

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

NAME - ANURAG SOLANKI

DATE - 30/08/2020

National Human Rights Commission of India :-

→ It is an independent statutory body

→ Established in ⇒ 1993 & HQ ⇒ New Delhi

→ NHRC acts as a "watchdog" of human

rights in the country:

→ Current chairman ⇒ ~~IM Justice H.L. Dattu~~

Acts under Domestic Violence :-

The Protection of women from

domestic violence Act of 2005, defines the

acts which are domestic violence -

⇒ Acts that causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse.

⇒ Harasses, harms, injures or endangers

any women for unlawful demand i.e. dowry

⇒ Threatening the person by any conduct of above cases.


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The protection of civil Rights Act, 1975

for eradication of untouchability.

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Disability to practice Religion  
social disabilities

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Nature of crime

Refusing to sell goods or render services.

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Compulsory labour

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Right to Information Act, 2005 ⇒

Organisations included in the second

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schedule are exempted from RTI Act, 2005.

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Intelligence Research and  
Analytical wing (RAW)

Bureau (IB)

Organisation  
under II schedule

Border

Security

Force (BSF)

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special  
frontier force

Directorate of  
Revenue Intelligence

National  
Security Guard (NSG)

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Consumer dispute settlement bodies under  
Consumer Protection Act.

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A 3-tier structure of quasi-

Judicial bodies

पुणेकर मुख्य परीक्षा मॉडल :



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⇒ ① National Commissions.

⇒ ② state commissions.

⇒ ③ District forum for consumer disputes.

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Madhya Pradesh Public Service Delivery Guarantee Act.

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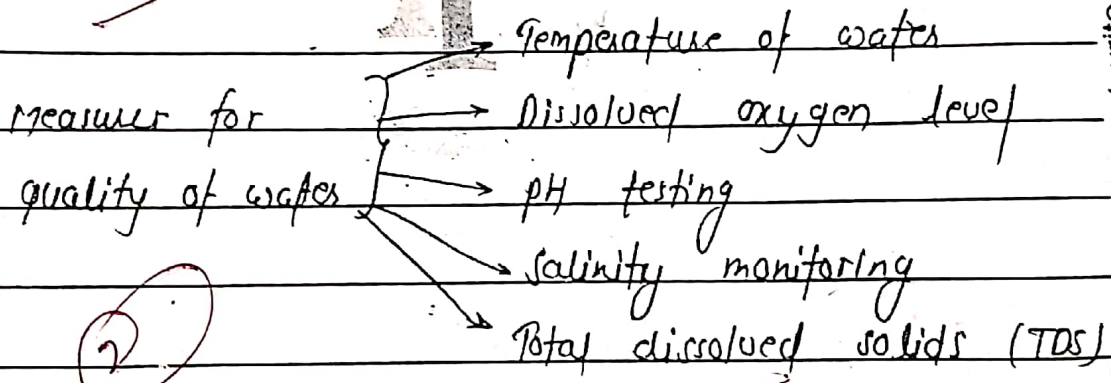
⇒ MP was the first state in India to enact Right to Services Act.

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⇒ Enacted on 18<sup>th</sup> August 2010.

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free and compulsory

(Art. 45)

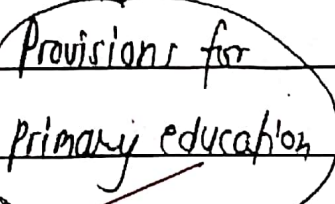
Education for weaker section

(Art. 15, 46)

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secular ed.



Higher education

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Equality of opportunity

Women's education

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Average fertility rate  $\rightarrow$

□□

The average number of children born per woman is measured as

□□

the average fertility rate or Total fertility Rate.

□□

Global average FR = 2.5 children/women  
India's average FR = 2.2 children/women

□□

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NIEPA :- National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration

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Established in  $\rightarrow$  1979 at New Delhi

□□

Area of activity  $\rightarrow$  (i) Training of educational planners and Administrators

(ii) Research work

(iii) Collaborative activities with Govt and other NGO's.

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Usha Kiran Yojana :-

started under the roof of

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"Domestic Violence Act, 2005"

by - Government of Madhya Pradesh

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Objective  $\Rightarrow$  for the protection of women

affecting by the action of health, safety, physical violence sexual and economic violence etc.

Indian Institute of Technology :-

This are the

autonomous universities which enables higher technical education as well as research works.

Governed by  $\Rightarrow$  Institutes of technology Act 1961.

