

# VAIRAM & 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.:

2 1 V R 3 1 7 8 9

NAME:

CHAITANYA AWASTHI

MOBILE NO

(compulsory)

EMAIL:

(compulsory)

Submission Date:

21/7/2022

#### 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	4.5 /10	Q8	4.5 /10	Q15	3 /15
Q2	3.5 /10	Q9	4.5 /10	Q16	3.5 /15
Q3	3.5 /10	Q10	4 /10	Q17	5 /15
Q4	3.5 /10	Q11	6 /15	Q18	5 /15
Q5	4.5 /10	Q12	6.5 /15	Q19	6.5 /15
Q6	4.0 /10	Q13	5.5 /15	Q20	5 /15
Q7	5.0 /10	Q14	1.5 /15	Total	89.0 /250

89

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.

20 JUL 2022

FOR EVALUATION

07 JUL 2022

REVIEWED

SNK-105

Nks 203

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

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

DEAR CHAITANXA

STRENGTHS of YOUR'S ARE :-

- Most of the time well understood Demand of Question
- Presentation is Nice
- Content Reflect Deep Understand of Concepts
- Habits of using Quotations make use your Answers Stand Out

Few Suggestion

- Intro → Exceed Word-limit Some-times affecting Structure of Answer
- Body → Over-use of Feature - Benefit → Concern - Merit format, instead try get format you want to use within Question Only. There is always a certain Demand of Question
- Conclusion → Can use Committee Name, SC Judgement, Recent Example
- Donot Skip Conclusion as done in Q-1, 20, 2, 4 etc

Go through all these micro & macro comments

ALL THE BEST!!!



Intro should be short & concise

(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-Governance refers to the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and associated methodologies for improved governance and service delivery to citizens.

m-Governance refers to providing services to citizens using ICT mechanisms which are accessible via mobile or wireless without depending upon the traditional infrastructure. It is not a substitute, rather complementary to e-Governance.

Both serve certain common benefits like

- ① Cost reduction
  - ② Improved Service Delivery
  - ③ Organisation
  - ④ Transparency etc.
- but in Indian context, m-Governance has an edge over its counterpart in the following ways:

Good Start  
But Intro is too long  
could use point form to define  
E.g.  
E-gov → use of ICT  
m-gov → mobile devices need ICT infra

Good linkage toward points  
Edge part

- ① Greater Accessibility → Simple, easier to use with mobile phones. "Anytime, anywhere"
- ② Greater Penetration → Last mile connectivity with lesser supportive infrastructure needed.
- ③ Lower Cost → compared to e-Services, thereby benefitting both users as well as government.
- ④ Improved Service Delivery → mPaindahan, Uja Mitra, UMANG app., m-KISAN, DRCTC providing a wide boquet of services.
- ⑤ Financial Inclusion → m-Banking, Aadhar enabled payment system (AEPS) etc.
- ⑥ Social Inclusion → Common Service Centres, e-RUPI, Direct Benefit Transfer etc. ensure ease of living for rural population.
- ⑦ Participative Democracy → myGov, m-Grievance Redressal Mechanisms etc.

Thus, m-Governance can revolutionize the aspirations and objectives of e-Governance.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Marks	Suggestions:
Body	3.0	→ Imbalance in Intro. and Conclusion (too long) (too short)
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	0.0	→ Demand of Question is meet
Marks:	4.5	→ Good Presentation

7 points are too much for 10 marks. Question to structure of answer is short & Decent Conclusion. It can be enhanced by mentioning how m-Gov. is not substitute to e-Gov but complements it with one example.

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)

Try to link it with healthy democracy & responsive government

Civil Society refers to the non-State, non-Market (not for profit) faction of society that helps in developmental processes. It includes a wide array of bodies like NGOs, SHAs, Co-operatives, Trade Unions etc. From their instrumental role, they are often called as the "3rd Sector of Development."

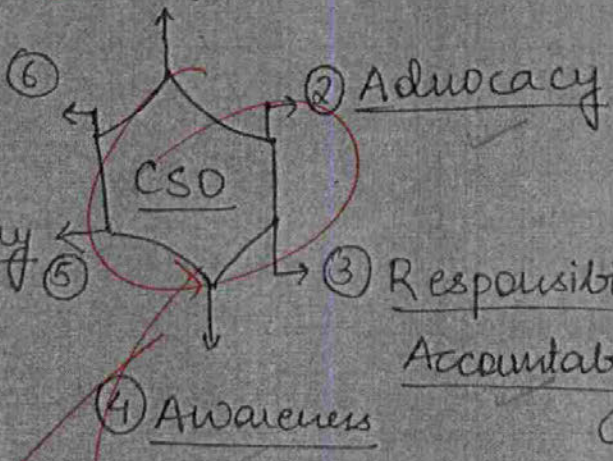
decent Tithe can be enhanced by mentioning constitutional provision.

Advantage of a functioning civil society

① Policy Formulation & Implementation

Building Social Capital

Service Delivery



Flow chart is appreciated with valid points.

You have missed demand its linkage

Link- How it leads to healthy democracy

Structure

Functioning of civil society
Responsive government
Healthy democracy

Role of Responsive Government:

In each of the above avenues, a responsive government can harness the potential of civil society to empower democratic governance such as:

- ① Variety of Pressure Groups, lobbyists, NGOs aid policy formulation giving government a multidimensional perspective. eg. PRS India
- ② Many organizations safeguard interests and highlight concerns through advocacy. eg. Trade Unions, Narmada Bachao Andolan etc.
- ③ Organizations like ADR and others act as watchdogs holding governments accountable
- ④ Bachpan Bachao Andolan, SMILE etc. spread awareness about social evils and help educate the masses
- ⑤ Akshaya Patra etc. provide services like Mid Day Meal and fill the implementation gap.
- ⑥ Several organizations help skill the vulnerable sections and ensure their economic independence.

well written points with appropriate use of examples  
Body has too much weightage leaves no room for conclusion

No conclusion mention along with

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → Can decrease one or two points in both parts of Body toward conclusion → Meet the Demand of Question
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	-	
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	3.5	

Civil Society Importance of independent Institutes like Judiciary & ECJ & vibrant Media cannot be overstated.

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 Charter refers to a "written promise" to the citizens indicating the standards to be expected from a service. It originated in United Kingdom in 1991 and was adopted by India in 1997 at the CM's conference.

It is an important tool in strengthening democracy and empowering citizens.

Principles of Citizen Charter

- ① Uniformity → ~~Not~~ Services provided clearly mentioned
- ② Accessibility → Vernacular language
- ③ Expectations → Standards to be expected and other technicalities
- ④ Accountability → Contact Details of concerned authorities
- ⑤ Grievance Redressal Mechanism (CRM) → Time Bound and Effective
- ⑥ Feedback → Constructive, Corrective and Suggestions.

