

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours

समय : डेढ़ घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 125

अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ishita sharma		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910139397	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	25-07-2025

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 211

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
Total/कुल अंक	125	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all question are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में दस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए 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.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जा चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any part or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न सह उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से का दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 11 : 50 AM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
--------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------------

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes are available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

AWIS - Answered What is Asked. This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of a question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.

CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition. Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit space have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.

S & F = Structure & Flow = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts. Each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

P & R = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निरोधक) अधिनियम 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की गहन संवेदनशीलता के बिना महज कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह जाते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Scheduled Caste & ST (Prevention of Atrocities)

Act, 1989 was brought to enforce Art 17 :

Abolition of untouchability & discrimination against them.

As mere legal document :-

↳ As seen in rising violence against

SCs & STs : As per NCRB, 2022 Report

710% increase in last 5 years

↳ Thus, on ground effects on meagre.

Reasons :-

① Lack of sensitization of public functionaries & civil society :-

↳ Continued prejudices & biases against SCs & STs

- ↳ systematic discrimination faced by them in case registration, investigation & favouring the accused
- ↳ Among civil society also : Thorat & Joshi's study : 17% of Indian households practice untouchability
- ↳ lack of strong voice of support for SCs & STs

② Other reasons → Economic dependency of SCs, STs → lack of social ostracization reporting

③ Preventing Dalit Sarpanch from functioning effectively

Thus, need sensitization measures :-

- * Values of compassion, justice need to be inculcated
- * Field training of officers
- * collaborations with CSOs for capacity building

Feed
(For OFFIC

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) Discuss the role of the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) in achieving the twin objectives of enabling balanced growth and checking stressed migration. Explain how the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) builds on ADP to further achieve these objectives. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

संतुलित विकास को सक्षम बनाने और तनावपूर्ण प्रवासन को रोकने के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (ADP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। समझाएँ कि आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (ABP) इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए ADP पर कैसे आधारित है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational districts program is led by

NITI Aayog in 100 most backward

areas to improve their livelihood,

standard of living etc.

Role in :-

Ⓐ Enabling balanced growth :-

↳ these districts are predominantly in states with lower per capita & development (eg Bihar, MP, UP etc.)

↳ thus, regional balance

↳ Thus, focus on underprivileged sections

(eg SCs, STs, women, children with malnutrition etc.)

↳ thus, inclusive growth

Ⓑ checking stressed migration

- ↳ ADP has focused on improving in-situ livelihood generation (eg) SHGs formation, agri related processing → thus, preventing unemployment & stress induced migration
- ↳ development of social resources (eg) healthcare, education, sanitation, arrest migration due to lack of facilities

Aspirational blocks program:-

↳ It builds on ADP by extending the same framework to much lower level now : block level

↳ Thus, greater focus on lower level needs in area ; Thus, within a district → balanced development can be ensured.

APP & now ABP truly embody the principle of 'reaching the last mile' ensuring 'Sarvodaya'

Feed
(For OFFICE)

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in the table.
Here G is G Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) University Grants Commission (UGC) has recently announced regulations for establishment and operation of campuses by foreign universities in India. In this context, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with the entry and operation of foreign higher educational institutions in the country. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (UGC) ने हाल ही में भारत में विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा कैंपस की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए विनियमों की घोषणा की है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में विदेशी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के प्रवेश और संचालन से जुड़े अनुलाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per UGC regulations, foreign universities (FU's) which are under 500 in Q's rankings, can apply for establishing their campus in India.

It is in alignment with NEP's 2020's vision.

Benefits of FU's in India :-

- ① Increased opportunity of high class education within country
- ② Arresting brain drain
- ③ saving forex spent on sending students abroad [RBI data - > \$ 5 Bn spent on it in 2022]
- ④ Increasing collaborations : between

FU's & Indian universities & with industry

⑤ lower costs while getting degree from FU.

Challenges

- ① FU may not replicate the same home model - lacking quality
- ② studying abroad also comes with greater exposure & work opportunities → FU in India would lack it
- ③ FU retain all control over its functioning → 😞 UGC may have limited role
- ④ sustainability for regional content
- ⑤ language barriers

thus, need to ensure - diversity of courses offered by FU's & their quality is at par with home country.

Feed	
(For OFFIC	
#	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is G	
Average and	
Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

383617 812210 1910139397 (2025-07-25 12:06:49)

Q.4) Bring out the potential opportunities of telemedicine in India. Also, elaborate on the challenges in this regard. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारत में टेलीमेडिसिन के संभावित अवसरों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में चुनौतियों पर भी विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Telemedicine is an emerging sector in health — surged after COVID-19.

