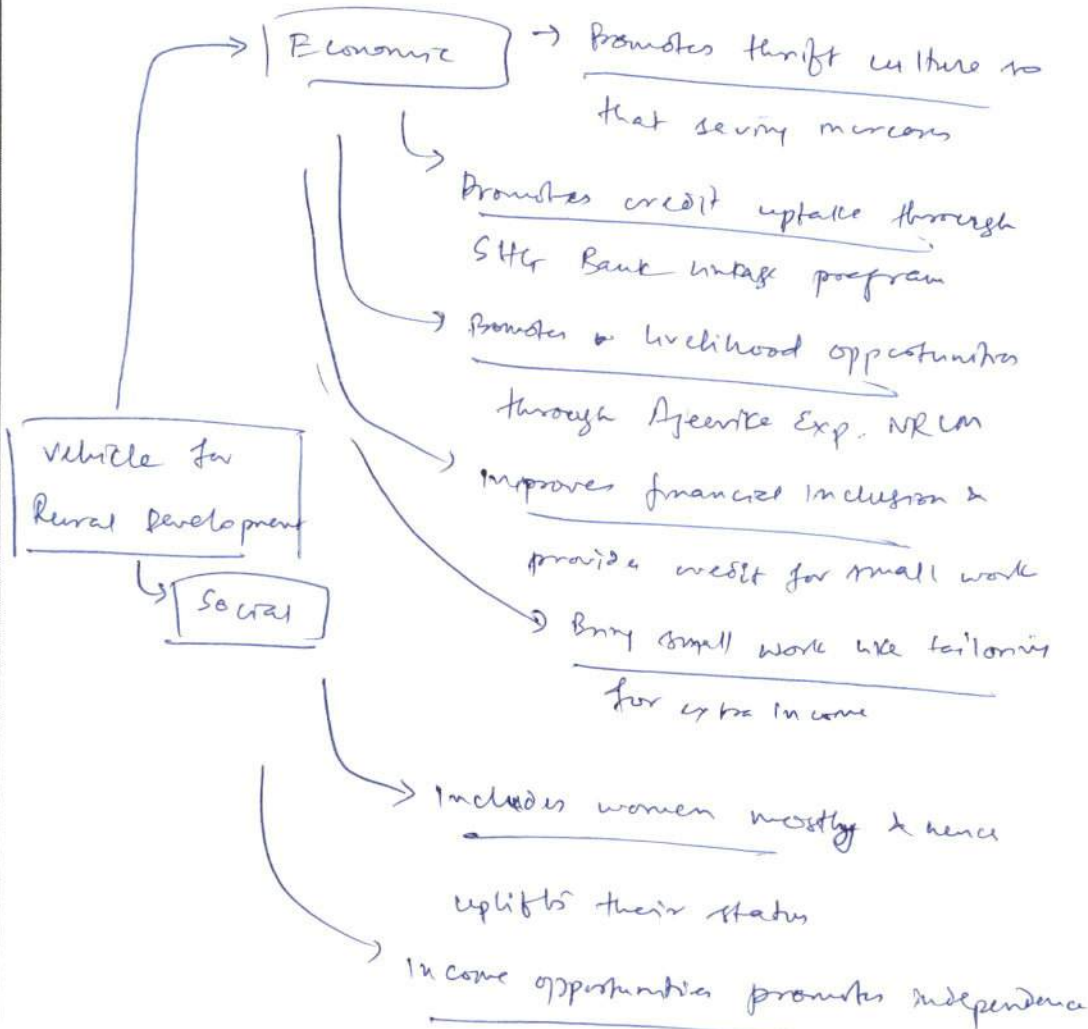
स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Ans

Self help group an Indian innovation

in field of rural development today's stands at

47 lakh SHG with 2-5 crore membership.



- ↳ Better participation results in family growth
- ↳ Also focuses on Old Age of Kuznetsashree
- ↳ For marginalized group, especially NADAR  
administered priority sector lending through  
Mudra, Standup India etc.

### Constraints faced by SHGs

- ↳ Bank still don't give credit due to  
threat of debt repayment failure
- ↳ High interest rate & demand for collateral  
although not legally required
- ↳ Most SHGs are with low participation so  
donot make much effect
- ↳ Lack of capacity due to low infra support of  
office, computer & staff
- ↳ Government policy focussed on some SHGs,  
marginalizing others

↳ often find themselves mixed with bureaucrats

↳ issue at block or tehsil level

↳ lack of awareness and education on Govt schemes

for them.

### Measures

→ STG - Gram Sabha / Panchayat linkage for

gram development & livelihoods development

→ Recognising one STG in every village for

institutional support

→ Giving or penetrating credit with attractive

interest rate

→ Training program for tribal STG & incorporating

them in business framework like Van Dhan Yojana

→ Special officers appointed for guidance &

training along with accountability.

STG is vehicle for rural development.

STG + Gram Panchayat + Public ⇒ Good Governance.

