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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	Divyansh Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	415810
Center	DRN	Date	27/8/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

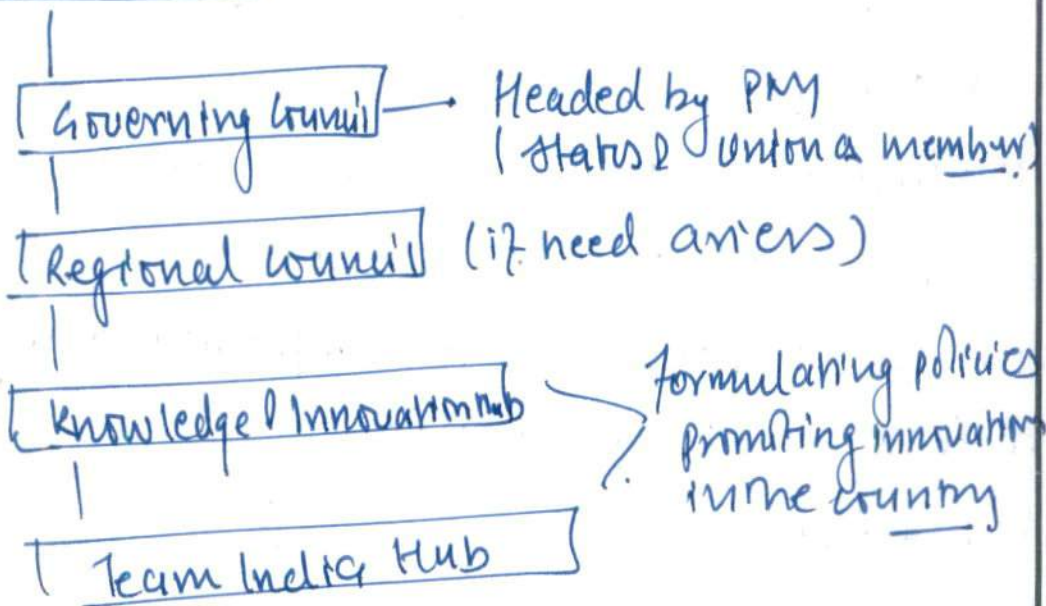
All the Best

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

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

Niti Aayog was created through an executive resolution, it replaced the erstwhile Planning Commission in India.

Structure



Functions

1. To promote cooperative and competitive federalisms
2. To monitor various government schemes and enrich various indexes to measure the performances of states

3. To promote knowledge and innovation in the country - (Implement Atal Innovat Mission)

4. To ensure coordination among different ministries and act as a think tank for various sections / department.

Contemporary Relevance

1. To ensure cooperation among states and Union

2. To monitor the implementation of SDGs

3. To balance regional growth in the country (eg Transformational Aspiration Districts Scheme)

4. NITI Aayog will play a key role in Doubling Farmers Income and \$5 trillion dollar economy by 2024-2025.

More powers needs to devolved to NITI Aayog like statutory powers, financial powers to make it a more effective body

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 was set up by the Government of India to expedite the justice delivery and reduce pendency of cases. They were set up under Fast Track Courts Act, 1989

Fast Track Courts helped in reducing pendency

1. Reduced the burden from the existing subordinate courts
2. Matters which needed urgent importance can be looked in fast track courts
3. Time bound disposal of cases, making them more effective in adjudicating cases
4. Around 600 Fast track courts have been set up across the country
5. NOT effective in reducing pendency
7. only 600 Fast Tracks courts are set up as against 1600 sanctioned.

2. Huge number of cases being diverted/ filed in fast track courts
3. limited presence of fast track courts in some states
4. Slow judicial appointments and lack of necessary infrastructure are limiting the efficacy of fast track courts.

Fast Tracks courts needs to be strengthened via use of IT technology, more appointment of judges, proper paralegal staff and filing systems.

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 or Subordinate Courts
are the courts which function at
the districts levels and below.

Sessions Courts
(Criminal cases)

District Magistrate
Court (Civil)

They work under the supervisory
jurisdiction of High Court

Challenges faced by Lower judiciary

1. Accumulation of cases
2. Frequent slow appointment of Judges
with about 25% of the posts empty
3. Large workload and poor infrastructure
in the lower courts
4. Problems of government litigation (around 40%)
5. Lack of paralegal staff and other enabling
personnel.