Not the Demand ques.

Valid Input Including years & global example is good habit.

Not the Demand of Question Instead use sub-heading Role of CC toward citizen centric govt. → speedy + Grievance Redressal → Reduce Corruption citizens become stakeholders etc.

Issues with Implementation :

- ① Reluctance of Ministries and Departments to incorporate
- ② Lack of standardization and variations in quality of services
- ③ Lack of training and sensitization between Staff Agents and Line Agents.
- ④ Lack of awareness and accessibility among citizens due to language barriers
- ⑤ Ineffective CRM [write full Grievance Redressal Mechanism]
- ⑥ No attention paid to feedbacks, discouraging citizens to participate.

Suggestions :

- ① Leverage Technology to increase accessibility
- ② Continuous updation to stay relevant
- ③ "Swottam" model as benchmark
- ④ Time Bound and robust CRM to infuse trust.
- ⑤ Multi stakeholder consultations for inclusive, diverse & participatory democracy.
- ⑥ Legislations like Right to Services Act in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar etc.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 1	Suggestions: → Touch every aspect of demand of Question. → Underline points and presentation is nice
Body 2	
Conclusion 0.5	
Presentation	
Marks: 3.5	

→ if Trust in society Decrease → govt. operational Cost Inc. → Trust Decrease  
 Eg: Paper ballot to EVM to VVPAT.  
 Cost Increase →

Decent Body  
 Another point that can enhance quality is → lack of updation of the charter  
 → Language Barrier  
 Decent Conclusion  
 Along with suggestions 2,3 could be important  
 end of the charter is important to build public trust

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)

India is a country with myriad sections of population each with its own problems which are unique in their own respect. A solution to this was thought to be several welfare schemes each catering to specificity. However, this arrangement soon got saddled in its own complexities like a snake biting its own tail and deviated from objectives.

Issues with multiple similar schemes :

- ① Duplicity of Effort → catering to the same issues with minor variations and 'silo' approach.
- ② Fiscal Burden → Division of resources between schemes leaves each with insufficient finances while overburdening the state exchequer.
- ③ Fake and Multiple Beneficiaries.
- ④ Leaves little room for other developmental activities.
- ⑤ Difficulty in performance evaluation and monitoring.

Recent  
Tutw.  
Saying  
less towards  
Welfare  
Scheme  
→ Instead  
use some  
data or  
Recent  
Example  
of Convergence  
of Schemes  
like  
POSHAN  
2.0

Well  
written  
points

Benefits of Convergence :

- ① Better implementation with reduced complexities
- ② Manpower Optimisation freeing functionaries like DM etc. so as to focus on all tasks sufficiently.
- ③ Resource Efficiency → Saving capital than can be reinvested in other beneficial programs.
- ④ Checking Corruption and Red Tapeism
- ⑤ Enhancing efficiency and timely completion by easing bureaucratic bottlenecks.
- ⑥ Better coordination, monitoring and evaluation using platforms like GATI Shakti encouraging collaboration.
- ⑦ Multiplicie effect with best of all schemes. eg. PDO-OCT scheme, Aadhar with Jan Dhan Scheme.
- ⑧ Minimum Government, Maximum Governance.  
"With convergence, two plus two will be six not four." - Planning Commission

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: → Don't leave Demand of Question unanswered. → Try to use flow charts wherever possible.
Body	3	
Conclusion	-	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	3.5	

can use flow chart here

Will covered point over comment

side of how & necessary

don't improve implementation like (convergence) at upper level

Skipped Conclusion. Don use these two points in Conclusion instead

suggest how with one example

Saved

(Q. No.)

(Don't write Anything in this part)

5. Gender budgeting can be a useful tool to mainstream gender-responsiveness in developmental policy formulation and resource allocation. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

"There is no chance of welfare unless condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing."

- Swami Vivekananda

Good Intro.

Try to write intro in a single paragraph

Women constitute nearly half the population of India and yet have a Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of mere 24% which is declining post Covid-19. Nearly 66% of women's work is unpaid compared to a mere 12% of men's.

The Constitution via A. 15, 16, 39, 45 empowers Parliament to take steps towards narrowing these gender oriented socioeconomic and cultural disparities.

Good point

↓  
Try

to write

Gender Budgeting refers to gender sensitive legislations, policies and schemes, resource allocations, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Intro. in one para.

8 Intro. getting too long, use

It is a powerful tool for sectoral monitoring and targetted holistic development.

Article

any one to meet

word limit

Should content understand

Intro. 10 Marker → 4-5 lines → 30-35 words → Single Para. 15 Marker → 5-6 lines → 35-40 words → 10.

Principles

- ① Identification → Discrimination  
→ Policy Gaps  
→ Implementation Gaps
- ② Monitoring
- ③ Assessment

Benefits :

- ① Social Empowerment → legislations like and policies like reservation, education, etc.
- ② Economic Independence → e Mahila Haat, Stand Up India, Differential tax benefits.
- ③ Security → Nishchaya Fund, Pink Booth, Sakhi etc.
- ④ Health → PM-Matru Vandana Yojana, POSHAN, Nutrient Supplements etc.
- ⑤ Holistic Upliftment → House ownership, Direct Benefit Transfers in personal bank accounts.

Concerns :

- ① Fiscal Burden ↑↑
- ② Social Clearances widen
- ③ Fake Beneficiaries
- ④ "Pradhanpati Culture" - Misappropriation

Way Forward :

↳ Women led development coupled with behavioural changes to break patriarchal shackles.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.0	Suggestions: → Short Conclusion ] → Imbalance in structure → Long Intro. ] → Diagram, point form is appreciated
Body	3.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.5	

Diagram from Appreciated

Good Approach

Can use boxes over sub-headings

use of examples are appreciable

Too short

Can recent movement carried out by LG BTG to Add one more dimension

↳ can also put boxes over sub-headings

6. Mission Antyodaya has proved to be an important step towards alleviation of multi-dimensional poverty in India. Critically Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

"Poverty is not just lack of money, it is not having the capacity to realise one's full potential." - A. Sen

Multi-dimensional poverty refers to deprivations in health, education and Standard of living. Through various parameters, it provides a holistic definition of poverty over and above the fiscal criteria.

NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) found 750% of India's population to be multidimensionally poor. Similar comparisons were made by Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 (SECC). SECC showed that 90% of rural Households (HHs) lacked salaried jobs, 55 million HHs <sup>were</sup> ~~lacked~~ landless etc.

In light of such glaring deprivations, Government of India launched Mission Antyodaya to alleviate and eradicate multi-dimensional poverty using "bottoms-up" approach.

Too Long Intro.

Good start with Quotation & Defining Multi Dimensional Poverty.

Second Data can avoid

mention to avoid elongated Intro. Good Point

Can summarize in brief → Question Demand Analysis on recent achievement & outcomes.

