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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	RICKEY AGARWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	15500
Center	ORN	Date	07/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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।

NITI Aayog ~~was~~ is a government think tank, created in 2015 after the abolition of Planning Commission.

STRUCTURE

1) NITI Aayog has governing council with Prime Minister, few Cabinet members, and Chief Minister and Governor of OT.

2) There exist CEO who is administrative head

3) There exist regional council of NITI Aayog.

FUNCTIONS

- 1) To act as think tank for Government.
- 2) To facilitate bottom up Planning process.
- 3) To promote cooperative and competitive federalism.
- 4) Innovation ecosystem creator

4) To undertake research for evidence based policy making

CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE

1) With need to ensure cooperation from various state, NITZ Amog acts as a platform to engage with various stakeholders.
So, relevance remains

2) In emerging economic landscape research and objective policy need.
So, NITZ can serve purpose.

3) Participatory process with bottom-up approach necessary.



However, there has been issue of lack of effective powers of NITZ. There needs

to be relook, to ensure that NITZ emerge as effective body for contemporary planning

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 special courts, which are designated to solve certain specific cases in time bound manner.

example — POCSO court
Fast track court for
Porkhina

BENEFIT

- 1) They lower the burden on Judiciary by transferring cases to FTT ^{track} fast court.
- 2) They increases productivity in specific cases.
- 3) Time bound Justice is realised.

ISSUE

- 1) However, pendancy of cases in the Judiciary could not be addressed effectively.

- 2) As number of judges infrastructure have not increased with increase in fast track court
- 3) Many cases, after repeal and appeal come back to Judiciary
- 4) Multiplicity of fast track courts have fragmented and covered the process leading to more delays

WAY FORWARD

There exists need for bringing out standard framework for such courts and streamlining the structure. Along with it, Judicial reforms like increasing appointment, use of technology can address the issue.

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

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

Lower Judiciary is the closest institution ^{for} of access of Justice for public

It comprises of District/Jession Courts and below courts

CHALLENGES

1) around 3 crore cases are pending

2) Issues of corruption in lower Judiciary

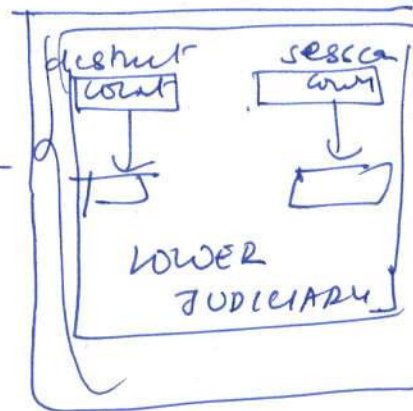
3) low cases clearance rate (especially state like UP, Bihar)

4) vacancy of judges

5) Inadequate infrastructure in lower Judiciary

6) Sensitivity issue of judges also appeals

7) Public Prosecutor access is less



MEASURES

- 1) Number of Judges be increased
- 2) Use of technology to club similar cases together (e-court)
- 3) Live streaming of cases can be experimentally practiced
- 4) LoK Adalat can be used to decrease pressure on judiciary.
- 5) Training of Judges be increased.
- 6) National Judicial Service can be created to standardise and bring more talent in lower judiciary.

All these structural, institutional and technological measures can help in improving productivity, thereby quality of judicial system.

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 are measures to check the efficacy and effectiveness of law, once these are implemented.

Current process

There exist measures like law commission to periodically review laws, and adhoc measures for post legislative scrutiny.

However, there donot exist formalise process.

NEED FOR FORMALISE PROCESS

1) Formal process of post legislative scrutiny would help in regular evaluation of law. This would help in making legislative process dynamic.

- 2) The errors flaws of laws can be easily corrected.
- 3) More robust, effective laws would be brought.
- 4) The impact of faulty law would be minimum.
- 5) Parliamentary functioning would become more democratic.
- 6) Laws would reflect socio-economic changes.

