

57

VAJIRAM & RAVI

MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (June 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES

Focused Test - 4 (GS Paper 2)

Sectional Paper - 4

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

NAME:

ADITI VARSHNEY

MOBILE NO.:

(compulsory)

EMAIL:

(compulsory)

Submission Date:

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	— /10	Q8	3.5 /10	Q15	— /15
Q2	4 /10	Q9	3.5 /10	Q16	5.5 /15
Q3	4 /10	Q10	4 /10	Q17	6.5 /15
Q4	4.0 /10	Q11	5.5 /15	Q18	5.5 /15
Q5	3.5 /10	Q12	6 /15	Q19	6 /15
Q6	2.5 /10	Q13	5.5 /15	Q20	5.5 /15
Q7	2 /10	Q14	— /15	Total	77.5 /250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 96672-73133 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

01 AUG 2022

FOR EVALUATION

YRT-154

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

06 AUG 2022

REVIEWED

SNK-105

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation		✓	✓			
Structure and Presentation		✓	✓			
Conceptual clarity and Content		✓	✓			
Number of Attempted questions	mention time taken.					

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

Dear Aditi Varshney ;

You have very well attempted the test;
Your content is good and clarity to the
topic is also great. Articulation of
language has no problem.

However, you can improve on
value addition, by adding data, reports,
facts. You have excellent chance of making
it the final result. You should focus
more on completion of value addition.

Overall you have done great;

Just work hard.

Good luck.

Go
through
all
these
micro
&
macro
comments

All
The
Best...!

(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. What is the difference between e-governance and m-governance? Analyze the benefits of m-governance over e-governance in the Indian context.
(10 marks, 150 words)

e-govⁿ → electronic governance.

m-govⁿ → mobile governance

(e)	(m)
Physical network	Wireless
<u>Availability</u>	
<u>Stages of Govⁿ</u>	
<u>Benefits</u>	
(m > e)	

(1) Cost

(2) ~~less prone to hacking~~

(3) ~~demand~~

(4) efficiency

(5) RT

(6) less training

2. A healthy democracy rests on the twin pillars of a functioning civil society and a responsive government. Justify the statement in the context of India with suitable examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Responsiveness and participation

of people are two important features

of Good Governance according to UNDP

Importance of Responsive government
for a healthy demo.

① Ensures that government is reacting
to the needs of the people & is
providing timely service delivery.

② It emboldens trust in the governance

③ Ensures development for all especially
vulnerable.

④ A Responsive government is pro active &
has grievance Redressal mechanisms.

eg - Citizen's Charter - is form of Responsive Government

Structure
your
answer
better
way

(Q. No.)

Functioning of
civil society

VAJIRAM & RAVI
Responsive govt

Healthy democracy

① _____
② _____
① _____
② _____

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

Functioning Civil society

① Ensures Demands accountability of the government
and prevents it from becoming authoritative provide examples

② Ensures better demand of services

Government provides what citizens demand

③ Reduces the scope of corruption

eg → Social Audits & continued
& monitoring of state via RTI → MKSS

Provide
examples

④ Helps people exercise their rights
→ democratic participation

→ Naz
(LGBT)
HIV
affected.

⑤ PW has become another tool for an
effective civil society participation → Amnesty

Civil society organisations can help consolidate
citizenship by enhancing participation & strengthening democracy

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	(1.5+1.5)
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	0
Marks:	4

Suggestions:

alright
well concluded
linked by
democracy

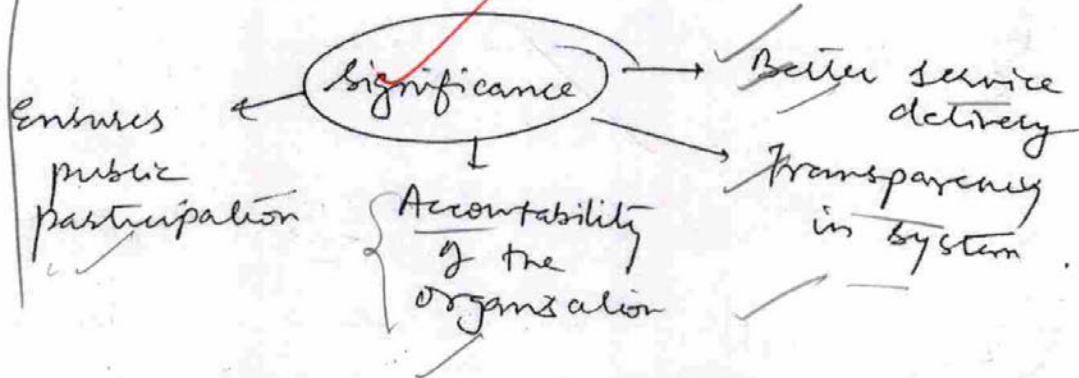
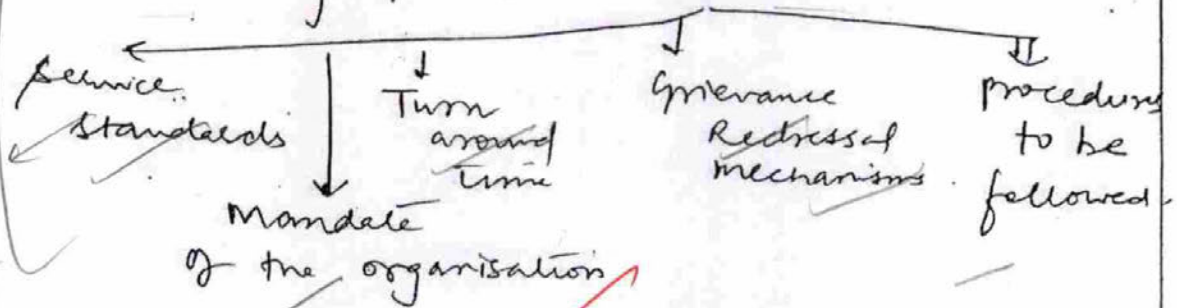
3.

'The Citizen charter plays a prominent role in ensuring citizen centric governance but its implementation in recent times is riddled with complications. In this context, discuss the key problems in implementation of citizen charter in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Citizen's charter (originated in UK)

refers to a written set of promises by an organisation about the kind of service they provide. It includes.



But, it faces following challenges

- ① Many departments - like PSUs have yet not adopted citizen charters.

