



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

|                   |             |                     |         |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|
| Name of Candidate | POOJA KUMAR | Registration Number | 36343   |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH     | Date                | 5/09/19 |
| Center            | ORN         |                     |         |

### 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            |                |
| 13     | 15            |                |
| 14     | 15            |                |
| 15     | 15            |                |
| 16     | 15            |                |
| 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.

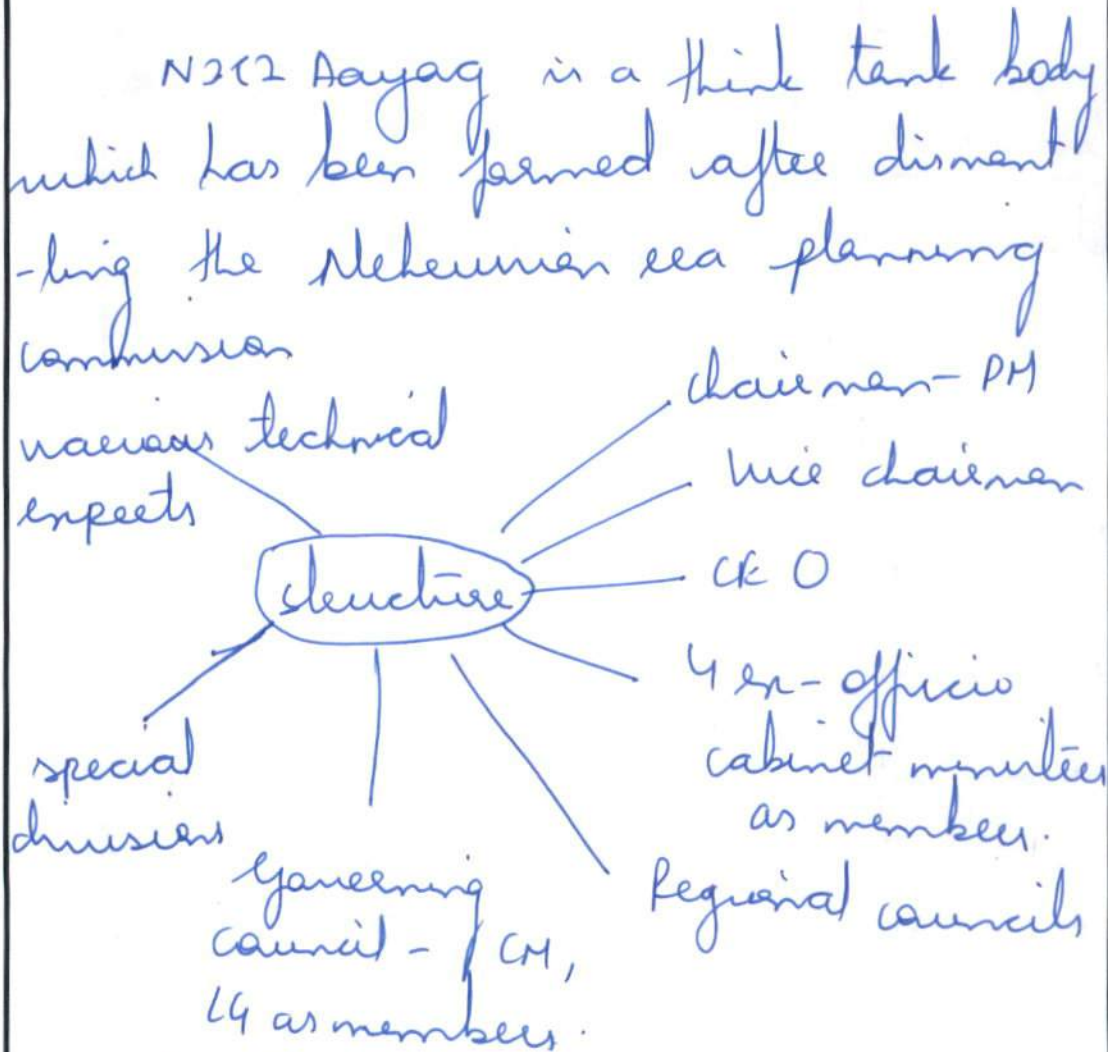
5.