Features :

- ① It is a convergence and accountability framework which envisages optimum usage and management of resources.
- ② State led program with Panchayats as hub of development.
- ③ Convergence of various poverty alleviation and rural development schemes.
- ④ Annual Survey and supplement People's Plan campaign
- ⑤ Leverage public participation.

Issues :

- ① Infrastructure and Resources shortage
- ② No effective power devolution
- ③ Reluctance to converge schemes like MGNREGA, NRLM, NSAP etc)

Way Forward :

Despite its original targets being postponed, Mission Antyodaya holds the key to holistic rural transformation with multidimensional poverty reduction.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 1.0	Suggestions: → Irregularity in structure → too long Intro & generic conclusion. → Meet Demand of Question
Body 2	
Conclusion 0.5	
Presentation 0.5	
Marks: 4.0	

Good structured will written points  
But should also mention it's recent achievement & Argument to fulfill Demand of Question  
Generic Conclusion Above mention issues can be addressed by suggesting measures  
→ Eg:- Periodic feedback  
→ govt acting as facilitator and enabler

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)

"The roots of education are bitter but the fruit is sweet." - Aristotle

→ Nice start

Unfortunately for India, the fruits seem to be turning sour as well. According to a World Bank Report, Learning Poverty may have shot up to as high as 70% post COVID in India.

Well written Intro

Learning Poverty refers to the inability of reading and understanding an age appropriate text. by Age of 10

mention complete definitions if mentioning

Pratham's ASER Survey also reveals a worrisome state of affairs with children lacking in foundational literacy and numeracy.

2nd Report / Data

COVID-19 AND LEARNING POVERTY :

unnecessarily elongating the Intro. (not needed)

Can't put heading in box

1) Covid further plundered an already dilapidated education sector with state expenditure

2) Increased Dropout rates with parents under economic stresses

well written

3) Forced children back to contributing to family income especially in rural India

→ specific point are used.

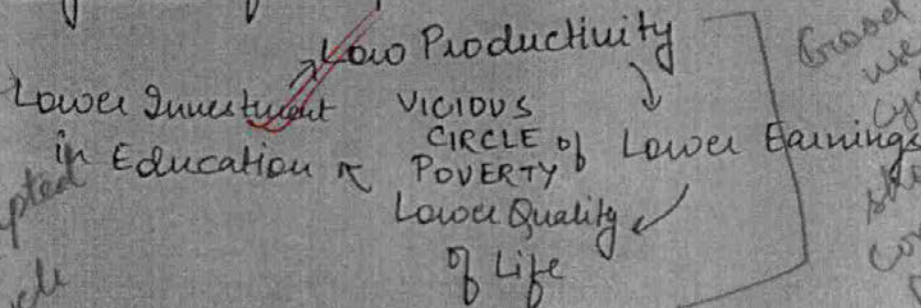
Can also use alpha numeric way. Symbols should be avoided.

↳ Exposed glaring rich-poor, rural-urban and digital divides deepening an already steep valley between the privileged and underprivileged.

↳ Digital Literacy, Screen Time, Environment at Home, Discomfort with new methods acted as impediments.

↳ Relaxed evaluation parameters led to a lackadaisical approach in students.

↳ Migration from private to public schools



Education holds the key to inclusive development. Government should urgently invest in infrastructure, promote equity, implement

NEP 2020 and ensure holistic education of all to enable every individual to contribute effectively.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.0	Suggestions: → Avoid use of generic point, use Question Demand specific points → Flowchart, Report mentioning & Quotation use is Appreciable.
Body	3	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	5.0	

→ Also one can mention state specific efforts, the way they are Handling Learning Poverty like school on wheel in Karnataka.

These are generic points  
↓  
Question demand Impact on Learning  
↓  
Poverty Specifically  
↓  
Mid Meal scheme which disrupt nutrition cycle  
↓  
which hinders Learning  
↓  
Poverty Home  
↓  
No scheduled Study Hours  
↓  
Play time

Grossed use of cycle  
↓  
show conceptual understanding  
↓  
Deep conceptual understanding  
↓  
Broad conclusion

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

SVAMITVA Scheme is an ambitious project being executed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Rural Development and State Revenue Departments in collaboration. It aims to map rural residential properties using modern technologies.

### Features

- ① 3-D mapping using drones and GIS based surveys and technologies
- ② Property Cards to validate ownership and record details
- ③ Online database of digitised rural land records.
- ④ Precision Village Mapping and user friendly dashboard for integrated services.

The ambitious scheme can herald several socio-economic benefits provided hereunder:

Good Intro.

Great Contextual Understanding well written crisp points

BENEFITS

- ① Financial Inclusion → Property Cards will help access credit with collateral
- ② Effective Governance → Precise records and data will aid Development Plans and targets.
- ③ Resource Optimisation → Better planning would lead to fiscal prudence such as easy beneficiary targetting and reach.
- ④ Dispute Resolution → A major chunk of pending litigations are property disputes. Property cards will abate ambiguity and promote social harmony
- ⑤ Price of Property → Clarity in title will nudge property rights and open possibilities for rural India's development.

In a country where documentation often becomes draconian, Government will have to ensure coordination with citizens, addressing their apprehensions, increasing trust by simplifying procedures.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → Try Social Dimension As well → Also, we can Break it's Significance in to parts How it helps How it impacts Citizens
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.5	

Create:  
 → Data Base  
 → Improve targetting  
 → little scope of Error  
 → Women Ownership  
 → Resource optimisation  
 → Financial Inclusion

Decent Body  
 → need Dimension of the written by mentioning Social Benefits such as → women ownership → impact on marginalised + one can Add how Govt will have a role to help in future targetting.

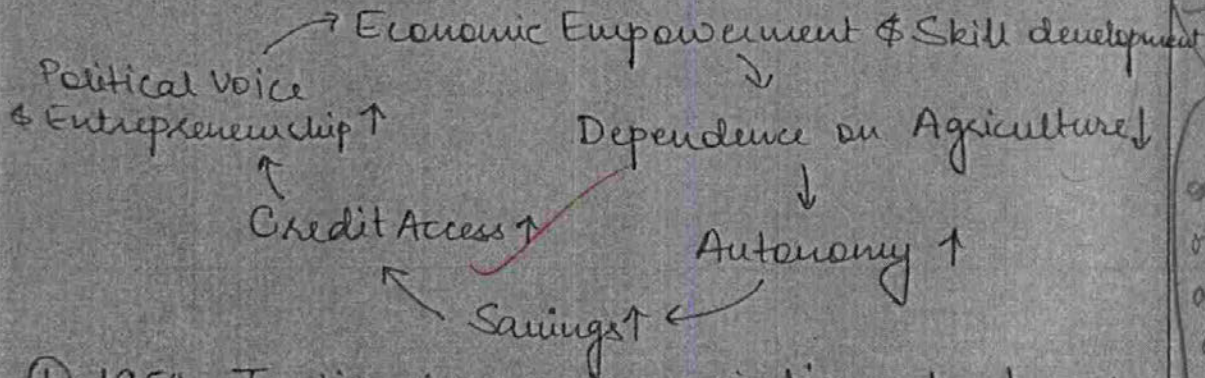
well writing conclusion

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 (SHGs) are voluntary associations of individuals with similar socio economic background who pool their resources for common goals. These are relatively informal as compared to co-operatives but are instrumental in the development process especially for women.

