

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

(25)

GENERAL STUDIES FOCUSED TEST NO.-4

GS-PAPER-2
SECTIONAL PAPER-4

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1Q-3.5

2Q-4.5

3Q-4.5

4Q-5

5Q-3

6Q-4

7Q-5

8Q-4.5

9Q-4.5

10Q—

11Q-5.5

12Q-4

13Q-8.5

14Q-6.5

15Q—

16Q-6.5

17Q-7

18Q-5.5

19Q-4.5

20-6.5

Total

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

03 AUG 2022
SRM-160
FOR EVALUATION

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

03 AUG 2022

REVIEWED

SRM-125

93

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

Hi
ghazalpreet,
You attempted
very well
just
go through
all
the
comments.
All the
Best!!

Dear student,

1. You have good understanding in most of the questions attempted
 2. Introduction can be improved (Q 3, 5)
Conclusion can be better (Q 3, 8, 19, 20)
 3. Content and Relevance needs improvement (3, 12, 18, 19)
 4. Articulation of sentences need improvement (12, 18, 19)
 5. Good Presentation skills & structuring (Q. 13)
 6. Add more examples / Data / SC judgements / diagrams (Q- 17, 18)
 7. Interpretation of dimensions in the answers need improvement (Q- 12, 19)
 8. Good Attempts (7, 13, 17). Try to emulate the same in remaining answers.
 9. Avoid repetitions (Q 8, 12). Attempt all questions (Q 10, 15)
- Appreciate your efforts! Keep writing

All the Best!

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एक घंटे में
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

संख्या
Question No.)

Q1

What is the difference ~~between~~ between e-governance and m-governance? Analyze the benefits of m-governance over e-governance in the Indian context.

Ans.

e-governance is the governance technique which involves the use of information and technology tools to provide various government services.

m-governance is the recent phenomenon, is a subset of e-governance, which involves the use of mobile phones to avail all the services in hand.

Relevant info in line with demand of the question

Differences :-

e-governance
→ wider term to include various modes of service delivery online like community service centres, mobile phones etc.
even at home using computer, laptops.

m-governance
→ narrow term to include governance through mobile phones.

Add more content as per the main demand mention physical system, availability with time, space, budget, installation.

Benefits of m-governance over e-governance

1) Reach → Mobile phone penetration in India increased tremendously. India is the 2nd largest producer of mobile phones.

This is opportunity align point as per advantage

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(Don't write
in this)

Advantage
with space
can be covered
from anywhere
without
leakage

Try to add
examples like
IRCTC SMS,
SMCONE etc.

Can be
cut short to
1-2 lines.

Conclusion
can be related
to e-gov &
m-gov and
how they can
complement
to our needs.

2) Accessibility $\rightarrow$ Mobile phones help to
avail services in hand, rather than
going to government departments/agencies
to avail services. India needs to provide it to
1 billion population

3) Affordability = cost of travel decreases

4) More user friendly

5) Faster service delivery

No doubt, there are
immense benefits, but there are
challenges as well:

1) Smart phones are not affordable

2) Digital literacy

3) Internet availability

cheaper than laptops/computer
(e-gov)

Government has adopted
various methods to boost m-governance
— payment interfaces (BHIM app, AAPS etc.)
These have immense capability to
give SMART citizen friendly governance.

I-1
B-2
C-0.5

3.5

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275 11221
(Question No.)

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in this part)

Q2 - 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.

Ans

Healthy democracy is one where citizens can freely communicate with government and involves strong interface between both. Civil society acts as a this interface between citizens and government.

Relevant into in coherence with demand of the question

Twin-pillars and healthy democracy.

→ Civil society :-

Avoid symbols use alphabetically numerical negative/opposite to above view

political articulation of demands of citizens - eg → Aravalli Bachao Andolan.

Limits the government functioning and seek accountability from them. Eg:- Transparency International looks at how much corruption free environment exist in government.

→ Replace it as checks abuse of power by elected mb/examine.

supremacy of citizens on various issues

keeps in resolution of social issues. Eg → Akshay Patra foundation in Mid-Day Meal.

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mention
Expands
reach by
ICT tools etc.

valid
points

Responsive government :-

→ Transparently work = Eg:- suo motu
disclosures under RTI

→ grievance redressals needs of citizens better service delivery
are addressed timely

→ seeking citizens feedbacks = citizen
report cards in Bengaluru.

→ good policy making.

However there are
challenges in both pillars.

No need to
elaborate
this.
cut short
or keep it
as part of
conclusion

(1) Civil society :-

→ acting without transparency ⇒
shadow fundings.

→ external agenda promote

→ halting growth and investments ⇒

IB report that CSOs halt investments

(2) Government :-

→ Corruption issues

→ electoral funding not transparent

→ Laws made without much
consultations = Parliament disruptions
etc.

Conclusion
may include
other aspects
that upholds
democracy

Both organs must act
responsibly. It is the duty of people
of India to seek accountability from both.

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UPP 1782
(Question No.)

you have 10 days
to finish
Don't write anything
in this part

Q3-

'The citizen charter plays a prominent role in ensuring citizen centric governance but its implementation in recent times is riddled with complications. Discuss key problems in its implementation.'

