



Date - 5 August 2022

Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0

- Recently the Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued operational guidelines regarding the implementation of Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0.
- It will also promote Aadhaar seeding of beneficiaries for eventual tracking of 'take-home' rations and migration of pregnant women and lactating mothers.



Saksham Anganwadi and Nutrition 2.0

- In the financial year 2021-22, the Government of India (GoI) reorganized the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and POSHAN (Prime Minister's Samagra Poshan Yojana) campaign into Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0.

The restructured scheme includes the following sub-schemes:

- ICDS
- POSHAN Abhiyaan

- Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)
- National Child Home Scheme

Financing:

- POSHAN 2.0 is a centrally sponsored program being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations on the basis of cost sharing ratio between Central Government and State Government.

Approach

- It will address the challenging situation of malnutrition among children up to 6 years of age, adolescent girls (14-18 years) and pregnant and lactating women.
- It is important for India's development as women and children constitute more than two-thirds of India's population.
- Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is at the forefront of the program's design.
- It will contribute to SDGs especially SDG 2 on Zero Hunger and SDG 4 on Quality Education.
- The mission will focus on the importance of nutrition and early childhood care and basic education for the development of children's health and adult productivity.

Purpose:

- To prepare a comprehensive strategy to tackle the challenge of malnutrition through Supplementary Nutrition Program under Anganwadi Services.
- Scheme for Adolescent Girls and POSHAN Abhiyaan have been integrated as Integrated Nutrition Support Program under POSHAN 2.0.

The objectives of Nutrition 2.0 are as follows:

- Contributing to the human capital development of the country.
- Addressing the challenges of malnutrition.
- Promote nutrition awareness and good eating habits for sustainable health and well-being.
- Addressing nutritional deficiencies through key strategies.
- AYUSH systems for health and nutrition will be integrated under POSHAN 2.0.

Constituent:

- Supplemental Nutrition Program (SNP) for children in the age group of 06 months to 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (PWLM)

and adolescent girls in the age group of 14 to 18 years in Aspirational Districts and North Eastern Regions (NERs).

- Early childhood care and education [3-6 years] and early encouragement (0-3 years);
- Anganwadi infrastructure including modern, advanced capable Anganwadi;
- POSHAN Abhiyaan

Guidance:

- This scheme is open to all eligible beneficiaries, the only condition is that the beneficiary has to be registered with the nearest Anganwadi center with Aadhaar ID.
- The beneficiaries of this scheme will be adolescent girls in the age group of 14-18, who will be identified by the respective states.
- AYUSH will promote campaigns for 'Yoga at Home, Yoga with Family' and Anganwadi Centers and Families to encourage beneficiaries to practice yoga and stay healthy.
- Ministry of AYUSH will provide technical assistance for the implementation of this scheme.
- Under this, an attempt will be made to measure the level of nutrition in children.
- It promotes the use of jaggery, fortification with indigenous plants like moreng (drumstick) and high energy providing ingredients in small amounts of food.

YOJNA IAS

Swadeep Kumar

Bilateral talks of Indian PM with President of Maldives

- Recently the Prime Minister of India held bilateral talks with the President of Maldives.

- Highlighting the menace of international crime, terrorism, drug trafficking in the Indian Ocean, the Prime Minister said that coordination between India and Maldives in the field of defense and security is important for peace and stability.



Bilateral talks:

Security:

- India will provide 24 vehicles and a naval boat to the Maldivian security force, as well as help train the island nation's security personnel, to counter the threat of international crime, terrorism, drug trafficking in the Indian Ocean region.
- India will also cooperate in the construction of police facilities in 61 islands of Maldives.

Male Connectivity Project:

- The two leaders also welcomed the USD 500 million project financed by the Greater Male Connectivity Project, New Delhi.
- The two leaders participated in the virtual foundation stone ceremony of the US\$ 500 million Greater Male Connectivity Project being built under grants and concessional line of credit from India.

Agreement:

- The two countries signed six agreements to expand cooperation in various areas of Maldives, **including:**
- Cyber security
- Developing capability
- Accommodation
- Disaster management

Infrastructure development

- India announced financial assistance of US\$ 100 million to help the island nation complete certain infrastructure projects.

India-Maldives Relations:

Security Support:

- Recently, the National College for Policing and Law Enforcement (NCPLE) was inaugurated by the Indian External Affairs Minister during his two-day visit to Maldives.

Rehabilitation Center:

- A contract worth US\$ 80 million has been signed for the Addu Reclamation and Shore Protection Project.
- A 'Drug Detoxification and Rehabilitation Center' has been constructed in Addu with the help of India.
- The center is one of 20 high impact community development projects being implemented by India in sectors such as health, education, fisheries, tourism, sports and culture.

Financial Support:

- Tourism is the mainstay of the economy of Maldives. At present Maldives is a major tourist destination for some Indians and many Indians go there for employment.
- In August 2021, an Indian company, Afcons, signed a contract for the largest ever infrastructure project in Maldives – the Greater Male Connectivity Project (GMCP).
- India is the second largest trading partner of Maldives.
- In the year 2021, bilateral trade registered a growth of 31% over the previous year, despite the pandemic challenges.

