

1. The FIPIC initiative represents a significant endeavour aimed at enhancing India's involvement in the Pacific region.
comment. (10)

Recently the 3rd India - FIPIC Summit was held in Papua New Guinea reflecting India's active engagement in the region.

FIPIC Initiative and involvement in the Pacific Region

① Forum for India and Pacific Island countries (FIPIC) is in tune with India's vision of "Act East Policy".

② India is cooperating with the Oceania countries as a part of its India's Indo Pacific ocean initiative (IPOI).

③ The cooperation has enhanced in recent times ranging

from defence, security to
strategic cooperation.

Ex. Brahmos deal with
Philippines

④ India is helping in the
capacity building of the
countries against "Chinese
expansionism" in South China
Sea.

Ex. India provided INS
Kirpan to Vietnam.

⑤ India is also a part
of Quad and IPEF which
reflects its strategic
engagement.

⑥ Further India needs to
actively engage with the
ASEAN countries in the
region.

Thus, the Indo-Pacific has
emerged as the "geopolitical
centre of gravity", with active
involvement of India.

2.

An active, diverse civil society often plays a valuable role in helping advance democracy. It can discipline the state ensure that citizens' interests are taken seriously and foster greater civic and political participation. Discuss. (10)

Civil society plays a key role in ensuring "vibrant democracy" because "republic is not only the absence of monarchy but presence of active civic participation".

Need for active, diverse civil society:

① Helps in providing the "constructive criticism" to the government.

Ex. The Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao.

② Facilitates the "trust based governance" with the right based legislations
Ex. the Environment Act 1986,
Forest Rights Act 2006, RTI

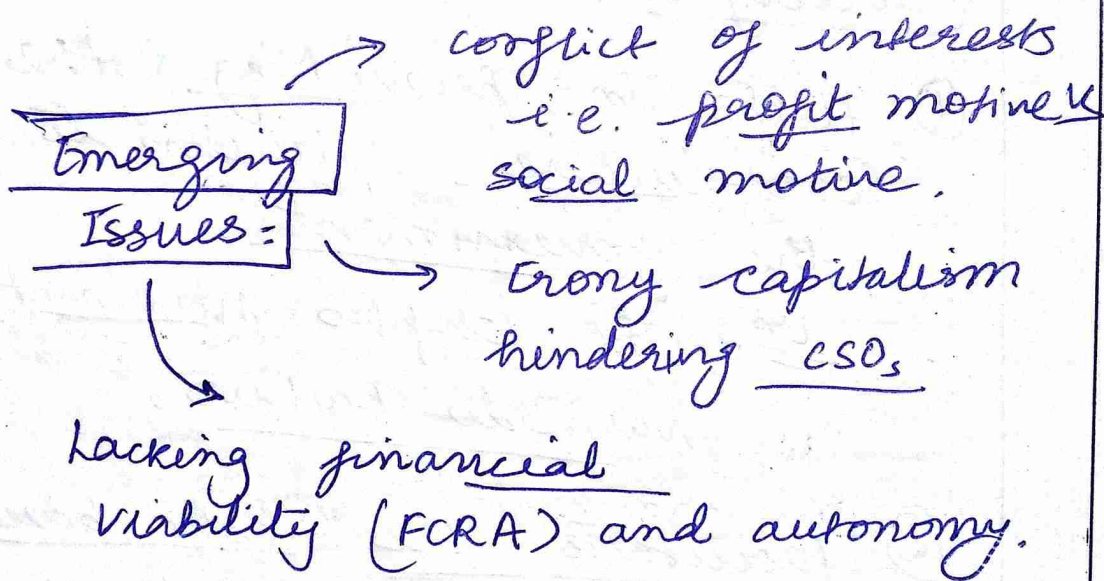
Act / Right to Education Act 2009

③ Helps in promoting a participatory mechanism

Ex. ADR, PLCL, PLDR advocating for electoral reforms and rights of citizens.

④ Facilitate government in efficient public service delivery

Ex. Chattisgarh PDS model
engaging NGOs, SHGs, PRIs.



Thus, their role needs to be redefined in "Trinity model of governance" having government, market and the CSOs.

3. The Right to Information Act is one of the significant instruments that has reinforced the centrality of citizens in India. Critically examine. (10)

The Right to Information (RTI) Act heralded the era of transparency and accountability based on the citizens' "Right to know".