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।

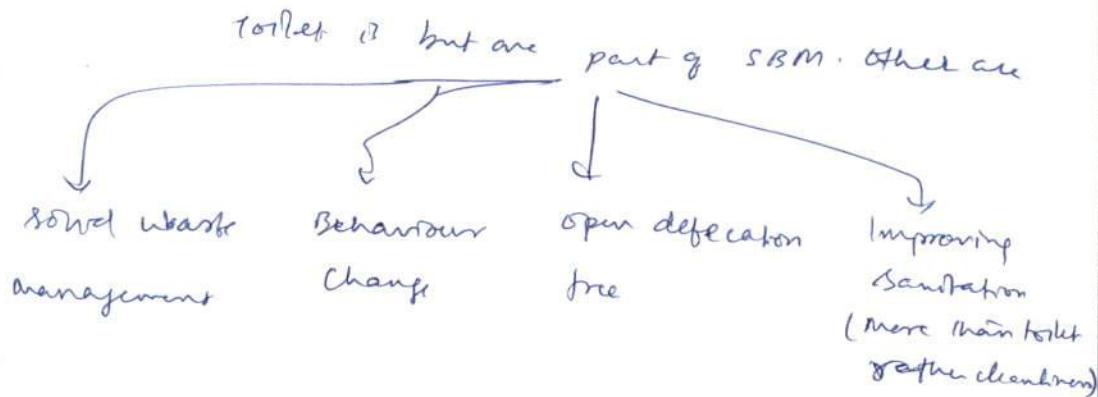
Ans

Swachh Bharat Mission has till now

built more than 9 crore toilets. Even NRSS

Survey says that 93.5% of those who have toilets

use it.



### OTHER FACTS

\* Solid waste management

Failure - Ganga has 2.65 billion waste water daily  
inflow with 1.6 billion treatment capacity

→ Moreover in urban areas there is lack  
of waste to energy plants (Delhi produces  
more than 80% of total energy from WTE)

Potential \* Waste to energy plants can reduce volume  
by 90%.

\* Solid waste management & water treatment  
could reduce usage of water water  
possible aiding water scarcity.

(i) Open Defecation free → Apart from building toilet  
ODF status is needed. 618 districts ODF  
free & 27 states / UT as well.

Failure \* Independent survey tells us people  
revert to the open defecation soon  
after some days.  
\* Moreover the toilets in houses only used  
by women & not men.

Emphasis  
needed  
(Potential) \* Campaign like Dawara Band  
Campaign  
\* Geotagging of SBM toilet needs to ramp up  
\* Behavioural change necessary.

(ii) Cleanliness / open littering stop - After Plastic-waste  
management rule, there is only 44%.

Source segregation of waste & even 36% of that is processed.

Potential → Cleanliness in form of source segregation, collection, disposal & treatment could reduce the plastic pollution & generate revenue through usage of plastic in roads etc.

IV) Sanitation - Sanitation different from plastic pollution & open defecator tree. It is public health + hygiene.

Failure → Still vector borne disease are creating epidemic in India.

Potential → could really save lives (UN estimates 3 lakh live per year & 50000 Rs per family) & Also make issue of open drain & sorted & public health strengthened.

SBM(G) & SBM(U) are most point for SDG (3) (good health), SDG (6) (water & sanitation) which needs to be fulfilled.

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।

*Ans* Mission Indradhanush was identified as one of the 12 best practices in world by United Nation Children Fund.

### Salient Features

- Provide more than 90% immunization coverage against 7 major diseases to
  - \* Infants < 5 yrs
  - \* Pregnant & lactating mothers
- Promote regular immunization coverage practice to strengthen public health
- It is addition ~~on~~ ~~into~~ on earlier mission to fasten up the coverage
- Establish supply chain infrastructure for

vaccine delivery in terms of

- Cold storage for vaccine
- Enough stock with PHe
- Enough worker to administer the vaccines

### Challenges the Mission 2 target

1) The first challenge is tracking the children  
dosage (historical)  
& mother's ~~dosage~~ due to loss of  
vaccine document or lack of manpower etc

2) Second is vaccine availability in cold storage  
which hampers the timeliness of dosages

3) Third is manpower as there is a lack of  
manpower

4) Slow progress 50% - 67% only in 2015-2018.

Target to reach 90% still far ahead

5) Parental concern such as some communities

are against administration of vaccines

due to their ~~old~~ beliefs

- \* The follow up services are not enough for the subsequent dosages and data on the ~~non~~ vaccinated person is not available.

### Measures

- \* Using technology & seeding Asha to track dosage
  - \* Using ASHA, ANM & Anganwadi workers to administer & augment the manpower
  - \* Social persuasion to convince reluctant parents
  - \* Improving availability of vaccine & mixing in mobile vaccine camps
  - \* Increase pacing up implementation & alignment with POSHAN abhiyan (by converging nutrition & immunisation) to increase coverage of orphans child.
- Mission Indrakhanesh potential to increase immunisation @ can help India reap its future demographic dividends.

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।

Ans The percentage of people formally

skilled in India stands at 5.3% - NITI

Rayog in its strategy @ 75 says to take it  
to 15%.

