

GS FOUNDATION 2024: Governance
HANDOUT 01: Governance/Good Governance
Transparency and Accountability/ Citizen Charters/E-Governance

General Studies – Paper 2: Governance

Topics

- Governance / Good Governance / Transparency & Accountability / Citizen Charters / E-Governance
- Development Process & Development Industry – Role of NGO's / SHG's & NGO's / SHG's & other stakeholders
- Role of Civil Services in democracy
- Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Governance / Transparency & Accountability / E-Governance

Themes to be Covered

- Governance
- Good Governance
- Transparency & Accountability
- e-Governance

Governance

- Action or manner of governing a state, organization etc.
- Government Vs Governance
- Stakeholders – Govt., Citizens & Market forces

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Good Governance

- World Bank Report – “Governance and Development”
- Definition – ‘the manner in which the power is exercised in the management of country’s economic and social resources for development’
- Characteristics – Participatory, Transparent, Accountable, Responsive, efficient & effective, consensus oriented, equitable & inclusive & Rule of law.

Governance / Transparency & Accountability / E-Governance

Good Governance

- Participation
 - ✓ Involvement of various stakeholders in the process of Governance.
 - ✓ E.g., PESA Act, Gram Sabha, MyGov.in etc.
- Transparency
 - ✓ Availability & Accessibility of information to all stakeholders
 - ✓ E.g., RTI, Parliamentary Questions etc.
- Accountability
 - ✓ Answerability to one's act of omission and commission
 - ✓ E.g., CPGRAMS, Social Audit etc.
- Responsiveness
 - ✓ Services delivered in a time bound & appropriate manner.
 - ✓ E.g., Citizen Charter, NDMA etc.

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Good Governance

- **Consensus Oriented**
 - ✓ Policy decisions taken based on consensus
 - ✓ E.g., Parliamentary Committees, Pressure Groups etc.
- **Effectiveness & Efficiency**
 - ✓ optimum utilization of resources in delivering the services
 - ✓ E.g., Citizen Charter, e-governance etc.
- **Equity & Inclusiveness**
 - ✓ benefits of governance should percolate every sections of societies
 - ✓ E.g., welfare schemes; Reservations; subsidies; scholarship etc.
- **Rule of Law**
 - ✓ No scope for arbitrary action by the state
 - ✓ E.g., Rights, Judiciary etc.

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Challenges of Good Governance

- Corruption
- Criminalization of Politics
- Centralization / Lack of Devolution
- Lack of Administrative Reforms
- Growing incidence of Violence
- Lack of women empowerment / Gender Disparity
- Delayed Justice Delivery

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Practice Question

1. What do you understand by participatory approach in Governance? Do you think people's participation in governance can lead to Good Governance? Justify with suitable illustration.

Governance / Transparency & Accountability / E-Governance

How can Participation of the people lead to Good Governance?

- Right to Information Act, 2005 [Case Study 1]
- Objective: Citizen Participation; Transparency & Accountability
- Important Provisions:
 - ✓ Sec. 4 – Voluntary Disclosure
 - ✓ Sec. 5 – Public Information Officer
 - ✓ Sec. 8 – Exemptions
 - ✓ Central Information commission; State Information Commission; Appeals etc.
 - ✓ Examples of Transparency & Accountability – PDS rationing & Stocks; Better Roads in Bagepalli (Karnataka) etc.

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What are the problems associated with RTI?

- ✓ Poor Public Awareness
- ✓ Delays in Disposal & Vacancies [E.g., PIL to appoint information commissioners & SIC defunct – Jharkhand & Tripura]
- ✓ Exemptions & Legislative Framework [Sec.8]
- ✓ Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 [Denial of Personal Data]
- ✓ Dilution of the law by 2019 Amendment [service conditions to be determined by the center]
- ✓ Rule Making Power [Making Payments]
- ✓ Misuse of RTI Act

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Social Audit [Case Study 2]

- Audit with an objective of measuring the social & ethical performance of a scheme by the beneficiaries.
- Objective – Community Participation, Government Accountability, Social Transformation etc.
- Examples – MGNREGA, 2005; NFSA, 2013; Rights of persons with Disabilities, 2016.
- Audit for Scheme Rules, 2011 (MGNREGA) – Ministry of Rural Development + CAG Office

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Process of Social Audit

1. SAU
2. Identification of VRP's & Training
3. Consolidation of Records
4. Verification
5. Report Preparation
6. Public Hearing of Social Audit

Case Study – Society for Social Audit, Accountability & Transparency (SSAAT)

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Significance of Social Audit

- enhancing awareness among people about their entitlements
- detecting beneficiaries left out
- pinpointing systemic shortcomings
- registering of grievances
- recording financial & procedural irregularities
- identifying deviation between fact & record

Challenges

- Lack of Institutionalization
- Lack of awareness

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Practice Question

2. "Social Audit is an effective tool for good governance". Comment

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Transparency & Accountability

- Right to Information Act, 2005
- Social Audit
- Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013
- Prevention of corruption Act, 1988
- Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014
- Central Vigilance Commission

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Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013

- Objective – establish anti-corruption body to enquire, investigate & prosecute certain public officials & civil servants engaged in acts of corruption.
- Composition
 - ✓ Chairperson + 8 members
 - ✓ Chairperson – Retired CJI or judge of SC or eminent personality
 - ✓ 50% judicial member
 - ✓ 50% - SC; ST; OBC; Minorities & Women
- Selection Committee – (Five-member committee – PM; Speaker; LoP Lok Sabha; CJI or Judge of SC; Eminent person)
- Term – 5 years or 70 years

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Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013

Powers of Lokpal

- Jurisdiction
 - ✓ PM; Ministers; MP's; Central Govt. officers – Group A, B, C & D.
 - ✓ Exceptions – International Relations; External or Internal security; Public order; atomic energy or Space etc.
 - ✓ Unless approved by 2/3rd members of Lokpal

