

# **GS SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S TEST COPY**

### **SRISHTI MISHRA**

### **AIR 95**

### **CSE 2023**

### **GOVERNANCE & SOCIAL ISSUE**



**8448496262**



**ias score.in**

# UPSC

Total - 52½

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
Content of the Question is more important than length.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्डिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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margin

SHGs promote rural develop, poverty alleviation & social empowerment. However, numerous problems. Highlight steps taken by NABARD to promote SHG.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are groups (informal)

of (usually) rural women that pool their money/savings and lend out to members that require loans, thus practicing financial accountability and making credit more accessible.

SHGs: Role in Rural Upliftment

① women Empowerment

a) financial independence, choice and freedom for rural women

b) platform for vocalizing needs of women as household leaders

c) SC/ST women are empowered, their needs also met.

d) Role of women expanded beyond domestic duties.

Poverty Alleviation

a) SHG acts as safety net for the poor

b) Community based solution to poverty

Rudrabha-  
chale,  
Kerala  
↓  
largest ♀  
SHG, India

decision  
making +  
teamwork

incorporate  
all the  
mentioned  
points in  
intro

Here  
you can  
support your  
points with examples  
as bullet



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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c) easy, safe, ~~low interest~~ access to credit. financial inclusion

③ Rural Development

→ employment  
→ savings habit

a) pooled finances encourages pooled investments

SHG + SDG

↓  
localized ✓

• Social capital use

b) SHGs go on to develop cooperatives for productive purposes  
→ economic integration + expansion  
c) Fewer people in poverty - stronger community.

However, SHGs continue to face some challenges:-

① Community surveillance is sometimes not enough to pay back loans.

Divisions between various classes of women still remain.

③ Inadequate recognition of SHGs by government / banks.

④ SHGs are used to meet daily requirements but large scale investments are overlooked - economies of scale unutilized.

• lack training  
• unaware of schemes of assistance  
• illiterate  
• unfair practices by members

Include All the mentioned points



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NABARD (National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development) is a supporting agency in agriculture and allied activities :-

Bring up  
more  
points under  
Role played by  
NABARD  
↓

- ① NABARD provides SHGs with Credit.
- ② NABARD recognizes SHGs in India.
- ③ NABARD provides training and infrastructural support to various SHGs. ↳ capacity building

Developing  
a Conducive  
Policy Framework  
etc

most of the institutes at national level need to recognize the SHG bodies of India to further empower women and bring about rural transformation.

eg. SDG  
localiz<sup>n</sup>  
(NITI  
Aayog)  
inclusive  
growth.

5.5  
self evaluation in black!  
Sorry!



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write anything except  
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नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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margin

Q. Discuss the critical role played by NGOs in developing society, improving communities & promoting citizen participation. Increased regulation of NGOs crippled functions.  
Non Governmental Organizations

How you  
can also  
mention the  
Act under  
which NGOs are  
Reg.

(NGOs) are groupings of people working parallel to the government in achieving specific goals.

NGO :- Role in Social Upliftment

① NGOs have socio-economic development goals.

eg: Amnesty International aims to secure human rights worldwide.

② NGOs work outside of government regulations / governmental red-tape, etc. Efficient and quick goal achievements are possible.

③ Targetted work - NGO workers usually have hands-on work on site.

eg: GreenPeace works locally on various beaches to maintain coastal cleanliness.

Good  
Points  
Covered





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- ④ People are free to join and volunteer,  
worldwide participation makes the  
work holistic and connecting.

NGOs have transformed the idea  
of duties and responsibilities of  
citizens to each other, to themselves  
and even to the environment.

## Increased Regulations over NGOs in India

changes to FCRA (Foreign Contri-  
bution Regulation Act).:-

a) All NGOs required to register  
in SBI bank branch at New  
Delhi

b) Greater scrutiny of funds  
coming into India through  
NGOs.

c) Central Government has right to  
provide (or not provide) license  
to NGOs to receive funds.



