



APTI PLUS

Academy for Civil Services Pvt. Ltd.
CREATING CIVIL SERVANTS FOR THE NATION

MAINS TEST SERIES (Answer Booklet)

Roll No.	2023008
Name	Nitesh Kumar Barik
Test No.	06
Subject :	GS-II Social Justice and Welfare
Date :	

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	3.5	8	4.5	15	5.5
2	7	9	7.5	16	/
3	8.5	10	6.5	17	
4	6	11	6.5	18	
5	6.5	12	7	19	
6	7	13	5.5	20	
7	5.5	14	6		
				TOTAL	

Dear Aspirant,

You have good hold on the content.

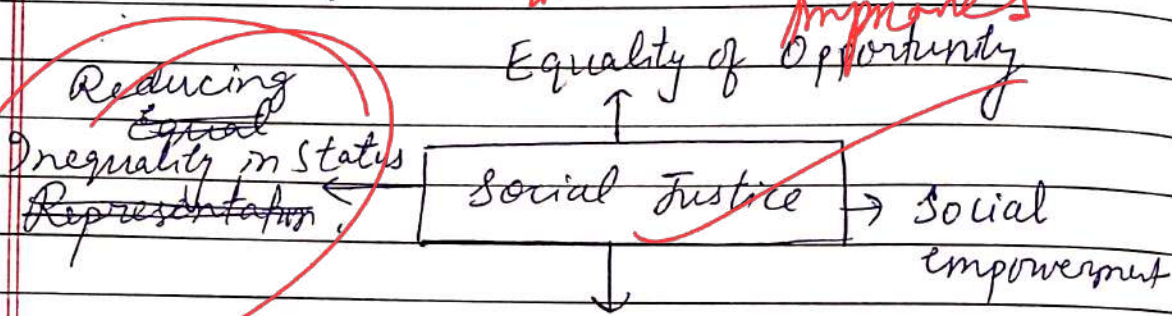
Few Suggestions:-

- ① Structure is good but try to explore the core demand of the question.
- ② Maintain neatness in your answer.
- ③ Support your contextual points through examples.
- ④ Try to cover diverse points with proper use of flow chart, diagrams etc
- ⑤ Be crisp in your arguments.
Keep Writing All the Best

① What is the concept of social Justice as enshrined in the Indian Constitution? Date: [10] Page: [10]

(b) To address the issue of zero food children in India, prioritizing maternal nutrition is essential. Examine. [10]

(a) The Preamble of our Constitution ^{mentions} provides for social justice as the goal to secure for its citizens.



Maintain neatness Abolishing untouchability

The ways through which our Constitution provides social justice:

① Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

Article 38 F To secure a welfare state
- Reduce inequalities in income & status

Article 39A Article Equitable access to Justice through free legal aid

② Fundamental Rights

Article 15 & 16 Equal opportunities for

jobs and education.

Reservation for SC/ST and OBCs.

Article 14 - Right to equality

Article 17 - Right against untouchability

Article 18 - No use of titles.

Article 21(A) - Right to Education.

Article 338 - National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)

338(A) - National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

Relevant
but
do link

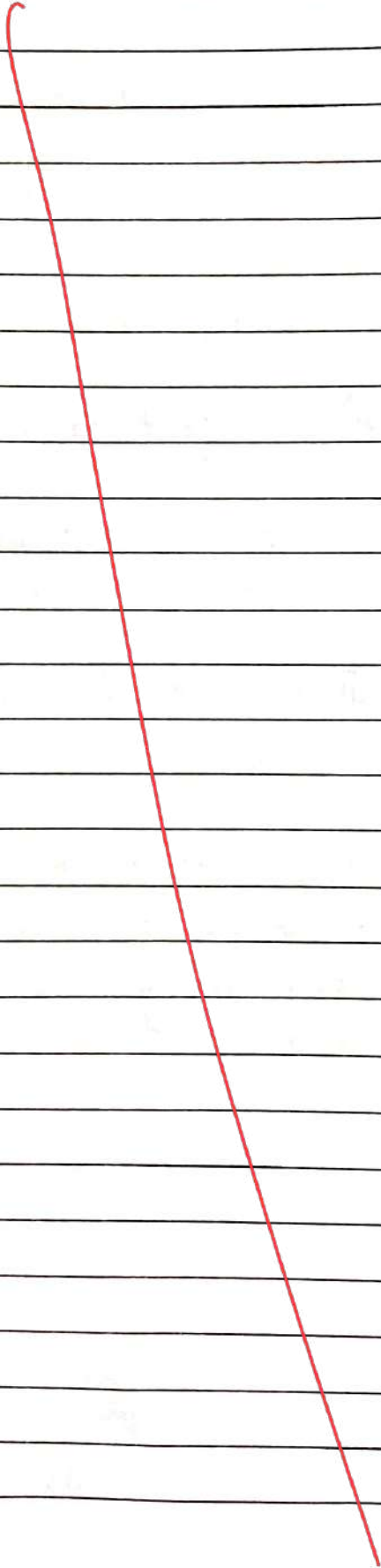
to

Core demand of the
question

Conclusion is fine and

Therefore, our constitution strives to achieve Contextual social justice through guaranteeing certain fundamental rights along with many safeguards for the marginalised.

(b)



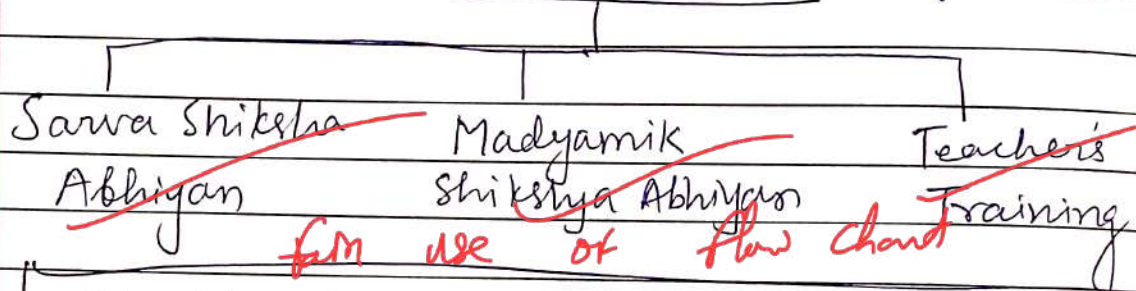
A single, long, red handwritten mark, resembling a large, curved bracket or a checkmark, spans across the page from the middle to the bottom.

Q.2 (a) ~~How does the Samagra Shiksha Scheme aim to provide inclusive and equitable quality education across all levels of school education?~~ Page (8)

(b) ~~Critically analyze how Ayushman Bharat can contribute to leveraging the demographic dividend.~~ (12)

3) ~~Samagra Shiksha Scheme was launched in 2018 to ensure universal, equitable and affordable education for all.~~ good start

It subsumes 3 earlier schemes of



It aims to provide inclusive and equitable quality education through :-

- ① Comprehensive - Pre-school till 12th
- ② Teacher's Training - frequent training modules for teachers
eg:- NISHTHA program
- ③ Infrastructure - labs, sports equipments, drinking water, toilets, libraries, etc addressed
- ④ Digital Learning - Digital content in classrooms Apply
- ⑤ Out of School Learning and Certification

- ⑥ Initiatives like
- DIKSHA - for teacher's learning
 - SWA e-VIDYA - for digital learning
 - SWAYAM
 - SWAYAM PRABHA
- good use of govt initiatives

⑦ stress on vocational education in secondary level

⑧ Bag-less days in a week

⑨ Implements National Education Policy 2020

⑩ Aim to achieve Universal ^{Basic} Numeracy and Linguistic skills.

Govt Congested Ministry

Thus Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is the key to achieve SDG goal 4. of Quality education by 2030.

