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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	Riddhima Shrivastava		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	55401
Center	Online	Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2	10		उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
3	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
4	10		इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
5	10		3. All questions are compulsory.
6	10		सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
7	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
8	10		प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग को अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
9	10		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.
10	10		प्रश्नों के उत्तर उक्त माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख अंकपत्र प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न पत्र उत्तर (क्यूवीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उचित/अनुमोदित माध्यम को अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
11	15		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
12	15		प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
13	15		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
14	15		उत्तर पुस्तिका में किसी भाग/हुजा पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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।

The NITI AAYOG was set up by an Executive order, replacing the Planning Commission.

STRUCTURE

1. Prime Minister as Chairperson
2. Governing Council composed of :-
 - Chief ministers of states and Delhi / Puducherry.
 - Administrators of UTs.
3. Regional Councils (ad hoc)
4. Chief Executive officer.
5. Full time and Part time members.
6. Ex-officio members: Cabinet ministers including Home minister
7. Secretary.

FUNCTIONS :-

1. Evaluating policy outcomes

and fostering: -

→ Cooperative federalism
(Regional council & government council)

→ Competitive federalism
through state level

rankings:

eg. Ease of Doing Business
eg. Health of our Hospitals.

2. Acting as government think-tank and engaging with experts academia etc.

3. Specialised schemes: -

- Aspirational Districts
- Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE]: -

1. Fostering cooperation and competition between states to promote efficiency and good governance.

2. Providing advise on new & emerging technologies

however, the lack of fund granting powers and allegations of pro-government bias may mar its relevance.

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 बादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

A recent NLU report mentioned that fast track courts are also getting sluggish.

fast track courts are established by state governments in collaboration with high courts to address: -

- Rising judicial pendency [highlighted in Economic Survey]
- Specific cases of a sensitive nature.
eg. Jessica Lal case, 26/11 foia

In terms of judicial pendency, there are 2.5 crore cases pending at present; out of which 87.5 percent are with subordinate courts as per the Economic Survey 2018-19.

Role of fast track courts has been under the scanner

due to :-

1. Poor infrastructure and finances
↳ Many of them are running in the existing High courts.
2. High vacancies and inadequate judges.
3. Ad hoc nature given that they are at the mercy of the states.
4. Few in number and poor geographical spread prevents effective Resolution.
5. Lack of constitutional safeguards in appointing judges.

Way forward: Apart from the above:-

1. Addressing judicial pendency by filling vacancies at the subordinate court levels.
2. Streamlining fast track courts through a National level policy.

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 lower judiciary in India consists of the district level and subordinate courts, including sessions courts, civil courts etc.

CHALLENGES FACED :-

1. 87.5 percent of the pending cases are with the subordinate judiciary as per the Economic Survey 2018-19.
2. They are functioning at about 70 percent of the sanctioned strength, due to massive vacancies (over 5000).
3. Appointment process is riddled with allegations of bias and corruption at SPSC level.
4. Lack of adequate infrastructure.

5. Inadequate finances and ad hoc constitution give the state control.
6. More than the mandated '3 adjournments per case' in almost every case
7. Low case clearance rate of about 89% leads to piling up cases.

SUGGESTIONS :-

1. Economic Survey cites that at full capacity, and an efficiency gain of 24 percent, judicial pendency will be resolved in 5 years
2. A National Judicial Service along the line of Law Commission recommendations
3. Streamlining the funding and infrastructure requirements given the 42 percent devolution to states.

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 includes the mechanisms that judge the efficacy of a legislation after it is passed. Thus, it may include Reports to the Parliament, work of Parliamentary Committees (eg. Budget), Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General, as well as social audits and surveys among public.

In improving the effectiveness of the laws, there's a need to formalise this process: -

1. Diverse and disparate nature of post-legislative scrutiny involving multiple agencies, both state and non-state.

2. No compulsory or statutory post-legislative check on legislation.
3. In wake of poor pre-legislative scrutiny, it is imperative
↳ In the recently concluded post-Budget session, not a single bill was scrutinised by committees.
4. Rising litigation and controversies over laws like Aadhar Act.

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 भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial intelligence ^(AI) is a technology where machines are capable of performing intelligent human tasks like learning, decision-making and analysis.

It can improve the e-governance system by :-

- In Government to Government segment (G2G)
 - Performance analysis of schemes [like Swachh Bharat based on geo-tagged toilets].
 - Risk analysis in case of disasters [identify disaster zones based on previous incidents].
 - Identification of beneficiaries using diverse data sets of the government.