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the question number  
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पर प्रश्न संख्या के  
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These regulations have created impediments  
in NGO functioning in India:-

- a) Funds squashed → NGOs become bankrupt and won't be able to work.
- b) Red tapeism forces NGOs through much paperwork.
- c) NGOs feel discouraged rather than encouraged to stay & work for India.

Government bodies and NGOs have the same end goal but different methodologies of work.

Both need to respect each other & work unobtrusively to ensure those goals are achieved.

5.5

Talk  
About

Both +ve  
and -ve effects

of these changes  
made in 1998

→ face issues in paying  
salaries

Staff

etc

in the  
You can  
Suggest - try  
forward as  
well



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Q2-

Women in India face several challenges in moving up the career ladder in STEM fields due to systematic barriers & societal factors. Discuss suggest means to be taken by govt in this regard.

Women in India are rarely found in fields of Science, Technology, Stem Engineering & Mathematics (STEM). Instead, women are more likely to be found in "pink-collar" jobs of :-

- education (teaching)
- nursing (unspecialized healthcare)
- the arts (visual, literary)

## Challenges to Women in STEM

① Prejudicial fallacy that women (girls) are incapable of the mathematical subjects.

② Patriarchal mindset :-

a) women need an education only to be eligible for marriage.

b) women cook, clean & rear children after marriage - why educate them.

women are meant for

soft jobs, eg: caretaking

How you can provide

Some Statistical data as well.

Apart from this also take about

Systemic Bias

Gender Bias at Workplace

Sexual Harassment at Workplace etc



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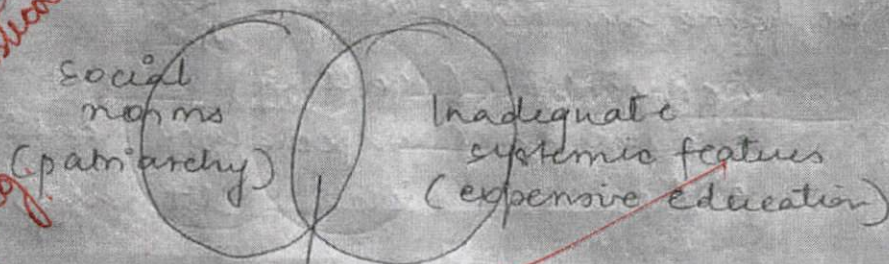
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③ Inadequate infrastructure for females at top STEM universities.

④ Excessive spending involved in higher education - middle class parents unwilling to spend on girl child.



Government measures taken:-

- 1) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- 2) WEST - women in science & tech.
- 3) Vigyan Jyoti - encourage women to pursue STEM
- 4) CURIE - enhance infrastructure in women universities



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चाहिए  
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margin

Government needs to enhance  
focus on the Girl child to increase  
women in STEM

① Career should be personality based  
and interest based decision

eg: startUps like Talentel &

Cogitoklub use personality test  
survey to recommend careers for  
children.

② Increase teacher - student - parent  
interlink to ensure best outcomes

Women make up half the  
population. Their contribution to  
STEM could boost innovation &  
economic growth.

You can  
highlight  
other Supporting  
Measures as

Feel  
↓  
Introducing  
STEM Subj  
Early in  
Schools.

Employer can  
Be made  
Supporting  
etc



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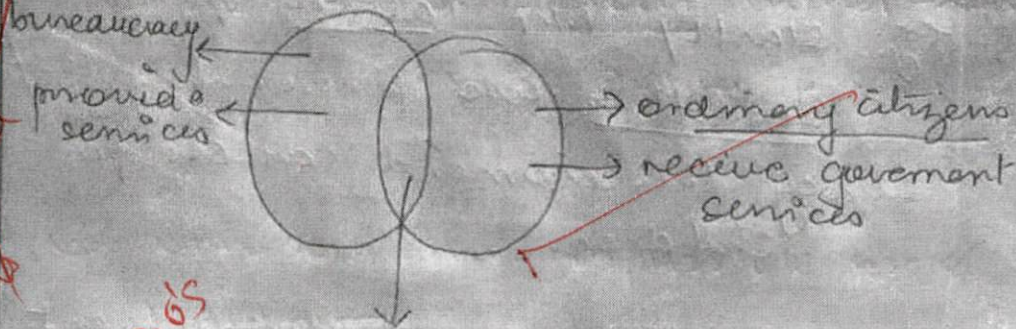
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Q4:-

