



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	Raspreet Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	375436
Center	Online	Date	6/Sep/2019

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). 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।
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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 Ayog was set up in 2014 to replace the erstwhile planning commission

Structure

Governing Council → With Prime Minister as its head and members including chief ministers of states & administrators of UTs.

Team India Wing → As a platform to enhance coordination between states and help them managing their issues.

Innovation Hub → To create innovative ideas.

Functions

- ① Cooperative federalism as chief ministers of all the states are the members of the Governing council.

- ② Competitive federalism as states are competing on various indicators released by NITI.
- ③ Balanced regional development.
eg. NITI forum for North East
- ④ Inclusive development as launched Aspirational districts programme.
- ⑤ Evidence based decision making eg. 3 year action agenda.
- ⑥ Innovation through Atal innovation indices.

Relevance

- ⑥ Though NITI Aayog is facing challenges like no statutory status, no policy implementation focus yet it remains relevant & to ensure balanced development and achieve sustainable development goals.

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 court are set up to ensure speedy disposal of cases in the Judiciary.

Background

- ① for the first time fast track courts were set up in 2000.
- ② Various finance commissions suggested setting up fast track courts eg. 11th FC & 14th FC.
- ③ After 2011, the central assistance to states to setup fast track court was stopped.

Success

- ① Lessen ~~the~~ burden on regular courts.
- ② Increased trust in governance & Judiciary.

- ③ speedy Justice to people. (fundamental Right under Article 21).

Failures

- ① Of the 35 lakh cases per transferred, 6 lakh are still pending.
- ② No special procedures to ensure speedy trial.
- ③ As states have to provide for finances, the infrastructure, human resource remains of poor quality.

Way forward

- ① supporting states financially to setup fast track courts.
- ② Special procedures from regular courts.
- ③ Strengthening Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism.

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।

According to Lord Bryce, the foremost test of the performance of government is the working of Judiciary.

Challenges faced by lower Judiciary

- ① Vacancies of the sanctioned 22000 posts in lower Judiciary, more than 5000 are lying vacant.
- ② Pendency - 2.93 crore cases pending according to NJOG.
- ③ Poor training & capacity of Judges.
- ④ Corruption prevailing in Judiciary. Second most corrupt institution after police - Transparency International.
- ⑤ Delays in the dispute resolution.
- ⑥ Frequent adjournments and the

the rules of adjournment not observed.

- ⑦ Frequent holidays as pointed by the law commission.
- ⑧ Poor capacity of police for speedy investigations.
- ⑨ Poor infrastructure & shortage of para-legal staff.

Way forward

- ① Economic Survey 2018-19 suggested that 8000 Judges are required to resolve the pendency in 5 years.
- ② Improve infrastructure in Judiciary.
- ③ Proper training of Judges.
- ④ All India Judicial services to be established.
- ⑤ Law Commission suggested
 - Clear Judgements
 - Lesser holidays
 - Cases of similar cases to be clubbed.
- ⑥ ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution)

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 of laws
is necessary because -

- ① Evaluating the impact of laws on people.
- ② Better accountability of executive in implementation of laws.
- ③ Scope to improve the laws in the future.
- ④ Inclusive society as those who are getting negatively impacted may raise their voice.
- ⑤ Laws will be better protected in case Judicial scrutiny happens.
- ⑥ Will help India to shed its image of soft state.

Way forward

- ① Government should bring the white paper on implementation of laws.
- ② Formal & institutional mechanism to be setup to ensure transparency & accountability.
- ③ Independence & transparency in the evaluation of the effects of the law.

Not only legislative enactments but also Judiciary's decisions under Article 142 (eg. Alcohol Ban on highways) can be scrutinized.

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

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

E-Governance is the use of ICT in the process of governance which leads to SMART Governance.

[S - Simple (Simple laws & procedures)
M - Moral (Ethics, morality, integrity)
A - Accountability (ICT ensures).
R - Responsiveness (Openness in working)
T - Technology (to deliver services)

Artificial intelligence is the technology in which machines develop cognitive abilities and start thinking, decision making, learning etc.

Potential of AI in e-Governance

- ① Agriculture - IBM and NITI Aayog signed an MOU to develop AI solutions in agriculture.

- ② Service deliveries like POS can be improved as AI can improve identification of Beneficiaries.
- ③ Health & education can be strengthened through AI as it will expand the reach. eg. Computer Softwares replacing the teachers.
- ④ Transportation can be improved as AI will lead to driverless cars and buses reducing accidents & delays.