2. Government to Employee (G2E)
- Preparing employee performance reports based on attendance etc.

3. Government to Citizen (G2C)
- Providing targetted scheme awareness.

- Automated tasks like dissemination of Cyclone Alert.

4. Government to Business (G2B)
- e-tenders and data based selection of partners.
- Risk analysis of credit
- Identifying beneficiaries.

Thus, AI carries immense potential in e-governance. However, as the Economic Survey 2018-19 points out, datasets need to be streamlined before such interventions can occur.

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।

The public grievance redressal mechanism is a system where citizens and beneficiaries of public service can obtain redressal of their grievances.

Various reforms in grievance redressal :-

1. e-governance portals like CPGRAMS have been set up.
2. Time bound redressal mandated under many laws. [Eg. In Jasal Bima Yojana, states must pay if grievances aren't resolved on time].

Yet they are limited in their effects, due to :-

1. Poor awareness on part of citizens/beneficiaries about citizens charters and their rights.

2. Lack of proper institutional mechanism as a pre-point source for grievances.
3. Lack of proper training of the officers administering the portals.

Way forward:-

1. Creating an apex institution for grievances.
2. Strict enforcement of time-bound redressal using finers.
3. Mandating it across ~~schemes~~ schemes.
4. Data driven approach:-
 - ↳ time-stamping of grievances.
 - ↳ Detailed performance analysis at a periodic level.

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

Trafficking of women and children is a key issue. The Human Trafficking draft bill was in the news recently.

FACTORS contributing to it :-

1. Vulnerability of the community due to economic or social constraints.

↳ Trafficking rackets involving the tribal women of Gadchiroli have come to fore.

2. Presence of a transnational organised crime syndicate

◦ Trafficking of women via India to the Gulf countries from Nepal.

3. Poor law enforcement and absence of a targetted legislation.
4. In case of migrant communities (like ROHINGYA) in search for ~~a~~ refugees, criminals exploit their vulnerability.
5. Child labour and begging is rampant.

STEPS TAKEN :-

1. Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Trans-National Organised Crime.
2. PENCIL portal against child trafficking.
3. One-stop centers for women in distress (NIRBHAYA FUND scheme).
4. Draft bill proposes key institutions like the Anti-Trafficking cell and streamlines intelligence through a Data grid.

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 उनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी मुझाव दीजिए।

A recent Lancet report highlighted the massive burden of VBDs in India.

Vector borne diseases (VBD) are diseases that spread through animal or insect carriers; like Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunia, etc.

FACTORS that cause their emergence :-

1. Presence of large open water bodies can breed mosquitoes.
↳ eg. YAMUNA riverfront and resulting Dengue crisis in Delhi East.
2. Pollution of water sources.
3. Open Defecation leads to disease transmission through the faecal-oral route.

4. Unvaccinated summersants,
bovines etc .
5. Poor management of outbreaks
6. Rising Human-animal
interface due to greater
human population .

MEASURES for effective control
and management :-

1. Behavioral change through
the NUDGE principle as
seen in Swachh Bharat
mission .
2. Proper monitoring of outbreaks
↳ currently fortnightly
monitoring is done for
specified diseases .
3. Coverage of open drains,
swires etc .
4. WASH strategy among
citizens .

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 recently upgraded their ties to a Strategic Partnership. Ties were due to :-

→ Differing alignments during the cold war :-
↳ Indonesia drifted closer to the USA.

However, today the strategic realities are different and forcing India and Indonesia to co-operate :-

1. The Chinese threat in the Indian Ocean region (IOR)
↳ Both India and Indonesia reiterated that they support freedom of navigation in the South China Sea and IOR.

2. Converging security concerns
↳ India has recently got a transit facilitation agreement with Indonesia for its navy.
3. Concerns regarding extra-regional powers in the IOR
4. Disaster and Tsunami prevention
↳ Indian Navy launched a rescue operation in the Central Sulawesi province of Indonesia.
5. Radicalisation of citizens is a common concern.
6. Development through South-South cooperation.

Thus, these common concerns might help revive the India - Indonesia relations in the Non-aligned spirit.

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 have had a historically close partnership and have even signed the India - Nepal Friendship Treaty 1951.

Recently, several attempts were made at restoring ties

- o Mutual visits of the Prime ministers.

- o Joint hydro projects.