Where there is no civil society, there cannot be citizens with capacities. Explain. Also, identify challenges faced by CS in India + suggest measures for their effectiveness.

Civil Society refers to the

intersection between government functionaries and ordinary citizens.



## CIVIL SOCIETY

- active members of society
- alert and responsive to government work
- act as feedback mechanisms to government schemes
- act as channels for implementation of government schemes
- use media to enhance work with government.
- act as lobbyists for change demanded by society at large.

Charity  
Mentions  
Who are  
Part of  
Civil Society  
↓  
Community groups, NGOs etc

Also Add  
↓  
Act as Police  
Protection  
Role  
↓  
Check  
Politicisation  
etc



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## Challenges Faced by Civil Society

- ① As middle-men, civil society members are viewed with some suspicion by the government of the day.
- ② Regulations over civil society work  
eg. freedom of speech limitation :-  
use of sedition clause section 124A of IPC to crush dissenters
- ③ Suppression of media / internet to curb civil society voice  
eg. Telegraph Act / IT Act 2000 used to implement internet shutdown
- ④ Continuous tussle between state security and freedom of speech  
because civil society considers it its responsibility to speak up loudly against wrong.

Try to include points  
↓  
Accountability  
Issues  
Inadequate  
Financial  
Resources  
You can give  
Example of  
NGOs like  
Bhopal  
etc



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हम इस स्थान  
पर प्रश्न संख्या को  
लिखेंगे।

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नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए।  
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write on this  
margin.

## measures for Effectiveness

① Accept civil society and follow  
Hitendra Thakur judgement of  
proportional understanding of criticism/  
dissent as constructive rather than  
crushing it in the name of security.

② Enhanced and responsible use of  
media —

- \* step away from politics
- \* stay close to governance

Civil Society is rightly called the  
5<sup>th</sup> Pillar of Democracy and must  
be given the space and tools to  
function as a tool of good  
governance.



