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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	578108
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	06/09/18

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	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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।

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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।

National Institute of Transforming
India (NITI Aayog) replaced erstwhile
Planning commission.

Structure of NITI Aayog.

- PM as chairperson
- vice-chairperson to be at rank of cabinet minister to be appointed by PM.
- Governing council
 - └ All the CMs of the state
 - └ 5 union cabinet ministers nominated by PM
- Regional councils; as needed, convened by PM.
 - └ CMs of those regions
- 2 Ex-officio members
- Permanent staff and CEO.

Functions

- Policy thinktank and apex R&D body
- Provide crucial inputs in policy making
- forum to resolve disputes through dialogue and negotiations
- oversee implementation and Evaluation of Schemes.

Contemporary relevance

- Model contract farming law
- NITI Aayog State rankings on Health
- Agricultural farmer friendly and marketing reforms Index.
- Model APMC and land leasing Act.

It has played crucial role in spurring competitive federalism and strengthening federalism.

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 have been setup to decrease the pendency of cases in the country.

Uses of fast track courts ;

- It reduces the burden over regular Judiciary
- It imparts speed to the Justice delivery system. (Avg. pendency in the country is 14 years)
- It is relatively inexpensive to the litigant and reduces wastage of resources both time and financial.

Analysis of Fast track courts ;

- Setting up in few areas like for cases involving sitting legislatures amounts to violation of Art 14 (Equality).
- In many cases, it has been seen that it has led to fast track injustice.

→ Verdict delivered is not final and it is often appealed to higher courts defeating its purpose.

→ lack of financial resources. Few finance commissions provided grants for setting up of Fast track courts, but others didn't, thus leaving them in state of limbo.

With 67% undertrials in the country it is imperative to fast track Judicial reforms and institutionalise system of Alternate dispute settlement.

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।

Art 232 provides for appointment, posting and transfer of district judges by Governor in consultation with the High court.

Challenges faced by lower Judiciary.

- Lack of infrastructure
- Poor quality of advocates and public prosecutors.
- Corruption in the lower judiciary.
- No Judicial manpower planning
- Art 235 places lower judiciary under the administrative control of High courts
- No contempt powers for the lower judiciary and there are no provisions in the constitution to ensure their independence.
- Cases are often challenged to high court and poor quality of verdicts.

Measures for enhancing their productivity

- Operationalise All India Judicial Services
- Court fees collected should be used to strengthen their infrastructure.
- Concept of Evening courts could be explored to boost their productivity.
- High court should regularly issue advisories to lower courts regarding best practices and Ethical guidelines.
- Court observers (trained) should be appointed to check the knowledge of advocates, Judges.

As lower judiciary has around 2.5-3 crores pending cases it is need of the hour to strengthen them.

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।

Need to formalise process of post-legislative scrutiny :-

- process has been random and haphazard
- to act as deterrence from framing bad laws.
- to institutionalise the system of checks and balances.
- Continuous accountability rather than episodic accountability.
- Committees like Estimates committee, PAC, have been overburdened
- ATRs are delayed by govt., by formalising the process there will be better accountability.

Thus formalising improves the effectiveness of laws.

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 an emerging technology which learns, adapts and responds according to the changing situations based on machine learning and pre-fed data.

Potential of AI

- It can proactively predict where the interventions are required so that government can respond promptly.
- It can lead to evidence based policy making.
- It has the capability to process huge data, find patterns among the data and decipher it for targeted subsidy delivery.
- It can help in reducing inclusion and exclusion errors in providing subsidies.

- Several states which have used AI in governance such as AP, MH have benefitted from faster service delivery, better data management.
- It can ensure cyber security, by assessing the threat vulnerability of e-governance modules.

AI has a huge potential to transform ~~has~~ ~~from~~ the relations between government and citizen.

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।

Grievance redressal mechanisms are the tools through which citizens or stakeholders grievances are registered and addressed to ensure trust between service providers and citizens.

