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NO.
03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	Anupriya Choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	491283
Center	ORW	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.** सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

NITI - Aayog was established on 1 January, 2015 as a non-statutory extra-constitutional body to replace the erstwhile planning commission.

Structure:-

- ① Governing Council:
consists of PM as champion, states' CM and LGs of union territories as members
- ② Ex-officio members (i.e. cabinet ranked members)
- ③ Regional council
- ④ Part-time members

Functions:

- ① Premier think tank: advises centre and states on various policy issues.

①. Repository of Good-Governance practices:

It houses various best practices and disseminates same for the interests of centre and states

②. Integrating plans from villages at centre level:

This, a bottom up approach is envisioned to ensure flexibility and local solutions

③. Engaging with international think tanks

Contemporary Relevance:-

→ In the era of developmental imbalances, encourages states through indices like • SDG index • Health index - etc (competitive + cooperative federalism)

→ Organising programmes for targeted inclusion:-

Eg: Aspirational Districts Program (includes all 35-HWE affected districts)

However, to accelerate growth in disadvantaged states, it must be allocated 1-2% GDP for formulaic allocation to states as recommended by Vijay Kelkar (NITI 2.0)

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 judicial solutions to address the pendency of cases.

The subordinate courts (trial courts) account for highest share in pendency of cases-

Significance:

- Time-bound resolution of cases.
- clears historical backlog
- Fast tracks cases of critical importance

Eg: → Fast track courts in POCSO cases.
→ in corruption cases involving MPs MLAs (12 F.T.Cs were directed to be set up)
→ sexual harassment of women cases (Under Nirbhaya Fund)

Lacunae:

- ① In many cases, establishment itself has been delayed.
Eg: 12 FTRs for MP-cases
- Absence of requisite judges' strengths needed to hear a case
- Repeated adjournments leading to pile up of cases.
- Politics-judicial nexus, causing interference in the pace of court-led investigation

As a result, the average time taken to resolve a case in India remains 1.5 yrs.

WAY FORWARD:

- Depoliticising the proceedings
 - Technology deployment eg: live recording of court proceedings, as SC is slated to proceed with
 - Ensuring requisite composition
- Thus, reforming FTR is the need of the hour to reduce pendency rate.

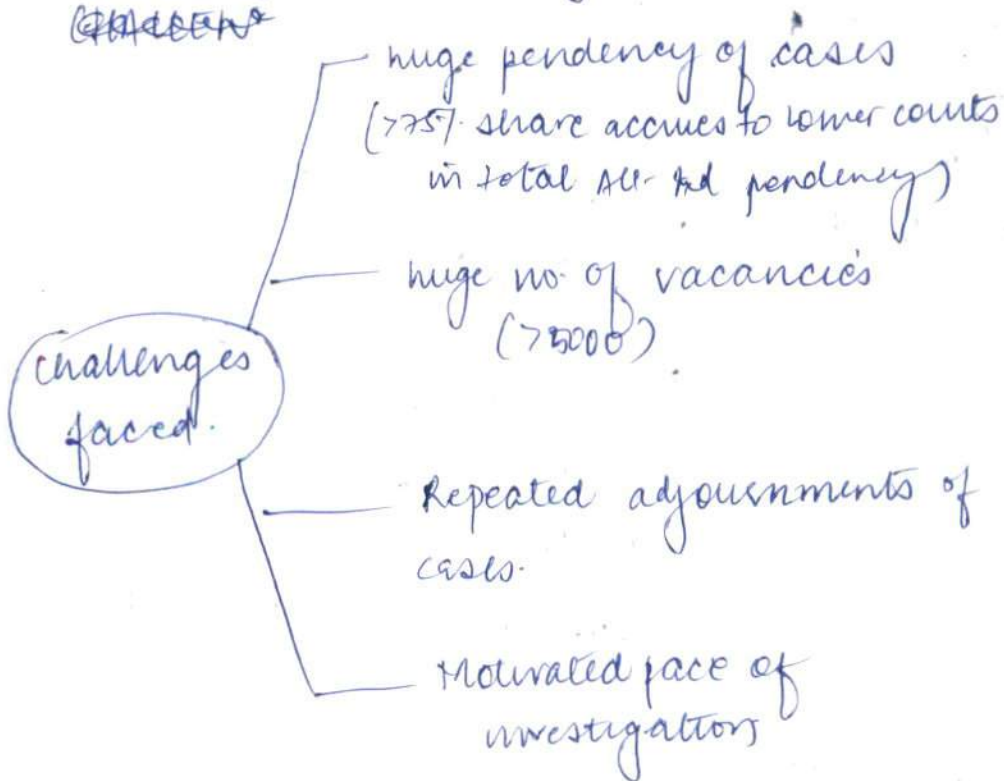
3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

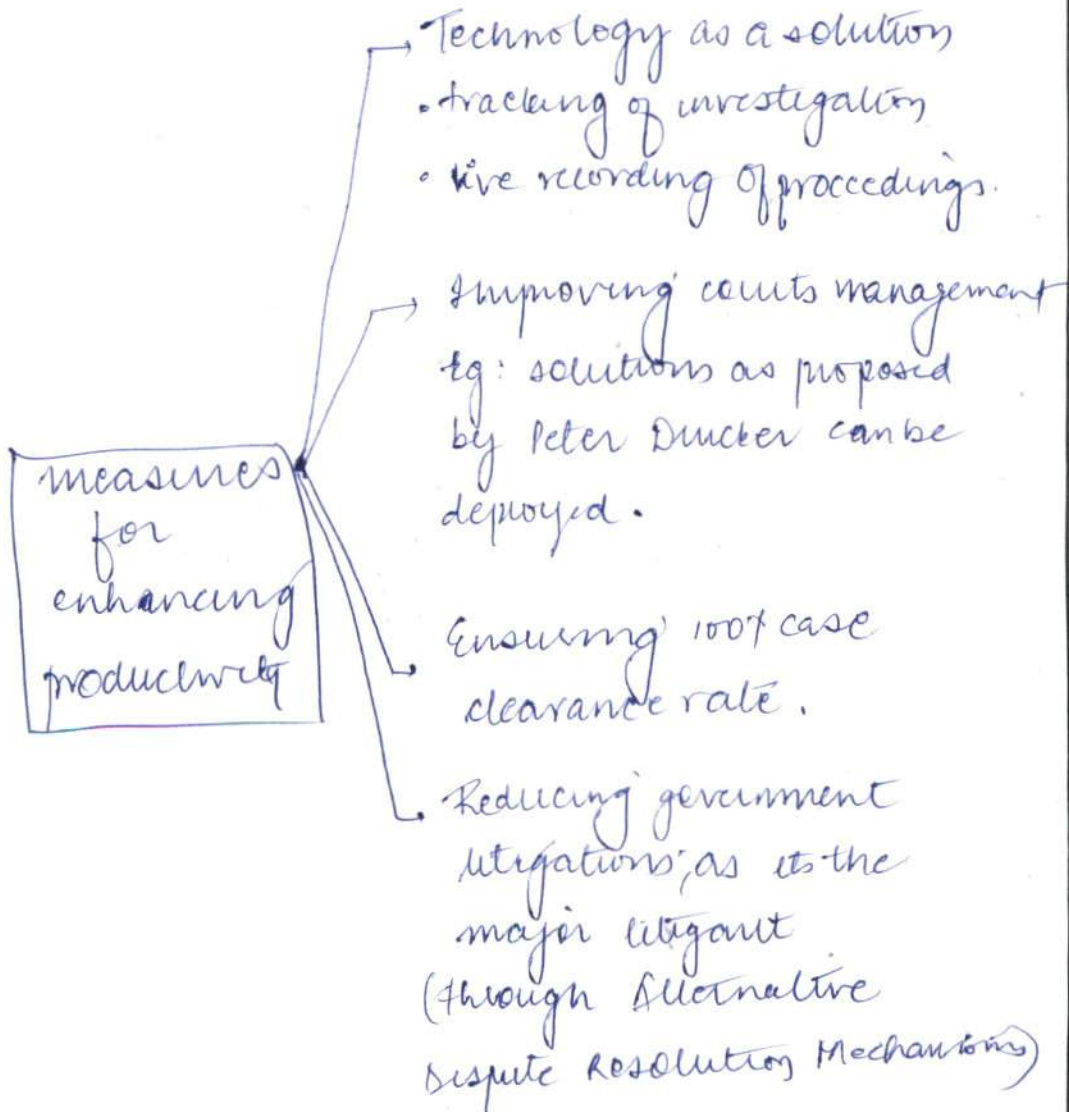
Recent study revealed that subordinate courts have over 5000 vacancies.