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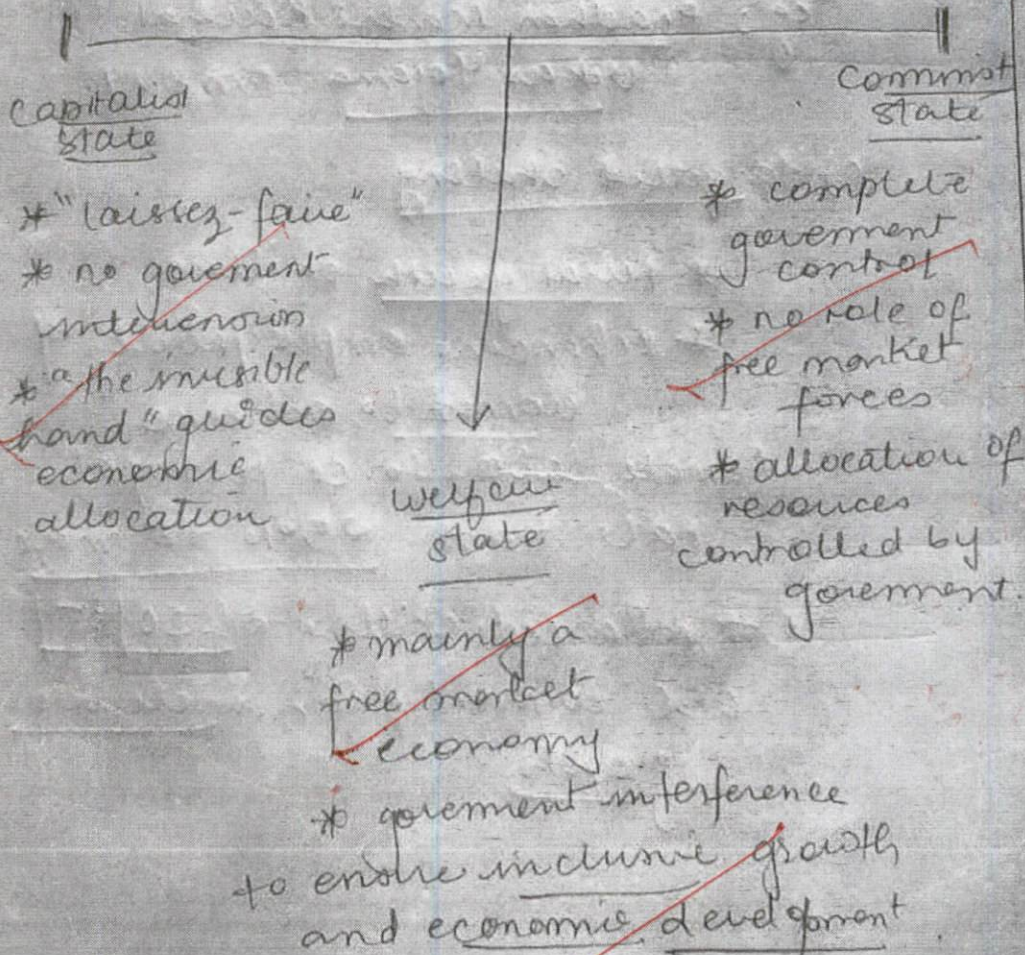
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Q5-

"Skilling today leads to ensuring the future."  
Examine the role of a welfare state in ensuring adequate human capital.

A welfare state is one that allows the functioning of the economy on the free market principles of Adam Smith but also ensures government intervention to ensure socio-economic necessities of citizens are adequately met.

## ON A SPECTRUM



Ans  
→ Based on Principles of Equality of opp., Govt distribution of wealth etc



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question number  
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इस स्थान  
संख्या के  
वक्त कुछ  
हैं।

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write on  
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## welfare state & Human Capital

whereas a capitalist state would leave labourers and hirees to skill themselves, a welfare state can provide:-

- a) training infrastructure (eg: computers)
- b) state-sponsored skilling

eg: Pradhan Mantri Kaushal  
Vikas Yojana PMKVY

- c) targetted skilling

\* rural youth skilling

\* enhancing employability of women to enhance

female labour force participation rate from 25% to more.

\* enhanced skilling of SC/ST/OBC community for inclusive growth.



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चाहिए।  
Candidates  
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write on this  
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Human Capital enhancement can  
also be met by welfare state through

- enhanced healthcare provisioning
- reduced out of pocket  
expenditure (currently 48%)  
on healthcare
- expansion in budgetary allocation  
to health, education and  
skill to around 5-7% of GDP.

The welfare state has various  
tools to practice interventional  
policies and enhance economic  
output through better human  
capital in the nation as a  
means to achieve \$ 5 trillion goal.

You can  
Extend your  
Conclusion by

Noting how  
Education has helped  
to Build and Boost  
Person and Country's  
overall Income etc

Mention  
Government  
Related Schemes  
as well Related  
to Health Care.

5



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केवल इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या को अंकित करें।  
बिना लिखें।

NIPUN Bharat provides much needed impetus to make it more meaningful. Discuss other initiatives to strengthen foundational learning in India.

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is a

programme for improving education metrics within India including

- student enrollment
- learning outcomes
- teacher training
- infrastructural capacity.

