

- Do work on Presentation
- Do Not put unnecessary letter
in G mail Marked
- Do work on last refer to Marked and
15 Marked
-

$$\frac{17\frac{1}{2}}{300}$$

Hanshika Gupta

aanshikagupta10@gmail.com

Date - 21-01-2021

Paper II, Part - B

There are 15 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 30 words. All questions are mandatory. Each question carries 3 (three) marks. 3x15=45

Q1.

Ans: Abrid for medical and empirical reasons is fulfilled between 1 to 5 years of age.

Q2.

• Biologically - This phase lasts 1-12 yrs of age.
• Politically 0 to 10 yrs of age.

Q3.

Ans: Indigenous plus Osiental medicinal system consisting of A - Ayurveda, Y - Yoga U - Unani, S - Siddha and H - Homeopathy.

Q3.

Ans: Birth rate - Total live births with respect to population.

Death rate - $\frac{\text{Total no. of deaths}}{\text{Population}}$

Q4.

Ans: Corruption is misuse of authority for personal gains (in cash, kind, favour, position, Nepotism etc), Also includes Maladministration and overfeasance and underfeasance.

Q5.

Ans: AICTE - All India Council for technical education

Oversees - Curriculum, Research, standard maintenance and working of technical institutes in India.

Q6. Bird Flu - also H₁N₁s

Ans:

- Transmission Animal to Human
- Viral disease
- Outbreak causes severe medical and economic crisis

Q7.

Ans:

UNESCO - is united nations specialised agency to develop and protect cultural and social fabric of Internationality. Focuses on Education, Science and culture.

Q8.

Ans:

WHO - World Health Organisation

- Manages data, Research and technological development
- Issues guidelines on various diseases

Q9.

Ans: Division of Labour - Implies Pertains to

Q10. Active Immunization - To

Ans:

- Preventive health tool
- Injection of antibodies to fight a particular disease

Q1.

Ans:

Marks = 06

Marks Obtained

Q2. Along with broadly egalitarian provisions like in Preamble and Article 14, 15, 16, 39, 38 there are various specific provisions to protect women

Marks = 06

Marks Obtained

- Article 42 - Maternity leave and just working condition

- Article 39 - Equal wages and provide for equality b/w Man and Women

- Article 51-A to respect dignity of women

- Article 243-D, 243-DT provides for women reservation in PRT

- Article 226 - universal adult suffrage

Given this there is long way to go for Women Empowerment in essence

10. Although the act had fairly strong provisions and stringent punishment, prevailing social discrimination points to its efficiency. Reasons are -

- Caste certification through SDME office
- Intentional process in proving crime
- Lower no. of witness due to caste based bullying and threatening at ground level
- S/ST are to be represented by govt. lawyers only. (Causes inefficiency)
- Low court conviction rate
- Lower mobilisation of S/ST community and acceptance of discrimination.

11. Ans: Consumer protection act 2019 came up with much needed amendments some of the provisions are -

- Protection against online and e-commerce fraud on quality, delivery and payment etc.
- Creation of Consumer courts at Nation, State and district level.
- Consumer protection Authority to educate consumers about their rights through ads and campaigns.
- The liability and ownership of defective in goods and service lies with the provider.

Q5

Working class played an important role in freedom struggle and till date various National and International efforts exist.

Constitutional provisions like - article 19, 39, 41, 42, 43

• Various labour code which includes terms of hiring, firing, wages and living condition of labourers.

• Minimum wage code

• ~~Minimum~~ Minimum Safety standard code for Industries

As only 5% of working class is under organised sector such efforts are scantily used

Q6
Ans: M.P has 25th rank in Maternal Mortality rate with more than 300 deaths per lakh. Some efforts are -

• Vijay Kage Janani Suraksha Yojana

• Rashmi Clinic

• Community health centres, ASHA and ANM.

• govt steward on institutional deliveries.

SABLA yojana for nutrition of adolescent girls.

Ladli Lakshmi Yojana to increase age of marriage amongst girls.

Correct
Critical way opening

Q7. WTO was set up under GATT, with its genesis in Uruguay round, in 1995.

Ans: Its objective is to promote equitable and mutually beneficial world trade through various mechanisms like MFN & National Treatment etc.