As a result, lower judiciary has been struggling with many issues.

~~Challenges~~



Thus, a reg of lower courts functioning is the need of the hour in order to enhance their productivity.



Thus, as Economic Survey 2019-20 recommended clearing 'legal logjams' and enhancing courts' productivity is must for enhancing 'Ease of Doing Business' and lower courts must take the lead.

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।

A law's effectiveness is judged not just by its flawless formulation but by its effective on ground implementation

Need for post-legislative scrutiny:-

- To improve outcome of the legislative measures.

Eg: poor post-legislative scrutiny in SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989

has kept the conviction rate pegged at 15-20%.

- To meet the purpose of laws:

Present post legislative scrutiny is marred by:-

- Ineffective impact evaluation
- Politicised review of law's implementation
(hostile politics causes derailment from objective evaluation)

Thus, the process needs to be formalised in order to improve effectiveness of laws.†

WAY FORWARD

- Policy and legislative impact assessment framework (PLIA)

→ to formalise impact evaluation

Eg: Sweden, Norway have institutionalised post-legislative scrutiny of laws.

- Establishment of independent-apolitical body eg: Conveal in Mexico

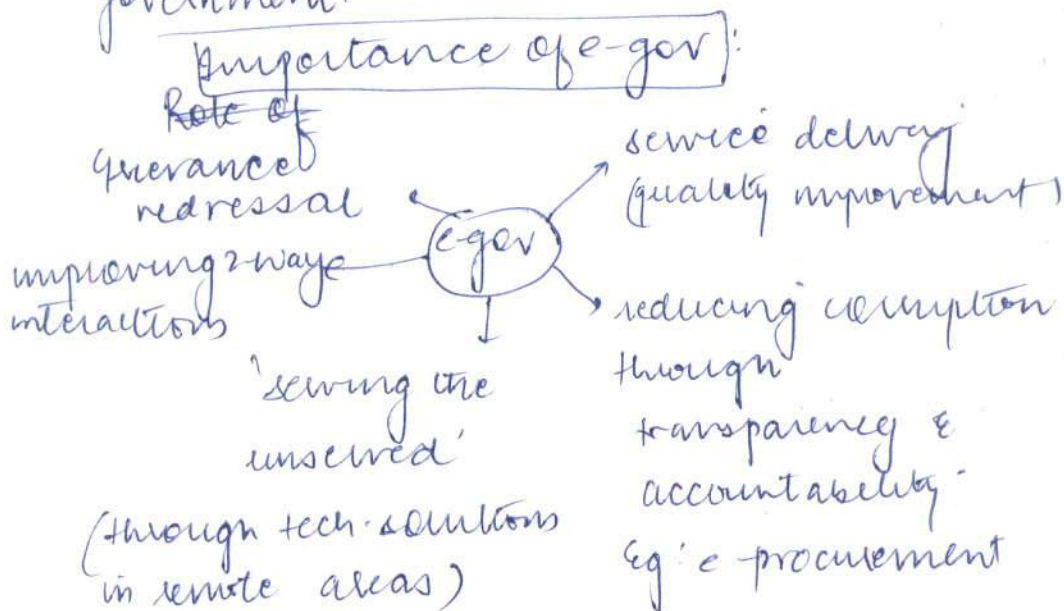
† leads to objective and thorough scrutiny of legislation

Thus, the precursor to a 'New India 2022' is analysing impact of present laws through a formal post-legislative scrutiny

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।

As per Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), e-governance is the use of ICT to improve citizen-government interface, interaction with businesses and readiness of government.



Potential of AI:

↳ Can leverage data-harvesting to predict and update-time calculations for mission-mode service delivery.

↳ can rectify (mid course corrections) to prevent escalation of damage.

↳ Through facial recognition systems (FRS), it can help in detection of criminals.
identification of missing persons

Eg: Government is thinking of deploying FRS in CCTVs.

Thus, artificial intelligence system can revolutionise e-governance through better targeting, mid-course rectification etc leading to good 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।

Robust public grievance redressal mechanisms form the backbone of the good-governance paradigm.

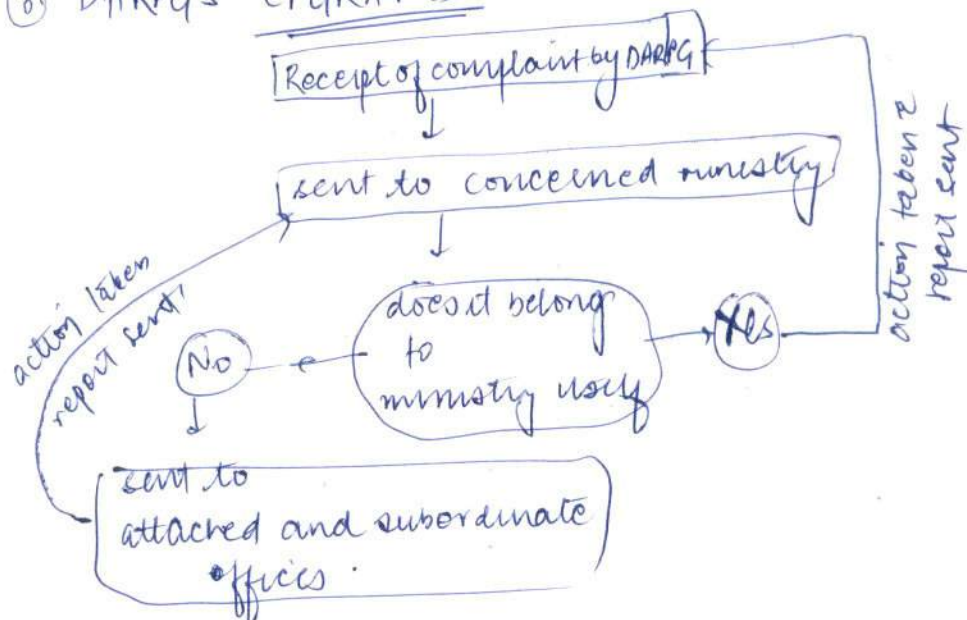
Reforms introduced:

- (1) Website dedicated for grievance redressal:
my gov.in - citizens can register their grievances

- (2) Social media handles:

Eg: twitter handle of railway ministry
Eg: Delhi Police's Facebook page

- (3) DARPG & CPGRAMS:-



① PRAGATI: PM-led monitoring, review and grievance redressal mechanism.