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Powers & Procedure regarding enquiry & investigation

- Inquiry Wing
- Prosecution Wing
- Procedure
 - ✓ Preliminary Enquiry -> Investigation -> Report -> Lokpal -> Permission for Prosecution -> Special Court / Departmental Enquiry
- Supervisory powers – CBI & CVC
- Search & Seizure of Documents
- Powers of Civil Court
- Attach property
- Punish for false/Frivolous/Vexatious complaints

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Limitations of Lokpal

- ✓ No Suo Moto
- ✓ Punishment for frivolous complaints
- ✓ Dependence on Govt. / Govt. agencies – Prosecution, enquiry , establishment of special courts.
- ✓ Central Govt. enormous rule making power – Search Committee; Assets & Liabilities declaration; forms to filling complaints etc.
- ✓ Vacancies (till 2019)
- ✓ Budgetary allocations very limited

Revival of Lokpal

- ✓ Independence [Legislative, Executive & Judiciary]
- ✓ Transparency in appointments
- ✓ Independent Inquiry & Prosecution wing

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Practice Question

3. The Anti-Corruption Ombudsman established by Lokpal Act, 2013 has become powerless & ineffective. Do you Agree?

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Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014

- Who is a whistle blower?
- Genesis
 - ✓ Law Commission of India – 2001
 - ✓ PIL (Supreme Court, 2004) – Whistle Blowers Resolution (Public Information Disclosure & Protection of Informers Resolution) – CVC
 - ✓ ARC, 2007
- Key Provisions
 - ✓ Competent Authority & mechanisms to receive complaints
 - ✓ Safeguards from Victimization
 - ✓ Protection of identity of complainant
 - ✓ Penalty of Identity disclosure [3years]
 - ✓ Exemptions [SPG]
 - ✓ Appeals [High Courts – 60 days]
 - ✓ Penalty for false complaints [2years & fine]

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Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

- Objective – Prevent, deter & punish corrupt activities in public office and to promote transparency & accountability.
- Key Provisions
 - ✓ Definition
 - ✓ Criminal offence – Bribe taker & Giver
 - ✓ Prosecution & Penalties – Investigate & prosecute; 3 to 7 years; trial within 2 years
 - ✓ Disclosure of Assets & Liabilities
 - ✓ Preventive Measures – Vigilance Mechanism, promoting awareness & education.
 - ✓ Whistle blowers Protection
 - ✓ International Cooperation – exchange of information & mutual legal assistance

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Central Vigilance Commission

- Objective – to promote integrity, transparency & objectivity in country's public administration.
- History
 - ✓ established in 1964 [Santhanam Committee)
 - ✓ Statutory Status in 2003
- Functions & Responsibilities
 - ✓ exercise superintendence over the vigilance administrations of the various Central Government Ministries
 - ✓ inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be made into any complaint received against any official under its jurisdiction
 - ✓ tender advice to the Central Government and its organizations on such matters as may be referred by them
 - ✓ conducts preliminary inquiry into the complaints referred by Lokpal in respect of Gr. A, B, C & D officials
 - ✓ exercises superintendence over the functioning of the CBI insofar as it relates to the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

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Citizen Charter

- Citizen charter is a voluntary document of commitment of an organization toward standard, quality & time frame of service delivery, transparency & accountability and Grievance redressal mechanism.
- Objective – Responsive & Citizen centric governance
- Genesis – United Kingdom (1991)
- Six Principles – Quality, Choice, Standards, Value, Accountability & Transparency.

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- Citizen Charter in India
 - ✓ DARPG – Nodal Agency
 - ✓ Key elements – Vision & Mission statement, range of services, target or client group, Quality of services, expectations from the clients, Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- Formulation of Citizen Charter [DARPG Guidelines]
 - ✓ Formation of task force
 - ✓ Identification of stakeholders
 - ✓ consultation & preparation of draft charter
 - ✓ consideration by core group
 - ✓ modification by ministry / Department
 - ✓ Approval by minister-in-charge
 - ✓ submission and approval by DARPG
 - ✓ Formal release of Charter
 - ✓ Sending copies to stakeholders
 - ✓ Appointment of Nodal officer

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Evaluation of Citizen Charter [DAPRG]

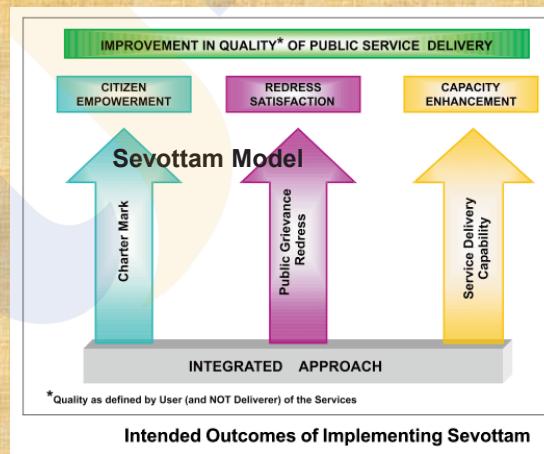
- No consultative process
- Lack of awareness about the philosophy, features & goals of the charter [service providers]
- Lack of publicity & non-compliance
- Lack of finances for training & logistical support
- lack of review & updation
- No Legal Accountability
- Most of them are unrealistic & not formulated in local language.

Recommendations [2nd ARC]

- Consultative process [Bottom up]
- Orientation of staff members & Skill development
- Awareness & Publicity through various means
- Finances for awareness & orientation
- Database for consumer grievances and redress
- Replication of best models (Sevottam Model)

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Sevottam Model



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Practice Question

4. The Citizens' Charter is an ideal instrument of organizational transparency and accountability, but it has its own limitations. Identify the limitations and suggest measures for greater effectiveness of the Citizens' Charter.