• But over the years its effectiveness is decreasing due to conflict between developed and developing nations on issues like TRIPS, Phytosanitary Measures, Blue and Green Box Subsidies etc.

Regional trade groupings like ASEAN etc are coming to forefront decreasing WTO's relevance.

Q8
Ans:

Preventive help implies to measures taken before hand to reduce chances of contracting a disease. Some cure -

- Universal immunisation Programme
- Integrated child development Scheme
- National health Mission

• Pradhan Mantri Swasth Suraksha Yojana

• Fit India Campaign, with focus on Wellness and Yoga

• AYUSH (Wellness component)

• SABIA scheme for adolescent girls.

• Azim Premji National disease Control programmes (include AIDS, Malaria, TB etc)

Write the answers of any 10 of the following questions in maximum 80 words. Each question carries 6 (six) marks.

10 x 6 = 60

Q8. As per Hungama Report nearly 40% of children in India are either stunted or wasted. Some causes of Malnutrition are

Ans: Marks = 06

1. Poverty - with 20% of India BPL (Bharat Ratna Report) there is low availability of food.
2. Poor Nutritional content in staple food provided in ration shops of PDS.
3. Uneducated and Malnourished mothers.
4. Early marriage and high fertility rates in girls.
5. Low awareness on balanced diet and early childhood care and feeding.

Q9. Malnutrition is serious hurdle in demographic dividend.

Ans: Marks = 06

The year 2019 ~~came with~~ led to a severe Virus borne disease which spread rapidly to become pandemic due to contagious nature of disease which spreads even due to contact.

Low awareness and carelessness on right ways of protection from disease.

Breaching Social distancing, sanitation norms in public places.

Mass gatherings, occasions etc

Non-Compliance amongst public.

Public as well as govt combined efforts are necessary to fight the situation.

Q 11.

Ans:

?

Q 12.

Ans:

Poor health indicators and lower say in reproductive and health choices require several efforts like -

- Pradhan Mantri Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Janani Ambulance service to decrease MMR and increase institutional delivery
- National Breast Cancer awareness month and relate programmes.
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan which is direct and indirectly essential for women health.
- Ujjwala Yojana prevents indoor pollution.
- Sabla Scheme for adolescent girls.

Better health of women today will lead to stronger and more efficient society tomorrow.

Web: mppscadda.com Telegram: t.me/mppscadda WhatsApp/Call: 9953733830, 7982862964

There is also an internal option in every question, each has to be answered in maximum 250 words. All questions are mandatory. The answer no. to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks. 3 x 15 = 45

Q 3.1

A)

Ans:

Malnutrition is deficiency of nutrients hampering growth both physical and mental, cognitive development and other related problems.

As per Hungama report on Malnutrition

- ↳ Nearly 40% of children are stunted in the country
- ↳ Nearly 30% are wasted
- ↳ Nearly 40% suffers from Micro Nutrient deficiency
- ↳ And nearly 50% of adolescent girls are Anemic.

Although India has achieved food security in terms of Affordability and Accessibility to all. The Nutrition quotient of food available is still not upto the Mark.

On one hand when Rural India is riddled with problems like underweight

Q 3.1 Continued...

children, There is rise in obesity related malnourishment in cities. Some of the causes are -

- ① Govt's focus on quantity of food available rather than quality.
- ② Staple diet focusing on rice and wheat with low focus on Millet, pea, pulses, vegetables and dairy.
- ③ Illiteracy and awareness on sensitive topics like ^{lack of} Balanced Diet, early childhood care, Breast feeding etc.
- ④ Malnourished Mothers with young age and high TFR are bound to birth undernourished progeny.
- ⑤ Discrimination against girls on dietary habit and adolescent years leads to their undernourishment.

Q 3.1 Continued ..

Consequences -

- Malnutrition is biggest hurdle in reaping the benefits of Demographic dividend and a stronger society.
- Leads to high TMR which further leads to high IFR and increase in population 9
- Disturbs the further progeny
- Decreases economic efficiency and social capacity of Human Capital.
- Disease outbreak increase due to decrease in immunity

Some efforts are being made like ICDS, UPL, and National Food Security Mission.

Q 3.2.

Ans:

Migrant is a person who has registered movement from his/her birth place over the years.