NIPUN Bharat is a newly introduced scheme with primary aims :-

- (\*) enhancing abilities of children in education up to 3rd Grade (ages 3-9).
- (\*) This includes literacy, basic math, basic English.
- (\*) It has components for better support in the form of quality teaching and infrastructure.

Page

UPSC

Further  
in the year  
in which the  
Centre opened  
the continuation of  
this scheme.

Also talk about  
Revision for  
this  
+ Manual and  
resources for  
teachers  
etc.



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margin

Other initiatives to strengthen  
foundational learning :-

(\*) NISHTHA - enhance training of  
teachers and quality education

(\*) N-G initiative - international  
cooperation of 9 nations to  
enhance learning outcomes.

(\*) Inclusive Education :-

- improvement in tribal education  
through Eklavya Model Schools
- encourage female STEM education  
through schemes CURIE, WEET,  
Vigyan Tyoti
- SC/ST school reservations and  
minority schools / universities infrastructure  
enhancement

(\*) Digitally enabled - enabled education  
- Smart Boards, Online laboratories, etc.  
(SWAYAM)

Good Points  
Fully  
Suggested



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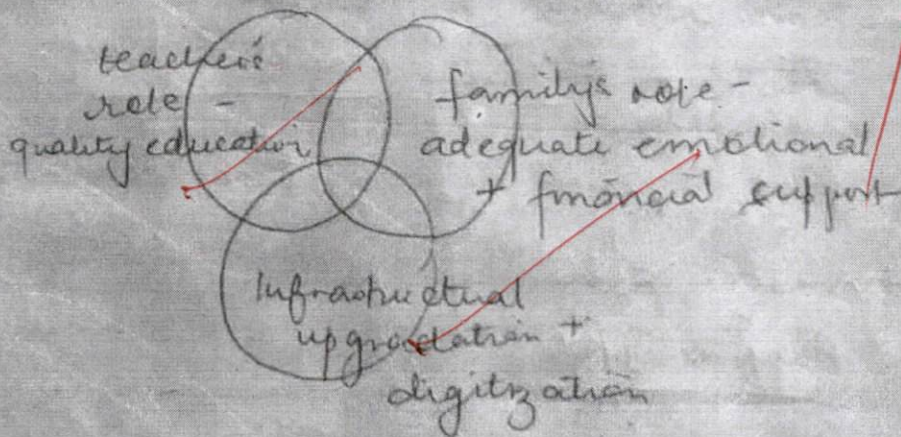
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margin

\* Greater budgetary allocation to education from current 3% to 7% of GDP.

\* Incentivize school-going through breakfast scheme (Kerala government) alongside Mid Day meal scheme.

Education needs a holistic approach to enhance outcomes through :-



Education is the answer to enhanced human capital and the medium for \$5 trillion economy goal.

In addition  
to this also  
talk about  
Digital Sakshata  
Abhiyan  
National  
Foundational  
Literacy and  
Numeracy  
Mission  
etc



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Q7.

Global Hunger is on the rise driven by climate crisis and COVID19 pandemic. Critically analyze role played by GKAY in alleviation of hunger in India.

The COVID19 pandemic forced global progress back by a decade. This was especially true in hunger indications. For instance, India ranks 101 out of 116 on Global Hunger Index by well hunger.

climate crisis and COVID  
Impact on Hunger

(\*) Inadvertant burden on the poor, vulnerable and exploited members of society.

eg: slum dwellers find it hardest to find livelihood after cyclone hit.

(\*) women and children lose livelihood  
→ lose income → lose source of food → affects growth, maternity and overall health.

(\*) COVID19 forced reverse migration and loss of jobs.

Gr. 9 to 10  
Section 9  
Full Briefly  
Talk About Role  
of climate effects  
change  
the poorest  
region of  
the world.  
This discusses

Good points



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(\*) Recurrence of overcrowdedness in agriculture led to even more hidden unemployment, reduced diversity in income sources → hunger.

(\*) Climate change causing agricultural distress leads to burdened farmers who have to borrow to meet basic consumption needs.