6. Frequent Adjournments and long duration of cases

Measures to enhance their productivity

1. Swift appointment of Judges and giving necessary powers to SPSC
2. Digitization of lower judiciary for proper management of cases
3. Increasing the accessibility of lower judiciary by setting up more courts
4. Rationalization of rules, procedures and laws to reduce government litigation (specially taxation)
5. To ensure 'Justice for All' contribution of lower judiciary is instrumental. Thus they need to be strengthened.

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 refers to making effective provisions to determine the efficacy of laws and their effectiveness after enactment.

Need to formalise post-legislative scrutiny

1. Laws need to be reformed to cater for Changing Times
2. Law may not be working as it was intended (eg TADA, 2004) ⇒ misuse.
3. To ensure accountability of legislative after enacting laws
4. To clear out lapses that may be missed while formulating the laws
5. To ensure people participation and social audit of laws
6. To ensure that the archaic laws are repealed

7 ~~Star~~ In-India, only post legislative scrutiny is available with Judiciary (Judicial Review) & Parliament which are not efficient,

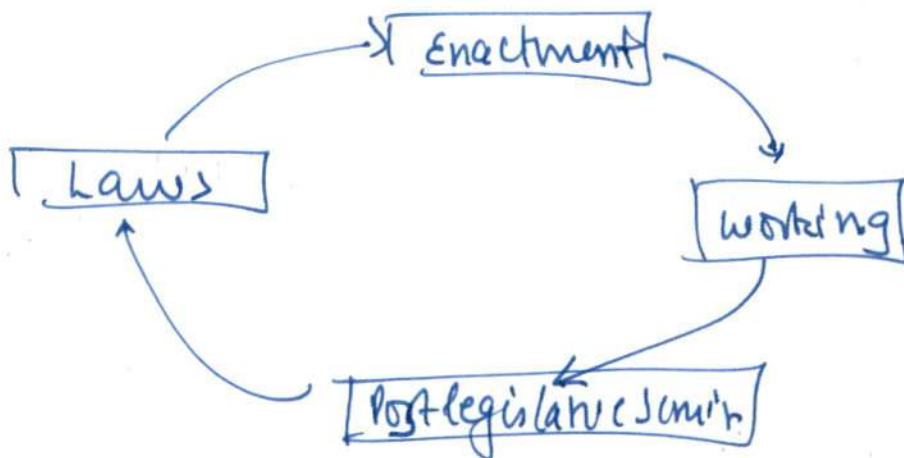


Fig Law cycle

Post legislative scrutiny is instrumental in aligning laws to the current needs of the people.

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~~ will play a major role in ushering the 4th fourth Industrial Revolution and it will touch each and every facet of our life going forward

Potential of AI in e-governance.

1. Data analysis and finding patterns to reflect the ^{will}/needs of the people
2. To guide policy making through the feedback received by the AI system
3. To decrease the cases of corruption and maladministration through enhance technologies like Blockchain
4. Making government more accountable and transparent through the adoption of AI system

5. Making the government more efficient and effective by finding out the lapses or the areas of improvement.
6. Targeted approach to different sections of population or different regions
- eg
- use of vernacular languages
 - Use of speech to text and vice versa
 - Make e-governance more accessible.

AI with play Niti Aayog has already developed an AI Agenda for India. Government must undertake R&D in AI for optimal adoption purse

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 mechanism
are the methods/mechanism under which the grievances of an aggrieved citizen are solved in a time bound manner

Reforms

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CIL RAMS - Citizen Charter - Sec Yam Model. - Fast Track Courts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - e governance - Appointment of staff |
|--|--|

Effectiveness of reforms are limited

1. Limited awareness among the people about reforms
2. No transparency and accountability thus the progress of reforms and their performance are not checked.
3. Huge number of complaints and overburdening of grievance redressal mechanisms

4. vacant posts and slow rate of appointment of officers and other support staff
5. Bureaucracy is also averse to change as it changes status quo
6. still reliance on paper complaints and lack of digitization
7. further lack of adequate devolution of powers and vision from the government.

To make governance effective efficient, a proper grievance redressal system is vital

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 is a crime under IPC in which people (especially women & children) are transported from one region to another illegally for exploitation.

Factors that contribute to trafficking.