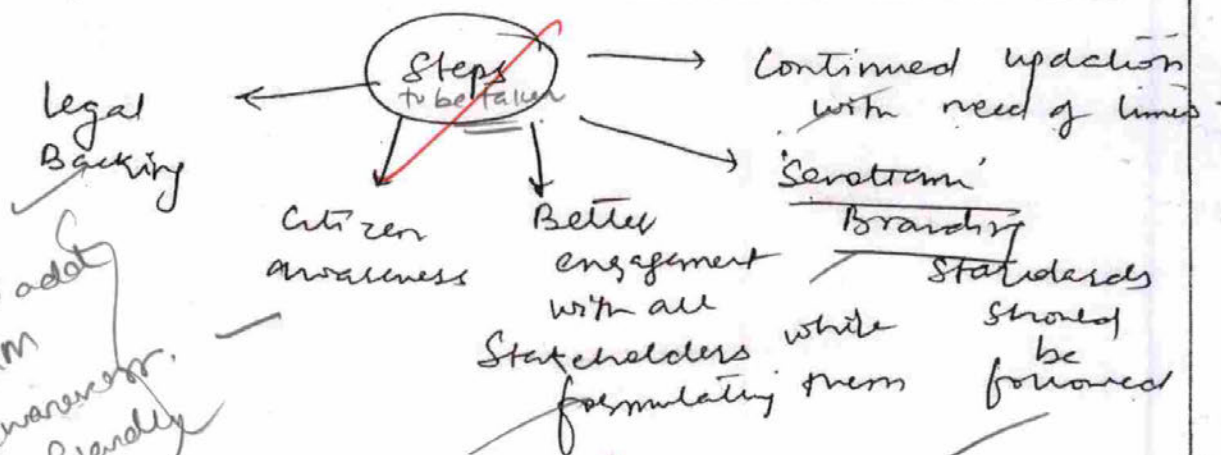
(2) Hiatus between framers of the charters (usually upper officers) and ground level staff.

(3) lack of Dynamism — not updated.

(4) lack of Awareness with citizens.

(5) most importantly, do not have legal backing. Good point

(6) most charters are not upto the mark.



Citizen's charter is an ongoing reform in governance and with time, it shall

become even more effective.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	(1.5+1)
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	0.5
Marks:	4

Suggestions:

Add examples to value add

CC in all municipalities in (TN) -
- instructions issued to executive authority for collecting a fine of ₹50/day/pob from the staff concerned & given to affected public concerned.

4.

How far do you think that the convergence of welfare schemes would lead to their better implementation on the ground?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Government has been putting increased focus over convergence of several schemes in the recent years; for [eg] - [Pradhan Mantri] abhiyaan, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan etc. SAMPADA etc.

Effectivity of 'convergence' on ground level implementation

(1) Reduces confusion among ground level workers & beneficiaries alike.

(2) Reduces multiple formalities and procedures for different similar nature schemes.

(3) Better targeting of Resources - to spend at 1 place instead of 3 different places.

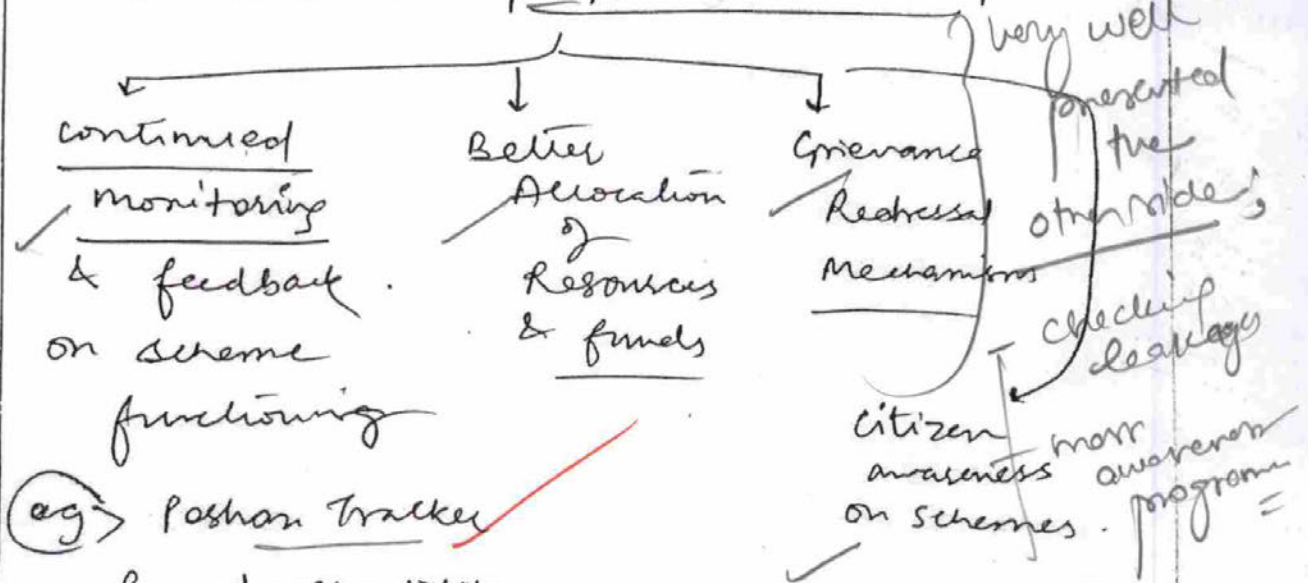
eg> SAMPADA is an umbrella FPI scheme.

converging many old & new schemes, it has been seen that increased

beneficiaries have gotten its benefits post convergence.

However, ~~convergence~~ alone is unable to deliver results.

It needs to be supplemented with



(eg) Poshan Tracker
found very little success of the scheme implementation.

Convergence of schemes is a good option but it should not come at the cost of reducing allocation / focus on its important

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 0.5	Suggestions: emphasis on grassroots level infrastructure creation
Body (1.5 + 1.5)	
Conclusion 0.5	
Presentation 0	
Marks: 4.0	

5.

Gender budgeting can be a useful tool to mainstream gender-responsiveness in developmental policy formulation and resource allocation. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Gender Budgeting is a budgeting style which brings about including ^{special} needs of different genders while formulating policies & allocating funds.

well defined
linked with
allocation
of funds.

Significance of Gender Budgeting

- (1) Brings informed policies - keeping in consideration different needs.
- (2) Brings impetus to Gender Empowerment
eg → spending on women specific health care needs
like sanitary pads in schools
- (3) Informed Allocation of Resources - keeping adequate space for different genders.
eg → Allocation to LGBTQ specific needs of providing education, mental health care

well formed points

creates equal opportunities

former development indicators

could have briefly discussed needs of Gender responsive Budgeting

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

skill development etc.

This would provide meaning
space for Economic & political arena

However, the role of gender Budgeting in
India has remained limited.

Not all departments compulsorily follow gender Budgeting.
very limited amount is allocated to women specific schemes.
lack of women's political representation.
- unbalanced policy making.
- male centrism.

also mention the very forward
what needs to be done
need to create central depts like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao under MOSPI
after gets spent on advertisements salaries of staff & logistics

To actualise the goal of Gender Budgeting, more women's & 3rd gender participation is needed apart from increased allocation of Resources!
line 1:1 to Budget/GDP

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 01	Suggestions: \$5 trillion Eurozone
Body 2	
Conclusion 0.5	
Presentation 0	
Marks: 3.5	

6.

Mission Antyodaya has proved to be an important step towards alleviation of multi-dimensional poverty in India. Critically Analyze.

(10 marks, 150 words)

According to the Recent Multidimensional

Poverty Index, - $\frac{1}{5}$ Indian is poor in either
of the category - Health, education or

physical well being

MISSION ANTYODAYA - Important step
towards Alleviation of Multidimensional
Poverty

(1) Based on the Gandhian philosophy, it
aims at alleviating poverty for all.

(2) It focuses on food security → bringing
people out of Malnutrition and leading
healthy lives.