Governance / Transparency & Accountability / E-Governance

E-Governance

- Definition
- Stages of Development
- Application
- Advantages
- Challenges

Governance / Transparency & Accountability / E-Governance

E-Governance

- **Definition – Process of carrying out the functions & achieving the results of governance through the use of ICT**
- **Stages of Development**
 - ✓ Computerization
 - ✓ Networking
 - ✓ On-Line presence
 - ✓ On-Line Interactivity
- **Applications**
 - ✓ G2G [PRAGATI; CGGRAMS etc.]
 - ✓ G2E [JEEVAN PRAMAAN – DLC; EMPLOYER CERTIFICATE etc.]
 - ✓ G2C [UMANG App; DBT etc.]
 - ✓ G2B [e-Procurement; e-bidding; MCA-21etc.]

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E-Governance

- **Digital India – The umbrella programme with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge-based economy by ensuring digital access, digital inclusion, digital empowerment & bridging the digital divide**
- **Three Pillars**
 - ✓ Digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen
 - ✓ Governance & services on demand
 - ✓ Digital empowerment of citizens
- **Major Initiatives**
 - ✓ Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance [UMANG]
 - ✓ e-district mission mode project [Birth, Caste, Death, Land Records, Old Age & Widow Pension, Land Records etc.]
 - ✓ Unified Payment Interface
 - ✓ Digi locker
 - ✓ CO-WIN
 - ✓ MyGov
 - ✓ DBT
 - ✓ Diksha

Governance / Transparency & Accountability / E-Governance

Initiatives for welfare of farmers

- National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
- M-KISAN – Farming advisories
- One Stop Window-Farmers Portal – Seed Variety, Storage Godown, Pest & Plant diseases, Best Agricultural Practices etc.
- Soil Health Card – Soil related information to facilitate farmers in farming activities.
- Mobile based advisory system for Agriculture & Horticulture (M4AGRI)

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E-Governance

- Advantages
 - ✓ Greater Participation [RTI, MyGov.in etc.]
 - ✓ Transparency & Accountability
 - ✓ Reduces corruption & diversions
 - ✓ Enhanced accessibility [Health, education, agriculture – Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Cloud computing etc.]
 - ✓ Increased efficiency [reduced cost, time etc.]
 - ✓ use value of information [Citizen engagement; Data Driven Approaches; reliable information within govt, between govt., citizen & business etc. can be used to address localized problems]

Governance / Transparency & Accountability / E-Governance

E-Governance

• Challenges

- ✓ Digital Accessibility & Digital Literacy
 - Telemedicine, Online education, Livelihood Mission (e-commerce), Financial Inclusion, Govt. Service delivery (DBT etc.)
- ✓ Poor Data Computation & planning
- ✓ Lack of skilled manpower
- ✓ Finances
- ✓ Issues of Cyber security, privacy etc.
- ✓ No Adequate legal framework
- ✓ Lack of continuity in policy & Political will

Governance / Transparency & Accountability / E-Governance

Practice Question

5. e-governance, as a critical tool of governance, has ushered in effectiveness, transparency, and accountability in governments. What inadequacies hamper the enhancement of these features?

GS FOUNDATION (2023-24)

Governance

HANDOUT 02:

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

- Definition - Civil service is a body of professional full-time officials employed in civil affairs of the state in a non-political capacity.
- History & Classification of Civil Service
 - ✓ Kautilya's Arthashastra (Amatya); British Era (1773 – 1935) ; All India Services , Central services & State Services
- All India Services
 - Objectives & Merits
 - a) Preserving national unity & integrity
 - b) Uniform standard of administration
 - c) Neutrality & Objectivity
 - d) Competence, efficiency & Professionalism
 - Demerits
 - a) Against federalism
 - b) Demoralise state civil service

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

- **Features**
 - ✓ Body of professionals
 - ✓ Impartial selection
 - ✓ Regular remuneration
 - ✓ Chain of command
 - ✓ Principle of neutrality & Anonymity
 - ✓ Integrity & Honesty
 - ✓ Respect to code of conduct

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

- **Functions of Civil Service in India**
 - ✓ Law Formulation & Implementation
 - ✓ Subordinate Legislation
 - ✓ Protective Functions & Service delivery
 - ✓ Disaster Management
 - ✓ Administrative adjudication
 - ✓ Link Channel between people & government
 - ✓ Continuity in Governance
 - ✓ Facilitator, regulator & catalyzer of change [Post-Liberalization]
 - ✓ Nation Building

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

- Key Issues in Civil Service [2nd ARC]
 - ✓ Insulating civil servants from political interference
 - ✓ Requirement for domain expertise (Specialist)
 - ✓ Lack of Transparency & Accountability
 - ✓ Lack of Citizen-Centric Administration
 - ✓ Process orientation / compliance
 - ✓ Rigid Chain of Command
 - ✓ Poor public service values & ethics

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Relationship between Political Executive & Civil Servants

- Relationship should be defined by Neutrality [Mr. Patel]
- What does it mean by Neutrality?
 - ✓ Independence of thought & objective
 - ✓ Honest & Objective advice
 - ✓ Speaking truth to power
- Factors that affects Neutrality?
 - ✓ Personal & Party interest
 - ✓ Fear of Repercussion
 - ✓ Lack of values & training
 - ✓ Lack of Pride & Poor Work culture [E.g., Party gate Incidence in UK]
 - ✓ Political & Bureaucratic corruption

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Relationship between Political Executive & Civil Servants

- Problems associated with lack of Neutrality
 - ✓ Erodes Trust between Political & Permanent Executive
 - ✓ Affects the developmental process
 - ✓ Further perpetuate bias
 - ✓ Erodes civil service values – Integrity; Honesty; Esprit de corps; spirit of service etc.
- Way Forward
 - ✓ Equal responsibility of ministers & civil servants;
 - ✓ Amendment to PCA, 1988 – “abuse of authority or unduly favouring or harming someone”
 - ✓ Cooling off Period [Election Commission of India]
 - ✓ Code of Ethics for Civil Servants [2nd ARC]
 - ✓ Civil Services Board [2nd ARC]