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।



### Functions

1. Revolution of indicative planning - 3 year action agenda ii) 7 year strategy iii) 15 year vision document.
2. Platform of cooperative federalism through governing council.

3. branding competitive federalism through state level surveys, peer-state level ease of doing business rankings.
4. Promotion of reforms - like rationalisation of centrally sponsored scheme.
5. Advisory role for various issues referred to it.

### Contemporary relevance

N272 Aayag is instrumental in bringing effective & timely reforms in all sectors - social, economic & political in order to build New India by 2022.

Thus, role of N272 Aayag is showing promising results. It is expected that in future N272 Aayag will learn from its failures as well as achievements to become even more relevant.

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 has been adapted as another alternative to address huge pendency of cases which has acquired chronic proportion of 3.5 crore cases (National Judicial data grid)

Benefits

1. Need based setting up of cases for eg for criminally charged legislators
2. time bound need
3. Priority depending cases is expedited for eg - sexual assault against children
4. Addressing delay in justice delivery because "justice delayed is justice denied"
5. Accountability of the judiciary to act

Issues

1. Only addresses few issues
2. Discriminatory as several important cases of marginalised sections is more often than not, has not been fast tracked.
3. Reactive measure providing only a "BAND AID" solution to the problem as it only addresses the symptom and not the underlying root cause.

Way forward

Fast track courts is only a piecemeal solution to address judicial pendency at best. It is by no means a silver bullet or panacea to judicial pendency.

There is need to adapt Law Commission, 230th report for judicial reforms for holistic solution.

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 1st point of contact for aggrieved people. Hence, the most instrumental in reducing the burden of higher judiciary.



Measures to enhance productivity  
as mentioned in law commission report -  
230th.

### 1. Judicial infrastructure

- increase budgetary allocation
- increasing digital use - e-courts

### 2. Judicial administration

- Redrafted Indian court & tribunals services
- repealing old & archaic laws like recently 800 laws had been repealed

### 3. Judicial productivity

- judicial vacancies to be addressed by timely recruitment
- increasing number of working days
- classifying judicial pronouncements together
- Promotion of ADR methods of alternative dispute resolution - arbitration, mediation & conciliation.

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 monitoring the overall performance of the law by the public by watching its performance with envisaged objective.

Need for post legislative scrutiny

1. ~~Post~~ Participatory democracy is promoted through citizen participation.
2. Initial teething trouble faced by new laws is addressed.
3. Customised approach to law making instead of one-size-fit all approach.
4. Ground level concerns is addressed by citizens providing critical feedback.
5. Long term laws as the critical feedback will make the laws organic & living in nature.

6. Addressing any civil society grievances with the laws for eg - recent RTI (amendment) act, 2019.

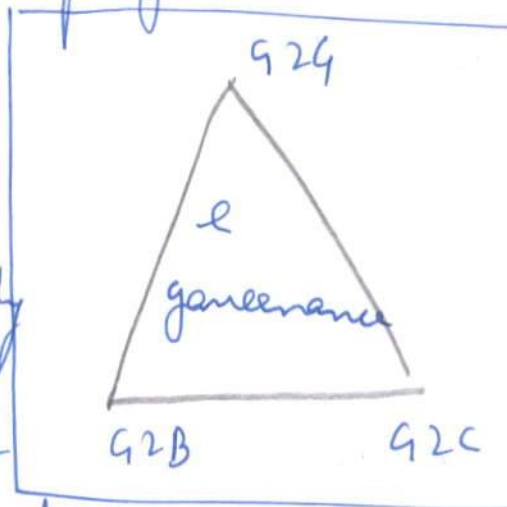
Thus, along with pre-legislative scrutiny, post legislative scrutiny also needs to be formalised to have a holistic approach.

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 refers to adaptation of ICT in delivery of government services

AI refers to computers acquiring ability which normally human intelligence can perform for eg - spatial / pattern recognition, speed to text



Potential of AI in e-governance

1. formulating data evidence based policy making by adapting big data
2. detecting any potential site of leakage in supply of government services thereby help in eliminating corruption
3. real time monitoring of government

project through AI

4. Reduce administrative burden by AI performing various repetitive task.

5. Multiple language availability of government services through text to speech.

6. Swift service delivery through AI.

Government has realised the true potential of AI. Hence, has ~~established~~ formulated National Strategy for AI, NITI Aayog as well as recent WkF ~~init~~ initiative of Centre for 4th industrial revolution has been established in India.