SHG and Women



① 1954, Textile labour association to teach women knitting, sewing, embroidery.

② NGO - SEWA (Self Employed Women Association)  
 ↳ to organize women in the informal sector  
 ↳ Better bargaining power and credit access

③ MYRADA → Karnataka organization working for long term meaningful employment for women.

Long start/ Intro  
 Try  
 use only one or two at most out of 6 definitions  
 → Flow Chart  
 → Examp  
 → Data  
 ↓  
 mentioning all & given more than one example  
 increasing length

making Imbalanced Answer.

Despite several other SHGs, women have not yet benefitted due to following issues

Issues of SHGs

- ① Non Inclusive → Social fault lines get manifested leading to hostilities.
- ② Credit Crunch → Rising NPAs and lack of support from other sectors.
- ③ Competition → Cheaper goods by MNCs
- ④ Politicisation    ⑤ Lack of Government integration

Potential of Digital Technologies

- ① e-Mahila Haat to aid competitiveness
- ② PM-MUDRA, Stand Up India scheme for fiscal support
- ③ Portal like NGO-Darpan can facilitate collaboration and end "silo" approach.
- ④ National Knowledge Network can be harnessed to educate, empower and upskill

SHGs with proper guidance and government support can usher a new dawn of women empowerment with corresponding benefit in entire family.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.0	Sugges tions: → Long Intro. → Overally Good Answer meeting the Demand of Question.
Body	3.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	0.0	
Marks:	4.5	

Well written covering wide dimensions

Can use box for sub heading to highlight it from general answer

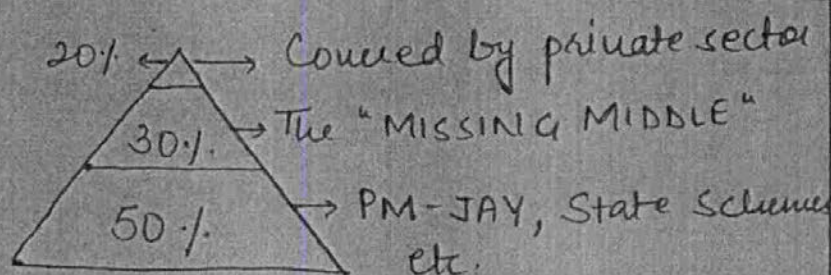
Don't mention conclusion can also mention interm example of SHG example like AMUL

valid & well presented examples

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 recently released a report titled 'Health Insurance for India's Missing Middle'. The report highlights a vast section of population which remains outside health insurance protection and thus vulnerable to fiscal and social shocks due to health emergencies.



### Findings :

The report finds that the top 20% population is serviced by private sector since they can afford. The bottom 50% takes benefit of various socio-economic welfare schemes by state and central governments like PM-Jan Arogya Yojna. This leaves 30% without any health care.

### Why Insurance :

- ① Out of Pocket Expenditure ↓↓ (Presently ~ 60%)
- ② Resource mobilisation and savings ↑↑
- ③ Achieving Universal Health Coverage

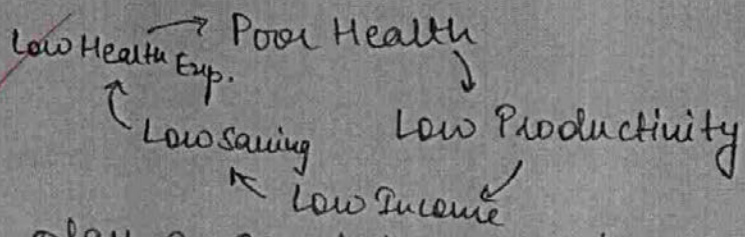
Good point  
Before mentioning hurdles

Good point

- ④ High Non Communicable Disease Burden in India
- ⑤ Inadequate state infrastructure and expensive private treatments.

Why the 'Missing Middle'?

- ① Food Squeeze → With great inflation, money spent on food and daily essentials
- ② Health not a priority, lack of awareness
- ③ Lack of affordable, tailored products
- ④ Lack of penetration and accessibility
- ⑤ Lack of innovation in a non lucrative sector.
- ⑥ Low savings



Way Forward:

↳ Government can play a crucial role given health's importance and its fallout effects.

3 models for govt.

- awareness ↑
- Standardized product like 'Arogya Sanjeevani'
- Scheme convergence and expansion

↳ Government should try achieving SDG 3 and 6.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → Meet Demand of Question → Try include Social Dimension in answer.
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	-	
Presentation	0.0	
Marks:	3.5	

Decent Body points  
Can also include social dimension  
→ Public Trust & Misconception

Govt. Role is Demand of Question should be part of body.

These points make a Conclusion

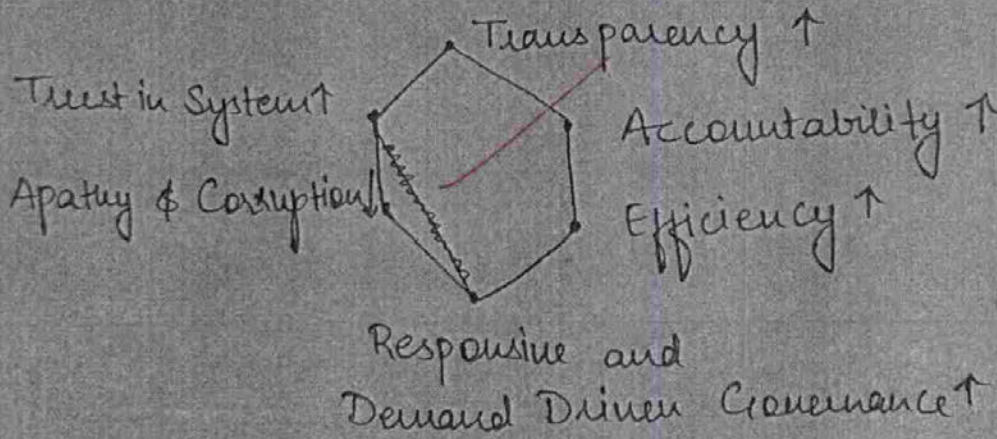
11. Timely ventilation and redress of grievances ensure public trust in the government. In light of this statement, present an account of the various steps taken by the government of India for effective public grievance redressal.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

are one of the most important pillars of Good Governance. Any strong democratic system which recognizes the sovereignty of people ought to have a robust GRM to manifest such sovereignty.