WAY FORWARD

There can be institutions setup within or outside ambit of Parliament, with specific mandate and guidelines to formalise the process. It would help in making democracy more dynamic and responsive.

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence is a system of machine, primarily based on data & machine learning, which has its own decision making ability and intelligence.

For effective of e-governance in India, AI can have potential.

POTENTIAL

- 1) ~~AI~~ e-governance generates lot of data. AI can be used to find patterns, to improve e-governance.
- 2) AI can be used a automated chatbot for responsive replies to people for query.
- 3) To educated and skill people AI can be used.

4) AI can be used to map resources, deficiency and bring directed Policy for e-governance.

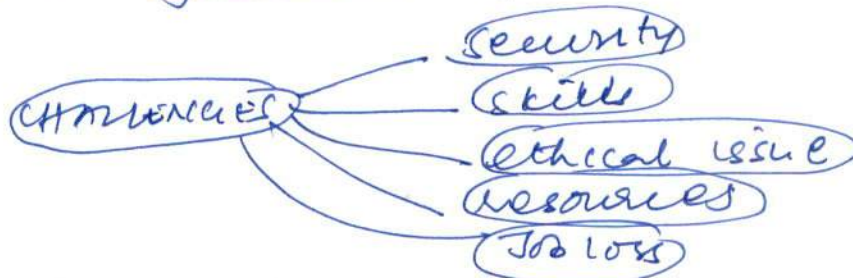
5) AI can be used to check online fraud, loopholes, corruption, leakage, as well as check tax evasion

example:- Project Insight

6) It can be used to improve online education and learning.

example: MOOC through AI.

7) Filing online forms through AI.



There needs to be a policy and a framework to ensure that AI is used optimally, judiciously, ethically for enhancing e-governance and public service delivery.

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

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

Public grievance redressal
is process of hearing public problem
and complaints to be able to address
them.

Various reforms done

1) Citizen charter - has report of
public grievance redressal officer,
to hear issue.

2) Various online platform has
been established, where public can
write their grievance directly.

3) e-governance have been used for
the same.

example: online FIR

4) Jan Sewai, Public hearing at
various level.

5) Pran Saha, court audit for
the same.

They create mechanisms and process to ensure public grievance redressal. However, these effort have been limited, as:

- 1) Lack of awareness of public
- 2) Lack of timely response
- 3) No legal backing, for most of the reform.
- 4) Lack of adequate officers to hear grievance.
- 5) Lack of capacity of organization to receive grievance.
- 6) No cohesive policy for the same.

WAY FORWARD

There exist need for bringing out cohesive policy for the same. Public service law needs to be passed, which imposes fine on officers. Along with it awareness, capacity building would help in ushering effective public grievance redressal system.

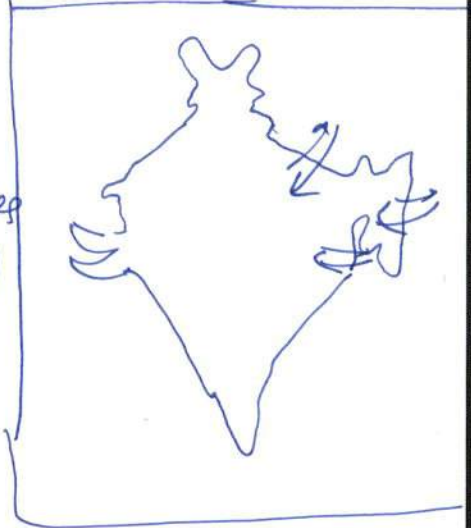
7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. (150 words)
10

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।

Trafficking of women and children has been third most organised crime in India, with more than 20000 people trafficked every year.

FACTORS

- 1) Porous borders - facilitates trafficking. (ex: Nepal)
- 2) Poverty - creates supply for it.
- 3) Lack of effective measures to address transboundary trafficking
- 4) Collusion of politicians, border forces with traffickers.
- 5) Ambiguous law regarding prostitution
- 6) Demand for them, is high in region



STEPS TAKEN

1) Security of border, and effective border management undertaken

enclaves
exchange

use of
technology
in border

Integrated
check
post

2) collaboration with forces across the border.