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

How the Traditional Bureaucratic Structure & Culture affects socio-economic development

- ✓ Process Orientation than results [Delay in decision making; policy paralysis]
- ✓ Complex Procedures [MCA 21 Project]
- ✓ Over Centralisation [Rigid Hierarchy – No level Jumping]
- ✓ Size of ministries & Departments
- ✓ Lack of Transparency & Accountability [Official Secrets Act, 1923]
- ✓ Attitude of Master [Glorification of Civil Service]
- ✓ Work Culture
- ✓ Generalist Dominance [2nd ARC – more role to Specialist]

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Practice Question

1. "Traditional bureaucratic structure and culture have hampered the process of socio-economic development in India." Comment. [2016]

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Lateral Entry in Civil Service

- Appointing someone into certain position from outside the service

Negatives of Lateral Entry

- Compromising on civil service values
 - ✓ Example – Neutrality, impartiality, etc.
- Spoil System
- Influence by private sector on govt. policies
- Low level efficiency correlated to environmental factors
 - ✓ Example – Political interference, process compliance, welfare orientation etc.
- Lack of field experience

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Lateral Entry in Civil Service

Advantages & Challenges

- Specialisation & domain expertise
- Foster competitive spirit
- Contractual based employment mayn't attract the best talents.

Recommendations of 2nd ARC

- Institutionalization of lateral entry.
- Domain specific training and experience through deputation to private Sector / PSUs.

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Civil Service Reforms [2nd ARC]

➤ Capacity building

- Mandatory training at all levels.
- Mid-career training
- Few specialised institutes to be developed through proper infrastructure.
 - ✓ Example – LBSNAA, SVPNPA for Group A officers. ISTM (Institute of Secretariat Training and Management) – for Group B and C officers.

- mid-level management – specialisation/domain specific training
- Deputation to outside government agencies

➤ Motivating civil servants

- National Awards for good works.
 - ✓ Example – PM award for excellence in Public Administration.
- Priority in foreign assignments

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Civil Service Reforms [2nd ARC]

- Accountability (2 reviews)
 - ✓ end of 14 years of service
 - ✓ end of 20 years of service - compulsory retirement.
- Disciplinary proceedings of Civil Servants
 - ✓ Amendment to Art. 311
- Civil Service Bill should be introduced
 - ✓ Code of ethics for civil servants.
 - ✓ Integrity, impartiality, commitment, accountability, devotion to duty, exemplary behaviour.
 - ✓ Recruitment and service conditions
 - ✓ Independent audit of these recruitment process.
 - ✓ Appointment to higher levels – Central Civil Service Authority (CCSA)
 - Composition: 5 members – including PM and Leader of Opposition.
 - Fixed tenure for all these officers

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Practice Question

2. Institutional quality is a crucial driver of economic performance. In this context, suggest reforms in Civil Services for strengthening Democracy.

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Mission Karmayogi [National Program for Civil Service Capacity Building]

Objective :

- aims to transform capacity-building in the bureaucracy through institutional and process reforms
- ‘Mission Karmayogi’ envisages to prepare Indian civil servants for the future by making them more creative, constructive, imaginative, innovative, proactive, professional, progressive, energetic, enabling, transparent and technology-enabled.

Focus Areas

- Domain Knowledge & Administrative capacity
- Right Recruitment & capacity building
- Specialist to be given more role
- lateral induction of personnel from private sector

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Mission Karmayogi [National Program for Civil Service Capacity Building]

How will it be implemented?

- Integrated government online training [iGOT platform]
- Evaluation of officers based on the courses
- Assignment of roles & responsibilities

Advantages

- Rule based to role based
- Domain Specific
- Skill to meet challenges of New India
- Adoption of Best practices

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Civil Services – Continuity & Change

➤ Continuity

- ✓ Meritocracy
- ✓ Rule Orientation
- ✓ Hierarchy
- ✓ Neutrality & Anonymity

➤ Change

- ✓ Delegation of Authority
- ✓ Regulatory Functions
- ✓ Specialisation
- ✓ Contractual employment & Exit

Role of Civil Services in Democracy

Practice Question

3. Civil Services today in India is characterized by both continuity and change. Comment

All The Best!

Instagram & Telegram :
BABU_IAS_337



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Governance

HANDOUT 03

Development Process & Industry

Development Process & Industry

Development Process

- All those process that enables change from one state to another in positive direction i.e., capable of bringing positive impact on human life.
- Example – Sustainable development, Protection of Human rights, Social Development, Inclusive economic growth etc.

Development Industry

- All those stakeholders involved in the development process are considered part of it
- Types
 - ✓ State Actors [Govt. Departments, Agencies, Regulators, Commissions, boards etc.]
 - ✓ Non-State Actors [Civil Societies, Social Movements, Community based movements etc.]

Development Process & Industry

What is a Civil Society?

- Civil Society refers to a wide range of organizations like Non-Government Organizations, Community based groups, Charitable organizations, Professional Groups etc.

Classification of Civil Societies

- Registered Societies [Specific Purpose]
- Charitable Organizations & Trust
- Self Help Groups
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Local Stakeholders Group – Resident Welfare Associations etc.

Development Process & Industry

Non-Governmental Organization [NGO's]

- Definition – NGOs are non-profit, voluntary, Citizen based organizations that functions independently of govt.
- Classification
 - ✓ Nature of work
 - a) Political Awareness – ADR, PUCL etc.
 - b) Human Rights – People's Watch, Amnesty International etc.
 - c) Environmental – Chintan, Green Peace etc.
 - d) Children – Smile Foundation, First Cry etc.
 - e) Women Empowerment – SEWA, CREA etc.
 - f) Animal Rights – PETA, Blue Cross etc.
 - g) LGBT Community - NAZ foundation, Humsafar Trust etc.