RTI reinforcing centrality of citizens

- ① The Act mandates that the information sought has to be furnished within 30 days and in certain cases within 48 hours.
- ② It makes the government responsible ensuring "good governance".
- ③ Along with the digital governance it promotes the idea of "Minimum".

government and maximum governance".

④ It bridges the "information gap" and "trust deficit" and fosters "trust based governance".

⑤ It thus facilitates active civic participation for citizen centric governance.

Challenges:

↓
Frivolous
RTI
petitions

↗ Huge pendency of
RTI petitions
(4 lakh+ as per
Satarka Nagarik
Sangathan)

↘ Reluctance of
authorities to
disclose information
on grounds like
"national security".

Thus, the act can be
revamped because "information
is the currency of democracy"
(Jefferson).

4.

Discuss the challenges and opportunities for India in its engagement with the African continent and suggest ways to improve, enhance the partnership. (10)

India has actively engaged with Africa because of deep historical and cultural interlinkages i.e. post colonial identity.

Opportunities for India =

- ① cooperation in capacity building
Ex TEAM-9, ITEC, pan-African network.
- ② south-south solidarity
Ex. BRICS, IBSA, 94
- ③ Demand for multilateral reforms.
Ex. Bretton Woods, UNSC
- ④ cooperation in infra development
Ex. Asia Africa growth corridor (AAGC)

Challenges for India:

- ↳ Chinese expansionism
Ex. BRI, String of Pearls
- ↳ Africa-China engagement
Ex military base at Djibouti.
- ↳ "Resource curse" leading to poverty, ethnic strife, civil wars in region.
- ↳ Increasing tilt of Africa towards other countries like USA, Russia, China.

Improving, Enhancing Partnerships

- Soft power diplomacy
Ex IIT campus at Zanzibar
- Indian peacekeeping operations
- Recent 15th BRICS Summit.
- Capacity building like infra development (Egypt)
thus, Uganda Ten principles can help to pursue "extended neighbourhood policy".

5. Analyse the role of India in promoting regional connectivity and economic integration in south Asia. (10)

The South Asian region is one of the richest in terms of human capital and demography but lacks efficient connectivity.

Role of India in promoting regional connectivity:

① South Asia is one of the least integrated regions due to mutual hostility.
Ex Big brother perception for India by neighbours.

② However India promoted connectivity initiatives like Dshgabat agreement, TAPI UTAPI pipeline.

③ Chabahar project aims at linking "South Asia" to central Asia.

- (4) The INSTC further facilitates connectivity in central Asia.
- (5) India also promotes the Kaladan - Sitwee project connecting Kolkata to Sitwee.
- (6) India is actively engaging in the IMT Trilateral highway project.

Economic Integration

- ↳ Though the idea of SAFTA failed but India had FTA with partners like Sri Lanka.
- ↳ currency swap agreements.
- ↳ Push for local currency settlement system.
- ↳ BIMSTEC, BBIN and SASEC initiative.

Thus, India plays a key role in promoting prosperity in the region.

6. Cooperative federalism reflects an ideology of stable relationship between centre and state interaction. Despite this, there are certain issues and challenges pertaining to it. Discuss. (10)

The idea of cooperative federalism believes in mutual cooperation and exchange between the centre and the states.

Cooperative federalism :

- ① Promotes unity and integrity of the country
Ex the ISC (Act 263), National Integration Council.
- ② Facilitates effective engagement and smooth administration.
- ③ Fosters idea of "federalism" as sui generis i.e. emerging on its own (K.C. Wheare).
- ④ Reflects federalism as the "basic structure" S.R. Bommai

Case 1994

- ⑤ Facilitates exchange and cooperative development
Ex: via MTI Dayog

Issues and challenges:

- ① Emergence of "uncooperative federalism"
Ex. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu.
- ② contentions over financial devolution and revenues,
Ex. 45th meetings.
- ③ state specific disputes
Ex. Tamil Nadu protests against NEFT.
- ④ question on partisan role of governor and reservation of bills for President

Thus, there is the need to promote balance between state autonomy and centralisation as India is union of states (Art. 1)

7. Analyse the nature of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) as an independent body. (10)

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is a constitutional body and serves as the guardian of merit based appointment system.