LIMITATIONS:

- ① Pile up of complaints in concerned ministries.
- ② Lackadaisical approach of concerned Public Grievance Redressal Officer (PGRO)
- ③ Lack of 'stakeholdership mentality' resulting in cosmetic solutions
- ④ under-reporting of grievances by field units to ministries

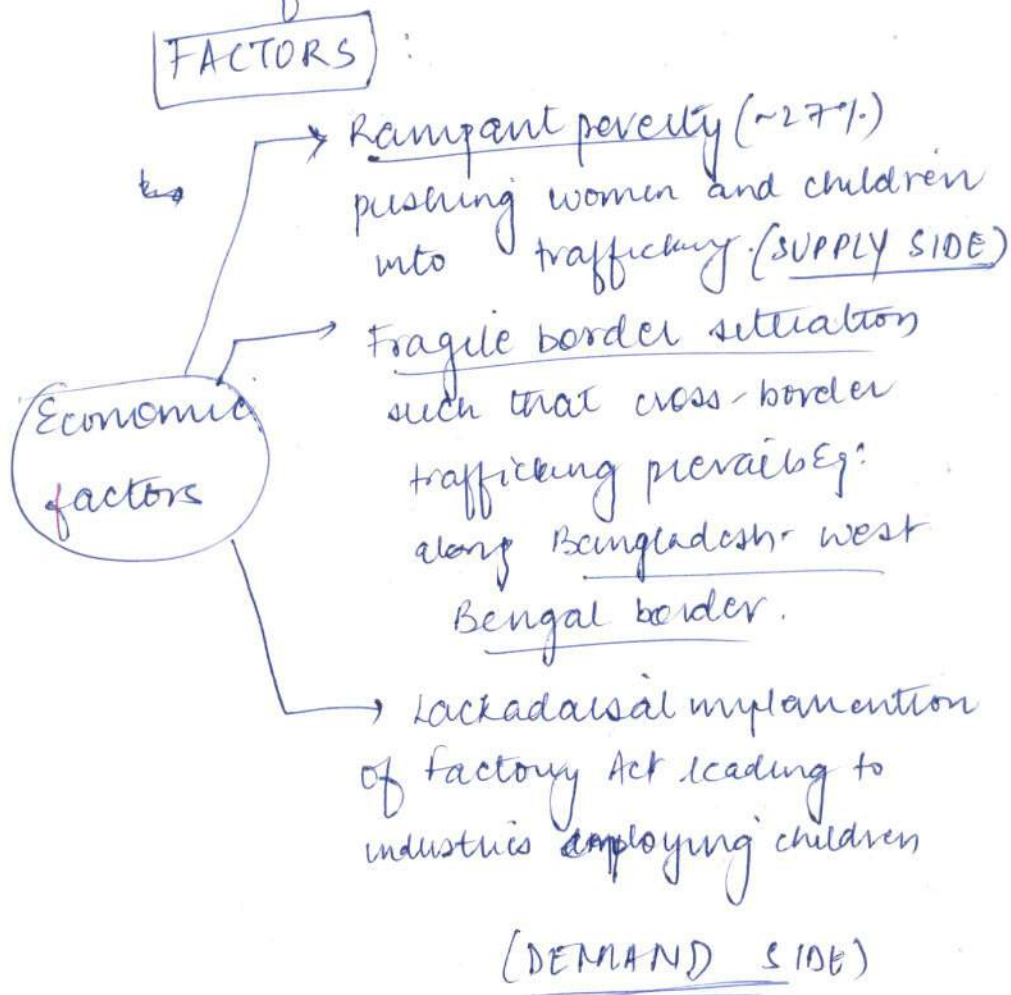
WAY FORWARD:

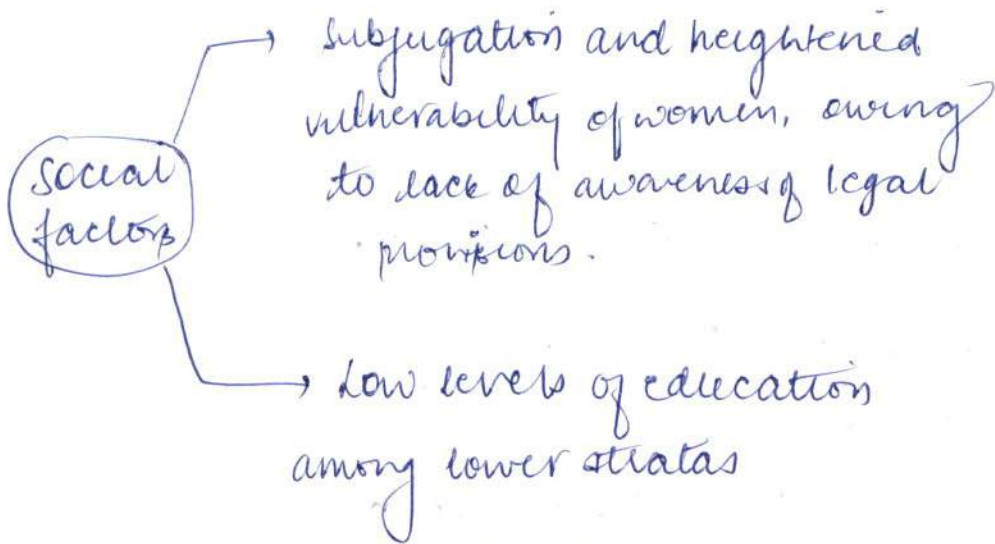
- ① Time bound report submission must be mandated.
- ② On the lines of Lokpal, grievance redressal ombudsman, ~~as in~~ must be established as in Sweden ('friendly citizen helper')
Through schemes like CyGRAMS (70% grievance redressal rate), the effectiveness of mechanism is bound to improve.

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।

Article 23 of Indian constitution abolishes human trafficking and makes it a punishable offence, as prescribed in the law. However, the menace still persists disproportionately in case of women and children.





Steps taken in recent times :-

① Trafficking (Prevention and Prohibition) Bill, 2018

→ an all-encompassing legislation that includes all forms of trafficking.

② Task force to combat trafficking -

Other steps:-

① Human trafficking Act.

② Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBM) - laser sensors etc to prevent illegal traffic.

WAY FORWARD:

① Broadening scope of legislation to include 'modern slavery'.

② Strengthening inter-state coordination to holistically tackle the menace.

These will go a long way in empowering women and children by preventing trafficking.

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 a product of unhygienic surroundings, stagnant water, widely prevalent in tropical countries.

In India, VBDs have reached epidemic proportions creating threat of public health emergencies.

FACTORS

- ① Inadequate emphasis on WASH regulations (water, sanitation and hygiene)
- ② slum proliferation with inadequate basic civic infrastructure like drainage systems creating problems :-
 - stagnant waste-water
 - fertile ground for mosquito breeding.
- ③ climate change : with temperature increase and humidity, VBD threat is increasing.

measures:-

- ① Regularly sanitising surroundings to keep them vector-borne diseases free. (VBD-free)
- ② Regular fogging as curative measure
- ③ Robust waste management:-
 - Adhering to solid waste mgmt rules, 2016
 - Integrating waste management with energy production.
eg: Gasification, waste-2-energy technologies.
- ④ Proactively contributing to success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan.
(eg: Campaigns like Satyagrah or Swachhagrah)

Combating the menace of VBDs is a must for achieving SDG-3 (Good health for All), especially at a time when the nation strives to be a \$5 trillion economy by 2024

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Indonesia have had historical close relations ever since the beginning of the Non-Alignment movement (NAM-cooperation: Sukarno-Nehru).