It includes online medical consultations, prescriptions, use of telecons in medical procedures, online delivery of medication (eg) through e-con Apps - NetMed etc, remote surgeries through robots

Potential opportunities :-

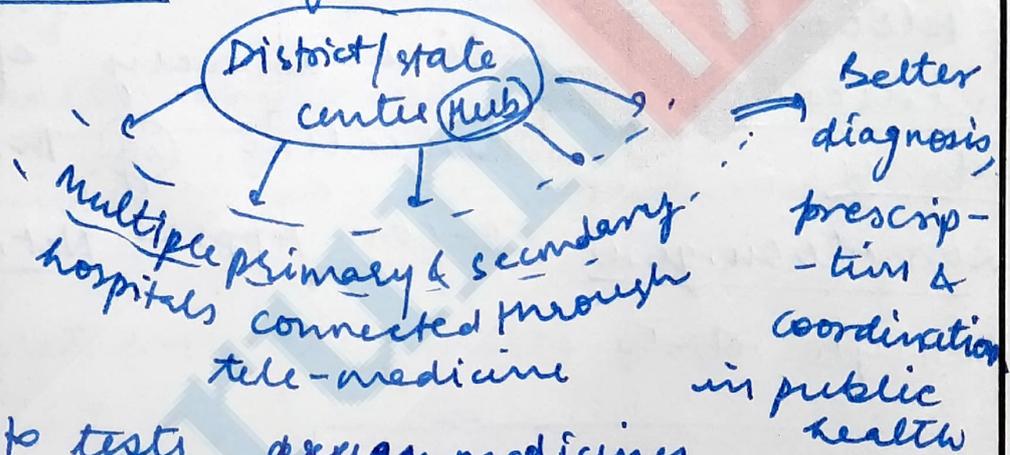
- ① As per NFHS-5 : ~ 50% internet penetration in India : Thus, huge scope for its use
- ② It'll help increasing reach of healthcare (eg) WhatsApp network of cardiologists in J&K : ensures treatment during "golden hour" where

reaching hospital may take hours due to topography

③ Tele-counselling has boosted availability of mental health related advise

(eg) e-sanjeevani

④ It has potential to improve quality of healthcare (eg) Echo clinics



⑤ Access to tests, drugs medicines to public (eg) Tata 1mg etc.

Challenges

Privacy concerns

→ cyberthreats

(eg) AIIMS Ransomware Attack - 40M records compromised

Digital divide in urban & rural areas

Thus, need to integrate telemedicine as supplementary to traditional. AI-Digital health mission - step in right direction.

Feet
(For OFFIC

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

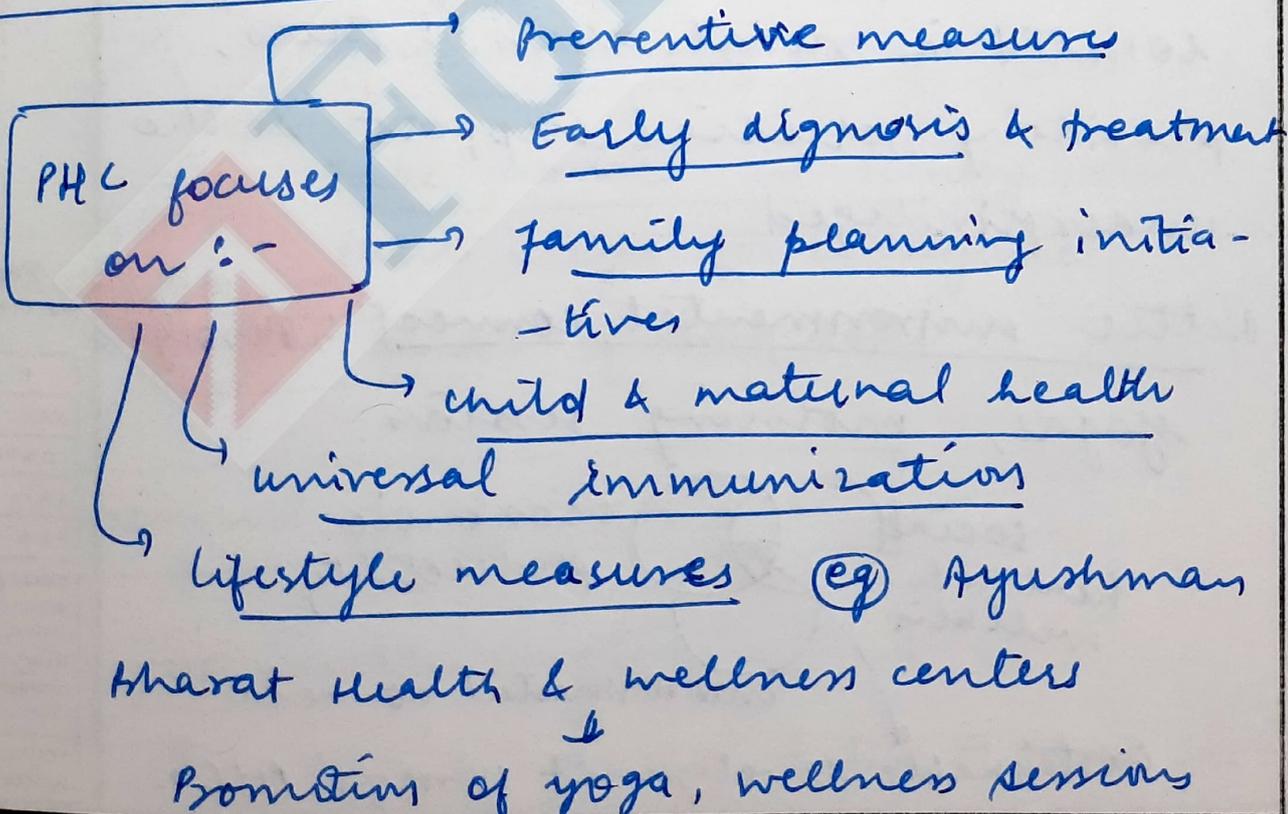
Q.5) "Besides being a moral imperative of a Welfare State, primary health structure is a necessary precondition for sustainable development." Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"एक कल्याणकारी राज्य की नैतिक अनिवार्यता होने के अलावा, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य संरचना धारणीय विकास के लिए एक आवश्यक पूर्व शर्त है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art 47 of DPSPs puts moral imperative on state to improve public health.