3) ~~More~~ BSP have been engaging NCO near the border to address this.

4) Project UJWALA to rehab ~~set~~ them

5) anti-poverty measures like MGNREGS

6) Recently, Trafficking Bill was brought, which created institutions at various level and enhanced punishment for trafficking

There exist need for integrated legal, technological, economical, social, security approach to address the issue holistically.

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 the ones which are spread with the help of an agent i.e. vector like mosquito.

In India VBD like Malaria, dengue have been rising. They have reached epidemic proportions.

[FACTORS]

- 1) Lack of hygiene and effective sanitation measures.
- 2) Congestion of slums, living areas, facilitates its spread.
- 3) Lack of awareness.
- 4) Unhealthy eating, living practices
- 5) Presence of large number of forest, livestock facilitates VBD.

- 6) Lack of timely response for VBD
7) Incomplete immunisation of the population.

MEASURE NEEDED

- 1) Complete sanitation cover
- 2) cleanliness drive across the country.
- 3) Increasing immunisation of the population.
- 4) Timely response for the same.
- 5) Increasing capacity of community health workers.
- 6) education and awareness of people.
- 7) Guidelines be drafted for the same.

Measures like Swarth Bharat Ashrayan, Mission Indradhanush are step in the direction. There is a need for coordinated approach to address the menace of VBD.

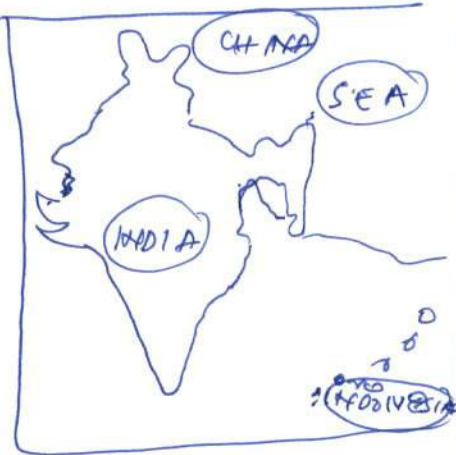
9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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 are two of major countries in the Indian Ocean region.

However, there has been era of neglect, with minimal engagement between the countries, and

However, in recent time, there has been changes in regional strategic realities.



CHANGES

1) Rising China and threat in the region, as rise of China has not been peaceful.

2) conflict in the South China Sea

3) India's increasing focus in South East Asia and Indian Ocean region.

4) Ensuring freedom of navigation in the Indian ocean region

5) China's OBOR project

Considering the converging interest of India and Indonesia, there has been increasing coordination between the two:-

1) The visit and meeting between the leaders have increased.

2) Indonesia have provided access of its port (~~Ategog~~ Sebang Port) to India, which would see economic and strategic cooperation.

3) Joint military exercises are done.

There exist need for more deeper integration of relationship with economic, people to people contact etc, ~~that~~ in response to convergence of interest in changing geopolitical reality.

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

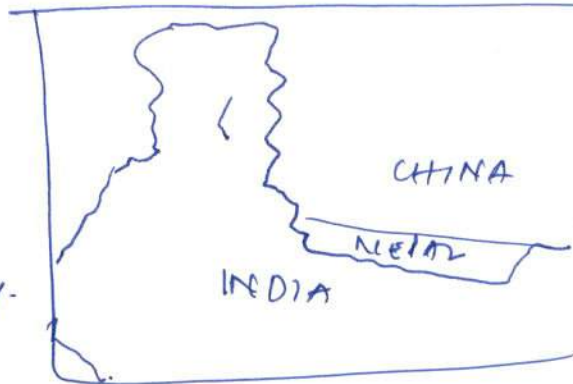
संबंधों को पुनः स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India-Nepal have historical,
geographical, cultural relationship
since ancient time.