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 a critical mechanism which provides constructive feedback, establishes accountability as well as addresses the issue of the beneficiary. Several reforms has been undertaken:

- ① P12 ② Citizen charter in several govt government department
- ③ CPGRAMS - Centralised public grievance redressal & monitoring system
- ④ PRAGATI:

However, overall productivity remains dismal:

1. Lack of awareness among the citizenry about various accountability tools
2. Inadequate support / institutional machinery to respond to the

governances

3. Lack of statutory backing to citizen charter

4. ~~Penalties~~ Penalties are more often than not, are not imposed in case of non compliance

5. General lack of political will and bureaucratic lethargy

6. One size fit all approach of grievance redressal mechanism

Way forward

1. Statutory backing to citizen charter - with passage of right of citizens for time bound delivery of goods & services and their grievances bill, 2011

2. Adapting Enatham model of service delivery excellence as envisaged in 2nd ARK - citizen charter, capacity building & robust grievance redressal

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।

Human trafficking is the 3rd largest  
-est organised crime in the world  
which is the most violation of human  
rights.

Factors

Social

- Cultural tradition of devdasi system in the south which has religious sanction
- women & children are usually more vulnerable
- patriarchal setup which considers women a burden
- Lack of awareness about various support systems - NGOs, police

Economic

- Poverty which forces people to sell their children
- indebtedness leading to bonded labour
- Unemployment leading to people being lured by middlemen

legal issues → loopholes in various trafficking laws - Immoral trafficking prevention act  
→ inability to track the organised nature of the crime due to poor inter-state police cooperation  
→ Weak criminal justice system also allows criminal elements to operate without fear.

### Steps taken

1. Recent trafficking of persons bill, 2018 which provides comprehensive - prevention, prohibition & rehabilitation
2. Child labour (prohibition) bill, 2016 and juvenile justice act, 2015, Banded labour act, 1976
3. Anti trafficking Bureau established  
Handling this issue ~~requires~~ requires - prevention, prohibition & remedial measures - 360° solution

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।

India every year faces outbreak of VBD which results in the loss of precious life like malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis (JE)

Recent, catastrophic death of child in Muzaffarpur due to JE depicts the sorry state of affairs.

### Reasons

1. Low immunity due to malnutrition stemming from lack of rich diet
2. Lack of sanitation hygiene which allows vectors to breed.
3. Lack of preventive steps against these diseases adopted by individuals
4. Densely packed spaces in ~~the~~ urban slums which facilitates disease transmission

5. Lack of vaccination coverage
6. Delayed diagnosis as well as slow response by the public health machinery against disease outbreak.

### Way forward

- Adapting Sri Lanka model of eradicating malaria
- Individual & level precautions for eg - Delhi government fight against dengue - "every month - 10th day, 10 o'clock & 10 minutes" action against dengue
- Working with international agencies like WHO
- Dedicated health curriculum on tropical vector borne diseases.

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 & Indonesia has shared longstanding historical, cultural & civilizational ties since the Sangam era.

Post independence, Nehru & Sukarno worked together to form NAM. However, post which with India's inward looking approach, Indonesia got neglected from India's strategic periphery.

However, of late, Indonesia & India are working closely with Indonesia becoming an important component of India's Act East policy.

Various strategic realities forcing them closer

1. Addressing issues of terrorism, radicalisation & fundamentalism through

intelligence sharing and counter terrorism postcards

2. Growing assertiveness of China in the Indo Pacific.

3. Global climate becoming more uncertain with the rise of Trump, hence, India & Indonesia relations becoming an anchor of stability.

4. Living sea trade requires cooperation with Indonesia for safety of SLOC and critical choke points like Sunda Strait.

### Lead ahead

- Multilateral engagement with Indonesia in 20KA & 20NS

- Bilateral engagement has led to India building Sabang port in Indonesia

In future, bilateral relations is expected to grow stronger & deeper.

