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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	ANIRUDDH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	627140
Center	ORN	Date	13/09/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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 (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog was set up in 2015 to replace the erstwhile Planning Commission.

① Structure of NITI Aayog

1.1 Governing Council headed by the Prime Minister and all members of the states are the Chief Ministers and UT administrators

1.2 Team India Wing to ensure cooperative federalism in the designing of policies

1.3 Consultancy Wing to consult states

professionally on their schemes to enhance
efficiency.

1.4 Research Wing and Analysis Wing to
ensure proper Data led and
Research backed policy implementation

1.5 Secretariat headed by CEO

② Functions of NITI Aayog

2.1 Design Policy and suggest intervention
to increase efficiency and productivity

2.2 State cooperation to promote cooperatives
Federalism

2.3 Repository of good governance practices
and international standards

Thus NITI Aayog forms the theoretical
policy formulation wing of the government
which ensures effective governance

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 refer to special courts dedicated to take up cases for specific cause, however, they are subject to the Evidence Act, Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) and Natural Justice.
By POC 50 Fast Track Courts

There is a pendency of ~3.5 crore cases in the judiciary with ~3 crore in lower judiciary. Thus often several important cases such as rape issues, child abuse, Criminalization of politics etc. which require quick justice are subjected to unnecessary delays thus necessitating Fast Track Courts

① Advantages of Fast Track Courts

- 1.1 Quick dispensation in time bound manner
- 1.2 Relevant issues which are time sensitive are addressed
- 1.3 Specialised courts ensure better practice due to regular nature

② Disadvantages of Fast Track Courts

- 2.1 Cause further delay in pending cases as existing lower courts are designated as Fast Track courts
- 2.2 Subject to CPC & evidence Act thus not really Fast
- 2.3 Appellate mechanism defeats the purpose
- 2.4 Can lead to ineffective or wrong judgements

Fast Track Courts should thus be supplementary and be activated along with other reforms eg. Filling Vacancies

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।

All Courts below the level of High Courts constitute the lower judiciary eg. Sessions Courts, District Court etc

① Challenges Faced by Lower Judiciary

1.1 High pendency of ~ 3 crore cases

1.2 High number of vacancies with ~25% positions vacant

1.3 Infrastructural issues as very low financial support from government

1.4 Quality of judges and judgements is questionable due to high rate of appeal

1.5 Time issue as average time of

a case is more than 5 years

1.6 Rampant Corruption and a nexus
between judges and lawyers

② Measures to Address

2.1 Amend Article 233 to reduce role
of governor in appointment as it
causes delay

2.2 Strengthen the State Public Service
Commission role in ensuring appointment
to address qualitative & quantitative issues

2.3 RTI should be applicable to
lower judiciary

2.4 Some accountability either to
executive or to high court

Lower judiciary reforms can lead to
reduction of pendency by upto 75%

Cases as per Association of Democratic reforms
study.

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।

The legislative process of formulation of laws involves the drafting individual or ministry and the bill is then passed to the house for discussion or referral to committees.

Recently there has been a trend of direct passing of laws without scrutiny by the committees or the house due to majority of the ruling party with only ~18% bills referred to committees in the 17th Lok Sabha.

① Need for post legislative scrutiny

1.1 Involves opposition party thus allows criticism and critique of the bill

1.2 Committees allow for expert opinion and civilian participation thus ensuring expertise and consensus

1.3 Poorly drafted laws lead to clogging of judiciary

1.4 Administrative and financial costs are associated with new laws

1.5 Democratic principles are based on discussion and consensus.

Thus formalization of the process of post legislative scrutiny ensures adherence to truly democratic principles through stakeholder participation along with efficient laws that positively affect society.

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 ^(AI) refers to the digital technology that allows computers to perform functions that humans are capable of.