Development Process & Industry

Non-Governmental Organization [NGO's]

- Functions in Democracy
 - ✓ Bridging of the Gap in Service Delivery [Health, Education, Human Rights, Environmental Protection, Women Empowerment & Social Sectors etc.]
 - ✓ Promotes Participatory Governance [CRY – impacted life of 3 million children; Pratham – child education]
 - ✓ Mobilize public opinion acting as a pressure group [MKSS – RTI, ADR – Criminal antecedents etc.]
 - ✓ Role in Developmental activities
 - ✓ Forum for expression of diverse interest & marginalized sections [NAZ Foundation, PETA etc.]
 - ✓ They ensure Rule of Law, training ground for future political leaders [Aravind Kejriwal etc.]

Development Process & Industry

Non-Governmental Organization [NGO's]

- Role in Protecting Environment
 - ✓ Plug gaps in research & Policy inputs [Example – Bengaluru based NGO (Make Bengaluru climate friendly)]
 - ✓ Protecting Bio-Diversity [NGO – Center for Wildlife Studies]
 - ✓ Awareness Generation [Planting trees, Forest conservation, promoting sustainable practices, promotion of renewable fuels instead of fossil fuels etc.]
 - ✓ Implementation at ground [Swachh Bharat; EPA, 1986 etc.]
 - ✓ Public interest Litigation [Pollution related]

Development Process & Industry

Non-Governmental Organization [NGO's]

- Criticism & Challenges regarding functioning of NGO's
 - ✓ Misutilization of funds
 - ✓ Non-Compliance with Laws & Rules [E.g., FCRA rules]
 - ✓ Pursuing vested interest rather than public interest
 - ✓ Against developmental agenda of the country [IB Report – negative impact on GDP 2.3%; Green Peace India]
 - ✓ Lack of trust between Govt. & NGOs [IB Report]
 - ✓ Lack of Transparency, Accountability & Regulatory mechanism
 - ✓ Rise of Fake NGOs
 - ✓ Lack of Funding
 - ✓ Limited capacity of NGOs [HR, Finance & Institutional support etc.]

Development Process & Industry

Non-Governmental Organization [NGO's]

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

- Objective - regulate foreign donation to individuals or associations in India that has a potential of affecting internal security.
- Who can't receive donations or funds?
 - ✓ Political parties; MP's; Govt. officials; Judges; Media Persons etc.
- Provisions of the Act, 2010 [FCRA, 2011 Rules]
 - ✓ Suspension / Cancellation of Registration
 - ✓ 5 years validity
 - ✓ Separate account to receive foreign funds
 - ✓ ITR mandatory
 - ✓ prevents funds to be used against national interest

Development Process & Industry

Non-Governmental Organization [NGO's]

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

- FCRA rules, 2015
 - ✓ NGO undertaking – Sovereignty & Integrity or friendly relations with foreign state
 - ✓ Economic Security – Cancellation or Suspension
 - ✓ Prior Approval Category [E.G., Ford Foundation]
- Provisions of 2020 Amendment Act
 - ✓ SBI Delhi, Branch
 - ✓ No Diversion of funds to any person
 - ✓ not more than 20% used for administrative expenses [earlier 50%]
 - ✓ Suspension up to 360 days. [earlier 180 days]

Development Process & Industry

Non-Governmental Organization [NGO's]

- Way Forward
 - ✓ Strict Compliance to FCRA rules & increase grants
 - ✓ Establishment of National Accreditation Council for NGOs [2nd ARC]
 - ✓ Implementation of Accreditation guidelines framed by ministry of rural development [Accounts maintenance; regular Audit; procedure to impose fines; Multi-tier monitoring system]
 - ✓ Increasing awareness
 - ✓ Supportive ecosystem

Development Process & Industry

Practice Question

1. Can the Non-Governmental Organizations present an alternative model of public service delivery to benefit the common citizen? Discuss the challenges of this alternative model.

Development Process & Industry

Self Help Groups [SHGs]

- Definition – Self Help Groups are small voluntary informal associations of poor people preferably from same socio-economic background for the purpose solving their common problem through mutual help.
- Example – Kudumbashree in Kerala; SHGs in Yelagiri hills of Vellore district etc.
- Objective
 - ✓ Encourage small savings & aggregation of capital base
 - ✓ empowerment of poor especially women
 - ✓ promote capacity building and confidence
 - ✓ promote collective decision making
 - ✓ encourage members to take up social responsibilities for development.

Development Process & Industry

Self Help Groups [SHGs]

- **Features of SHGs**
 - ✓ Homogenous Membership
 - ✓ Small membership [15-20 members]
 - ✓ non-discrimination
 - ✓ regular meetings
 - ✓ transparency in functioning
 - ✓ set of rules & by laws
 - ✓ habit of thrift
 - ✓ utilization savings for loans & other activities
- **What is self help group bank linkage programme [SBLP]**
 - ✓ Initiated by NABARD, 1992
 - ✓ Objective – banking & credit services to poor people
 - ✓ how does it work? – credit facility multiple time once they accumulate certain savings [priority sector lending]
 - ✓ advantages – group obligation; low risk; better recovery

Development Process & Industry

Self Help Groups [SHGs]

- **Benefits / Advantages of SHGs**
 - ✓ Financial Inclusion [Rs. 20 crore loans for SHGs in AP]
 - ✓ Social & Economic empowerment [Kudumbashree in Kerala]
 - ✓ Capacity Building [SHGs in Yelagiri hills of TN; Horticulture trade]
 - ✓ Community Development [SHGs in Odisha provide emergency relief to people affected by cyclones]
 - ✓ Reduction in poverty [NRLM]
 - ✓ Improved social mobility
 - ✓ Gender Equality