Ans

Citizen's charter is the list of commitments document by the company or government agency about the quality and standard of service given by them and ways to put their grievances.

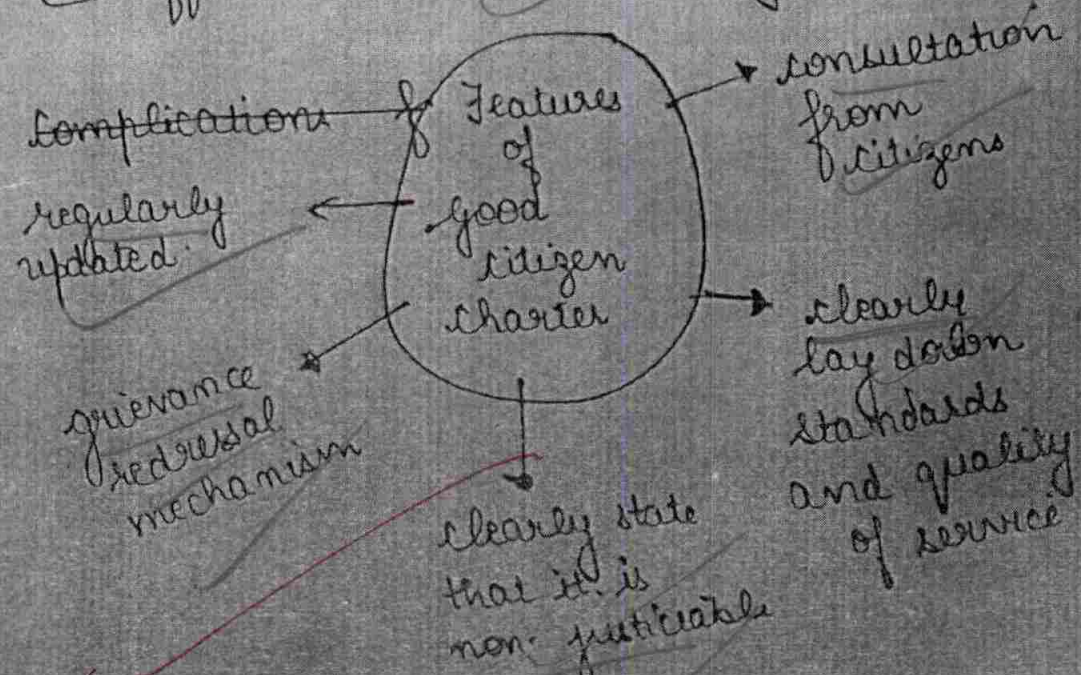
quality service that they can expect

use and are definite

Role in citizen-centric governance

- protect consumer's interest from false products and services
- seeks accountability from organisation
- educate and aware consumers about their rights.
- efficient service delivery

Mention grievance redressal, checks corruption & give suitable examples



relevant of good

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in this part)

Complications in implementation :-

- 1) Lack of citizen's awareness about citizen charter.
- 2) poorly constituted without properly laying standards. vagueness.
- 3) public consultation not done.
- 4) No regular monitoring and updates.
- 5) Improvement in governance structure not done previous to its implementation.
- 6) Lack of skills among officials ~~for~~ for implementation training.
- 7) One size fit all approach not suited for all organisations.

In this background?
ARC- seven step model of citizen?

Charter. Every organisation: —

- 1) Define = the services available
- 2) Set = the standards for them
- 3) Capability = to achieve them
- 4) Perform = best manner to deliver service
- 5) Monitor = monitor the implementation
- 6) Evaluate = checks issues & seek solution
- 7) Continuous improvement.

Conclusion is about

Q4 - How far do you think the convergence of welfare schemes would lead to their better implementation on the ground?

Ans

'Convergence' is one of the most important feature of good governance and aims to provide best services holistically. Convergence of welfare schemes is the need of an hour for better service delivery. Valid intro
↓
something is repeated

Issues in current scattered model / isolation model : —

- 1) Overlapping of schemes : — Duplication of Data. → Consumer time
 - ↳ confusion for consumers
 - ↳ lack of proper data gathering by government. Scattered data collected

Eg:- for nutrition = maze of schemes exist like Mid-day meal, POSHAN Abhiyan, National food security Act, etc.

- 2) Ineffective service delivery due to poor coordination among ministries targeting one group
- 3) Lack of government accountability
- 4) Wastage of resources = financial, Natural etc.

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Advantages with
Convergence of welfare schemes :

- Aim of all is to same to fulfill needs of citizens and improves livelihood
 - decrease wastage of resources optimise usage of resources
 - Replicate best practices.
 - Impactful service delivery - coordinating convergence among ministries
 - Faster service delivery
 - Financial prudent for government
- Eg:- Various poverty-alleviation schemes

like MGNREGIA ; PM Awas yojana ;
Ayushman Health Yojana etc. can be
converged.

↳ MGNREGIA workers can construct
affordable houses and health
and wellness centres.

Convergence of schemes
is best reflected in recent initiative
of PM-Gati Shakti Mission

where 16 Ministries will work jointly
for infrastructural improvement. Such

convergence must be replicated in
social sector and all welfare schemes
also.