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 relations share a unique 'roti-beti ka rishta' transcending cultural, ethnic & religious ties.

Despite this inherent closeness, various issues remain:

1. Perception of India's big brother attitude in Nepal
2. Hostile feelings in Nepal due to perceived encroachment of India in their domestic issue - Madhesh crisis
3. Bilateral disputes between India & Nepal - Susta & Kalapani dispute
4. Issue with India Nepal friendship treaty, 1950 which Nepal finds too intrusive
5. China intervening in Nepal; allegedly forming the government in Nepal

by hearkening a consensus with Nepal left parties!

6. Ability of India to meet its promise with performance for eg in hydroelectricity sphere - pancheshwar & Arun III project.

Way forward

- Adaption of Gujral doctrine of unilateral aid and magnanimity to build goodwill in Nepal.
- Working in subregional level with Nepal for eg - BIMSTEC - BBIN initiative
- Leveraging ~~as~~ on common cultural & ethnic ties by capitalising on track II & I-S diplomacy

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 two different types of collective associations who meet together for the promotion of common interest.

There is no fundamental difference between the two.

While pressure group lays more emphasis on the methodology or tool employed like electorology, lobbying & propagandizing.

Interest group lays focus on the objective for mobilisation for eg - promotion of human rights, environmental issues etc.

Role in government decisions & policy making

1. Particular policy promotion for eg

RTI Bill adaption by MKSS; Lokpal Bill by India against corruption

2. Bridge between the government and the people for eg various Bihar based women pressure group successfully ensured liquor prohibition

3. Industrial pressure group like FICCI, NASSCOM has helped in providing critical inputs in framing of industrial and economic policies.

4. Government accountability through various research based pressure groups for eg NGO Leathan which releases ASER report on education

5. Associational institutional pressure groups which is predominant in developing world for eg - One rank one pension (OROP) adopted by ~~was~~ the government due to various army based groups.

6. Pressure groups serve as an aggregator & multiplier of voices of marginalised sections for eg NALSA, Maya foundation aided in national judicial pronouncements in favor of LGBTQ community.

Thus, pressure groups serve as important elements in a democracy in general and representative democracy in particular.

These groups work-together in deepening and widening the democratic space thereby ushering in a pluralist 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