Therefore AI holds a lot of potential, therefore India needs to invest in research & skilling to exploit this technology.

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 redress is a process by which government hears any problem being faced by the people & in receiving the services of government & take steps to resolve the problem.

Reforms in the public grievance redress

- ① Citizen charter was launched in 1996 to ensure transparency & better service delivery.
- ② Use of ICT to hear the complaints of people.
- ③ Sevottam model is being used which has a specific component of grievance redressal.

Effectiveness remains limited

- ① Some Citizen Charters by department do not include grievance redress.
- ② Increasing corruption in the process of governance.
- ③ Apathy of officials towards common man.
- ④ Lack of ~~code~~ awareness on avenues of grievance redress among people.

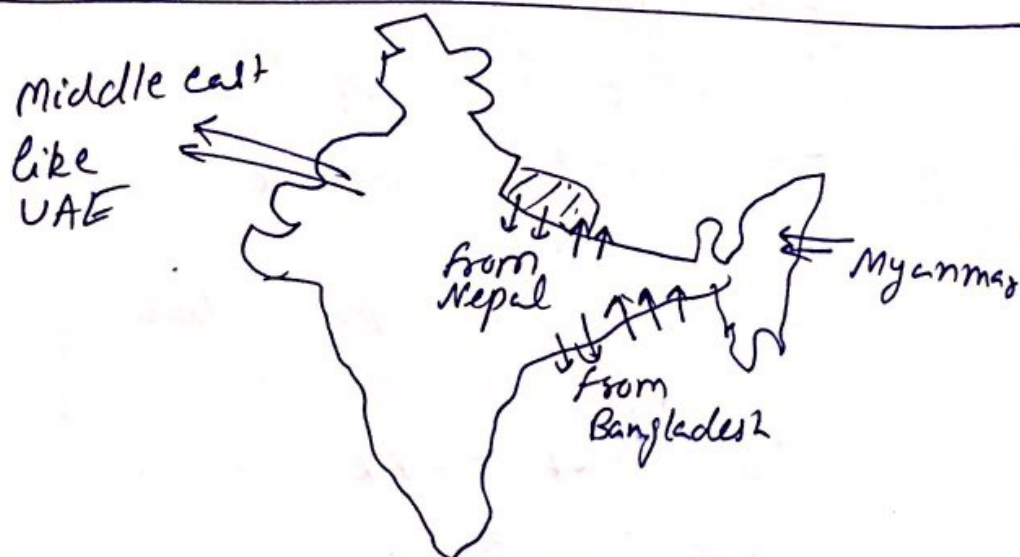
Way forward

- ① Strengthening Citizen charters
 - a) Simple language.
 - b) Periodically revised.
 - c) "Tat keel" Provisions.
 - d) 2nd ARC recommended internal restructuring, decentralized approach & involving all stakeholders.

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।

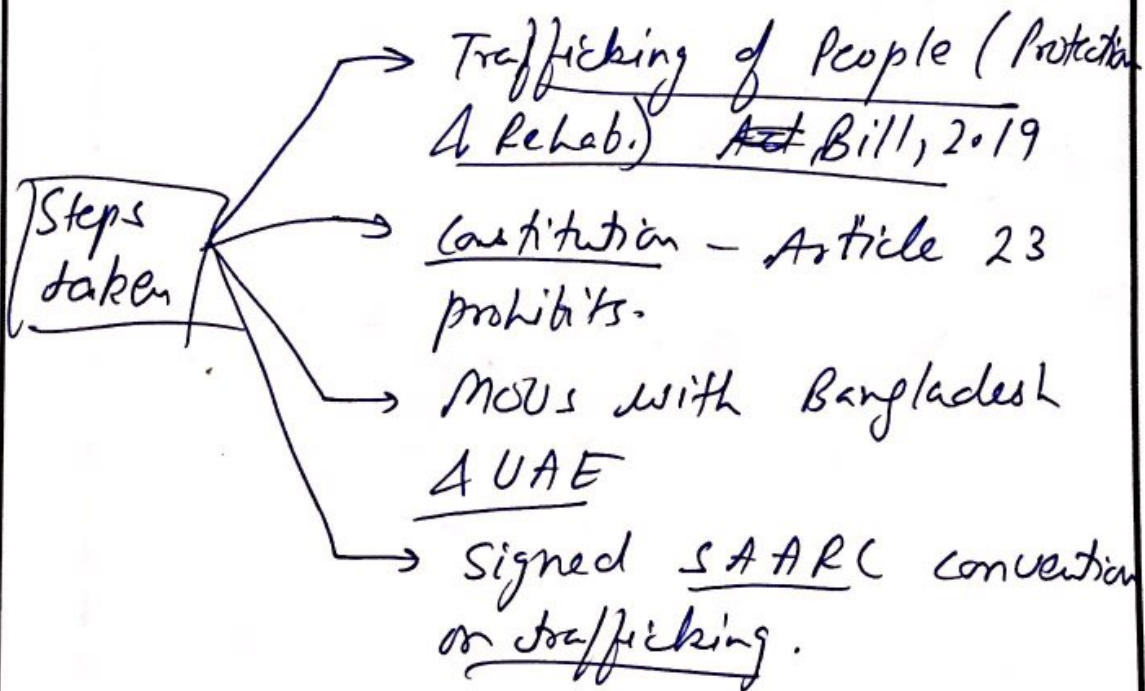
India is the transit, source as well destination country for the illegal trafficking industry. It is the third largest illegal industry after arms & drugs.