Nature of UPSC as an independent body

① Under Art. 312 it is mandated to make the recruitments for All-India services (IAS, IPS, IFS).

② It has a federal character with the State Public Service Commissions.

③ consists of not more than 9 members who serve for 6 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier.

④ conducts the recruitment

tests and exams for various central services, Group A, B services.

⑤ Advises the government on matters of recruitment.

⑥ Reports to the President, and the report is laid in the Parliament.

The Issues:

↓
Its efficiency not truly reflected in the "officers" because of "politicisation of bureaucracy"

↗ Limited role over disciplinary action (CVC plays key role)

→ Non binding recommendations

NO control over postings, promotions transfers (done by DoPT)

However, UPSC has been the most transparent body functioning effectively.

8. What are the challenges in the implementation of e-governance in India? what measures need to be taken to overcome it? (10)

The e-governance in India has evolved with the idea of "Digital public service delivery".

Challenges in implementation of e-governance in India

- ① Lack of digital literacy (only 48%) hampers the e-governance vision.
- ② Digital divide, Rural-Urban divide
Ex: internet penetration.
- ③ Lack of awareness among citizens.
Ex: CPGRAMS portal, GeM, e-NAM, My Gov.
- ④ The lack of accessibility to digital devices
Ex: debates over use of

NMMS in MANREYA.

⑤ Issue of "cyber crimes" and violation of privacy.

Ex. recent COWIN data breach.

Measures to be taken:

① Improve digital literacy,
ICT connectivity.

Ex. Bharatnet, PM-WANI,
E-Kranti.

② Foster civic participation

Ex. engage NGOs, MSMEs.

③ Doorstep public service delivery Ex. my gov.

④ Addressing privacy concerns
Ex. Digital Personal Data Protection Bill 2023.

Thus, there is the need for Gov Tech 4.0 in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 for good governance.

9.

Discuss ways to empower NGOs in India to carry out development activities for safeguarding the environment. Also, throw light on the primary obstacles that may impede progress (10)

the NGOs play a key role in public service delivery and realisation of the vision of the "welfare state".

Empowering the NGOs =

- ① In order to ensure the welfare, the "environmental justice" has to be ensured.
- ② NGOs like vanashakti, Kalpavriksha, Greenpeace, Germanwatch, TERI, BNHS promote "environmental sustainability".
- ③ They can be empowered with enhanced "financial autonomy" and access to the finance.

④ there should for "single window clearance" for their registration.

⑤ Bureaucratic "red tape" needs to be checked.

Primary obstacles impeding the progress

↳ The FERA amendment act threatening financial autonomy.

↳ Issues of irony capitalism, conflict of interests.

↳ cancellation of licenses on alleged protests against environmental projects

Ex. Greenpeace questioning the coal power plants.

However, the NGOs have played remarkable role like in Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao movement for the climate, environmental equity.

10.

Discuss the emerging avenues of international relations and assess the preparedness of India in these areas of expertise. (10)

The international relations is becoming ever complex and dynamic with emerging issues like "fragmented global order".

Emerging avenues of international relations :

① avenue of food grain sustainability in light of the crisis (Russia moving out of Black Sea grain deal)

② Avenue for promotion of region and global peace
Ex. Ukrainian crisis

③ Idea of "climate justice" Ex. Vanavatu

approaching 100 for climate
reparations

- ④ Idea of Rule based free
and open world order.
- ③ free flow of goods across
borders to facilitate
globalisation.

India's preparedness :

- ↳ "vaccine Maitri" initiative
refused india's proactive
approach.
- ↳ india leading initiatives
like ISA (OSOWOG) with
France for "solar energy".
- ↳ SCRI for supply chain
resilience.
- ↳ CORI, IRIS initiative for
disaster management.

Thus, India is aiming
to prepare itself with the
vision of "Atmanirbhar Bharat"
and "vaudhava kuttumbakam".

11.

The quality of higher education in India requires major improvements to make it internationally competitive. Do you think that the entry of foreign educational institutions would help improve the quality of higher and technical education in the country? Discuss. (15)

Recently India allowed the entry of foreign educational institutes in sync with its New Economic Policy (NEP) 2020.