① AI and e-Governance

1.1 AI uses data analytic tools for data mining which can be used for a variety of purposes:

- ① Finding Tax irregularities by matching with expenses and PAN details
- ② Predicting Health issues and faster response
- ③ Curbing terrorism by flagging suspicious data

1.2 AI can utilize Machine Learning to better implement processes

and increase efficiency :-

- (a) Better logistical efficiency in transport storage etc of government goods, grains
- (b) Better law and Order as AI can track people's online behaviour
- (c) Better service delivery to the citizens as predictive modelling
eg. Sending Tax forms

1.3 AI can optimize internal government and G2G mechanism

- (a) Bhoomi portal saved ~1500 Cr ₹ of Karnataka government in waivers
- (b) Better management of personnel and pensions
- (c) Optimize interactions between Center and State & between ministries

Thus AI holds treasure potential for improving governance

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 methods are the backbone of service delivery accountability and ensure citizen feedback on services.

① Reforms in grievance redressal

1.1 Digitization of CPGRAMS to ensure ease of filing grievances

1.2 RTI allows for tracking the government with respect to action taken

1.3 Individual grievance filing mechanism, both digital and physical to facilitate ease of access is stipulated

② Reasons for poor Effectiveness

2.1 Lack of awareness among the public

2.2 Lack of pro-active approach by the government

2.3 No punishment or deterrent to enforce action taken.

2.4 Attitude of the Civil Servants is arrogant, elitist and not Citizen friendly

2.5 No real accountability in government

Thus the 2nd ARC report on "Citizen Centric Administration" suggested Statutory backing of grievance redressal in a time bound manner along with direct pecuniary fine for erring official in case of non-compliance

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 in women & children is the 2nd most common international crime as per the UN office on Drugs and Crime. It is done for prostitution, begging, selling as bonded labour etc and the proceeds are often used for terrorism.

① Factors that cause trafficking

1.1 Poverty and social discrimination against women leads to people 'selling' their daughters to traffickers.

1.2 Poor awareness and education as people are tricked into trafficking at the promise of jobs.

1.3 Poor law and order that cannot crack down effectively on the

trafficking - kidnapping nexus

1.4 Black economy allows for such large scale cash transaction

② Steps Taken to counter trafficking

2.1 Ujjawala scheme by Ministry of Women and Child Development gives rehabilitation to victims of trafficking

2.2 special training of law and order officials to combat trafficking based on UNDP principle

2.3 Khoya-Paya Portal and PENCIL portal to detect the crime

2.4 Monitoring activities of terrorists digitally who are most often the financers of such operations

Such acts have tremendous social opportunity costs and thus lead to poor outcomes and thus need to be adequately addressed

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 refer to any disease transmitted by vectors such as malaria, typhoid, leptospirosis, dengue, Kyasanauk forest disease etc. which have been common recently

① Factors leading to increased prevalence

1.1 Increased urbanization has led to decreased area and increased interaction between Man-Animal eg. Monkeys, bats etc. ∴ Nipah, KFD

1.2 Poor Health monitoring as the disease is only detected when it is already an epidemic eg Kerala flood caused leptospirosis last year

1.3 No preventive measures to prevent breeding of mosquitoes in lakes, etc

1.4 Poor practices such as uncovered drains, coolers, puddles etc which lead to mosquito breeding.

1.5 India is a sub-tropical country ideal for bacteria, fungi etc to grow

② Measures to address

2.1 National Vector disease Control Programme under Health Ministry monitors and implements the preventive measures

2.2 Citizen Awareness and better local practices to mitigate effects

2.3 Public primary health centres should ensure early detection

2.4 Seasonal spraying of pools etc to mitigate breeding of mosquitoes

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 relations go back to the colonial era due to common Dutch and British Factors. After the Non-Aligned movement, India and Indonesia have only recently revived relations due to common threats and opportunities.

① Recent revival of relations

1.1 Coordination in military sphere as India was allowed to use the Sabang base of Indonesia

1.2 Better relations in diaspora linkage and tourism due to high number of Indian settlers in Indonesia

1.3 Common threat of China which

seeks to monopolize trade in the
Indian Ocean Region.

1.4 RCEP under ASEAN has increased
trade relevance

1.5 India supported Indonesia financially
and with troops after recent terrorist
and earthquake

1.6 Gaucha ~~is~~ military exercise shows
diplomatic connections are that of
trust and brotherhood

India & Indonesia both seek to
ensure a peaceful and secure
Indian Ocean region to allow
trade and increasing influence of
China & USA is a potential threat
to this reality.

