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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Name of Candidate | Sameer Khode | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | Registration 1531081 | Registration Number | |
| Center | date- 7 Aug 23 | Date | |

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTIONS | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained | | |
| 1 | 10 | | 1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। | |
| 2 | 10 | | 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH . इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं। | |
| 3 | 10 | | 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। | |
| 4 | 10 | | 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 | 10 | | 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 | 10 | | 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। | |
| 7 | 10 | | 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। | |
| 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: | | | | |
| | | | Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring? | |
| | | | Recommended | Strongly Recommended |

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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④ working days

④ SC works for 193 days only leading to delays

⑤ Judicial overreach

④ NJAC case, Highway liquor ban issue highlight overstepping

However a law may not be panacea

① Hindering independence

④ May disturb separation of Power, as legislature will step into Judicial domain

② Existing mechanisms are good

④ E-govts, live-streaming, promote accountability

⑤ MS- declaration of assets

③ Review petition

④ Memorandum of procedure

Thus judiciary needs some measures to promote accountability. However enacting a law should be done only after extensive consultations.

102

Fundamental Rights (FR) promote political and civil democracy, whereas DPSPs promote socio-economic democracy in India. A balance between two is necessary.

Reconciliation: a Tough Task

① Shankari Prasad Case 1951

① Highlighted that Parliament can amend Constitution via Art 368

② Thus FR (Part III) given importance over DPSP (Part IV)

② Golaknath Case 1967

③ SC gave primacy to FR, as it restricted land acquisition for DPSP

③ Kesvananda Bharti Case 1973

④ Held Parliament's amending power is supreme

⑤ Thus DPSP got prominence, while adhering to basic structure

4

Minerva
mills
Case 1980

④ SC declared that Constitution is founded on bedrock of balance between DPSP and FR

5

Coelho
Case

⑤ balance was strengthened as 14th schedule was made amenable to Judicial review

How ever reconciliation has been attempted

① Art-21A

① Gave primary to DPSP Art 45 for child education

② NLEIA

② Act gave primary to Art-21 as well as Art 39, 41 and 43

③ Cooperative Society

③ formation under Art 19 and Art 43B has been promoted.

Apart from above examples, PMJAY,

National Food Security Act etc. show that

while reconciliation is tricky, it has been successfully attempted.

Q3

Prime minister's office (PMO) is of immense importance in political, economic and security landscape of India

PMO : Functions performed

- ① Security ⑨ Supervises National Security Advisor (NSA)
- ② Space ⑩ Controls nuclear weapons along with Cabinet Committee
- ③ Atomic energy ⑪ Responsible for supervising Dept of Atomic energy
- ④ Economic ⑫ PMO advises PM EAC Economic Advisory Council
- ⑤ Scientific ⑬ PMO Coordinates with PM STAIC (Scientific advisory) spearheading innovation in India

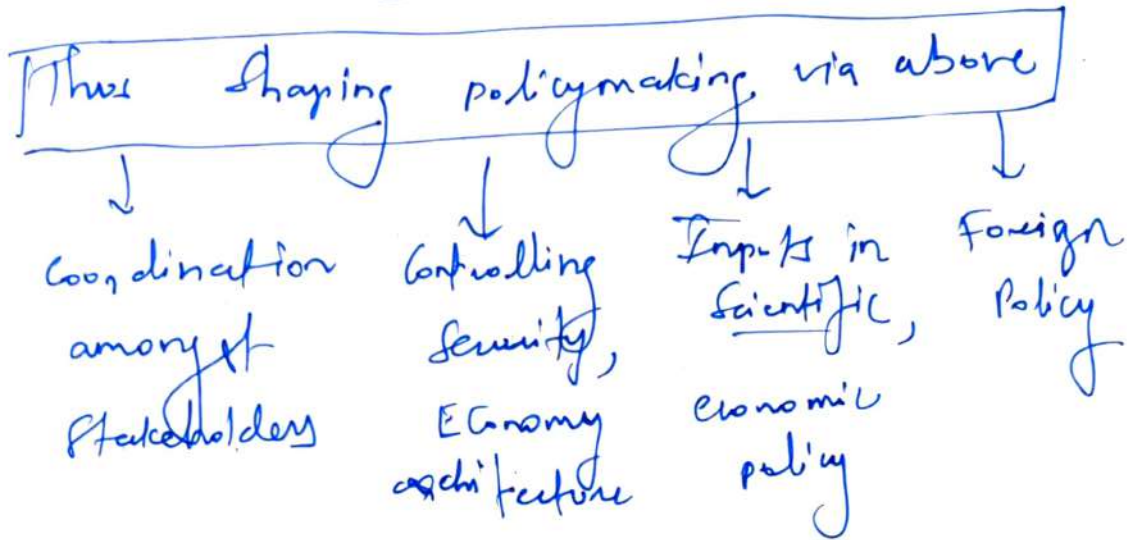
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(6) Political

(a) Coordinates with various ministries via Principal Secretary to PM

(7) Geopolitical

(a) Has a Hotline communication with other heads of States and MEA



Therefore PMO has emerged as a pivotal organization.