Total IIT's  $\Rightarrow$  23 (across the country)  
oldest  $\Rightarrow$  IIT Roorkee (1847)

Nutritional Supplement :-

Human body needs

some nutrients in adequate manner that helps in health and growth but daily

diet is not able to provide them in sufficient manner, so the additional diet

that added in daily meal known as

Nutritional Supplement

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Example → Vitamin, Minerals, Herbs etc.

BCG :- Bacille Calmette-Guérin vaccine.

⇒ This vaccine is used against

Tuberculosis (TB).

⇒ It is given at birth to immunized.

⇒ India introduced immunization in

1948 at mass level.

Para medical staff :-

The team of health care

workers who are assigned for the clinical

services to patient under the supervision

of a physician :-

Ex :- Male / Female Nurse,

Pharmacist,

Medical Technicians, etc.



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Social Legislation :-

If an individual is set to free to do any thing he like want it will create chaos in society. To control, guide and restrain the behaviour of an individual and establishment of a good society is the aim of legislation.

Social changes through legislation ⇒

① Pre-Independence :- The British rule in India initiated various legislation which helped to abolish evil practices such as sati practice, child marriage etc.

② Education :- Education has been made accessible to all without any discrimination.

③ Women Empowerment and child education :-  
It helped to empower women in various fields and child education.



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Human Rights Commission :-

It is a statutory

body under constitution of India and it promotes and protects Human Rights. Established under Protection of Human Rights Act.

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functions

- ① To promote and protect Human rights
- ② It can investigate any complaints related to violation of human rights
- ③ NHRC can interfere in the judicial process which involves human rights abolition
- ④ To promote and spread the awareness about human rights through various types of media
- ⑤ Research in the field of Human rights.

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Right to Information Act, 2005 :-

The Right to Information act was enacted in 2005. It is a fundamental right under Article 19(1) of the Indian Constitution.

Objectives → ① It provides power to citizens of India to question the government.

→ ② It provides transparency and accountability in working of Govt.

→ ③ The act helps in minimizing corruption.

→ ④ The act literate citizens about functioning and Machinery of Govt.

Challenges → ① Because of the illiteracy and unawareness in people it is hard to exercise

→ ② RTI can be used for threatening or personal use etc.



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Social Justice :-

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According to plato -

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" Justice in society was to be attained by a division of labour according to natural aptitude."

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In modern times, man as the measure of all things has come to occupy the most important position in any concept of social justice.

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Need :- In Indian constitution The preamble itself describes " justice, social, economic and political."

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① Economic aspect :- for welfare of people by securing and protecting.

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② Political aspect :- Equality before law,

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and equality of opportunity

③ Social aspect :- without discrimination on any ground treatment of everyone as equal and providing a good judicial and constitutional justice.

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Indian Constitution provides great provisions for empowering and providing equality to women.

① Fundamental Rights :-

1.1) Equality before law for women (Art 14)

1.2) Equal opportunities for all (Art 16)

1.3) Prohibition of Human trafficking (Art 23)

② Fundamental Duties :-

To provide and promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India, and renounce practices derogatory to dignity of women.

③ Panchayats and Municipalities :-

Not less than 1/3rd seats to be reserved for women. And so for Chairperson of both bodies also.

④ Cooperative Societies :- Two seats for women on board of every society.

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Cause or Reason of Disability in India.

In India around 21 million people are disabled according to the census of 2011, which counts 2.1% of total population. Disability in individual may be caused by birth or by some acts.

Reasons

- ① Poverty :- Most vulnerable people to disability, because of living in unsafe and crowded environment. Lack of good water, food causes it.
- ② Malnutrition :- Another big reason for disability. In poor family mothers are not able to provide a good hygiene as well as nutrients in food.
- ③ Poor access to Healthcare :- due to poverty and less access of healthcare.
- ④ Dangerous work conditions :- Many people of India work in industries, which is a hazardous work.
- ⑤ Inherited :- By mother or parents.

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Identification of Malnutrition :-

Malnutrition refers to when a person's diet does not provide enough nutrients or the right balance of nutrients for optimal health.