The foreign educational institutions

① These institutions are now permitted to set up the campuses (those who are listed in top 500 in the world university rankings)

② they can enhance the opportunities and avenues for quality education.

Ex. The knowledge transfer

③ they will provide an

- engaging environment and ecosystem for the students.
- ④ They will help in improving the accessibility and the affordability of education.

However, the challenges remain:

- ① The question of the affordability by the vulnerable sections.
So they will have autonomy to decide fee structure.
- ② The rural-urban divide and digital divide in the country.
So concentration of the universities in urban centres.
- ③ May not provide similar quality and standards like in their home country.

④ The question of regulation and autonomy of the institutions.

Major improvements needed to improve the education sector,

① Focus should also be on the domestic institutions as only 21 Indian institutions are there in QS world university rankings.

② Capacity building of the domestic institutions.
Ex. IOE initiative.

③ Expanding Indian institutions
Ex. First IIT campus in Zanzibar (Tanzania)

④ checking the issue of quality access, equity.
Ex. GER is 27.1 only in higher education.

Thus, the need is to revamp the system to emerge as "global knowledge superpower" for realisation of SDG-4 (quality education)

12. Comment on the constitutional validity of the 103rd constitutional amendment act 2019 which aims to bring the economically weaker section to the mainstream of development, in the light of recent supreme court judgements (15)

The 103rd Amendment Act aimed at providing "socio-economic justice" by providing 10% reservation in jobs and educational opportunities to the EWS population.

Constitutional validity of the
103rd Amendment Act 2019,

① Recently the supreme court has upheld the validity of the act by the majority of 2:1.

② Dissenting judgement was given by Justice B.V. Nagarathna who believed

that the EWS reservation should also extend to the other communities (SC, ST, OBCs).

③ The income ceiling limit was also contested but it was later agreed upon.

④ The court highlighted that it is not in violation to the Indra Sawhney judgement (1992) which fixed the 50% ceiling.

⑤ Thus the constitutional validity of the act was maintained by the court.

The 103rd Amendment act to bring the EWS to the mainstream of development

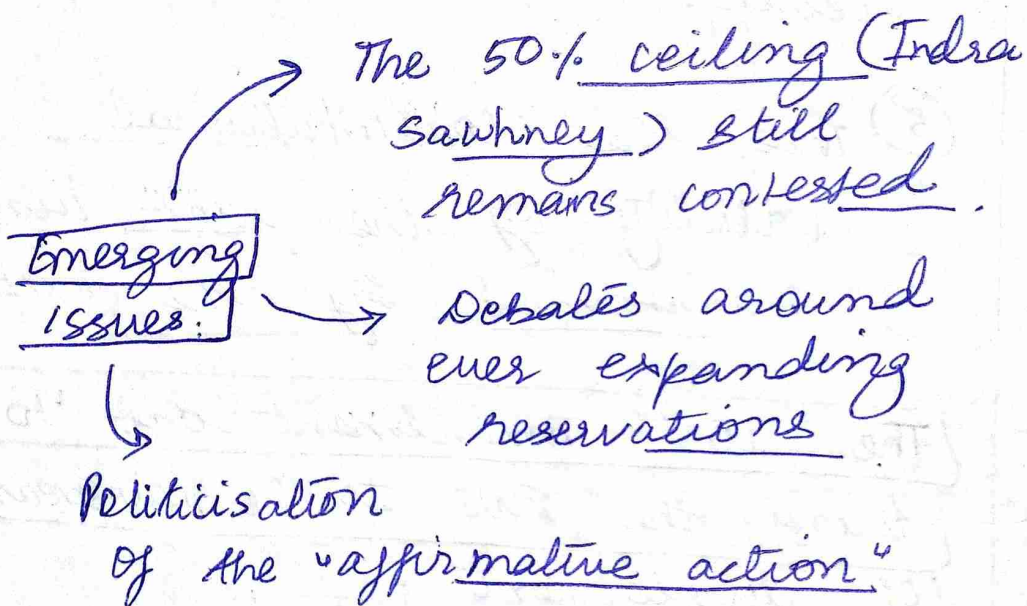
① It was brought for checking the rising income divide and economic disparities.

② It sets out certain conditions

like ₹ 8 lakh ceiling limit,
100 yards, 200 yards of plot
limits, agri land limits to
identify the EWS.