Since it is an extra constitutional and extra legal body, it should adhere to highest standards of ethics to uphold interests of India

04

Sec 124A (Sedition) is a British 1919 relic,
meant to curb activities against state. Its
relevance today is a debated topic.

Striking balance : civil liberties & Human rights

① Civil Liberties

- Sedition is non-compoundable,
cognizable offence
- This hinders → Free speech
(Art 19)
- may cause death penalty (trial without
of Art 21)
- may cause detention and denial
of bail (Art 20 & 21 in jeopardy)

② Human rights

- ① Sedition is necessary to curb
 - terrorism
 - crimes against state (eg)
Naxalism
 - Inciting mutiny violence
- ② All above crimes affect human
rights (eg) Terrorism in Kashmir

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and exodus of Kashmiri Pandit

eg LWE impacting human rights of tribals and Police → mass executions

However maintaining sovereignty & integrity is important

(a) Hostile neighbours

(a) China, Pakistan are interested in creating havoc, via anti-national groups in India

(b) Internal security

(a) LWE, Hate crimes are rampant eg recent case in Punjab of Khalistan

(c) cross border crimes

(a) At Bangladesh, Pakistan, Myanmar border have linkage with terror groups.

Thus though sedition is necessary, as suggested by Law Commission and Supreme Court its use can be prudent.

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Question No.

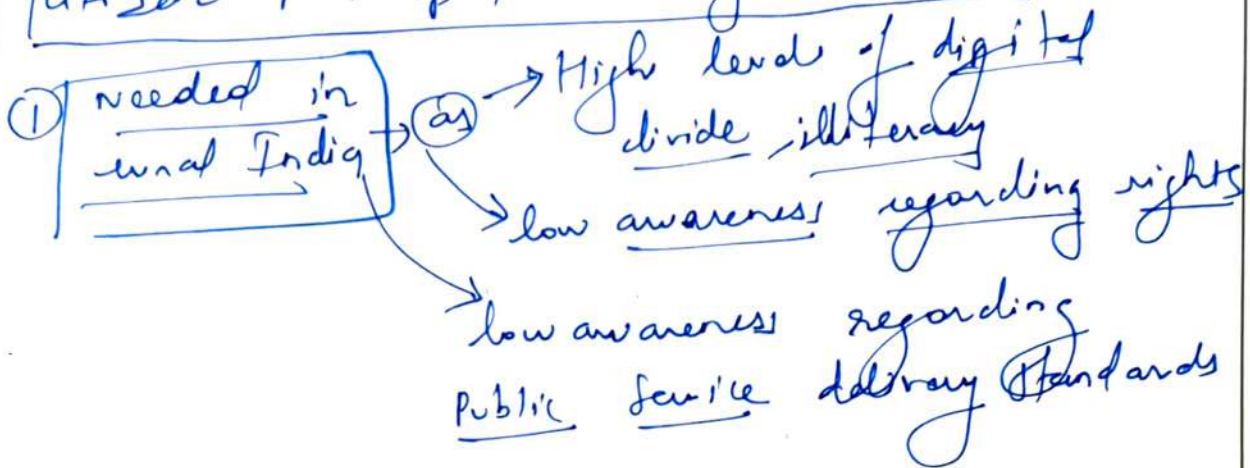
प्रश्न संख्या

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Q5

Citizen participation is recipe to success for any governance setup (2nd ARC). And e-governance is not an exception.

Citizen participation in e-governance



② Citizen participation Advantages

- ③ Proper design of services (eg) Local language used in CSC due to citizen inputs
- ④ Aadhar enrolment is necessary to make 3AM trinity and DBT a Success

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③ making
governance
accountable

⑧ citizens can use CPGRAMS,
online RTI to make
administration accountable

④ Providing
feedback

⑨ citizen participation can
propagate feedback on
→ efficacy of telemedicine,
e-learning, e-POS (Fair
Price Shops) etc. initiatives

⑤ Empowering
people

⑩ E-gam Swayam, PRISASoft
etc. schemes hinge on
participation to make
Panchayati Raj a success

Way forward

only 25% households in rural India have
access to broadband and 4% own a
laptop (NSSO). Hence digital divide needs
to be bridge.

Thereafter e-governance via citizen
participation can be a pioneer of good governan-
ce in India.

06

Aspirational Districts Program (ADP) is an example of cooperative and competitive federalism, aimed at transforming 100+ backward districts in India.

Objectives of ADP since inception

- ① goals → Economic growth
→ water & Sanitation improvement
→ Education
→ Financial inclusion
→ Healthcare support
→ Agriculture development
- ② via - collaboration ⊕ convergence ⊕
Competition amongst districts

Success of ADP

- ① Monitoring ① created a mission mode culture
② Brought a dashboard to monitor
- ② Three tier structure ③ Brought centre - state -

various ministries and districts on single platform

- ③ outcomes visible
- ① child sex ratio improved to 939 (NFHS 5)
 - ② IMR declined to 25/1000
 - ③ MMR declined to 97/1 Lac
 - ④ Success of NREGA, PMJAY, SBM, PMUY upto certain level

Shortcomings of A DP

- ① larger number of districts lagging on goals eg in Madhya Pradesh, MP, Bundelkhand
- ② Lack of coordination on ground between ministries
- ③ Lack of legal mandate to A DP

A DP is a pioneering step aimed at attaining SDGs and improving human development. Hence it should be paid necessary attention.