However, there have been grievances
and issues causing concern in the relationship

CONCERN

1) Border dispute
with open border
between the country.



2) Water dispute
of various hydrological project like
Kali, Pancheshwar project.

3) CHINA FACTOR
increasing china presence, and
Nepal government using 'china card'.

4) Friendship Treaty
Nepal wants review of treaty,
as they argue it compromised sovereignty.

5) Nepal abuses India of "big brotherly attitude"
example: Madhesh ~~the~~ blockade

6) Trade deficit issue

2) fake currency, organic urine from
across the border.

ATTEMPT TO RESET

1) PM of India have visited Nepal
to reset ties.

2) Nepalese PM have visited India
for high level dialogue.

3) Visits by foreign ministers taken
place.

~~But~~ Despite these the issue continues
to hold.

There ~~is~~ exist need for
sectoral discussions of issues like
water, energy, to ~~address~~ border management.

This would help in addressing the
issue, and strengthening Indo-Nepal
relationships

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 collective organisation, which work for the collective interest of its members. However, here are differences:

DIFFERENCES

- 1) Pressure groups influences government decisions and policy making, in favour of its members, more actively than interest group.
- 2) Pressure group are more politically organised than interest group.
- 3) the organisational structure of pressure group are more streamlined than interest group.
- 4) Pressure group gives shape to the collective interest of interest group.

Example of Pressure group
 PUCF, ASSOCIATION
 Mazdoor Kisan Sangh
~~Pressure~~

INFLUENCING GOVERNMENT AND POLICY

Pressure group influence government decisions and policies, by following ways:

1) By consultation process

↳ example ASSOCIATION, PUCF, during pre budget consultation process influences economic policies

2) By Public Protest

↳ example India against corruption by Jan Andolan influenced government to bring Lokpal bill.

3) By Blockade/Strike

↳ during Jat reservation process by blocking National highway, influenced government to give reservation to Jat

4) By Hunger strike

↳ example Tea plantation
(Mazdoor - AFSPA)

v) (By petition, democratic engagement)

Various measures are used by pressure groups. However, at times collusion, collusion and unfair means are also used. There exist need for more transparent and healthy engagement with pressure group, for upholding interest of members, and promoting of democracy.

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।

3rd ^{and 7th} constitutional amendment
give constitutional status to local self
government in India. to laid foundation
for strong grassroot level democracy
in India.

ISSUES

- 1) Lack of fund and financial autonomy.
- 2) 11th and 12th schedule functions not
described adequately.
- 3) Lack of adequate number and
skilling of
functionaries.
- 4) women, SC, ST representatives not allowed
to function properly - (Sapardhati)
- 5) Violence in elections
(Example: West Bengal Panchayat-
election).

- 6) Independence of State Election Commission is given questioned
- 7) Lack of timely elections.
- 8) SPV corrodes power of local body.

MEASURES

- 1) Funds and financial autonomy be given.
- 2) Functions under 11th and 12th schedule be given, like in Kerala
- 3) Local body services be created for independence in functioning to deliver public goods and services.
- 4) Training of Panchayat members be regularly done to enhance capacity and skill.
- 5) social audit be institutionalised.
(example - social audit law in Meghalaya).
- 6) Gram Sabha be made more proactive and participative.

7) State election commission be made independent.

8) Use of more technology in local body, to improve service delivery.

Measures like Panchayat
Sakshikaran Yojna, Gram
Development Programme, Gram Swachh

Measures are steps in the direction.
Other measures are needed to ensure
local body functions are true
reflection of democratic decentralization.

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।

RTI Act 2005, is landmark law, to usher in era of transparency, open up government system, and increase information of public.

The recent amendment

→ The salary, tenure and service conditions would be decided by central government.