③ It is in tune with article 46
of constitution (DPSP) which
aims at educational and
economic empowerment.

④ It helps in realisation of the
idea of "welfare state".



Thus, the need of hour
is to also focus on capability
enhancement (Amartya Sen) and
capacity building in sectors like
education and employment.

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the proposed multi-state cooperative societies (Amendment) Bill 2022 seeks to revamp the operation of cooperative societies in India. Discuss the key provisions of the bill, emphasizing the importance of this amendment. (15)

The recent Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill 2022 i.e. the MSCS Act aims at promotion of the "cooperative movement" in India based on the vision:
"one for each, each for one".

Provisions of the MSCS Bill 2022

- ① In sync with the constitutional status provided to the cooperatives i.e via 97th Constitutional Amendment Act.
- ② Provides powers to the central government to regulate the MSCS.
- ③ central government will play a key role in the appointment

procedures for the appointments
to the cooperative boards.

④ The cooperatives will have
the dual status of enterprises
and associations."

⑤ Recently formed "Ministry of
Cooperations" to play a key
role in promoting the
interests of the cooperatives.

⑥ Enhanced market access for
their products across
different states.
Ex. MSCS like AMUL.

Importance of this Amendment

① It will help in the "capacity
building of the cooperatives
(Part IX B)

② It will provide the right
to form cooperatives, in
tune with Article 19(1)(c)

of the Constitution.

- ③ It will promote enhanced access and financial viability to the MSCS as underlined in Art. 43 B.
- ④ the changing nature of MSCS reflected the need for the amendment.
- ⑤ The Supreme court struck down some sections of the 97th amendment Act which led to the recent amendment.
- ⑥ the amendment thus reconciled with the judgement of the sup court.

Thus, there is the need to further ensure the protection and promotion of cooperatives to make India the "hub of cooperatives".

14.

A Governor should discharge his duty in accordance with the spirit of the constitution and not just act as an agent of the Centre. Discuss the issues associated with the post of Governor in this regard and suggest remedies for it. (15)

The constitution of India provides the Governor with the "dual capacity" i.e. the nominal head of a state and a representative of union government.

Issues associated with the post of Governor,

① Governor acting as the "agent of centre" resulting in conflicts with states having different party's government.
Ex West Bengal, Tamil Nadu.

② Gubernatorial inaction of the Governor over the

State bills. Ex. In Tamil Nadu
the government asked the
President to look into the
issue of inaction.

③ Even supreme court asked
for providing assent to the bills
as soon as possible.

④ Governor's active role in
"forming state governments"
Ex. Maharashtra crisis

In Tamil Nadu

→ Governor
dismissed
a minister

→ Inaction
over the
state bills

→ skipping some
parts of the
"motion of thanks"
and address.

Recent debatable
roles and
actions: The
case study

In Kerala

→ Not
giving
consent
to the
bills.

→ Direct
confrontation
with elected
government
on "social
media".

Even there has been conflicts
with the Lg and elected Delhi

Government over the NCCSA
bill, Alderman issue and
GNCTD Bill.

Remedies to check the crisis:

- ① "Governors should see that the government is formed not get the government formed" (Sarkaria Commission)
- ② B.P. Singhal vs Union of India and Sambhar Singh judgement asked Governors to "act on aid and advice of state government".
- ③ NAC for appointment of non-partisan Governors (NCRWC).
- ④ Governors to "defend the constitution" (Natsam Rebia 2016)

thus, the Governors should act as a "benign link between the centre and States" (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)

15. throw light on the role of Parliamentary committees and give a contemporary evaluation of their functioning so far. (15)

The Parliamentary committees derive their legitimacy from Article 105 and 118 of the Constitution helping in the scrutiny of the bills.

Role of Parliamentary Committees

- ① Enhance accountability of the government making it more responsive.
- ② check the "hasty decisions" and provide in depth scrutiny.
- ③ Provide effective recommendations for the bills.
Ex . The recommendation on Data Protection Bill.
- ④ Help in ensuring enhanced

transparency in the functioning
of the executive.

Ex. The joint parliamentary
committees.

⑤ Ensure "fiscal prudence" and
fiscal discipline.