4

(b) Ayushman Bharat or P.M. Jan Arogya Yojana is a scheme to provide insurance cover for healthcare to the poor & marginalised.

fam Intro

Salient Features

- 5 lakh per family per year Coverage
- Government hospitals and empanelled private hospitals

It can help in leveraging demographic dividend through:-

① Human Development

- ↳ Improving institutional child birth rates
- ↳ Reducing Maternal Mortality Rate
[Current: 97/1 lakh live births] (- NFHS-5)
- ↳ Improving Reducing Infant Mortality Rate
(Current: 39.5/1000 live births) (- NFHS-5)
- ↳ Reducing under 5 Mortality Rate
(Current: 45/1000 live births)

well refined

Answer

② Healthy Workforce

↳ Through timely medical checkup and treatment of the lower income groups.

③ Reduce out of Pocket medical expenditure

↳ As per Oxfam, 2021 report, 6 crore people pushed into poverty every year due to high medical cost

Strengthen your points through examples

↳ Improving disposable income boosting economy.

[Challenges]

① Lack of awareness about benefits of schemes

② Irregularities - eg- ^{multiple} ghost beneficiaries linked to a single number in PMJAY (CAG Report)

③ Poor compliance by private hospitals

④ Lack of ^{stress on} preventive healthcare

Therefore, Ayushman Bharat is the key

to achieve goal of 'Same Bhavantu Sukhinah Same Santu Niramaya' - 'all are healthy and happy'. Conclusion is fine

Q.3 (a) Define the concept of the Gender Pay Gap with suitable statistics. (8)

(b) To fully capitalize on the benefits of a declining Total Fertility Rate (TFR), how can India address the issue of uneven fertility rates across regions? Elucidate. [12]

35 Gender pay Gap refers to the Gender based discrimination in payment of wages and salaries.

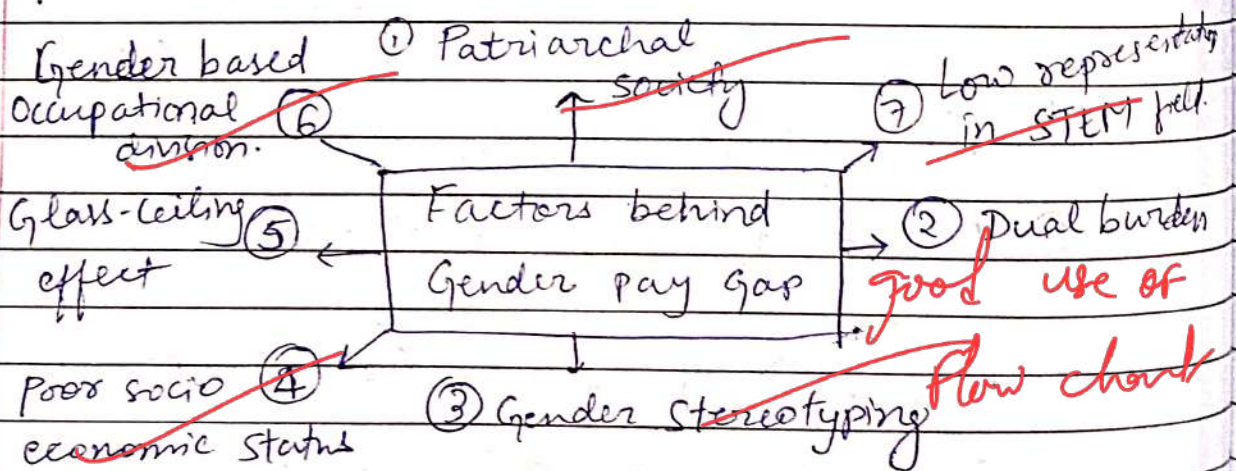
Fair Introduction

• According to World Inequality Index report (2022) Males in India earned 82% of the total wages whereas females earned 18% only

• also, as per WEF's Global Gender Gap report 2024 - India ranked at 129th out of 147 countries.

Example

• Also, for every ₹100 earned by men, women earned only ₹40 (Global Gender Gap report, 2024)



Impact of Gender Pay Gap

- ① Reduces bargaining power
- ② Disincentivises hardwork and ambition among women
- ③ Sense of limitation based on gender *Explain each point briefly*
- ④ Economic empowerment takes backseat

Way Forward

- ① Boosting Gender Budget through adequate financing
- ② Strengthening labour laws - safeguarding equal pay for equal work (Art. 142)
- ③ Breaking stereotypes → promoting women in male dominated spheres eg - Mechanics, defence, STEM
- ④ Gender sensitisation and awareness about gender equality through National Awareness campaigns.

Conclusion

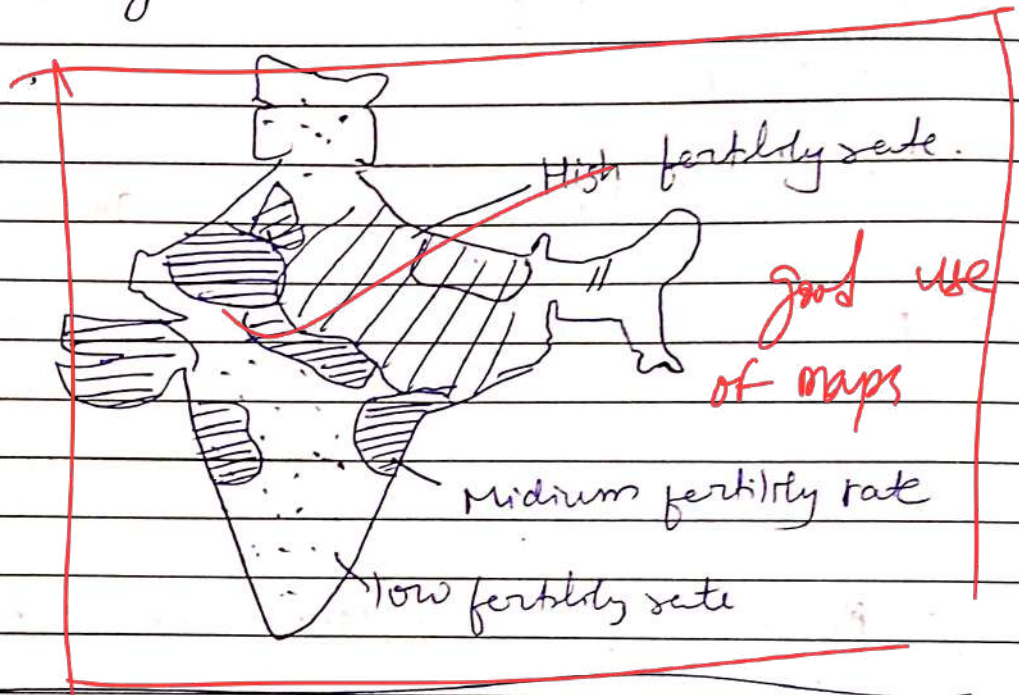
Can be better

Therefore, through a holistic and comprehensive empowerment of women we can achieve SDG goal 5 of Gender equality.

(b) India has recently seen a declining trend in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) through programmes and policies for birth control and family planning.

Work on the

However, to capitalise on reducing TFR it is important to address uneven fertility rates across region.



Reasons for varying fertility rates :-

(1) Difference in socio-economic standards

eg- Per capita income in Bihar much lower than Kerala.

(2) Regional imbalance in economic growth

Write (3) Lack of political will in certain states

(4) ~~Not~~ differences in population control policies

- as 'health' is state subject under schedule 7.

Measures to address issue of uneven fertility rates:-

① Special Assistance to States
↳ through aid & grants
↳ medical equipments and supplies
eg - Contraceptives.

② Targeted awareness programs in districts with high fertility rate.

③ National Awareness campaigns
↳ using social media
↳ SHGs and NGOs

You have good content but holding bus do work on structure and try to include value addition to it.

④ Reducing poverty through gainful employment
↳ Reducing Informal sector
↳ through formalisation.
eg: - a Taxi service in Kerala

Conclusion is fine

Therefore innovation and grass root intervention are crucial to achieve a uniform fertility rates promoting a balanced population to reap benefits of demographic dividend.

Q4. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme in addressing gender discrimination, considering its implementation and monitoring challenges. [12]

(b) How does the New Education Policy embody the principles of equity and inclusion? [8]

4 (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is a flagship centrally sponsored scheme to reduce female foeticide and infanticide while empowering women through girl child education. Appt Introduction

Features
of
Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
Scheme

① Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal
Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994 (PCPNDT Act)

② Area specific Interventions

③ National awareness Campaigns

Need
Improvement

Effectiveness of Beti Bachao Beti padhao :-

① Has been successful to reduce cases of
female infanticides.