STATED REASONS FOR AMENDMENT

- 1) Previously, salaries were equated to salary of chief election commissioners. As election commission is constitutional and Information commission is statutory body, the linking of salaries was an aberration.
- 2) the amendment would give flexibility to government.

IMPLICATIONS

- 1) By making salaries and service condition, dependent on central Government, it imparts the autonomy of commission.
- 2) Government can use this provision to influence authority and functioning of commission.
- 3) Also, without fixed tenure, there would be insecurity among Information Commissioners.

↓

This can be misused by Government to arbitrarily remove certain information Commissioners.

- 4) The dependency on Government, would impair the public trust towards the organization.
- 5) The credibility may be impaired.

WAY FORWARD

So, there exist need for secure
service condition, tenure, salary
without influence of central
Government.

The autonomy and independence
would ensure that vision of RTI Act
to usher era of transparency and
citizen's rights & efficiency
realised.

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 reorganisation of the size and boundaries of the constituency for elections.

PROCESS

i) Delimitation is done by the delimitation commissions.

-ii) The principles followed are that

proportion of seat in accordance to population in each state

size of the constituency in a state should be proportional to population

iii) Initially, it was done every 10 years. Last time, it was done in 2001, based on census of 1971, (which fixed the seats of each state)

DEBATES1) USE OF CENSUS DATA

↳ certain state, want use of latest census data. states which have high population

↳ However, southern states, who have followed family planning measures well, want 1971 data to be used for deciding seats of each state.

2) SIZE OF CONSTITUENCY

↳ There is debate about size of constituency, and number of seats.

↳ Few argue that size of parliamentary constituency have become large enough.

↳ Other argue that, if size is decreased, number of MP would increase. This would make parliamentary functioning difficult.

3) INTER STATE PARITY

↳ certain state have huge size other don't have.

→ some demand that, there should be inter parity among states.

→ others don't want parity among states.

4) FREQUENCY OF DELIMITATION

There also exists debate about frequency of delimitation to be held.

So, as per the tradition of healthy democracy, there exists many debate surrounding delimitation process. There needs to be healthy debate and discussion to address the debate. To evolve delimitation policy which is reflective of contemporary dynamics.

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 are affinity based interest group, which work together as enterprise for collective interest of the members.

VEHICLE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1) By facilitating economic activities, and enterprise, creates jobs, and leads to economic wellbeing of members.

2) address rural poverty, by productive activities.

3) addresses issue of distress rural migration.

UPLIFTMENT OF MARGINALISED

1) women are active beneficiaries of SHGs. They start enterprise for economic & social autonomy.

2) SCST have been able to uplift their status using the "strength of collective" through SHG

EXAMPLES — Kudumehme (Kerala)

CONSTRAINTS

- 1) Lack of training of members
- 2) Lack of access of credit.
- 3) ~~Low~~ Regional disparity of SHG. More in South India.
- 4) SHG focus on unproductive activities.
- 5) Proliferation of SHG, without quality.
- 6) High default of credit, at places
- 7) Bank's reluctance to provide service
- 8) Lack of democracy with SHG.

WAYS TO ADDRESS

- 1) Training and skilling of members be done.

- 2) Credit access has to be increased
- 3) Consolidation of SHG together -
- 4) Focus on SHG, in backward areas
(North east, Naxal affected areas)
- 5) Market access of SHG has to be increased.
- 6) Integration of SHG with global and national supply chains
- 7) Involving NGO, CSR with SHG.

Institutions like Jan Dhan Yojana, Bank Saathi, MUDRA, has been taken. These will need for coordination of them, and SHG 2.0 ~~refers~~ to ensure that SHG can work as democratic institutions for rural empowerment and social justice.

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission was flagship scheme to ensure India becomes open defecation free with toilets, and sets the path for clean India.

CONSTRUCTION OF TOILET

- SBA has built second number of toilet, with more than 10 crore toilets.

- The toilet construction sets the path for ensuring India becomes ODF free.

- around 99.5% of household have toilets.

