



MAINS TEST SERIES (Answer Booklet)

Roll No.	2024121
OPSC ROLL NO.	204397
Name	ATASI APARAJITA
Test No.	06
Subject:	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND WELFARE
Date:	23/11/25

Question Paper Specific Instructions

- All questions are printed in **English**.
- All the questions are **compulsory**
- The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated in the question paper.
- **Word limit** in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the Page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly stuck off

Q No.	Marks obtained	Q No.	Marks obtained	Q No.	Marks obtained
1	8.5	8	8.25	15	11
2	7	9	7.75	16	11.25
3	—	10	6.75	17	10
4	6.75	11	7.5	18	/
5	8	12	7.25	19	
6	7.75	13	13.25	20	
7	—	14	—		
				TOTAL	

Dean Aspirant,

- Good attempt and aptly decoded the Core demand of the questions.
- However in some questions the linkage between examples and core points is missing.
- Include more data, govt. reports to make holistic answer.
- Presentations and neatness of answer is appreciated.

Keep writing

All the Best



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GROUP-B

13.25

Q13

Good Introduction

The State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) is a statutory body established under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 to safeguard human rights at the state level.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF SHRC

(i) Investigative Powers:

Well explained points

- To investigate and inquire into matters received through petition or suo moto.
- Demand reports from the State Govt and subordinates.
 - Inquiry into violations [e.g.] police torture, custodial death
- Cases should not be more than 3 yrs from violation

• Review of safeguards [e.g.] preventive detention laws, juvenile justice

(ii) Quasi-judicial Powers:

- Has the power of civil courts under the Protection of Civil Procedure.



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- Can examine evidence, enforce attendance.

- Promotion and awareness [e.g.] workshops, campaigns

(iii) During or after inquiry

- Can direct compensation to the victim

- Disciplinary action against Public authority.

Aptly addressed demand of question

- Subsidiary relief to the victim.

(iv) Advisory Role

- Inspection of institutions [e.g.] prisons, mental hospitals

- Make recommendations to the Govt to enforce international treaties - UNHCR

Decent points

- Can spread awareness relating to human rights

- Promote research and development.

LIMITATIONS OF SHRC

(i) lack of autonomy: Recommendations are



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only recommendatory and not binding
upon the government.

- Limited jurisdiction
[e.g.] armed forces, central laws

(ii) Inadequate Resources: In terms of
staff, funds and infrastructure

(iii) lack of awareness: Among the
vulnerable sections. Good articulation
of points

- Delay in disposal of cases
[e.g.] pending complaints, long investigations

(iv) Politicization: Members are appointed
by the govt hampering the
impartiality and independence.

- Presentation is
appreciated

(v) Backlog of cases: Not resolved quickly
and increasing complexity.

(vi) New Issues: like climate change
vulnerability, displacement etc.



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**MEASURES
TO
STRENGTHEN
ODISHA
SHRC**

(i) Giving more powers to the
Commission by making
some recommendations

- Increase binding authority and coordination [e.g.] mandatory action, follow-up reports

(ii) Proper funding, qualified
staff recruited through
proper mechanisms

(iii) Digitization of services so
that people can file
online.

(iv) Increase awareness among
the people through
various campaigns.

The SHRC is an essential body for human
rights protection. But certain limitations
turn it into a toothless tiger requiring
some institutional changes.

Use of flowchart is appreciated

Can include examples

Good Conclusion



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SHG

Relevant Introduction

As remarked by the Prime Minister, self help groups are nation-help groups which is indeed true. Self Help groups are voluntary and informal organisations formed by people belonging to similar socio-economic strata.

SHGs AS INSTRUMENTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGE

SHGs have played a very important role in changing the face of Indian economy.

Good articulation of points

(i) **Collective Organisational Framework** - It

ensures social justice by including the

- Financial inclusion and access to credit [e.g.] microloans, savings accounts

(ii) - Mayukhrai's tribal SHG negotiating for fair price in minor forest produce.



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(ii) Poverty Alleviation - Provides loans to the poorer sections without excessive documentation and collateral

- Free from the clutches of money-lenders → Reduces debt trap.

• Income generation and entrepreneurship [e.g.] handicrafts, agriculture produce

(iii) Livelihood Generation: Aptly addressed demand of the question

• Collective bargaining and risk sharing [e.g.] crop failure, natural disasters

- Self-employment opportunities in own villages
- Better market linkage through collective bargaining power

(iv) Namaste Dhone Didi Scheme helping women to boost agriculture.

Well explained points

(iv) Women Empowerment

- less dependance on male members
- Better status and autonomy within the family.
- SHG women members likely to



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content Panchayat elections.

(an) lakshmi Didi scheme to make annual income of women. ₹ 1 lakh.

You have good hold on content and examples

Financial Inclusion

- Banks acting as intermediaries
- Usage of DBT transfer

• Strengthen SHG federations

[e.g.] cluster-level federations, cooperative societies

Increases financial literacy

NABARD money - Three times more savings.

LIMITATIONS OF SHGs

Well written points

(i) Regional Disparity: Concentrated mostly in the northern states and rural areas.

• Over-dependence on microcredit – risk of debt trap.

(ii) low diversification: still focused on primitive sphere without working for value addition.



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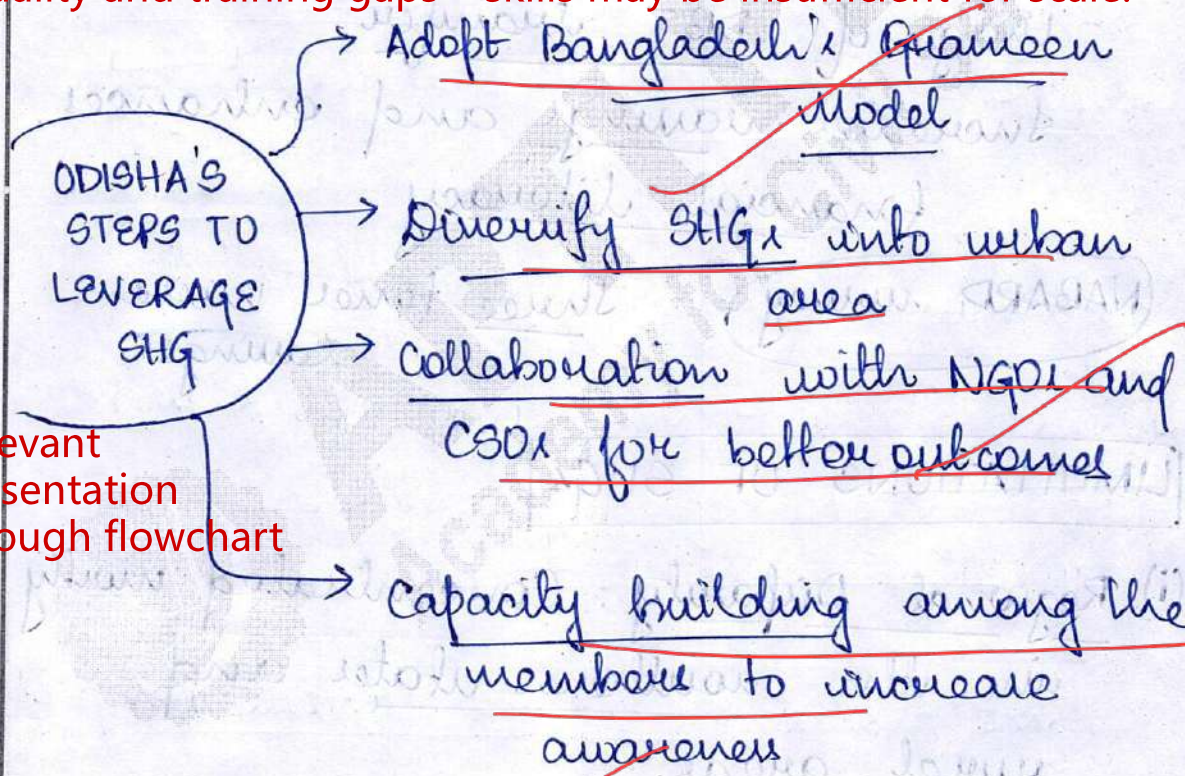
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(iii) Financial Mismanagement: Used mostly for unproductive things like marriage, funeral etc. **Decent points**