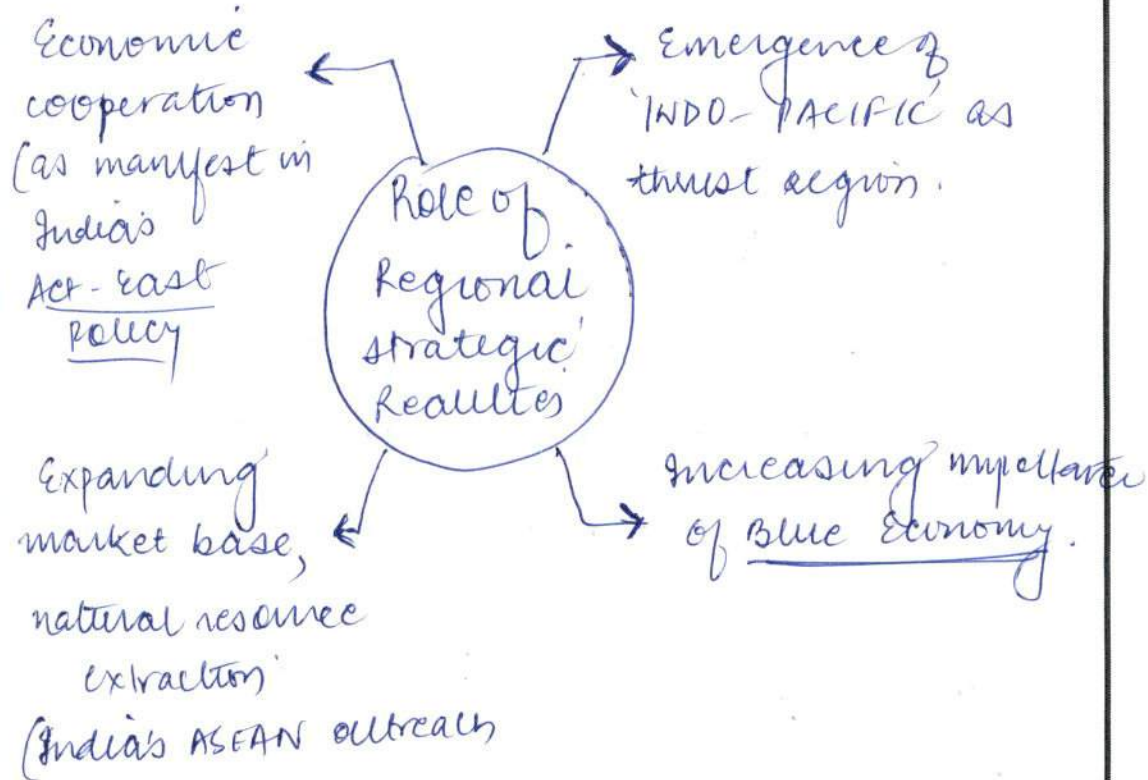
However, neglect prevailed on the relations for some years owing to:

- India's focus on Neighbourhood.
- Pre-occupation of nations with developmental needs, Indonesia's focus on ASEAN geopolitics.

However, with PM visiting the nation on the eve of 2018 G-20 summit, the closeness in relations is on a revival.

Role of Regional Strategic Realities:

ⓧ



Thus, cooperation is increasing as seen below:-

- ① Memorandum on Blue Economy Cooperation.
- ② Synergising India's SAGAR vision (Security and Growth for All in the region) with the Indonesian vision.

With the Shangri La dialogue reflecting the importance of 'ASEAN centrality', Indonesia holds an important place in India's regional cooperation.

10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

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

India-Nepal have been historically and culturally close allies as reflected through open borders and people-to-people ties of kinship and culture.

However, in recent years the relations have been strained owing to:

→ India's reservations over Nepal's constitution.

→ Nepal's growing proximity to China (role of CHINA-PAKD) as seen in plans for establishment of Trans-Himalayan Connectivity Network to give Nepal access to south china's ports.

Thus, there have been barriers in the way of establishment of close cooperation.

BARRIERS:① Cultural Barriers:

Indian population's ethnic ties with
Madhesis perceived as aiding them in
resenting cooperation with Nepal government.

② Economic Barriers:

Nepal is trying to reduce dependence
on India by imposing barriers on cross-border
flow of goods.

③ Strategic Barriers:

- Resentment ^{to Nepal} to present form of
India-Nepal Friendship Treaty, 1949.
- China - Card to diversify economic
relations.

However, recent efforts are:

← cultural proximities →

Raxaul-
Kathmandu
Rail link

hydel cooperation
eg: water sharing memorandum
have worked in increasing healthy
cooperation

In resetting the ties, India
can give a thought to China's
2+2 proposal in cooperating w/ Nepal.

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. (250 words) 15

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and interest groups aim to further their interests by following multiple strategies.

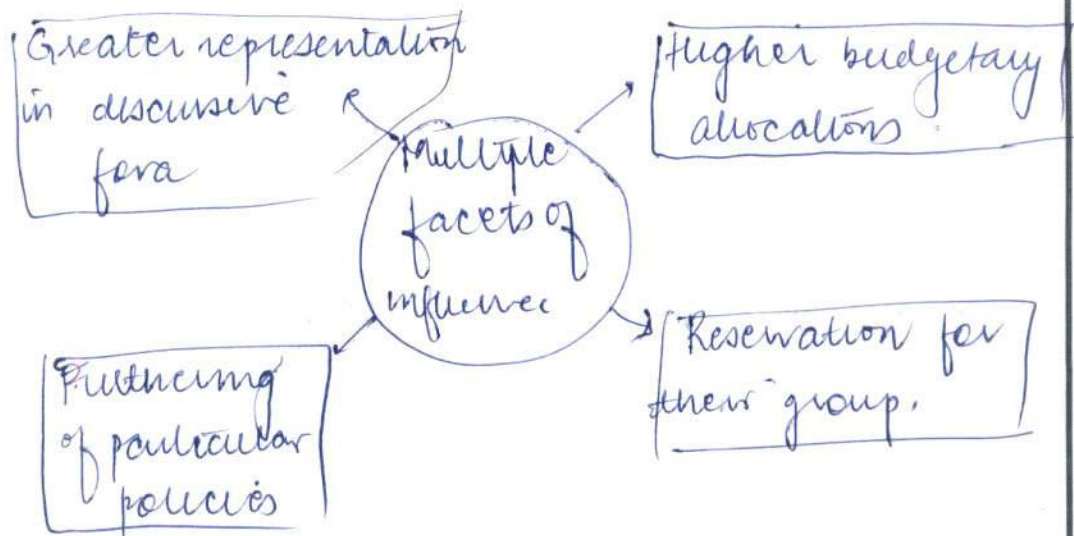
Differences.

Pressure group	Interest groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Focus on political means to further means. → More emphasis on policy measures such that force to align policy steps in their interests. → Eg: RSS in the present government is a policy pressure groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Can adopt any means to bring to fore their 'specific interests'. → Have wider emphasis that goes beyond rallying for specific policy. → Eg: 'Namada Balhoo Andolan' is an interest group.

Ways deployed by Pressure Groups

- ① Active courting for inclusion of their interests
- ② Rallying specifically before a major policy announcement
eg: Budget formulation
- ③ may hold broad-based consultations with government with their policy suggestions.
eg: Pre-budget Discussions of government and finance minister with FICCI and ASSOCHAM.

Pressure groups thus seek to influence government decisions in multiple ways as seen below-



Thus, pressure groups though a subset of interest groups have specific political pressure tactics to sway policy decisions in their favour.



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 73rd, 74th Amendment Acts of the Constitution have transformed Indian democracy from a representative to a participative one.

However, the local self governance suffers from multiple issues that stand in the way of their substantial contributions to provision of goods and services.

Issues Faced

→ ① States' Resistance :-
LSGs are seen as encroachment in their traditional domain, as a result, there is reluctance in transfer of powers

② Bureaucratic Resistance:

The District level Bureaucracy seems to resist:

- Micro/social accountability through LSGs
- Reporting to LSG officials.