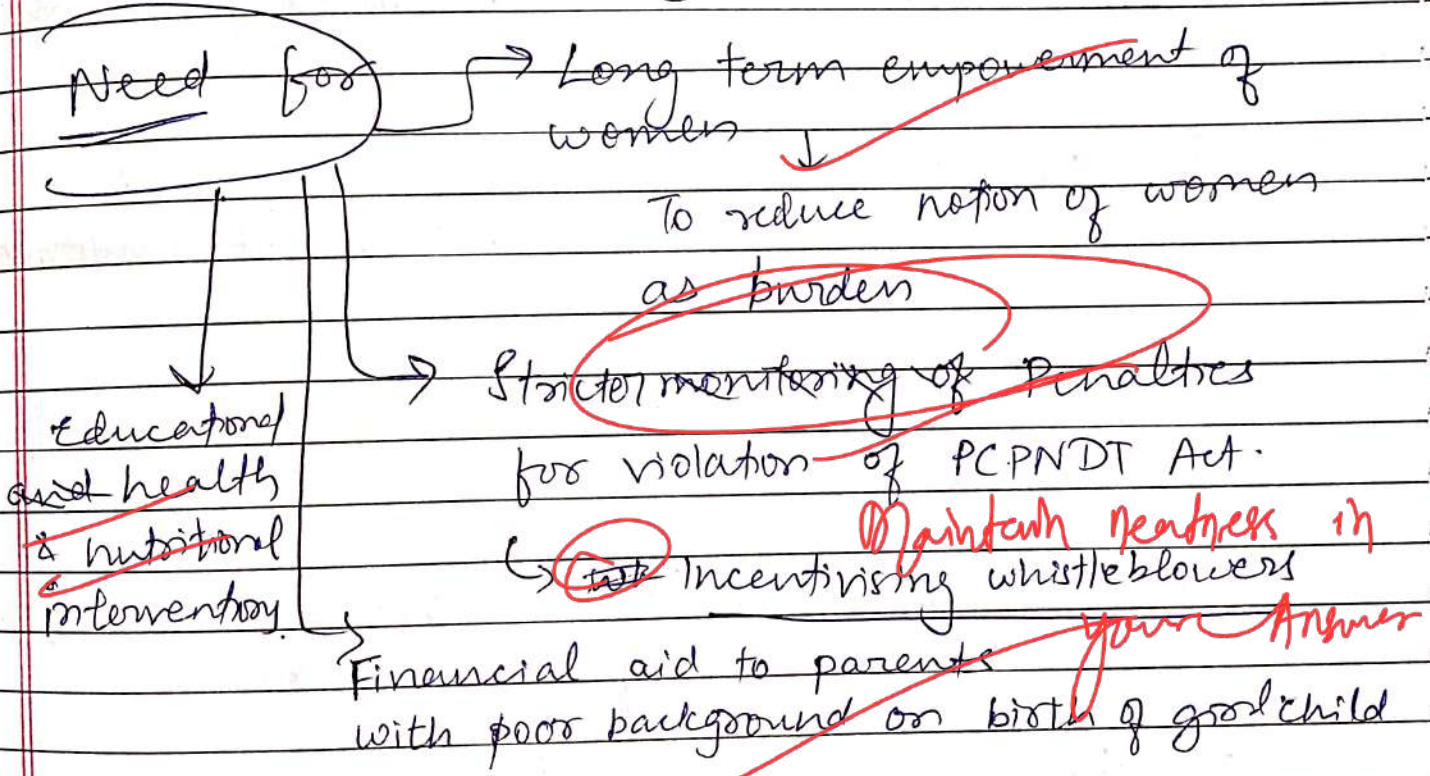
② However, still high in certain states
eg - Haryana & U.P.

→ Failure in achieving attitudinal changes among society.

→ Poor implementation of PCPNDT Act → bribery and corruption in private facilities.

Write neatly

There → Therefore highlights implementation & monitoring challenges



Therefore a comprehensive long term as well as short term plan is key to achieve a safe, secure and developed female population in India.

Avoid writing outside the margin

(2) ~~The National Education Policy (NEP) (2020) is a landmark act, a milestone in achieving innovation in learning and holistic education in India.~~

Intro can be better

The NEP 2020 foster equity and inclusion through:-

① ULLAS initiative for illiterate population above 15 years of age.

② E-Vidya → for digital learning

Understand the core demand of the questions

Therefore edu promoting low cost access to educational content

③ NIPUN → for basic reading and numeracy skills of children. *understanding*

④ DIKSHA → Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing.

⑤ Focus on teaching through Vernacular language as medium of instruction

⑥ Stress on vocational education at secondary level.

Thus, NEP 2020 is a major step towards SDG goals of Sabka saath, Sabka vikas Quality Education.

Write neatly

Q.5.(a) Examine the need and challenges of sub-categorization of Scheduled Castes in India to ensure equitable distribution of benefits. (8)

(b) Despite India's efforts to tackle malnutrition through the POSHAN Abhiyaan, the challenges in its execution highlight the need for a POSHAN-Plus strategy. Comment. (12)

No need

writing

3

(a) Recently the Supreme Court in Pabindar Singh Vs State of Punjab has upheld subclassification of Scheduled Caste for providing left out sections from affirmative action.

Apt Introduction

Need for sub-categorisation of scheduled Caste :-

① Large number of castes with varying degree of socio-economic development
→ Heterogenous but availing same level of benefits

example 2

② Concentration of benefits within few castes while other most backward castes left out.

eg:- Musahar, Chamars, Ghansig etc.

③ Creamy layer - benefitted for more than 3 generations

Utilize the space properly

- Representation in high level offices and class one services - still not eligible for reservation.

Therefore Challenges of Sub-categorization

write neatly

- ① Lack of socio-economic caste census within the Scheduled castes.
- ② Chances of exclusion of deprived section - varying socio-economic development across regions.
- ③ High level of setting criteria for the classification - complex and need in depth analysis and data
- ④ Deepening of caste identities and chances of conflicts within Scheduled Castes.

You have explored general points ↓

Therefore there is need to :-

- ① Prepare reasonable and quantifiable criteria - eg - Triple Test established for OBC benefits. Try to use more Confidential
- ② Include Scheduled Caste representatives for consultation & framing of laws keynotes
- ③ Committee can be formed by NCSC to look into and provide report