(iv) High instability: Due to migration of women (marriage)

• **Quality and training gaps – skills may be insufficient for scale.**



Relevant presentation through flowchart

Good Conclusion

SHGs have served as a way to mitigate the problems of several India. **PM Narendra Modi: "SHGs are nation-help group transforming rural India."** made solutions need to be adopted for effective functioning



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11:25
Q16

Apt Introduction

India has the world's largest population with 65% population in the working age which can serve as a demographic dividend with proper policies.

ISSUES IN POPULATION MANAGEMENT

Presentation skill is appreciated

(i) **Uneven demographic transitions**: High rates of fertility in northern states and fertility dip (below replacement level) in southern states.

• Regional disparities in health and education limit human capital

[e.g.] maternal mortality, literacy gaps

(ii) **Ineffective structural transformation** - Manufacturing sector unable to absorb the surplus labour force from agriculture (45% employment, 18% GDP)

(iii) **Jobless growth**: Though GDP is growing, unemployment lags behind → inequality



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(DXFAM) - Job 10% with 70% resources

(iv) Informalization of work: 90% workers engaged without proper pay and social security benefits

You have aptly addressed demand of question

(v) Redundant Skills - Not in line with the demands of Industrial Revolution

4-0.

• Migration and urban pressure – strain on infrastructure

(vi) Gender Disparity: Women constituting half of the population - unpaid labour and existence of huge wage gap (27% ILD)

[e.g.] Mumbai, Delhi slums

• Regional disparities in health and education limits human capital

Well explained points

[e.g.] maternal mortality, literacy gaps

(vii) Educational outcomes: Focused on rote learning and lacks critical thinking and analysis based.

(viii) Dimension of health - Malnutrition high and sedentary



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lifestyle lead to a huge burden of non-communicable diseases.

GOVT. INITIATIVES

Good points

(i) PM Mudra Yojana: collateral free loans to the MSME.

Good articulation of points and examples

(ii) PM Internship Scheme: To enhance employability of youth by allowing them to serve as interns in top companies.

Encourage female participation in workforce [e.g.] women entrepreneurship, flexible jobs

(iii) Women empowerment through SHG-Bank model and educational schemes - UDAAN, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

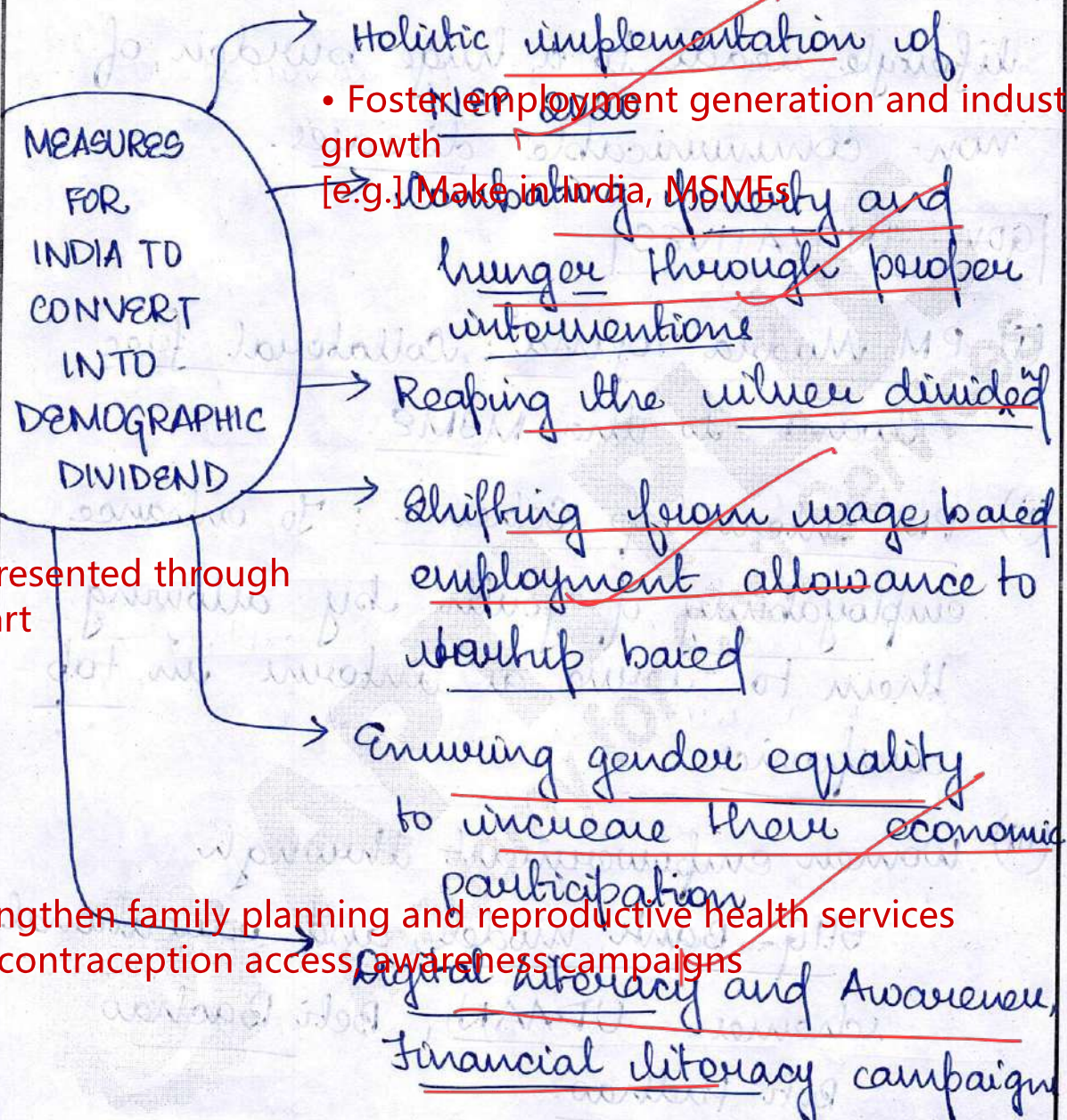
(iv) Ayushman Bharat: Health insurance to the not so well off sections of the society.



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Aptly presented through flowchart

Decent Conclusion

The demographic potential can turn into demographic disaster with improper policies. To reap the dividend, it is essential for human capital formation.



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Q17

Kasturirangan Committee recommended the National Education Policy (2020) which focuses on holistic, multidisciplinary and inclusive education to prepare the human resource of the country.

Contextual Introduction

SALIENT FEATURES OF NEP 2020

(i) Structural Transformation: Replacing the old model of 10+2 model with 5+3+3+4 model catering to the developing needs.

Aptly addressed demand of the question

(ii) Early Childhood Care and Education: 80% of cognitive development by age 6.