→ Even the states' empower Bureaucracy at the cost of LSGs

(In some states, LSG resolutions need DC's certification/approval).

③ Problem of F³ (funds, functions, functionaries)

FUND CRUNCH

- minuscule devolution from state
- low self-financing capabilities

(Economic Survey
2018-19 pegs it at
5-10%)

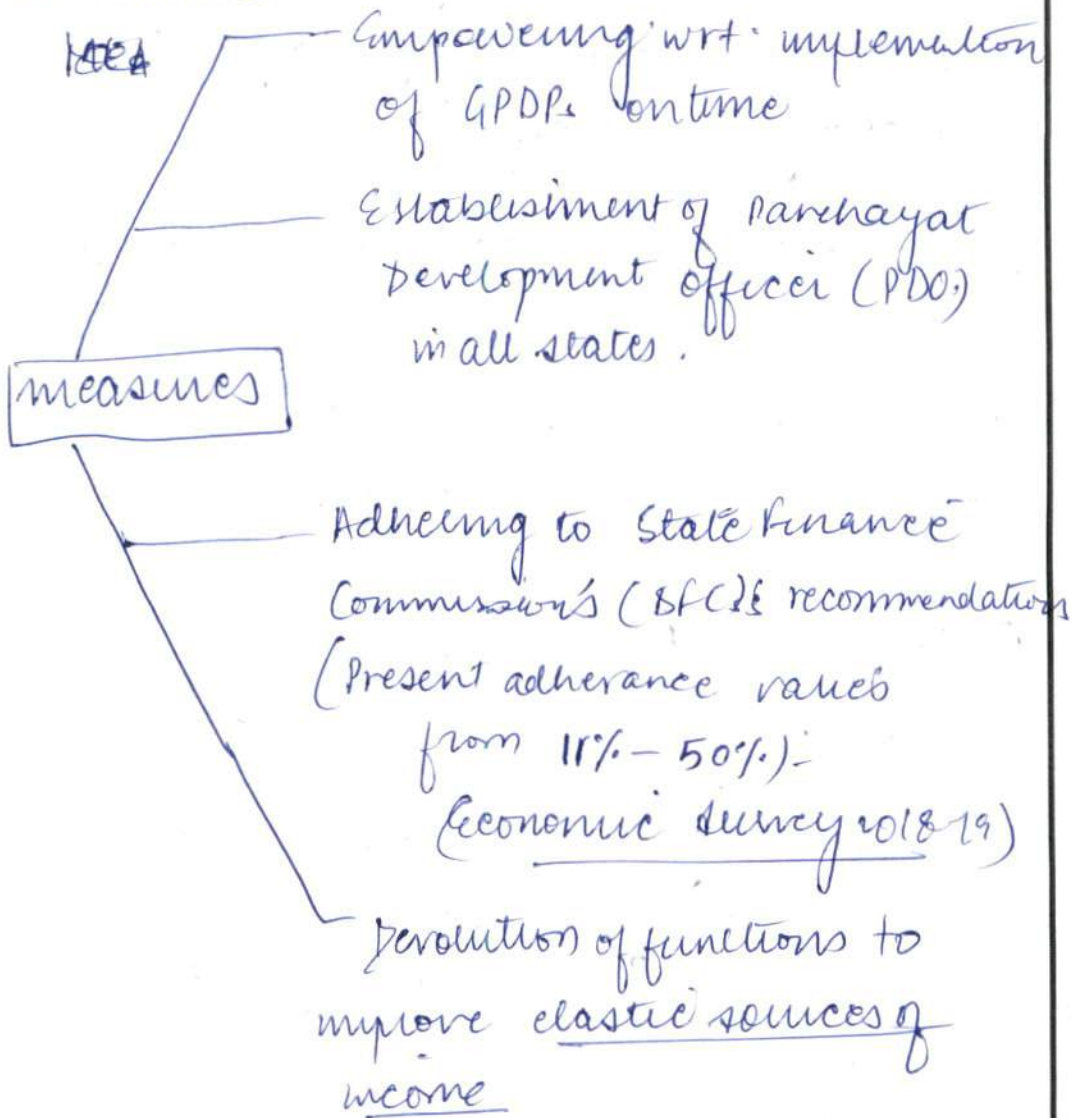
FUNCTIONS:

- Under 11th schedule, states were to devolve from the 29 subjects, however reluctance seems to be there.

FUNCTIONARIES:

- Lack of capacity for auditing, accounting
- Lack of support in terms of technical staff for formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP)

To empower LSGs, some measures are needed :-



Thus, public service delivery is contingent on requisite powers along with responsibilities to enhance quality and timeliness of service provision

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 RTI Act, 2005 is hailed as a 'Sunshine' legislation, often referred to as 'rewriting of Indian Constitution'.

The RTI activists have actively countered to prevent amendment / ~~to~~ dilution of the Act provisions.

Recent Amendments vis-a-vis original Act

RTI (Amendment) Act 2019

~~Leave~~
I. Tenure of service

- Government to determine tenure of Chief Information Commissioners (CIC) and Information Commissioners (ICs) through executive guidelines

RTI Act 2005

- was equivalent to CEC for CIC (security of tenure as SC judge like impeachment procedure was required)
- equivalent to ECs for ICs (upon recommendation of CIC)

II. Conditions of service

→ Government to determine salaries etc for CIC, ICs.

→ was equivalent to that of CECs, ECs (ie couldn't be changed to their detriment post fixation)

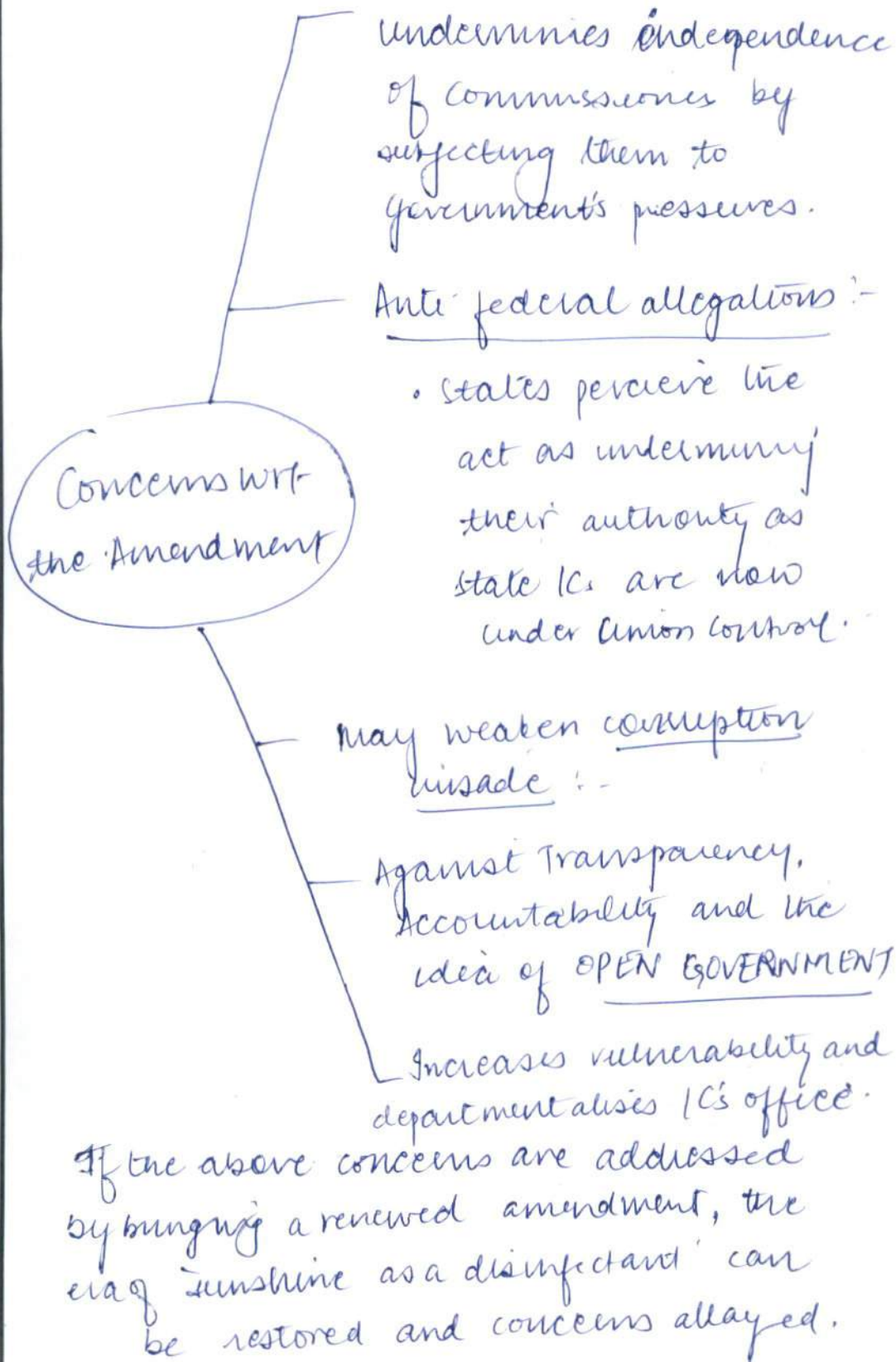
III. Federal provisions:

→ Government to determine:

- o Tenure
- o Conditions of service for State CIC, ICs too.

→ was equivalent to ~~the~~ Election Commission's (ECs) for State-CIC equivalent to Chief Secretary for state ICs.

The provisions are seen as a threat to the robust RTI Act 2005 provisions ~~as~~ they are seen as weakening the authority and independence of Information Commissioners as seen below:



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।

The delimitation exercise is carried out by the Election Commission under the constitutional mandation and Parliamentary supervision,

with the bifurcation of J&K into 2 union territories, EC has been tasked with the act.

Purpose of delimitation

↳ Making constituency sizes uniform to ensure political equality.

↳ Refixing seat share (intra state and among states in Parliament) in order to ensure proportional representation.

The Delimitation Act, 2002 authorised EC to carry out delimitation of states and union territories delimitation without changing the seat share (i.e. representation in Parliament or state Legislative Assemblies).

↳ Supreme Court is prohibited from interfering into the exercise of delimitation.

As a result, the present delimitation is done based on Census 2011 while the seat share is based on Census 2001.

Debates wrt Delimitation Exercise

① 'Limited Delimitation': such that only constituency size is reshuffled without taking into account substantive political equality

① Southern states' resentment :
citing usage of 2011 census risk's
penalising their efficiency at limiting
growth of population.

[Recent use of Terms of Reference of 15th
Finance Commission asked the southern
states as 2011 census data's use is proposed]

② Politicisation of delimitation exercise :
coupled with prohibition of SC's involvement
risks flawed delimitation

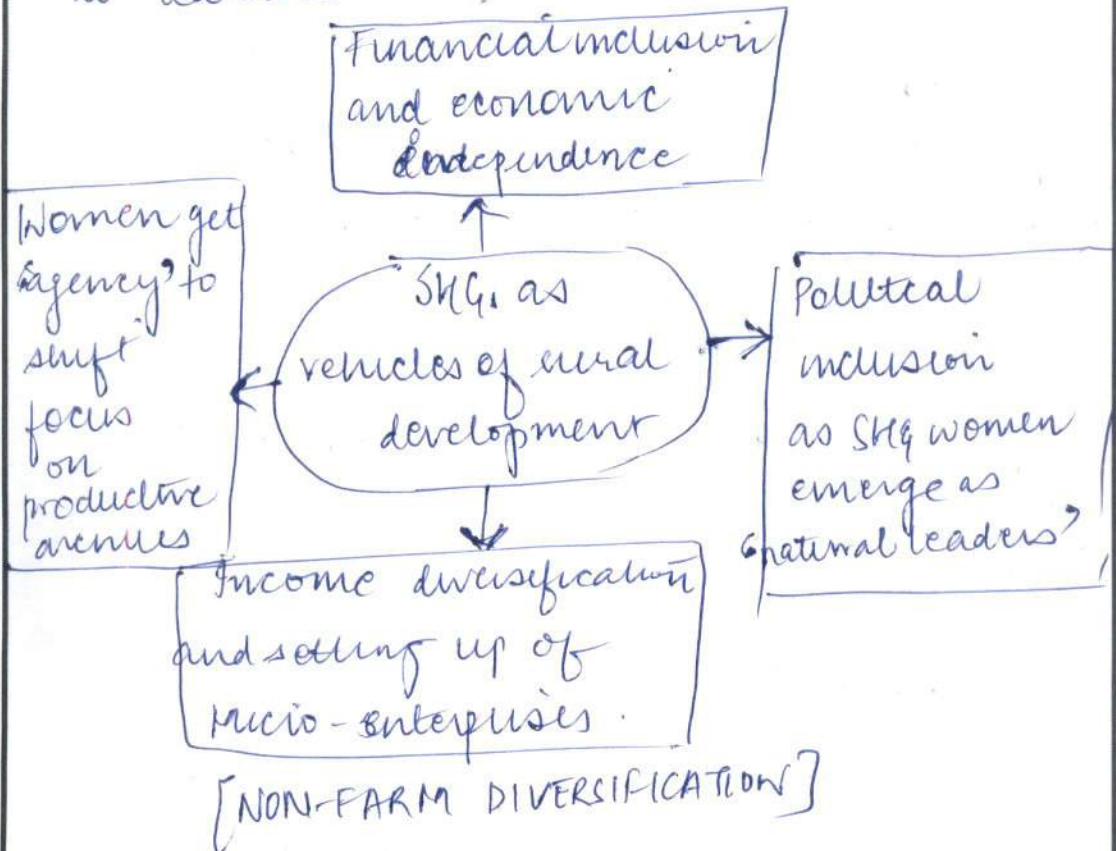
Thus, the concerns need to be
addressed by:-

- Balancing preamble's notion of
'political equality' with 'performance
incentivisation'
- ~~Empowering~~ Empowering EC with more
powers to autonomously carry out exercise
eg: EC's recommendation - to supply
a distinct cadre of officers (own staff)

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।

(SHGs)
Self. Help groups are voluntary groupings of like minded people who work on the basis of 'mutual help' to address mutual concerns.



Thus SHGs are ideal tools to bring about rural development



CONSTRAINTS FACED:

- ① Heterogeneous group formations :-
as a result 'commonality' can't emerge
- ② Forced Bureaucratic groups :-
even 'ghost beneficiaries' issue
is there that acts as a hurdle

in any substantive transformation

(3) Lack of awareness about schemes like:

o SHG- Bank Linkage Program (SBL)

o National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

as a result, end up getting exploitative credit from moneylenders.

(4) Exploitation by MFIs
Micro-finance institutions (MFIs) tend to charge high rate of interest (as high as 24% / annum)

MEASURES :-

- ① Following Malagani Committee's recommendations wrt MFI reforms
- ② Capacity building of SHGs to help set up micro-enterprises too.
- ③ Diversifying operation of SHGs into new sectors like:
 - value-processing
 - eco-tourism
 - hospitality

These steps can ensure SHG movement progresses to empower women & the village as a whole.

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 ^(SBM) is a mission
modeled program that aims to make
India ODF free by 2019.