Various reforms in public grievance redressal mechanism:-

- Introduction of citizen's charter
- Right to delivery of services act by many states.
- Grievance redressal cells in many government/public offices
- Introduction of feedback forms.
- Sevottam model implementation.

Effectiveness remain limited

- focus is not on proactively reaching out to citizens.

- Citizens charter has been degenerated into bureaucratic charters with vaguely worded phrases, no clear accountability and GRM framework.
- So many grievances are registered but not addressed due to lack of behavioural change of Bureaucracy.
- Lack of awareness among citizens on GRM and ways to file a complaint.

Need of the hour is to bring behavioural changes along with structural changes.

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।

Art 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibits trafficking of women and children in India.

Factors that contribute to trafficking:-

- Poverty ; major cause, as ~~they~~ are lured into trafficking in the name of providing employment and opportunities.
- women and children don't form a pressure group in the society and they are most vulnerable.
- Physical inability to resist forceful attempts of trafficking
- women are forced into commercial sex acts, domestic servitude which generate money for the traffickers
- Hidden crime, as victims donot come forward due to fear and language barriers.

Steps taken to combat it

- Immoral trafficking prevention act
- Abolition of forced and Bonded labour
- Abolition of child labour
- Enhanced vigil at the borders
- Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of trafficked women and children
- Helpline numbers.

Trafficking is worst form of crime and it needs to be checked at any cost to ensure dignity.

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector - Borne diseases are those diseases spread by insects, mosquitoes, flies, etc which act as carriers of the vector, virus and transferring it from one person to other. Ex :- Malaria, Dengue.

Factors that led to their Emergence

- Lack of hygiene; primary reason for breeding of mosquitoes.
- Ineffective safety precautions in hospitals in handling patients leading to spread of diseases
- lack of proper drainage, poor urban planning leading to clogging up of water during rainy seasons and thus acting as breeding ground for insects.

for e.g; Every year in Delhi, ~~at~~ during monsoon we see increasing instances of dengue.

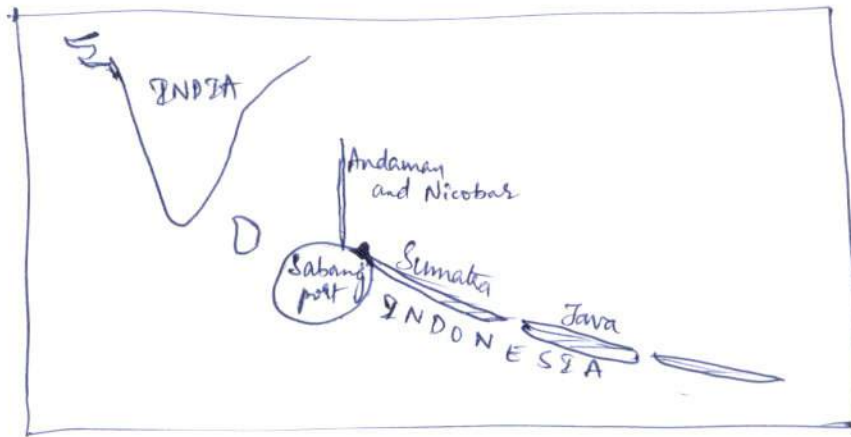
- lack of awareness among people about safe and hygiene practices.
- Proliferation of slums
- Rampant use of anti-biotics leading to development of resistance by the bacteria.

Some measures

- cleaning up the surroundings by community involvement
- Spraying of insecticides in areas where prevalence of incidence is more.
- NGOs, CSOs should create awareness among people.
- Safe disposal of bio-waste.
With collective approach we can decrease the instances of VBPs.

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 though closely situated had not engaged proactively before, but recent strategic realities show the increasing engagement with Indonesia.

- Indonesia is also multi-diverse society
- It has effectively controlled the threat of ISRs by de-radicalisation, which India could make use of
- Strategically located Sabang port of Indonesia.
- Its closeness to the Malacca Strait
- Huge middle class population, which can be

potential market for Indian goods.

Thus it is imperative to forge better relations with Indonesia and strengthen its position in Indo-Pacific region.