Role of GRM :



Good Intro. one can also mention about Public-Trust & Role-Expectation

Timely ventilation coupled with responsiveness in an important facet of democracy. Indifference towards grievances many a times takes violent and antidemocratic expressions. The Government in lieu of its citizen centric approach has adopted

Try to underline to highlight well used vocabulary used

Several GRM as follows:

- ① Department of Public Grievances which acts as nodal agency and provides for reforms.
- ② Lokpal → for grievances pertaining to public functionaries
- ③ Tribunals → eg. Income Tax and other issues
- ④ Citizen Charters
- ⑤ Social Audits, Public Hearings and Action Taken Reports
- ⑥ RTI Act → to increase transparency and aid GRM via access to information.
- ⑦ Elected Representatives and Committee

or Petitions

Other than the above avenues, several technological interventions are listed below:

- ① Central Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) → Integrated tracking of complaints.
- ② PRAGATI portal → under PMO for GRM and coordination.
- ③ Various apps like DMANU, my GOU etc. provide online resolutions.

Brief & Crisp point well structured with examples

Can put various sub-heading into points

Specific examples

④ Various e-District portals and websites of Municipal Corporations provide logging and tracking of complaints. eg. e-NagarSeva

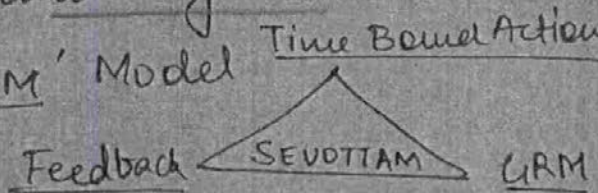
⑤ RECENT TRENDS :

① Several Chief Ministers have started initiatives like Janta Darbar, CMO helpline etc.

② Several Ministries have extended clutches upon private sector to protect citizen interests. eg. IT Rules, 2021 ; Ministry of Consumer Affairs etc.

③ Social Media Redressal / Twitter Diplomacy  
In recent years, people have resorted to social media for help and have got good reciprocation  
eg. Ministry of External Affairs, Civil Aviation etc.

GRI with time bound action on complaints can go a long way in reposing the faith of public, strengthening democracy and achieving the 'SEVOTTAM' Model



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	↓	Suggestions: → use boxes to separate Sub-Heading from point to enhance presentation → Demand of Question is well-addressed.
Body	↓	
Conclusion	↓	
Presentation		
Marks:	6	

Good  
well covered  
Diverse  
Decent  
Conclusion

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)

"One of the best ways to cleanse a decaying institution is to open the windows and let the light in."

The above statement aptly captures the importance of Transparency and Openness particularly in good governance.

Transparency is an important facet not just in democratic governance but also better exercise of one's freedom (eg. A.19(1)(a))

ROLE OF TRANSPARENCY IN GOVERNANCE

Meaningful Participation of Citizens

④

ROLE

① Accountability

↳ Responsive Governance

② Efficiency

↳ Corruption ↓, Leakages ↓

Strengthen Rights and Democracy

③

↳ only when you have information, can you seek accountability.

well started  
→ Quotation  
→ Use of Article

use of flow chart is appreciated

CENTRAL INFORMATION COMMISSION (CIC):

- ↳ CIC was established by Central Government under RTI Act, 2005
- ↳ It plays a crucial role in achieving the above listed objectives.
- ↳ Its members are appointed by a <sup>use full</sup> Committee consisting of PM, LoDp. (Ls), Ministers nominated by PM. ↳ Chairman of opposition
- ↳ It comprises of chairperson +  $\leq 10$  Information Commissioners who hold office as decided by <sup>Government</sup> ~~Parliament~~ / 65 yrs. ↳ Not needed to explain this in such detail.
- ↳ They are not eligible for reappointment. ↳ Not demand of Question

FUNCTIONS

- ① Receive and inquire into complaints under RTI Act.
- ② Suo moto order inquiry on reasonable grounds. ↳ well covered
- ③ Power of Civil Courts with respect to Summoning etc. ↳ underline keywords
- ④ Annual Report ~~to~~ Central Government which is placed before Parliament

## CONCERNS

- ① Delays → 1yr. for disposal  
→ 2 lakh+ cases pending
- ② No penalties → ~2% cases, officer penalised
- ③ Vacancy → shortage of manpower for wide array of responsibilities
- ④ Appointment → No definite criteria

## SUGGESTIONS :

- ① Digitisation and leveraging technology for speedier disposal
- ② Secure compliance via punitive actions.
- ③ Defined criteria and transparent appointment
- ④ Fulfilling vacancies
- ⑤ Secured service conditions to ensure independent functioning.

Transparency and Openness are virtues of governance. CIC is definitely the torch bearer of these virtues and hence its integrity and independence ought to be safeguarded.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction ↓	Suggestions: → Add more points in concerns to cover few more dimensions → Conclusion can be improved by mentioning ARC & Committee Recommendations
Body 5	
Conclusion 0.5	
Presentation	
Marks: 6.5	

Data

Brief & Crisp point  
↓  
Can also Add infra. structure looking for well covered dimensions

Decent one Name of Committee that committed on Transparency of ARC  
Eg.

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)

Co-operatives are voluntary associations formed for a common objective which are jointly owned and democratically controlled.

97<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 2011 to Constitution added a Fundamental Right to form co-operatives. It also added Art. 43-B, DPSP to promote cooperatives along with Part IX-B. Co-operatives fall under State regulation, however, multi state Cooperatives are governed by Centre.

ADVANTAGES

- ① Community led growth (Grassroot empowerment)
- ② Bargaining Power ↑↑
- ③ Democratisation (Internal Management)
- ④ Economies of Scale (Resource Optimisation)
- ⑤ Inclusive Growth → Financial & Social
- ⑥ Participatory Democracy

Decent Intro. Could also mention some Example to set tone toward Question

Not explicitly asked if mentioning write in brief or Diagram.

ISSUES :

Amidst a number of challenges such as overregulation, complexity, lack of professionalism, resource constraint, perhaps the most concerning are democratic decay and regional disparities

Democratic Decay

↳ Attacks the very foundational principle of democracy and co-operatives

↳ Majority don't hold periodic elections

↳ If held, idle members don't vote or proxy votes are used to render it a formality

↳ Vested interests and dominant members monopolize.

⇒ Politicization of Cooperatives

↳ leads to diversion from objectives

↳ Regional Disparities :

↳ Agriculture related cooperatives are primarily concentrated in West UP, Punjab, Haryana

↳ These are regions which flourished during Green Revolution.

