

✓ Q1.

"Maternal mortality is not just a health issue, but a reflection of systemic gaps in governance, equity, and healthcare delivery."

Analyze the key causes of high Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India.

Suggest targeted interventions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of reducing MMR to below 70 by 2030.

Directive: *Analyze* – Break into parts and examine causes and solutions.

- **Introduction:**

MMR at 93 shows progress but deep-rooted gaps in public health systems, especially in EAG states.

- **Body:**

- **Causes:**

1. Delay in seeking, reaching, and receiving care (Three Delays Model)
2. Infrastructure gaps (FRUs, specialists), medical causes (haemorrhage, anaemia)
3. Socioeconomic inequality, malnutrition, poor access in rural/tribal areas

- **Interventions:**

- Strengthen FRUs, ambulance networks, ASHA tracking
- Adopt Kerala's MDR model, ensure ANC, iron-folic acid supplements
- Localised awareness and health education in high-burden regions

- **Conclusion:**

Reducing MMR needs integrated health, nutrition, and governance reforms to meet SDG targets.

✓ Q2. "The rise of the dark web poses new challenges to cybersecurity, law enforcement, and societal safety."

Explain how the dark web operates and its legitimate and illegitimate uses.

Critically analyse India's preparedness in tackling dark web-related crimes.

Directive: *Critically analyse* – Present positives and negatives with evaluation.



- **Introduction:**

The dark web, accessible via Tor, ensures anonymity but is misused for illegal activities.

- **Body:**

- **Operation & Uses:**

- Works via onion routing; supports free speech (positive) and illegal trade (negative)

- **India's Preparedness:**

- Strengths: Cybercrime Coordination Centre, CERT-IN, narcotics tracing
 - Gaps: Poor technical capacity in local police, slow legal response, lack of trained digital forensics

- **Conclusion:**

India needs urgent legal, technological, and institutional upgrades to address dark web threats