Factors contributing

- ① Poverty, indebtedness leads to poor women & children as easy victims.

- ② Loopholes & lax implementation of laws.
- ③ Nexus between politicians & traffickers.
- ④ Use of social media, porous borders between neighbours like Bangladesh.
- ⑤ Poor mental conditions, lack of ethics, disasters are other reasons.



Immediate passage of Trafficking Bill is necessary to protect the human rights of people being trafficked.

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 रोगानुवाहक-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 diseases that are spread through vectors like mosquitoes, flies, mites. For example - malaria, Kanaser forest disease etc.

Factors..

- ① Poor health & hygiene because of poor awareness & poverty conditions.
- ② Tropical conditions suits the spread of vector borne diseases.
- ③ Pollution in air & water, lack of sanitation.
- ④ Poor immunity of children born to anaemic mothers (52%).
- ⑤ Lack of food security & nutritional

Support -

- ⑥ Medical infrastructure is obsolete.
- ⑦ Still immunization has to reach distant areas.
- ⑧ Poor response to epidemics

Measures for control & management

① Improving health infrastructure

- Better equipments in hospitals.
- Public health management cadre to deliver services.
- Increase Budget to 2.5% as suggested by NHP, 2017
- focus on rural areas where 70% of the population lives.

② At Individual level

- Better awareness to improve sanitation & hygiene.
- focus on nutrition & health.

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 strategically located in the Indian Ocean, sharing many opportunities & challenges.

Years of neglect.

- ① India after independence focused on Non alignment, the relations between them were mainly based on cooperation at international forums.
- ② Inward looking economy of India.

Evolving regional strategic realities

- ① Shift of centre of gravity from Atlantic to Indo Pacific.
- ② Chinese footprint is increasing

in Indian Ocean & S. China Sea. (String of Pearls like Hambantota, Gwadar)

③ USA's focus shifting to Indo-Pacific.
eg. Pacific Command to Indo-Pacific Command.

Indo-Pacific Strategy 2019.

④ Rising stature of ASEAN & India.

⑤ Non traditional threats like piracy, terrorism.

⑥ Economy - 70% of oil trade & 40% of oil supply from Indian Ocean.

⑦ Expansion of the concept of Blue Economy.

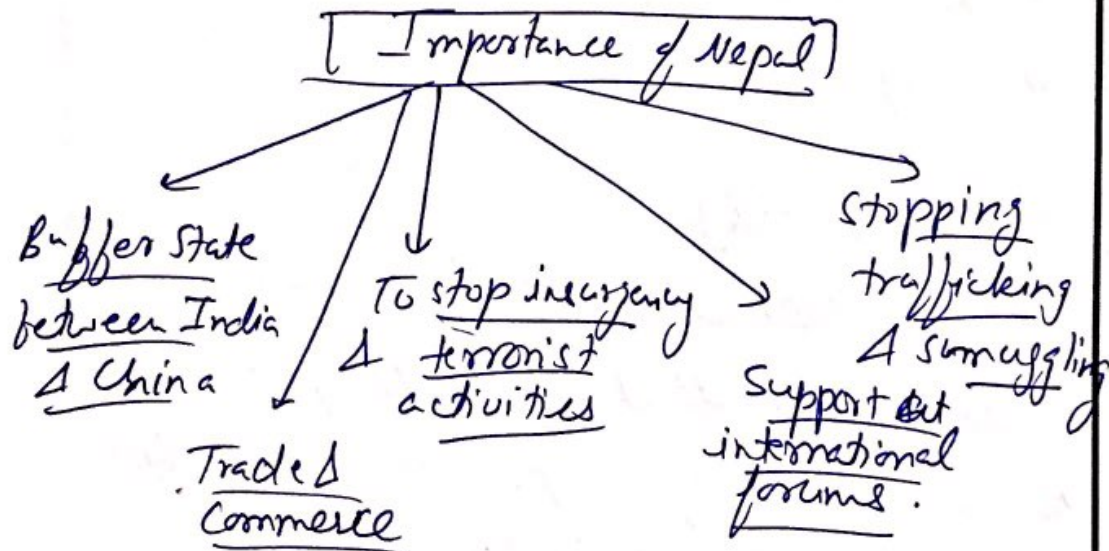
. These realities are forcing Indonesia & India to come closer. Various steps including bilateral deals & multilateral (like RCEP, ASEAN-India FTA) are being taken.