Development Process & Industry

Self Help Groups [SHGs]

- Challenges faced by SHGs
 - Socio-Cultural
 - a) Gender Bias [Patriarchal Society]
 - b) Caste Barriers
 - c) Lack of financial independence to women
 - d) Lack of Entrepreneurial spirit
 - Institutional
 - a) Inadequate access to credit
 - b) Lack of training & management skills [internal conflicts]
 - c) Poor maintenance of records
 - d) Inadequate support from government
 - e) Lack of skilled manpower
 - f) Lack of transparency & Accountability
 - g) Lack of Technology & Access to market

Development Process & Industry

Self Help Groups [SHGs]

- What are the various Govt. initiatives?
 - ✓ SBLP [NABARD, 1992]
 - ✓ Priyadarshini Scheme [women empowerment & livelihood enhancement through SHG's - NABARD]
 - ✓ Grain Banks through SHG's
 - ✓ PSL norms [RBI directive]
 - ✓ Govt. livelihood missions linked to SHGs [SJGSY; NRLM; Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana]
 - ✓ Govt. agencies + NGOs [training & capacity building effort]
 - ✓ Mahila-e-haat web-based marketing platform [ministry of women & child development]
 - ✓ State Govt. – Kudumbashree in Kerala; Jeevika in Bihar etc.

Development Process & Industry

Self Help Groups [SHGs]

- **Way Forward [2nd ARC]**
 - ✓ Govt. to act as facilitator
 - ✓ Spatial distribution should be given adequate attention [Southern Vs Northern; Rural Vs Urban]
 - ✓ Promotion of micro-finance institution [Bandhan, Annapurna etc.]
 - ✓ Improve participation [Socio-cultural factors]
 - ✓ Capacity Building [Training, Skill development etc.]
 - ✓ Role of Civil society
 - ✓ Improve marketing facility

Development Process & Industry

Practice Question

2. The emergence of SHGs in contemporary times points to the slow but steady withdrawal of the state from the developmental activities. Examine the role of SFHs in developmental activities and the measures taken by the government of India to promote SHGs.

All The Best!

Instagram & Telegram :
BABU_IAS_337



GS FOUNDATION (2023-24)

GOVERNANCE

HANDOUT 05

Government Policies & Interventions

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

➤ Public Policy

- ✓ Actions & Decisions made by the government in order to address various issues in the society.
- ✓ Example: National Health Mission; RTI Act, 2005; MGNREGA 2005; GST Act, 2017; E-commerce Policy; Policy to regulate Online Games etc.

➤ Types of Public Policy

- ✓ Distributive Policies – policies that target specific individuals or groups [Ex. – Subsidies, Grants for research etc.]
- ✓ Redistributive Policies – Policies aimed at promoting social equity or social justice [Income tax, Social security policies]
- ✓ Regulatory Policies – policies aimed at restricting or encouraging certain type of behaviour within the society [Environmental Regulations, Consumer Protection etc.]
- ✓ Constituent Policy – policies aimed at creating new executive structures such as establishing a new govt. agency [Lokpal, NITI Aayog etc.]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

➤ Public Policy : Building Blocks

- ✓ Problem Identification
- ✓ Policy Formulation
- ✓ Decision Making & Adoption
- ✓ Policy Implementation
- ✓ Policy Evaluation

➤ Importance of Public Policy

- ✓ Deliver Public Services
- ✓ Facilitate Order
- ✓ Address various Societal issues
- ✓ Protect Rights
- ✓ Allows participation of people

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

➤ Policies & Intervention in various Sectors

- ✓ Health
- ✓ Managing Urbanization
- ✓ Industry
- ✓ Infrastructure Connectivity
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ Agriculture & Allied Sector
- ✓ Rural Development
- ✓ MSME
- ✓ Natural Resources & Environment
- ✓ Water & Land Resources
- ✓ Poverty Alleviation

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

- Health Sector
- ✓ Primary
- ✓ Secondary
- ✓ Tertiary
- ✓ Budget - 2% of GDP (FY 2023-24)

Important Govt. Initiatives regarding Health

- ✓ National Health Mission
- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY – Ayushman Bharat)
- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)
- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi (PMSSN)
- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Atma Nirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana (PMANSBY)
- ✓ National Digital Health Mission (NDHM)

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

National Health Mission

- Components
 - ✓ National Rural health Mission
 - ✓ National Urban health Mission
- Objective
 - ✓ Promote health of Reproductive-Maternal-Neonatal-Adolescent health of Individuals plus communicable & non-communicable diseases.
 - ✓ Universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable & responsive to peoples need.

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Goals of National Health Mission

- ✓ MMR – 1/1000 live birth
- ✓ IMR – 25/ 1000
- ✓ TFR – 2.1 %
- ✓ Prevention & reduction of anaemia in women aged 15-49 years
- ✓ Prevent and reduce mortality & morbidity from communicable & non-communicable diseases
- ✓ Reduce out of pocket expenditure
- ✓ Reduce incidence & mortality from tuberculosis by half
- ✓ Reduce prevalence of leprosy by less than one in 10000

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY – Ayushman Bharat)

- ✓ Insurance for poor families up to Rs. 5 lacs / year / family
- ✓ Secondary & tertiary hospitalisation
- ✓ Reduce out of pocket expenditure

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

- ✓ To correct regional imbalances in the availability of tertiary healthcare services (AIIMS – Regional)
- ✓ To augment facilities for quality medical education in the country

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi (PMSSN)

- ✓ Single non-lapsable fund for health
- ✓ Flagship schemes to be funded
- ✓ National Health Mission
- ✓ Ayushman Bharat – PMJAY
- ✓ PMSSY
- ✓ Emergency & disaster preparedness and responses during health emergencies
- ✓ Program that targets SDG's

Pradhan Mantri Atma Nirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana (PMANSBY)

- ✓ Developing capacities of health systems and institution at all levels - primary, secondary and tertiary
- ✓ Preparing health systems in responding effectively to the current and future pandemics/disasters

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

National Digital Health Mission (NDHM)

- ✓ Objective - to provide the necessary support for integration of digital health infrastructure in the country
- ✓ Components - Health ID; Digi Doctor; Health Facility Registry; Personal Health Records; Consent manager & gateway etc.