Mention
better
tagging
optimise
resource
utilisation.

Mention
new find
↳ Vaidya
↳ Mission Shakti
↳ Poshan 2.0

Valid
Conclusion

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Q5

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

Need for GB

significance/advantages

challenges in brief

Ans.

gender budgeting is a tool and technique of budgeting where importance for women related issues are given in the budget to fulfill gender specific needs.

Definition
can be improved
mention purpose

→ India adopted gender budgeting in various ways: —

mention different needs, disparities, etc. → special budget for women in every scheme / programme. Rephrase the sentence.

→ Ministry of Women and child get much more funding than earlier times. (Substantiate with data)

→ More women-oriented schemes in various sectors. very generic.

Importance: —

→ Balanced development → Women are 50% of the population and their needs (different from men)

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UPSC 2020
(Question No.)

एक वाक्य में
लिखें
(Don't write more
in this part)

are being addressed.

2) Women ~~a~~ group is socially vulnerable in many ways.

→ Schemes in healthcare like Matsru Vandana Yojana, Lakshya etc. improves women health needs.

→ Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao

3) Labour force boost → IMF report says if women included into market force, then India can boost its GDP by 27%.

4) Child indicators will improve →

women is an agent of change in family and productivity of children will improve: (health, education as indicators)

5) New ways of resolving ideas by incorporating women ideas in development

gender budgeting is a very useful tool to women empowerment.

Post COVID-19 pandemic, it must be properly implemented to bring women on equal footing to men and increase growth and development of India.

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Q6

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

A6

Mission Antyodaya is a flagship scheme by Ministry of Rural development to bring gram panchayats out of poverty and improve livelihoods of people in rural areas.

valued into

Avoid using numbers and symbols in intro

Avoid in intro

Involves convergence of various schemes like health, education, Nutrition etc, water availability etc in rural areas.

include what is Multidimensional poverty also in intro

→ Gram Sabha is the unit of scheme.

Alleviating multi-dimensional poverty in India: —

Add numbers

Gram Sabhas make plans for various schemes and selects real beneficiaries

Articulate points in line with dimensions of multi dimensional poverty
educational health livelihood standard of living

covers all sectors like housing, healthcare, education etc in rural areas and thus improves social infrastructure.

Annual
Survey

Substantive
projects

by relevant
data -
time frame,
target, coverage of
areas
goals

→ Under the scheme → gram Sabha
monitors the progress of the schemes
and gave local knowledge to the

However, its implementa-
tion is not up to the mark
and faces many issues:

1) Top-down approach → gram sabhas
are mere observers & no active role.

2) Social audits not done timely

3) gram Sabha meetings not held
regularly

4) Social barriers like caste continues
to keep few sections of society
out of benefits of the scheme.

Citizens' awareness and
participation are the most important
tools to achieve desired results. These
must be focussed to make the scheme
achieve its true results.

Q7

What is Learning Poverty? Analyze the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the learning poverty of children in India.

Ans7

~~World Bank~~ World Bank has given a recent report on learning poverty in the world and aims to cut it to half by 2030. Learning poverty is defined as a situation where child of around 10 years of age is not able to comprehend simple story.

Particularly after COVID-19 pandemic, learning poverty has increased manifold in India particularly :-

- 1) Lack of institutional learning during lockdown = schools remained closed.
- 2) Digital /online classes could only be availed by rich & not poor ones.
(Accessibility of education declined)
- 3) Lack of monitoring by teachers.
- 4) No regular classes held.

Valid
Intro
inline
with
demand
of the
question

Use short
or brief
side heading

mention
some data
by UNESCO
WB

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- 5) Particularly for girl child, dropout rates increased manifold because parents could not afford education of their children and often girl's education is compromised.
- 6) Disabled / blind children are completely out of school education in COVID.
ignored

These factors impacted very bad on education standards and learning outcomes of students. Though government gave many measures like Pragati guidelines for digital education, mobile van schools etc. but overall issues of poor learning remain unaddressed.

The recent New Education Policy has immense potential for India to achieve World Bank's target of decreasing learning poverty, if implemented in full spirit.

Good!
Conclusion
Relevant
to demand

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प्रश्न क्रमांक
(Question No.)

Q8-1 Examine the significance of SVAMITVA scheme in achieving the objectives of socio-economically resilient rural India.

Ans

SVAMITVA ^{Full form will enable introduction.} scheme is the recent scheme by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, along with other organisations like ISRO, State's Revenue departments to digitise the land records and give data on clear ownership of property in rural & inhabited (abadi) areas by mapping the land by drones.

Valid
Intro

Significance to achieve socio-economically resilient Rural India: —

1) Clear land titles resolve social disputes.

You can write under 2 subhead
social issues
economic

- Most of the litigation in the courts are of land disputes.
- Decrease in court burden.

2) Credit availment = with proper land records, credit can be availed from ~~form~~ various formal sources like banks.

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in this part)

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Question No. 1

3) Moneylenders' exploitation of farmers will decline :- with clear property records, formal ~~to~~ sources of credit will increase and moneylenders decrease, who often charge very high interest rates.