10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

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

India and Nepal share a common porous
border and the 1950 Friendship treaty
and the Gujral doctrine have laid the
foundation of the ties between the two
countries.

① Recent Barriers to positive relations

1.1 Economic Blockade imposed by
India due to the ill treatment
of Madhesis and Tharus who are
ethnically closer to India and were
not given due representation in new
Constitutional scheme

1.2 Thus earthquake aid, trade of
oil, power etc was affected in 2015
which battered the relations

1.3 Existing minor issues of arms smuggling across the border have become relevant again.

1.4 Water sharing issues are also an issue for Kosi, Gandak etc.

1.5 Increased patronage by China which allowed free access to Nepal to its ports is an issue for India.

Thus several attempts have been made to reset the ties with formal meetings between the foreign ministers in 2018 and announcement of a new credit line for development however, the relations are still subject to friction and thus requisite tactful diplomacy by India to regain the status of Nepal's primary partner.

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

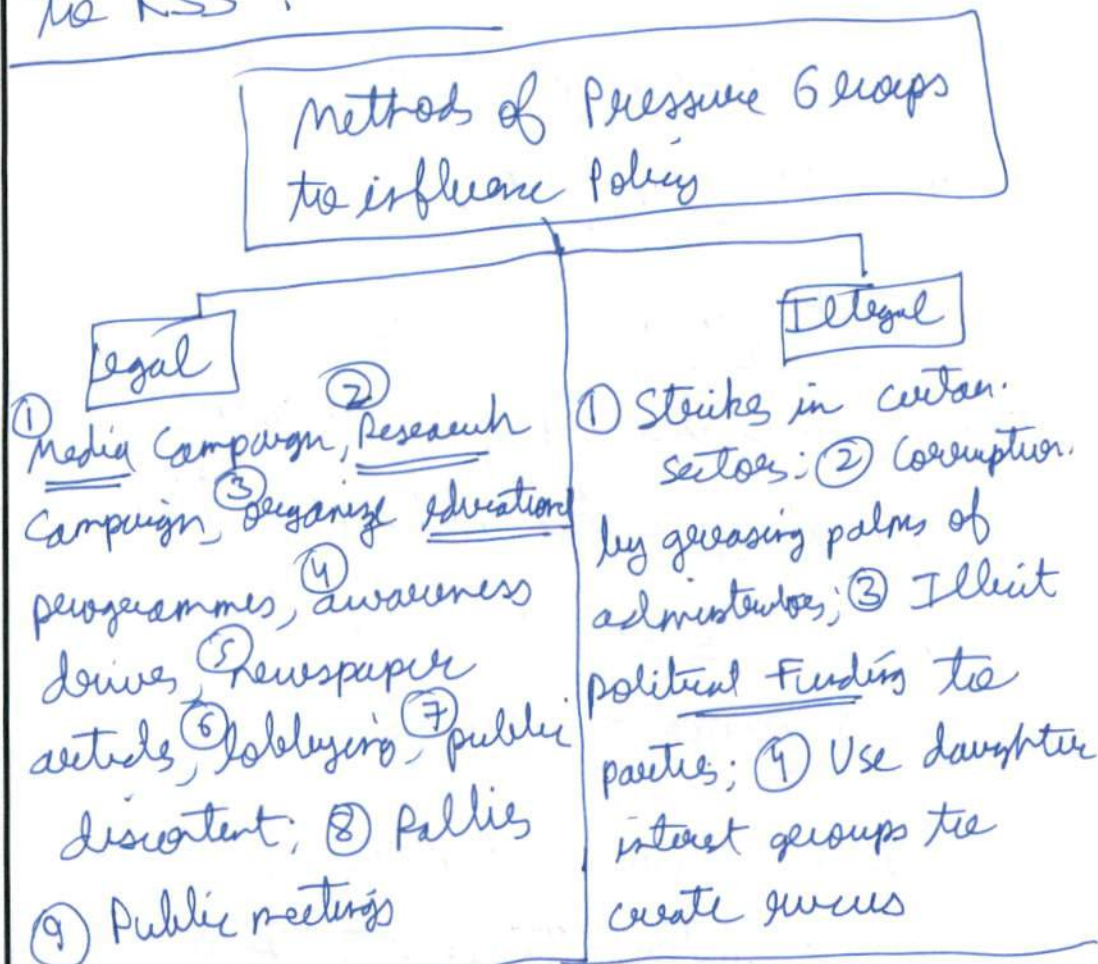
दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups refer to any organized group of individuals, usually sharing a common interest, which directly or indirectly influence political process to further their interest.