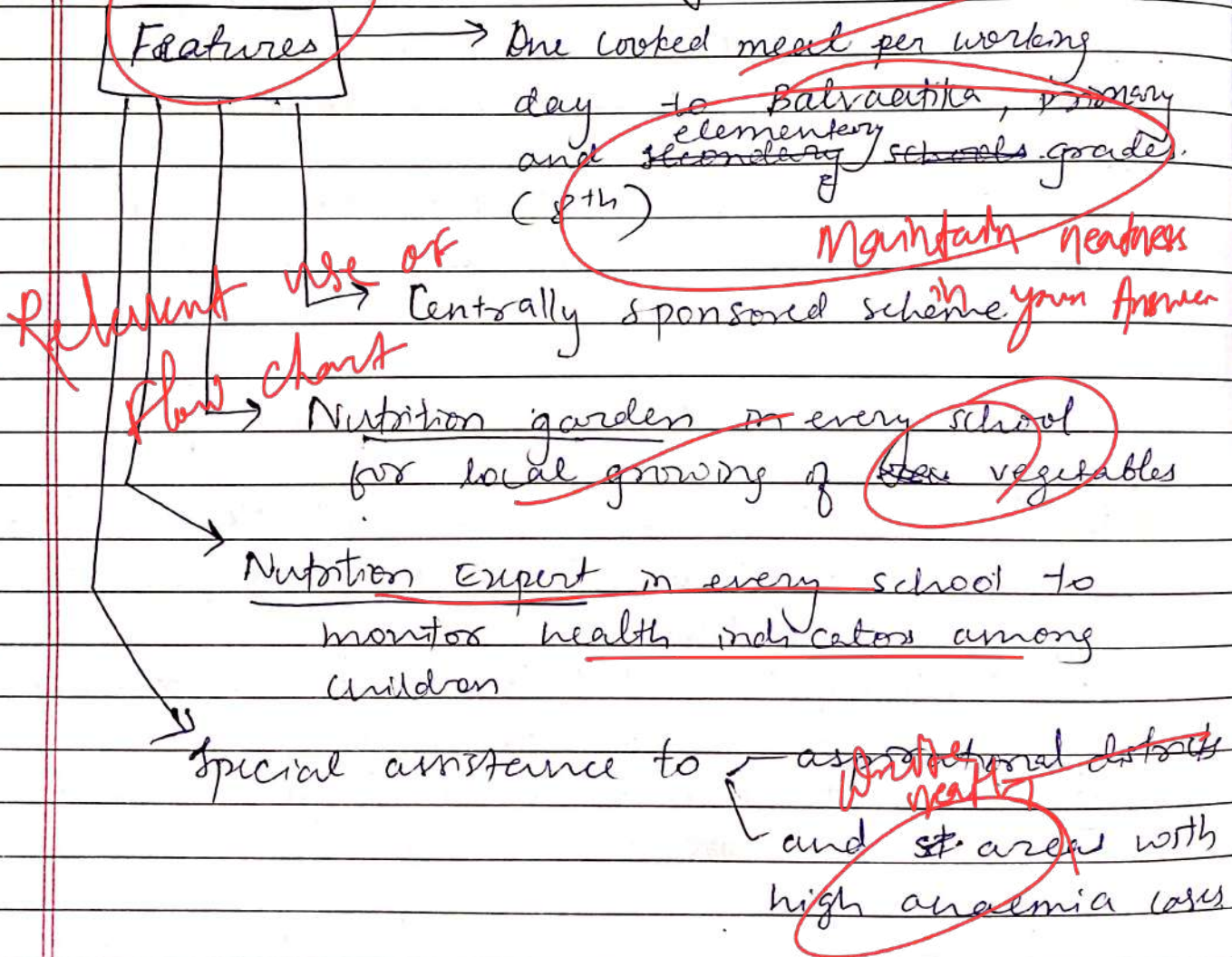
Thus a careful and thorough subclassification is sine qua non to achieve social & economic justice.

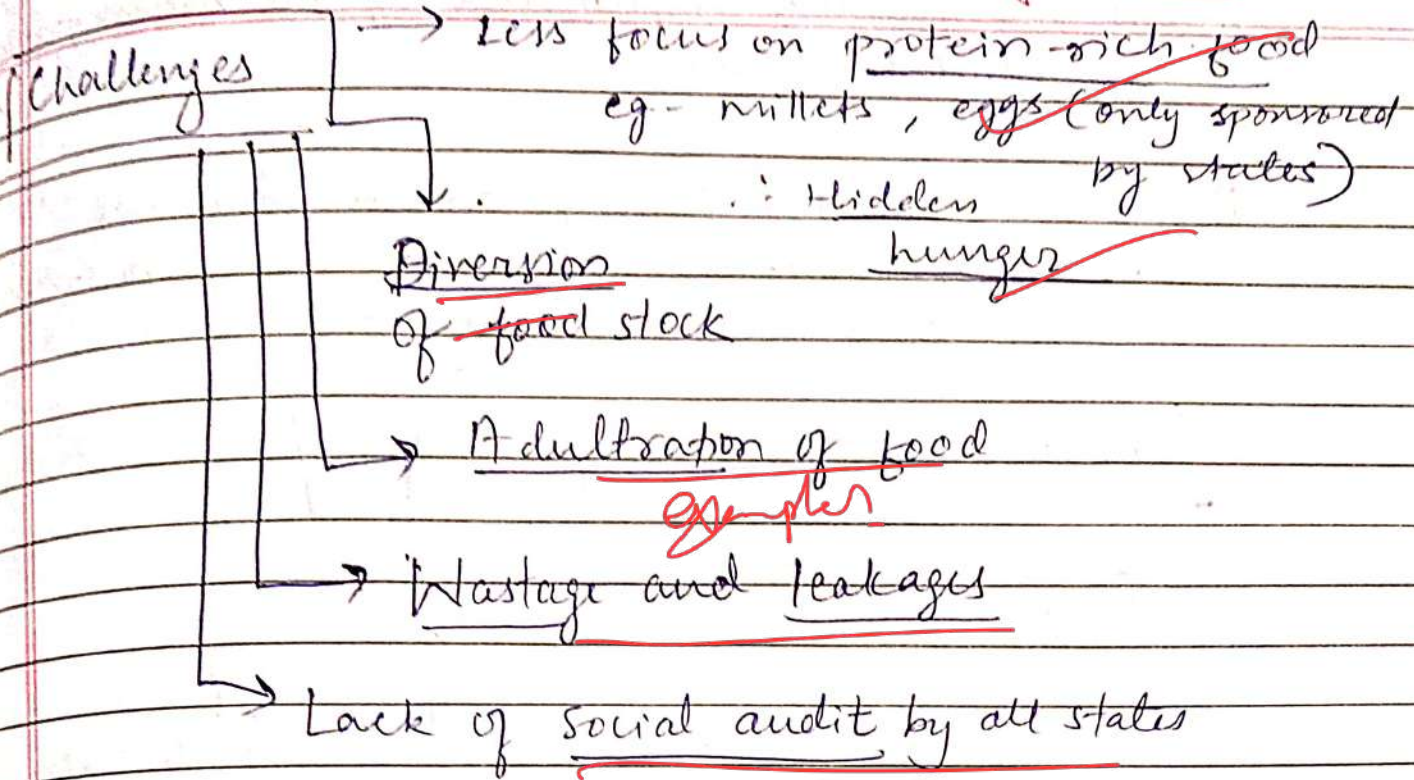
3.5

(b) According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation's State of Food security in the World (SOFI) Report, around 16% of India's population is undernourished. *good start*

Also among children: -
32% - stunted
18% - wasted
and 16% - undernourished.

PM Poshan Abhiyaan :-





Therefore there is need for a POSHAN Pw strategy to -

- ① Target protein deficiency
→ reducing anaemia among children & adults
→ incorporating millets, chickpeas, soyabean
Apply address the core demand
- ② Mandatory social audit in every school
- ③ Implementing Tithi-bhojans - community level festival and feeding of children
- ④ Monitoring nutritional outcomes

Thus, through comprehensive, holistic and regular intervention we can achieve a healthy and Sashakt Bharat.

Q.6. Examine the multifaceted nature of poverty in India beyond just the lack of income and resources and discuss the measures implemented by the Indian government to combat this issue. (15)

7

According to NITI Aayog India there are 11.28% of Multidimensional Poor of population is multidimensionally poor in India.

Can be better

Multifaceted nature of poverty

① Lack of capabilities
- capabilities to develop one-self to the fullest extent (approach given by Amartya Sen)

② Poor health indicators
↳ limiting livelihoods and earning capacity

Stick to the demand the question
③ Poor education
↳ limiting employment opportunities.
↳ vicious cycle of deprivation.

④ Lack of Housing

⑤ Poor unhygienic environment.
- slums and.

⑥ Lack of basic amenities. write neatly

Measures implemented by government:-

(i) NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index - comprising of - Health, Education and Standard of life Indicators

(ii) Schemes & Programs

(i) MGNREGA - guaranteed employment in rural areas

(ii) National Rural / Urban Livelihood Mission

(iii) Free and Compulsory Education till 18 years of age.

(iv) P.M. G KAY - For free ration to needy.

(v) P.M. Kaushal Vikas Yojana for skill development & livelihood.

Can explore data/facts to support Arguments

Way Forward

(1) Promoting Universal education

(2) Coverage of health through proper implementation and broadening of scope of PMJAY.

- ③ Training and skill development
- ④ Providing nutrient rich food to ^{beats} children and pregnant ^{example} women
- ⑤ Adequate housing facilities.
- ⑥ Basic amenities ^{ensuring}
 - electricity
 - Drinking water
 - transportation.