- ~~to~~
~~to~~

OTHER FACET

Though toilets have been built, there

expect need for new ~~the~~ components to ensure clean India:

1) Behavioural change

↳ there exist need to ensure that there is being behavioural change which continues.

2) SUSTAINABILITY OF TOILET

↳ After construction, those toilets remain functional & also an important facet.

3) Solid waste management

↳ There exists need to emphasise solid waste management, ~~particularly~~ in both rural and urban.

4) OPEN URINATION FREE

↳ After open defecation free, need to shift towards open urination free.

5) RIVER CLEANING

↳ clean of river to address

Water pollution, is a challenge to ensure clean India.

b) Cleaning water bodies

Is like lakes, ponds, reservoirs
traditional bodies.

So, there exists need to broaden
the scope and focus, with aspect like
solid waste management, to ensure that
vision of clean India is truly realised,
after the success of Swachh Bharat
India.

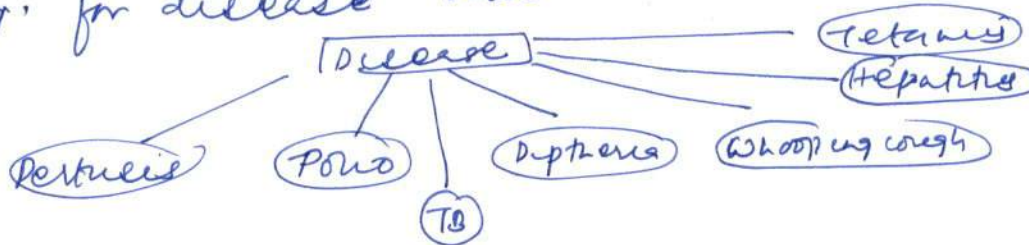
17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. (250 words) 15

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 flagship ~~the~~ measure initiated by government to ensure full immunization cover of its citizens.

SALIENT FEATURES

- 1) ~~Complete~~ Immunization of children with
for disease like



- 2) Vaccination in selected district for disease like, Kala azar, Japanese encephalitis etc.

CHALLENGES

- i) Lack of resource personnel to reach out to every district.
- ii) Lack of adequate amount of vaccines.
- iii) Inadequate infrastructure and access to region (like left wing extension)
- iv) Socio-cultural bias against vaccine in some parts.
- v) Delays in procurement of vaccines
- vi) Lack of awareness.
- vii) Lack of mapping and adequate data

MEASURES

- i) Mapping of areas, with disease profile be done.
- ii) Procurement of vaccine needs to be digitised and made swift
- iii) More doctors be introduced to healthworker

- ensure fast immunization of population
- v) Involving local community to break socio cultural barrier
 - vi) Information education communication (IEC) campaign to increase awareness.
 - vii) Local Panchayat, NGO be involved
 - viii) more fund be dedicated for the mission.

All these measures would ensure that mission Pradhanmantri implementation is streamlined. Effective implementation of it would lead to ushering in era of healthy and disease free India.

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. (250 words) 15

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

India is witnessing changes in demographic structure, and moving towards path of becoming 5 trillion economy. In this context of economic and demographic changes, importance of skilling holds.

IMPORTANCE

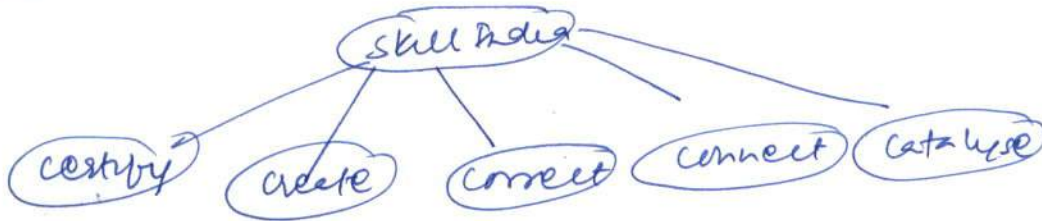
1) With youth population (65% below 35 years) skilling is required to make them productive, and employable.