4) More productive utilisation of lands, due to land disputes, lands are often left fallow and remained out of use for many years.

5) Agricultural Income of farmer will increase - Target of doubling farmer's income could be achieved.

6) Pendency of courts ~~could~~ especially in subordinate courts decrease.

7) government can generate land bank data effectively and easier land acquisition for development projects.

8) Faster and timely compensation for land taken.

SWAMITVA is the

very innovative scheme to resolve many issues of rural area. It must be implemented properly & timely.

Very Good
Relevant
content
in line with
demand of
the question

Repetition

mention
each map based
data can help
in planning for
Panchayats
↑ revenue
collection
targeting
well
scheme (PMKISAN)

can be
improved
to attain
Swami

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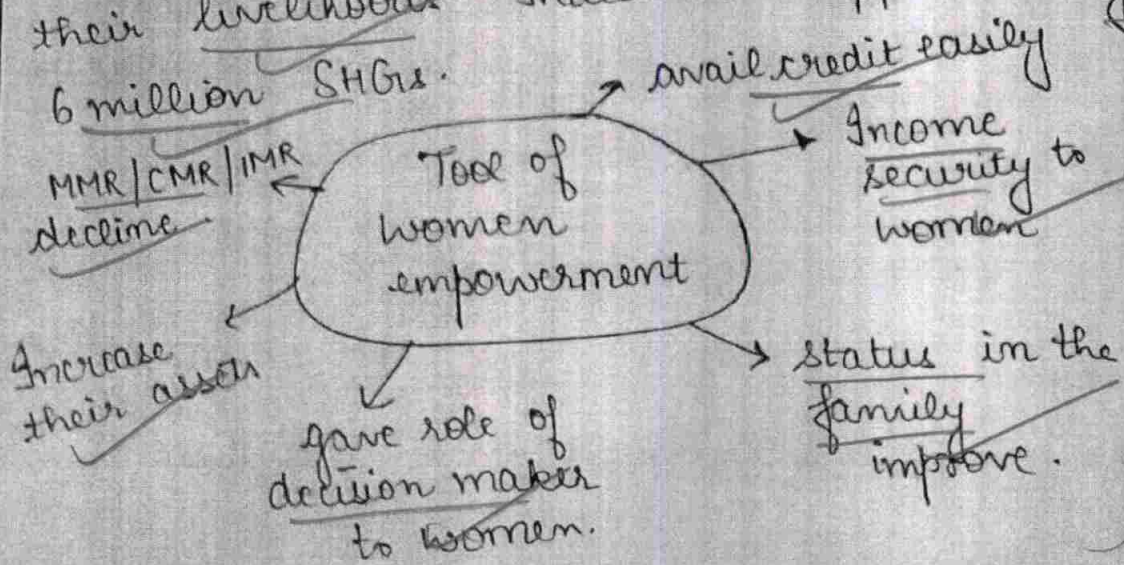
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Q9-1

Although India has more than 6 million SHGs; the goal of women empowerment seems distant. In this context, discuss the major issues faced by SHGs and the potential of digital technologies to overcome them.

Ans

SHGs are the voluntary association of ~~women or men~~ mostly to mobilise their ~~savings~~ and improve their ~~livelihoods~~. India has approximately 6 million SHGs.



Relevant
points

Relevant
diagram
on
significance

However goal of women empowerment seems distant, because SHGs face lot of issues:

1) Lack of participative character.

women are not voluntarily coming up, rather pushed to join SHG by the officials.

Peripheral
point

2) debt trap → sometimes, one woman became member of many SHGs and this leads to debt traps.

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in this part)

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3) Social barriers -
[Caste ~~and~~ barriers in rural areas
do not allow many dalit women to
become members of SHGs.]

4) Poor record keeping by members.

5) Lack of training and capacity to
keep SHG management intact.

6) Not much ^{participation} in credit poor states like
U.P., Bihar etc.

To resolve these issues,
digital technologies can be a gamechanger:-

1) Proper book keeping and records by
SHG members - eg:- Shakti programme

2) Latest management techniques can be
learnt (funds)

3) Reach and contact between members
continuous.

4) Monitoring & transparency ensured.

Kerala's Kutumbashree model

must be replicated by states for SHGs.
It has adopted its own Code of Conduct
for members and brought many women
out of poverty.

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

Ans

Effective public grievance redressal is the important tool of citizen-centric governance. It ensures responsive and accountable government & increase public trust on the government.

Very good
Impactful
Intro

Importance / Need :-

- to remove ^{power} asymmetry of ~~citizens~~ ^{consumers} and producers in the market
- to achieve inclusive government and addressing barriers like caste, religion etc in policy implementation
- Improvement in policy making
- Citizen ~~centricity~~ awareness and participation increase.

You make
chart /
diagram
for this
part

Government's Initiatives

Various Initiatives are taken by the government regarding effective grievance redressal:

① Institutional levels : —

- various constitutional and legal bodies set up for specific grievances.
- eg: → 1) National Council for Schedule Castes
- 2) National Council for Schedule Tribes
- 3) National Women Council Commission
- 4) National Transgenders' Welfare Council
- 5) Lokayukta & Lokpal. etc.