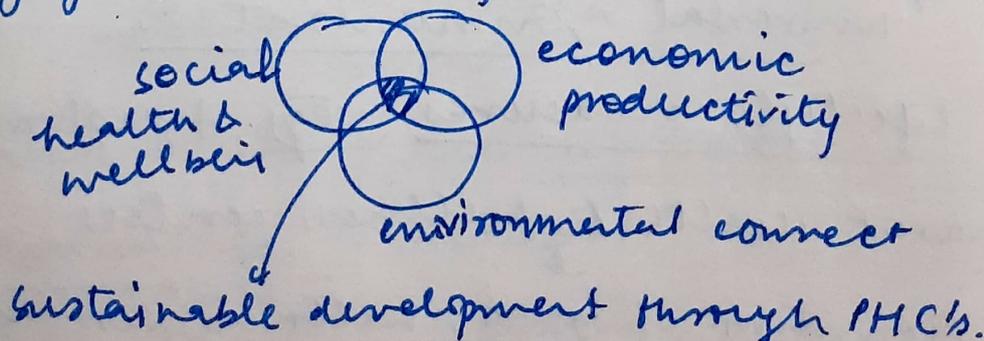
In this regard, primary healthcare stands as the foundation of healthcare as stated in Hma Ata Declaration.

Primary healthcare (PHC) structure as precondition for sustainable development



These would promote sustainable development through :-

- ① better child development : demographic dividend realization
- ② Prevention measures : saving up resources for high costs at later stages
- ③ improve nutrition & maternal health
- ④ better mental health : greater productivity of labor force
- ⑤ Inclusion & equity : PHCs are largely located in rural areas : Thus, providing crucial support to the underprivileged
- ⑥ better environmental connect : Through yogas, morning sessions.



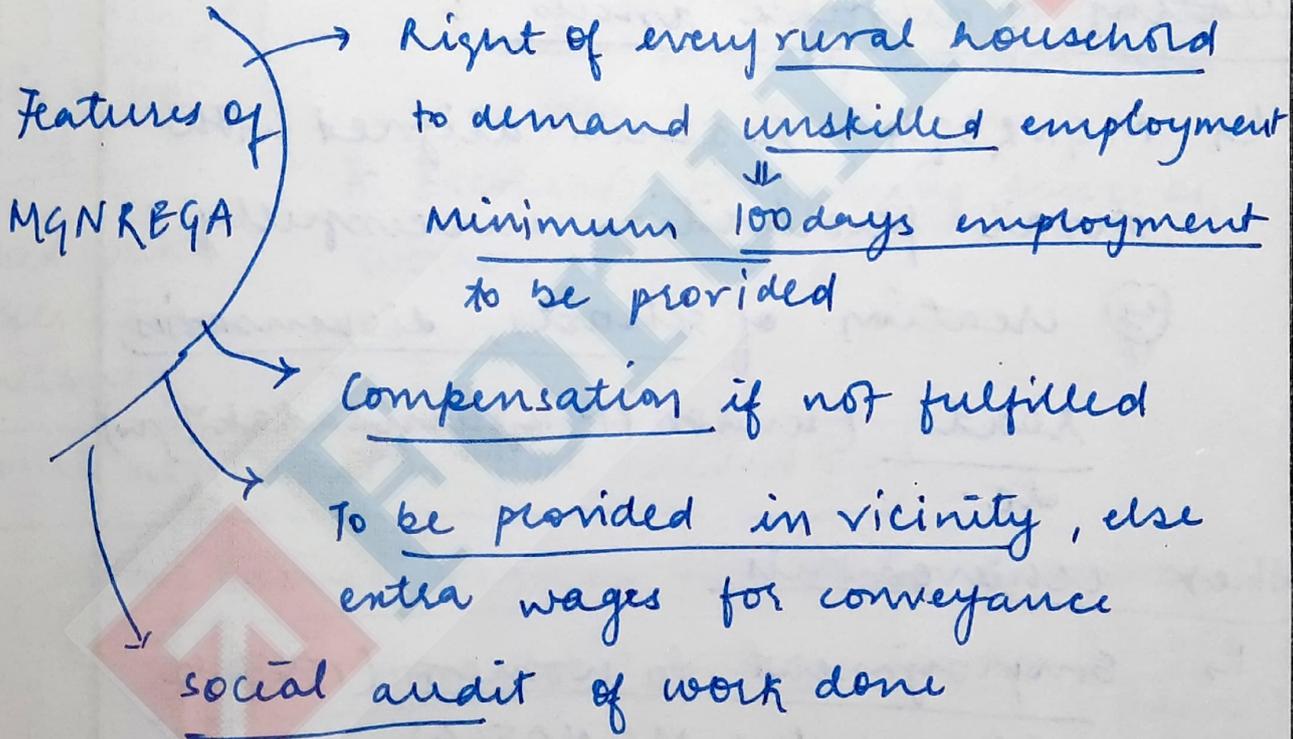
Feedb
(For OFFICE)