2) With changing economic situation, towards Industrial revolution 4.0, Artificial intelligence, skilling is required to ensure that there is no mismatch of demand and supply.

3) currently only 2.3% is skilled.

SKILL INDIA MISSION!

skill India mission was to train 400 million youths, and skill them by 2022.

Success of Skill India

- 1) It has been able to train 10.37 lakh people.
- 2) 37% of them have been employed.
- 3) Public and private collaboration have been facilitated by SSC Council.
- 4) Institutional framework like NSDC, SSC, have been established.
- 5) Industry led skill been created.

Issues

- 1) The target seems very distant
- 2) The quality of skill imparted has been poor.

- 3) SSC Council, criticised for corruption, malfunctioning (Sherada Pansal Committee)
- 4) Multiplicity of SSC without converge.
- 5) Lack of employability of skilled youth
- 6) Modern skills like artificial intelligence still not imparted.
- 7) Social stereotype against skilling, vocation, still not broken.

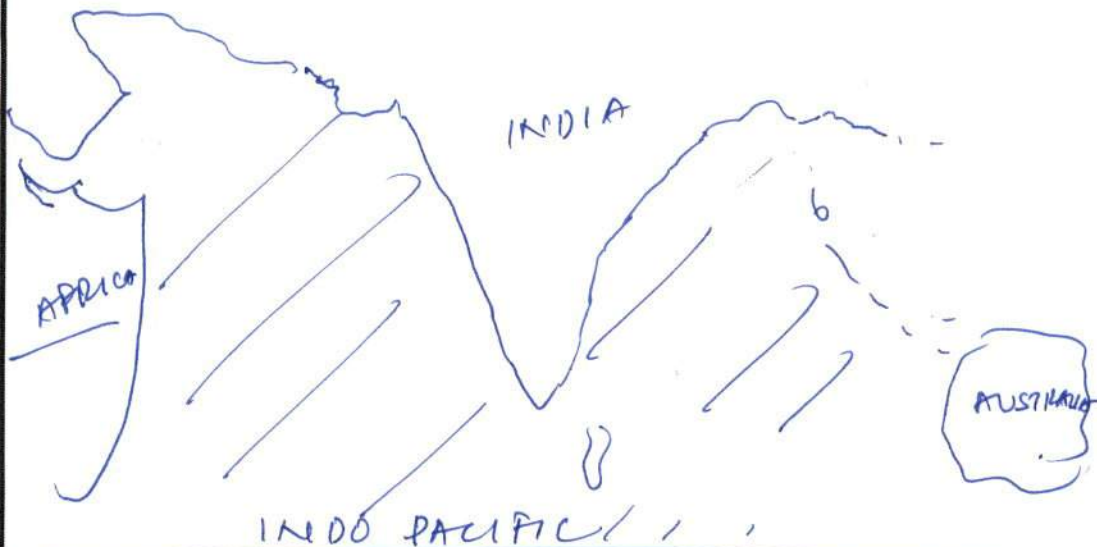
Way forward

There exist need to review the mission. More industry relevant skill and connection with market is required. Need of convergence of scheme and institutions to streamline the ~~para~~ mission. It would help in fulfilling the vision of skill India.

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।

Recently, India created a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in MEA, to dedicately focus and, plan and engage with the region.



REASON

1) the growing economic importance of the region, with focus on Act East

Policy, south east Asia, Indian Ocean

2) the region has numerous trade routes, and India's majority of trade comes through that area.

↓
(many strategic choke point like Strait of Malacca, Gulf of Hormuz)

3) the rise of China, and strategic policy of encircling India with naval bases across Indian Ocean.

4) the resource rich Indo-Pacific region.