~~World Bank report 2018 says ~93% of~~
mission achievements

① Improvement in toilet coverage
(from 39% (2014) → 95% (2018-end))

② Increase in ODF-free villages and
districts

World Bank report says ~93% of
toilets constructed are under
continued usage.

Impact on Women

• 10% less time
spent on household
and cleaning chores

Inclusion in workforce

1.5% increase in women
workforce post ODF-free status

Positive
spin
offs

Health impact

diarrhoea instances
dropped by 57%
(2014 → 2018)

Economic impact

UNICEF study says
an ODF-free village
saves ₹50,000/yr.

However, SBM's ~~with~~ other aspects must also be emphasised:-

① Menstrual Hygiene Management (MCHM)

→ Women's menstrual hygiene goes beyond toilet provision, including!

- Provision of affordable sanitary napkins
- Educating w.r.t. menstrual hygiene importance.

② ODF-sustainability :- (ODF-S)

Sustaining the progress is a crucial dimension

Muzhidabad districts studies can be a lesson here:-

- Kaccha Toilet To Do Abhayaan
- Nazardari Campaign etc

③ Solid and Liquid Waste Management:

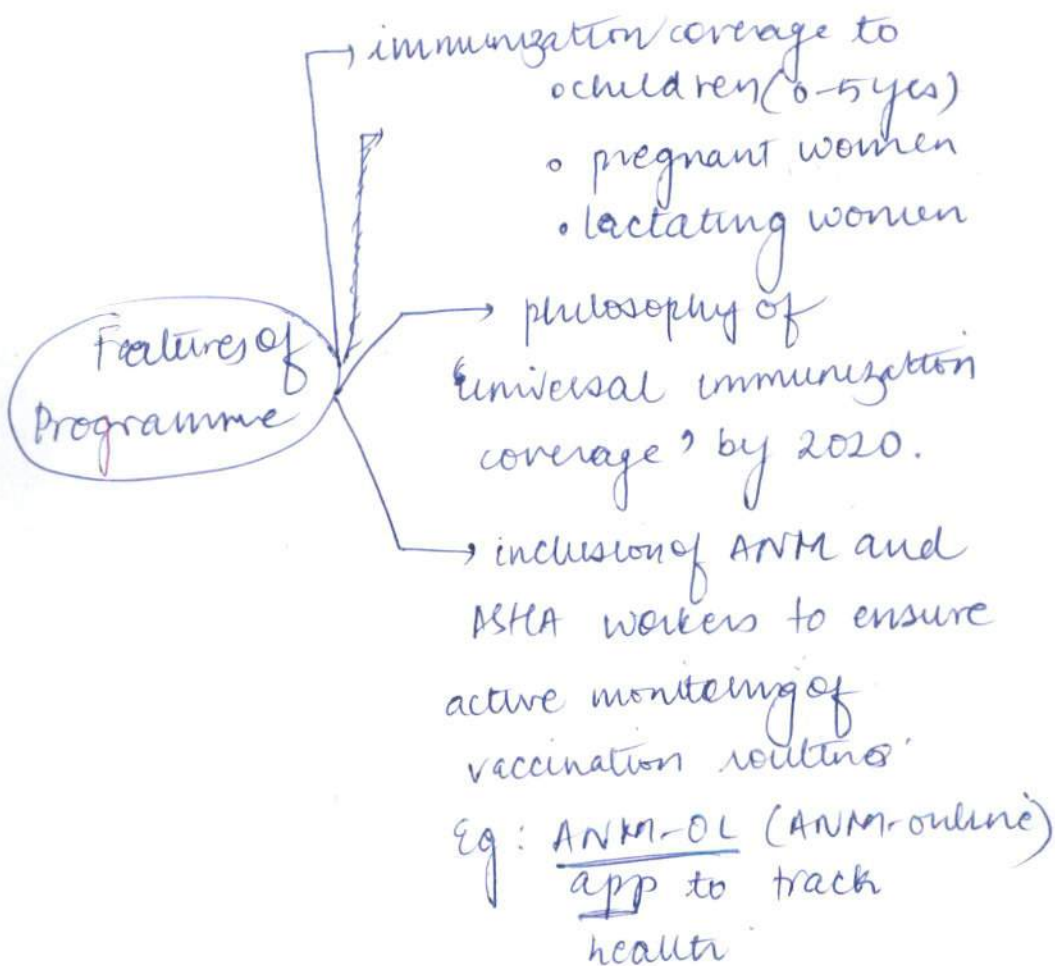
With ODF, now districts must shift focus to managing menace of solid waste. Thus, waste-to-energy technologies must be emphasised.

Thus, the Swachh Bharat Mission, ~~as~~ a reflection of Gandhi's emphasis that 'sanitation is more important than independence' must move beyond toilet construction to holistic emphasis on WASH to achieve UN-SDG 3 (health for all) as well as UN-SDG-6 (sanitation for all)

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 is a vaccination programme, now in its second phase of Intensified Mission Indradhanush covering 12 vaccines within its ambit.



Challenges in implementation

- ① 'Vaccine Hesitancy' -
especially in rural areas where
vaccination are being perceived as
sterilization campaigns.
- ② 'Discontinuing' dosage:
Lack of awareness in women leads to
discontinuation mid-way, as a result
impact not desired.
India's MMR is at 130/1 lakh live births.
- ③ Resistance to injections -
especially among children, who end
up skipping the campaign.
- ④ Lackadaisical approach of health
mid-level functionaries:
absence of:-
o active door-to-door campaigns

Measures:

- ① Spreading awareness of all-effects of diseases among rural population,
allaying ~~notions~~ false notions.
- ② Capacity building of ASHA, etc functionaries.
Eg: m-Sakhi app- for their training and re-skilling.
- ③ Demonstration of success of Polio vaccination programme to motivate rural population.

Thus, in order to achieve the target of 100 - MMR per lakh live births and ensure child health, India needs to ensure effective implementation.

Praise by British Medical Journal
[Mission Indrakhanish as a global best practice] is a motivating factor.

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।

Skill development is a pre-requisite
for India to capitalize on the
demographic bulge that's fast coming

Need for Skilling

- ① To stay in tune with industry requirements
- ② Globalised era needs skill-alignment with global skils
- ③ Advent of new technologies needs new skill set eg:
AI, IoT, blockchain etc
- ④ Industrial Revolution 4.0 requires greater emphasis on 'digital skillset'



WAY FORWARD :-

↳ Improving industry-academia collaborations.

↳ Engaging global skill-training institutes to skill Indian youths.

↳ Having standard skill-sets as certification to ensure alignment

Thus, the skill India mission needs to expand its mandate in order to improve Indian youths' employability.

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 is gathering central attraction, as highlighted by PM in the Shangri La dialogue.

~~Reasons~~ Recently, India MEA also created Indo-Pacific division to better attend to specific concerns with the region.

REASONS

- Focussed attention to the new paradigm of INDO-PACIFIC as a geo-strategic construct
- Better engagement with East Asia and Pacific island countries
- Being adept at containing China from unilaterally establishing economic domination.

India's vision of Indo Pacific
aims at establishing

 open inclusive prosperous cooperative
 Indo Pacific region.

Challenges in achieving the vision :-

(1) US-China hostility:

high stakes of US in Indo-Pacific
region as reflected in renaming of
US-Pacific Command as Indo-PACOM,
(PACOM)
coupled with trade wars with China
threaten to make the region
~~threat~~ theatre of conflicts?

(2) Low Economic Cooperation

Present cooperation between nations
is very low as compared to
Trans-Atlantic Cooperation

③ Strategic concerns :

China's militarisation attempts (military base at Djibouti) raise concerns.