107

NGO perform a necessary function of creating awareness, public service delivery as well as creating conducive conditions for good governance. Technology has become an enabler for this.

Technology : role for NGOs

- ① Monitoring Status
 - ⑧ Pratham uses data analytics to gauge national level foundational literacy
- ② Healthcare
 - ⑨ Narayana Seva Sansthan use robotic surgery to help Divyangs
- ③ Mishra Patra
 - ⑩ uses cold chain and logistics technology (RFID) to deliver food for mid-day meal scheme

④ Paani
Foundation

④ uses GIS map to help water conservation in rural India

⑤ Political
NHos

⑤ ADR, PUC, PRS relies on big data to analyze legislative and administrative impacts of schemes

⑥ Environmental
NHos

⑥ CSE uses satellite data maps to analyze forest status

⑦ online
RTIs

⑦ NHos use web platform to enhance reach of RTI application filing

Concerns

→ misuse of funds by NHos (FCAI issue)
→ misuse of social media (eg Amnesty, Greenpeace)

Hence NHos are meant to perform a pivot function in governance. This technology should be used for common good.

108

NEP 2020 envisages greater role of foreign educational institutions (FEIs) in India for furthering technical and higher education in ~~the~~ India.

Advantages of FEIs in India

① Access to → foreign course content
eg in quantum science
foreign faculties eg L. Rajan
Coming back to India
Foreign placements

② More options in India ② As admissions in AIIMS,
IITs, IITs are getting
difficult

③ Prevent brain drain ③ of students seeking education
abroad

④ Spurring → Competition in innovation
→ Research, Publication
→ Patents in India

Issues associated with FEI

- ① Affordability ④ of fees (eg Harvard is costlier than IIT)
- ② Access ④ mode of entry is contentious issue i.e. via JEE or foreign exam
- ③ Content design ④ should be in-line with Indian need (eg AI innovation to reduce malnutrition)
⑥ should not forward soft power of foreign state (eg China doing in Sweden)

Way forward

- tight FERA norms to prevent misuse of funds
- UGC norms in accordance with NEP for course design
- Nudge to reinvest profit in India

FEI can help democratize education in India, thus it needs to be backed by robust policy mechanism.

09

India and Latin America are separated by geography. Yet- geopolitical imperatives brings them together.

Flourishing relationship: India & Latin America

1) Trade (a) India dealing with MERCOSUR, CELAC to conclude a Free trade agreement

(b) Comert. Trade: \$60 Bn +
(DFT data)

2) Energy (a) oil from Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam

(b) Lithium from Triangle of Bolivia, Chile and Argentina

3) Investments (a) Mahindra, Airtel, TCS, ONGC are investing

4) Geopolitical (a) BRICS and coordination with Brazil

(b) G-20 Coordination with

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Argentina, Brazil, Mexico etc

① Support at G-4 for UNSC reform

② visits by Brazilian PM Bolsonaro for republic day in India

The relationship as element of India's Foreign Policy

① Strategic autonomy

② India following multi-alignment policy to deal with multiple countries

③ Aids in India's global power

④ other areas

Status

aids in
→ Containing China there
→ energy
→ economic growth

→ Containing terrorism UNSC
(eg. Brazil's support)

Latin America is a crucial region which needs attention if India needs to build upon its status as emerging global power.

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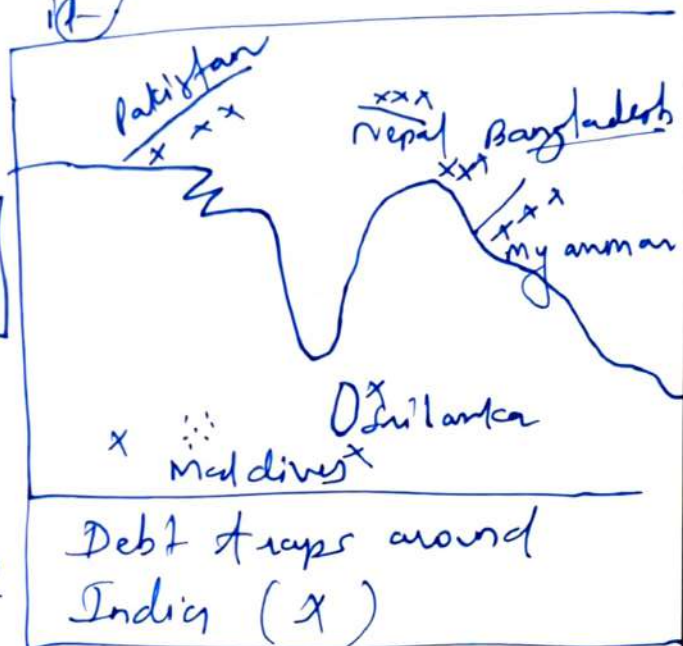
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प्रश्न संख्या

010

Debt trap diplomacy refers to offering of debt for cost unsustainable projects to smaller nations, thereby trapping them in a vicious cycle. China follows it.