Thus COVID 19 and climate change have impacted employment and thus hunger. To meet this challenge, PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana was launched:-

① provision of food grains to families beyond ration provisions under NFSA 2013.

② provision of monthly rations of rice and wheat.

③ increased amounts over various periods.

Page

After this being up for the  
→ Inclusion of poor & vulnerable  
→ Health Labour  
→ Explicit role of this scheme  
→ clear clarity

Mention the quantity of food provided like 5kg grains Additional Cash as per for free etc



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नहीं लिखना  
वाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on this  
margin

although the PMGKAY helped reduce extreme poverty and food security needs, some challenges existed:-

- ① Contact less delivery during COVID
- ② Beneficiary challenges - ghost beneficiaries, lack of adequate targeting
- ③ leakages and corruption, need for greater infrastructural support especially in rural delivery

Nevertheless, PMGKAY helped reach many citizens in crucial need of food support <sup>in</sup> after a COVID ravaged economy and a climate burdened agricultural sector.

Also mention about Parliament's Committee's Concern, Constraints to Migration, Factories etc.



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Q8:-

The pandemic has not only deepened the pre-existing gender inequalities but also given opportunity to identify remedy of vulnerabilities. Discuss.

The COVID 19 pandemic forced families into a "communal isolation" in their homes and forced many out of jobs while deepening preexisting gender inequalities.

## COVID 19 and Gender Equality

(\*) Gender Equality inside the House :-

a) reported rise in cases of domestic violence as women were forced to live in continual proximity of their husbands.

b) overburdened women in domestic chores - no division of household labour.

c) rise in physical and mental abuse and cases of depression due to harassment and stress.

Need to Explain how pandemic is the imp of globalisation  
↓  
Asian Forum Report on  
Gender for Sustainable Employment etc

Both the imp of Global Gender Impact Report provides Gf. of Inequality in India.



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## \* Gender Equality outside the House -

- a) job-loss attributed to women more than men.
- b) "dual role syndrome" - women must manage both work and household - forced to choose housework and give up job.
- c) Reduction in wages and laying off women - reduced their financial independence.

COVID 19 had also given us the opportunity to identify and remedy these vulnerabilities:-

## \* Gender Equality - In House

- a) As men were forced to stay at home - division of labour and household duties occurred in some homes.
- b) men could become helping hand as work shifted from office to home.

Report from this  
You have to  
Also talk about  
Men and Covid  
19 in the  
Health sectors  
as well



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c) Focus on peaceful coexistence  
to ensure productive and positive  
environment  
eg: rise in interest in yoga,  
meditation, in-house collaborative  
activities.

\* Gender Equality :- Out House

a) Female doctors, nurses and  
female police officers gained newfound  
respect.

b) Need for income source diversification  
meant that some women were  
allowed to find a job, enhance  
financial independence.

c) Various government schemes to  
ensure safety, security and financial  
aid to women.

Thus, the pandemic gave a new  
perspective to reducing gender  
inequality and achieving SDG 5  
both within and outside the Home.



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Q9:-

India has made significant advances in health, but rural communities face health challenges & disparities. Discuss w/ examples. Highlight initiatives... suggest interventions

Since the COVID 19 pandemic opened up various faults and gaps in India's healthcare system, there has been much focus in enhancing health outcomes in the country.

Introduction of National Digital Health Mission (NDHM)

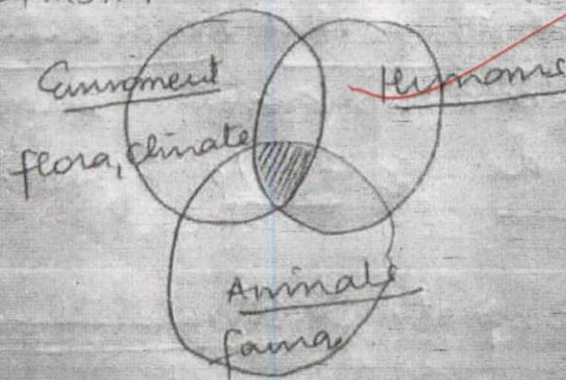
Increased budgetary allocation from 21.5% in 2019 to ~29% in 2020-21

Advances in Indian Healthcare

Focus on primary and preventive healthcare  
eg: primary care centres in rural areas, under PM-JAY.