#	@
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.6) Assess the performance of MGNREGA in generation of sustainable employment and creation of durable assets in rural India. Do you agree with the view that there is need to replicate this model in urban areas in form of an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

ग्रामीण भारत में स्थायी रोजगार सृजन और धारणीय परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण में मनरेगा के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए। क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना के रूप में शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी इस मॉडल को दोहराने की आवश्यकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MGNREGA was introduced as Right to Employment in rural areas - to address unemployment & underdevelopment in rural areas.



Assessment of performance :-

- ① sustainable employment :
 - ↳ Able to provide Right to Work for

the poor, especially when employment in rural area is seasonal & disguised.

↳ Helped in arresting rural distress & reverse migration led disruptions during COVID

↳ rural areas have lesser unemployment rates than urban [PLFS Report]

(2) creation of durable assets :

↳ MGNREGA has been aligned with rural priorities successfully

(eg) creation of schools, dispensaries, roads (under PM Gram Sadak Yojna) etc.

(3) Other achievements

↳ Employment to women (75% of workers under MGNREGA)

↳ geotagging of assets

↳ social audits : empowering locals

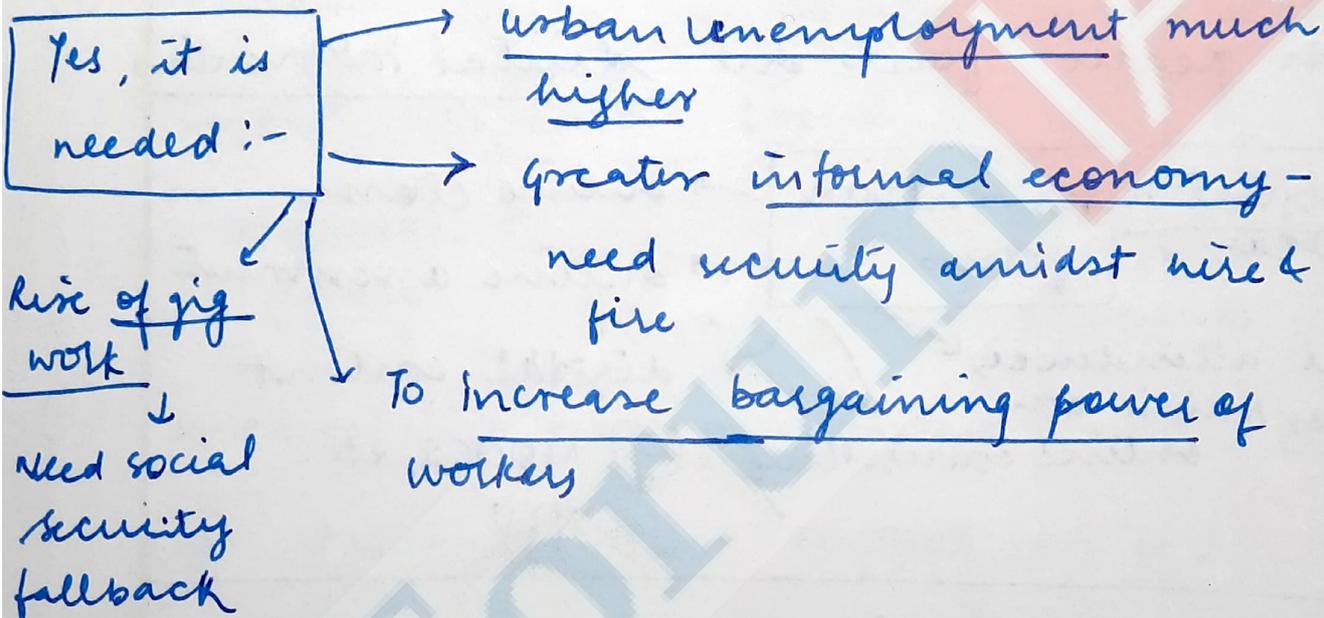
however lacunae also in MGNREGA :-

(1) doesn't focused on skill development

or skilled employment.