¶ One of the largest wave of migrants is due to economic cause, As per Economic Survey's "India on the move" nearly 20 million people live as economic migrant in the country.

Some of the problems faced by them are -

- Poor conditions of living, Ghettoisation of their localities leading to poor hygiene, Disease outbreak, Poor Sanitation etc.

- Perception of better opportunities bring migrants to cities, and unfulfillment of ~~and~~ which leads to reverse financial and mental stress, leading migrants to indulge in Anti-social activities.

Q 3.2 Continued ..

and commitment of crimes.

- ~~Racial~~ Discrimination on basis of language, state etc also puts them in spot. Eg. - Anti Biharis agitation in Maharashtra etc.
- Emotional distress and home sickness ~~due~~ being away from home.
- In Emergency situations like Covid-19 pandemic Migrant labourers were amongst the most vulnerable groups. (a)
- Lack of political Rights etc.

So as to prevent this city planning must be done ~~is~~ keeping in mind Migrants. Satellite towns should ~~be~~ developed and of utmost importance in Rural Development at grassroots.

Q 3.3.

(D) Ans: M.P is sparsely populated and second largest state in India. Given this Access to Rural and Remote areas is not upto the mark in state.

Also state ranks 28th in MMR and IMR in entire country with high rate of Malnutrition.

Some efforts taken by Govt are

- Vijay Raje Janani Suraksha Yojana

To promote institutional delivery, Decrease Maternal Mortality rate and Infant Mortality rate.

- Roshani Clinic -

To improve women's health and provide decentralized checkups.

- Pradhan Mantri Deendayal Health and Family Welfare Yojana -

Q 3.3 Continued ..

provides for yearly 20000Rs expenses on health per family. (9)

• Mukhya Mantri Bal holiday Uchha Yojana.

For treatment, & transplant of heart related disease in M.P.

• Bal Shiksha Yojana -

Focuses on early childhood health of kids.

• Mobile clinic scheme - to provide health services in remote and inaccessible area.

• Samjivani Ambulance Service

Apart from this M.P. govt is implementing various centrally sponsored schemes like SABLA, PM Matsru Vandana Yojana.

Need of the hour is to focus on Grass Root delivery of health services.

There are 15 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in 150 words. All questions are mandatory. Each question carries 3 (three) marks.

3x15=45

Part - B

Q1.

(A) Ans: Kashwiramyan Committee - on Education as well as conservation of Western Ghats.

Q2. system on practical basis calls for rationalisation of education

(B) Ans: BCG Vaccine -

Q3. Disable Person - One who is Mentally or physically impaired upto 40%.

Q4. National Child Health Program -

Ans: Umbrella scheme to provide

- Immunisation, Nutrition, Health, Sanitation and overall development of children

Q5.

Ans: Fiscal Deficit - Is difference between Revenue Receipt and Revenue Expenditure

- Does not include External borrowings

Q6.

Ans: E-Inclusion scheme -

→ Electronic literacy of masses

→ Accessibility to E-technology in Remote areas

Marks = 03



Marks Cleared

Q7.

Asian Development Bank -

Ans: - Aid Development and Cooperation in the Region

- Finance Road, transport, Infrastructure projects in the Region

Marks = 03



Marks Cleared

Q8.

Ans: Infectious Disease - Which transmit through contact, Droplets, cough, sneeze, air or any other kind of Direct or indirect contact

Marks = 03



Marks Cleared

Q9.

Ans: Anemia - Is deficiency of Haemoglobin and Red blood cells in the body

- Caused due to Iron, folic acid deficiency, Blood loss etc

Q10.

Ans: Mobile Medical Centre -

- ~~Does not~~ To provide medical service (Basic) to Remote and difficult areas

Q 11. Environmental Pollution - Presence of unwanted matter in the surroundings or concentration of a few components in more than desirable quantity

Q 12. Public Service Centre - Set up under M.P. Public Service Guarantee act
- Point of contact → To provide basic services like Birth Certificate, Ration Card to general public

Q 13. Distance Education - Implies learning without being physically present in the classroom.

Improves Accessibility of Education

Q 14. IIT - Indian Institute of Technology are state of the Art institutions famous for Engineering. Present in Delhi, Powai, Indore, Madras etc

Q 15. Skilled Manpower - Population with some amount of qualification ~~and~~ which send them employable and economically productive.