Thus Interest groups are different as even though they also pursue a common interest, they do not attempt to directly involve themselves in political influence, pressure or coercion.

eg. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce Industries (FICCI) is a pressure group and Action Aid is an interest group for tribal women.

Thus interest groups are a subset of pressure groups as their activities ~~do~~ indirectly affect governance and thus they often share unofficial connections to pressure groups eg Vishwa Hindu Parishad to R.S.S.



Thus Pressure groups use both legal and illegal methods to meet

their goals.

eg ① All India Kisan Sabha has been regularly campaigning for higher MSP in crops by newspaper articles.

② Automaker industries use the threat of strikes to lower petrol tax

③ Many groups are linked to political parties which lead to promotion of caste, religion and identity politics

Pressure groups are not an evil in society as they ensure public interest is met but their activities must be regulated and transparent to ensure any political connections are known to increase voter awareness. Similarly this will also lead to less corruption

12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

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

Local Self governance was given a constitutional mandate by the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act which added Part IX ~~of~~ of the Constitution - Articles 243A - 243Z D.

Traditionally the Urban and local level bodies are envisaged as grassroots level bodies to ensure social justice and empowerment at the local level and people led governance however certain issues plague the institutions.

① Issues with Pural Bodies

1.1 Caste issues and caste parhaysats

emerge as parallel institutions

1.2 Lack of Capacity due to poor education

1.3 Issue of Saepankh pati reduces
role of women

② Issues Faced by Urban Bodies

2.1 Institutional mechanism places entire power
in IAS officer "Commissioner" while
elected Mayor is powerless

2.2 Delay in declaring urban status

2.3 ~~lack~~ Lack of capacity to determine
and enforce property tax and local
taxes eg parking, land use etc

③ Issues Common to both

3.1 Lack of devolution of Funds by State

3.2 Reduced Power devolution as per the
11th and 12th Schedule

3.3 Quality of Functions and number of

functionaries is problematic

④ Measures to address the issue

2nd ARC report on "Local governance"
gives the following suggestions

4.1 Rural bodies should be given a
peer determined status as peer population
and requirement

4.2 Urban bodies should be more well
organized to allow public participation

4.3 Development Committees for Common
urban-rural interests should be
operationalized

4.4 Training and capacity building by
the government

Thus these measures can ensure truly
local self governance and thus a
participatory and people-led model of
governance

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।

The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019 was passed recently and it is said to weaken the institution of RTI as a whole.

① Amendments by the Act

1.1 Allows Centre to fix the tenure of the Information Commissioners

1.2 The CICA and ICs will no longer have equal status as Chief ~~Sup~~ Election Commissioners and EC respectively

1.3 Centre can determine salary and conditions of service of both Central and state ICs

① Implications of the Amendment

2.1 It reduces the status of Right to information for the public as status of CIC and IC has been reduced

2.2 Implies that right to vote and right to information are not equal despite supreme court upholding the equality

2.3 Centre will appoint its "own representatives" and thus they will not function independently

2.4 No security of tenure disrupts independence as centre can remove CIC or IC if they act against the government

2.5 Issue of politicization of

Information Commission which may be used to target other political parties or honest officers exposing government malpractice

2.6 Against Cooperative Federalism as center has usurped the state's perspective with respect to RTI

However, it must be noted that Central power is still subject to public scrutiny and the amendment only 'allows' center to make such changes and not activate them immediately.

Thus the RTI amendment creates a potential for misuse and reducing authority of CICA & ICs but ~~does~~ ^{does} not do so directly.