- ② only as a social security measure - not as permanent employment
- ③ inclusion of mandatory digital attendance & reporting → exclusion of many

Replicating MGNREGA as Urban Employment Guarantee



Some argue, it is not needed :-

- ↳ Excessive burden on state resources
- ↳ urban poverty is much lower [NITI's Report]
- ↳ would increase rural to urban migration over-stressing cities

Thus, urban employment scheme if mullied, needs tweaks to make it suitable for urban areas (eg) semi-skilled work, partnership with private sector.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, Average and Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

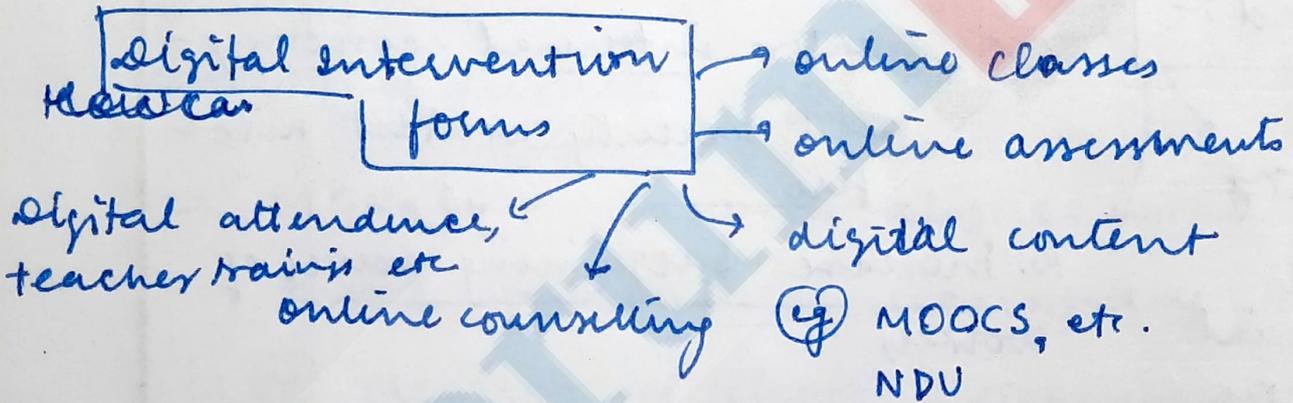
Q.7) "Digital interventions can significantly bridge the learning gaps and improve outcomes in the educational system of the country, but it comes with its own set of challenges". Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

"डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप शिक्षा एवं अधिगम से संबंधित अंतराल को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से कम कर सकते हैं और किसी देश की शैक्षिक प्रणाली में परिणामों में सुधार भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन वे अपनी चुनौतियों के साथ आते हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Post COVID-19 lockdowns, education scenarios in India saw massive transformation with greater focus on digital interventions



How can these bridge learning gaps & improve outcomes :-

① Democratization of education :-

↳ (eg) Platforms like SWAYAM : 74.5 cr online learners

↳ (eg) MOOCs providing study of advanced courses

② Bridging learning gaps through mentoring sessions (eg) zoom calls and tests etc.

③ Personalized learning & assessment
(eg) AI based Unnayan Banka Program in Bihar : skilling & education

④ National Digital University, established under NEP, 2020 would → have unlimited seats for students
self paced study ← choice of courses

⑤ Inclusivity through content

(eg) PM e-VIDYA → content in sign language & 22 scheduled languages
↳ thus, better learning outcomes

⑥ Overhaul of teacher training → better

quality of teaching (eg) DIKSHA, NISHTHA platforms

⑦ Digital attendance - facial & fingerprint based has improved attendance

(eg) in Meghalaya : teacher absenteeism & subcontracting curbed

- ⑧ Wider scope & reach : ASER Report 2024 :
780% of adolescents have access to phones,
hence, can be effective tool

However, has challenges also :-

① Digital divide in India

[NFHS-5 data]

Urban area : 2/3rd
Rural : 1/3rd have
access to internet

57% of Men
& 33% of
women use
internet

Internet
penetration
highest in
Maharashtra
& lowest in
Bihar

② Lack of digital literacy

☹️ Regional divide

③ Risks of cyberspace

Age inappropriate
content

Challenges of bullying,
cybercrime, trolls

→ Use for social media

[ASER Report : 50% youth
use phone for educational
purpose & 25% for social
media]

④ Impact of use of

digital modes without
adequate supervision

→ Gaming addiction

→ Mental health
issues

→ Inactivity ⇒

Physical disorder,
obesity

⑤ Lack of peer learning in
online class.