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 are ~~log~~ lodged into each other's intestines - SD Munni



Attempts to reset the ties

- ① frequent visits of heads of states & other high level visits.
- ② Nepal has done amendments to the Constitution in response to India's demands.
- ③ India* supported Nepal during

earthquake

- ④ Connectivity initiatives like BBIN.
- ⑤ Nepal helped Indian forces and took action against insurgents in Nepal.

Various Barriers

- ① Big Brother Attitude of India.
- ② It is alleged that Friendship Treaty is not helping Nepal as all benefits are cornered by India.
- ③ Wali river issue (Tributary Disputed)
- ④ China's increasing presence in Nepal
- ⑤ India's Blockade spread anti India sentiments in Nepal

Wayforward

→ General Doctrine & focus on "Nepal first" policy.

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 group and interest group are often used synonymously yet there are some differences.

Pressure Group

* Organized group of people to influence policies of government directly or indirectly.

* Wider focus.

* Influences the policies of government.

* Strictly structured

Interest Group

Interest group often works for the interest group of members.

Narrow focus.

May or may not influence the politics.

Not strictly structured.

Pressure Group

eg. RSS, Narmada
Bachao Andolan.

Interest Group

eg. Teachers association

Pressure Group influence through -

- ① Ministers & Civil Servants are often approached by Pressure Groups to take decisions in their favour.
- ② Similarly MPs are approached.
- ③ Lobbying - Though unregulated yet rampant especially by business groups like FICCI, CII.
- ④ Public Opinion → They create awareness on the issue & to ~~create~~ change public opinion.
- ⑤ Political Parties → They are consulted by Political Parties for

preparation of manifesto. eg. BJP
consulting RSS.

- ⑥ Direct Action → for example India
Against Corruption's protests for
Lokpal.
- ⑦ Electioneering - Electing those people
who can better protect their
interests.

Thus Pressure Groups took
to various actions to protect their
interests. They can be regarded as 4th
pillar of democracy. As held by
Rajni Wadhvani, Pressure Groups have
acted as agents of modernization &
reservoirs of leadership.

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।

Local self governance was given constitutional status through 73rd & 74th amendment act to ensure citizen empowerment & participatory democracy.

Issues faced

Panchayats

- ① Gram Sabha has no powers even if soul of the Panchayati Raj.
- ② State Election Commission & State Finance Commissions lack expertise & independence.
- ③ District Planning Committees are not setup. eg. Gujarat.
- ④ Rules of three-tiers are not defined.
- ⑤ Effectiveness ~~is~~ lacks because of non devolution of powers under 11th Sch.

- ⑥ Economic survey pointed towards low utilization of taxing powers.
- ⑦ Funds are leaching, elected representatives lack training & capacity.
- ⑧ Decentralization of corruption.
- ⑨ Panchayats are being sidelined as NGOs & parastatal organisations being used for service delivery.

Municipalities

- ① No parallel institution as Gram Sabha.
- ② 12th schedule do not contain important functions like transportation & housing.
- ③ Lack of funds & training of elected representatives.
- ④ Government appointed Commissioner holds more power than Mayor.
- ⑤ Smart Cities mission, CEO of SPV has the powers.

Measures for effective delivery of goods & services

- ① Social audit mechanism to be strengthened.
 - a) Increasing scope & awareness.
 - b) Proper publicity to reports.
 - c) Training to conduct social audit.
 - d) Mandatory for schemes like PDS.
 - e) Better follow up action.
- ② Improvement in Citizen's Charter.
- ③ Training & capacity building of elected representatives especially women (42%).
- ④ ICT to be used for service delivery & grievance redress.
- ⑤ Greater accountability of representatives through Ombudsman as suggested by 2nd ARC.

