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CIVIL SERVICES ACHIEVERS' POINT

A ONE STOP SOLUTION FOR UPSC/APSC/SSC & BANKING

ANSWERWRITING PRACTICE- GS 2

1. **What is central sponsored scheme? How are Centrally Sponsored Schemes different from Central Sector Schemes? (150 words, 10 marks)**

MODEL ANSWER:

Government schemes are broadly divided into two categories, i.e. Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Central Sector Schemes

They are the schemes that are entirely and directly funded and executed by the central government. The schemes are formulated by the Centre, based on subjects from the Union List. The financial resources are not shifted to states. e.g. LPG connection to poor households.

Central Sponsored Schemes are implemented by state governments. However, the cost of these schemes is borne on a shared basis in the ratio of 50:50, 70:30, 75:25 or 90:10. Under the cost ratio, the larger portion is always borne by the Centre.

e.g. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are special purpose grants (or loans) extended by the Central Government to States to encourage and motivate State governments to plan and implement programmes that help attain national goals and objectives.

Leadership through knowledge...

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2. **“The conditions of urban poor women are more deplorable than their rural counterparts.” Give your views. (250 words, 15m)**

MODEL ANSWER:

While half of India population consists of women, but as per UNDP's Gender Inequality Index (GII) India lags severely in the health and financial indicators.

Among the Indian women the condition of urban poor women is more deplorable than rural counterparts because :

- 1. Inflation of milk, vegetables, pulses directly affects nutrition security of urban poor woman and her children. Since rural women engage in agriculture, fisheries and dairying; Government schemes for purchase of cattle, goat, hens- they're slightly better off.**
- 2. Nuclear families in slums, usually without caste-community affiliations. Husband has less fear of relatives or elders of the community. Could be more abusive / domestic violence than rural.**
- 3. Urban areas have higher cost of living. So, Urban poor woman has to engage herself in petty-labour while looking after the household chores and childcare. Rural women might have the help of grandparents / family elders / in-laws to take care of raising the children and dividing the domestic chores. So, she may have slightly better peace of mind.**
- 4. urban poor women due to lack of higher-education end up in rag-picking, construction and hazardous industries without social security= more prone to industrial / occupational disease, disability. Rural women don't have social security either, but they're less prone to occupational disease because pesticide spraying is usually done by males.**

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #5 requires India to empower all women & achieve gender equality. Therefore, we must become more sensitive to the problems faced by urban poor women.

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CENTRES: BELTOLA, SILCHAR, KOKRAJHAR, COTTON UNIVERSITY, SONAPUR COLLEGE, MARGHERITA