(3) Focuses on Quality, doesn't work for all

to bring out from vicious circle of poverty
→ MGNREGA, DAY-NRLM.

(4) Also focuses on bringing wholistic education for children under Right to Education & Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

(5) It brings about Financial Inclusion from a truly inclusive growth.

you have
written very
vague points.

Mission Antyodaya focuses on bringing sustainable, inclusive and equitable growth & well being for all.

But it was Challenges like → Lack of proper implementation
 No ground root participation
 one size fit all model
 corruption leakage

75% HH using Clean Energy
 73% villages are connected with all weather roads

The mission has its challenges but with concerted ground level efforts it could help bring about prosperity for all

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	(1+0.5)
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	0
Marks:	2.5

Suggestions:

Link it with
Constitutional
goal of Economic
development &
social justice

95% electricity
connections
in rural
areas are
operational

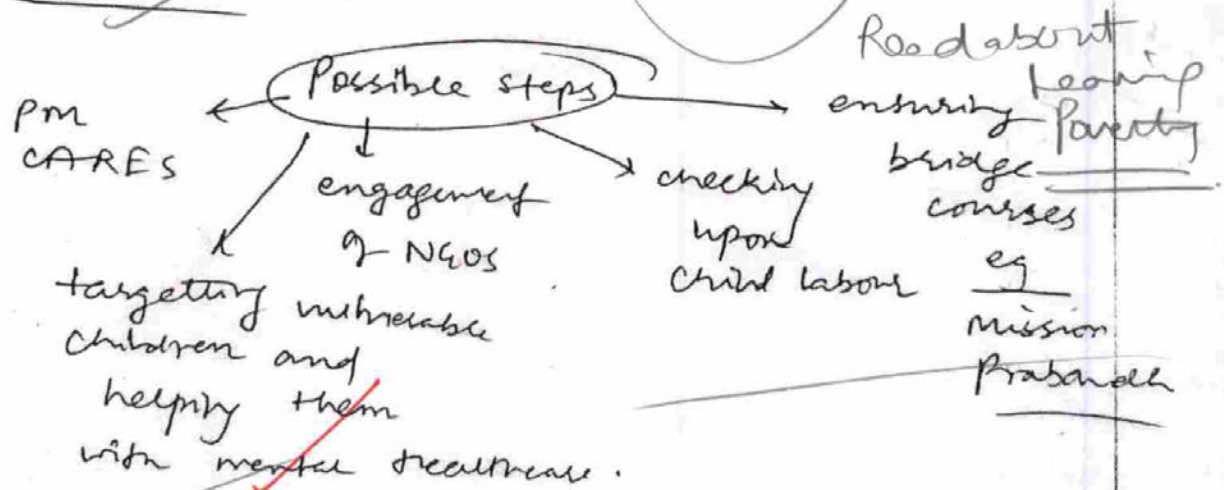
However you
have tried to attempt
well attempted

7. What is Learning Poverty? Analyze the impact of the CoVID-19 Pandemic on the learning poverty of children in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

not correctly
correct
learning poverty refers to the internalisation
of poverty by children — who often
face hardships due to their poor status.
learning poverty as being
unable to read & understand a text by age 10
COVID-19 has exacerbated this
phenomenon by pushing more children
into poverty, due to
becoming orphans
poverty of family
Affluent families pushed into poverty in covid.
could add data
you have reached various dimensions
UNESCO
→ many children dropped out of schools
→ engaged in child labour
→ further perpetuating poverty
→ Not only income, but they became
WB
→ 53% pre-covid
→ 70% - post covid
→ learning poverty

- poor at health, educational fronts as well
- ⇒ This has also impacted their emotional & mental well being — due to difficult living circumstances.
- It has created a vicious circle of poverty, where a child internalises poverty and continues to be perpetuated in it.



Children are the future of tomorrow & should be given access to a healthy environment for growth.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: However you tried well
Body	0.5 + 0.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	2	
Marks:		

8.

Examine the significance of the SVAMITVA Scheme in achieving the objectives of socio-economically resilient rural India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

SVAMITVA scheme aims to digitalise the

field boundaries with the help of
drones through proper surveying &
mapping - via GIS technology

It is implemented by Ministry of Panchayats
Raj.

How it helps achieve socio economic goals
of Rural India

① Better demarcation of fields would
lead to increased security of farmers.

→ less burden of petitioning & legal
hassles

② GIS technology may help mapping

better soil quality & field ratio -

may advise farmers on potentize
clubbing of land to increase yield.

(3) Drone technology would be utilised
for other purposes by Farmers - like

spraying fertilisers, pesticides, monitoring
of crops etc.

(4) It helps to bring about a technological
revolution, increased acceptance of technology
by farmers.

(5) It may encourage formation of
Cooperatives, FPOs → Better bargaining
potential of farmers → enhanced incomes.

SRAMITVA scheme if better implemented
holds immense promise of a resilient spiral

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	2.5
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	0
Marks:	3.5

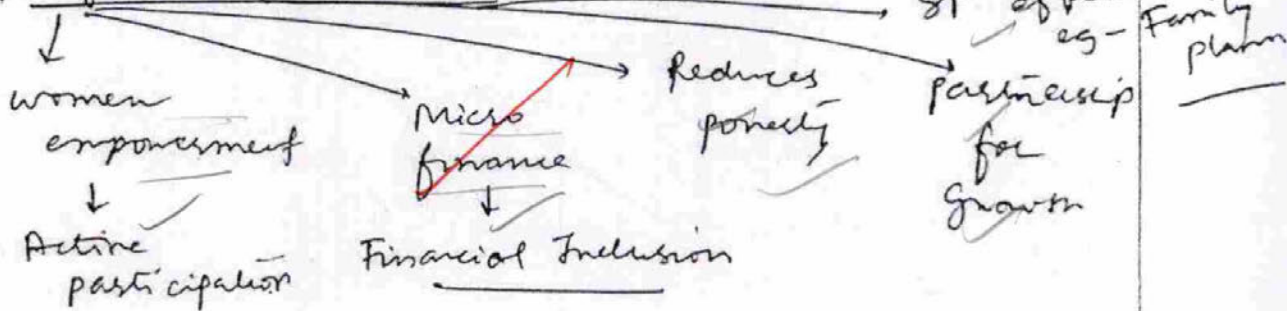
Suggestions:

You have missed various dimensions
deduction in land disputes
live admission
creation of better plans (CPDP)

9. Although India has more than six million Self-Help Groups (SHGs); the goal of women empowerment seems distant. In this context, discuss the major issues faced by the SHGs and the potential of digital technologies in overcoming them.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Self Help Groups are self governed,
voluntary organisations usually drawn from
the similar socio-economic backgrounds for
realising collective goals of development.

Significance of SHGs



Success of various SHGs like SEWA, Kudumbashree model, Lijat Papad etc highlights the significance.

However, they face major issues which has restricted their growth potential.