Thus, digital mode of education is at nascent
stage & should complement not supplant.

Feedb
(For OFFICE)

#	Q
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

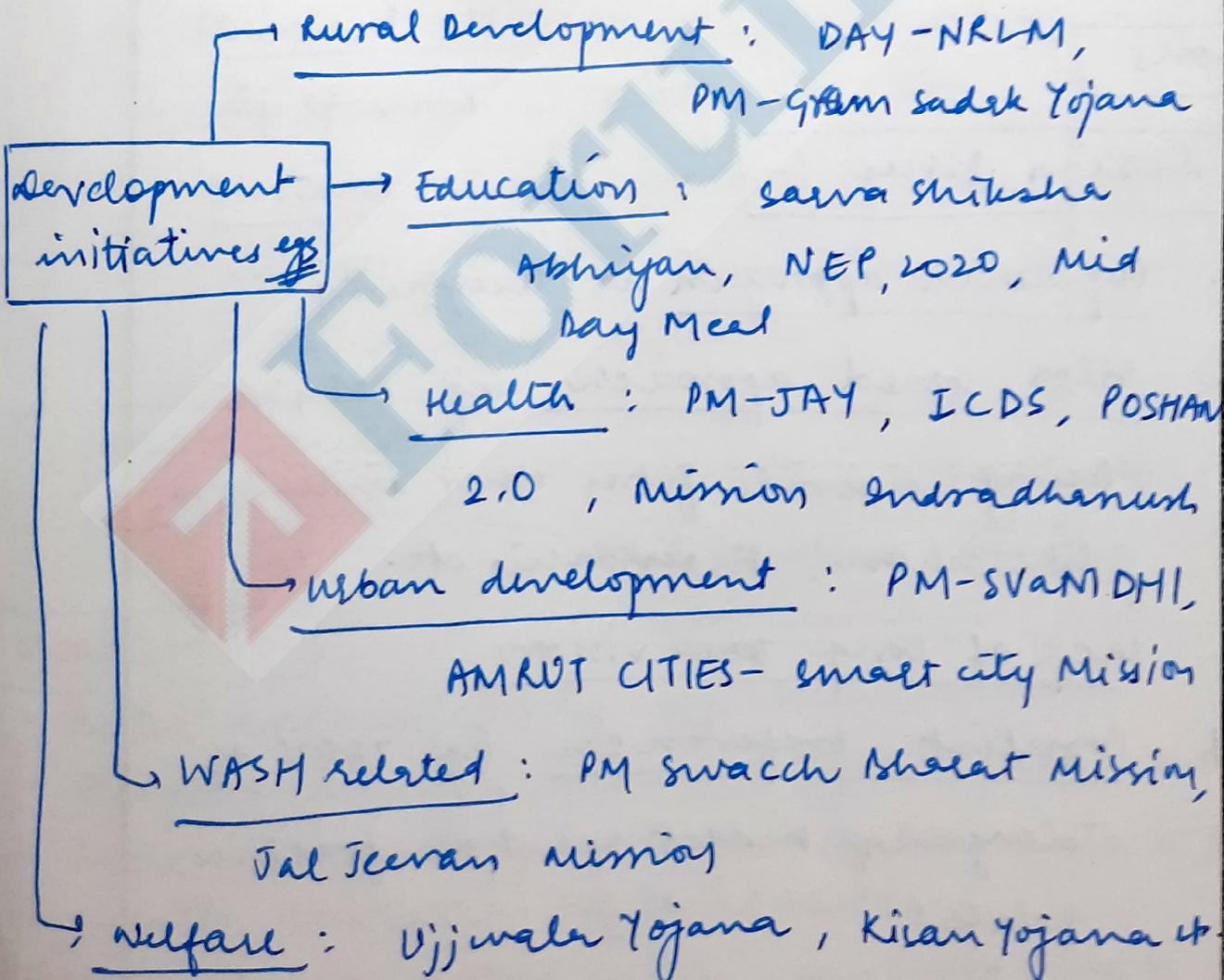
383617_812210_1910139397 (2025-07-25 12:06:49)

Q.8) The various developmental initiatives by the government have fallen short of achieving their intended objectives. Is it a design issue or an implementation bottleneck? Suggest measures to improve the effectiveness of developmental schemes. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