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 in India is governed by Articles 82 and 171 of the Constitution which lay down the process and rules for delimitation.

① Process of delimitation

1.1 For Central elections all states must be divided into constituencies with each states population to number of constituency seats being same

1.2 Internally within the state the ratio of people per constituency should be same

1.3 This ensures equality of the vote of all citizens and equitable distribution of seats to states

1.4 Article 82 also allows the formation of a delimitation Commission after each census to delimit the constituencies and ~~no~~ such decision to be final.

② ~~42nd Amendment~~ Issues regarding delimitation

2.1 1970s saw protests by southern states to freeze delimitation as it incentivized lack of family planning

2.2 Thus 42nd Constitutional Amendment froze the state wise distribution of seats as per 1971 Census

2.3 86th Constitutional amendment Act realigned the intra state distribution and SC/ST states but state allocation remains as per 1971 census till 2026.

③ Potential Issues now for 2026

3.1 Change in demography has led to lack of 1 person 1 vote as some constituencies differ by 2000% population differential.

3.2 Increased absolute number of people will require total increase in seats which may dilute work of parliament

3.3 Overall southern states may have to suffer despite successful family planning

Thus, the impending issue of delimitation is very important as it must secure needs of southern states with the principles of universal franchise and equal vote.

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 any voluntary organizations, mostly of women, that come together to build social capital.

Role and Functions of SHGs

- 1.1 Incentivise savings among the members and others
- 1.2 Provide alternative method of non farm employment
- 1.3 Offer credit to help capacity and capital building
- 1.4 Act as conduits of formalized banking system for rural area
- 1.5 Area strong local pressure group that influences politics.

Thus SHGs have been effective vehicles of social development as per a NABARD survey that quantified ~~the~~ performance of SHGs

- ① Increased saving of SHG household by ~ 72%.
- ② Use of loans for consumption expenditure reduced by 25%.
- ③ Capital building and confidence among women due to economic independence

② Issues Faced by SHG ~~and~~

~~2.1~~ 2nd ARC report on "Social Capital" gives the following issues:-

2.1 Not self sufficient and dependent on government support

2.2 Steeped in local caste politics and do not allow

women of lower costs to join

2.3 mindless mushrooming of SHGs to get benefits

2.4 Government has seen SHG as a one-all and given them additional duties of scheme implementation etc thus deviating from traditional saving pattern

2.5 Not modernised with latest technology

③ Recommendations to address the issues as per 2nd ARC - "Social Capital"

3.1 Democratic internal functioning

3.2 Capacity building and training

3.3 Kudumbashree - Kerala model of institutions recommended

3.4 Increased focus on core duties of save and lend

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 achieved its primary target of construction of toilets in more than 90% of rural areas and has increased coverage of urban community toilets also.

① Need to focus on other facets of Clean India

1.1 Construction of toilets needs to be supplemented with maintenance and regular use by behaviour change

1.2 Local Waste Water treatment is a serious issue that ~~is~~ is the next focus of Swachh Bharat as per the Ministry of Urban Affairs

② Waste Treatment and Reuse

2.1 Sewage Waste is a major issue as only $\sim 23\%$ is treated and the rest is dumped into gulches or on the streets in overflowing drains

2.2 In several areas this problem will emerge once use of Toilets is regularized

2.3 This creates the social issue of Manual Scavengers who are of the lower coste and have to manually clean the sewage pipes

2.4 Thus the ODF ± protocol which focuses on regular maintenance of toilets and the ODF ++ protocol which requires 100% waste water

treatment need to be addressed

2.5 This will also lead to increased use of reused water and thus save water use

2.6 Greywater i.e., Bath and kitchen wastewater will be addressed by Jal Shakti Abhiyan ~~to~~ and Blackwater (sewage waste) can be treated by Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Thus the new redirection to the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan will lead to clean rivers, drains and a healthier and disease free environment.

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 is a scheme by the Health Ministry to ensure universal immunization of all pregnant mothers and children aged 0-2 years of 7 diseases such as Hepatitis, Tetanus, Pertussis, Measles etc.