- (1) Lack of funds → NPA riddled banks are way of funding / credit providers.
- (2) Stiff competition from cooperatives & NGOs
- (3) Lack of Access to market
- (4) Poor capacity building, digital divide & lack of professional skills
- highlighted during Covid
- Potential of Digital Technology
- add some points
marriage - no knowledge transfer
Awareness leading for scheme
traditional promotional skills

- (1) Provide better access to markets
eg - e Market place
- (2) Better coordination with various other SHG networks. eg through social media
- (3) online modules around building competency.
- (4) Crowd funding, digital platforms for loans.
- SHGs need extra support by state by society alike for meeting the goal of women Empowerment
- Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	0.5 + 1 + 1
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	0
Marks:	3.5

Suggestions:

Best practices
Bangladesh
SDG

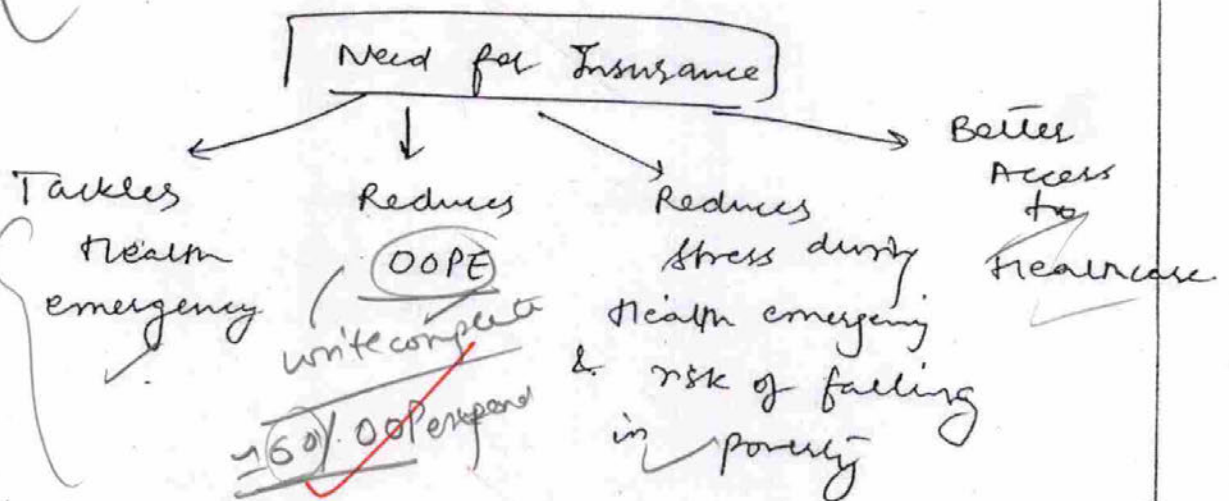
Tablet-didi
Stri-midhi

10. Discuss the hurdles in deepening the health insurance coverage for the 'missing middle' in a time bound & efficient manner. Also, highlight the government's role in this regard.

(10 marks, 150 words)

NITI Aayog in its recent report has

highlighted the unavailability of health insurance for the middle class population which form about 30-40% of our population.



Hurdles in deepening health insurance

- (1) lack of interest shown by citizens.
- (2) Poor Awareness around benefits & utility of Insurance.

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

affordability

(Don't write anything in this part)

- ③ unavailability of adequate health insurance providers in Rural Areas } - Lack of options & small basket of products
- ④ People often do not want to bear the opportunity cost of getting insurance. } - Public Trust
- ⑤ State can't provide for so many. } - Strain on Resources.

However steps have been taken by government

- PM - Ayushman Bharat. } use of channels
- 5 lakh Insurance per year - per family to selected beneficiaries. } like ASHA, Anganwadi worker
- Health Insurance schemes. } - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
- eg - Tejaswini Health Bima Yojana } - Primary Health Centre

Conclusion can be better

To materialise steps & ensure efficient, time bound insurance coverage - active engagement of CSO could be leveraged & incentivisation for getting Insurance.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: could link to SDG - 3. → good health & well-being
Body	1.5 + 1.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	0	
Marks:	4	

- (15 marks, 250 words)

this is
one aspect of result in a violent reaction - which
harms public peace and destabilises
effective functioning. It serves as a

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

It also ensures Accountability

Safety valve against people's anger.

Steps Taken by government

- ① Implementation of citizen's charter.
— it provides for a robust GRM by organisations.
Yes, this is the main demand of the question. You have adequately addressed. BUT you should also mention some recent initiatives
- ② RBI - Integrated ombudsman scheme
— who receives complaints regarding anything related to RBI functioning.
- ③ Initiatives like SHE-box by Ministry of women for women safety
mentioned recent initiatives
- ④ Helpline Numbers for various issues
eg - Power sector - can complain.
— CPIGRAMS
— IGRAMS
- ⑤ Lokpal for grievances against public officers.
— PENCIL
— EPFIGMS
— PRAGATI
— CVC
— RTI

e-NIVARAN

Apart from this several initiatives have been organised by state governments where people can directly reach to the CM.

eg → VP CM has made himself open to receiving any complaints on social media platforms.

More needs to be done

① Citizen's charter should be given legal backing

② Most often they do not adopt charters - therefore ensuring robust CG for all.

③ Conducting 'Jan Darbars' where grievances could be heard. good points

④ Anonymous complaint box at district/state levels. also add

GRM enhances democracy and should be strengthened further. Jan Bhagadari

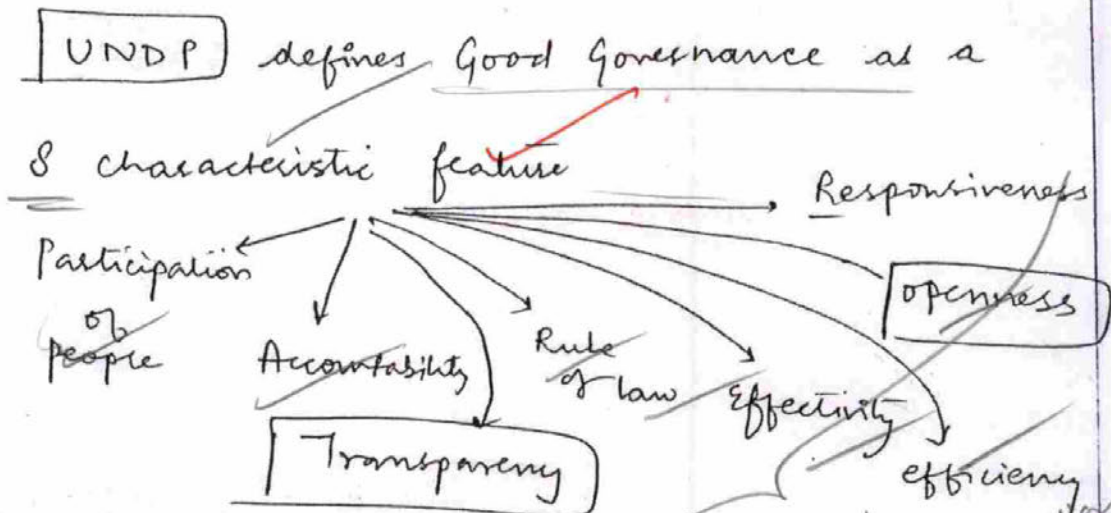
Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	(0.5 + 2.5 + 0.5)
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	0.5
Marks:	5.5

Suggestions:

12. "Transparency and openness are the main pillars of good governance". In this context, examine the functioning of Central Information Commission. Also, suggest remedial measures to augment their functioning.