Ex. The PAC acting as
guide, friend, philosopher
of the CAG.

contemporary evaluation of
their functioning:

① Their role has declined
with declined scrutiny.

Ex. 74% bills went to
committees in 15th Lok Sabha
while only 24% went to
them during 16th Lok Sabha
from 2014 - 19.

② The continuous disruption
of Parliament is also
affecting their functioning.

③ Decline of Parliament like the sittings of the house also impacted their role.

④ the frequent ordinance route taken by the executive 100+ ordinances in last 20 years has diminished their role.

⑤ The lack of parliamentary scrutiny is adding further to the conflicts between the government and the opposition.

⑥ However, they have been successful in promoting democratic spirit. Ex. they asked for revamping social sector initiatives (PM-ABRY, ONORC, Jal Jeevan mission)

Thus, Woodrow Wilson believed that "the Congress in session is one at public exhibition, while in the committee rooms it is at real work".

16.

What are the grounds for disqualification for a people's representative under RPA 1951? Is it time to reconsider the Act? (15)

The Representation of Peoples Act (RPA) 1951 was passed by the Parliament under Art. 327 with the vision of "free, fair and regular elections in the country".

Grounds for disqualification

① Section 8 of the RPA 1951 provides for various grounds of disqualifications.

↳ Promoting enmity between various groups / sections.

↳ holding an "office of profit".

↳ violating the mandate of the anti defection

Law and the electoral mechanisms.

↳ Promoting anti-social activities harming the society i.e. social evils like dowry, child marriage.

↳ Section 8(3) highlights that if the people's representative is convicted for sentence of 2 years or more then is disqualified for the 6 years in addition to the punishment period.

Lack of clarity
→ over disqualification proceedings.

The issues with the RPA 1951

→ not able to check "Criminalisation of politics".

↓
Loopholes of the act are misused for electoral gains.

The need to reconsider the act

① Supreme court in Lily Thomas vs Union of India 2013 called for the review of the act.

② The failure of the act to promote "intra party democracy" and "clean politics".

③ the loopholes need to be plugged to promote free / fair elections.

④ Emerging dynamics like Electoral bonds, VVPAT, NOTA, frequent violation of the MCC demand reform.

⑤ Need to make it more "citizen centric".

thus, there is the need to revisit the act to realize the idea of "inclusive representative democracy".

17.

4-20 presidency under India is an embodiment of inclusivity, ambitiousness and decisiveness.
Discuss. (15)

India through its 4-20 presidency aims at promoting the vision of "vasudhaiva kutumbakam" with the idea of "one Earth one Family, one Future".

India's 4-20 presidency

① For the first time India has received the presidency and "trioika" consists of the "developing countries" (i.e. Indonesia, India and Brazil)

② India aims at multipronged approach with seven priorities i.e. India's rainbow

- Green growth
- Focus on SDGs.
- Inclusive development
- the LIFE movement.

- Technology transfer and Digital Public Infra (DPI).
- Multilateral reforms.
- women led development.

India is aiming to promote:

Inclusivity:

↳ India emerging as the "voice of Global South" with unity of voice, vision and purpose.

↳ Promoting South-South solidarity.

↳ Reforms for Bretton Woods, WTO in interest of the Third World.

↳ Promotion of economic and social justice.

Ambitiousness:

↳ India's rise as the "global leader".

↳ vision to emerge as the
economic powerhouse.

↳ demand for permanent
seat at UNSC.

↳ strengthening global peace
and cooperation.

Decisiveness:

↳ India maintained pragmatic
stand on "Ukrainian crisis"
as "now it is not the
era of war" and "India
has given Buddha not
yuddha to world".

↳ India maintained its fight
against terrorism.

↳ critical of Chinese expansionism

↳ demand for "dedollarisation"

Thus, India aims at
promoting a presidency of
"harmony, healing and hope" for
"international peace and security"
(Article 51).

18.

Discuss the role of Bureaucracy in the conduct of free and fair elections under the guidance of the Election Commission of India (15)

The Indian bureaucracy is recognised as the "steel frame of India" promoting vibrant democracy.

Role of Bureaucracy in the conduct of free, fair elections under guidance of the ECI

- ① Free and fair elections are sine qua non for the representative democracy.
- ② The non-partisan role of bureaucrats ensures smooth conduct of the elections.
- ③ Bureaucracy also provides neutral, non-partisan advice to the executive.

which fosters effective and frictionless administration.