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 bilateral relations has always been ups and downs. It depended on the President of Nepal, whether he was pro-china or pro-India.

Attempts at resetting the ties

- Increasing aid to Nepal
- Provided assistance during Nepal Earthquake
- open border
- ~~visa free~~ Nepali citizens can work and earn in India
- Provides access to the sea.
- Provides various commodities at subsidised price to Nepal, including Electricity.
- Huge Infrastructure finance.

Barriers

- Increasing influence of china
- fake Indian currency notes through open borders.

- Drug and Gun trafficking
- Blockade of Indian trucks at the border
- Intervention of India in Nepal's constitution and apprehension of Nepal over India's intervention in its elections

As Nepal is close neighbour and due to its proximity to china, it is in the best interests of India to maintain good relations with Nepal.

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 voluntary organisations of people who come together sharing mutual values, trust and seek to further common interests.

Differences between pressure groups and Interest groups

- Pressure groups try to seek influence over policies, whereas Interest groups may not.
- There can be several interest groups such groups based on traditional interests such as RSS, groups based on profession such as Bar Council

of India. They do not necessary try to influence policies.

- whereas pressure groups such as FICCI, trade unions etc. try to influence policies to further their interests.
- Interest groups may also be for Advocacy (or) Education purpose such as PETA, R.K. Mission.

Ways in which Pressure groups influence policies

- By seeking help of influential persons in the society who could exert pressure on government. for e.g; Role models are used in their campaignings.
- By frequently signing and sending petitions to government.
for e.g; frequent petitions on road accidents may spur debate on road safety

- in parliament
- By providing information to the government which has overlooked certain issues
 - By generating awareness among people leading to mass-mobilisation
 - By grabbing media attention
 - Through mass demonstrations and debates.
 - Pressure groups like MKSS (Majdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan), NPCRTI has influenced government to take up legislation on RTI leading to RTI Act.
 - "India against corruption" has led to enactment of 'Lokpal Act'.

In a democracy, voluntariness and free will are key to ensure civil liberties and pressure groups and interest groups are needed for vibrant democracy as they often raise issues which are neglected by govt. (Ex:- Sewer workers).

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 has got constitutional status through 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act, 1992.

Issues faced by the institutions of local self governance.

- Gram Sabha meeting not held regularly and often issues beyond competence of GS has been raised in meetings
- Restrictive qualifications such as functional toilets, Educational qualifications, two child norms affects women contestants and vulnerable section.
- Problem of Proxy candidates and Panchayat Patis
- State Finance commission not set up regularly under (243 I).

- Grassroot planning bodies such as District planning committee and Metropolitan planning committee are not functional.
- Dalit Empowerment is still far from reality as "Right to Reject" in few states have affected them most.
- Improper devolution of funds, functions and functionaries. 35% of Panchayats don't have separate buildings
- local bodies have been reduced to implementation agencies by centre and states
- Influence of local politicians (MLA, MP) over local bodies
- Property tax, other taxes have been not utilised fully.
- lot of corruption.

Measures that can be taken

- Synchronise Union finance commission and State finance commission for better devolution of funds.

- The term 'may' in 243 G should be changed to 'shall' so that states will devolve more functions to local bodies
 - More funds and grants to local bodies should be given in the form of untied funds
 - Grassroot planning bodies should recruit Indian Economic and Statistical Services members for better planning
 - Principles of subsidiarity and activity mapping needs to be applied while devolving functions
 - Autonomy should be provided to recruit their own staff
 - Functional training to representatives
 - Broadband connective to connect all Panchayats with Districts and utilise e-governance in service delivery.
- With collaborative approach local self governance can realise participatory democracy.

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 a landmark piece of legislation in the Indian polity. It has opened up the gateway to other rights based legislations.

Recent amendment to RTI act, 2005

- centre's discretion has been increased over appointments, Removal of Information commissioners.
- Exemptions under Sec 8 has been increased
- centre's discretion over what amounts to information under OSA (Official secrets act).

undermines the act

- As centre has discretion over appointment, removal it affects the independence of Information commissioners.