Debt trap in India's neighbourhood



① Pakistan

→ CPEC project has debt of \$30 Bn +

→ Gwadar Port has been leased to China (Naval Presence)

→ China owns key power, oil & gas projects
Highways in Pakistan

→ Project passes through PoK incursion on India's territorial integrity

② Sri Lanka

④ most of debt (30%) is owed to china

⑤ Hambantota Port leased to

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China for 99 years

① Huan Wang spy vessel docked in Sri Lanka, violating Colombo accord, and India's maritime security

③ Myanmar

① CMEC project, Coco Islands impact security for India, esp in North East

④ Bangladesh

① High speed Rail project is proposed

② Increases economic and military reliance on China

⑤ Maldive

① Critical Islands leased to China

Way forward

To counter debt-trap and String of Pearls strategy of China, India should focus on neighbourhood first policy as well as enhance its 'diamond ~~necklace~~ necklace' strategy to encircle China.

011

Indian Constitution has been a melting pot of ideas derived from various constitutions. Yet it preserves its own identity and also furthers social justice, pluralism and equality in India.

Indian Constitution as an amalgamation

Fundamental rights from US Constitution

DPSPs from Irish Constitution

Fundamental duties from USSR Constitution

Equality from US & British Constitution

Social Justice from Gandhian Principles, Ambedkar's ideas and Nehru report

Liberty - Equality Fraternity from French Constitution and Dr. Ambedkar's ideas

Secularism similar to US Constitution, but derived from Gandhian and Ashoka's principles

Indian Constitution embodying key aspects

1) Social Justice

- (a) Preamble declares India a foreign - socialist - democratic republic
- (b) DRSPs derived from Just Constitution and GoI 1935 Act
- (c) Affirmative Action (Art 15 (4) etc) based on Dr. Ambedkar's ideas

from NREGA, to removal of untouchability to NFSA to PMAY (Housing), Indian Constitution has been trying for social justice

2) Pluralism

- (a) US - France focus on strict separation between state and religion (negative secularism)
- (b) often results in tensions eg) Charlie Hebdo
- (c) Indian Constitution (Art-25-30) focus on Positive aspect
↳ provides equal respect to all

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(Sams Dharmg Sambhar)

(d) Art 29 & 30 further multiculturalism
and provides minority rights.

(3) Equality (4) Indian constitution provides
substantive equality (Art 14 - 18)

UK Equality before law + US Equal protection by Law \Rightarrow India amalgamates both concepts in Art 14

(b) India has also been a pioneer in
affirmative action for socially
backward (Art 15(4) and 15(5))
and economically backward (15(6))
classes

Thus Indian constitution tried to pick
the best from all constitutions and mold
it to Indian context

In words of Dr. Ambedkar, it will
depend on constitution as well as office
holders to make best out of this pioneering
constitution.

Q12

The subjugation of women in India, and domestic violence often in sexual context has ignited the debate of marital rape and its criminal implications.

Recent developments: Marital rape

① Justice Verma Committee report

→ Advocates criminalizing marital rape

② Inadequacy of IPC Sec 375
4 376

④ IPC does not recognise rape with wife

⑤ SC criminalizes only sex with minor wife

③ Recent incidents

④ NFHS - 5 highlighted: 30% women face domestic violence, often resulting in rape

⑤ NGOs, various women Commissions advocating.

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Minimizing marital rape

Implications of legal protection for victims

① Positive implications

- ① upholding Art. 21 - Right to dignity and life for women
- ② providing sexual and reproductive rights SDG-5
- ③ Preventing domestic violence
- ④ A stepping stone towards empowering women in personal, family and social sphere

② challenges it will create

- ① Institution of marriage
 - by falsely complaints
 - Burden of proof will be on husband
 - will increase family break-downs

- ② Existing low conviction
 - Dowry Act 61 and Domes - HC violence Act have low conviction rates

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→ It highlighted misuse in these acts.

Legal challenges

(4) In proving event happening privately in bedroom

(5) impact on privacy (Art-21)

Way forward

→ Focusing on family courts or counsellors to resolve disputes

Strengthening State and National Women Commissions (NCW) to hear and dispose cases

Furthering Standup India, NRLM to economically empower women

Marital rape is a family and social evil, hence before searching for legal remedies, first social and economic empowerment measures should be tried.

013

Indian federalism is basic structure of Constitution (Bommal case 94). India is a union of states (Art 1) and thus often regarded as a quasi-federal structure owing to centralizing tendencies.

Indian model of federalism: centralised

① Union of destructible states

→ Art 1 - union

→ Art 3 - creation and reorganization of states by centre

② 7th Schedule → List I Central has 100 subjects

→ List II - 52 → States' subjects

→ List III Concurrent has 47 subjects

→ Residuary law making power with Parliament

③ Emergency provisions

(a) Art 356: President's rule in state, can be imposed.