Q1.

Demographic dividend is peak period of population when young age and working age group is dominating the composition.

- It boosts country's economic growth by providing excess labour force.
- Improves savings and hence investment.
- Decreases dependency ratio as majority of population is in working age group.

At India it is in phase of Demographic Dividend which must be utilised to further growth and Development.

Q2. As India reaches its Demographic Dividend

Vocational training becomes more imp. to reap its benefit as -

- It will provide skilled and employable work force.
- Drop out ratio is very high Vocational Education will absorb that populace.
- Employability of university graduates is often questioned, Vocational education provides alternative avenues of self employment.
- Train excess labour for ageing economies in Europe, Japan etc.

Mahatma Gandhi was a proponent and a hoster of Vocational Education for self emancipation.

Write the answers of any 10 of the following questions in maximum 80 words. Each question carries 6 (six) marks. 10 x 6 = 60

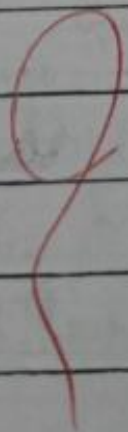
Q3

Ans: COVID-19 has brought in a New-Normal where schools, colleges were shutdown a new wave in education began is distance education -

- Which kept education process churning even when the entire world was locked down. Here online classes, and Internet Media
- Essential time for students was saved as the academic year was utilised
- Created a playi level playing field for students in terms of accessibility
- Provided employment to teachers.
- Enhanced skills.

Q4.

Ans:



Q5. IAS is an All India Service under article 312 and

Ans. is most prestigious service in nation some of the features of Service are -

Marks = 06

Marks Obtained

3/6

• Cadre System - Officers are allotted cadre (Region) in which they work on executive front.

• Deputation - They are posted in central ministries on deputation and return back to their respective state when period is over.

• Split System - When policy formulation team in Secretariate is separated from Policy Executing team.

Accountability, Honesty are some imp. Characters required in IAS

Marks = 05

Marks Obtained

4

Q6. Ans. CAG of India is Guardian of Public purse and he conducts following audits.

• Audit on Appropriation - Where the fund appropriated to various departments is valid or not.

• Audit on Public Undertaking - Check the economics and wisdom of Public Undertaking in terms of financial efficiency.

• Audit of propriety - (is optional) to check policy decision and implementation on basis of their prudence, necessity etc.

Several scam-like R.C. spectrum, Commonwealth games were unearthed by these Audits

Write the answers of any 10 of the following questions in maximum 80 words. Each question carries 6 (six) marks.

Do work on future of SAARC

Q7.

• Objective of SAARC - To promote Regional, Social, Economic and cultural cooperation in the South Asian Region.

To bolster trade, technology and mutually beneficial development and to curb Terrorism in the Region.

• Organisation - Secretariate is in Kathmandu, Nepal

20
• Future - Due to India-Pakistan Rivalry, Chinese intervention in the region and focus of India away from SAARC and towards BIMSTEC etc. Future of SAARC doesn't seem promising. But if geopolitical conditions it should be worked out.

Q8
Ans:

(5)

- Ans: Atm Abhyan Bhaarat is a dream of self-sufficient India which includes-
- Indigenous Defence and Space Technology System
 - Focus on Indian Industrial sector and Make in India Campaign
 - Self-sufficiency in terms of Energy, E-Vehicles, Solar Energy, Renewable Energy.
 - Food Security with decrease import of Pulses, Oil, Palm oil etc.

marks = 10

Not only will it help India in becoming a Super Power, but will bolster Economy and is sustainable development

Q 10.

Ans: Indian Council of Agriculture and Research is premium Research Institute in Country its contribution -

marks = 10

Development of high variety HYV seeds eg. PUSA-Rice, Drought Resistant Mustard etc. Recently indigenous *Asfoetida* (Hing) plantation drive is conducted in Spiti Valley.

marks = 10

Conservation of traditional Agriculture variety like Kuttanad Farming, Zopran Farming, Soil Research and related conservation efforts.

Fortified Cereal Cereals, Irradiation facility

Q 11.

Family health is a broader term and

Ans:

consisting of

- Wellness aspect of health includes Yoga, Exercise, fitness etc.
- Family Planning aspect of health.
- Mother and Child related health care from Pre Natal intake of Nutrients to Post Natal care.
- Health care for Elderly include Palliative health care, Provision of hearing and Eyesight aids, Wheelchairs etc.