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।

Right to information Act was enacted in 2005. It ushered the era of dawn of transparency from the darkness of secrecy.

Major provisions

- ① Any citizen can ask for information from the ~~gov~~ public authorities.
- ② Public authorities are -
 - bodies constituted under the Constitution
 - Under the Law of Centre or States
 - as notified by the government.
- ③ Information has to be supplied within 30 days (48 hours for life & liberty issues).
- ④ PIO in every Office to ~~may~~ accept & respond to requests.

- ⑤ CIC & IC with the salaries, allowances, pension akin to CEC & EC respectively.

Recent amendments

- ① Terms of CIC & ICs will be decided by the government.
- ② Salaries, pensions & allowances will also be decided by the government.

Rationale

- ① Salaries allowance of CIC & ICs are equivalent to Judge of Supreme Court though it is not a constitutional body.
- ② When the decisions of CIC are challenged in ~~the~~ High Courts then it gives rise to a situation where the decision of person equivalent

to Supreme Court Judge is challenged in a High Court.

Criticism

- ① Rationale is wrong because the decisions of even President can be challenged in High Courts.
- ② Cuts independence of CJI & JCs.
- ③ Lower salaries & allowances will not attract best people.

Way forward

- ① Constitutional Status to Chief Information Commission.
- ② Strengthen RTI through -
 - a. Training of PIOs.
 - b. Record keeping officer in dept.
 - c. Awareness about RTI.
 - d. Better record management.
 - e. OSA to be repealed as suggested by 2nd ARC

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 an exercise in which the constituencies are realigned along with change in seats distribution among states.

* Article 81 → The territorial constituencies to be established such that the ratio between the number of seats & the population remain same.

* Article 82 → Delimitation after every census.

* So far four delimitation commissions have been appointed in 1952, 1962, 1972 & 2002. In 2002, there was no change in distribution of seats

among states.

- * The order of delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in the Court.

Debate surrounding the delimitation

- ① Disparity among states due to urbanization & disproportionate increase in population.
- ② MP in some states represent just 50,000 people & in some constituencies more than 3 million.
- ③ 87% increase in population since last change of seats.
- ④ One person - one vote is not implemented in spirit because MP in Tamilnadu represent 18 lakh while MP in Rajasthan represent 30 lakh. Thus more value of voter in Tamil Nadu.

⑤ If freeze of 84th Amendment Act is lifted then -

- Difficult for Speaker to maintain order -
- Oversized Parliament.
- Setback to population control measures as states who have performed better will be at disadvantage.

⑥ Also, there is a difficulty faced by MPs to cater to the needs of such large population of constituency.

Way forward

Chairman of 2002 Delimitation Commission recommended delimitation after every census so that change is not much. More debate is needed on the issue for effective solutions.

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।

SHG is a group of 6-10 people formed for social & economic development of its group members. There are 8 million SHGs in India out of which 80% are women SHGs.

Vehicles of rural development

- ① Inculcate saving habits in the people.
- ② Provide them economic security through credit & saving facilities.
- ③ Help during distressed times ~~se~~ and for entrepreneurial activity.
- ④ Banks do not provide loans to individuals.

- ⑤ NA BARD's SHG-Bank linkage programme provide micro finances
- ⑥ Rashtriya Mahila Kosh also provides credit facilities.
- ⑦ Women are the biggest beneficiaries.
- ⑧ Took up social issues as well.
- ⑨ Act. as pressure groups in Panchayets & Gram Sabhas.

Constraints faced

- ① Poor capacity & lack of training of members.
- ② Banks are still reluctant to provide loans.
- ③ Women face ~~to~~ various constraints in participation in SHGs because of patriarchal mindset.

- ④ Migration of members between SHGs
- ⑤ Lack of records & data on SHGs in India.
- ⑥ More developed in South than in North.

Way forward

- ① Providing mentor to every SHG.
- ② Involving SHGs in social audits & implementation of schemes.
- ③ Better financial products that are suited for SHGs.
- ④ Training & capacity building of SHGs.
- ⑤ Involve & motivate them towards social change.

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 launched to achieve better sanitation at all India level till 2 Oct 2019 (Birth anniversary of Gandhi).