- Sailon made policies - age group 3-6
- School education reform - 5+3+3+4 structure [e.g.] foundational, preparatory, middle, secondary stage
- Through anganwadi and primary schools



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(iii) Foundational literacy and basic numeracy

- To equip the children - read and write
text and carry out basic addition

• Curriculum and pedagogy overhaul
[e.g.] experiential learning, critical thinking

- To be achieved by grade 3.

(iv) Language used

Good articulation
of points

- Mother tongue to be used for
foundation building till class 5.

(v) Reform in curriculum

Well explained
points

- Shift from rote learning to one
based on critical thinking, analysis

- To be framed by NCERT, revision
every 5-10 yrs.

(vi) Examine curriculum

• Higher education reforms
[e.g.] liberal arts, multiple entry-exit
research orientation

- Board examine to test only the core



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concept.

- There is a freedom to choose subjects
- Exam to be held twice a year
to reduce pressure and stress on children

Presentation skill
is appreciated

(vii) Teacher Training

- Through 4-yr B.ed programme
high quality professional courses.
- Teachers not to be assigned
non-educational work.

(viii) Internationalization of Education

- Encouraging foreign universities
to set up their campuses in
India

(Ex): University of South Hampton
in Gurgaon.

Relevant points
and examples



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- Regional and socio-economic disparities [e.g.] marginalized groups, girl students

Teacher Pedagogy

skill on rote learning

multi-disciplinary

Three language formula not consistent

Well depicted flowchart

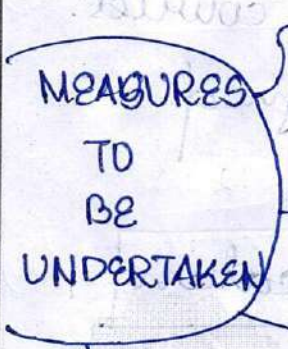


Financial Constraints

- Resistance to change and policy awareness [e.g.] traditional curriculum, examination mindset

lack of infrastructure

Avoid this



Expenditure on education - increased to 6% of GDP

Public-Private Partnership for research ecosystem

Infrastructural development - digital and open distance

Good use of flowchart

- Expand infrastructure and digital access [e.g.] smart classrooms, internet connectivity

NEP 2020 is a welcome initiative to transform the population into demographic dividend. But certain bottlenecks exist which can be addressed through sectoral involvement

Good Conclusion



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Q1

Apt
Introduction.

GROUP A

The policies framed by India are visionary and targetted but certain bottlenecks limit their upread and fail to bring about the desired changes.

KEY CHALLENGES IN PUBLIC POLICY EXECUTION

(i) **Overcentralization of policies**: The PRIs and ULBs face issues relating to 3Fs (Funds, functions, functionaries) → hampering grassroots development.

Well explained points

(ii) **Input-based**: The policies are not outcome based. Try to achieve the targets without much significant development.

- Fragmented coordination mechanisms [e.g.] parallel schemes, overlap issues



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(iii) lack of citizen participation ? Policies are not made through citizen feedback and are mostly outdated.

• Delayed fund flow and utilisation issues [e.g.] late releases, idle funds

(iv) leakages and corruption : Shantha Kumar Committee highlighted 46%

You have covered various dimension of question

leakages in PDS distribution

(v) Populism : Most of the policies are undertaken as a way for garnering votes.

• Weak monitoring and evaluation (M&E) [e.g.] paper audits, infrequent reviews

(vi) lack of capacity building : The skills of the officials are mostly redundant failing to underband the actual needs.

Decent points

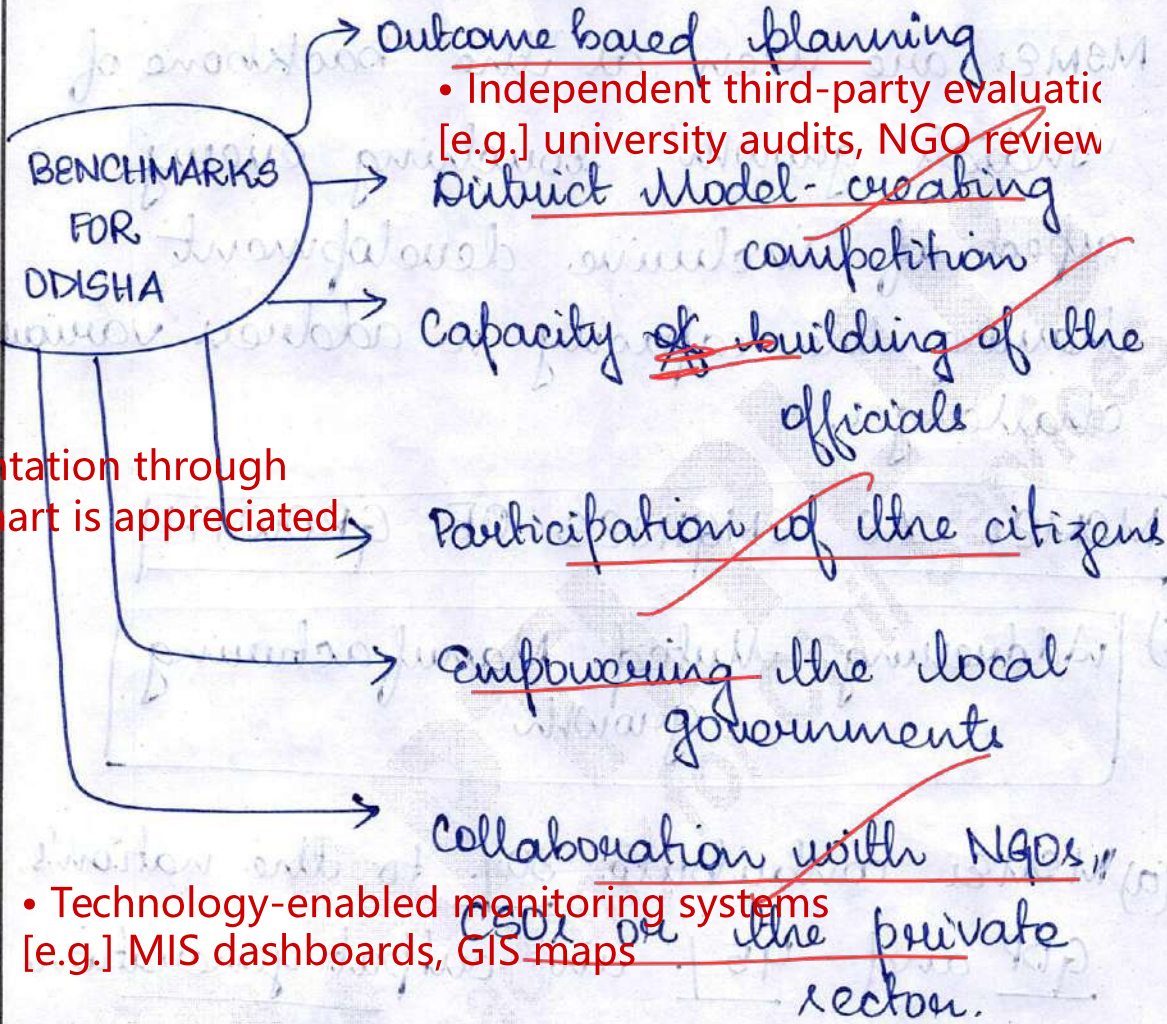
(vii) lack of transparency and accountability : Decisions are taken through an opaque method and the officials are mostly not accountable for their actions.



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Presentation through flowchart is appreciated

Fair Conclusion

India's policies are effective and created with proper vision But certain limitations on the path fail to make it a proper success.



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Good Introduction

MSMEs are seen as the backbone of 'India's growth' touching every aspect of inclusive development having the capacity to address various challenges.