- Centre can block any information from sharing thus reducing efficacy of RTI act.
- Increasing exemptions under Sec 8 defeats the main purpose of RTI to bring transparency.

RTI is master key to good governance and thus it needs to be strengthened.

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।

According to the constitution, Parliament
by ~~law~~ is Empowered to setup
delimitation commission by law.

Functions of delimitation commission

- Allocation of number of constituencies to each state for Parliament and assembly elections based on population
- Delimitation of these constituencies in the state as per population data.

As of now delimitation commissions were set up in 1952, 1961, 1972, 1991 and 2001.

- Delimitation commissions are not subject to judicial review

Debates surrounding the exercise

- Allocation of number of seats in the parliament has been frozen till 2026 due to the concerns raised by South Indian States.
- Delimitation of constituencies in states has been done as per Delimitation commission, 2002
- Next Delimitation commission will be set up only after ~~198~~ 2031 census is out.
- It is not subject to Judicial review.

Delimitation exercise should be a collaborative exercise and a commit on lines of GST commit can be setup to resolves issues between states and centre related to delimitation.

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।

Self help groups are voluntary grouping of 10 - 20 women, who come together and raising funds collectively to produce goods and services which are sold locally and revenue earned is shared among them.

SHGs as vehicles of rural development

→ Economic Empowerment

- women get financial independence.
- They can take independent choices and decisions over their life
- Boosts the income of the family
- Women tend to spend extra earned income on family's health, children's Education, Sanitation.
- More Employment opportunities.

→ Social and political Empowerment

- Improved health indicators, social status
- They can assertain their role by participating in local body elections
- Potential to become women leaders and entrepreneurs (Ex:- SEWA).
- open defecation will decrease
- Awareness about nutrition, menstrual hygiene.

Constraints faced by SHGs.

- lack of access to formal credit sources
- lack of usage of technology and due to low economies of scale, their products fail to fetch fair value in market.
- lack of marketing and managerial skills and assistance
- women face Dual burden of work, thus reducing their productivity.
- lack of self-confidence, acting as psychological barrier.

→ SHG - bank linkage is failure in North-Indian states.

Some ways to address:-

→ MFIs, moneylenders who charge exorbitant interests should be checked by States

→ SHG is a success in Andhra Pradesh;

└ Proactive role played by State in ensuring formal credit Ex:- Schemes like "Pavala Vaddi" (0.25% interest)

└ NGOs. gave assistance to SHGs

└ Made them ready for leadership roles.

└ Aggressive campaigning to generate awareness

So, AP model needs to be replicated everywhere.

→ Reputed NGOs should be roped in to provide training to SHG members

→ Matching grants system to match the funds pooled by SHGs could be used.

→ State governments should market their products by displaying them in state capitals, exhibitions etc.

SHGs are key for rural empowerment and by rightly tapping in, it can have multiplier effect.

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 has been launched with the aim to make India open defecation free by 2019. Open defecation was a major problem in India, as India has ~90% of Asia's and ~50% of world's ~~open~~ population who are open defecating.

→ Swachh Bharat Mission has two components:-

├ SBM - Rural
└ SBM - Urban

→ As of now, ~90% of villages are declared open defecation free which is a huge accomplishment.

→ Toilets, community toilets have been constructed as part of SBM. But still they have not been utilised and people are going back to open defecating.

Thus, it is time to put more emphasis on other facets as well:-

→ Behavioural change :-

- Toilets constructed in upper caste areas are not used by lower caste people as caste still plays its part in rural areas: Need to break caste prejudices.
- Toilets are constructed without septic tanks and ~~making~~ making them useless after few days.
- Nudge theory and persuasion needs to be used by roping in role models (such as Vidya Balan campaigning for Toilet constructions etc) to encourage usage of toilets.

→ Safe discharge of faecal sludge

- It can be used to create manure for agricultural purposes.
- ODF+ and ODF++ are a step in right direction.

→ Ensuring water availability.