Objectives

- ① Achieve open defecation free status.
- ② Remove manual scavenging.
- ③ 100% waste collection & disposal in municipalities.
- ④ Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets.
- ⑤ Behavioural change.

Achievements

- ① 6.95 Crore Individual Household toilets were constructed.

- ② ODF status for 3.5 lakh villages & 13 states.
- ③ Sanitation Coverage reached to 81% in rural India by March 2018.

More emphasis should be put on other facets as well

- ① Ensuring behavioural change & sustaining it.
- ② Expanding Swachh Bharat Mission to hospitals, Government hospitals etc.
- ③ All drains flowing from industries to rivers should ~~be~~ have Sewage Treatment plants.
- ④ Municipal solid waste disposal & conversion to energy. Only 5 solid waste to energy plants in India.
- ⑤ Plastic pollution to be included

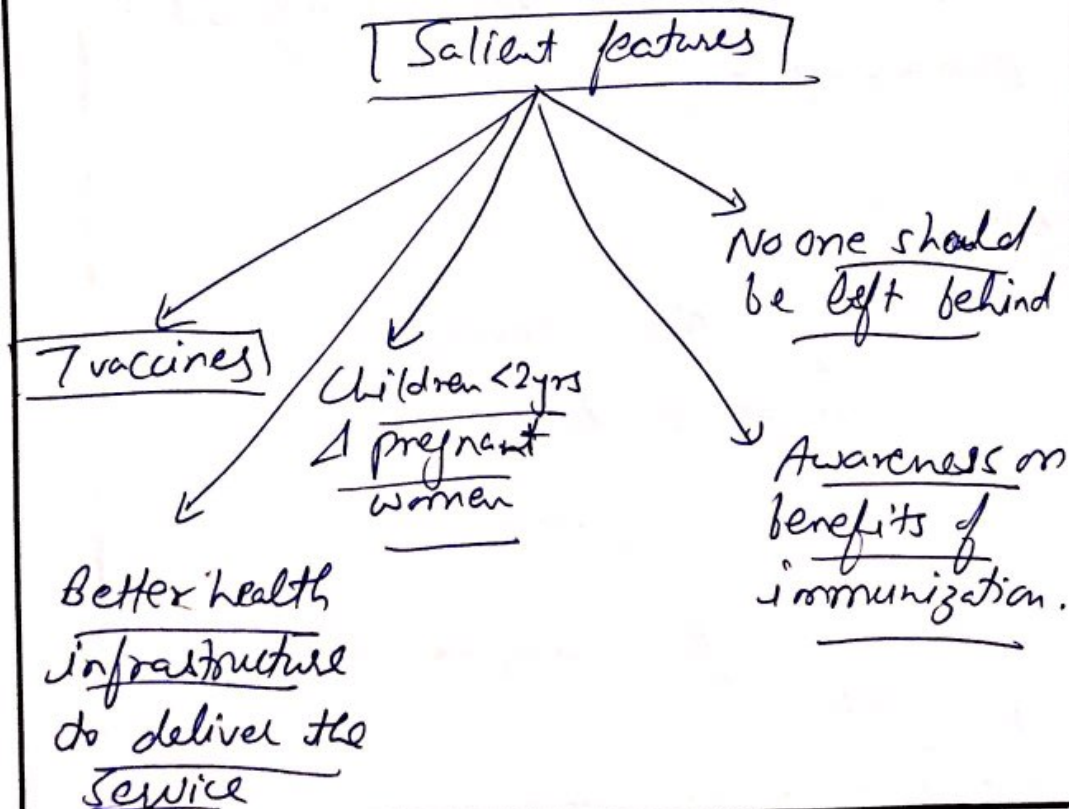
in Swachh Bharat.

Swachh Bharat Mission has provided many health benefits (study conducted by Ministry of drinking water & sanitation in five states). Also, it increased income of rural households by Rs 50,000 annually (UNICEF). To further increase the benefits the mission should be expanded & focus should move beyond toilets.

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

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush was launched to achieve 90% immunization for children under two years & pregnant women. It includes seven vaccines including Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Hepatitis B, ~~Measles~~ Measles, Child TB.



Challenges

- ① Poor health infrastructure especially in remote areas.
- ② Proponents of anti-vaccinization based on traditions & superstitions.
- ③ Low awareness on benefits of immunization.
- ④ Grass root workers lack training
- ⑤ ~~At~~ Mismatch in timings of immunization & availability at home - g. # Job

Measures

- ① Expanding the coverage through better infrastructure like Cold storage for vaccines.
- ② Use ICT for example EVIN project.