MSMEs AS ENGINES OF GROWTH

(i) Addressing Muted Manufacturing growth

(a) MSMEs contribute 30% to the nation's GDP and 45% of export generation

• Credit and liquidity constraints, [e.g.] high collateral, NBFC limits

(b) They have an export potential of 48% (textile, gems and jewellery)

Aptly addressed demand of question

(ii) Harnessing India's demographic dividend

(a) Second largest employer after



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agriculture - 11 crore people employed

(b) Creates entrepreneurship - providing employment to skilled and semi-skilled.

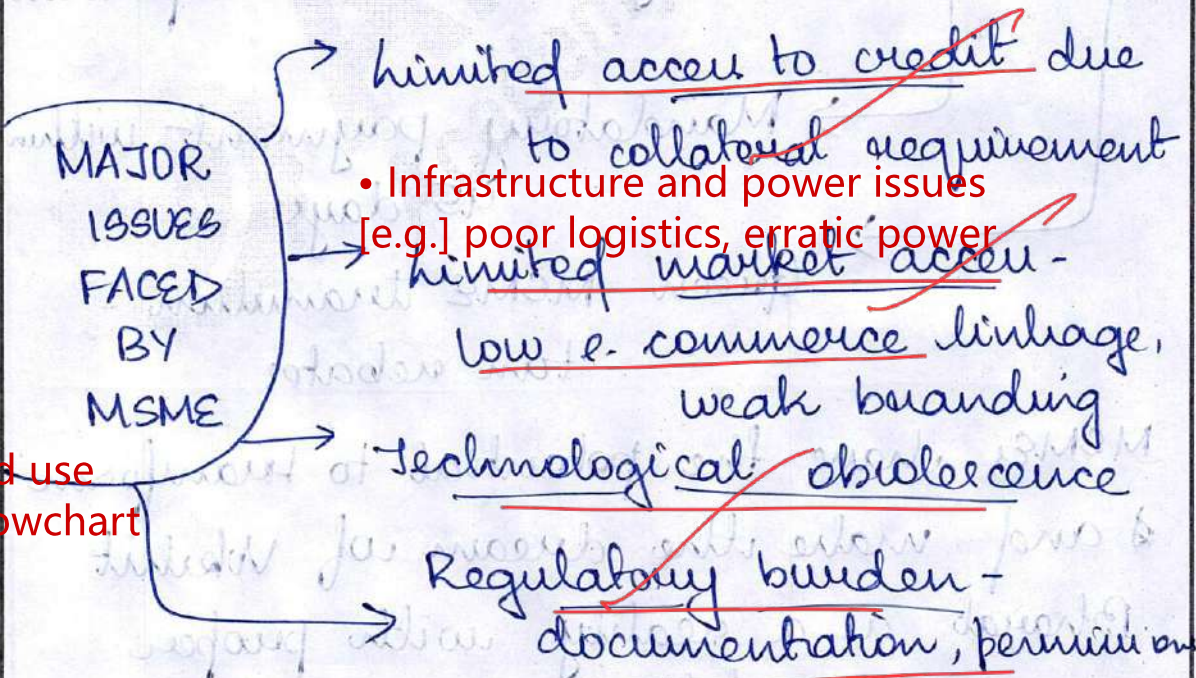
Well written points

(iii) Promote inclusive growth

(a) Women led entrepreneurship through and rural development

Regulatory and compliance burden [e.g.] multiple filings, long approvals

(b) Supports the large industries by providing raw materials.



limited access to credit due to collateral requirement

• Infrastructure and power issues
[e.g.] poor logistics, erratic power

limited market access

low e-commerce linkage,
weak branding

technological obsolescence

Regulatory burden -
documentation, permission

Good use of flowchart



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~~INITIATIVE~~ | INITIATIVES BY THE GOVT

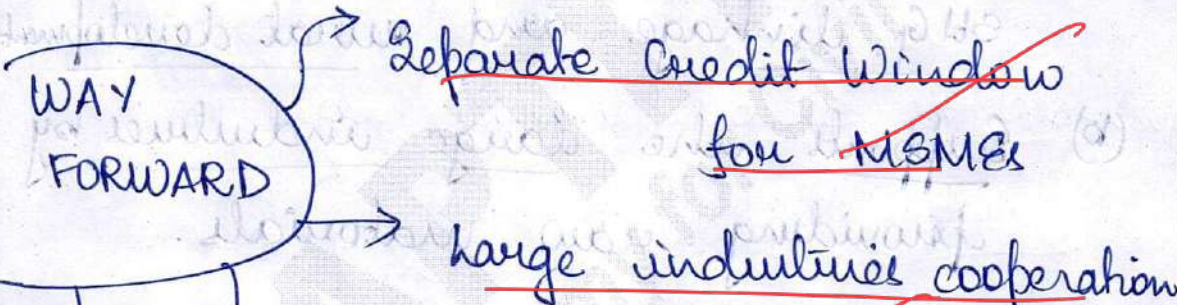
Avoid this

~~- UDYAM Portal - formalisation and simplification of MSME~~

• Build global value chain readiness [e.g.] toy clusters, textile hubs

~~- MUDRA loans - Collateral free upto ₹10 lakh~~

~~- Gem - 25% procurement mandate from MSME.~~



Well depicted flowchart

• Enhance skilling for demographic dividend [e.g.] apprenticeships, local ITIs

~~Mandatory payments within 45 days~~

~~Green MSME transition - tax rebates~~

Fine Conclusion Can be better

~~MSMEs have the potential to transform~~

~~and make the dream of Viksit Bharat as a reality with proper regulations~~

• MSMEs Minister (2023): "MSMEs will be central to India becoming a global manufacturing hub"



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6075

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Fair
Introduction

According to Indian Ageing Report,
there are 149 million people who
are above 60 yrs constituting 10.8%
of the population.

CHALLENGES FACED BY ELDERLY

(i) **Economic challenges**: According to
Help Age India Report - 15% had
income security.

Good articulation
of points

(ii) **Social Challenges**:

(a) Ruralization of ageing: Due to the
rapid urbanisation, elderly left
behind → 'Empty Nest Syndrome'.
Face loneliness, depression,
alienation.

- Healthcare burdens
[e.g.] diabetes, dementia



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(b) Feminization of Ageing : Triple burden of old age, gender and widowhood.
Lack of income security.

• Digital divide & access barriers
[e.g.] online banking, telemedicine

(c) Violence mostly by their caregivers.

(iii) Healthcare Challenges

Fairly addressed demand of question

- Burden of degenerative and non communicable diseases (55%)

- lack of geriatric and palliative care

- DALY (Disability Adjusted life Years)

- lack of caregiving responsibilities

(iv) Technological and infrastructural

Do give number to point them

- Digital Divide and illiteracy among elderly.

- lack of supporting infra-structure assisted technologies.



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INITIATIVES BY THE GOVT.

(i) PM Vaya Vandana Yojana - Assured financial security & interest for 10 yrs

Good points

(ii) Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojana: Assistive technologies for BPL families

(iii) SACRED Portal: Employment of elderly.

• Expand geriatric healthcare systems [e.g.] geriatric OPDs, home care



Well presented through flowchart

• Protect elderly rights & safe [e.g.] fast tribunals, helplines

International Best Practices - Swiss Time Bank Model

Fine Conclusion Can be better

The demographic winter can be converted into silver dividend with collaboration of different sections of society.



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Fine
Introduction
Can be better

Donor agencies, national or international
are organisations that provide funding
for various welfare activities in a
developing country shaping governance.

ROLE PLAYED BY DONOR AGENCIES

Fairly addressed
demand of question

(i) **Financial Resource**: To tackle the
problem of financial constraints

(ii) **Technical Expertise** - Capacity building
and knowledge sharing.