④ Under the guidance of the ECI, the bureaucracy has stood the test of time for maintaining the integrity of elections.
Ex. role of T.N. seshan in reforming elections.

⑤ There has been contestation with the "appointment process" (the recent supreme court verdict) but the "personal character of the officials helped to maintain effectiveness".

Challenges :-

- "Politicisation of bureaucracy" and "bureaucratisation of politics".
- ↙ "Increasing criminalisation of politics".
- ↘ "Involvement of bureaucrats in elections Ex. promoting a particular party".

The way ahead

- ① The bureaucracy should adhere to the non-partisanship.
- ② Need for "code of Ethics" for bureaucracy (P.C. Nota Committee).
- ③ Adherence to the civil services conduct rules 1964, All India services conduct Rules 1988.
- ④ Lessons from personalities like T.N. Seshan.
- ⑤ Promoting reforms in elections
Ex compliance with MCC, WVAT, NOTA.
- ⑥ Engagement with NGOs
Ex SVEEP initiative.

Thus, Indian bureaucracy plays a key role in ensuring regular, free, fair electoral process.

19.

Examine the need for prison reforms in India. Discuss the significance of Model Prison Act 2023 in this regard.

The prison reforms in India is in sync with the fair "criminal justice system" for a "reformatory approach". (15)

Need for prison reforms in India

- ① Huge undertrials in India i.e. about 73%. (NJD4)
- ② Increased over occupancy of the prisons (117%).
- ③ Instances of ineffective prison management and violence among the prisoners
Ex. the recent Tihar jail issue involving violence.
- ④ Huge pendency of cases in India (about 4 crore + cases : NJD4, especially in lower judiciary).

⑤ The dynamic nature of the offences and need for effective prison management.
Ex. mental health issues among the prisoners.

⑥ To make the "justice" more accessible and affordable with focus on prisoner's rights also.

Significance of Model Prison Act 2023 :

① Aims at decolonisation of Indian prison system (replacing Prisons Act of 1884 which is colonial in nature).

② Aims at promoting prisoner centric prison reforms.

- ③ Police and prisons being the "state subjects" have great variation across the states.
- ④ Thus, it aims at providing uniformity and harmony across the state laws.
- ⑤ Rather than simply punitive it is also reformative in approach.
- ⑥ It is in tune with the vision of "Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita" making the criminal justice system more robust and efficient.
- ⑦ Even focuses on the "open prisons" concept.

Thus, there is the need to overhaul the prisons to have better citizen welfare centric approach to reforms.

20.

High prevalence of stunting, wasting, and anaemia continue to pose public health risks for children and women in India. Discuss how India should strengthen its existing social sector scheme like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) to tackle these issues. (15)

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) placed India at 107th spot making it the country with one-third globally stunted and wasted children.

High prevalence of stunting, wasting and anaemia

① Issue of wasting, stunting reflects the "hidden hunger" i.e. micro nutrient deficiency.

② It hinders the health and educational outcomes of the children especially the girls.
Ex. increased dropout

Rate from the schools during covid-19 pandemic.

③ It makes the children more vulnerable to poor health impacting their productivity in long run.
Ex. learning regression (World Bank)

④ Additionally about 50% of Indian women are anaemic.

⑤ It results in high maternal mortality rates (103/lakh) and infant mortality rates (27/1000) = NFHS - 5.

⑥ It negatively impacts women participation in the workforce and means of livelihoods.

⑦ Poor health outcomes result in increased vulnerabilities to diseases.

Ex. India having 1/4th global burden of diseases (WHO).

Strengthening the social sector schemes :

- ① Initiative like ICDS is based on "life cycle approach" including immunisation, early childhood care, supplementary nutrition.
- ② Initiatives like POSHAN, NFSM, DNORC and PM-4KY for food security.
- ③ Maternal interventions for good health
Ex. role of ASHA workers, SUMAN initiative, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- ④ Eat Right India, mid day meals (Samagra siksha) for the children.
- ⑤ Food fortification initiatives.

Thus, there is the need for multi stakeholder approach to ensure "health for all", and SDG-3 (Good health, well being).