1. Social → Poverty
→ Poor socio economic conditions
2. Economic → Lack of alternate employment opportunities
3. Political → Limited awareness of rights
→ lack of proper framework & policy to deal with trafficking
→ laws have become old & archaic.
4. Administration → not sensitive to people reporting trafficking
→ corruption & maladministration
→ nexus between police and traffickers.
5. International → porous borders
→ Strategic position of India.
→ between arder Triangle & Persian

Steps taken by

1. Anti Trafficking Act was enacted in Parliament (2019) - that will create an institutional mechanism to fight trafficking
2. Border projects like CIMBS; Smart border~~ing~~ fencing project
3. Joint Operations across the border with the help of Army of other countries e.g. Nepal, Bhutan
4. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986 this law comprehensively deals with anti trafficking. But it has become outdated.
5. Relief and Rehabilitation scheme. A-23 of the constitution prohibits trafficking and forced labor. To ensure this fundamental right, the efforts of the state needs to be strengthened.

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 disease are those diseases which are spread by vectors (like Mosquitos) eg Malaria, Dengue etc

Epidemic proportions

The Incidence of vector borne disease have increased tremendously in recent years. With every metropolitan city facing an epidemic once in 2 years. eg Delhi, Mumbai, Jaipur etc

Factors

1. Improper waste management and sanitation which provide breeding grounds for vectors
2. Urban slums and increase in population in urban areas have aggravated the problem
2. Lack of primary health centres and effective diagnostics are contributing to their emergence & spread.

4. Costly medicines which increases out of pocket expenditure of people $\Rightarrow$ Thus people are negligent to treat them.
5. Lack of awareness and a comprehensive policy from government side to deal with the issue.

Measures

1. Speedy setup and construction of Primary Health clinics under Ayushman Bharat
2. Proper sanitation and waste management in rural and urban areas under SBM
3. Generating awareness about vector borne diseases through advertisements in newspaper, TV etc
4. Target the epidemic areas first to get maximum benefit

Vector borne diseases are a leading to widespread mortality and illness in India. Thus reforms are the need of the hour.

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 from the past have maintained cultural, economical, and people to people contact

eg. Ruling of Hindu Dynasty in Indonesia
Relation of Cholas with Indonesia

But after independence (from 1950's) the relations were neglected and there is very little trade & commerce between the two countries.

India-Indonesia, now, to coordinate their Policy

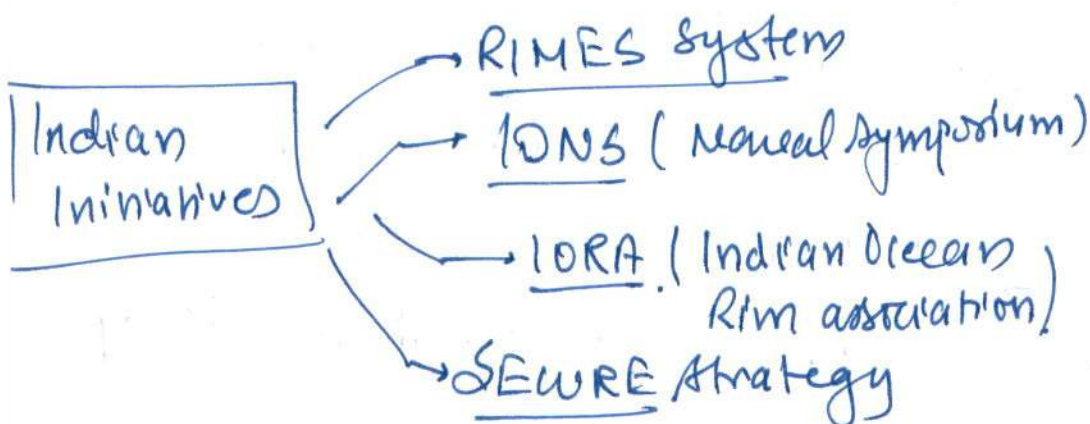
1. Similar Interests in multilateral forums such as WTO, UN. etc as both are developing countries
2. Indian ocean region - Both countries are willing to secure a safe and stable and prosperous Indian ocean
3. Close proximity of Indian Islands; Andaman and Nicobar to Indonesia. Thus increasing

Coordination is imperative

4. Humanitarian help - India sent humanitarian assistance after Indonesian Tsunami 2018

5. Countering the Influence of China, It is imperative that BOTH the countries should work together.

6. Increase in economic growth, thus the trade relations are improving



Thus in these changing times and rapidly evolving regional strategic realities, the India and Indonesia much coordinate their policy more closely.

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 share an intimate bond.
The cultural connect, movement of people
& similar religion have formed unique
ties between the two nations.

Resetting the ties between India and Nepal

1. India stopped its policy of interference in Nepal (after 2015 constitutional blockade)
2. frequent visits by PM, Foreign Minister and high level dignitaries to Nepal
3. Development aid and coordination in hydroelectric projects etc have been increased.