Issues related to health Sector in India

- ✓ Poor Budgetary allocation (app. 2% of GDP)
- ✓ Lack of Infrastructure (Primary, Secondary & Tertiary)
- ✓ Lack of trained manpower (0.7 doctors / 1000 persons; 2.5 doctors per 1000 persons)
- ✓ High out of pocket expenditure
- ✓ Lack of preventive care
- ✓ Overlap & lack of co-ordination between centre & states.

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Managing Urbanization

- ✓ Parameters – Population, Population Density & Economic activities
- ✓ UN Report – 2018 to 2050 [450 Million to 875 Million]

Major Policy Interventions

- ✓ Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation [AMRUT 2.0]
- ✓ Swachh Bharat Mission [2.0]
- ✓ Smart City Mission
- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [Housing for all]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 & AMRUT 2.0

- ✓ Garbage free status to all cities through 100% source segregation
- ✓ door to door collection & scientific management
- ✓ Safe disposal in scientific landfills
- ✓ Used water management
- ✓ Remediation at dump sites
- ✓ Reduction in single use plastics
- ✓ Open Defecation free
- ✓ Social Infrastructure [Parks, Street Lights, Public Transport]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Smart City Mission

- ✓ Urban Mobility
- ✓ Waste & Water management
- ✓ Energy management
- ✓ E-governance & citizen services
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Sustainable development, Safety & security

Challenges

- ✓ Convergence of various Schemes
- ✓ Special Purpose Vehicles [Lack of Participation]
- ✓ Finances
- ✓ Co-ordination [Centre-State]
- ✓ Urban Problems

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

1. Though India's rapid urbanisation presents an economic opportunity it's not without challenges.
Comment [15 Marks]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Agriculture & Allied sector

- ✓ Importance – 50% workforce & 18% GDP ; Multiplier effect [Poverty & Hunger, Malnutrition; Demand led Growth – Manufacturing & Services]

How to Improve Agriculture or Farmers Income?

- ✓ Agriculture & Allied Activities [Poultry, Dairy, Fisheries etc.]
- ✓ Crop Diversification & Organic Farming [PMKVY]
- ✓ Price Incentives [MSP]
- ✓ Infrastructure & Public Investments [Irrigation (PMKSY), Roads, Cold Storage, Markets, R&D, Insurance (PMFBY)etc.]
- ✓ Rationalise Farm subsidies [Direct Farm Subsidy]

Initiatives in budget 2023

- ✓ Digital public infrastructure for Agriculture [Crop sown data]
- ✓ Agriculture accelerator Fund [Agriculture Entrepreneurship & Innovation]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Industry Sector

- National e-commerce Policy [Draft]
- Online Gaming Sector Regulation

E-commerce

- ✓ Buying & selling of goods over internet [200-300 billion export potential by 2030]
- ✓ E-Commerce policy ecosystem – [Data, Infrastructure Development, Stimulating domestic digital economy, Regulatory issues, Export promotion]
- ✓ Stakeholders – Investors, Manufacturers, MSME's, Traders, retailers, Consumers etc.

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Important Aspects of E-commerce Policy [Draft]

- ✓ Objective – to provide conducive environment for inclusive & harmonious growth through streamlined regulatory framework, adoption of modern technology and integration of supply chains & enhancing exports.
- ✓ Regulatory – data Localization; contain sale of counterfeit products, Pirated & Prohibited items.
- ✓ Export through e-commerce

Issues to be addressed

- ✓ Violation of FDI Norms [Marketplace Vs Inventory Model]
- ✓ Co-ordination between multiple legislations & Policies [Consumer protection Act, IT Act & Rules, Competition Commission Act, Digital data protection act, e-commerce policy]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Online Gaming sector – Regulation

- ✓ KPMG report – 650 million users / \$3.5 bn [2025]
- ✓ Proposal – Legislative & Central regulatory framework
- ✓ Reasons for Growth
 - Internet connectivity
 - Smart phone penetration
 - UPI / Digital Payments
 - Socialisation pattern
 - Generational change
- ✓ Why regulation required?
 - Gambling under State List
 - No Proper definition of Gambling – [competition that requires a pre-ponderance of skills to be successful are not gambling]
 - Rummy & Online fantasy games are protected [Art. 19(1)(g)]
 - Negative Impact – Social Behaviour; Physical Health & Compulsive disorder etc.

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Proposals under regulatory mechanism

- ✓ Definition – Games of Skill & Chances
- ✓ Implementation of mandatory KYC norms
- ✓ Shutting down unregistered gaming platforms
- ✓ Grievance redressal authority
- ✓ Advertising Guidelines for private channels, digital news publishers & OTT platforms

Advantages

- ✓ Boost Economy
- ✓ Tax resources [28% GST]
- ✓ Foreign Direct Investment
- ✓ Job creation [Gaming publishers, smart phone makers, payment solution providers, network service providers etc.]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

2. Do you think regulation of on-line gaming sector is required in the coming times? Explain with reasons & also suggest suitable regulatory framework. [10 Marks]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Energy Sector

- ✓ Energy demand to double by 2040; electricity demand 3 times
- ✓ Renewable energy source – 23%

Positives in Energy Sector [IEA]