Conclusion can be improved

Thus, a robust security net is necessary while enabling employment and empowerment to eradicate poverty.

Q7. (a) Discuss the constitutional functions of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) in safeguarding the rights and welfare of scheduled castes in India. (8)

(b) Enumerate the eligibility criteria for the SWAYAM scheme. Elaborate its objectives in achieving the socio-economic aspirations. (7)

(a) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) was established in 2004 under Article 338 of the Constitution. **Fair Introduction**

2

Constitutional functions of NCSC :-

① Investigating and monitoring into Constitutional safeguards provided to Scheduled Castes.

② Inquiry into Complaints related to violation of persons & safeguards. **Write neatly**

③ Advising government on policy and decisions related to Scheduled Castes (SC)

④ Report to President on the status & welfare of Scheduled Castes

⑤ Evaluating ^{development} programmes and measures for upliftment of SCs. **Avoid Congested writing**

- ⑥ Follow up on legal and safeguards measures.
- ⑦ Overseeing implementation of Reservation in jobs and education.
- ⑧ Research and studies on welfare of STs.

(b) The Swatantra ~~at~~ Yuva Udyami Scheme or SWAYAM ~~scheme~~ was launched by govt of Odisha in 2024 to provide easy access to capital for starting business.
3.5 good start

Features } ₹95,000 ~~interest-free loan~~ to start or ~~expand~~ business

~~to~~ write neatly
[Eligibility ~~Criteria~~]

- ① Must be a resident of Odisha
- ② Age - 18 till 35 years (18-40 ~~for SC/ST~~ or PwD ~~citizens~~)
- ③ Must be covered under KALIA or ~~BSKY~~ or annual income must be less than 3 years (for urban areas) and 2 years (for rural areas)

(4) The ~~candidate~~ ^{family} beneficiary applicant must not be in service of the state or Centre or PSUs.

Maintain neatness in your Answer

(5) Must not be a defaulter of any loans or any loan outstanding.

Objectives to achieve socio-economic aspirations:

(1) To provide easy access to capital or seed fund

(2) Empower ^{people} marginalised section through financial assistance.

(3) Develop entrepreneurial abilities among the poor through
→ Risk minimisation
→ Lowering cost of borrowing (only 5% margin)

(4) Improving capital formation

(5) Multipier effect through growth in investments

Conclusion ^{Can be} that, a robust hand holding and technical assistance to complement financial assistance can be the best way forward.

Q.8 (a) How has Odisha's transformational journey become a model for creating food security based on equity and sustainability? (5)

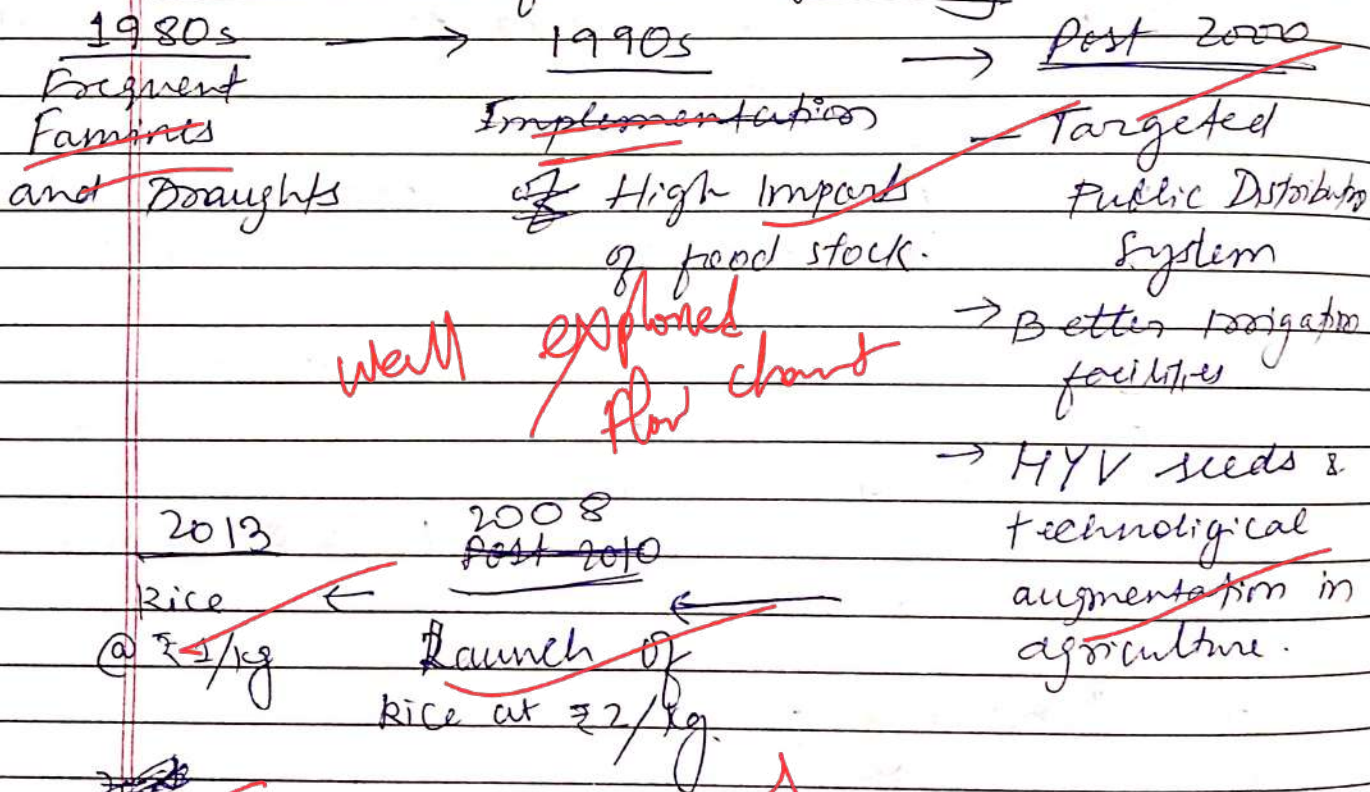
(b) What are the legislative provisions for Diriyangjans and the initiatives taken by the government to uplift this section of the society? (10)

1.5

Odisha has come a long way from being one of the poorest states suffering from food insecurity to becoming a completely food-surplus state.

Fair Introduction

Odisha's transformational journey



~~2013~~
1/1

(b) Legislative provisions for PwDs :-

3 → Rights of persons with disabilities Act, 2016.

→ Increased reservation in jobs
(3 to 4%)
and reservation in education
(5 to 5%)

Waiting

independent
stuff did

→ Included more number of disabilities
for eligibility for benefits (7 to 21)

not fetch

extra marks

→ Accessibility for PwDs
through barrier free infrastructure,
disable friendly designs of public place,
etc

→ National Trust Act, 1999

→ legal guardianship of PwDs.

→ Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

→ recognised mental ~~disorder~~ illness
as a disability.

→ Right to mental healthcare.

19 rote points

Initiatives

- ① Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan - create barrier free infrastructure for improving access to PwDs
- promoting captions & sign language for broadcast.
- ② Deenderya Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme
etc.
- ③ Assistance to Disabled Persons for Buying/Purchase of aids/equipments - (ADIP)
- ④ National Action Plan for Skill development of disabled persons
- ⑤ Dunya Kala Mela - to celebrate creativity of ~~the~~ PwDs.

Conclusion ¹³

Therefore, there is a need to implement the provisions for ^{the} disabled with transparency & efficiency to achieve a just & ~~balanced~~ inclusive development.

How is NEP 2020 different from the earlier policies? (6)

Self-help Groups (SHGs) play a significant role in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. (9)

3.5 National Education Policy (2020) marks a significant shift in Indian education system making it more flexible and holistic. *Contentual Intro*

It is different from the earlier policies of National Policy of Education 1986 (NPE) and as follows:-

Write neatly

NEP 2020	NPE 1986
<p>① 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 system (Foundational, preparatory, middle, secondary)</p>	<p>10 + 2 System</p>
<p>② Medium of instruction = mother tongue or regional language until primary or secondary (preferably)</p>	<p>No provision for use of mother tongue</p>
<p>③ Vocational education from class 6 onwards with internship</p>	<p>No provision for vocational education</p>
<p>④ Modular Tests - evenly spread</p>	<p>Big high stake Tests.</p>

good use of

tabular form

Write neatly

<p>⑤ <u>Transferable Credit System</u></p>	<p><u>No such facility</u></p>
<p>⑥ <u>Flexible entry & exit system with 4 year graduation</u></p>	<p><u>Rigid 4 or 3 year graduation courses</u></p>

Need Improvement

Thus NEP 2020 has brought overhaul in education to transform education according to demand of today's era.