(b) Art 352: national emergency

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- (1) Art 360 = financial emergency
 (2) all these conditions grant greater power to centre in Executive and legislative sphere

- (3) Fiscal federalism
 (4) Art 280 - Finance Commission's terms of reference, and appointment by centre
 (5) Art 239 asks States to seek union's permission for borrowing

- (5) Other tendencies → office of governor → appointment by union (President)
 → Single citizenship
 → Integrated judiciary
 → Power of Rajyasabha to legislate on States subject (Art 249 & 252)

Above tendencies attract criticism, yet there are zones of autonomy for States

- (6) Legislation
 (7) Art 245 & 246 delineate legislative power of States

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② Powers ① Land, Police, Health etc critical subjects are with States

③ Local bodies ① As per 73rd Amendment - (PRIs) and 74th Amendment - (ULBs), States have power to devolve funds and power to these bodies

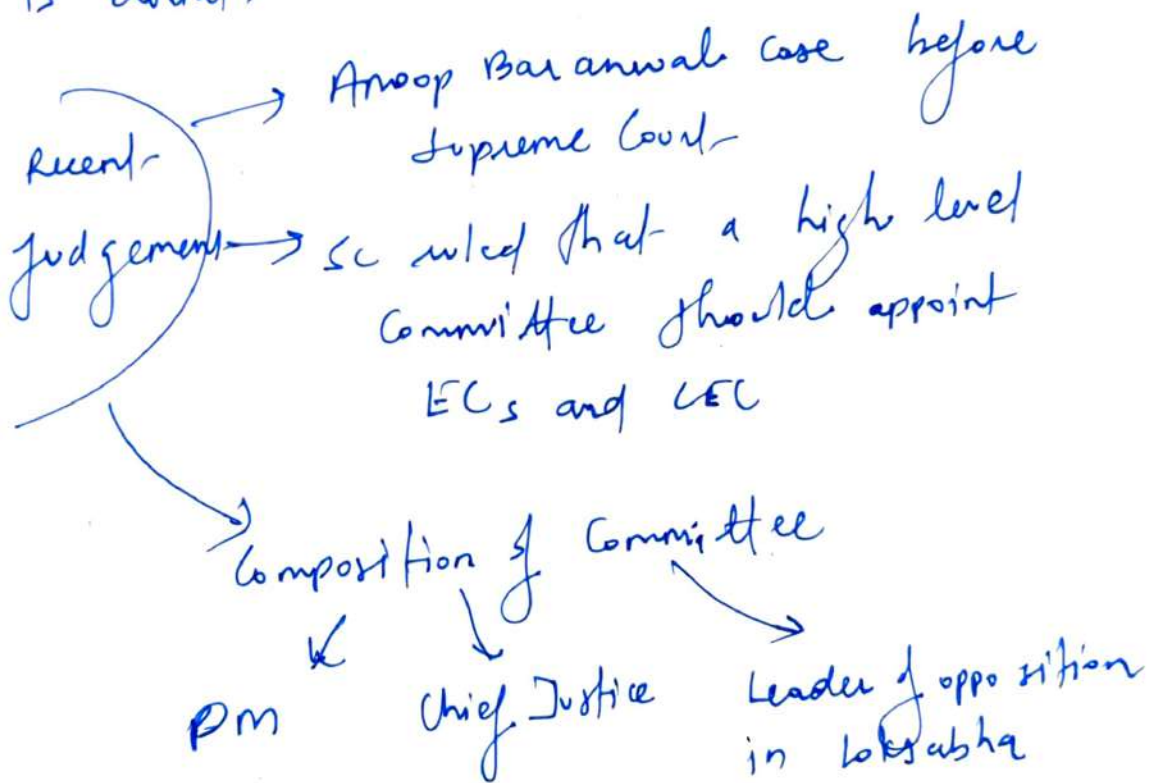
④ Reduction in CSS ① Shiruraj Chaudhan committee's recommendation led to reduction in CSS (sponsored scheme)
 → gave financial autonomy to State
 → 25% untied funds

Way forward

- ① Sankar's & Punchhi Commissions recommendations to sparingly use Art 356 should be followed
 - ② Subjects in Government List can be legislated with State's Consent
 - ③ As per Rajmanna Committee, States should set a strong TOR of finance Commission
- Above steps will make Indian federalism a truly Cooperative Federalism.

014

Election Commission (Art 324) is bulwark of Indian electoral democracy, Hence its Sacrosanctity is of utmost importance. Thus the issue of appointments of ECs and CECs is crucial.



Fundamentally changed appointment process

- ① Earlier Scouting
- ④ by a Search Committee
 - ⑤ Appointment by President as

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per recommendations under warrant-
and fund

(c) But Executive LPM and Council of
ministry had greater say)

② Now → Brings diverse opinions (from
CJI and LoP also)
→ reduces scope for
arbitrariness and monopoly of Executive

Far reaching impact-

① Makes ECI truly independent ② by bringing all wings
of government in
appointment

② makes accountable to constitution than
to executive

③ May reduce biasedness and partisanship
towards ruling party during elections
④ laxity on MCC violators from
ruling party

④ Parer way for providing security of tenure to other ECs (Election Commissioners)

→ earlier they could be removed by CECs recommendation

⑤ ECs will work towards free and fair election than seeking post retirement-
favours

Way forward

① creating a memorandum of procedure for search & selection and appointment

② creating mechanism over to avoid delay in appointments if PM, CJI or LoP is not available

③ broader electoral reforms @ giving it power to deregister existing parties.

The recent-judgement needs to be followed in letter and spirit to uphold integrity of election process in India.