Govt's focus on family health increasing eg. PM Jan Arogya Yojana.

Q 12.

Importance of Statistics of Death and Birth -

Ans:

- To calculate Death rate, Birth Rate, Population growth rate, IMR etc
- For policy formulation and implementation.
- For family planning programmes.
- For disease control programmes.
- Identification of Backward areas, Regional disparity
- Causes of Death in country. etc.

These indicators also provide picture on overall developmental status of a region.

Q 3.1

Health is most important indicator of human well being and development.

Ans:

It is important to develop a strong efficient and driven Human Resource Base and enhancing opportunities.

Hence, health has been an imp focus area for government. Some of the efforts made at National level are

• Pradhan Mantri Swasth Suraksha Yojana -

- Universal Insurance

- Rights Based Approach to health facility.

- 1 Lakh Rs per year for family of 5 members for Medicines health care

- Focuses on both preventive and curative health care with well-ness aspect

- Aims to Reduce out of pocket expenditure of masses.

Marks = 15



Marks Obtained

Q 3.1 Continued ..

• PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana -

- Provides for free of cost and low cost Generic Medicine through Jan Aushadhi Kendras

• Integrated Child Development Scheme

- for ~~for~~ holistic development of child health includes with a network of ASHA, ANM and Anganwadi, includes -

- Immunisation
- Nutrition
- Early childhood care etc

• PM. Matsrutu Vandana Yojana - To reduce MMR and IMR and increase no. of institutional deliveries.

• Disease Control Programmes for

- AIDS
- TB
- Vector Borne
- Non Communicable

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 250 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3 x 15 = 45

Q 3.1 Continued ..

Along with this state govt is taking several efforts.

But in essence it will reach the citizenry when they are adequately decentralised, technological upgraded and affordable to the masses.

Discrete Model
Health functions

Q 3.2

Ans:

~~Physical Resource.~~

~~Economic growth of a country involves~~

~~as well as human~~

~~But Human Resource has many other~~

~~in~~

Human Resource is utilisation of workforce for economic growth. It includes skilled, employable workforce as drivers of economy and development.

Importance of human resource -

• Essential to operate any other kind of capital like machinery, land etc.

• Major drivers of economy through services rendered and contribution to the workforce.

Both Quantity and Quality of human Resource (like Blue collar, White collar) play an imp. role in development.

Q 3.2 Continued ..

- Human Resource as producers as well as major consumers of Economic Goods and services.
- Human Resource to create further human capital eg. Trainers, and teachers, health workers etc.
- Human Resource as accelerator of growth through scientific inventions, and technological leap. For eg. in countries like USA and Japan.

Given the importance there are many initiatives focusing on quality improvement and skill development -

- PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana -
 - Kaushal Vikas Kendra for trainings.
 - Placement cells.
 - Diplomas and certificates in authorised courses.

There are 02 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 250 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

Q 3.2 Continued.

- IITs and Polytechnical colleges to provide diplomas in Vocational training.
- National Skill development programmes
- USTAD scheme to promote handicraft etc.

Human Resource development is means to end of Human Development which should be end goal to all policy formulations and economic drivers

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 250 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer no. to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

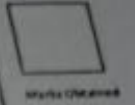
3 x 15 = 45

Q 3.3.

Ans:

India has ~~so~~ achieved near universal enrollment in primary education, its literacy rate is growing increasing rapidly, still a plethora of short coming in education system exist like

Marks = 15



① Disparity - Regional disparity with southern states taking a leap in literacy and no. of graduates

- Rural-Urban disparity with quality of rural education much inferior to ~~the~~ urban and focus of private institution on urban areas

- Gender based disparity with maximum girls dropout is higher secondary level

② Quality of education -

With no university in top world class university.

Poor learning outcomes as per SER survey.

There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 250 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks. 3 x 15 = 45

Q 3.3 Continued ..