But barriers still continue.

1. Nepal feels that Treaty of Friendship, 1959 'hugely ~~fav~~ favors India
2. Growing influence of China in Nepal

3. Porous border and free movement increase problems of smuggling, trafficking etc
4. Effects of 2015 Indian blockade of Nepal
5. Increasing overdependence of Nepal on India is forcing Nepal to find other avenues for trade.
6. Water sharing and river water disputes

Due to these irritants, the relationship between India and Nepal is still strong.

Further the Government of India should commit to civil doctrine and help Nepal in allaying its fears against India

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 are voluntary non profit organisation of people working ~~and~~ towards a common or similar interests. Pressure groups work inde-
pendently from the government

Interest groups are group of people who work for their own interests and try to influence policy making and government decisions in their own favor

Pressure group influencing government decisions

1. They provide feedback of the people to the government. and thus provide an opportunity for government to correct their path
2. They act as a bridge between people and the government.

3. Pressure groups acts as the voice of vulnerable sections.
eg Reservation issue of Curjan in Rajasthan
4. Health Interventions: They force the government to take decisions to improve health of neglect sections like LGBTQ & eg Naz Foundation
5. Draft National Education Policy formation and. Pressure groups & contributed in it through through discussions with the Kasturibangla committee.

In Policy Making

1. Various pressure try to voice their concerns and interests of the people they represent to guide policy making by government
2. Policies like National Health Policy, National Education Policy, National Telecom Policy were formulate comprehensive-ly after receiving the inputs received by Pressure groups and CSOs.

3. They ^{also} have representation of experts and private sector which brings a new dimension in policy making.

Problems
of
Pressure
groups.

- Politicization
- Lack of funds & support from the government
- Lack of participation from youth
- Government not ignoring their demands

Pressure groups form the third sector of the government. Because of their immense contribution to government decision and policy making, there is a need to promote their autonomy and effectiveness.

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।

Institutions of local self governance were established by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment act of India. Their effectiveness in these modern times have been questioned.

Issue faced by Local Institutions

1. Lack of proper financial and political power distribution
eg PRI's (only earn 5% of their expenditure)
ULB's (only 55% _____)
2. Issue of constant state interference in the working of PRI's
3. Lack of administrative staff and management
4. Limited discretion of local institutions in deciding projects and schemes for implementation

5. Poor technology and lack of ICT system
6. Gender issues and concept of Panchayat
Rath's in local institutions
7. Finally, lack of awareness among people
about the powers and functions of local
institutions.

• Measures to improve their effectiveness
in delivery of public goods and services

1. Proper financial devolution, so they they
can be self sufficient. Providing them
with more taxes, tolls, duties etc
2. Giving more administrative and political
powers. More number of items from
the voluntary list should be transferred
to PRI's
3. ICT technologies and e-governance should
be ~~prof~~ promoted in local self institutions
4. Proper Transparency and accountability
mechanism needs to be set up with
Corruption and mal-administration

5. Swift appointment of staff and strengthening the State Public Service Commission.

Government has already started a variety of steps such as Bharat Net, Sabka Gram, Sabka Utkas, a month long information campaign, PM Sansad Gram Yojana, Municipal bonds etc. But there is a need for more reforms to bring transformational change in PRLI.

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, 2005 is the cornerstone of Right to information (under A-21) to the common citizens of India. It has ushered an era of transparency and accountability in the Indian administrative system.

Recent Ammendment

Under the recent ammendment, in which the powers, conditions of service, terms of appointment, and jurisdiction of the Information Commissioners will be decided by the government. Thus the present day government can change it according to their will.

Ammendment will weaken the Act.

1. Against the spirit of separation of powers as most of the RTIs are filed against the government.

2. The provision of Independence of Information Commissioners have been diluted
3. Government can now appoint its own representatives in the

Undermine the authority of Information Commissioners

1. Fear of action or removal against any action against the ruling government and political party.
2. Authority of Information Commissioners to question the public servants and bureaucrats will be undermined
3. It will unduly hamper the decision making process of Information Commission
4. will pave way for politicization of Information Commission.

RTI's is an Fundamental right under Article 21 (Raj Narain case).

Thus. the recent ammendment does not- argue well for the Independence for & Information Commission and thus it needs to be relooked.