- ③ Establishing public health management Cadre.
- ④ Awareness on the benefits of immunization.
- ⑤ Record keeping eg. Linkage with Aadhaar for record keeping.
- ⑥ R&D to ~~not~~ develop more vaccines eg. Many African nations have recently started testing Malaria vaccine.

Intensified Mission Indradhanush has been among the 12 best practices in the UK based magazine. There is a lot of scope for improvement.

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

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

India's demographic structure is in change in recent years as pointed by NFHS-4 -

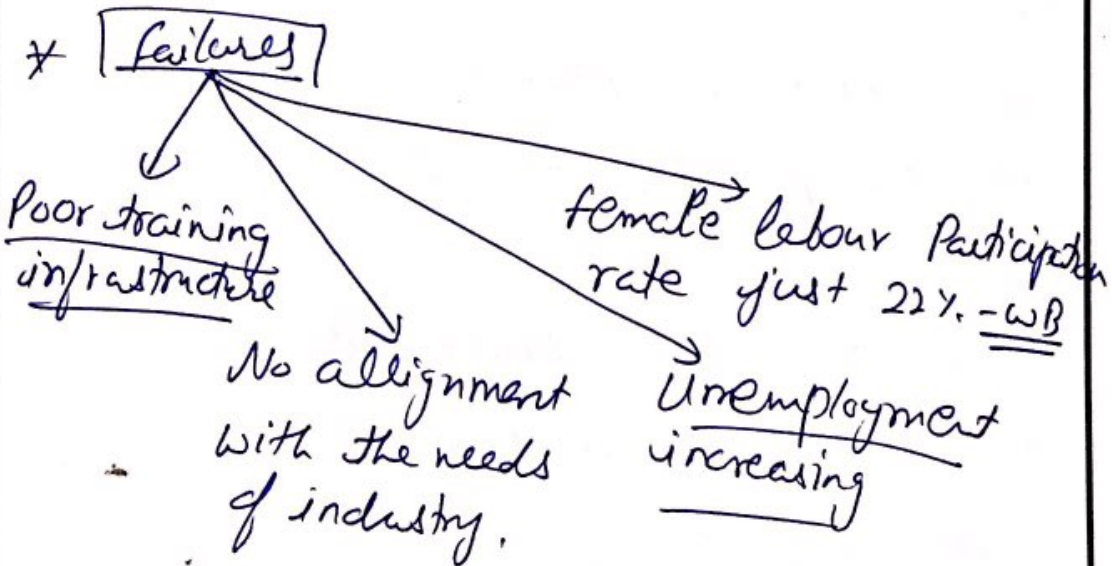
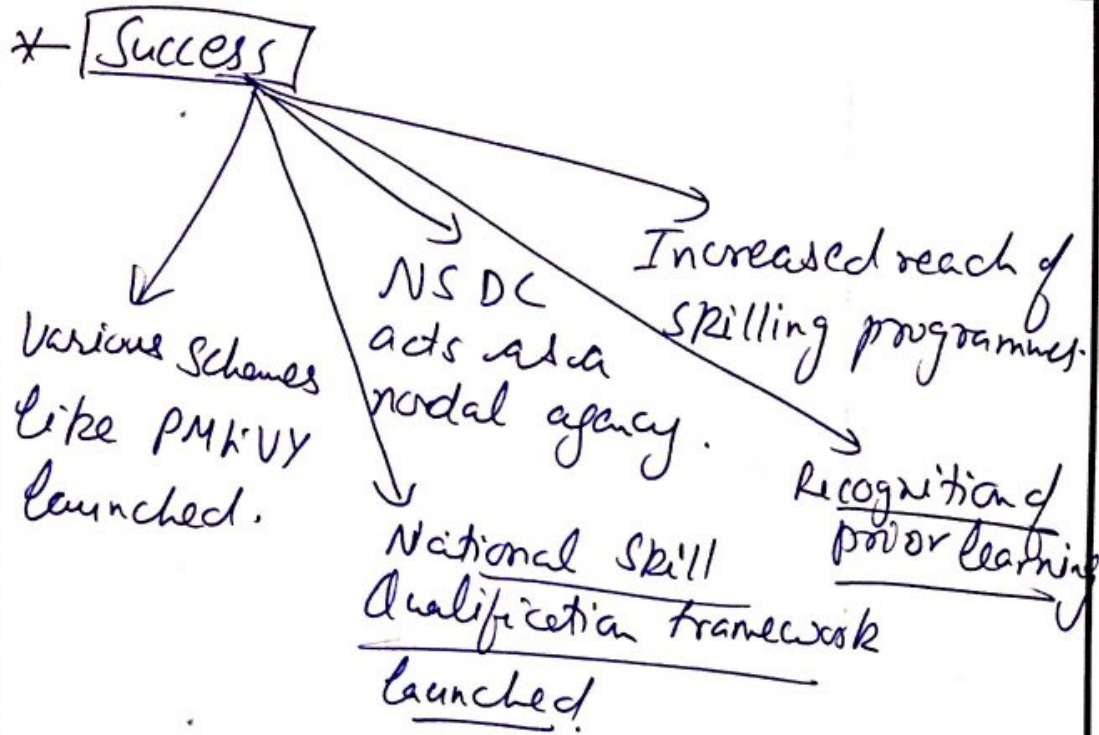
- ① Total fertility rate is 2.18 which is below the world replacement fertility (2.3).
- ② The population between 0-19 yrs has already peaked & started declining.
- ③ Population of elderly will increase from 8.6% (2011) to 16% in 2041.
- ④ Demographic dividend will peak in 2041.
- ⑤ 9.1 million people will enter the workforce between 2021-31.