• Digital governance initiatives
[e.g.] Aadhaar support, MIS systems

(iii) **Qn** UNDP's role in achieving SDGs
in India

(iii) **Sustainable development**: Transition
into the green energy.

(iii) **Qn** WWF and GEF for climate
programmes.



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(iv) Humanitarian Aid - In time of

disaster. &

Avoid this

(an) - Doctors without border.

• Environmental & climate governance
[e.g.] climate funds, disaster tools

(v) Social Inclusion - Touching critical

aspects of life - health, education

Well articulated points and examples

(an) - Azim Premji Foundation's efforts in ensuring education.

(vi) Private - Public Collaboration : For

coordination and sharing best

• Social sector innovation
[e.g.] nutrition pilots, livelihood models

practices of governance.

(an) Tata Trust's health initiatives

Structure and presentation is appreciated

in the underserved regions.

(vii) Transparency and accountability :

through citizen feedback, audit mechanisms etc.

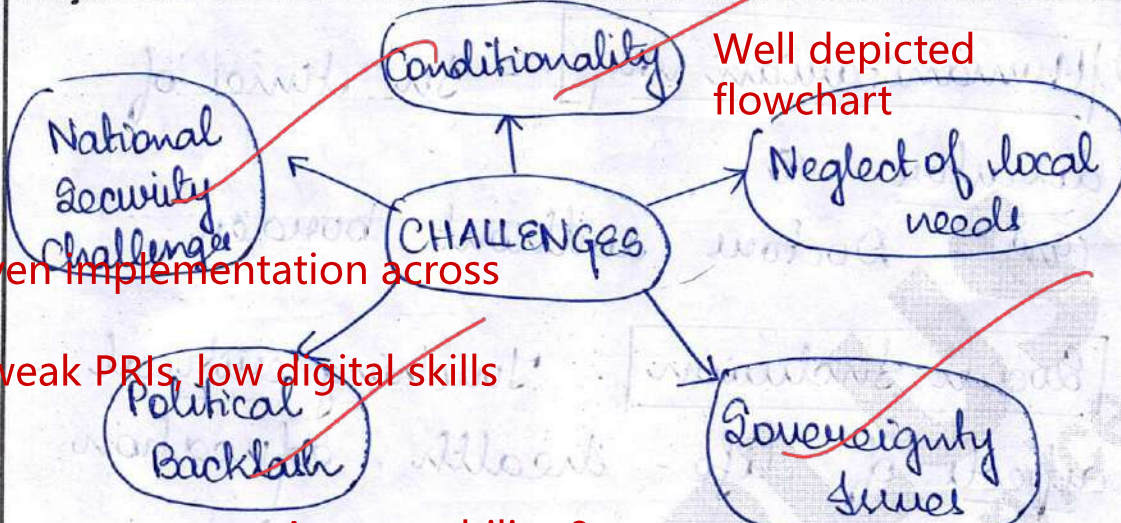


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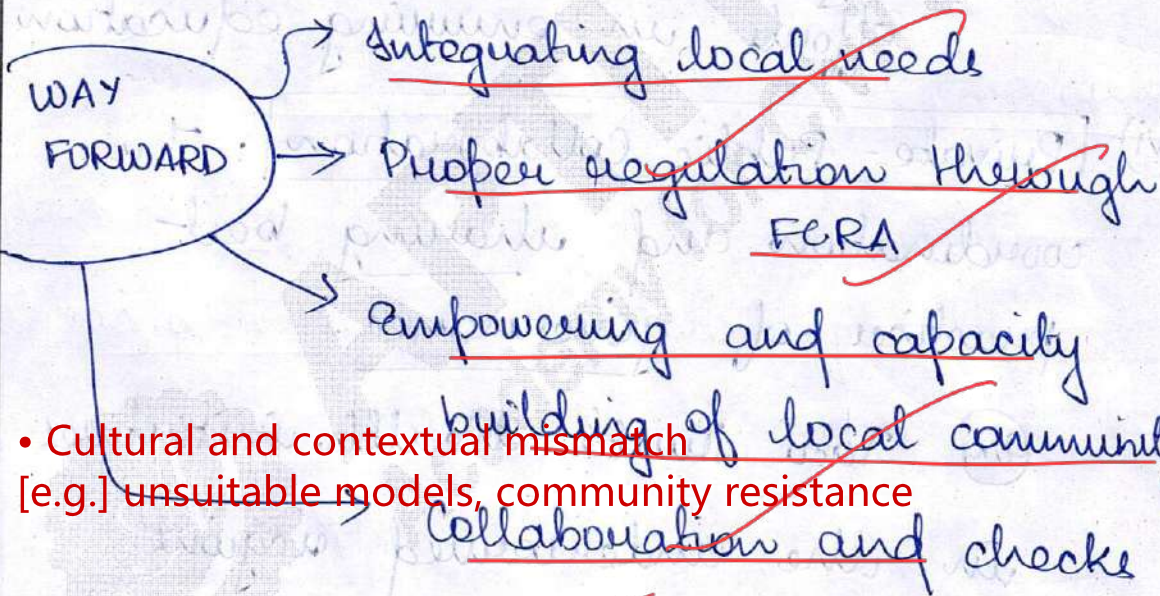
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Well depicted flowchart

• Uneven implementation across states [e.g.] weak PRIs, low digital skills

• Accountability & transparency gaps [e.g.] opaque contracts, limited review



• Cultural and contextual mismatch [e.g.] unsuitable models, community resistance

Conclusion can be better

In the present world, donor agencies play a critical role in shaping the governance.



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Reservation policy is an affirmative action of the government to ensure social justice by including marginalised sections of the society in education, employment and politics.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

(i) **Art 15**: To prohibit discrimination of SC, ST, OBCs and equal opportunities in education.

(ii) **Art 16**: Reservations pertaining to the public employment.

(iii) **Art 46**: To protect the interest of SC and STs.

(iv) **Art 330 and 332**: Reservations for SCs and STs in contesting elections.

(v) **Art 338, 338A, 338B** - Constitutional bodies for ST, SC, OBCs.

7.75

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Good Introduction

Good hold on content met the relevance



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RATIONALE FOR RESERVATION

(i) Correct Historical Injustices: The four-fold Varna system was very harsh on

• Ensure equal opportunity
[e.g.] exams access, jobs entry

Fairly addressed demand
of the question

certain sections.
Problem - untouchability, backwardness

(ii) Fill socio-economic gaps caused by
the preference to advanced sections

• Socio-economic mobility
[e.g.] college access, govt job

BENEFITS

(i) Social inclusion and diversity: Representation
of various sections in education
and employment.

Well explained
points

(ii) Horizontal Reservation: women and
minorities ensuring gender equality
and stabilization

(iii) Demographic dividend: opportunities



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to those individuals who had the calibre.

(iv) Voice of the voiceless: Thorough political representation.

CHALLENGES OF RESERVATION SYSTEM

(i) Affects meritocracy: The deserving candidates are excluded from the public sphere.

Explanation of points is good

• Economic criteria vs caste criterion
[e.g.] EWS quota overlaps

(ii) Polarization: due to polarization of caste during elections.

(iii) Brain Drain: Without adequate opportunities to travel to other countries for better recognition.

• Limited impact in private sector
[e.g.] hiring gaps, wage gaps

The reservation in India has proved to be a double-edged sword. On one hand it has created equity and on other, it has led to divisions.

Fine Conclusion



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88

Fine
Introduction

Avoid this

The Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Yojana (PM-ABY) ~~has~~ is the world's largest public funded health insurance scheme.