②

- DARPG & CPGRAMS.
- Cabinet Secy. ? Bespecific which tool is used.

Various other measures :

- Citizen's Charters
- Integrity Pact.
- Consumer Courts.

→ National Policy for Standardization (etc)

Though they are very effective in resolving the grievances and tries to take feedbacks also but there are certain issues faced :

Mention
governance
related
examples like
PENCIL /
PRAGATI,

Give account
on each of the
initiatives

↓
Main demand
of the
question

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- 1) Lack of timely disposal of cases.
- 2) Overburden courts and ~~other~~ institutions.
- 3) Lack of citizen awareness and less complaint culture in India.
- 4) ~~the~~ lack of single window complaint mechanism.
- 5) No uniform format for raising complaints - varies from department to department.

Valid content can be cut short as it is peripheral to demand of the question

2nd ARC recommendations for effective ~~to~~ grievance redressal must be adopted: _____

- 1) Make statutory public grievance redressal mechanism like RTI for effective and timely redressal.
- 2) Single window complaint mechanism.
- 3) Interaction between various agencies.
- 4) Citizen awareness via newspapers, AIR etc.

Can be conveyed in conclusion

Grievance Redressal is an important tool for not just citizen empowerment but also growth and investment in the country.

(4)

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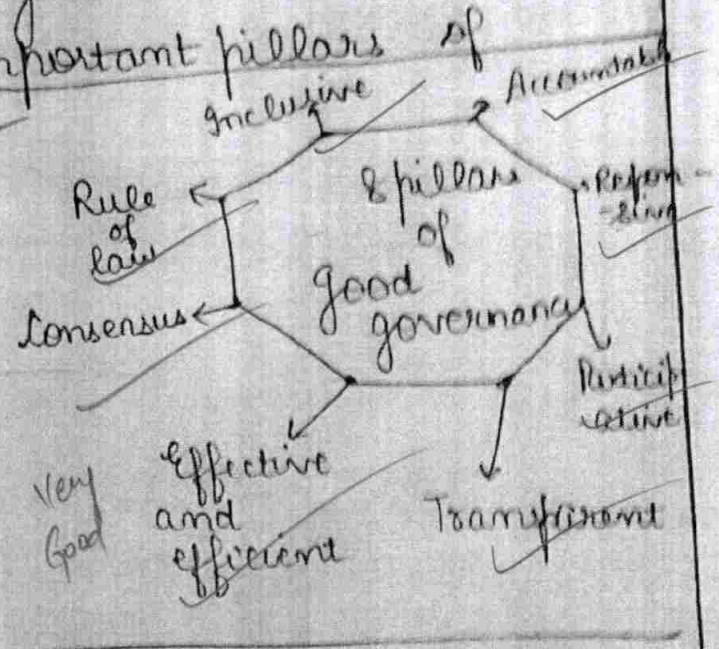
प्रश्न का अर्थ
is the
same as the
other parts

Q12- "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 align it with the alignment that how it should be functioning. how it is - +ve -ve

Ans

Transparency and openness means for visibility of government's functioning to people by seeking records from the government. It is the one of the 8 important pillars of good governance.

In this background, RTI is the law to ensure transparency. Under it, Central Information



Commissioners and State Information Commissions are formed.

Functions of CIC

→ ensure Public Info Officers (PIOs) are recruited in the government departments

Valid into in relevance to demand

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- monitor the performances of PIOs.
- If PIO not gave adequate information or consumer is not satisfied then try to give info to the consumer.
- ~~also~~ give monitor false info ? ^{not clear}
- Suggest government on reforms needed

not clear
why you
differentiated

Functioning of CIC

- 1) tries to address citizen's information needs by giving them information timely.
- 2) ^{Annual} Reports are send to President every year - placed before parliament (public scrutiny)
- 3) Recommend government on reforms in information network.

Give views
how it is
actually
functioning
- reduction
in rejection
- Questioning
reactive
(was tag on
trips)

But there are many issues which hinders their functioning

- 1) Many departments not appoint PIOs timely and vacancies remain unaddressed for many months.
- 2) become agents of Centre and not working independently.

Even
CIC &
ICs
(total 10)

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Reasons for not effective functioning

Rephrasing → Poor appointment process of Central Government must include appointed select committee lack members from Judiciary.

Repetition → Salary, allowances fixed by Centre, therefore no independent functioning.

→ Lack of expertise in the organisation.
→ Vacancies unaddressed.