Generic points  
→ could use better points like  
→ Lack of Quality management  
→ Absence of professionalism  
→ Lack of horizontal and vertical linkage  
more dimension can be touched

lack in dimensional point  
→ like some place society itself is skeptical of such efforts  
→ Persuasion & Awareness needed

↳ Marketing Cooperatives are concentrated around Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka due to milk and sugarcane

These regional disparities render the objective of inclusivity and democratisation useless. (eg. ~~is~~ Almost none in N-E India)

Suggestions:

Cooperatives hold immense potential in realising the dream of rural development which is the backbone of our development.

① "Sahkari Se Samridhi" → harnessing the unifying potential of Ministry of Cooperation

② Fiscal Autonomy

③ Implementation of National Policy on Co-operatives, 2002.

④ Elections and Auditing at regular intervals via independent body.

Good use of examples

Appropriate Conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 1	Suggestions: → More Dimension to points can be brought. → Example use can be Increased
Body 3	
Conclusion 1.5	
Presentation	
Marks: 5.5	

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)

Mission Karmayogi - National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB) aims to transform bureaucracy via institutional and process reforms.

It seeks to make civil servants future ready and more creative, innovative, professional, proactive, transparent and tech savvy. It seeks to infuse international best practices while remaining embedded in Indian cultural ethos.

→ Why Needed :

- ① Changing face of governance and complexities needs well equipped civil services to face contemporary challenges
- ② Domain expertise needed with increasing niche of services
- ③ Matching the right man for the right job.
- ④ Start at recruitment, carryout throughout
- ⑤ In sync with other reforms like lateral entry to modernise services.

one can also provide a overview of effect along with mentioning principle to set tone toward answer like Rule based to Rule based

Not Demanded

\* How - iGOT Karmayogi :

- ↳ executed through iGOT-Karmayogi → a digital learning platform
- ↳ continuous learning and evaluation for comprehensive reforms
- ↳ vetted courses from all over the world, eventually serve as a 1-stop ~~set~~ database for officers.
- ↳ Appointing authority may easily pick relevant candidate through skillset on portal.

\* Benefits :

① Rule Based → Role Based

② Domain Expertise

④ On Site learning

↳ sabbaticals ↓

③ Uniform training

Standards across India

⑤ Ready for New India

↳ common vision for India

↳ Best practices from all over world

Transformational Approach

Capacity Building

- ① \_\_\_\_\_
- ② \_\_\_\_\_

↳ contemporary skill sets to deal with new problems

Strengthening Public Inst.

- ① \_\_\_\_\_
- ② \_\_\_\_\_
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_

Effective delivery of services

- ① \_\_\_\_\_
- ② \_\_\_\_\_
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_

written in generic way. could have been made by making 3 sub-Heading that Question Demand could have used tabular form to mention points in them. For improving the capacity building for strengthening public Institutes

### Challenges

#### ① Bureaucratic Resistance

↳ As Keynes said, "Difficulty lies not in the new ideas, but in escaping old ones."

#### ② Behavioural Change

↳ should accompany, else reforms shall remain dead letters.

#### ③ Actual Performance should be ensured not just mere sabbaticals in name of courses

Civil Services are the ~~steel~~ <sup>steel</sup> ~~metal~~ frame which the ~~our~~ <sup>our</sup> ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ constitutional forefathers saw to be the backbone of the country. To prevent this frame from rusting, such reforms are a good step in keeping pace with changing times. However, they should be complemented with corresponding political reforms to eradicate political interference in these services.

Generic Conclusion Instead Comment around Mission Karmayogi fulfill discrepancies capacity by building specific upgradation

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 0.5	Suggestions:	
Body 0.5	→ Avoid 'Generic' Answers, meet Demand of the Question	
Conclusion 0.5	→ one-way	
Presentation	→ Improve capacity	
Marks: 105	strengthening public trust	effective delivery of service
	→ Role based competency	→ Citizen Centricity
	→ On site learning	→ Remove Department Silos
	→ Dedicated platform iGOT-Karmayogi	
	→ Harmonising standards	
	→ Increased coordination	

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)

"Internet is becoming the town square of the global village of tomorrow."  
- B. Gates

In a ~~sea~~ rapidly spreading digital economy, the Government has an important role in harnessing its potential and opportunities. National Open Digital Ecosystem (NODE) or GovTECH 3.0 is one of the many Government's mechanism for the same. Govtech 3.0 is basically an open, secure, transparent, collaborative framework for optimising service delivery.

Evolution :

- ↳ Govtech 1.0 → computerisation of manual processes
- ↳ Govtech 2.0 → end-to-end digitisation for two way communication
- ↳ Govtech 3.0 → Regulator → Facilitator, Democratise service delivery

Intro. sketching over full page  
↓  
try to reach to Demand of Question from 1st page it self.

Intro - 15 Marks → 6-7 lines → 35-45 words

Guiding Principles :

- ① Tackling Regulatory Cholesterol, Enabling Government as facilitator
- ② Democratisation - "Digital Commons" and Inclusivity
- ③ Transparent and Minimal Governance -! to prevent misuse
- ④ Collaborating between Govt, Private and Civil society  
*concerned stakeholders contribute & consume building Public Trust*
- ⑤ Efficiency and Quality of Services ↑↑

Benefits :

- ① Integration of services  
↳ e-Transport project across states, ministries
- ② Cost ↓, Quality ↑  
↳ harnessing social capital  
↳ varied stakeholder perspectives.
- ③ Effective Governance  
↳ linking of data to give holistic perspectives  
eg. e-Transport with CCTNS
- ④ Inclusive Growth  
↳ UPI has revolutionised financial inclusion.  
↳ Customised and tailored approach for last mile connectivity

Content shows contextual understanding  
↓  
this question demands tabular approach  
↓  
Guiding principle - Benefit  
Eg. - Transparent Govt.  
↓  
Assessment  
↓  
Benefit  
↓  
Guiding principle  
Transparent Govt.  
↓  
Accountability, enhance public interest

5 Social Security

- ↳ DIKSHA, SWAYAM, NODC etc for education
- ↳ Aarogya Setu app.

6 Dignification

- ↳ possibilities of usage in various sectors like agriculture for grassroot development and participatory democracy.

CONCERNS

- 1 Privacy 2 Cyber Security 3 Infrastructure
- 4 Digital Divide 5 Federalism (several state subjects like health & vehicles)

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 Personal Data Protection Bill etc for allaying privacy fear.
- 2 Capacity and Means building to promote inclusivity.
- 3 Transparency and clear regulations to repose trust.
- 4 Co-operative Federalism and Citizen Centric approach.

Good points  
Try to follow structure as per Demand of Question

Generic  
I can pick the point of suggestion & can mention recent debate over it & concerned

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	2
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	3

Suggestions:

- Tabular form can be used to avoid Generic Answer.
- Content show great Contextual understanding

Committee like Data Protection Bill & concern privacy  
Committee

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

"An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." - B. Franklin

Unfortunately inequalities in such investments manifest themselves in huge disparities of outcomes in Indian society.