Yet some barriers remain as a cause for concern: -

1. Nepal's growing mistrust for India's intentions and adverse public opinion post the 2015 economic blockage.

2. Nepal's growing proximity towards China as a development partner, which it frequently leverages in Indo-Nepal ties.

3. Nepal's concerns over what it considers an asymmetric friendship treaty.

4. Sovereignty concerns in Nepal due to Indian reaction to the MADHEE protests.

5. India's concerns for ~~SAARC~~ cross-border terror from Pakistan has made SAARC defunct, much to Nepal's chagrin.

6. A pro-Chinese government recently elected in Nepal, rising on an anti-India wave.

These concerns must be addressed, so that peace can prevail in the neighbourhood.

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 are organisations that are concerned with influencing governance in the interest of their members.

	PRESSURE GROUP	INTEREST GROUP
1.	Organisations that come together to <u>influence politics</u> .	Organisations concerned with a <u>common interest</u> .
2.	They are often connected to <u>political parties</u> but they don't enter active politics.	They are often <u>apolitical</u> in nature.
3.	Driven by a <u>cause</u> .	Driven by <u>often common identity</u> eg. Religion etc

4. Example:
NGO Pratham,

Example:
SC employees
Association.

Pressure groups influence
government decisions in
many ways: -

1) By providing opinions
and feedback on policy
decisions.

2) Mobilising agitation in
response to a policy -
↳ eg. Scheduled Castes
Association protested
the a SC/ST act ~~amend~~
~~not~~ dilution by Supreme
Court.

3) Conducting campaigns
and garnering public

opinion to influence policy.

4) lobbying with government agencies.

5) Cooperating with the government.

↳ When legislation is sent for garnering public approval.

6) Challenging government decisions.

↳ eg. PTLs.

Thus, pressure groups play an important role as members of the civil society.

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

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा ममाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर मार्बजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans.

Local self-governance was institutionalised by the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution, as Panchayati Raj institutions and Urban local bodies.

Over 25 years into their constitution, they face many issues :-

1. Dependence on state governments for revenues due to :-
 - Unwillingness to tax the local citizens.
 - Lack of revenue streams.
2. State government interference in their functioning, and lack of autonomy.

- Development plans require approval at the District level through the district level monitoring committees.
- Many planning functions are taken up by the state government itself.
 - ↳ Devolution of powers and finances is a discretionary function for the State as per ~~art. 243~~ the constitution -

3. Central government schemes leave little flexibility.
4. Poor quality of personnel and a dearth of professionals.
5. Recent amendment in Haryana made educational qualification mandatory,
 - ↳ This can exclude 70% of rural population (2011 census)
6. Inter-state disparity in funding, autonomy etc. [Economic Survey 2017-18]

Suggestions for measures that
can be taken :-

1. Compulsory devolution of state resources as per state Finance Commission recommendations
2. Additional revenue streams like Municipal bonds can be encouraged.
3. Clear codification of powers
4. Training of personnel.
5. Campaigns like Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan to promote the local bodies.

Thus, once these steps are taken, ie decentralisation can be institutionalised. true democratisation

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 Right to Information Act, 2005 was a major breakthrough in ensuring transparency in government.

Major provisions :-

1. Establishing an Information Commission at state and central levels, selected through a committee.
2. Pro-active disclosure (Section 4)
3. Public information officers in departments.
4. Time bound redressal.

The recent amendment to the act have raised apprehensions.

These amendments seek to :-

1. Reduce ~~the~~ the term of the Information Commission ^(IC) from 5 years to 3 years.

2. Terms of service, conditions etc. to be notified by central government.

3. Salary of the IC and CIC to be equivalent to central government secretaries, not judges.

Apprehensions raised :-

1. Undermining the authority of the ICs: by :-

↳ making them answerable to the government for their terms of conditions.
↳ curtailing term

2. Apprehensions about ICs having to toe the government's line

line on key issues, given its dependence.

3. Curtailing the term may lead to reduced responsibility.

4. Against the spirit of RTI and the right to know of the citizens (Art 19)

Thus, there are apprehensions that the independence of the IC will be affected, causing a lack of accountability of the government's part ^{on}

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 is the process of dividing a territory into constituencies for elections.

PROCESS :-

1. A Delimitation Commission is set up by an act of Parliament, consisting of Election Commissioners and High Court Judges.
2. The state gets divided into territorial, single-member constituencies, ensuring parity between states and among constituencies.
↳ This is done based on the population ascertained in the last Census. [As per Constitution].