Q15

Civil services has been called steel frame of India, since independence. However post-LPG era has thrown newer challenges, requiring them to be agile in adapting to situation.

Integration with global trends

→ Liberalization of private sector
(eg) SEZs, Make in India,
Ease of doing business.

→ Privatization of non-strategic
PSUs and loss making entities

→ globalization: seeking FDI, technology, human resources from the globe. → opening up of economy
(eg) ending license, quota raj

Diversified challenges for civil services

① To improve ease of doing business

④ reduce red tapism in land acquisition process, labour laws

(b) reduce border compliance time for trade (100 hours + for imports and exports - India @ 75 report)

(c) Provide alternative dispute resolution
→ Ease of compliance of ASTIN
→ cases of opening & closing business

(2) Deal with newer technology

→ AI, ML, Quantum technology
→ Fintech (crypto)
→ Furthering semiconductor industry, Make in India, PLI scheme etc
→ tackling cyber crimes

Requires holistic reforms for service delivery

(1) in attitude (a) from rules to role & value based

(b) from top down to bottom up thinker

(c) from doer to innovator

(d) from generalist to being a specialist expert

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- (2) In Skills
- (a) Learning artificial intelligence, data analytics (eg) use in Aspi District Program to analyze malnutrition
 - (b) furthering e-governance (eg) Ugram, Pragati Portal, e-gramswaraj etc.

- (3) Improving public service delivery
- via Geo manager, Awaassoft - (for PMAY)
 - MCA 21 for Corporates etc.
 - troubleshooting above portals

- (4) Inculcating best practices from globe

- (5) These reforms required in
- Being specialists (2nd ARC)
 - skills based posting (Hota Commission)
 - use of e-governance (2nd ARC)
 - use of rewards for innovation (Baswan Committee)
 - furthering training via mission karmayogi ICAT

These civil servants need to keep pace with changing world to better deliver the services.

016

Economic Survey 2019 highlighted the importance of data in governance and advocated use of open data to enhance research and public service delivery.

Role open data can play in e-governance

① Policy making ④ eg. crop and soil data can help design packages for Fasal Bima Yojana.

⑤ SECC data can help further digital India in backward districts.

② Transparency ⑥ Dashboards can help get status update for internet penetration under Bharatnet.

⑤ Data on malnutrition can help Poshan Portal target intervention.

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② CSC can use IAM trinity data to suggest tailor-made schemes (eg) Beachhaty Gram Panchayat - doing.

③ Course Connection

① PRIAS data can help Panchayat bodies spend on need needing intervention
(eg) spending more on millet in mid-day meals in Rural area.

④ Other uses of data

→ Identifying beneficiaries
→ reducing inclusion, exclusion errors
→ Powering AEPS, DBT, Aadhar Authentication
→ Promoting KYC and financial inclusion for NRLM, Handup India etc.

Challenges with quality and reliability

① Challenges in Collection

① Digital divide, illiteracy and language barriers makes collection difficult

② Maintenance

① Lack of sewers in India and security is an issue

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③ Leading
errors

① Eco survey highlights that data should be in machine learning readable format to generate value

④ Access
issues

② Access to Data.gov.in is lesser in rural area.

⑤ Maintenance
&
update

③ Data needs to be updated. But Healthcare data, Motor vehicle data is often outdated on government portals

⑥ Other issues

→ Privacy of data
→ Cyber security
→ Infrastructure, skills of manpower
→ Digital literacy (e) via PM UDISHA

Way forward

→ Coordination between MoSPI, Niti Aayog, Digital India can be created to create actionable data sets.

This can help to leverage data for Common good and for attaining Sou's- economic development.

017

Maternal nutrition and malnutrition amongst infants and children have a nexus between them. Hence, steps are needed to focus on maternal nutrition to reduce malnutrition.

Keynote States: Calling for action

- ① 33% children stunted (NFHS-5)
- ② IMR - 37 children / 1000 (NFHS-5)
- ③ MMR - 97 / 1 Lac births (NFHS-5)
(maternal mortality)
- ④ 50% of girls and women in reproductive age are anaemic (NFHS-5)

Thus focusing on maternal nutrition

- ① Nexus of maternal nutrition with zero food children (malnutrition)
 - ④ Ante-natal issues create malnutrition, low birth and weight in infants.

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(b) children are born with deficiencies as sickets, Scurvy etc.

(c) Postnatal issues, lack of best breast feeding impacts first 1000 days of infants.

(d) Neglect on maternal Health also creates

neglect in

→ (a) immunization for infants

→ (b) wash practices for infants
(water, hygiene issues)

→ (c) creates issue in food intake choices post breast-feeding.