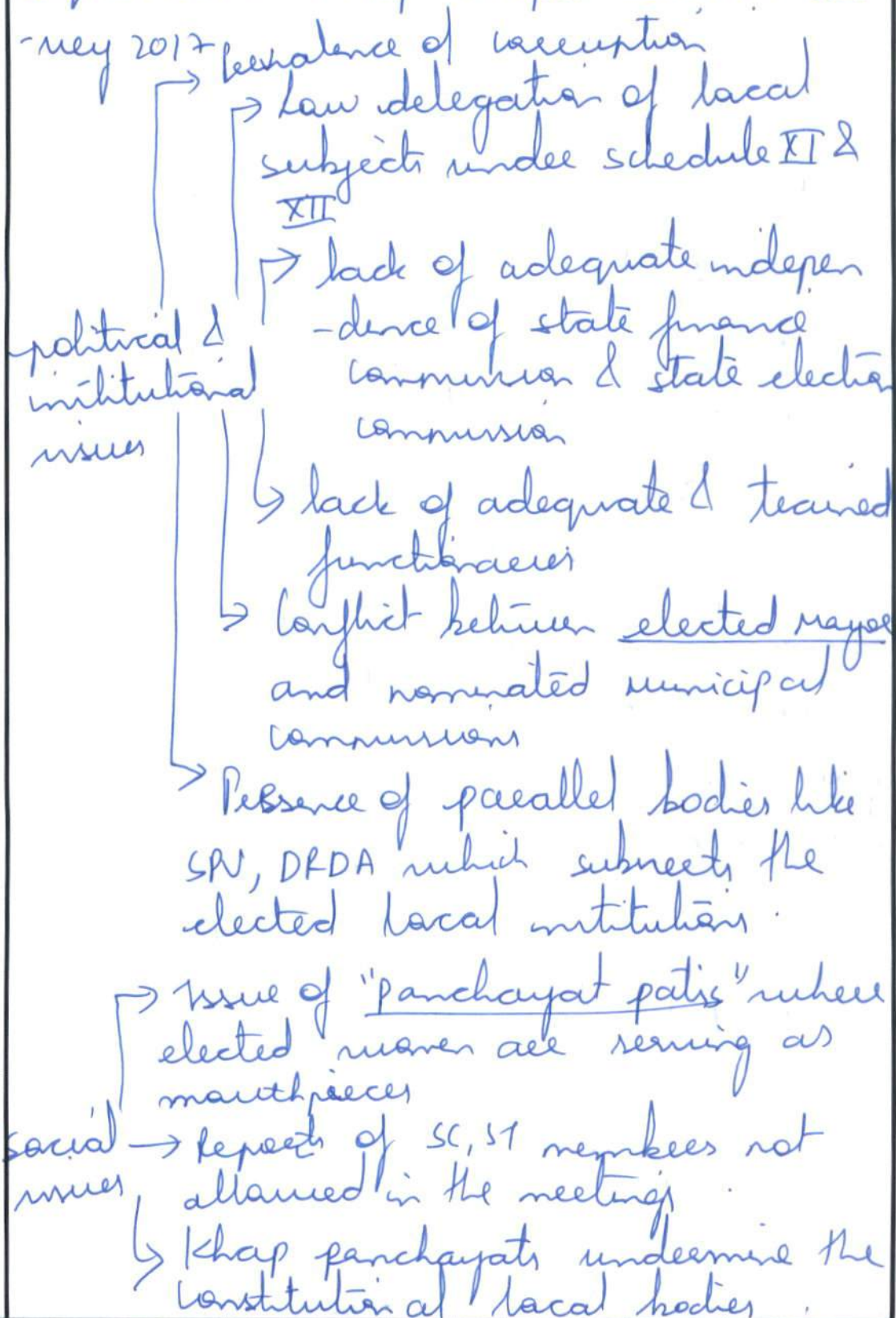
भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समानता की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Local self governance in India  
was provided constitutional basis  
based on 73rd & 74th constitutional  
amendment act, 1992 in order to give  
effect to article 40 of the constitution.

However, the effort has been  
considered to be a "half baked cake"  
and "grass without roots" due  
to following issues:

- financial issues
- Low fund devolution - that is only 7% of total public expenditure provided to local government; while for Europe it is 24% & US - 27%.
  - Large dependency - 95% of funds devolved; 5% generated from own sources.
  - Low tax collection efficiency

This, has created the issue of "law equilibrium trap" as per Economic Survey - May 2017



MeasuresFinancial solution

1. Dedicated consolidated fund for local bodies like consolidated fund for state level.
2. Local GST alongwith SGST & CGST.
3. Capacity building for tax collection efficiency.
4. Revolution of municipal bond.

Political solution

1. Devolution of subjects in line with the "subsidiarity principle" (2nd ARC)
2. timely formation of state finance commission and due safeguards to state election commission.
3. Legislative council should be made representative of local bodies like Lok Sabha is representative of the state.

Social solution

1. Capacity building for eg - elected women representatives act.

Look ahead

Share solution will help in "Year Suraj"

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।

Recent, RTI (amendment), 2019 has been subject to intense criticism by the political opposition as well as civil society.

MKSS which was instrumental in bringing up RTI, has held the recent amendment to have made RTI as right against transparency/information.

features which has been held to dilute the very foundation of RTI

1. Fixed tenure of 5 years of CIC has been done away, the tenure shall be notified by the central government.

2. CIC parity with chief election commissioner & IC parity with other election commissioners has been removed; similar action has also been

taken at the state level.

### Rationale

1. Information Commission does not perform similar functions to election commission. Moreover, while the former is a statutory body, latter is a constitutional body.

However, it will weaken the act in the following ways

1. Prevent CEC from acting without fear or favour as central government could change their service conditions
2. Reduce importance of CEC vis-a-vis EC which is anti-thetical to SC needlet which held that free & fair voting could not be possible without informed voting.
3. Undermine federalism as well as service conditions of state information commission would also be decided

by the centre.

Lead ahead

- giving constitutional status to C2C
- 172 amendment legislative public scrutiny for a more balanced & effective amendment.
- Sending the new act to a parliament
- enquiry committee for a detailed scrutiny.

