Encouraging the sustained usage of LPG remains a big challenge, and low consumption of refills hindered recovery of outstanding loans disbursed under the scheme.

The annual average refill consumption on 31th December 2018 was only 3.21.

System Anomalies:

There are deficiencies such as the issuance of connections to unintended beneficiaries, and problems with the software of the state-run oil marketing companies for identifying intended beneficiaries and inadequacies in the deduplication process.

Conclusion:

The scheme should be <u>extended to poor households in urban and semi-urban slum areas.</u>
There is a <u>need for achieving a higher LPG coverage of the population by providing connections</u> to households that do not have LPG.

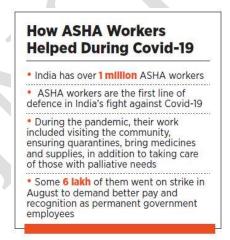
The positives are 'Give it up' campaign, LPG Panchayat etc have been remarkable in bringing in behavioral changes.

<u>Target beneficiary expansion and identification</u> must be carried out carefully to eliminate fake accounts and corrupt use of the scheme.

Government needs to <u>ensure and provide subsidies refills</u> and that rural households are able and willing to pay for them.

This enhances their health and quality of life, as well as urban air quality. It is a **social** investment.

7. Serving those who serve: On WHO honour for ASHA workers



Context:

<u>India's one million all-women ASHA</u> (Accredited Social Health Activist Workers) workers were awa<u>rded and honoured by WHO for their 'outstanding' contribution to advancing global health,</u>