However, with the alignment of India's Act East Policy with :

- South Korea's New South Bound Policy
- Japan's Indo-Pacific Policy

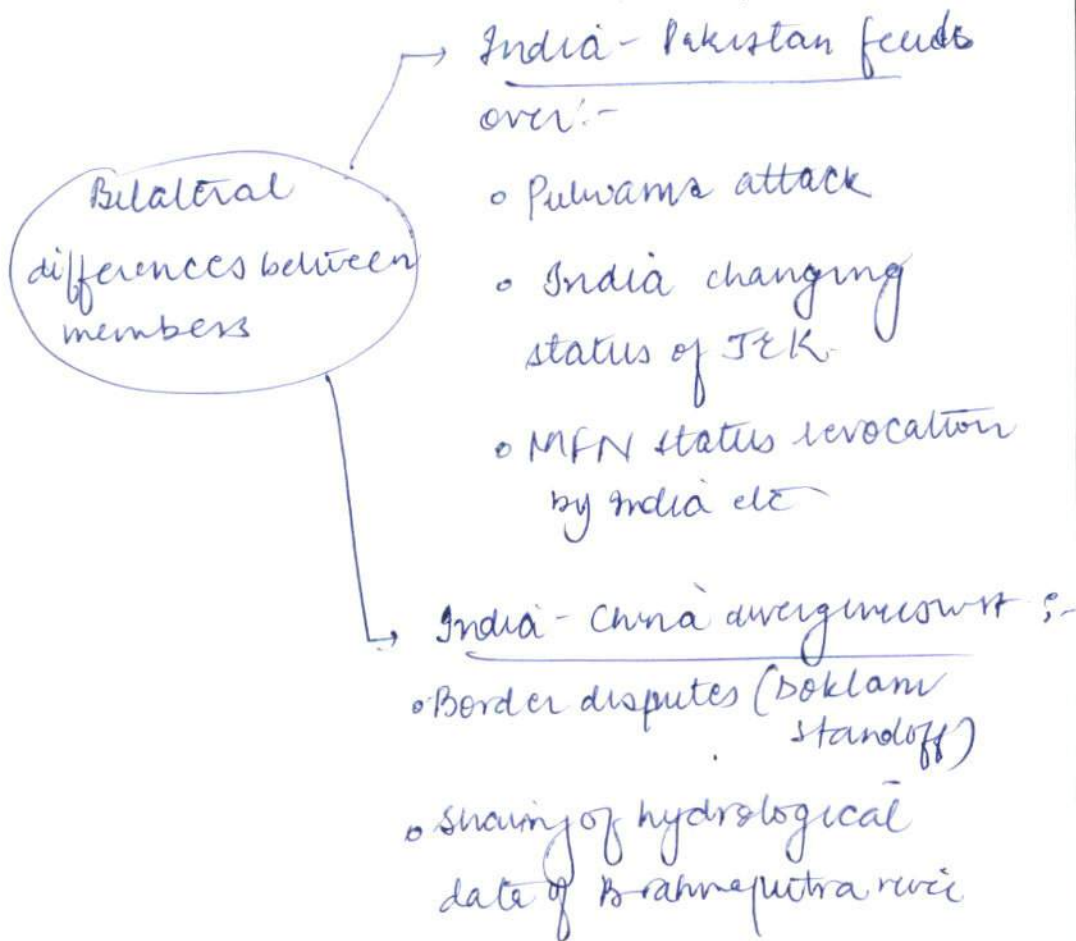
there are hopes of ~~align~~ engagement and cooperation for a prosperous Indo-Pacific.

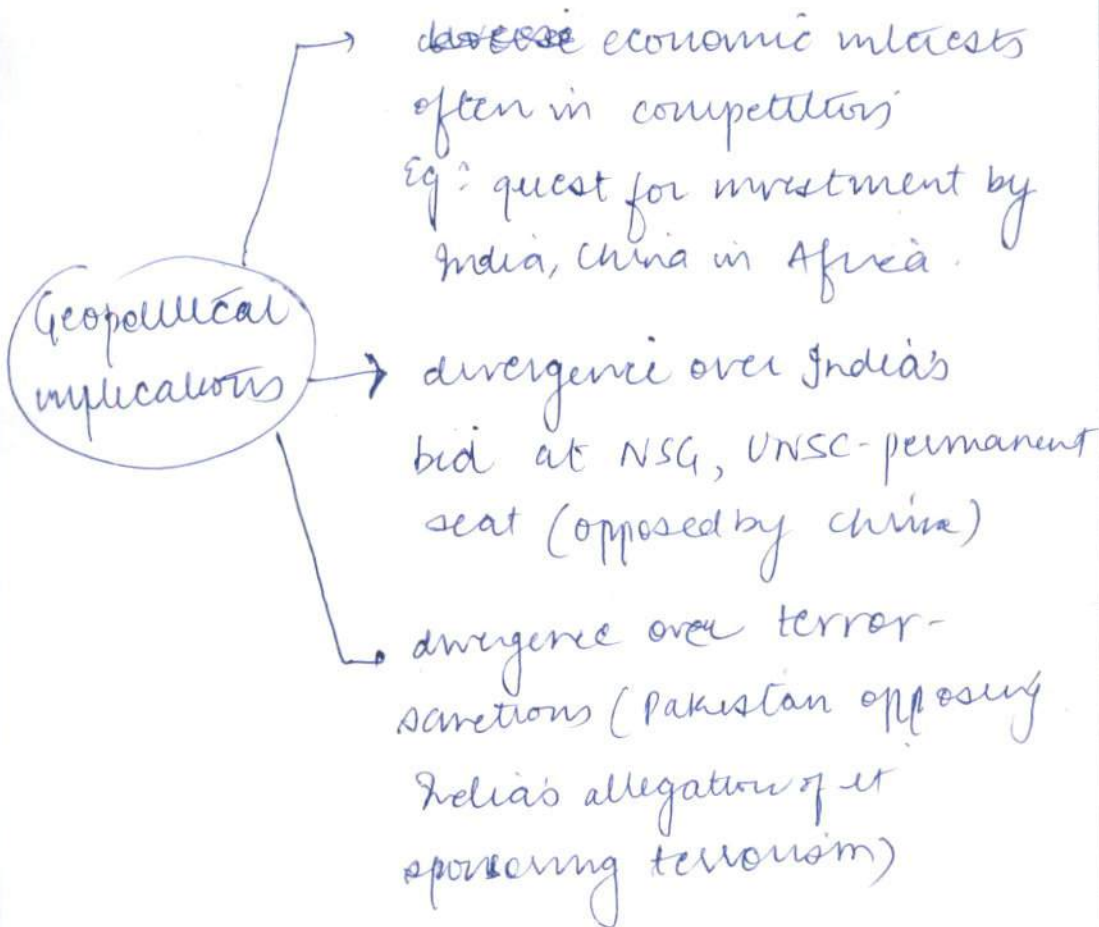
20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

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।

India was admitted to the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) in its 2017 Ashgabat Summit.

Recent issues in SCO :-





SCO's role in furthering India's interests in Eurasian region :-

① Economic Interests:-

→ Greater cooperation with Eurasian economies will further India's interests in the resource-rich region
eg: Uranium reserves of Kazakhstan

→ Eurasia as source of oil
(aligns with India's quest for energy
diversification, especially post
US sanctions over Iran).

②. Political interests:
Eurasian economies can further India's
UNSC-permanent seat bid.

③. Connectivity prospects:
→ INSTC's success hinges on India-Russian
cooperation with Eurasian economies.

If the above concerns are
addressed, SCO can not only
become platform for furthering
India's interests in Eurasian region
but also for restoring peaceful
dialogue and cooperation
between India and Pakistan.