Therefore below steps can be taken: maternal nutrition

(1) Ante-natal care (a) via Matru vandan Yojana
(b) providing cash support - nutritional support via ICDS

(eg) milk, millets, Iron supplement

② NFSA
Components

① millets, pulses fruits can be introduced under PDS for pregnant and lactating mothers

③ Best
Practices

① Bongaigaon provides additional nutritional supplements to pregnant women

④ Convergence

① Poshan Abhiyan, matru vandan Yojana, sunakshit matritva Abhiyan, mission Indi udharan can be linked to monitor shared goals with respect to enhance nutritional support

⑤ Awareness
via

→ ASHA

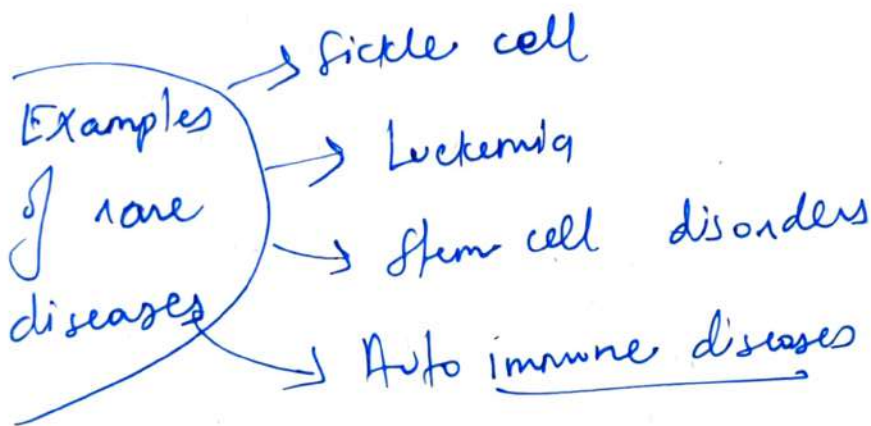
→ ANM

→ Anganwadi workers

Thus maternal nutrition can help attain health status for newborns, and also help attain SDG 2 (Hunger elimination), SDG 3 (Health) and SDG 5 (women empowerment).

Q18

Rare diseases are genetic or cell based disorders impacting small chunks of population in any country. Owing to rare or low occurrence, they are termed as rare diseases or orphan diseases.



Concerns related to rare diseases Public Health

① low research in pharma ④

owing to low volumes and profits, global MNCs are reluctant to invest in R&D

② government neglect

③ As it impacts very small population chunks

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(b) Also difficult to spot

(3) Lack of monitoring

(1) Absence of active surveillance mechanisms, reporting tools

(4) Low awareness

(2) regarding disease occurrence, especially amongst Tribals, rural-remote areas (5) North East

(5) High Cost

(4) of implants, devices, medicines due to low economies of scale

(6) Lack of Health care

(2) most PHCs, CHCs, Private Hospitals, Insurance Programs are focused on infectious or non-communicable diseases

Hence

rare diseases

→ are also called as ORPHAN diseases

→ As a result impacts nutrition, quality of life and life expectancy

→ This calls for actions in public health policy and implementation space.

Resolved by following steps

- ① Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi can be used to fund treatment.
- ② Impact support - ② Reduction / Abolition of duties on import of medicines (as done)
- ③ Bring under PMJAY to provide insurance support
- ④ PMBJP (Jan Arogya Pariyojana) can focus on 44P for providing generic medicine to reduce suffering.
- ⑤ National Laboratories (announced as per Atma Nirbhar Bharat Plan) can be leveraged for surveillance.

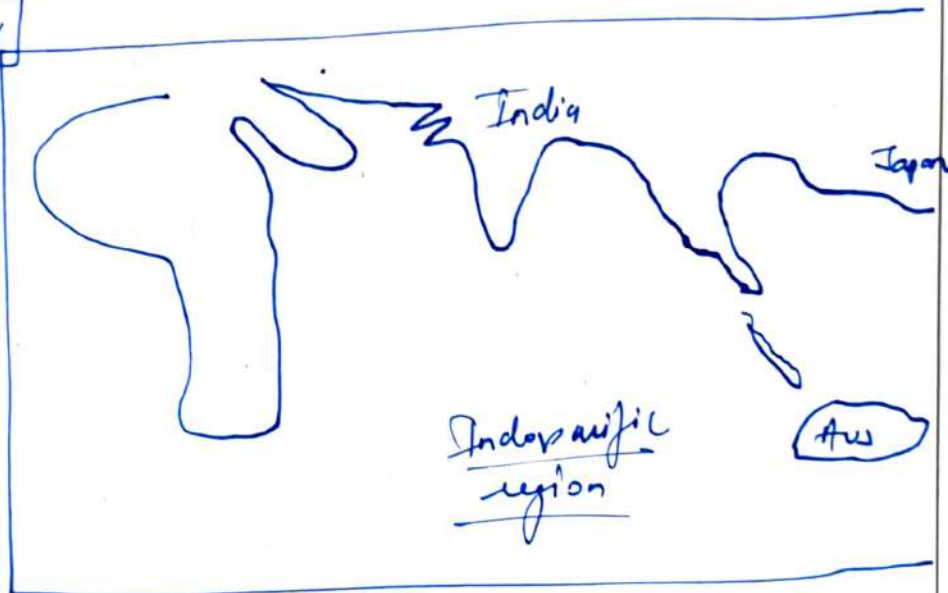
Every human life is equally important. Hence rare diseases should also get equal policy attention for alleviating pain and sufferings.

Q 19

Indo-pacific region is a geopolitical construct depicting the changing global order and national interests of various nations in vicinity. Hence these need to be analyzed for effective collaborations.