(15 marks, 250 words)



Central Information Commission was

established under RTI Act 2005.

Its the regulatory authority ensuring that citizen's RTI is ensured and receives complaints into violations of this Right.

precise & accurately explained CAC in brief

Functioning of CIC

(1) It has positively impacted society
→ has ensured openness and transparency
in procedure while dealing with
complaints.

eg → you can track your complain
status, guidelines or turn around
time etc.

(2) It has effectively taken action against
misuse of powers by Information officers
who deny information.

(3) - has pronounced judgements in
favour of transparency in administration.

eg → extended RTI to political parties

However, its role has been limited due
to following factors.

(1) Increased pendency of complaints.

→ takes on an average more than a year for one complaint to be heard.

- (2) No power to punish or ~~was~~ enforce its decision. eg → ~~pot po~~ political parties violated its orders without deterrence.
 + No Punishment for lack of their duty or improper behavior
- (3) Variances in information commissioners
 (valid point) + COVID-19 impact.

Steps ~~that~~ could be taken

- (1) Increase in manpower & resources with CIC
 + reduced capacity & timely appointments.
- (2) Extending more powers to punish for its contempt.
 + manpower.
- (3) Awarding constitutional status.
 ⇒ for more effective role. well addressed you should have
- (4) Ensuring an online presence and active engagement with citizenry.
 addressed - [UOI vs Navin Sharma] 2013

CIC is crucial to uphold transparency & openness in the system. It emboldens trust & reduces scope of corruption.
 (for selection Committee)

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body (2+2)	
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	0.5
Marks:	6

Suggestions:

could have brought public interest, etc, also

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

13. Do you think that the cooperative sector has suffered due to a lack of democratic spirit and skewed geographical penetration? Argue your case with suitable examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Cooperatives refer to jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprises which work for collective welfare.

Features of Cooperative Sector

- Democratic spirit
 - voting for decisions & electing Board members.
- Openness
 - generally to the larger public.
- Community oriented growth.
- development for all by collective participation & increased Bargaining power.

Lacunas in Cooperative Sector

(1) Non-Democratic functioning

- The dominant members often take most decisions
- untimely or often no voting

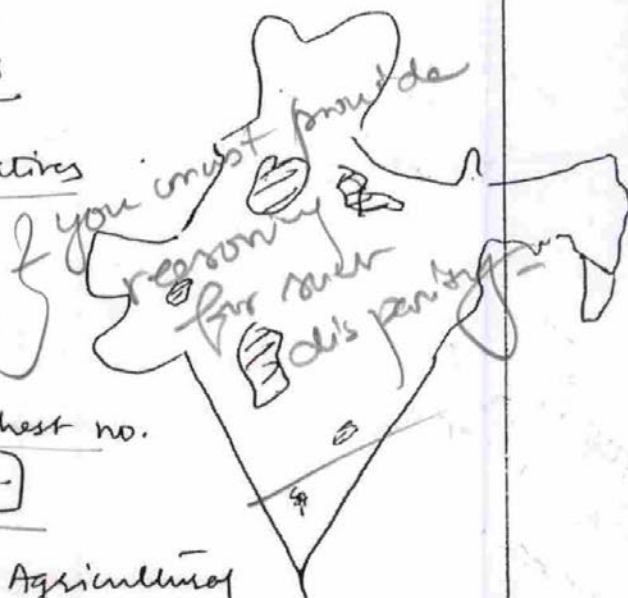
must provide examples

(Don't write Anything in this part)

→ vulnerable & weaker sections often do not get a say.

② Geographical imbalances

most of the cooperatives are centred around Green Revolution states



→ Maharashtra has highest no. followed by UP.

③ Skewed in favour of Agricultural produce only

& allied.
99% of cooperatives are in Agriculture sector
70% in fertiliser sector alone.

IFFCO for ex

④ Stiff competition faced by MNCS

⑤ Political interference — further reduces democratic spirit

should have been clubbed under ①st point

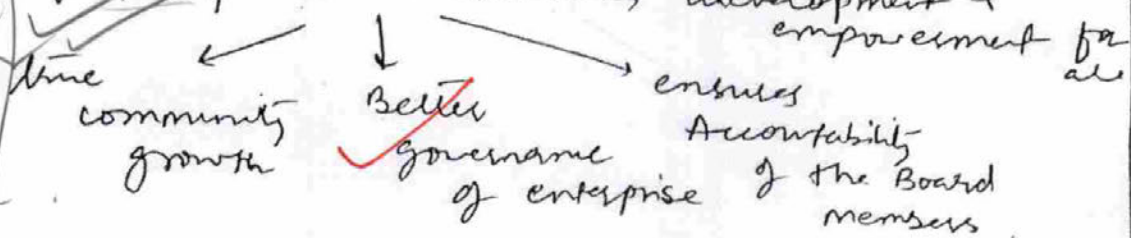
⑥ Poor capacity building of members — often unable to exercise their rights.

⑦ Dual control — RBI (for credit cooperatives) & government

There are other challenges but the

attention should be given to 1st & 2nd point

Ensuring Democratic spirit is essential for following reasons.



Steps that could be taken

- National cooperative policy 2002

 - prepares a robust mechanism
 - providing timely elections overseen by state
 - Reservation to women, SC, STs
 - very good point linking curricularly with funds & professional skills.
- Ensuring equitable geographical distribution

 - by encouraging cooperatives in different sectors like → Jute (West Bengal), Bamboo products (North east)

Ministry of Cooperatives should undertake in
overhaul of cooperative sector — and states should
implement the model law given in 97th CAA

Introduction 0.5	Suggestions:
Body (1.5+1.5+0.5)	could also share eg- PNC Bank
Conclusion 0.5	- like cooperative challenges
Presentation 0.5	
Marks: 5.5	

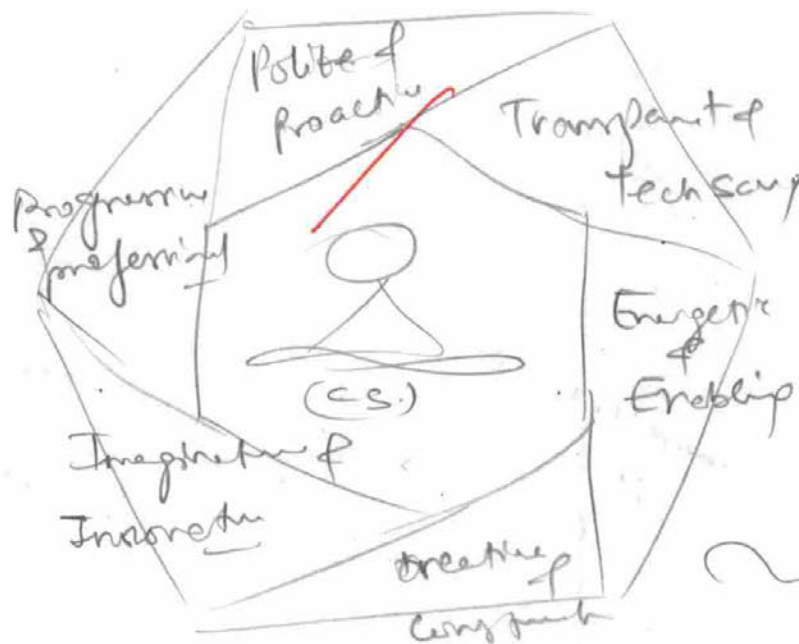
(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

14. Mission Karmayogi is a transformational approach for improving the capacity building of civil servants, strengthening public institutions and for effective delivery of services. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)



Body A. [Transformational app. for Improving C.B.]