In this background, recommendations of 2nd ARC must be adopted:

- Conclusion is a brief
Conclude in 1 paragraph
2-3 lines
- 1) Include Chief Justice of India in the appointment of CJC.
 - 2) Permit experts from various fields
 - 3) Nodal PIO to be appointed in departments for where more than 1 PIO exist.
 - 4) Strengthen RTI act.
- (4)

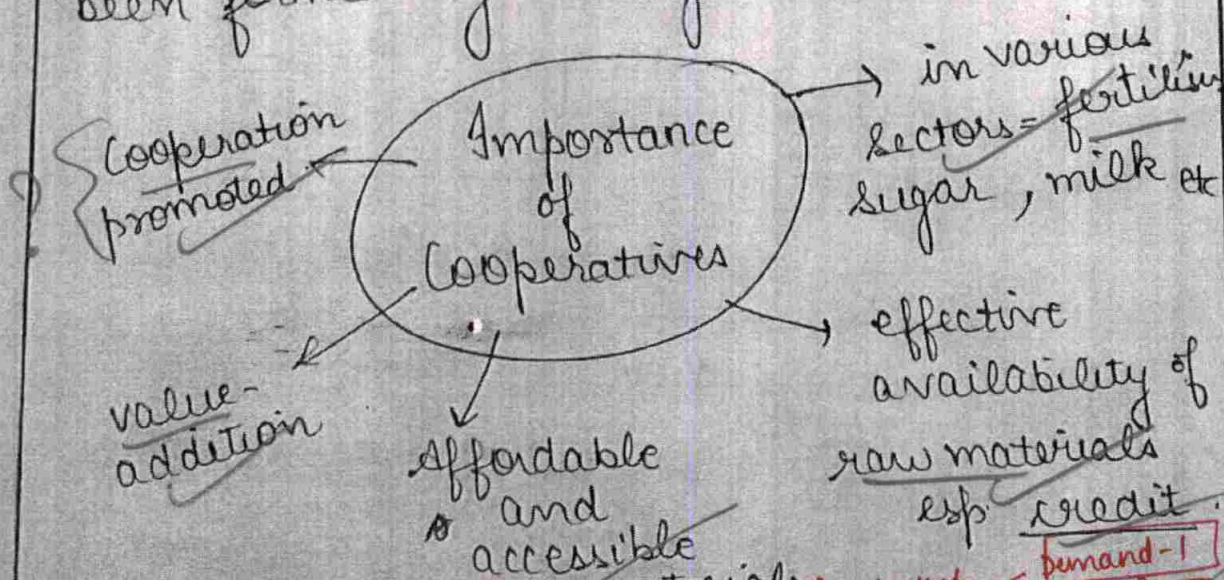
Q13 →

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. (2)

Ans

Cooperative sector involves voluntary aggregation of people with common interest to improve their income security. It has been given huge focus by the government, recently Ministry of Cooperatives has been formed by the government.

Relevant
into
in relevance
to demand



Good chart

Issues faced by the cooperatives

1) Lack of participative character

under demand 1, they are pushed by officials and there is no voluntary joinings

demand-1
lack of democratic spirit & skewed Geog. pen.
Can be under 2 subheads

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संख्या
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लिखें।
[Don't write answers
to this part]

Eg:— FPOs by farmers are not coming up on their own.

3) Limited in few sectors :—

Demand-2 mainly in agro based products—
— whereas they must be in other areas also.

Eg:— 35% sugar production under cooperatives

3) Geographic limitation → mostly in

Demand-2 Gujarat and Maharashtra.

— Very less in credit poor states like Bihar, UP.

4) Rising politicisation → Politicians

Demand-1 hold great control on their activities especially credit cooperative societies

5) Breeding inefficiencies and rising corrupt practices.

Eg:— Recent scam in the cooperative Bank of Maharashtra.

under Demand-1 No regular elections held.

Very Good Value point substantiated by suitable examples

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In this background, it is vital to improve condition of cooperatives

- ① Elections must be held regular & address vacancies -
- ② Financial accountability by monitoring the track records.
- ③ Multistate Cooperatives ~~Act~~ must be properly monitored by Centre.
- ④ Capacity building of members
- ⑤ Awareness among public.

Very good valid points

While carrying the reforms, federal spirit must be maintained because cooperative is a state subject. Any undue interference by Centre could cause infringement of state's powers which would affect cooperatives Negatively.

Good conclusion

(Recent Parliamentary Standing Committee says so)

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Page No.
 Date
 (Don't write anything in this part)

Q14

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

A14

Mission Karmayogi is the new programme launched in 2020 by the government for the capacity building of civil servants and make them much more responsible towards Nation building.

Relevant intro

Features :-

- from rules based to roles based training
- state of the art institutes and technology to train civil servants
- i-GOT training modules.
- PM-Human Council at the top to monitor the programme and suggest changes.

Improve by diagram format

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(Advantages of the programme) —

1) Capacity building of civil servants :

→ to make them understand their roles and responsibilities.

→ society's issues better explained
ethics of honesty, integrity, accountability etc.

→ ground based training of the real issues.

→ participation and new ideas for innovative and smart governance.

generic
points

Give

specific
points like
self driven
learning,
regular
skilling
etc.

2) Strengthen public institutes :

→ with highest level of officers honest and duty-bound, whole work culture improves.

→ more better functioning of govern-
ment offices — coordination

→ staff accountable & transparency

Valid
points

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न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

- 3) Effective service delivery :
- timely disposal of grievances
 - generic point best delivery of service and seek citizen feedback.
 - accountable administration.

This programme at present covers only All India Civil Servants and Central Group-A Servants. It must gradually cover all officers and also citizens must be made knowledge aware to ask for their rights simultaneously and seek accountability of officers.

Mission Karmayogi will prove to be a game changer in improving governance and achieve Atmanirbhar Bharat goal.