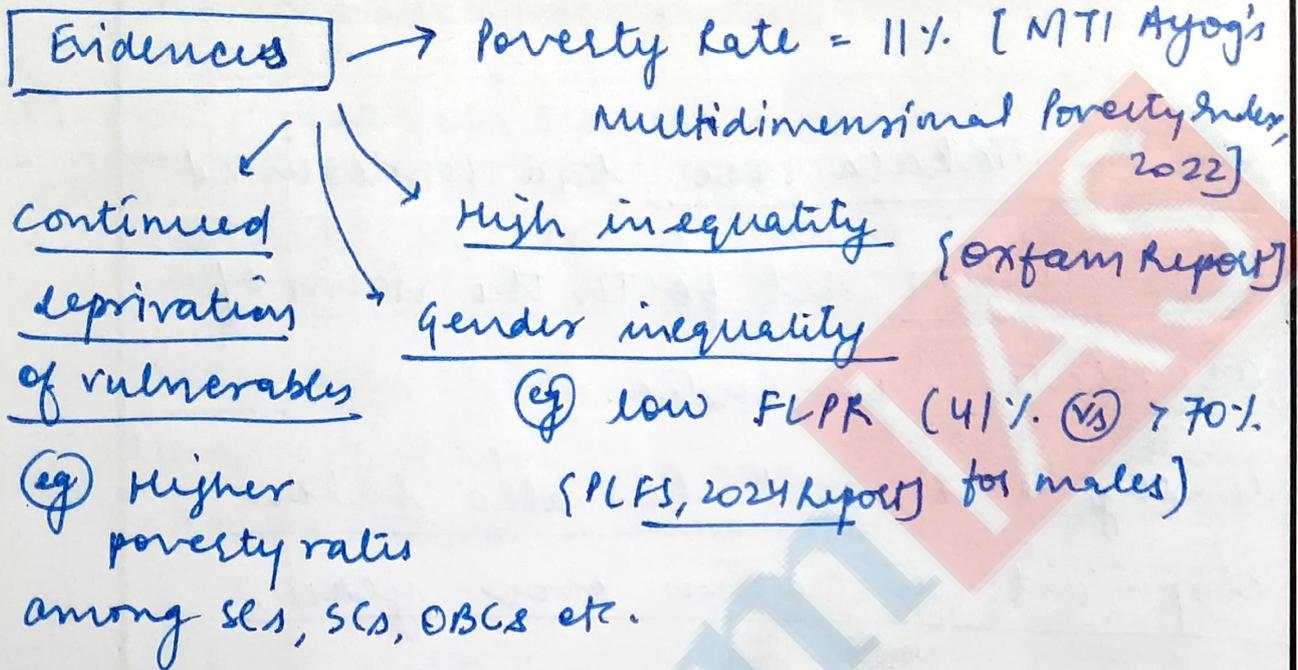
सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई विभिन्न विकासात्मक पहलें अपने इच्छित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में विफल रही हैं। क्या इसमें योजना निर्माण एक मुद्दा है अथवा कार्यान्वयन संबंधित बाधाएँ हैं? विकासात्मक योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SC in DS Nakara case had underscored that constitution set forth the vision of welfare state for India.

Evidently ~~these~~, govt. has also taken development initiatives over years.



These have fallen short of achieving their objectives fully :-



Reasons :-

(A) **Design Issue** :-

1. top down approach in designing
2. silos based approach (eg) PMGSY being separate from other initiatives like schools, dispensaries etc.
3. lack of long-term vision
4. Populist preferences (eg) 760% of Telangana budget spent on freebies related

5. Lack of capability approach - focusing on giving a dose \Rightarrow Thus, failure of trickle down

⑤ Implementation issue :-

1. Inclusion & Exclusion issues (eg) CAG, 2023 Audit of PM-JAY: 750cr excess spent on non-beneficiaries
2. Underutilization of funds (eg) Tribal sub plan funds
3. Leakages & corruption (eg) in PDS
4. Colonial attitudes of bureaucracy - (eg) starvation deaths in JH
5. Bureaucratic hurdles & red tape (eg) in getting credit, land documents, caste / identity certificates

⑥ Other issues also :-

- \rightarrow Awareness deficit
- \rightarrow scarcity of resources
- \rightarrow Elite capture (eg) "class within caste"

Measures :-

- Better accountability (eg) social audit
- Empowerment of citizens (eg) citizen charters
- More transparency & aware (eg) Promotion of RTI
- Greater devolution to local bodies

Thus, only with Sabka Saath, can Sabka Vikas be achieved.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	⑥
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the above table.	
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.9) "The fight against poverty is at the core of the Sustainable Development Goals". In this context, highlight the interlinkages between poverty alleviation and various SDGs. Also, assess the effectiveness of the measures taken by the government for achieving the same. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"निर्धनता के खिलाफ लड़ाई सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के मूल में है"। इस संदर्भ में, निर्धनता उन्मूलन और विभिन्न सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के बीच अंतर्संबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