Commercialization refers to using educational institutions for economic gains instead of realizing the core objectives of human development.

Privatization and Commercialization

Education was thought to be an instrumental vehicle of social transformation and development.

↳ However, due to a big population and scarcely limited resources, government lacked the capacity to provide the service.

↳ Private sector stepped in and filled the gap

Commercialization (1) Increased Competitiveness

but on other hand Inequity has Increased

Generic Question demand understanding of Publicly good vs Privately good This can be mentioned in Intro And in India, we are perceiving it & following it we come to both argument has some negative & positive in form of Commercialization

↳ Soon it began exploiting its strategic presence and churning profits out of a business model.

### Why Private Schools

- ① Poor infrastructure of government schools
- ② Corruption and Poor Teacher training leading to lower outcome quality
- ③ With an increasing population, competition for jobs intensified - Parents wanted the best for child.
- ④ Tuitions, accessories, books and ancillary paraphernalia completed the process of commodification of education.
- ⑤ COVID-19 worsened the situation with online coachings and Tech-Ed corporatising educational institutes.

### Benefits

- ① Global Competitiveness
- ② Diverse Talent Pool, Skilled ~~work~~ <sup>work</sup> force
- ③ Quality of Education ↑↑
- ④ Economic Development as they employ many people. led to

② Global Competitiveness but Monopolisation  
has Increased  
E.g. UnAcademy

Generic Answer

CONCERNS :

- ① Inequity [ Rich-Poor, Rural-Urban  
                  ↳ Digital Divide
- ② Unlevelled Playing Field
- ③ Overemphasis on Marks
- ④ Dropout Rates ↑ (fiscal shocks, high fee)  
    ↳ inability to settle in private → government
- ⑤ Superiority Complex
- ⑥ Monopolisation

SUGGESTIONS

"Children must be taught how to think not what to think." - M. Mead.

↳ In pursuance of same Government has brought several reforms

- ① Supra in govt schools ↑
- ② NEP, 2020 to overhaul structural deficiencies
- ③ Democratisation of Education through interoperability and multi-disciplinarity
- ④ Reformed evaluative mechanisms discouraging marks based study. Eg. CUET, PARAKH, NIPUN etc.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 0.5	Suggestions: → Generic Answer → Try catch hidden cues what question is demanding & try to answer it with that structure
Body 2	
Conclusion 1	
Presentation	
Marks: 3-5	

③ Penetration in mass have increased but only to upper section who can afford it

Decent

Points like Harmonisation in which Equity part of public school efficiency of private player is taken can be used

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)

WHO recently presented ASHAs with Global Health Leaders Awards. The recognition reinforces the importance of ASHAs in public health sector but also serves as a reminder of the challenges faced by them.

Relevant  
↓  
One can Add services that ASHAs act as link between community and Health System

EVOLUTION

- ↳ ASHAs originated with National Rural Health Livelihood Mission in 2006.
- ↳ They were extended with National Urban Health Mission, 2013.
- ↳ They have also been inspired by Mitauin model of Chattisgarh

FEATURES :

- ① ASHA is a social health activist who serves as the first point of contact.
- ② They belong usually to the same village or area.
- ③ Usually 1/1000 population ratio followed.

points should be fulfilled  
Adding specific Role as per demand of Ques  
→ provide Basic Medicine  
→ Inform Birth Rate, Death Rate to Health Centres

→ This sub heading can be named role instead

④ Extension of Community Participation approach.

BENEFITS

- ① Create awareness regarding nutrition, sanitation, family management etc.
- ② Last mile connectivity and ground level knowledge → comfort quotient with people
- ③ Indispensable role in women (maternal) and child healthcare → nutrition, immunisation, precautions, delivery inform.
- ④ Primary contact to deal with minor illnesses.
- ⑤ Valuable Data and Feedback collection, Keeping Primary Health Centres informed etc.

CHALLENGES

- ① Inadequate pay
  - ↳ as compared to Auxiliary Nurse Midwives etc (ANM)
  - ↳ lack of incentive avenue
- ② Job Security
  - ↳ lack of permanence discourages honest efforts and investment of time and resources.

Good points

make this one heading as per Demand of Question + Add Social Dimension like they Counsel and break mis conceptions → Eg. Vaccination led to deformed baby → Recent Controversy they gave in COVID management can also be mentioned Eg. Screened people, bursted mis conceptions.

③ Social Pressures

↳ Patriarchal mindsets and familial duties

④ Infrastructural Deficit

↳ lack of facilities and resources discourage

WAY FORWARD

Given their important role (especially after crisis like COVID-19), corrective and reformative efforts are the need of the hour:

① Remuneration and Job Security

- ↳ serve as incentives
- ↳ complement performance based earnings.

② Upskilling and Capacity Building

- ↳ avenues for personal and professional growth
- ↳ promote as ANMC etc.

③ Social Security Benefits

↳ Insurance and fiscal security to their family

④ Transparency & Inclusivity

↳ in hiring, remunerations etc.

Social + Economic Dimensions are well covered  
can also cover Political Dimension

lack of political will toward them  
→ No specific law for them

→ Decent Conclusion  
Can also Add fair recruitment  
→ Protection against Harassment  
→ Leave - Manage them

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → Follow Answer Structure as per Demand of Question → More Dimensions can be added.
Body	3	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	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 a type of civil society organisation which are non-state, and not for profit (profits reinvested), formal (registered) organisations. They act as developmental partners of the State.

Types → Trust  
→ Society  
→ Charitable Companies etc.

Areas of Operation

- ↳ Act as implementation gap filler for:
  - ↳ areas where state has no political will
  - ↳ areas where state has inadequate resources
- ↳ Social Reform and Awareness
- ↳ Research, Monitoring, Evaluation etc.

NGOs as Drivers of Change :

- ↳ NGOs play a huge role in our society given the resources and needs mismatch.
- ↳ They serve a plethora of roles to strengthen democracy. Some of them are:

Good written  
Add  
Examples  
Also.

use  
Alphabets  
of  
symbols

① Policy Formation & Implementation

↳ NGO Survey → Data/Feedback → Government  
↓  
Policy Formation

↳ Govt. Policy → NGO  
↳ last mile connectivity  
↳ ground knowledge  
↳ distribution networks  
= Policy implementation.

eg. ASER by NGO Pratham

② Advocacy (Voice of the voiceless)

↳ Environment - eg. Greenpeace, Namada Bachao Andolan

↳ Human rights - eg. Amnesty, CRY

↳ Electoral reforms - eg. ADR, PRS etc.