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A16

Privatisation of educational institutions in India has led to the commercialisation of education. Do you agree? Justify your views.

→ arguments on your views

Ans

In the recent years, lot of private educational institutes have come up in India, both at the primary school and higher education levels. They succeeded to attract lot of students for in them.

Very generic
Give
purpose
of
privatisation

Importance of private educational institutes : —

- State of the art facility and tools for education
- Worldwide collaborations and latest information to students
- Quality of faculty is good.

Valid points
Also mention about drawbacks of govt educational institute

However there is an government push towards private sector educational institutes.

Relevant
content

- 1) Institutes of ^{ncl}eminent scheme includes many private sector instts.
- 2) Many International schools/universities allowed to collaborate with Indian ones.

However there is a danger of rising commercialisation of education.

- 1) Huge ~~fee~~ fees charged ;

Private sector institutes in the name of good education charge hefty fees which deprives poor people ~~to~~ out of their setup.

Eg → Private Medical colleges fees.

- 2) Unnecessary charges for books, new activities, dresses etc.

- 3) Making state of the art facilities as a status symbol for education access.

Valid
part
in relevance
to demand

U.P.S.C.

4) Inviting very popular stars in various fields — medicine, politics, entertain to attract students towards their institution.

5) Offering unlimited new courses whose scope is very far in future.

In this regard, inclusivity in education has been lost. It is

here ^{highlight} that government must improve its education facilities to compensate match with private sector and ensure inclusive access to education.

mention use of fake degree parallel system of coaching, unhealthy competition

mention PPP approach

valid conclusion

Q17

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

Ans. Recently ASHA workers got global recognition by WHO for the community healthcare roles they undertake. This recognition highlights the significant role of ASHAs in public health delivery which is as follows:-

- 1) regular updates of health records (under National Health Mission) of women and children
- 2) carry out immunisation of children and pregnant women.
- 3) Counselling for pregnant women.
- 4) Iron-supplements to children & women.
- 5) Contraceptive access & family planning guidelines.

as
Global
Health
Leaders

Improve
with a
diagram

But they also face
lot of challenges : —

- 1) Income delay → State governments
often make delay payments to
ASHA workers and they are
not paid timely.
- 2) Less income → Income fixed is
less compared to work load.
- 3) Huge work load due to multiple
functions given.
- 4) Lack of capacity building and
skills to operate digital
health tools.
- 5) Poor record keeping
- 6) Social prejudices against weaker
sections of the society.

Relevant
points

Add
data

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.)

प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.)

Way forward,

mention
social security,
grievance
Redressal
system

- Adequate training ~~procedures~~ in both physical and digital technologies
- Timely payment of services
- Performance audits through gram Sabhas and village surveys.

② Income increase.

Use alpha/numeric

Relevant
Conclusion

ASHAs are very valuable for community healthcare. They are agents of change and must be promoted and adequately trained to achieve UHC goal of India.

I-1 B-5 C-1

U.P.S.C.

UPSC
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Q18-

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.

Ans-

NGOs are the intermediary institutions between government and citizens and acted as ~~an~~ third sector of growth and development.

Valid
Introductory

Drivers of change :

① ~~etc~~ tell people how to articulate and raise their demands.

Eg:- tribals of ~~the~~ Maharashtra ^{Gujarat} aggregates against forcible displacement due to Narmada dam construction.

② "limited government" concept uphold
[seeks accountability from government. Eg:- Centre for environment working to bring transparency in environment protection]

Rephrase

Give
some
examples
Pratham

③ bring social reforms $\Rightarrow$ aware people for social change, bring

Oxfam
etc

U.P.S.C.

संख्या
दिनांक
पृष्ठ संख्या

संख्या
दिनांक

behavioural changes.

④ resolves many social problems -

eg - Akshay Patra foundation supply meals in school for adequate nutrition to students.

⑤ protect minorities and protest against majoritarianism.

No doubt, presence of civil society organisations and their effective functioning is a sign of healthy democracy, but there are certain issues regarding them which leads to inefficient functioning.

① Excessive government control on their activities and financial details through FCRA and FEMA acts. - Recent FCRA amendment further tightens control.

good!

U.P.S.C.

- 2) Some NGOs came with vested interests like halting development of India and raising Human Rights Issues in India.

Inappropriate or not strong argument

- 3) Non-transparent working
4) Lack of citizen participation in their activities.

peripheral point

In this background, recommendation of S. Vijay Kumar Committee must be adopted :

- 1) transparent working of NGOs by giving their income details -
- 2) NITI Aayog as single Nodal agency for all matters of NGOs.
- 3) 3-tier monitoring system.

Relevant

It is important that NGOs which seek accountability from government must first be accountable themselves. Only then they can truly be drivers of change in the society.

valid concern

U.P.S.C.

उपनाम
(Question No.)

प्रश्न नं. ११३३
११३३
Don't write anything
in this part

Q19-

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.

Ans

Relevant
Intro

PESA Act has been enacted for ~~six~~ fifth (5th) schedule areas where 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act cannot function in the same manner just like other parts of India due to the tribal needs.

PESA provisions :-

Gram Sabha as the basis of operation = every scheme beneficiary, act, money etc. needs their approval.