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 rationalisation of constituencies after each census. So that equal representation of people from each constituency can be maintained (under Article 82)

Process

1. After each census, the population of country, state and district is updated
2. Parliament passes the Delimitation Act instructing the Election Commission to carry out the delimitation exercise
3. Election Commission then redraws the constituencies to maintain almost similar ratio of population to each constituency and state

Last delimitation exercise was held in (2002) after the parliament passed the delimitation act 2002. The population was taken based on 2001 census

Debates surrounding Delimitation.

1. Was last done in 2002. Since around 18 years have passed.
2. Regional divide: The people represented by the MP & MLA's are more in North than South.
3. Freezing of seats of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in 1971 till 2026.
4. Issue of low representation of southern states as compared to Northern states in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
5. Capitulation of the Election Commission to redraw boundaries of constituencies.
6. Bribing in redrawing the constituencies to favor certain political parties.
7. If delimitation done now, in states like UP and Bihar the constituencies will be very small geographically.

Thus the debate on delimitation is wide ranging. There are reasons to both support and counter the delimitation exercise. Further the consensus of all stakeholders needs to be incorporated before making a decision.

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's are group of voluntary organisation of people, preferably from the same socio economic background, who have come together for their socio economic empowerment.

Vehicles of rural Development

1. Financial Inclusion of the rural population and cheap availability of loans
2. Gender Empowerment as most of the SHG's are formed by women
3. SHG's after availing loans take up various agricultural and industrial activity thus promoting employment
4. SHG's formed by the marginalised sections SC, ST, OBC's are helping in their upliftment by providing effective government schemes benefits under

5. Helps in collective bargaining, collective help amongst one another.

Constraints faced by SHCs

1. Banks are reluctant to provide loans to SHCs (Due to NPA crisis)
2. Poor management practices and lack of managerial staff & limit their effectiveness
3. Too much reliance on government support and on bank loans
4. Most of the SHCs are concentrated in agricultural activities
5. Most of the SHCs are informal, which thus limits the delivery of government benefits to them.

Measures to address constraints

1. Digitization of SHCs and bringing them under the financial net
2. To further increase the disbursement of loans to the SHCs. Some type of

Interest subvention can also be provided.

3. Efforts must be strengthened for diversification of SHCs in other sectors
eg MSME

4. Role of NABARD (under NRLM-2011)
must be made more effective

5. Incentivising scheme for performing
SHCs to make a behavioral change

SHCs have proved to be the vehicles
of rural development and upliftment
of marginalised groups. Thus efforts
are needed to strengthen their role

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 in 2014 with an overarching goal of achieving total sanitation and hygiene in the country

Components /

1. Construction of Toilets
2. Achieving ODF status for India
3. Increasing adoption of toilets drastically
4. Promoting waste management and cleanliness

Is it time for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to put more emphasis on other facets?

1. YES
- Cleanliness and hygiene should be seen as a continuum not just as construction of toilets. It contains a host of other activities like adoption of toilets usage etc

2. Waste Management and Scientific treatment of waste should be promoted.
3. Urination in the open is still a problem thus a focus is needed there as well
4. Focus on cleaning polluted ponds and lakes which are becoming grounds for breeding of vectors
5. Focus on containing the pollution from plastic

Thus Swachh Bharat Abhiyan needs to broaden its ambit to contain few aspects

(No)

1. Targeted approach is needed for each and every sector. Thus focus should be first for complete construction of toilets and then move to other sectors
2. Focusing on too many activities will be ineffective and inefficient.
3. There will be issues of coordination of various ministries and departments

4. The financial outlay that is required will be many fold
5. SBM has a bigger component of behaviour change which takes time. Thus focusing on too many activities will divert the behaviour change.

SBM has ~~star~~ led to an tremendous increase in the adoption & construction of toilets. It is now the time to broaden its horizon to new sectors

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 by Ministry of Health in 2015 to attain full immunization of children and pregnant and lactating women.

Features of Mission Indradhanush.

1. Greater role of ASHA, midwives in delivering vaccines
2. To search out to mothers and children who are left (not immunised)
3. For the first two years, the Mission increased the immunization rate to 75%
4. Complete set of vaccines are being provided free of cost at government hospitals & use of ICT technologies for monitoring

Challenges

1. Lack of hospitals and nursing staff in rural areas.

2. Lack of awareness among the people about immunization
 3. Problems of home birth and thus those births are not registered
 4. Lack of stock of medicines, delay in delivery of medicines to designated clinics
 5. * Financial crunch and subsidy burden on the Ministry
 6. Corruption, leakages, are some of the other issues
 7. Covers only a limited number of diseases
- Measures

1. Or More comprehensive list of diseases can be covered under Mission Indradhanu
2. Greater financial outlay and necessary administrative powers to make the Mission more effective
3. Emulating the success of Pilo campaign in Mission Indradhanu as well
4. Use of ICT technologies for monitoring to prevent leakages and corruption

5. Finally promote R&D in the country to
invent cheaper alternatives to the
existing vaccines

Government has launched Intensified
Mission Indradhanush to make the Mission
even more effective and realise the
Goal of Full Immunisation coverage

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।

Skilling is instrumental in converting the more population of a country into a human resource.