1901

B. [Transformational app for Strengthening Pub. Inst.]

Atc & Trans
CBC (Commission)
Candela 7

C. [Transformational app - for effective service delivery]

31.
Atkins Contractors

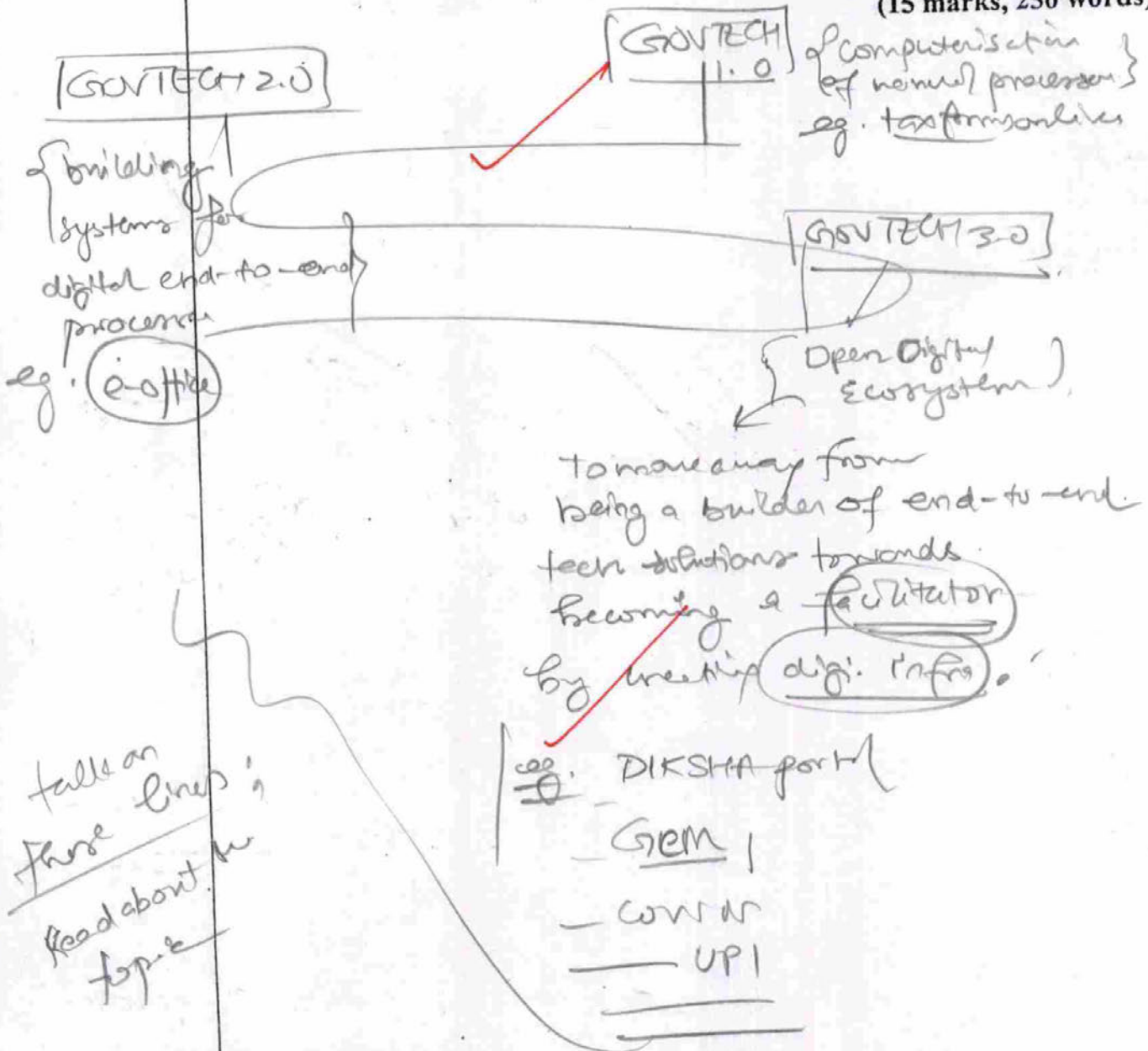
(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

15. What is GOVTECH 3.0? By highlighting its guiding principles, assess the benefits of adopting this approach in enhancing public service delivery in India.

(15 marks, 250 words)



16. Privatization of educational Institutions in India has led to the commercialization of education. Do you agree? Justify your views.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Private schools have not only led to commercialisation of education but has also led to a growing divide between education quality and inequality in education.

well introduce
could add
value like

ORP 1/1

spend on edu
is only 3.1%

Need for Privatisation of education

① limited capacity of state to provide education for all.

② Quality enhancement of the education.

→ private sector brings better technology & more opportunities of learning for students

③ Availability of more choice, specialisation and new fields of enquiry.

eg Diploma courses in various fields.

add more points
political interference ↓

R&D

But it has led to Commercialisation

Costly
Books
& other
paraphernalia

↓
stress
on
even
affluent
section

→ seen
during covid.
add more
points for this
COMMODIFICATION
PROFIT → learning
outcome

Nonaffordable
fee structure

↓
Increases
inequality in
education.

exorbitant
high costs
of higher education

→ students often
try for government
colleges

link it
properly leads to excessive
stress on government
funds & further inequality
along with Rat race
of coaching

Steps that could be taken

① Ensuring that the government schools
provide quality Education

- ↳ checking teacher attendance.
- ↳ Non academic burden on teachers to be reduced.
- ↳ Effective infrastructure at schools.

② Regulating private sector → an independent

authority or department to check on
arbitrary fee structures.

- (3) Going for PPP mode for effective education. *good point* *Bring in private*
- (4) Expanding seats in higher education institutions of government. *eg. AIEE. All India Edu. Serv.*

Education is a basic right which should
be ensured to all despite class inequalities
— it should be quality in nature & which
brings holistic growth for students without
pushing them into poverty.

could also
BRING IN

SDG 3

Quality Education goal

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 01	Suggestions: WRITE HEADING appropriately as per the question demand Pro tip! Steal from Question itself.
Body (1.5+1.5)	
Conclusion 1	
Presentation 0.5	
Marks: 5.5	

17. The recent global recognition of India's ASHAs (accredited social health activists) highlights their significant role in public health delivery. Discuss the challenges faced by ASHAs and suggest measures to address them.