- ✓ Large scale renewable energy
- ✓ Open coal mining to private sector
- ✓ Promotion of FDI in Oil & Gas markets
- ✓ Rationalisation of energy subsidies
- ✓ Strong regulators to enforce non-discriminatory access

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Energy Sector – Renewable Energy Initiatives

- ✓ Solar Power parks [Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects]
- ✓ PM-KUSUM [de-dieselise the farm sector & provide energy & water security to farmers]
- ✓ Green energy corridors [Inter-state Grid connectivity]
- ✓ Solar Roof top
- ✓ Wind Energy
- ✓ Bioenergy [Urban, Industrial & Agricultural waste]
- ✓ National Green Hydrogen mission

Problems & Policy Interventions

- ✓ Investment & Finances
- ✓ Co-ordination with states
- ✓ High Transmission losses
- ✓ Skewed growth [Solar – Gujarat & Rajasthan; Wind – T.N & Maharashtra]
- ✓ Interventions – Sovereign bond by govt.; Investor friendly Policy etc. [Net Zero emission target – 2070]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Infrastructure Connectivity Sector

- ✓ Lifeline of Indian economy
- ✓ India – 4.3 % GDP compared to China – 20 % of GDP
- ✓ Challenges – [Implementation delays, Cost overrun due to bureaucratic delays, complicated land acquisition, lack of centre-state coordination, Financing etc.]
- ✓ Interventions – [Policies to minimise delays (Online Computerised Monitoring System – OCMS; Simplify compliance & procedures; Improve Transparency; Simplification of land acquisition; PPP models etc.)]

PM Gati Sakthi National Master Plan

- ✓ Objective – cut down logistic cost & enable cargo handling capacity by improving multi-modal connectivity.
- ✓ Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Bharat Net, UDAN etc.

Advantages

- ✓ Promote manufacturing & modernise infrastructure; Promote investment & global competitiveness; promote export etc.

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Rural Development Sector

- ✓ Holistic & multi-pronged strategy – poverty alleviation, infrastructure, access to education & health care, livelihood mission, skill development, agrarian reforms, women empowerment etc.
- ✓ Key Interventions
 - Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
 - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
 - Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
 - Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)
 - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)
 - Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)
 - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
 - National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

3. Rural development in India is crucial not only for the well being of the rural population but also for overall socio-economic progress of the country. However, rural development in our country requires a comprehensive & an integrated approach. Elaborate [15 marks]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

MSME Sector

- ✓ Classification – Investment & Turnover
 - < 1 Cr & < 5 Cr
 - < 10 Cr & < 50 Cr
 - < 50 Cr & < 250 Cr
- ✓ Significance
 - 1/3rd GDP; 110 Million Jobs; 1/3rd manufacturing products; 2/5th exports
- ✓ Issues
 - Access to Credit [NBFC or MFI]
 - Lack of formalisation
 - Technological disruptions [AI, Robotics, Data Analytics etc]
 - Regulatory Hurdles [Labour laws, compliance etc.]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Government Interventions

- ✓ Access to Credit – Credit Guarantee Scheme
- ✓ Infrastructure & Capacity building – [MSE – Cluster Development Program]
- ✓ Procurement Policy – 25%
- ✓ Marketing Support – [Training, Portal etc.]
- ✓ Access to Technology – [Technology Centre]
- ✓ Skilling
- ✓ Promotion of Khadi, Village Industries & Coir
- ✓ RAMP Program [Raising & Accelerating MSME Performance – Credit access, centre & state coordination, addressing delayed payments etc.]

PM Vishwakarma Scheme

- ✓ central sector scheme for holistic development of artisan & craftsman [18 categories]
- ✓ Focus Area – Free Credit, Skill Upgradation (incentives); Tool Kit incentives; Incentive for digital transaction; Marketing platform (GeM)

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

4. The MSME ministry implements various schemes and programmes aimed at promotion and development of the sector in the country. Highlight the potential of the sector in accelerating economic growth and interventions made by the government in this regard. [10 Marks]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Natural Resources & Environment

- ✓ Objective – formulation of policies & strategies for sustainable management of forests, protection of wildlife & habitats, maintenance of a clean, green & healthy environment, mitigation of climate change.
- ✓ e-waste management
 - electrical or electronics equipment that is discarded
 - E-waste management rules, 2022
 - Extended producer responsibility [EPR]

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Water & Land Resources Sector

- ✓ 18% population & 4% ground water resource
- ✓ Atal Bhujal Yojana
 - Ground water conservation through community participation
 - 7 states – Implementation [over-exploited & Water Stressed]
 - Components – capacity building & Incentives

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Poverty Alleviation

- ✓ Definition - State or condition in which a person lacks financial resources & the other essentials for certain standard of living.
- ✓ State of deprivation of wellbeing & comprises of multiple dimensions (low Income, Health & Education, Lack of opportunities & Social Security, Poor access to facilities like clean drinking water, health facilities etc.) – World Bank

Causes for Poverty in India (World Bank)

- Poor Health Services (Vicious cycle)
- Child Malnutrition & undernourishment
- Insufficient Education & Training
- Inequality
- Population Growth
- Low Agricultural Productivity
- Unemployment
- Low rate of economic development
- Environmental Degradation
- Corruption

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

Govt. Initiatives to eradicate Poverty

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (2011)
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM - 2013)
- Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY - 2014)
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUJ - 2016)
- National Health Mission (NHM – 2013)
- National Social Assistance Scheme

Government Policies & Interventions and issues arising out of their design.

MGNREGA, 2005

Objective

- ✓ ensure livelihood security in rural areas
- ✓ create durable rural assets
- ✓ Increase economic security & reduce rural to urban migration

Positive outcomes

- ✓ Reduction in gender inequality
- ✓ Purchasing powers & access to basic needs

Problems

- ✓ Delay in payments
- ✓ Large number of incomplete & poor quality assets created
- ✓ Malpractices & corruption
- ✓ Insufficient involvement of PRI's