④ (b) Self Help Groups refers to voluntary organisations formed to achieve common socio-economic goals. good start

Maintain
nearness in

It has India has more than 10 ^{crore} lakh women SHG members.

It has played significant role in women empowerment and gender equality through:-

① Entrepreneurial opportunity
eg:- Mission SHAKTI Cafe in Odisha
Lachpati didi scheme

② Financial Autonomy and freedom

③ Social empowerment → improved status
.. removing patriarchal barriers

④ Action on Gender-centric issues → menstrual hygiene, gender violence, harassment
Try to explore the core demand of the question

⑤ Implementation of programmes & policies
at grassroot level

⑥ Nutritional outcome - in women and children

⑦ Advocacy and voicing for women's rights

⑧ However they still face significant challenges:

① Poor training and upskilling

② Lack of Professionalism

③ Gender based restrictions
eg - going out of home frequently

④ Gender stereotyping
eg - Males not cooperating due to gender discrimination & patriarchy

explore each point's briefly

Thus there is need to augment SHGs through training, expert assistance and societal attitudinal change.

Q-10. (a) ~~What are the main challenges India faces in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and how can they be effectively addressed?~~ (7)

(b) ~~The Self-Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Program (SBLP), a unique innovation of India, has emerged as one of the most impactful initiatives for poverty alleviation and women empowerment. Critically assess.~~ (8)

3 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were first envisioned in the Club of Rome in 1972, a global think tank in 1972.

fair time

Main challenges faced by SDG in India:-

① Lack of financial resources

- poor fulfilment of financial commitments by developed countries.

② Limitations of technology transfer

- hesitation among developed countries like USA

eg- Transfer of shale gas extraction technology

③ Poor expertise in implementation

- lack of skilled manpower in SDG localisation in panchayats.

④ Lack of awareness

- unfamiliarity about the goals, scopes and concept of SDG among citizens.

Do underline the imp. words to them

⑤ Developmental needs

- ~~Creating employment and building infrastructure~~
- ~~large skill manpower employed in conventional traditional energy sector~~

Ways to effectively address the challenges :-

- ① Making developed countries to provide
 - ~~financial resources~~
 - ~~Technology transfer~~through International Summits like COP 23. ~~expand~~
an arguments were fine but # lacks
- ② Just Transition Partnership - to provide safety net to ~~save~~ livelihoods of poor people
value addition
- ③ Learning and adopting best practices of other countries
- ④ Generating awareness ~~about~~ about SDG ~~go~~ among general public
write neatly
- ⑤ Skill training through roping in international training institutions.

Thus a holistic and inclusive approach along with implementations of G20 roadmap to Accelerate action on achieving SDG goals. is need of the hour.

Conclusion is good

(6) The Self Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Program (BLP) was launched by NABARD in 1989 to help rural communities to access institutional loans and banking services. **Fair Introduction**

It has been one of the most impactful programmes as:-

① World's largest microfinance project - ensuring credit to over 9 crore women. SHG member

② Helps generation of livelihood and alternative source of income

③ Alleviates burden of high interests

④ Promotes skill & capacity building through NGOs.

Yet there are many shortcomings as:-

① Poor management of finance

② ^{high} Non Performing Assets (NPAs) due to defaults

③ High dependence of NGOs

④ Dual burden due to gender defined roles.

⑤ Lack of professionalism.

Therefore there is need for institutional training through training centres along with financial management to strengthen SHGs in India.

Answer

Weak

Value addition

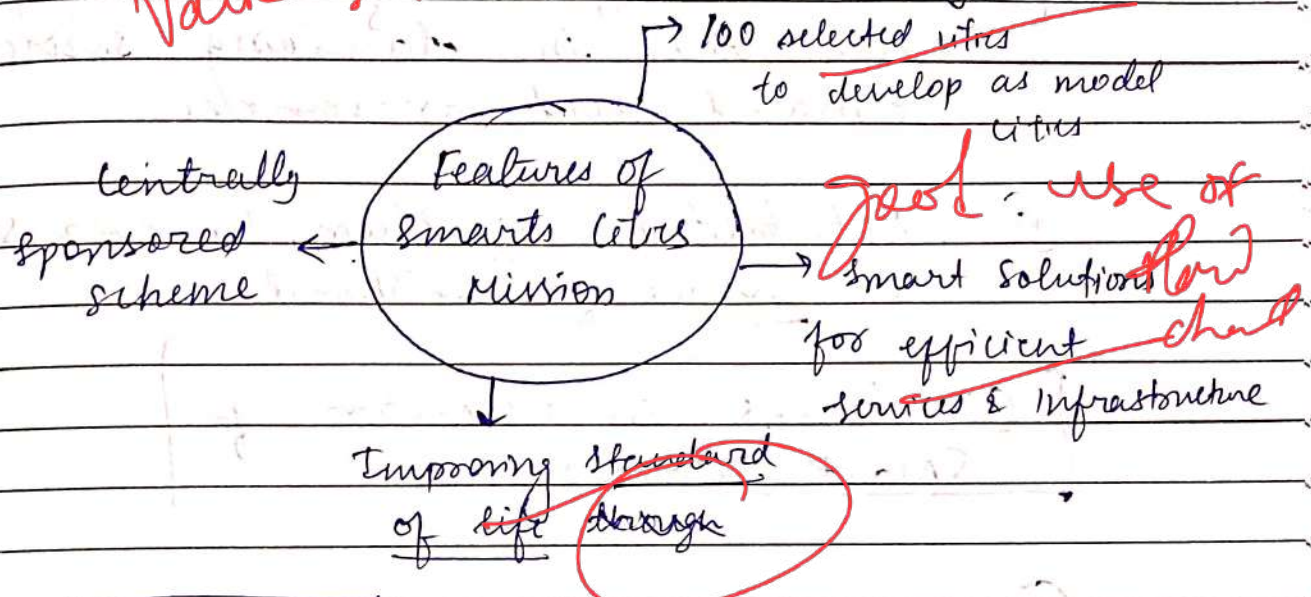
Quote worthy same points

Q.11 (60) The Smart Cities Mission, aimed at transforming India's urban landscape, has yielded mixed outcomes. ~~Throw~~ light on its results and highlight the challenges encountered in its execution. (15)

6.5 in

Smart Cities Mission was launched in 2015 to develop sustainable cities and improving standard of life through tapping into technology.

Valid Introduction



~~Now Impact: {Mixed outcome}~~

- ① Although high level of infrastructure yet the population has also increased raising congestion
- ② Highly developed cities has led to development islands with large areas yet no seeing no benefits
 ? eg - Bhubaneswar vis-a-vis rest of Khordha district.

③ ~~Large scale Migration due to increase in economic activities. due to expanded infrastructure.~~

Try to use
Current Affairs
data / facts
to support
your point

④ ~~Limited adoption of technology like - AI in handling service demand and queries.~~

⑤ ~~Rehabilitation of slum, however still no source of livelihood.~~

Challenges in execution of Smart Cities Mission

① ~~Poor quality work by contractors~~
- ~~low quality raw material~~
- ~~delays in work~~

② ~~Delays in project completion~~
- ~~bureaucratic hurdles & red tapism~~

③ ~~Slow disbursement of funds~~
- ~~further not delaying work~~

④ ~~No timely audits by independent agencies.~~

⑤ ~~Lack of monitoring and quality checks.~~

⑥ Political interference through for credit

⑦ Overlapping roles & functions of bodies

eg Municipal bodies vs-a-vs District Development authority.