Importance of Skilling

- ① India's under 19 population has already declined.
- ② Short window of demographic dividend.
- ③ If education & health along with skilling not provided, the opportunity & may become liability.
- ④ Better skills which are job oriented will help in providing livelihood, reduce poverty, increase exports & GDP.
- ⑤ Due to lack of skills there is unemployment & increase in informal jobs.

Skill India Mission

*It was launched to ensure skilling of youth & increase their employability.



In the light of changing demography the success of skill India is the necessary condition.

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।

India has recently created an Indo-Pacific division in MEA.

[Reasons]

- ① Increasing importance of Indo-Pacific as centre of gravity is shifting.
- ② 90% of India's trade by volume comes from Indian Ocean.
- ③ Chinese presence in Indian Ocean (string of pearls).
- ④ Convergence & better push to Act East Policy.
- ⑤ Choke points like Strait of Malacca & Strait of Hormuz.
- ⑥ Blue Economy push.

- ⑦ Non traditional threats like Piracy, radicalisation in Indian Ocean.

Benefits

- ① Better convergence between programmes regarding ASEAN, Indian Ocean & Asia-Pacific.
- ② Leadership to the area as the division will lead by joint secretary.
- ③ Better coordination

Challenges in the Indo-Pacific

- ① No vision - Though India presented the vision in Shanghai Dialogue yet India's implementation of vision is no clear. Also many other nations have not presented their idea.
- ② USA's ~~de~~ decreasing clout in

the region. Though many steps have been taken yet USA is on retreat.
eg. PACOM → INPACOM.

③ Chinese hegemonic practices in the region especially South China sea.

Way forward

- ① Inclusion in APEC and fast track RCEP negotiations.
- ② Develop capacity. for example more nuclear submarines like INS Arihant.
- ③ Coordination with like minded countries like Japan, Australia.
- ④ Cooperate with Pacific islands & maldives, mauritius etc.
- ⑤ Indo supports inclusive, rule base order in Indo pacific & to ensure it urgent steps are needed

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

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

is a grouping of eight countries including China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan:

Bilateral differences & other issues

- ① Disputes between India - China & India - Pakistan.
- ② India do not support Belt & Road Initiative of China while rest of the members support.
- ③ Definition of Terrorism - There is

a difference in India's understanding & SCO's position.

- ④ India's interests are more aligned with USA than Russia & China.
- ⑤ Russia & China supports talks with Taliban, Pakistan even controls yet India do not wants talks & negotiations with terrorists.
- ⑥ Central Asia is suffering from many political volatility & radicalism.

SCO can enhance India's interest in Eurasia as -

- ① Platform to ~~to~~ eliminate extremism, terrorism & separatism in central Asia.
- ② R-TA talks with Eurasian Economic Union.
- ③ Talks on INSTC, Asiatic

agreement.

④ Strengthening Connect Central Asia Policy.

⑤ Central Asia's energy sources can ~~be~~ be tapped -

eg. Uranium in Kazakhstan
Hydropower in Eastern Tajikistan.
Natural Gas in Turkmenistan.

Way forward

① Increase trade with Central Asia
as presently India - Central Asia
trade is just 2 Billion USD.

② Work in line with the Shanghai Spirit i.e. peace, harmony & non-interference.