→ Ensuring Electricity connection to all households.

→ clean India also means ensuring squatter and litter free India, which needs mindset change. local bodies should be empowered to collect fines for civic offences.

with constant interventions using Nudge theory and giving incentives to strike desired attitudinal change we can ensure "clean India, Swasth India".

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

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

Mission Indradhanush has been launched by Ministry of Health and family welfare in coordination with Ministry of women and child development to ensure full immunisation of the children.

Salient features of Mission Indradhanush

- Immunisation of ~~all~~ children between 0-2 years
- Awareness generation about the mission to pregnant and lactating mothers
- It covers 7 vaccines including Influenza, Rotavirus, Measles-Rubella, Hepatitis,
- It is a component of universal Immunisation programme.

challenges

- Social taboos among the rural people about immunisation leading to non-participation.
- lack of awareness about immunisation drive and failure of bureaucracy to approach proactively.
- Immunization requires follow-up within 6 months, which is not done by people leading to ineffectiveness of dosage.
- lack of proper nutrition leading to failure of reacting to the vaccine.
- fear of vaccine induced diseases.

Measures to address these challenges

- Rope in role models, leaders in the society to break the taboo (such as Amitabh Bachchan advocating for Polio Vaccine) and get the desired change.

- local bodies should generate awareness about immunization drive and necessary follow-ups need to be done.
- usage of ZCT to update the records of children who got immunized.
- Disease vulnerability mapping of districts to see which districts are more affected for focussed intervention.

India to achieve full immunization has launched Revamped Mission Indradhanush to cover all who were left out during phase-1 and with this India will move a step in right direction towards achieving SDG 3 (Health).

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।

In India only 4.4% of the working population is formally skilled, which shows the importance of skilling

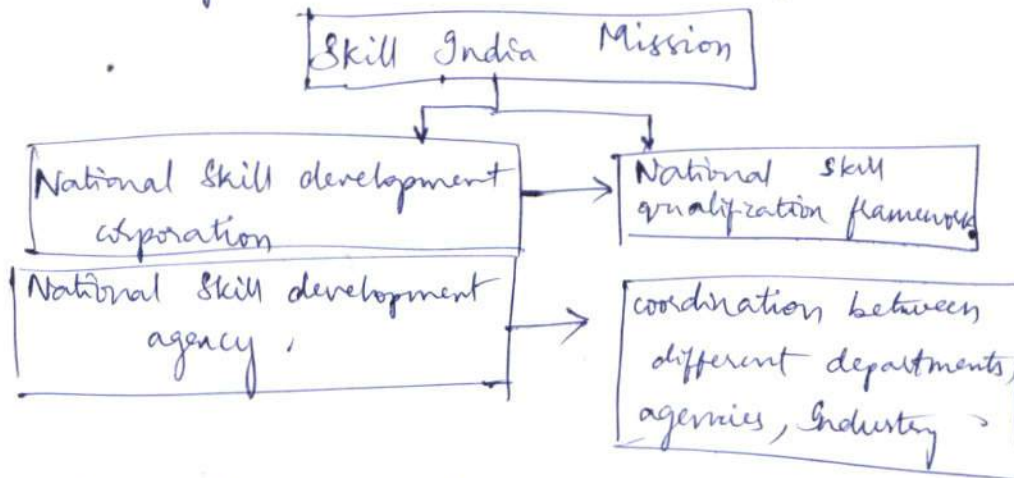
changing Economic and Demographic structure

- India has witnessed pre-matured deindustrialisation and shifted gears to service sector at very low per capita Income level.
- Service sector needs certain minimum skills to ~~adapt~~ absorb huge workforce, but India's population is semi-skilled and unskilled,
- Recent push to manufacturing in the form of "Make In India", Startup India, Aggressive export policies require huge upskilling of population.