⑧ Encroachments and illegal occupation

Do focus on → delayed compensation & relocation, and rehabilitation
Don't limit too

⑨ Loopholes and gaps

eg → Overflowing drains and urban floods still seen.

⑩ Poor participation through project proposal due to lack of awareness.

Therefore, the requirement is to :-

① Involve local bodies in planning & execution

② Timely social audits and quality check framework

Can be better

③ Special focus on disaster-resilience infrastructure

④ Real time disclosure of financial expenditure

Thus a holistic and inclusive approach is key to achieve SDG 11 of Sustainable Cities & Communities

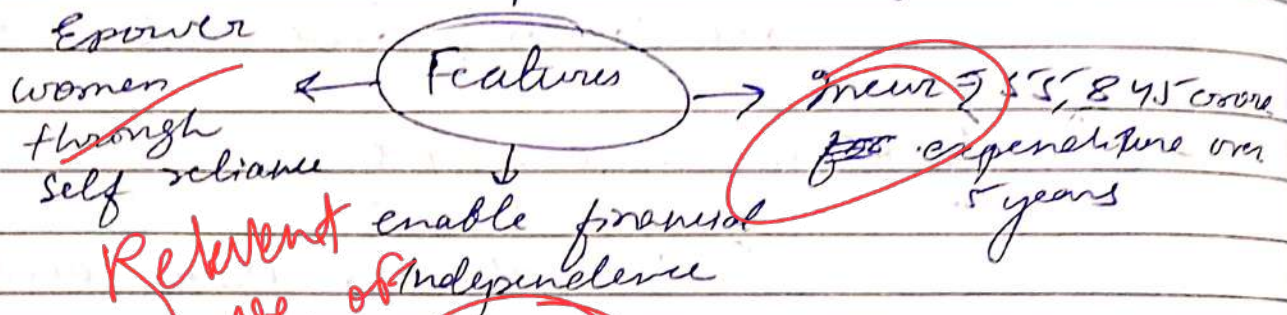
Q.12 (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of the Subhadra Yojana in promoting financial independence among women in Odisha. (8)

(b) Analyze the potential challenges in implementing the Mukhyamantri Sampurna Pushti Yojana. (7)

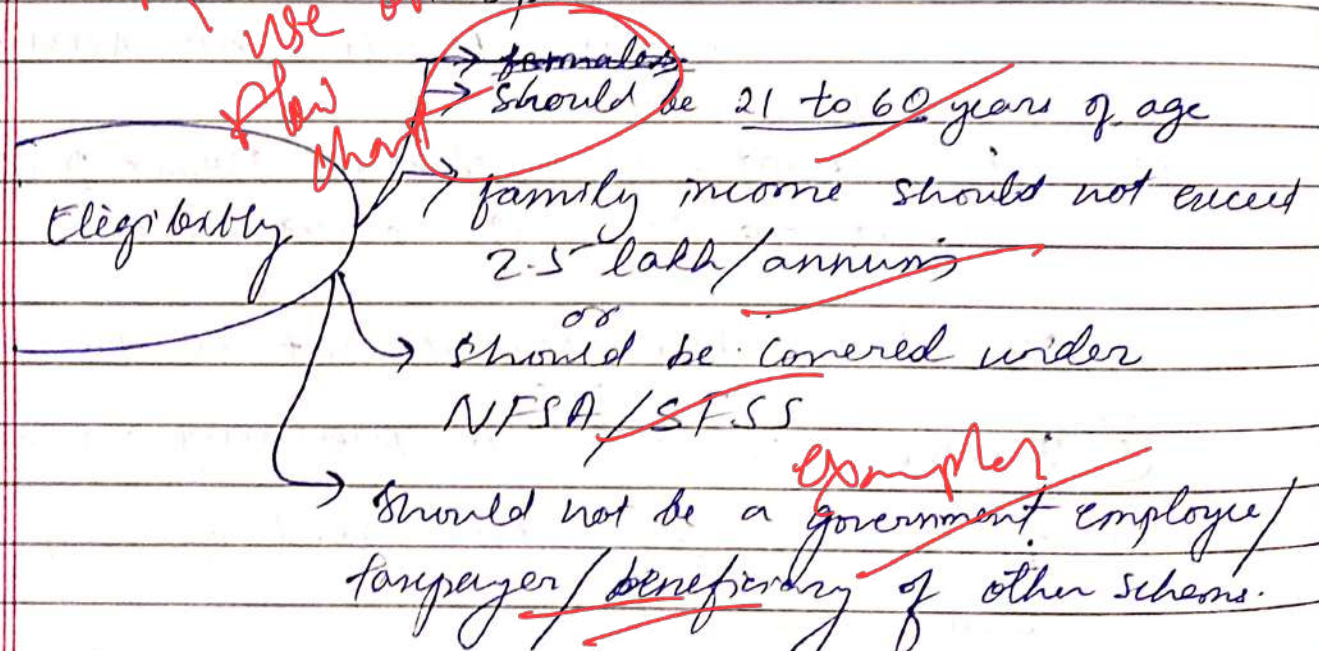
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(a) Subhadra Yojana was launched in September, 2024 to provide financial assistance to women to empower them to achieve independence & self reliance.

good Introduction
₹50,000 to eligible women over 5 years



Relevant use plan that



It has potential to strengthen women's status through

① Financial augmentation → improves financial autonomy.

- can spend in $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Health} \\ \rightarrow \text{Nutrition needs.} \end{cases}$

- ② Provide alternative source of income to women farmers
- ③ Empower women through financial inclusion
- ④ ~~may promote~~ ^{provide} small scale investing opportunities.

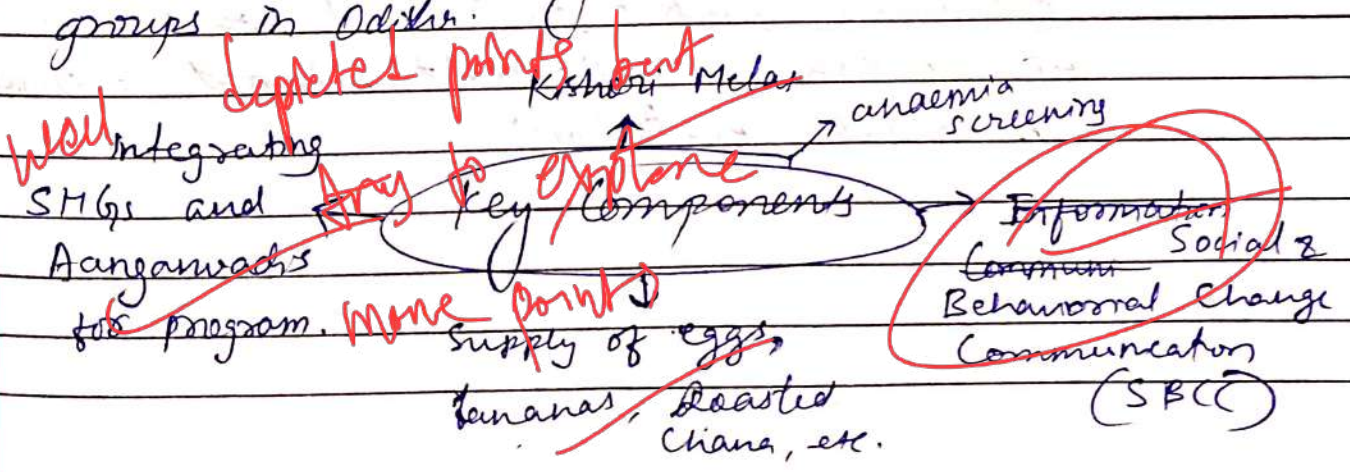
maintain neatness in your

However it has many limitations to empowering women as:-

- ① Lead to consumption expenditure rather than investment
- ② No creation of risk-taking ~~undermining~~ entrepreneurial zeal.
- ③ Reducing resources for long term development programs for women
- ④ Does not ~~improve~~ ^{help} directly improve socio-economic status of women through human-development.

Waste ~~key~~ *key* ~~Beh~~ *Beh* ~~Bachao~~ *Bachao* ~~Beti~~ *Beti* ~~Padhao~~ *Padhao*

(b) Mukhyamantri Sampurna Pusti Yojana (MSPY) was launched in 2024 to address issues of malnutrition and anaemia among vulnerable demographic groups in Odisha.