<u>Changing Economic &amp; Structure</u>	<u>Skill Importance</u>
* more technology based jobs (startups)	* formal skill 5.3%
* more gig economy	* need skill <del>way</del> to find jobs
* <del>low</del> Growth in manufacturing <del>sector</del> industry	* need skilled manpower
* AI, Big data & <del>science</del> science & manufacturing	* need computer skill
* loss of redundant job due to automation	* need skill to find other jobs

→ More migration & foreign based jobs

→ need skill competence for selection

→ Increased competition from peers to grow

→ need diverse skill to compete.

→ ~~More~~ loss of

Changes in demographic structure

Skill importance

\* Youth currently 67% of the total population

\* Formal skilled @ 5.3%

\* Old age need support as going to rise to 16.8% (2041)

\* Need skill to support in future

\* ~~but~~ Decreasing Total fertility rate

\* Need to increase worker population ratio to skilling.

\* Women participation increasing

\* Need skilling for better jobs.

Evaluation of Skill India

→ Major scheme is PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

which provided Sector Skill Council,

National Skill Development Council & National

vocational training framework.

### Success

- \* Today 39.5 lakh people who were skilled in different ITI's, among them only 25% not placed
- \* Secondly, more ~~now~~ number of ITI's opened increasing academia-industry collaboration.

### Failure

→ As directed by Sharda Prasad Committee

\* Failed to create demand of skilled labour due to low level of skill quality imparted

\* Moreover, the sector skill council are too large in number for effective skill transformation

\* The skilling institution ITI's run on same curricula with just changed names

\* The lack of quality lab teachers is also major issue.

The Sharda Prasad Committee report on SSC needs to be studied & timely changes need to be made to ensure decent work (SDG 8).

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।

Ans Recent step by India to create an Indo Pacific division in MEA have sent a clear signal the importance attached to it by Indian diplomacy.

### Reasons to create INDO PACIFIC DIVISION

- 1) The first reason is the lack of coordination between different desks i.e. between Indian ocean desk - ASEAN desk of MEA.
- 2) Secondly every other regional or grouping collaboration has a special division & it signifies the importance attached to it. In light of recent recognition of Indo Pacific by ASEAN it is imperative India increase its involvement.

11) Third 2 increased activity in Indo Pacific region since its inception in 2007

→ Malabar Exercise

→ US terming Asia Pacific as Indo-Pacific command

→ ASEAN recognition to Indo Pacific

→ RECP & PCA judgement on South China Sea

→ Belt & Road Initiative

10) Fourth 3 to increase cooperation with other

countries such as Japan, Australia who

have high level representation at Indo

Pacific level

Challenges for India in Indo-Pacific

\* Lack of broader partnership ~~potential~~ which dictates

relationship - RCFP stuck; trade bilateral is

low with Japan, Indonesia

\* Security issues as China doesn't provide needs to

PCA improvement & moreover other threat in

form of

→ Thailand China to built by China

→ Increasing pirate activity in Indian Ocean

\* India truly wants to keep Indo pacific a

non military group as against USA & Japan

policy of militarism it through of US

\* Fourth & most important is India has military

alliance with US, Japan but not with China &

that reflect on India China relationship with

split over on Russia & Pakistan as well.

Indo pacific needs to be strengthened

with centrality of ASEAN for free open - transparent

and inclusive Indo pacific.

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।

Ans

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

based on Shanghai ~~de~~ declaration started as a grouping

of Shanghai 5 ~~to~~ as against western liberal order.

It expanded its participation to India & Pakistan recently,

Potential

→ To increase trade - from 20% of world economy presently to more than that

→ To assert the identity of Asia (42% of world population)

→ To challenge west dominated WTO & ensure democratic world order

→ To ensure security through RATS ~~also~~ for extremism, terrorism

Great challenges are there →

### Bilateral Differences & Geopolitical Calculations

→ India Pakistan on the terrorism issue &  
J&K along with security

→ India China - on the Arunochal, border  
trade issues of FTA in RCEP, & cheque book  
diplomacy through BR1

→ China Russia - concern with supply of arms to  
India

→ India Russia - concern with hiding & providing  
arms to China as well as Pakistan

→ The central Asian region bilateral issues of  
regional culture & trade

Geopolitical  
→ Stability in South Asia through end of terrorism  
is necessary

→ China hegemony on South China Sea needs to  
be curtailed

→ Moreover the Russia's unity of India & China  
to counter CAA-TSA & needs to be looked through

## ROLE SCO CAN PLAY

↳ India's only forum for bilateral cooperation

(Central asian)  
with the ~~countries~~ countries is SCO

- Current trade \$ 2 billion, can be boosted

(China has \$ 50 billion trade)

↳ Moreover, SCO can be used for energy security

in region so that all the promising uranium

countries can supply energy to India

→ Kazakhstan - Uranium

→ Azerbaijan - oil

→ Turkmenistan - Gas

↳ Moreover Kazakhstan has friendly base of Indian

Air force which can help counter Pakistan's & China's

influence in that region

↳ lastly, Eurasia provides connectivity to Europe through

<sup>(CPTI)</sup> INSTC, Ashgabat agreement & those

can be leveraged.

SCO also potential to counter west &

also ensure India's strategic interest. Need to settle bilateral issues.