DEBATES Surrounding it :-

1. POPULATION FREEZE ensured by the 42nd amendment Act fixed the number of seats as per the 1971 election, till 2000. The 84th and 87th amendments extended this to 2025, citing incentives for population control. [pushed by the Southern states].

* Apprehensions :-

1.) Lack of parity in representation: An MP from Tamil Nadu represents 30 lakh people, while in Rajasthan, 18 lakh. 'One person one vote' is derided.

2.) Pressure on MPs since they represent 10 times as many citizens as in Europe.

* Rationale :-

1. Population control will be disincentivised.
2. Concerns of Southern states
3. Ruckus in Parliament considering so many members.

② Delimitation in Jammu & Kashmir has raised apprehensions that it will increase seats to the Jammu and Ladakh region.
↳ Now, J&K is a UT. So

③ Debate over SC/ST representation was resolved by the 89th amendment allowing proportional representation with same no. of seats.

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 मीजुद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self help groups are voluntary organisations constituted of members with similar ~~economic~~ socio-economic background. They intend to work in the interest of their membership, and carry out many functions like credit, entrepreneurship etc.

VEHICLES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. SHGs are a unit that can benefit from government schemes.

↳ The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission considers SHGs as units

for its Ajeevika Gram Express Yojana, promoting connectivity to rural areas.

2. SHGs as a unit that can avail bank loans under NABARD, priority sector lending,
3. Setting up economic activities and small industry.

UPLIFT of marginalised

1. Sense of security
2. Financial uplift
3. Human Development like SHGs running healthcare and education trusts.
4. Often consist of marginalised groups like women and contribute to gender parity empowerment.
5. Financial security (savings through CHS)
credit.

Constraints faced

1. Absence of active membership
2. Lack of capabilities in
education and running
a business.
3. Lack of professional
management.
4. Dependence on government
schemes and funds.

Thus, the need of
the hour is to make SHGs
~~independent~~ ~~units~~ financially
empowered and professionally
managed, through targetted
schemes, outcome monitoring
etc.

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।

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched with an objective of achieving zero open defecation by Oct. 2nd 2019.

Many facets of SBM:-

1. Toilet construction

- Public toilets
- Community toilets
- Individual household latrines (IHHL)

2. Ensuring faecal sludge management (FSM)-

3. Information, Education & Communication (IEC)

Toilet construction is just one facet. A clean India requires SBM to place

emphasis on other facets like:-

1.) Waste and sludge management, that pollutes drinking water and breeds diseases.

- FSM has made slow progress at the local levels and needs a targeted push.

- FSM involves sludge containment, collection and disposal strategy.

2.) Behavioral change through the NUDGE concept of ~~the~~ (Economic survey 2018-19) of creating desirable defaults, and an incentive structure
↳ stereotypes regarding toilets must be debunked.

3.) Jackknifing open urination that can ~~state~~ spread

Infection :- ODP+ and ODF++
 ◦ SBM's protocols in Urban centers aim to tackle it.
 ◦ Strict regulation is the need of the hour.

4. Tackling littering on the streets and improper waste disposal.

5. A full-fledged waste management strategy including segregation at source, extended producer responsibility and defined roles.

↳ Solid waste management guidelines are a way forward.

Thus, SBM, despite being a giant leap forward, must address these aspects for a clean India.

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 cited as a best practice by British medical journal.

Salient features -

1. Aim : 90 percent vaccination coverage among children.
2. Targets 7 vaccine preventable diseases: Diphtheria, Pertussis, TB, malaria, etc.
3. Measles-Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis etc. vaccines in some sectors.
4. All children under 2 and pregnant women and lactating mothers covered under it.

CHALLENGES in implementation.

1. Human Resources in healthcare are inadequate.
↳ WHO cites that only 1 out of 5 professionals are qualified, and quackery is prevalent.
2. Poor enabling infrastructure and shortage of PHCs (primary health centers).
3. Cultural myths regarding vaccines -
 - many religious clerics have issued orders against them
 - stereotypes among people are rampant
4. Poor outreach and awareness of the scheme.
5. Rural-urban gap in doctors and nurses.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS these challenges

1. Data-driven outcome monitoring to improve governance.
2. Awareness: campaigns regarding vaccines at the Panchayat and ASHA levels.
3. Scaling up infrastructure through adequate finance
4. A public health cadre can be set up (Bhose Committee recommended)

making these interventions can take us closer to the Sustainable development goal of Good Health and Wellbeing (Goal 3)

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 मूजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

The recent NFHS-4 report

cited a population nearing total fertility rate of 2.1.