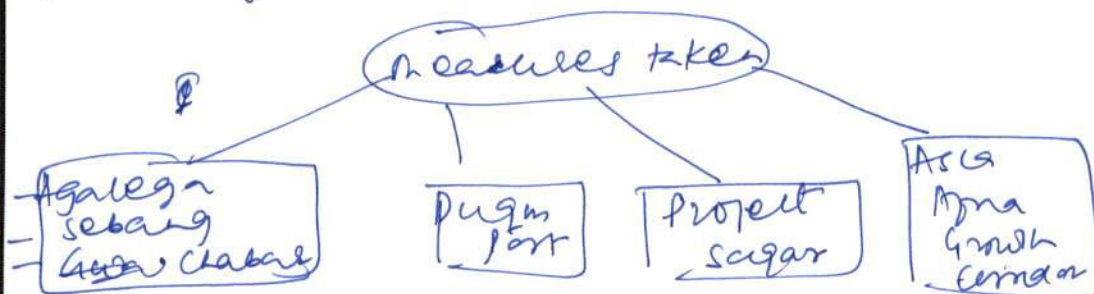
5) changing focus of USA, with Pivot to Asia Policy.

CHALLENGES

i) The rise of China, with its various engagement like OBOR project

ii) Lack of resource to engage with nations adequately.

- iii) Lack of diplomatic presence in various countries in the region (particularly Africa)
- iv) Delays in Indian projects (like in Africa)
- v) Capacity of Indian Navy to act as 'net security provider'
- vi) The instability in the neighbourhood (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar)
- vii) Delay in RCEP negotiation

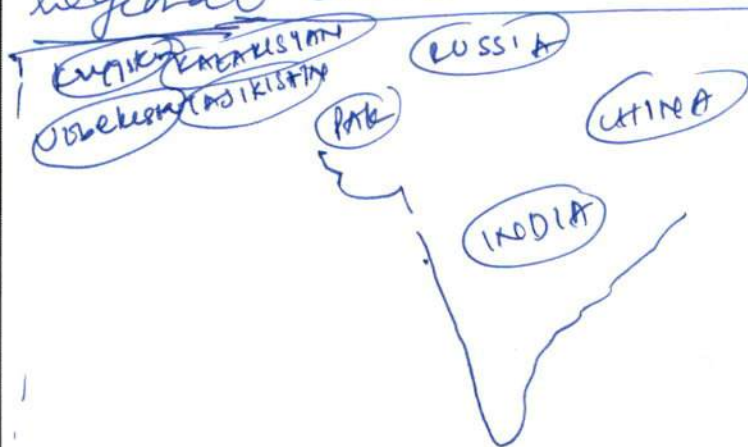


There exist need for more engagement with stakeholder countries, building capacity, to ensure that Indo-Pacific emerges as strong, stable, prosperous unit for Indian collaboration and engagement.

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 is a security, economic regional block in the central Asia.



To emerge as vibrant regional group, it needs to overcome bilateral issues -

ISSUES

- 1) The bilateral issue of India and Pakistan, should not create blockade in organisation.
- 2) Similarly, issue between India and China, should not create blockade.

GEOPOLITICAL CALCULATIONS

There exist difference & geopolitical calculations of its members

- 1) RUSSIA - want to maintain its hegemony in central Asian region, with emerging china
- 2) CHINA - china's increasing economic interest with OBOR.
- 3) INDIA - wants to balance it with increasing convergence with NATO ally and USA.
and engaging ~~central~~ Eurasian countries.

ROLE OF SCO FOR INDIA

- 1) ~~India~~ SCO can provide platform for India to engage with Eurasian countries
- 2) SCO can provide institutional support to initiate joint project in the Eurasian region.
- 3) Energy security needs of India

can be addressed, like

Karnataka → Vietnam

4) It can create access of India, in the deadlock Eurasian region, with which India had not direct access.

5) can provide market access for the same -

6) SIO through RATS, can ensure stability in the region, which would facilitate India's engagement with Eurasian.

⇒

So, SIO provides an effective platform to engage with Eurasian countries, to address security, economic interest of the country.