Challenges Existing in India-Maldives Relations:

Political instability:

- India's major concern has been the impact of political instability in neighboring countries on its security and development.
- The arrest of Maldivian opposition leader Mohamed Nasheed on terrorism charges in February 2015 and the resulting political crisis has posed a real diplomatic test to India's neighborhood policy.

Bigotry:

- Over the past decade, Islamic State (IS) and Pakistan-backed terrorist groups have been seen to have increased influence in the Maldives.
- It raises the possibility of Pakistan-based terror groups using the Maldives islands as launch pads for terror attacks against India and Indian interests.

Chinese side:

- China's strategic intervention in India's neighboring countries has increased in recent years. Maldives has emerged as an important component of China's 'String of Pearls' strategy in South Asia.

- China's strategic presence in Maldives is a matter of concern given the uncertainty in China-India relations.
- Apart from this, Maldives has started using 'China Card' for agreement with India.

Swadeep Kumar

Reinstallation of Democracy in Jammu and Kashmir: A hope of Kashmiri on 75th Anniversary of India's Freedom

Context: After the completion of three years of the revocation of the special constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir, once again the Kashmiri people seek the reinstallation of the democracy in their state on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of India's freedom.

Introduction

The central government revoked the special status of Jammu and Kashmir on 4th Aug 2019 and after that central government took strong measures to curtail any voice of discontent in Jammu and Kashmir. The dilution of Article 370 was brought with the objective of the economic reforms of Jammu and Kashmir. But after analyzing the economical development of Jammu and Kashmir, it can be said that however, the Government of India invested money in the economic development of Jammu and Kashmir through various projects but it could not satisfy the people and even it could not reduce the discontent among the people. In the absence of democratic institutions, any development works would not curtail the discontent of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore it is expected the gradual reinstallation of the democratic institutions in Jammu and Kashmir by the central government.

Dilution of the Article 370

- The central government diluted article 370 of the Indian constitution with some objectives like
- Overall development of Jammu and Kashmir. Hence the partition of Jammu, Kashmir and Laddakh is essential
- To Curtail the insurgency in the valley
- To promote the Ladakh culture and uplift the status of the Laddhakhi people
- To allow all Kashmir people the development equally with the development of the rest of India
- To promote investment in The valley
- To strengthen the emotional attachment of the Kashmiri people toward India
- To bring back and resettle those Kashmiri Pandits who have been internal refugees for over three decades
- To promote the new era of non-dynastic politics

If we analyze the above objectives, rarely any objectives could be fulfilled during these three years after the dilution of Article 370

The situation of Jammu and Kashmir after the dilution of Article 370

- After the Dilution of 370, the spirit of Alienation and insurgency increased. If we observe the spirit of alienation on the bases of the recent incident, it is correct to say it increased. As per the report of South Asia Terrorism Portal, 437 Kashmiri youth joined insurgent ranks between 2019 and 2021. In the absence of democratic institutions, the role of local police against the insurgency has been also reduced. These must be concerning elements for the security agencies of India
- In 2019, the economy of the state is declining however the impact of the covid 19 should not be ignored. As per the report of the NITI Aayog, Jammu and Kashmir were ranked among the bottom last year. A record tourist inflow this year might help some recovery but has to be set off against losses in the fruit, manufacturing, carpet, and handicrafts industries. As per the local people, because of the corruption of central

- agencies, local people are not starting any projects. Therefore handicrafts of Jammu Kashmir would not be recovered in the future also
- Once again, the Kashmiri Pandits have become the soft target of the militants. once again, like in 1990, selective Kashmiri Pandits are being killed. Many pandits once again decide to leave the valley and not resettle in Valley. As per the report of Kashmiri Pandit Sangharsh Samiti who had been reinstated as the govt teacher in the valley during the period of Manmohan Singh, now decided to leave the valley
 - Recently-elected Panches suffer the same fate. However, the central government claimed that new political leadership would emerge from panchayat ranks to replace the dynasts of the National Conference and People's Democratic Party. But many local political leaders of the village were shot dead. Therefore against the insurgency, no people had dare to the context in any election. In the absence of powerful and popular leaders of Jammu and Kashmir, it is very difficult to reform the political system
 - The report of the delimitation commission was also hopeless. Which would increase the Chasm between India and the Kashmiri people. The new constituencies would promote communal violence in the future. The works of the governments of Manmohan Singh and the Atal Bihari Bajpai regarding the emotional attachment of Kashmiri people towards India were more commendable

Conclusion

Up to now, whatever path was selected by the central government regarding the issue of Jammu and Kashmir was one-sided, non-democratic, and without discussion with the local leaders of Kashmir and the other party's leaders. Now the time has come for the central government, once again, to re-evaluate its policy towards Jammu and Kashmir and should bring several democratic reforms to the state. Through power, the control of any region would not be long-lasting. We should use the tool of emotional attachment in Kashmir. We should bring the Kashmiri close to the Indian emotionally. In this way, we would be able to make India a strong country in the world as well as a true nation.

Anshul