It has led to increase in the coverage to 67% and growth rate of yearly increase rose 7 fold from 1% to 7%.

① Challenges Faced by Mission Indradhanush

1.1 Monitoring of vaccination by the local Center on health leads to

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

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

India is rapidly transforming its demographic structure as per the latest UN Population Fund report with Total Fertility Rate of 2.18 which implies lack of additional labour in the future.

① Importance of Skilling

1.1 Limited Window of opportunity to develop and make full use of the demographic dividend

1.2 New Economic structure requires shift toward digital technologies and reskilling of existing workforce

is also equally important.

1.3 With the global shift towards Artificial Intelligence and Robotics many labour intensive jobs will be replaced thus necessitating a rapid shift in skilling priorities

1.4 Increased Older population will represent more 'dependency' in the population thus a higher productivity will be required from the workforce

1.5 Vocational and accredited skilling is required to create a globally portable workforce

② Skill India and its Success

2.1 It has been a massive failure and

has not achieved even 10% of its
target of 400 million people by 2022

2.2 Sector Skill Councils have failed
and found to be funneling government
money

2.3 National Skill Qualification Framework
(NSQF) has low adoption rates

2.4 Quality Council of India (QCI)
has not successfully ensured
better skilling

2.5 ~~ITIs~~ ITIs have Failed to
provide relevant skills

2.6 Recent PLFS survey shows unemployment
rate of 6.1%, highest in 45 years

Thus skilling is the need of the hour
and must be done effectively to
ensure a bright future for the country

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. (250 words) 15

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India has recently created a dedicated Indo Pacific division in the ministry of External Affairs.

① Reasons for such a move

1.1 Increased Global Focus on the Indian ocean region as USA has also created a similar division

1.2 Increased economic significance of the region for India due to trade routes, & focus on blue economy etc.

1.3 Increased role of China in the region which has set up ports

in Sei Lanka, Djibouti etc

1.4 Economic Significance due to presence of poly metallic Nodes, Fisheries potential and Oil and gas

1.5 Safeguarded the 7500 km Coastline from terrorist attacks and other security threats

② Challenges For India in the Region

2.1 Geopolitical challenges

- China influence due to dipl - trap diplomacy in the area with threat to Sei Lanka, Maldives etc
- Role of US, UK etc with Chagos, Diego Garcia gaining relevance
- Ensuring Pakistan activities are regulated
- Many Choke points for trade

2.2 Economic Challenges

- Iron Chabutar port connection needs to be maintained
- Resource rich region and thus must be secured
- Reduce Piracy in the region to safeguard trade routes

2.3 Cultural Challenge

- Project Mausam to reinvigorate ties with old partner

2.4 Security Challenge

- Terrorism in Sri Lanka, Maldives and Africa raise security threat

Thus India has adequately addressed the Indo-Pacific challenges by setting up a dedicated division for more focus.

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 ~~Org~~ Organization (SCO)
is a political, cultural, economic
and military grouping of 7 regional
powers of Central and South Asia.

Recent Bishkek Declaration of 2019
meet saw emergence of certain
internal conflicts that require attention:

- ① India accused Pakistan indirectly
of State sponsored terrorism
- ② China-India differences arose
due to refusal of India to
sign the declaration on the

Belt and Road Initiative

- ③ Russia supports India in the SCO only to counterbalance China's support to Pakistan.

Thus such geopolitical calculations have been a hindrance in the effective functioning of the SCO as a multilateral security and economic partnership with Central-Asian countries at its center focus.

④ Potential of SCO for India

- 1.) SCO is an ideal platform to increase its links with Central Asia in a holistic manner - Cultural, economic, security and political.

1.2 Culturally Hollywood influence, medical tourism etc may be used to build ties

1.3 Economically high reserves of Oil, Natural Gas and Uranium in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan can solve energy security issues

1.4 Security wise, it is an ideal place to have air bases or support infrastructure to launch a 2-front attack on Pakistan or China in case of war.

1.5 Politically the 5 nations represent votes in the UN

Thus India must rise above its short term goals and use SCO to pursue long term interests.