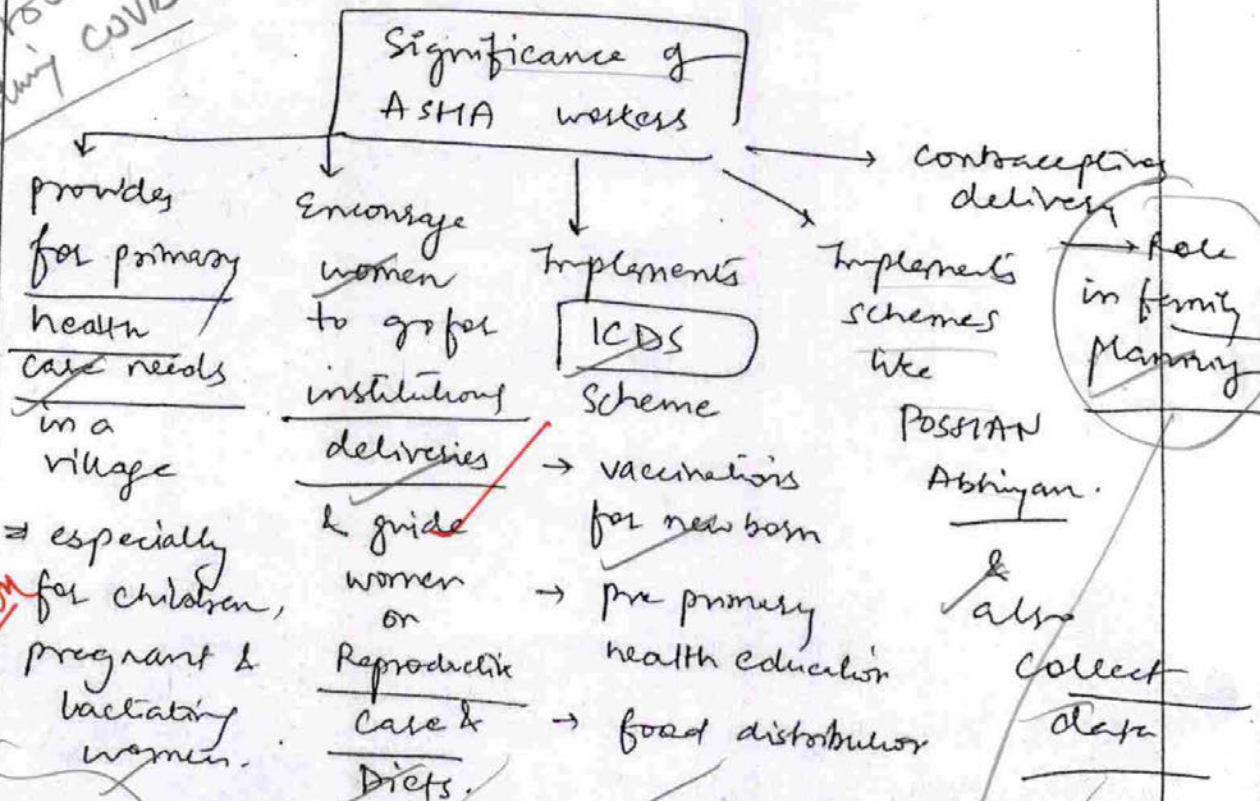
(15 marks, 250 words)

Recently, ASHA workers & their role has been appreciated on various forums like UN. This should encourage us to further strengthen their role and improve public health infrastructure.

Recently
WHO at
75th
world
health
assembly
Recognised role of
ASHA during COVID-19

as
Global
Health
Leaders

Good
Presentation



Very well presented
& content is also appropriate
add :- family planning, contraceptives, STD etc.

You should not cross, this line in final exam.
(#PENALTY MARKS)

you shared
have brought

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

Challenges faced by ASHAs

COVID-19
challenges on ASHA

- ① Poor pay scale & often no salaries
 - They have been demanding hike in wages — amidst soaring inflation.
eg> Delhi protest recently
 - They haven't been paid for months in many states.
- ② Over burdening of work
 - They often implement a lot of schemes & with limited resources. often results in incapacity & poor service delivery.
- ③ Poor capacity building
 - Unable to operate ICT infrastructure. seen in Poshan Tracker errors.
- ④ Lax attitudes
 - due to above problems they often lose interest in their job.

SOCIAL SECURITY
BENEFITS

REMUNERATION
& poor service
mismatch

CONDITIONS of
service are — Tough

Sometimes;

face opposition by
themselves

measures that could be taken

Improving their pay scale & releasing
the dues

capacity building → training in ICT of ANM
infrastructure, activities for child education
Auxiliary nurse
midwife

Enrolling more ASHA workers.

→ Division of work & targeted service
delivery

Building necessary infrastructure in rural
areas for their operations.

checking corruption & leakages in the
system.

ASHA workers have become an important
pillar of India's health infrastructure.
which needs to be further emboldened.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions:
Body	(1.5 + 1.5 + 1.5)	alright.
Conclusion	0.5	could also talk about right to health for all
Presentation	0.5	Art 21
Marks:	6.5	

18. Have the NGOs acted as 'drivers of change' in the Indian democracy? Illustrate with examples, the barriers that impact the efficient functioning of NGOs in India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

NGOs are non state, non profit voluntary organisations which often act as the 3rd sector of development (after state and market).

⇒ India has close to 33 lakh NGOs ^{well introduced} working in different fields — like education, health, social advocacy, policy implementation etc. ^{would add socio-economic development partner}

NGOs as drivers of change ^{good heading format}

① They advocate for people's rights & help in bringing social change.

eg → Shaktivahini, women's Democratic Association work for women
→ NAR foundation — for LGBTQ

^{good that you have provided examples}

(2) They ensure service delivery, often to the last mile.

You have well addressed the demand of the question as DRIVERS OF CHANGE

eg - Akshay Patra provide food.
Bachpan Bachao Andolan
CSG - SMILE.

(3) They help provide data for effective policy formulation - by grass root Research

eg - NQD Pratham - ASER survey played a critical role in formulating changes in RTE

(4) Often bring political reforms & change

eg - ADR -> 2002 Judgement of SC.
PUCL -> NOTA.

(5) Environment NGOs - spread necessary information about climate change.
- involving citizen's participation.

However, there are many challenges to their functioning

(1) Politicization & political interference

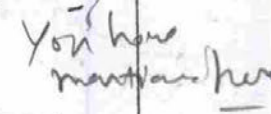
VAJIRAM & RAVI

PA 20200

- entitled, FERA, 2020 and

~~Providence~~
~~Providence~~
~~Providence~~

- for Los
Greenpeace
Amnesty
- Insp.