③ Watchdogs

↳ Social Audits, RTI, Data analysis

④ Service Providers

↳ Help Age India, Akshaya Patra (Midday Meal) (Old Age)

⑤ Social Change

↳ Naz Foundation, India Against Corruption

Additionally, during COVID, NGOs played a heroic role in easing burden upon

administration and preventing societal collapse. They are thus indispensable during normalcy as well as crisis.

eg. Feed India, Bachpan Bachao Andolan, SMILE

Structure followed is Appreciable. ↳ Role. ↳ Dimension. Eg.

Explain in one or two how they act as watchdog, service provider before giving Example

well added point

Can be added in Box

Barriers:

- ① Politicisation → increasing inclination towards political patronage for funds
- ② Fund Diversion → Money laundering, Black Money etc.
- ③ Silos Approach → duplicity of efforts
- ④ Integration with Government → NGO Dapan has outlined its utility, not yet updated.
- ⑤ Transparency → Only substantially funded under RTI
- ⑥ Overregulation → FCRA, 2020 limit administrative expenses < 20%, compulsory account in SBI, New Delhi etc.
- ⑦ Human Resources → non lucrative opportunity  
→ unskilled staff.

Again, Social Dimension is not Addressed  
Lack of Trust in their work in community

As NSA Ajit Doval pointed out the changing landscapes of warfare and threats to civil society, NGOs become ever so more essential. Government must strengthen their flaws and draw balance with regulations to harness the potential of this "3rd sector of Development".

Decent Conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → Social Dimension in Barrier can Added. → Example can be added within Introduction
Body	3	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	5	

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)

A. 243 exempts tribal 5<sup>th</sup> Schedule Areas of 10 states from the provisions of Part IX of Constitution. However, Parliament is empowered to extend such provisions to said areas via law.

Accordingly on Bhumia Committee recommendations, PESA Act, 1996 was passed. It is often called a "Constitution within Constitution".

Appropriate Start

Fact is incorrect

The PESA Act, 1996 is never called Constitution within Constitution

Principles of the Act

- ↳ Democratic Decentralisation
- ↳ Local Self Governance
- ↳ Participatory Democracy
- ↳ Safeguarding tribal rights and customs
- ↳ Development of rural areas

Benefits

① Power Devolution to Gram Sabha

- ↳ Land alienation/acquisition consultation
- ↳ Minor water bodies/ Minor Forest Produce ownership
- ↳ Liquor Sale / Money lenders / Market regulation
- ↳ Minor Mineral Mining / Rehabilitation

→ It was 73rd/74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act

Good point

→ Make this

Sub-Heading

As Outcome or success → to address Demand of Question

## ② Safeguarding Tribal Traditions

- ↳ All state legislations to be in conformity with tribal customs, practices, traditions
- ↳ Customary Mode of Dispute Resolution.

## ③ Empowering Tribal Communities

- ↳ Minimum 50% reservation in Panchayats
- ↳ Chairperson at all levels to be ST.

## ④ Gradual and Consensual integration with mainstream.

### Issues

- ① No effective devolution of powers by state governments
- ② Four Major tribal states (Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh) have not even framed rules under this Act.
- ③ Bypassing Act and exploiting loopholes by acquiring land under other legislations
- ④ Poor implementation
- ⑤ Administrative apathy and neglect by officers not well versed with local customs.
- ⑥ Neglect of spirit of Act

Well written points

All Dimension Covered  
↓  
Try to substantiate with Eg. Recent sit in protest in Jharkhand in Panchayat poll to get PESA rights

⑦ Lack of Awareness amongst tribals and institutions being used as 'rubber stamps'

SUGGESTIONS

- ① Expedient Rule Formation under the Act as per Model Rules, 2009
- ② Implement Municipalities Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (MESA) as well.
- ③ Sensitisation of officials.
- ④ Convergence of regulations like Forest Rights Act, Land Compensation Act etc.
- ⑤ Capacity Building of tribal population
- ⑥ Tribal Panchsheel to serve as guide

well written suggestion with appreciable use of Quotation at End

It is of utmost importance to strengthen legislations like PESA to build an inclusive society and a union of camaraderie in diversity.

As A. Camus rightly said,

"Democracy is not as much about majority, as it is about protection of minority."

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: → Try to Add Recent Example wherever possible → Mention Correct Facts.
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	6.5	

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)

Any investment in women development not just has positive spin off effects on the entire family (eg. education) but also has inter-generational benefits (eg. recent report linking women with access to Mid Day Meal and healthier offsprings).

However, women also suffer from disproportionate handicaps with respect to such development especially health.

Reasons for Disproportionate Burden

① Lack of Priority

↳ women prioritise and look after entire family

② Accessibility

↳ No nearby facilities, playing so many roles in family they often don't get time to visit distant places

↳ Security concerns

③ Social Taboos

↳ on menstruation, contraceptives etc. discourage women to seek help and normalise

Will started Can also mention NHHS and Gender Gap Report

Before jumping on Reasons mention few data points that have women bear disproportionate Burden

↳ like → 70% of Adolescent Girls are Anaemic  
↳ Sex Ratio is below 950

Serious issues.

④ Patriarchy

↳ less heed paid to women and their problems.

⑤ Multi Dimensionality of Issues

↳ Child Brides, Trafficking, Maternal Health neglect, ~~Superstitions~~ - all feed into each other to produce a toxic concoction of physical and mental health degradation.

Social Dimension is touched with multi Dimensional linkage Appreciable point

Rt. to Health

↳ implied under A.21 - Right to Life & Dignity

↳ Demands for explicit recognition and legislation

↳ Freedom = Bodily Autonomy

+  
Entitlement = Right to healthcare services.

well covered content

Why

① Compulsion on government to provide

② Accessibility ↑ + Inclusivity ↑

③ Financial Vulnerability ↓

Why Not

① Already Burdened Healthcare sector

② < 1.5% of GDP = Health Expenditure  
So resources ↓ (Fiscal Squeeze)

## SUGGESTIONS :

- ① Increase state expenditure on health (Govt. aims at 2.5% by 2025)
- ② Shift health to Concurrent List
- ③ Developmental Finance Institutions (DFI) and PPP models for Health sector revamp
- ④ Implement and strengthen POSHAN, Matru Vandana Yojana and other women centric schemes.
- ⑤ Defeat nutritional poverty through fortification and supplements (50% women are anaemic)
- ⑥ Comprehensive public health legislation
- ⑦ Socio-economic empowerment and independence of women.
- ⑧ Awareness and behavioural changes eg. Sanitary Napkins ads and machines.
- ⑨ Accessibility and Quality of Infrastructure.

No Conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → Conclusion can mention when women head in decision making, bringing intergenerational change & we maximize female workforce → long term stability in society enhance. Eg. PM of NZ → handling of COVID
Body	4	
Conclusion	—	
Presentation	—	
Marks:	5	

Suggestion touched Dimension → Social → legislative → Economic  
 But 9 points leaves no space for conclusion  
 Try combine two points in one point can also be tapped in  
 → CSR can be tapped in  
 → Award Funding for Rare Disease