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 refers to the process of carving out separate territorial constituencies for elections under article 32 of the constitution.

Process

1. Delimitation commission is setup by the parliament
2. This commission attempts to carve out constituencies based on various conditionalities - i) Each MP/MLA represents represents same population as their counterparts  
ii) No state is placed at any inherent-disadvantage.
3. The report of the commission is placed in the parliament. This report is beyond the scope of judicial scrutiny.

Debate

1. Restructuring of delimitation constituencies given the rise of population vis a vis maintaining status quo.

Need for restructuring stems from the fact that seats haven't increased since 1971. Thus, representation may be undervalued.

However, as per southern states, any new delimitation may place them at a disadvantage. In fact penalise them for undertaking family planning programming.

2. Restructuring of the ~~constituencies~~ constituent constit encies post the delimitation exercise might increase in number of parliamentary seats.

This as per some critics, may render the Indian parliament more chaotic and in a state of heightened disorder.

Way forward

- delicate balance between the concerns of the northern & southern states
- freezing the exercise till the population in the northern states stabilises due to sensitive nature of the issue
- conducting as per cooperative federalism such that southern states do not view the exercise as a zero sum game

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 small voluntary associations of people usually belonging to the same socio economic strata who meet together to address their common issues.

SHGs as vehicles of rural development

1. Expansion of rural entrepreneurship

→ Already, 5 crore women have been benefitted from 45 lakh SHGs.  
→ Supporting various micro-entrepreneurs for eg - Zijjat Papad, SEWA by Ela Bhatt, Kudumshree cafe by Kudumshree (Kerala), Jeenuka (Bihar)

2. Financial inclusion through schemes like SHG Bank linkage scheme; promotion

of saving tendency.

3. Generation of awareness about rights among the marginalised groups.

4. Collective bargaining facilitated by marginalised group through SHGs, which enables voice to voiceless, power to powerless.

For eg, women based SHG in Bihar successfully mobilised to persuade the government to introduce liquid ration.

5. Political education, participation as well as interest aggregation & interest articulation through SHGs which has been considered to strengthen panchayats.