Adoption of WHO's One Health Approach

Increased research and development, eg: indigenous vaccine COVAXIN by Bharat Biotech.



You can discuss your point here and focus more on talking about the health system of rural India. Discuss issues



despite various initiatives, rural communities continue to face health challenges :-

## ① accessibility

a) Hospitals are rare in rural India

b) Infrastructural absence ? Ans closely

c) Secondary and tertiary care Explains  
is available only in big cities

eg. patients in Jaipur (UP) have to travel 6 hrs to Lucknow to get treatment.

d) Fake doctors prevalence means quality of care is questionable.

## ② Affordability

a) Out of pocket expenditure on healthcare is among highest worldwide  $\approx 48\%$  of total costs.

b) Incomplete insurance coverage under Jeevan Bima Yojana, etc.



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## ③ Awareness

a) most rural areas lack basic  
knowledge of preventive care  
eg. WASH :- water, sanitation and  
hygiene

b) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan  
toilets used as storage space while  
open defecation continues.

c) maternal health and menstrual  
needs ignored leading to anemic  
women ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of all women in India)  
and poor child health (around  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd  
stunted)

India is ranked 132 in  
the Global Human Development Index

Health approach of government needs to  
be re-centred on rural health with  
a focus on forgotten delivery and  
awareness/generation to enhance  
health outcomes in India.

In the End  
You Need  
to Suggest  
measures as  
fell  
National Rural  
Health Mission  
Aarogya  
Bharat  
etc



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Q1A-

The gendered notion of exploitation, in the name of socio-economic development, has evolved the instances of modern slavery. Critically analyze the modern slavery refers to the current form of exploitation of humans by humans.

the statement and say format

## Ancient (old) slavery

- mostly physical  
eg: African slave trade, work on fields
- limited to agriculture and manufacturing  
eg: plantation work and industrial factory labour
- mostly men (more able bodied) and children (flexible)
- mostly found in colored areas
- more visible :- forced labour under the sun

## modern slavery

- both physical and mental  
eg: overworked labourer
- found in all places  
eg: offices, domestic (forced marriage)
- although mostly female, encompasses all genders, but not so many children due to scrutiny.
- Found everywhere (developed and developing nation)
- Somewhat hidden - undercover forced and coercion.

you can provide some statistical information as well.



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Today, gendered notion of exploitation has led to modern slavery of women:-

## ① Domestic slavery

- a) role-based lifestyle
- b) gendered chores / responsibilities
- c) household physical work attributed to females.
- d) forced marriages - women have less say in marriage (choice of age or person) than men.

## ② Workplace slavery

- a) Harassment of women at workplace
- b) Coercion and sexual demands force women into slavery
- c) disrespect for (female) sex-workers - lack of adequate safety norms.

Imp  
↓  
Along with this you need to mention the reasons as well for that field that are forcing women responsible for modern slavery is forcing women they are not fully aware of risk at risk



Nevertheless, clavery is not restricted to females though they bear the major burden. Men are also victims of the same.

There is a need for :-

a) Enhanced laws for

① marriage (child marriage, domestic violence)

② Vishakha Guidelines implementation for workplace harassment.

b) Increased recognition of

① domestic labour and payment in kind if not cash

② Hours of work and mental health / lifestyle regimen for work.

4. Modern clavery is a common phenomenon and needs adequate laws and better workplace and domestic understanding to be cured.

9. In addition to this talk About Various Legislations framework  
↓  
Labour Act 1978  
Act 23  
etc