1. For the first time, our demographic pyramid

has been inverted, and population might decrease.

2. We will reach demographic potential at 2047 for 20 years. Lasting for 20 years.

The demographic dividend that is, benefit from a youthful working age population is a key opportunity.

Moreover, the economic structure is also changing, giving rising no. of middle class households to

fuel consumption, privatisation
and divestment and global
trade wars.

IMPORTANCE OF SKILLING

- 1) So as to not squander our demographic dividend.
- 2) To not fall into the 'middle-income trap', we need to increase productivity.
- 3) Skilling is needed in the wake of rising protectionism in world economies and difficult competition from export ~~heavy~~ goods in China, ASEAN nations etc.
- 4) India's blue-sky thinking and wish to become a 5 trillion \$ economy.
- 5) Human capital development to enhance productivity.

Skill India mission was mandated to achieve this goal. Under it, the Corporate National Skill Development (NSDC) ~~Committee~~ and Sector Skill Councils (SSC) were set up.

Though it has been successful in providing an institutional mechanism many caveats in the functioning still remain :-

1. Poor monitoring ~~and~~ of outcomes.
2. Sharda Prasad Committee highlighted shortcomings of SSCs. and recommended their closure.
3. Dual control of NSDC.

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 has emerged as an area for diplomatic intervention, given the QUAD grouping, recent Indo-Pacific division in MEA and USA renaming its Naval command as Indo Pacific command.

REASONS for establishing a Indo Pacific division in MEA :-

1. Growing importance of the region :-

a) Trade: Important sea lanes of communication (SLOC) pass through it.

b) Shifting global center economic center of

gravity - given fast growing economies like ASEAN, India and China in the region.

2.) India's strategic concerns

a) Chinese inroads into the Indian Ocean region

b) Critical choke points of trade like strait of Malacca.

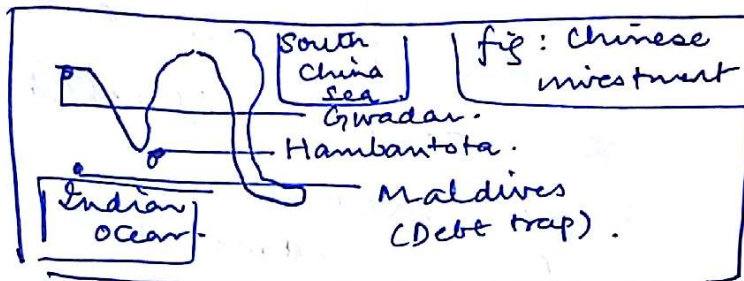
c) Its goal to achieve 'Net security provider' status

3) Increasing coordination with groupings like QUAD, ASEAN (Act East policy),

4) Trade treaties like RCEP being negotiated.

CHALLENGES FOR INDIA IN THE ~~INDO~~ INDO-PACIFIC

- 1) China's string-of-pearls strategy and its aggressive presence in the region threatens Indian security.



o China's Belt and Road initiative and naval base at DJIBOUTI

- 2) Strategic autonomy from the USA.
- 3) Preventing Extra-regional powers from gaining foothold.
- 4) Hostile governments
eg. [Maldives] and President Abdulla Yameen who had sent back several Indian Nationals.

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।

SCO consists of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan and India were recently inducted as full time members at the Astana Summit.

For it to become successful, it must overcome bilateral differences: -

1) India and Pakistan have been at loggerheads since the PULWAMA attack and communications have been stalled.

↳ Given that the SAARC forum became defunct

due to this, it must be resolved so that SCO can fulfill its role.

2) India and China differ on many contentious issues like borders, Belt and Road initiative, India's entry into UNSC and NSG etc.
↳ The 'DOKLAM' crisis, and recent Chinese actions on India's revocation of Art 370 have been an irritant.

3) Russia and China have had historic mistrust but they are coming together against Western aggression.

ROLE OF SCO in India's interest in Eurasian Region:

1- SCO's Regional Anti Terror

Structure (RATS) is a useful opportunity, given a possible Taliban rise in Afghanistan, ~~and~~ Pakistani sponsorship of terror and the non-ratification of UN convention on international terror (CCIT)

2. Trade with central Asian nations given Pakistani obstruction.
3. Energy security
↳ Import of Uranium from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
4. Strategic autonomy given growing proximity to USA.
5. Bilateral issues might be ironed out.

Thus SCO is an integral part in India's 'Connect Central Asia' policy