- India's ~~average~~ age at 2020 will be 29, whereas that of US: 40 and Japan: 49. Thus huge potential for India to become skill capital.
- Agriculture is already overcrowded ^(~45%) and it is imperative to provide skills to the population so that they can shift from agriculture to manufacturing and services sector.
- Job-less growth:- Because of skill-demand mismatch, if not intervened then demographic dividend will turn into demographic disaster.
- India will have demographic dividend potential till 2040, thus it is imperative to skill the population to tap it.

Thus, to tap the potential India has launched Skill India mission with an aim to upskill the population. Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship has

been setup to look after its implementation.



→ Sector skill councils have been setup with Industry partnership to provide industry level skills.

→ ITIs, RVTIs, have been able to provide skilling to the workforce.

→ Recognition of prior learning certificates has helped in finding jobs.

→ PM Kaushal Vikas Kendras have been able to provide extension services and help them in finding suitable jobs.

In the wake of 4th Industrial revolution, Artificial Intelligence, it is imperative to take up massive skilling of population to reap demographic dividend.

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 Trump has announced changing of Asia-Pacific command to Indo-Pacific command. It signifies the importance that the region is gaining.

Reasons that motivated India to create dedicated Indo-Pacific division

- To foster focussed and dedicated policy making for the region
- Increasing trade potential in the region (>50% world trade is moving through this region)
- To ascertain India's role over Indo-Pacific region
- To sync with US change of policy and to enhance cooperation with the US.

- India has got mining rights for poly-metallic nodules in Indian Ocean Basin, thus a dedicated division will ensure better focus.
- To gain confidence of Island nations in Indian Ocean region such as Seychelles, Mauritius, Maldives, etc and to neutralise Chinese threats.

Challenges for India in Indo-Pacific region

- China's naval expeditions in the name of piracy threats.
- China's debt-trap diplomacy leading to leasing out of Hambantota port of SL to China.
- Increasing aggression of China;
 - ├ Deployment of Submarines
 - ├ String of pearls
 - └ South-China Sea issue.

- Increasing influence of other powers in the region such as US Diego Garcia Naval base, France's Reunion Island,
- Strategic choke points such as Malacca strait, Bab-al-Mandab
- Increasing threat of piracy in the Indo-Pacific region.

India is aware about these challenges thus engaging proactively with countries like Mauritius, Seychelles, Indonesia for Assumption, Agalega, Sabang ports. ~~and~~ India also developed Chabahar port to neutralise Chinese threat at Gwadar port. By creating dedicated Indo-Pacific division India is rightly showing its proactive approach towards the 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 regional grouping started
by 5 nations lead by china and
now includes India also as member.

Bilateral differences between its members.

→ India - china.

- over Aksai chin
- line of actual control.
- chinese transgressions ex:- chumbi valley,
Doklam standoff.
- chinese support to Pakistan towards
J&K issue
- china-Pak Economic corridor from
Kashgar to gwadar which passes
through Disputed territory between
Pakistan and India.

- chinese support to N-E insurgents and left wing Extremists.
- chinese aggression in Indian ocean region and its presence in chittagong, Hambantota port.
- Blockade of India's Entry into NSG,

→ India - Russia

- India's increased closeness to the USA
- India increasing its defence imports from the USA.
- LEMOA, COMCASA agreements with the USA.

→ India - Pakistan

- J & K issues
- Border issues
- cross border terrorism, Fake Indian currency notes.

→ China has been facing terrorism problems in Xinjiang province and central Asian countries are bases for those organisations.

Thus for SCO to become successful, these differences are needed to be sorted out.

Role in Enhancing India's interest in Eurasian region :-

- India can get access to Central Asian region which is Energy and resource rich thus diversifying India's Energy basket.
- Kazakhstan, is rich in uranium resources which can boost India's Nuclear energy capacity.
- Eurasian region has huge trade and Investment potential for India and recent entry of India to EBRD has further opened up avenues in the region.
- India can get access to Afghanistan which can ensure stable Afghanistan - which is heart of Asia.
- India through Belt and Road Initiative of China can get access to markets of Eurasian region.
- India's infrastructural needs can be fulfilled by AIBB.
- By resolving disputes and striking a fair deal SCO has potential to transform the region into prosperous one.