SALIENT FEATURES OF AM-ABY

Relevant
points

- (i) ₹5 lakh allowance per year per family
- secondary and tertiary hospitalization
- (ii) Cashless at the point of service
- (iii) Covers 3-days pre-hospitalization
and 15-days post hospitalization
- (iv) In public and private empanelled
hospitals • Increased access to healthcare
[e.g.] cardiac surgery, oncology
treatment
- (v) Portability across the country
- (vi) Covers a wide range of services.

IMPACT OF AM-ABY

The PM-ABY has some positive and
negative consequences.



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POSITIVE:

(i) Coverage of beneficiaries: 12 crore families with 55 crore beneficiaries.

(ii) Increase in saving - The out of pocket expenditure has reduced from 67% to 39% increasing the disposable income. Fairly addressed demand of the question

(iii) Quality of healthcare: The private empanelled also provide services ensuring the best services.

(iv) Inclusive Development: Ensures social justice through 50 packages for the transgender - sex reassignment

(v) Digitization of services - Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission has ensured healthcare in remote areas

• Digital governance [e.g.] e-cards, dashboards

Good presentation



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NEGATIVE

(i) Lack of Awareness: Among the usual population

(ii) Supply side issues: like lack of trained professionals, substandard infrastructure

(iii) OPD and general services not covered requiring hospitalization.

(iv) leakages and frauds - By the private sector - profit motive

Expenditure to 2.5%

WAY FORWARD → Private-Public Collaboration

→ Convergence of other schemes

→ Awareness among people

PM-ABY, the largest publicly funded health insurance scheme has made the SDG 3 more accessible.

Well structured

Good use of flowchart

Fair Conclusion



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Q8

Good Introduction

The insurance sector plays a crucial role in ensuring financial security and risk management by mitigating the consequence of uneven events.

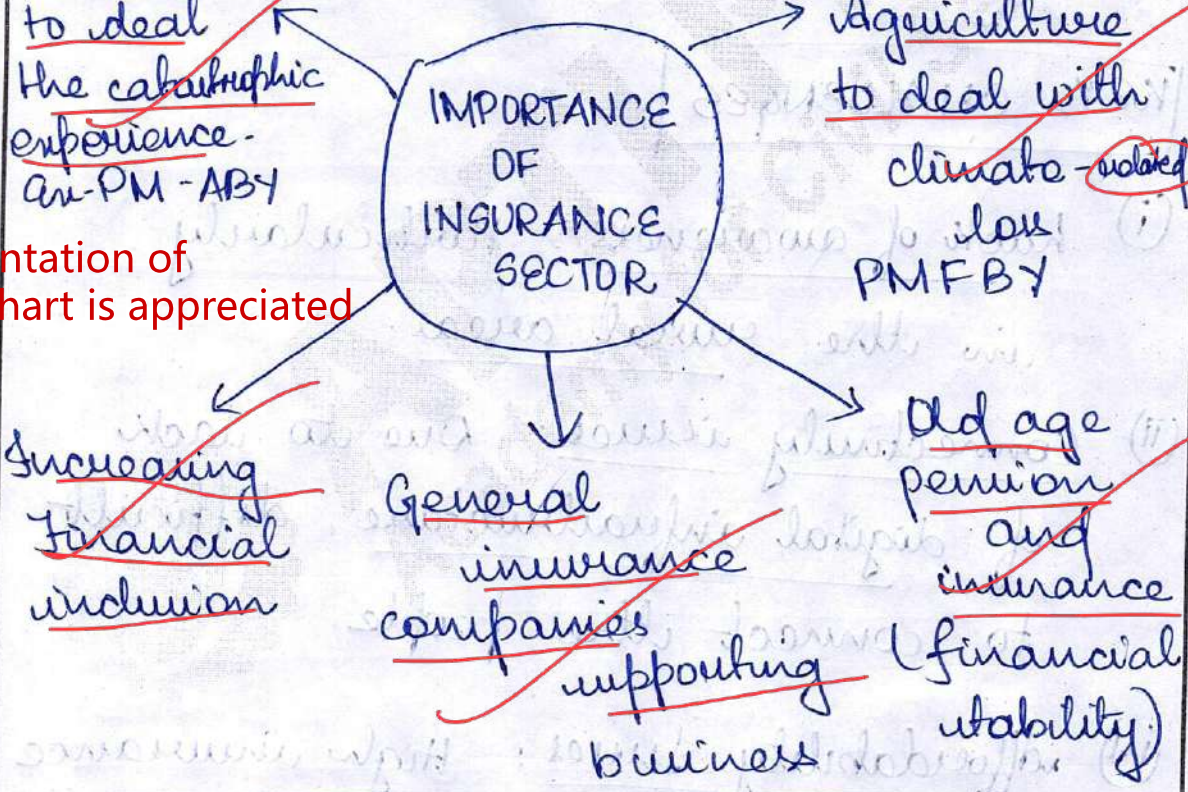
- Private sector participation [e.g.] private diagnostics, multi-speciality centre

Health - to deal the catastrophic experience - An-PM-ABY

Agriculture to deal with climate-related loss PMFBY

Avoid this

Presentation of flowchart is appreciated



CURRENT LEVEL OF INSURANCE PENETRATION

(i) Insurance Penetration : refers to the



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total GDP to insurance premiums
It is 4% which is very low compared to the global average

(ii) Insurance Density: Expenditure on insurance premium per person.

Fairly addressed demand of the question

KEY CHALLENGES

(i) lack of awareness: Particularly in the rural areas.

• Uneven state implementation [e.g.] Bihar gaps, Kerala high uptake

(ii) Connectivity issues: Due to lack of digital infrastructure, difficult to connect the people

Decent points

(iii) Affordability issues: High insurance premium costs reducing the disposable income.

• Shortage of infrastructure [e.g.] ICU beds, diagnostic labs



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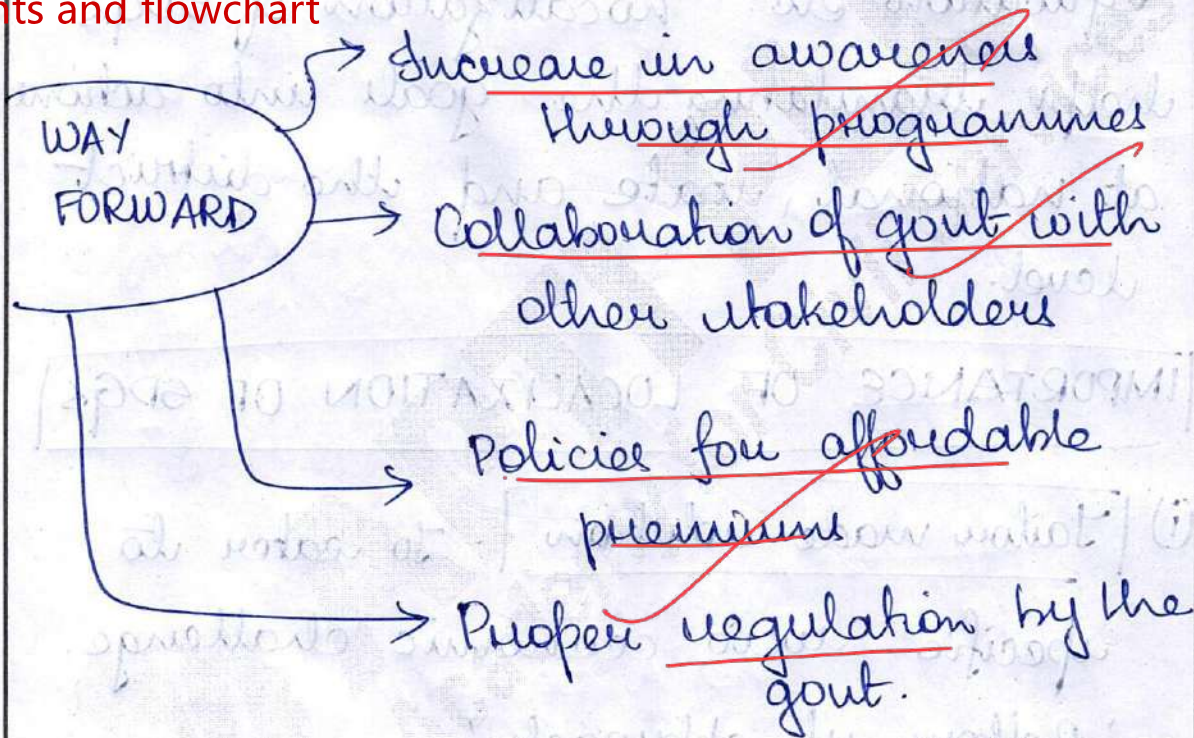
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(iv) Fraud and lack of trust: Due to delay in insurance claim.