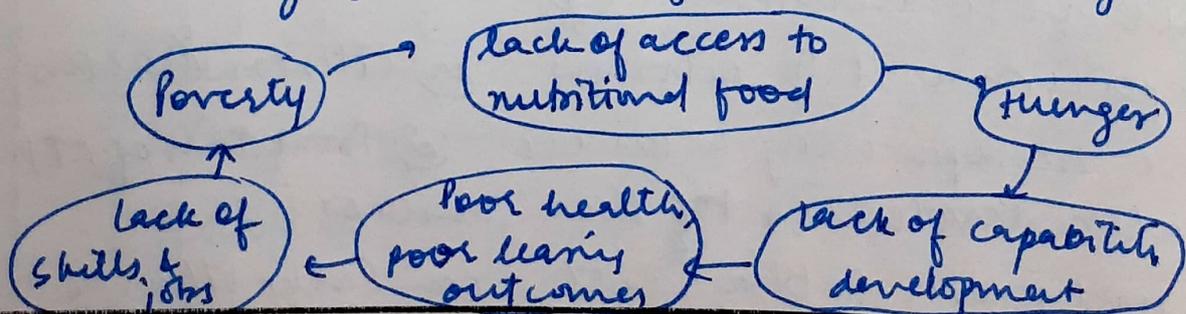
SDG 1 declares the goal of no poverty hence, alleviation of extreme poverty by 2030.

Interlinkages between poverty alleviation & other SDGs :-

① Poverty as defined by Amartya Sen constitutes multidimensional phenomenon — deprivation of multiple aspects. Hence, the fight against it needs to incorporate other dimensions as well, as follows :-

① **SDG 2: Zero hunger** :-

↳ Poverty breeds hunger in vicious cycle



↳ Thus, eradication of poverty would help in SDG 2

↳ Further, poverty includes "hidden hunger"

also → thus, malnutrition also needs to be tackled

② SDG 3: Good health & well being

↳ Poor suffer from lack of access to good healthcare, thus both are interlinked

↳ Those just above poverty line can fall back due to high cost of health emergency

③ SDG 4: Quality education

↳ "college degree is a sure ticket out of poverty" : Hamilton's project

↳ Quality education → Skilling → Alleviation of poverty
 ↳ Empowerment

④ SDG 5: Gender Inequality

↳ High interlinkages reported between

higher education among girls

[NFHS-5]

and → lower child marriage
 → lower domestic violence
 ↳ higher FLFR
 democratic relations in household

↳ And this can be ensured by poverty alleviation → access to equitable health & education

⑤ Other SDGs

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

The vulnerable sections have high incidences of poverty

- ④ SLs, STs, OBCs, Transgenders

→ SDG 13: Climate Action

Poor are the most vulnerable to its effects

SDG 8: Eco growth

With higher GDP growth, India has seen faster reduction in poverty (eg) 415Mn pulled out in last 2 decades)

Effectiveness of measures by govt :-

focused on poverty alleviation through multi-pronged approach

Health improvement

- ④ PMJAY

→ Direct Benefit transfers

④ JAN ^{ministry}

Financial Inclusion

- ④ PMJDY

Reducing deprivations

- ④ Jal Jeevan Mission, Ujjwala Yojana

Education

- ④ RTE, 2009, NEP, 2020

Further boost required :-

Empowerment

Nari Shakti Act in a good direction

→ capability development approach of Amartya Sen

skilling, resources

Feedb (For OFFICE

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in the table.
Here G is Go Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) The Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide safely managed drinking water, promising significant intergenerational benefits; however, ensuring the mission's success is not without challenges. Elucidate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

जल जीवन मिशन का उद्देश्य सुरक्षित रूप से प्रबंधित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना है, जिससे महत्वपूर्ण अंतर-पीढ़ीगत लाभ प्राप्त हो सकते हैं; हालाँकि, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करना चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission was launched to ensure 5L of potable water per person through household tap connections in rural areas.

Benefits of JJM :-

- ① Reduced unpaid work related time spent by girls & women spent in fetching water
 ↓
 Thus spending more time in paid work (730 minutes/day)
 ↓ [Oxfam Report]
 Thus, next generation - little girls can focus more on education, work
- ② Better drinking water & sanitation (WASH) ↳ Better absorption of

nutrients → Reduction of hunger

③ safe drinking water at home also reduces discrimination faced by SCs in accessing public water sources

↓
Thus, reduction in inter-generational practice like untouchability

④ Health can be improved through safe drinking water

Challenges in mission :-

① initial target of completion by 2025 has not been completed.

Presently 780% of beneficiaries have been covered.

Thus, delays in implementation.

② underutilization & misutilization of funds (eg) center is sending delegation on on-ground audits

- ③ Topographical challenges
 (eg) in Ladakh - sub zero temperatures
 would freeze water flow
 ↓
 hence, pipes laid down at 75 feet depths
- ④ Ensuring availability of water in water-scarce regions (eg) Bundelkhand
- ⑤ Groundwater stressed : lack of availability of potable water
 (eg) regions of Karnataka

The ~~the~~ JFM is a promising transformation ensuring universal water access in rural areas.

Through 'Jan Bhagidari', social audits its implementation can be further improved.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

#	③
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--