Potential Challenges in Implementation :

- ① Lack of ~~timely~~ delivery of food supplies
- ② Poor participation of ~~community~~ due to lack of awareness.
- ③ Lack of behavioral ~~change~~ due to rigid beliefs.
- ④ Patriarchal lifestyle → ~~majority~~ ^{examples} of male needs.
- ⑤ Poor training of SHG and Anganwadi workers
- ⑥ Lack of nutrition counselling during pregnancy

eg) Poth Laika Abhyaan in ~~Berhampur~~ district of ~~Chhattisgarh~~ improved nutritional outcomes.

Conclusion is

fine

Therefore, there is need of ^{timely} financial devolution, ~~community~~ participation and ~~to~~ social audit to ~~achieve~~ a ~~Shashat~~ ~~bharat~~ through adequate nutrition.

Q-13 (a) ~~What~~ are the key highlights of India's Human Development Report 2023-24? Date (7)
Page

(b) ~~Analyze~~ the factors that hinder the achievement of balanced and inclusive development. (8)

5.5 The Human Development Report (HDR) is released by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to ascertain human development in various countries.

Relevant Introduction

India's ~~score~~ in the recent report of (HDR) 2023-2024 India's rank has slightly improved

↳ 134 out of 193 countries (135th in 2021)

Score has improved - from 0.633 in 2021

To 0.644 in 2023-24

Improvements Seen in

Very basic and general Answer

- Health → Life expectancy
- Income → GNI per Capita
- Education → Expected years of schooling
- Mean years of schooling.

Yet, India lags behind its neighbours like China, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

Therefore, India has a long way to go ~~while~~ strengthening and achieving its human development

Factors that hinder the Inclusive Development

- ① Geographical terrain
 - ↳ Difficult physiological landscape
 - ↳ limiting reach to hills, dense forests, hamlets etc. write reach
- ② Lack of Infrastructure & Connectivity
 - ↳ No roads and bridges.

- ③ Divide in learning opportunities & outcome

good use of data/facts

eg:- only 49% of government schools had computers as compared to 70% private schools (ASER report)

- ④ Digital Divide
 - ↳ Urban-rural divide
 - ↳ Young-Old divide
 - ↳ Gender based divide
 - ↳ Income based divide.

relevant
* only 34% population digitally literate (NSS 68th)

- ⑤ Challenges to autonomous functioning of local bodies - P.R.I.s & Municipalities.
 - ↳ Lack of timely devolution of funds.

⑥ Jobless Growth

- ↳ ~~poor~~ Manufacturing sector underdeveloped - missing middle.
- ↳ high reliance on the service sector.

(eg) ~~Lack of~~ Economic survey: ^{only} 51% of Graduates

maintain ~~newly~~ employable.
in your answer

⑦ Bureaucratic resistance & corruption

↳ ~~not~~ at ground level.

(eg) - Bribery and poor infrastructure
- Diversion of funds, Adulteration in PDS.

⑧ Lack of holistic education

- ↳ developing innovative
- ↳ risk taking and problem solving skills.

⑨ Way Forward

- ① → Digitalise Public Service Delivery. → Block Chain Technology
- ② Timely Social Audit and Annual appraisal of Administrative departments

③ Implementation of NEP 2020 effectively along with Atal Innovation Mission.

④ Strengthening welfare & social security
↳ Nutrition, education, health.

⑤ Improving digital literacy & infrastructure

can be better

Therefore, a holistic & whole of government approach is crucial to ensure that no one is left behind.

Q 14. India's health infrastructure development encounters significant fiscal challenges, especially regarding state-level financial obligations. How can states create sustainable fiscal space to ensure the long-term effectiveness of health initiatives? [15]

India has one of the largest health infrastructure in the world. Yet it lags behind many developing countries in health parameters.

Intro: 134th in HDI (2023-24)

India's health infrastructure encounters significant fiscal challenges, especially state-level financial obligations.

Cause: - (1) Poor allocation to health in overall budget. (less than 3% vs a vs USA - 6.7%, China - 5.9%).

(2) Lack of proper devolution to states for health expenditure.

As per 15th Finance Commission States incur 62% of Revenue expenditure while only raising 39% of revenue income. Thus completely highly on centre's devolution for capital to health expenditure.

(3) Lack of cooperation in planning and execution

(4) Overlapping jurisdiction and ambiguity in functional jurisdiction

⑤ Duplicacy of efforts & double utilisation of resources
eg - Parallel schemes ~~at~~ at Centre
and State level.

State can create sustainable fiscal space for health initiatives through:-

• Creation of innovative sources of revenue through -

→ tapping into local expertise in product
eg handicrafts → Sambalpuri Sadhi
Paintings → Pattachitra.

Understand the direct words Carefully

→ focusing on export oriented goods
& exporting exports of manufactured goods

→ Eco tourism and village tourism

• Focusing on preventive healthcare ecosystem

→ Thus reducing care loads & financial burden of healthcare

↳ Promoting healthy life style, yoga and nutrition.

• Promoting health tourism through developing quality of health services.

- Promoting Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) and providing government support to private investment in health sector

examples

- Attracting investments through conducting Business Conferences and concluding MoUs and agreements with health industry players.
- Developing health infrastructure through Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model.
↳ Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)
- Promoting Ayurveda, Unani, Siddh, homeopathy and other medical streams for augmenting health infrastructure.

Conclusion

Thus, it is pertinent to repeal private investment along with building and developing wide arrays of health stakeholders to achieve a robust health care ecosystem.

Q.15. (a) Briefly discuss about Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2024. (5)

(b) Discuss the significance of a resilient and thriving MSME sector in driving India's inclusive growth, highlighting the key challenges faced by the sector. (10)

Q. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill was introduced in February 2024 in Rajya Sabha. *Val's Intro*

Purpose → to amend Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to make changes in list of scheduled castes & Scheduled Tribes in Odisha.

Effect → The bill makes change in Scheduled Tribes list by adding -

- ① Nuka Dosa ② Nooka Dosa
- ③ Muka Dosa ④ Mooka Dosa
- ⑤ Konda Reddy ⑥ Konda Reddi tribes.

APM addressed the **Case** sought to remove - ① Tamudia ② Tamidia ~~tribe~~ communities from SC list and includes them in ST list.

Thus it has broadened the Scheduled Tribes in Odisha and therefore a crucial step towards inclusive development and affirmative actions towards marginalised. *Need improvement*

3.5

(b) MSME sector comprises of Micro Small and Medium enterprises which ~~each~~ have investment of less than 1, 10, 50 Crores respectively. Avt Introduction

[Significance for driving inclusive growth]

- ① By providing opportunity to Indigenous budding entrepreneurs thus also improving self reliance. Strengthen it through relevant examples
- ② Boosting employment generation through private enterprises.
- ③ Balanced regional development
 - ↳ through attracting other auxiliary businesses and overall economic activity. write notes
- ④ Promoting culture of entrepreneurship.
 - ↳ Job creator rather than job seeker
 - ↳ Risk taking and enterprise.
- ⑤ Development of Indigenous low cost products
 - ↳ increasing affordability for the poor.

Avoid Congested Industry

⑥ Boost to Organisations like :-

→ Farmer's Producers Organisation (FPOs)

Self help Groups (SHGs)

→ other Cooperative bodies.

Maintain interest

in your

Answer through demand for goods & services.

⑦ Promoting local products & services

eg - Handicrafts, food items, etc.

⑧ Key Challenges of MSMEs :-

① Compliance Mechanism - complex
very huge burden and costly

② Difficulties in establishment of Red Tapism
good use → lack of single window clearance
lack of seed fund

③ Cut-throat Competition by MNCs

→ Thus requiring initial support mechanism
level playing field

④ High Cost of operations due to inefficiencies
avoid high cost operating logistics challenges

Solutions

- ① Ease of Doing Business
- ② Incubation Centres
- ③ seed fundings
- ④ Technical Assistance & aid
- ⑤ Capacity Building

Therefore MSME sector is key to a Developed India @ 2047.