Give

core

points

like

constitution

in land

acquisition

owning

over MP

Gram Sabhas of higher level may not subsume that of lower level in tribal areas.

Culture and social practices are not subsumed and they maintain their cultural diversity.

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Act's implementation :

→ For ~~minor~~ minor minerals in the areas, their approval is sought.

Eg: — Bauxite mining plant did not get approval in the tribal belt.

→ Tribal Advisory Committee in the 5th schedule areas suggest adequate reforms to safeguard their interest.

→ use rights, Title rights intact for tribals.

However there are many areas where act failed to meet its objective : —

1) Highly centralised approach.

Centre's $\&$ control in tribal areas is hindering bottom-up approach of governance. TAC has limited

powers $\Rightarrow$ NO LEGISLATIVE POWERS

(role diluted due to power to Governor)

why
2 subheading?

with
club them
under
1 heading

PESA
Deepening
grassroot
Democracy

Relevant
points

2) Gram Sabhas are not consulted most of the times for any developmental projects leading to their forced evictions.

3) Lack of political will - Government's powers or duties could hinder Ease of Doing business, $\therefore$ in the name of investments, acts is not followed.

4) Other acts are in contradiction to PESA act. E.g. - FRA, 2006.

In this background, 2nd ARC recommendation for good governance in 5th schedule areas needs to be implemented. It says

all acts must be changed and brought in accordance with provision of PESA. Also tribals awareness about it must increase.

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Q20

Women bear a disproportionate burden of the gaps in our healthcare system. Do you think a Constitutional right to health will help in bridging the gap? Also suggest suitable alternatives.

Ans

Women have unique healthcare needs ~~in~~ and they require continuum of care throughout their lifecycle. In this background healthcare systems must be altered to meet the needs of women.

Relevant
into
in relevant
to
Demand

Women bears the burden of the gaps in the healthcare needs

1) Lack of hospitals in rural areas leads to lack of institutional deliveries

This is
general
point

~~This~~ This causes high MMR in rural areas.

2) ~~Due to~~ Ante-Natal care needs in terms of counselling, vitamin supplements not met

Add data
MMR?
Explain?

3) Contraceptives access is low to leading to huge number of special adolescents who cannot fill pregnancy criteria

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pregnancies

4) Lack of menstrual hygiene products at rural levels leads to many reproductive health issues for rural women (adolescent)

5) Poor geriatric services

Constitutional right to health

Though the right is implicitly available under Article 21 but

a separate right altogether like Right to education (under Article 21A)

would be more beneficial

1) would force government to improve health facilities

2) People could move to court to ask for compensation for infringement of their rights

Mention
Sex Ratio
at birth
Anemia

Valid
points
mention
↓
Cut
of
Percent
expansion

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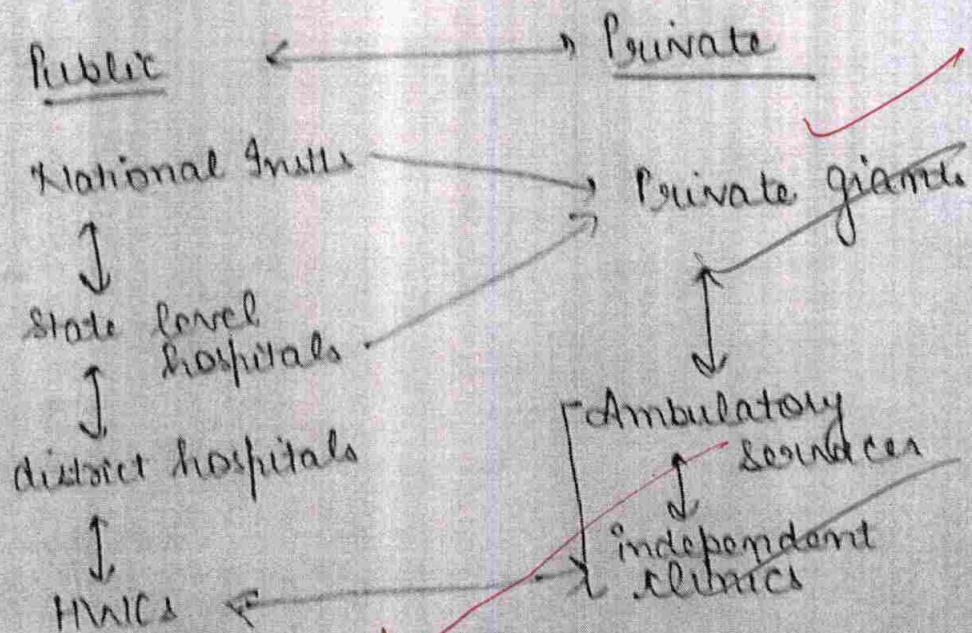
3) Litigents will seek more accountability.

new challenges & then alternatives

More than that, there are many other things also needed! Remedial Measures.

→ Increase healthcare expenditure to 6% of GDP give practically values. 2.5% possible.

→ Vertical and horizontal integration



Private - Public integration also needed.

→ Digital Health Mission proper implement.

conclude in 2-3 lines