Importance of skilling

1. Changing Economic Structure

- a) World is moving towards more sophisticated technologies thus skilling gap is increasing
- b) Provide employment to unemployed youth in the new emerging avenues like ML, AI, Renewable energy, logistics etc.
- c) To leap the demographic dividend of India
- d) Need to pull people out from Agriculture and shift them to Industry and Service sector through skilling
- e) To pull people out of poverty and promote social economic empowerment.

Demographic Transition.

1. 12 million people are entering workforce each year thus providing them skill is important.
2. More focus should be on vocational education to provide them the adequate skills.
3. Promoting exports and enhancing industrial production.

Skill India Mission was formulated by the government to provide skilling to 10 million mt population by 2023.
It is being monitored at the apex level by the Prime Minister.

(How far it has come?)

1. Launched PM. Kausal Vikas Yojana under the mission to train 10 million people by 2022.
2. NSDC (a public private corporation) is tasked with building new infrastructure.

- and skilling instituted in the country.
3. Skills loans & schemes has been started which provides loans for 5,000 to 1.5 lakh
4. NSRF (A National Skills Qualification Framework) has been launched to under the mission to create framework to quantify the skills.

"Skilling for all" should be aim of the government to reap the instrumental demographic dividend of 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।

Indo-Pacific region has become vital to the foreign policy of every country. All the PS nations are showing strategic interests in the Indian Ocean.

Reasons Importance of Dedicated Indo-Pacific Division

1. To coordinate with the other PS countries commands eg US- Indo-Pacific command
2. For a targeted focus ~~toda~~ towards Indo-Pacific and an independent policy in the region
3. To bolster India's claims of regional security provider in the region
4. To contain the threats of Indian Ocean & like Piracy, Terrorism
5. To coordinate better with the Indian Ocean rim countries and secure the sea lanes of communication

6. Renewed focus towards Island nations
and the trade with Africa.

Challenges faced by India in IOR

1. Growing assertiveness and presence
of China (string of pearls, One Belt
One Road Initiative)
2. Volatility of Middle East and threat
of Radicalizations
3. To co constant threats of Piracy and
Trafficking and other criminal
activity in high seas
4. Tackling the problems of sea level
rise and climate change.
5. Maintaining the relations with Pakistan
and containing its presence in IOR
6. Lack of capability of Indian Navy to
cover the entire IOR

IOR in recent times have assumed significant importance. Government has already launched Project Mausam, IORA, RIMES, IONS (Naval Symposiums) BIMSTEC etc But to increase its presence in Indian region

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 Organisation (SCO)
is a economic, political, and military
Organisation among the 8 nations of
Asia (5 are from Central Asia)

To become successful it needs to
overcome the bilateral differences-

1. Problems between India and Pakistan
and India and China
2. Disputes between the Central Asian
Countries
3. China's aggressive Belt and Road Initiative
is limiting the effectiveness of India at
SCO
4. Issue of terrorism and lack of consensus
of Pakistan role in promoting terrorism in
India in SCO

5. Further the issue of radicalisation and spread of sharia in central asia.

Geopolitical calculations

1. Countries need to SCO as an agency to promote cooperation in Asia especially central Asia and not just to further their own countries interests
2. The collective economic development should be the goal rather than triumphing geopolitical position
3. Countries like India, Pakistan and China & needs to come forward and resolve their differences for success of SCO.
- Now [SCO] can play a role in enhancing India's interests.
 1. Increasing trade and ^{Indian} presence in the region
 2. Strategic partnerships in oil, gas, etc as Eurasian region is energy rich.

3. To interact with the diaspora of Indian residing in the Eurasian region.
4. To built new lanes of transport and communication
eg Astaghabat Agreement
INSTC corridor.
5. Using Eurasian region to contain China and Pakistan.

The Eurasian region holds a key position in India's foreign policy. The SCO can play a bigger role in advancing India's interest in the region.