Students should not write anything inside the box

5) Suggestions:
Could bring
- COVID-19 aspect into

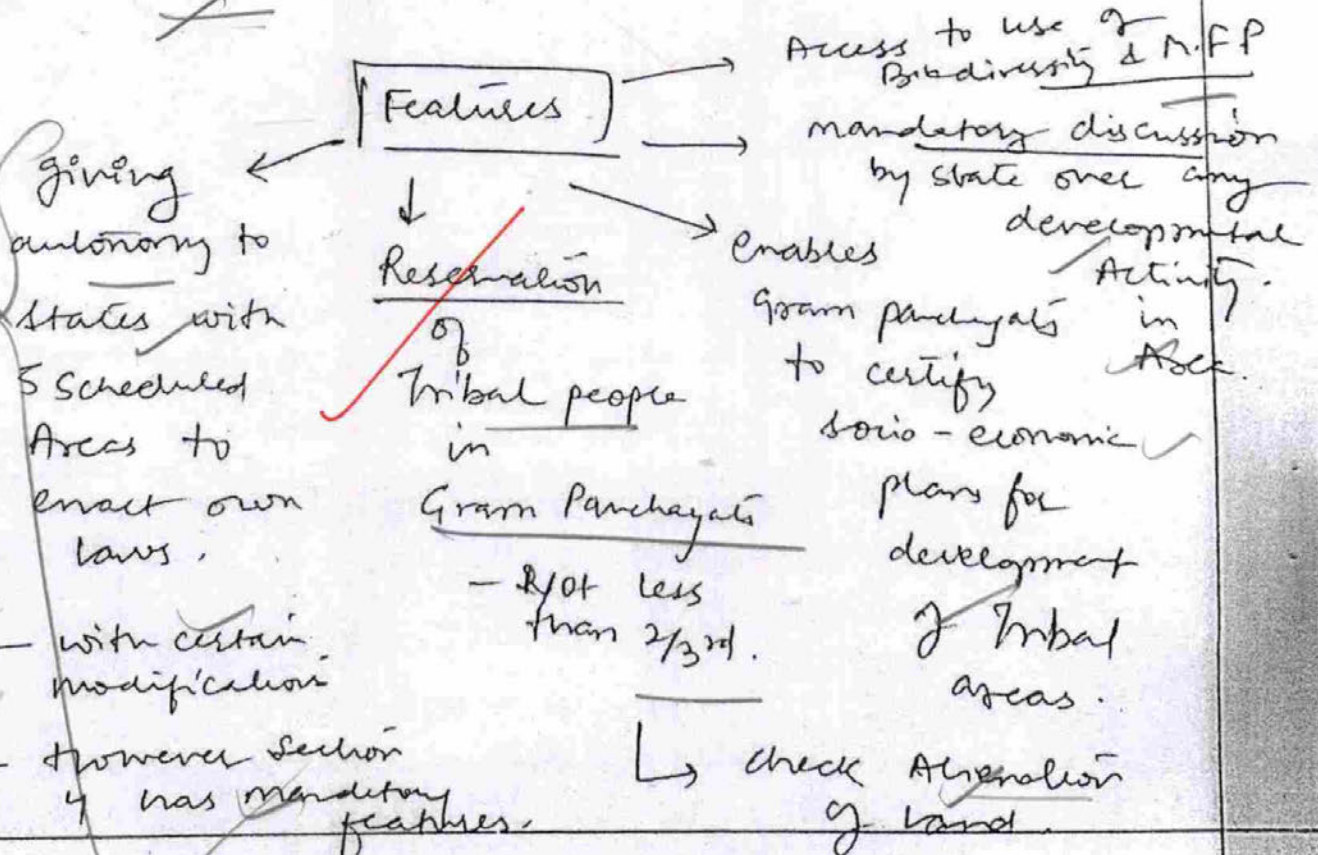
19. PESA was enacted to deepen grass-root-level democracy in tribal areas. How far has the Act been successful in achieving the same? Critically evaluate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

PESA aims at extending Panchayati Raj framework (73 CAA & schedule 11) to 5th schedule Areas — to enable grass

root decision making & empowerment of tribal areas.

Enacted on Recommendations of Bhuria Committee.



VAJIRAM & RAVI(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

add → Tribal identity preservation & deepening democracy
Restore historical role & rule by people

Successful features of Act

- has brought about effective political participation of tribals.
 - Empowerment of tribals including women.
 - has prevented Alienation of land But also bring some
 - Gram Panchayats have eased the process in identifying beneficiaries under Forest Rights Act 2006 Examples
- * - (eg) - Odisha tribes prevented Bauxite mining in PoSCO Nallamala Hills

Its role however has remained limited on many fronts due to:-

- (1) Lack of political will — Reluctance to frame laws & enforcing Rules.
- (2) Often followed in letter, not spirit.
- (3) Bureaucratic Apathy has limited the role of panchayats

Till now not all (10) states with 5th Schedule have formulated the draft rules

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

Govt power to intervene.
forest dept apathy

Bring some examples

(4) Lack of Awareness with Tribals — leads to continued exploitation.

(5) Tribals have yet not been empowered to the extent desired by the law.

State of
Union, 95
7121 villages

They continue to face → Inadequate Political Representation

Poorly → Land Alienation
Conflicts with mainstream society.

Steps

(1) Effective implementation of law by states both in letter & spirit.

(2) Capacity building of Tribals (pasthering CSO for the same)

Tribals are an integral part of our society and their development lies in proper implementation of laws like PESA and FRA — Its a collective effort.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 01

Body (1+15+15)

Conclusion 01

Presentation 0

Marks: 6

Suggestions:

Good approach
Keep it up...

20. Women bear a disproportionate burden of the gaps in our health-care system. Do you think a constitutional right to health will help in bridging this gap? Also, suggest suitable alternatives.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Women have distinct healthcare needs and thus require better healthcare infrastructure than men, however, they happen to bear severe gaps and marginalisation in health care delivery.

could add how much does India spends on Healthcare (1.3%)

costly testing healthcare

No Insurance coverage for many women

Gaps in healthcare for women

- lack of menstrual hygiene
- unaffordability of sanitary pads.
- unavailability of the same in government schools.
- menstrual care

often left out in the family

→ Male needs are entitled first even in health care

Primary health care centres

Often have poor institutional delivery framework

add

Bring some data

NFHS - anaemia (53%)

+ Teenage pregnancy
+ mental disturbances
+ Sex ratio & violence related

Constitutional Right to Health has been
suggested by various committees — It has
both positive impacts but challenges too

Right to Health — as a solution

- (1) Entitles women to effective healthcare
- (2) from Beneficiary approach → Rights based approach.
more accountability from health care providers.
- (3) will result in increased state spending on health care needs.

Challenges to the same

- (1) Straining on state finances. { 1.3% GDP }
- (2) It may still not provide for adequate health care needs.
- (3) Increase in litigation — good point
- (4) Private sector still remains out of purview.
& tertiary health care costs → high.

Possible alternatives

- ① Capacity Building & Strengthening ASHA workers. These are alright;
 - ② Mandatory oral service delivery practise for new doctors. Bring some innovative ideas
 - ③ Engaging NGOs - for last mile delivery. + Creative NODAL HEALTH AGENCY diels, Pregnancy etc.
 - ④ Encouraging Insurance for women. + Leveraging AYUSH / Traditional medicine
- (eg) → PM-JAY and Ayushman Bharat should be effectively implemented.

State should work towards providing for Right to Health but it seems a little challenging for now. Therefore, alternate solutions could be utilised. meanwhile.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 0.5	Suggestions: well you summarized the answer/question could have brought creative/new dimension
Body (1 + (1+1) + 15)	
Conclusion 0.5	
Presentation 0	
Marks: 5.5	

women labour force participation by 10% may boost India's GDP by 700 Billion \$