Various constraints faced by SHGs

1. Divided on caste & class lines is an issue faced by SHG as rural society is more orthodox & conservative.

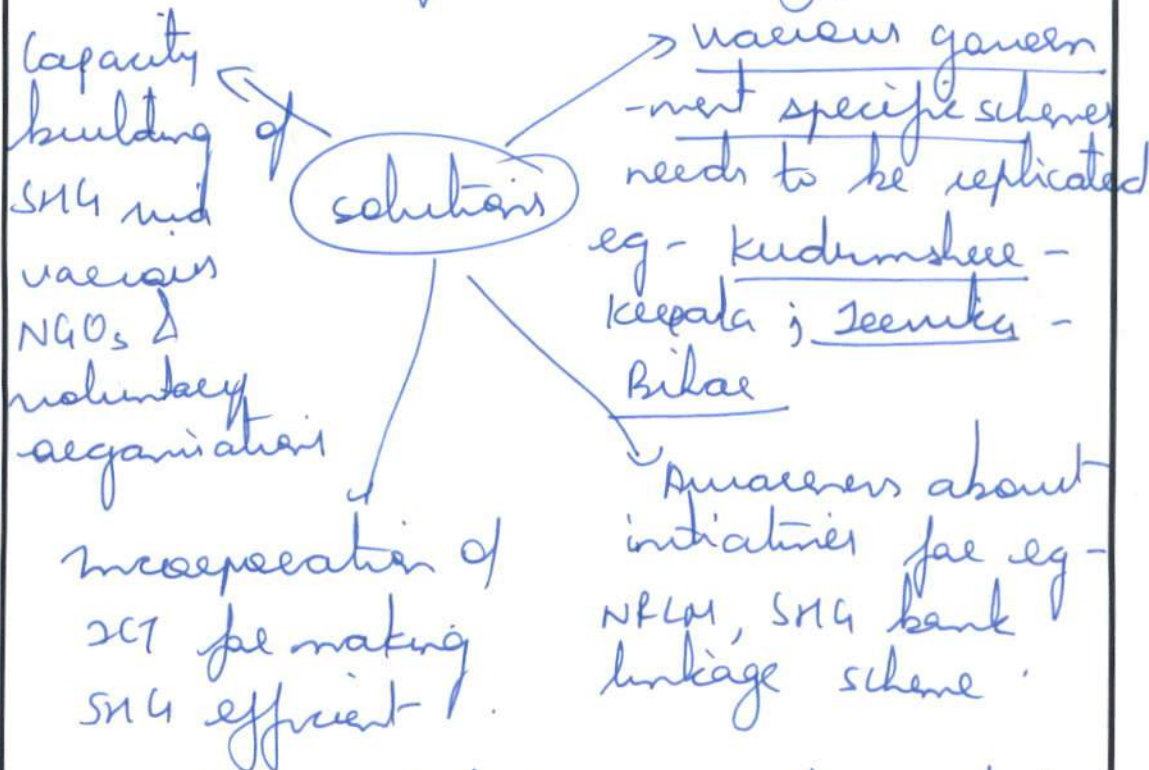
2. Lack of awareness about various

enabling schemes

3. Inadequate technical knowledge & managerial expertise which limit their potential to scale up.

4. Diseconomies of scale due to low production as well as competition from large industries.

5. Poor supply chain management



These solutions are instrumental in aiding SHG to achieve their goal of "sambodaya through Antodaya"

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 introduced on 2nd October, 2014 with the ambitious aim of achieving open defecation free society by 2nd October, 2019.

Although, in terms of construction of toilets there has been achievements

1. 9.2 crore toilets have been built.
2. 96-1% of rural India has access to toilets
3. 90-1% of these built toilets actually use it.

The above estimates have been made by National annual rural sanitation survey

However, other issues also need to be addressed

1. Outcome based approach instead of merely output based approach that-

is instead of mere focus on number of toilets built, focus should be on sustained usage. through behaviour - real change - nudge theory - economic survey (2018-19)

this can be done through

- 1) social persuasion - swachhagrahis & village committees
- 2) social influence - Ramona Band campaign Amitab Bachan

2. Addressing manual scavenging which as per census 2011 are 1.8 million in number by addressing issue of insanitary toilets by building "twin pit toilets"

3. Solid & liquid waste management by adapting various eco friendly techniques like composting, hydrolysis, chlorination, bio remediation etc

4. Adapting low ecological footprint  
lifestyle - 4R approach  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{reduce} \\ \text{refuse} \\ \text{reuse} \\ \text{recycle} \end{array} \right.$

5. Focusing on achieving ODF+ (no urin-  
ation in public) along with ODF++  
status (solid & liquid waste issue)  
after ODF ~~++~~ status

The above aspects will help to  
truly achieve the aim envisaged in  
Economic Survey (2018-19) of Swachh  
Bharat as well as "Swasth & Sundar  
Bharat"

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 has been introduced in order to vaccinate children & pregnant women in order to prevent the death of over 5 lakh children annually due to communicable diseases (WHO).

### Salient features

1. Covering over 90% of the children by 2022
2. Reimbursement for over 12 vaccines free of cost to children
3. Special emphasis placed on unvaccinated children
4. Spreading awareness about the importance of vaccination

## Challenges

1. vaccines superstitions surrounding immunisation preached by religious leaders particularly in rural areas.
2. Apprehension & scepticism about vaccine due to news of any vaccine related death
3. Weak supply chain of vaccine due to inadequate cold storage.
4. Lack of health personnel to administer vaccine particularly injectable ones
5. Geographical limitations due to far flung villages in hilly terrain limits availability.
6. Security issues faced by health personnel in red corridor, in emergency affected North East.
7. Low budgetary allocation.

- Bringing behavioural change  
through role models for eg -  
Smitab Bacher on Polio "Do  
baand, zindagi ke tye"
- measures → Collaborating with internat  
-ional organisation like WHO  
in care of polio
- Emulating best practices for  
eg- the nurse node project of  
polio & # small par.
- Ease administration which will  
allow frontline health workers  
to administer for eg- drops  
instead of injection
- Providing for higher budgetary  
allocation & cold storage  
infrastructure

Hence, a multi-pronged, multi-  
-stakeholder & multi-dimensional  
approach is required

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 skilling crisis is acute as only 4% of the population is skilled versus 96% for south Korea and 80% for Germany.