(v) Lack of regulation: By the govt.

Good articulation
of points and flowchart



Insurance sector is a thriving sector which has a multiplier effect on India's economy to handle any uncertainty.

Good
Conclusion



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Q10
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Relevant
Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is an international framework to address key challenges - poverty, hunger, education etc. Localization of SDGs helps translating the goals into actions at national, state and the district level.

IMPORTANCE OF LOCALIZATION OF SDGs

(i) Tailor made solution: To cater to specific socio-economic challenge.
'Bottom up approach'

Well addressed
demand of question

(ii) Encourage participatory governance:
empowering the role of local govt
to ensure democratic decentralization

• Contextual relevance
[e.g.] malnutrition, rural water access



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(iii) Inclusive Development: Ensure last mile delivery - even the most vulnerable sections are not left behind.

- Efficient resource allocation [e.g.] health, education

Well explained points

(iv) Convergence of schemes: National and state level to reduce resource duplication.

(v) Collaboration: With the NGOs and CSOs for better capacity building and knowledge sharing.

ODISHA'S LOCALIZATION OF SDGs

Odisha can replicate the National SDG index of NITI Aayog.

Decent points

- District wise participation and
- Integrate SDGs into Panchayati Raj Planning [e.g.] water sanitation, school enrolment
- Competitive federalism among districts.

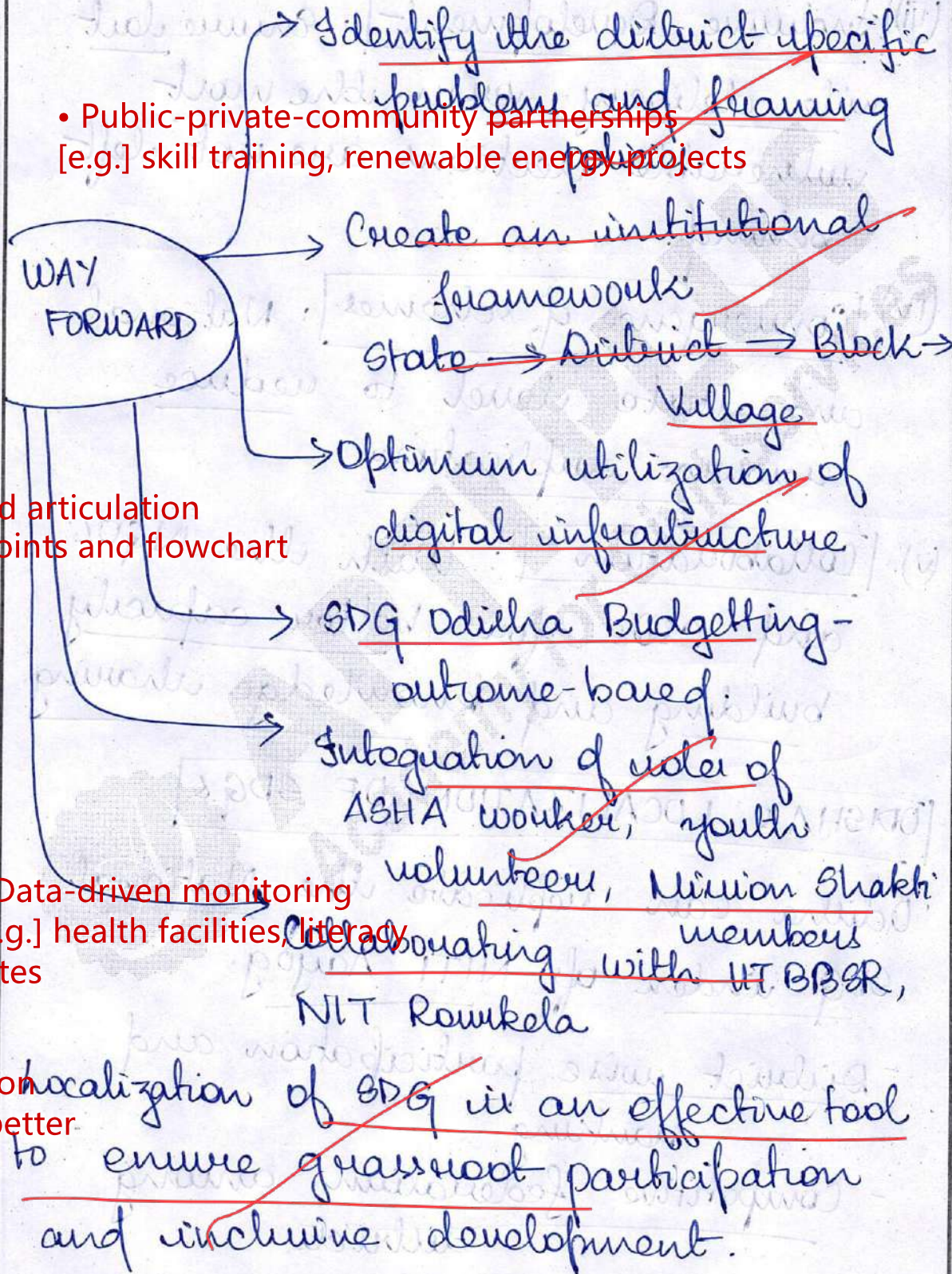


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Good articulation of points and flowchart

• Data-driven monitoring [e.g.] health facilities, literacy rates

Fair Conclusion Can be better



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Good Introduction

Feminization of poverty refers to the disproportionate burden of poverty borne by women, which is around 49% in India.

CAUSES OF FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY

(i) Socially and culturally defined goals
Women mostly engaged in the unpaid domestic labour → sexual division of labour.

Points are valid covered the demand of question

(ii) Informalisation of work: 90% of the women engaged in the informal sector — lack of proper wage, social security benefit.

• Gendered educational disparity [e.g.] dropout rates, skill gap

(iii) Gender Pay Gap: Women are paid way less than ~~women~~ men. 10 - 27% gap due to marriage.

Write neatly



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motherhood penalty etc.

(iv) lack of education: this translates into low employability.
 Mostly due to son-preference
 Girl's marriage seen as a burden

Well articulated points

(v) Health issues: Period poverty, malnutrition and other health

• Socio-cultural constraints
 [e.g.] early marriage, caste bias

unproductive.
 (vi) Technological lag: Only 30% women are digitally literate as a result of which - excluded ^{from} the welfare schemes of the govt.

Decent points

Avoid this

CONSEQUENCES OF FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY

(i) Education: large no. of school dropout.