③ High dropout Rate -

- Primary - 99% Gross enrollment Parity gender based
- Secondary - 96% GER
- Higher Secondary → Dropouts increase with girls falling out disproportionately more than boys
- Higher Education only 30% pursue and even less pursuing STEM Branches (Science, Tech, Engineering, Math)

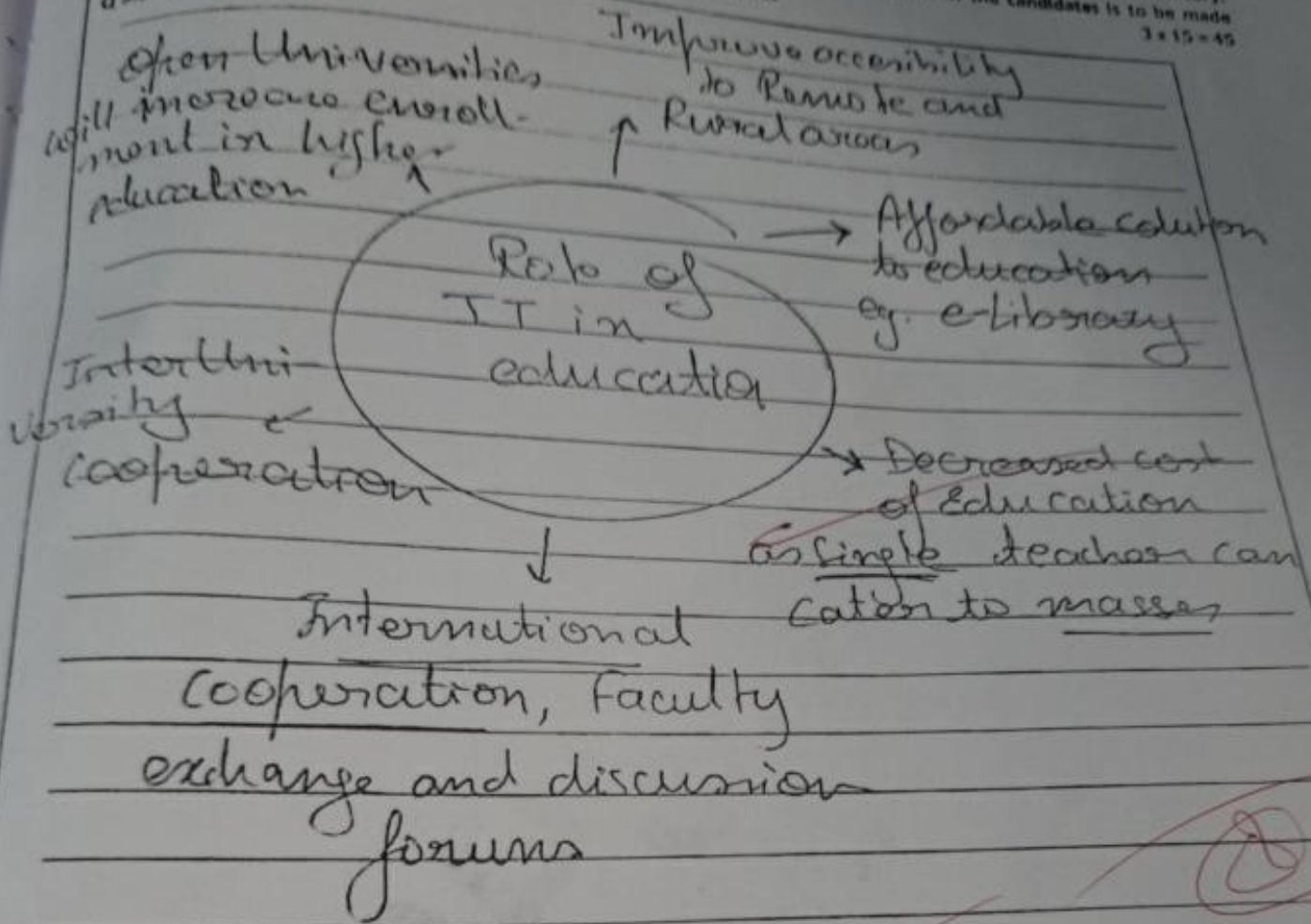
④ Lack of Infrastructure, specially in Rural areas with one class classroom schools, and no playground

⑤ Poor Class to Market link etc

Role of IT

There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 250 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks. 3 x 15 = 45

Q 2.3 Continued ..



"Education is Manifestation of Best in human"
- Sri Sri Vivekananda.