### Importance of skilling

1. To capitalise on the demographic dividend end of India which has 65% of its population below 35 years of age
2. To prevent demographic dividend from becoming a demographic burden or even worse "demographic bomb"
3. Addressing the growing unemployment crisis ~~at~~ 6.1% as per PLFS - 45 year high by addressing the issue of "employability"

4. Employed workforce to provide the government with higher revenues to fund social welfare programmes of the ageing population.

To address this crisis, Skill India mission has been initiated:

### achievements

1. Formation of various STZ, skilling agencies
2. Over 3 lakh youth skilled.

### Issues

1. Sector skill councils serving as the "hot beds of easy capitalism" as per Shaeda Peasad committee
2. Poor placement linked skilling
3. Inadequate focus on emerging technologies and skilling, eg - AI, machine learning, Big data, cloud computing.

Lead ahead

- focusing on life long skilling required as per 4th industrial revolution -  
 of skill → up skill  
 ↗ re-skill

- Reducing overlap in sector skill  
 councils

- Promoting industry-academia & gov-  
ernment inter linkage in skilling mission

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, in line with the growing  
-g salience of Indo Pacific in the  
international paradigm, MEA has  
created a separate MEA division

- Reasons
- Achieving vision of Indo Pacific as enunciated by our PM in Shangai dialogue
  - In line with world trend, for eg - US has recently renamed its Pacific command as Indo Pacific command
  - Tectonic changes in this region required dedicated attention
  - Synergised approach between Indian ocean as well as Pacific ocean
  - Indo Pacific becoming the centre of gravity from trans Atlantic

## Challenges for India

1. Growing maritime tendency of China with its maritime silk route, string of pearls policy, growing military presence - Djibouti near the horn of Africa.
2. Maintaining "strategic autonomy" between RCE grouping & SAZ association.
3. Rise in the role of big players in this region - US, China & Russia is likely to de-stabilise this region by creating conventional security threats.
4. Various unconventional security threats in the region - maritime terrorism, piracy especially near horn of Africa & Malacca strait region.

India's approach

1. Role as a net security provider by developing a Blue water navy and an overall principle of SAGAR - security & growth for all in the region.
2. Focusing on regional cooperation through IONS & IORA
3. Bolstering security & military inter-operability through various military exercises - Malabar exercise, M24EX
4. Building an cultural & civilizational linkages - Project Mausam & Ganges route
5. Recently, becoming a part of QUAD as an association of like minded democracies.

Overall, India needs to have an agile approach to move through the choppy waters of Indo Pacific

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

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

SCO is a Eurasian grouping which serves as a geo political, geo strategic & geo economic platform.

SCO needs to overcome various bilateral differences and geopolitical calculations for eg :

1. India - Pakistan differences and inherent hostility should not prove to be an obstacle.

2. China - India border disputes in Aksai Chin & ~~Mahe~~ McMahon line.

3. Russia's concerns with growing encroachment of China in its traditional sphere of influence in Central Asia.

4. Simultaneous rise of India & China  
creating conflict & competition pacti-  
-cularly on Eurasian project - DBOT  
& INSTC

In order to collaborate effect-  
ively despite the differences, there is  
need to be guided by acronym  
HEARTH given by PM Modi.

Role of SCO in enhancing Eurasian  
interests

geo-economic

- Central Asian countries  
are emerging as a major  
market - particularly  
pharma, engineering goods.
- Investment destination for  
various Indian companies
- Bolstering energy security  
by diversifying energy basket -  
TAPZ pipeline.

- geo-strategic → Success of connectivity  
project for eg- Ashgabat  
agreement & INSTC
- Countering emerging  
security threats for  
intelligence sharing
- Reducing Chinese influence  
in Eurasia
- geo-political → Support of Eurasia for  
UNSC reforms
- Geographical advantage  
of Eurasia at the crossroads  
of South Asia, East Asia &  
Europe.

Thus, SCO membership will play  
a key role for India to emerge as  
a global player in future as in the  
words of Spykman "one who controls  
Eurasia, controls the destiny of the  
world."