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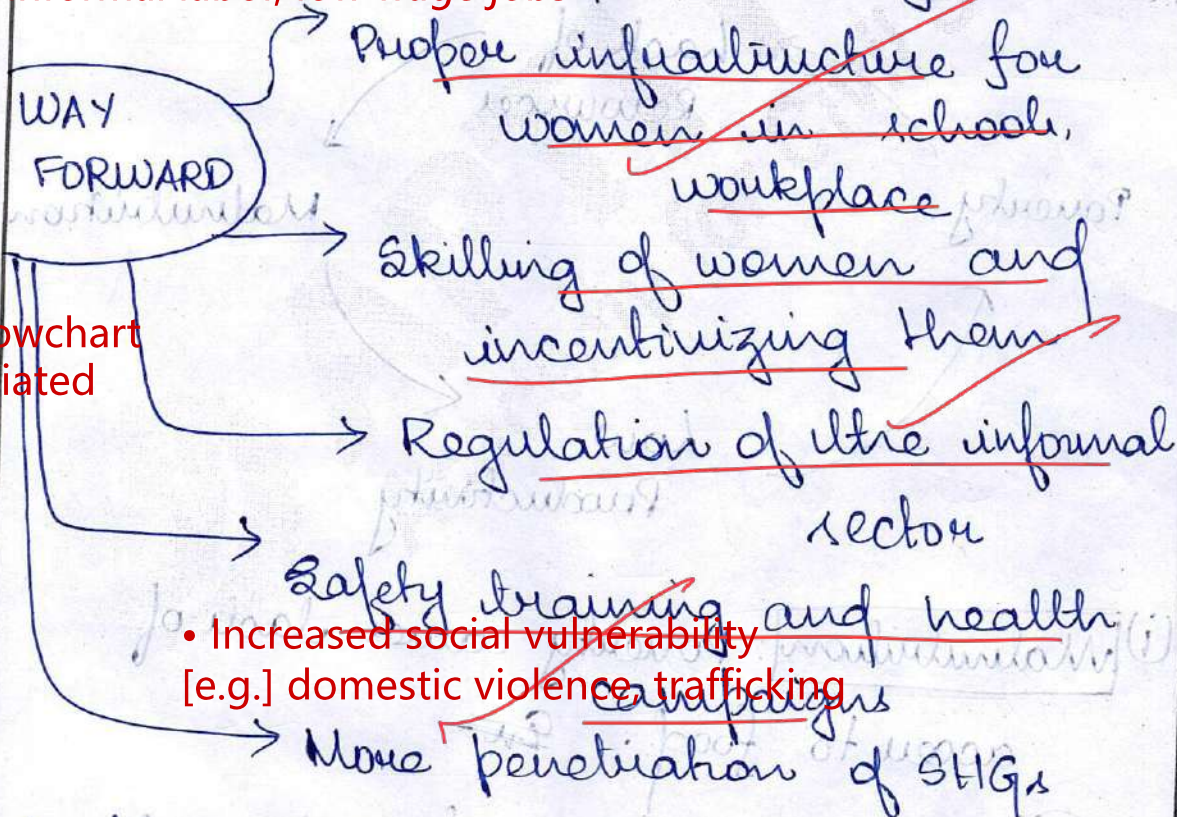
SubjectName.....

Only 14% women employed in STEM industry.

Good points

(ii) Social Issues - Lack of financial independence - creates a dependency on husbands - reducing individualism and autonomy.

- Limited participation in formal economy [e.g.] informal labor, low wage jobs



Use of flowchart is appreciated

- Increased social vulnerability [e.g.] domestic violence, trafficking

Decent Conclusion

As long as women are poor, the society cannot move forward. To improve India's position globally, gender equality is a sine qua non.



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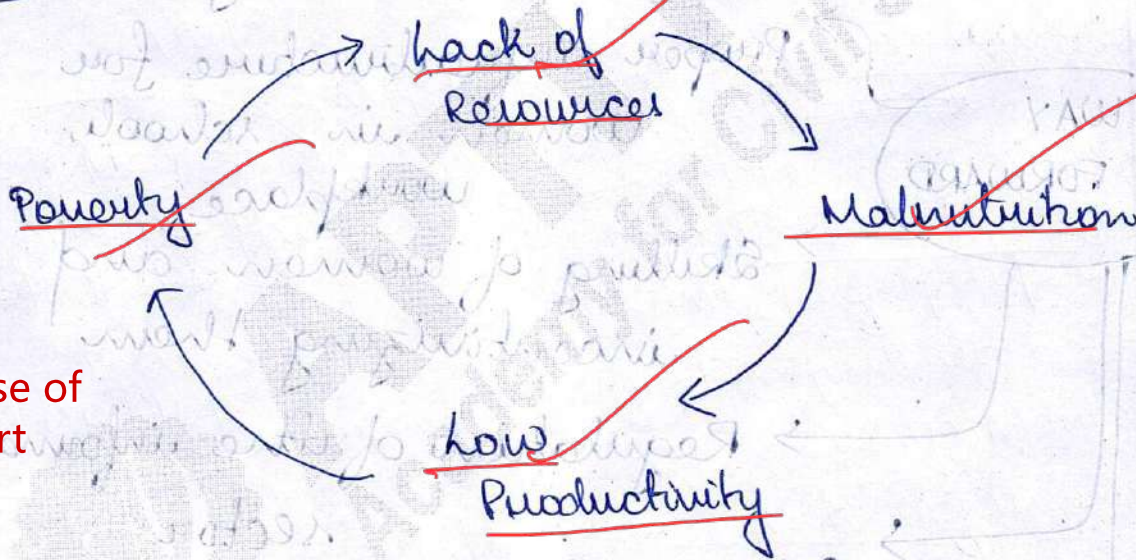
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9/12

According to World Bank, poverty is low income and lack of access to basic services.

Relevant Introduction

According to FAO, Hunger is the disturbing sensation caused due to inadequate energy.

LINK BETWEEN POVERTY AND HUNGER



Good use of flowchart

(i) Malnutrition: Poverty causes lack of access to food. ~~FAO~~ Avoid this

(ii) 34% stunted and 24% wasting.

(ii) Reduced hearing outcomes: Affects the



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cognitive development of child

- High health expenditure due to poor nutrition [e.g.] hospitalization, medicines

(iii) Reduced Productivity: Makes the

workforce unproductive.

↳ Strain on human resource development

You have covered demand of question

(iv) Gender inequality: Patriarchal

nature → Women last to eat.

High rate of anaemia (57%)

↳ Intergenerational cycle of

- Seasonal and informal employment [e.g.] agriculture, daily wage labor

(v) Intergenerational Poverty: Unproductive

children become unproductive adults.

Reducing their capacity to earn

↳ Unemployment → Poverty.



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PM Garib Kalyan
Yojana

NFSA Act, 2013
- Targeting 2/3rd
Population

NATIONAL INITIATIVES

PM Poshan
Mid Day Meal
Nutrition + Education

MGNREGA
(Livelihood
to combat
poverty)

Poshan Abhiyan
Combat malnutrition
(children, pregnant,
lactating women)

Good articulation
of points and flowchart

**STRATEGIES
TO BE
ADOPTED
BY
ODISHA**

Ensure last mile delivery
of PDS ~~system~~

Avoid this

Strengthen food security
by identifying proper
beneficiaries

Strengthening Mukhya Mantri
Sampoorna Poshni Yojana

Agricultural diversification
- Millet Based.

Fine
Conclusion

Poverty and hunger are intertwined
problems requiring integrated approach.
To increase GHI, poverty needs to be
hacked.