Composition

From western shores of USA to eastern shores of Africa



- Confluence of two oceans
 → Indian
 → Pacific

- Key Stakeholders → USA
 → JAPAN ⇒ QUAD group
 → INDIA
 → AUSTRALIA
 → CHINA
 → ASEAN nations

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Underlining intentions of Countries

- ① China
 - (a) To assert hegemony in South China sea, Indian and Pacific ocean
 - (b) Further claims on Taiwan, South China sea (9-dash line)
 - (c) Declare a China centric order
 - (d) Control freedom of navigation and sea trade

- ② India
 - (a) Protect freedom of navigation and sea line of communications
 - (b) Prevent militarization of Indo-pacific
 - (c) Promote free trade, supply chains
 - (d) uphold sovereignty of smaller nations
 - (e) FTPIIC / Small Pacific islands
 - (c) Promote self as emerging global power
 - (d) Promote Act East Policy, IORA, BIMC, TEC, IONS, IPOF etc initiatives

- ③ USA
 - (a) Protect Hegemony and super-power status
 - (b) Protect Japan, South Korea from China (Defence treaty)

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② Promote navigation and free trade

④ Japan

① Protect sovereignty and territorial integrity (e.g. Senkaku Islands from China)

⑤ Australia

① Defence and Trade protection

② Signing of AUKUS

⑥ ASEAN

to protect own centrality.

This aiding effective collaborations

① QFTA as a deterrent for China

② AUKUS by USA + Australia + UK to further nuclear submarines

③ RCEP : by Japan, India, Australia to bolster supply chain and economies

④ IOFA, IONS, IFC - IOR by India to safe-guard interests in Indian ocean

Indian ocean and Pacific ocean is witnessing geopolitical shift with formation of Indo-pacific construct. All states thus needs to follow rules based international order in this region.

1020

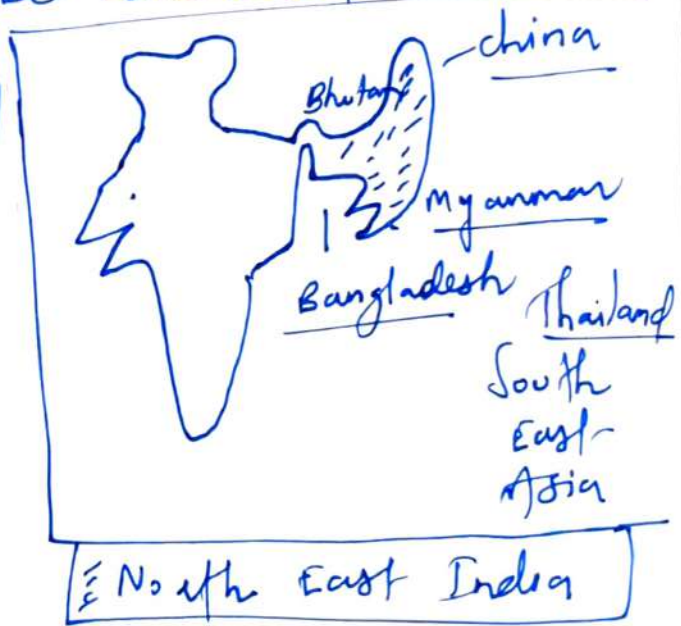
North East region of India is a gateway to Bangladesh as well as to South East Asia.

It also holds key position in Act East Policy - owing to this importance, underlying challenges need to be addressed.

Underlying challenges

Internal
① lower economic growth

→ 8% area of country, but 2% of GDP (India @ 75 report)



② Ethnic tensions
a) Between communities in Manipur, Bw issues etc
b) In Assam eg Nelli massacre

③ Separatist tendencies
a) by Bodo groups in Assam
b) by NSCN (IM & IC) in Nagaland
c) by PLA Manipur

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- (d) By Garos Army in Meghalaya
- (e) By Mizo National Front in Mizoram

4 Tribal rights

- (a) frequent demands for ITPs, 6th schedule (Art 244) rights to restrict foreigners

5 CAA NRC

- (a) Assam Accord (1985) calling for CAA NRC to oust illegal refugees

External challenges

1 Transnational crimes

Human, drug, cattle, arms
Smuggling → via Drug Triangle
of Thailand, Laos, Myanmar
border
crossing
ransom seeking, kidnapping (eg in Nagaland)

2 Insurgent groups

- (a) Haji, Jamat, ISIS from Bangladesh border
- (b) Kuki-Chin, Zomi militia from Myanmar
- (c) ULFA getting refuge in Bangladesh etc.

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③ Role of China & Pakistan

① funding insurgents and supplying arms to them

④ Porous border

with Bangladesh & Myanmar
open border regime with Myanmar makes infiltration easy (eg Rohingya issue)

Addressing issues to make it connecting space

① Security coordination with BIMSTEC, IORA, MGC (mekong Ganga) Nations to counter insurgency and drugs / crime
eg op. Sunrise with Myanmar

② Internal security measures eg op. Samadhan
to build peace

③ Negotiations with internal groups to secure peaceful settlement eg Bur formula to be applied to resolve manipur issue

④ Collaborate with Japan to bring development projects in North East & Bangladesh (eg AACIC, Matarbari Port etc)

Also connectivity projects (Asian Highway, Kaladan Project) can be fast tracked for development in North East.