In children :-

- lack of growth
- Unbalance of body weight
- weakness
- Difficulty in learning
- Disabilities

symptoms

In Adults :-

- Tiredness and low energy
- Depression
- Anxiety and Irritation
- lack of interest in food
- lack of immunity
- loss of fat and body weight
- long healing time for wounds

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<p>२ २</p>	<p>Role of NGO's in protection of Environment.</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>Non-Governmental organisations are keen to work in educational, health care and social issues. but they are also involved in environmental concerns.</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>Some of the international environment -al organizations are PETA, Greenpeace, World-wide fund for Nature (WWF) etc which work for protection of environment.</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>① spreading awareness about climate change and protection of habitat.</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>② several campaigns about:</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>2.1) stop climate change</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>2.2) Save the oceans.</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>2.3) Protect ancient forests</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>2.4) Eliminate toxic chemical</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>2.5) Encourage sustainable life and trade.</p>
<p>□ □</p>	<p>③ working with government in various environmental projects.</p>

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Immunity :-

Immunity is the ability of the body to defend itself against disease causing organisms. The reason is our body doesn't get disease easily it ability to release antibodies against these pathogens. This defence mechanism is called Immunity.



① Innate / Natural

② Acquired / Adaptive

1.1) It is inherited.

2.1) It is acquired by body with time.

1.2) It activated immediately when the pathogens attack.

2.1) It relieves the victims of infectious diseases.

2.3) It is a long term immunity in which our body produces the antibodies on its own.

2.3) It only works for specific pathogens.



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Higher Education in India :-

Higher education in

India is referred to not fully developed, because of some problems such as -

① Quality is not all public and private universities follow quality norms

② Poor Infra-structure and facilities.

Problems

⑤ Enrollment is low  
GER = 26%

③ Inadequate research work due

④ political interference.

to lack of resources or will of government

like - political groups interest involved in universities.

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Improvement can be done by

① Allowing better infrastructure and funds for research.

② Awareness about government policies and scholarships.

③ following multidisciplinary approach in higher education





Right to education Act :-

Right to Education Act provides free and compulsory education for children in 2009 and enforced it as a fundamental right under Article 21-A.

The Right to Education serves as a building block to ensure that every child has his right to get a quality elementary education.

- Objectives :-
- To provide a quality and free education for children.
  - To promote education between poor and backward classes.
  - To eradicate child labourship and provide a good future.
  - It provides teachers to work in educational field instead of non-educational work.

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provisions of RTI Act 2009 :-

□ □

① It aims to provide primary education to all children aged 6 to 14 years.

□ □

□ □

② It enforces education as a fundamental right under article 21 of constitution

□ □

③ It had a clause for "No detention policy" which has been removed under the Right of children to free and compulsory education (Amendment) Act 2019.

□ □

□ □

□ □

④ RT prohibits -

→ physical punishment.

→ private tuition by teacher.

→ mental harassment

→ screening procedure for admission

→ Running of school without recogni-

□ □

sition

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Q It lays down the norms and standards related to -

- Pupil Teacher Ratio
- School working days
- Teacher working hours
- Building and infrastructure

⇒ Challenges :-

5 1/2

① More focus is being given over statistics of RTE rather than quality of learning.

② Age group for which RTE is available ranges from 6-14 years which can be more inclusive.

③ There is no focus on quality of learning.

④ Lack of teachers affect student-teacher ratio, and also quality of teaching.

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Healthcare is the right of every individual but lack of quality, infrastructure medical facilities and non-access to basic medicines and medical services if reach to 60% of population of India.

A majority of 700 million people lives in rural areas where the condition of medical facilities is deplorable.

Considering the picture of facts there is a need of new practices and procedure to ensure that quality and timely healthcare reaches to deprived corners of the village.

Though a lot of policies and programmes are being run by the government but the success and effectiveness of these programmes is

questionable due to gaps in implementation in rural India where the number of

primary health care centres is limited. 8% of the centres do not have doctors or medical staff.

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### Use Problems :-

- ① Non-accessible to public health.
- ② low-quality of health care.
- ③ due to this people tends to choose private health sector.
- ④ private health care is expensive which costs a hefty amount for poor people.
- ⑤ Increasing rate of disease and growing rates of mortality.
- ⑥ low quality of care.
- ⑦ poor accountability.
- ⑧ lack of awareness.
- ⑨ limited access to facilities.

Various organizations are coming together for implement in health care and technology plays a crucial role to facilities. Information and communication technology provides hosts of solutions for successful implementation.

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Improvement in Rural Health care. →

① Government runs various health care programmes for rural areas which should be implemented properly.

② Better fund and quality provided for basic health care as well as other para medical services.

③ Good infrastructure employment and availability of doctors, nurses and other staff should be properly available at rural areas.

④ Mobile ambulances and Janani - Suraksha schemes are good and hence implemented properly.

Rural health care can be implemented and we have to do it, so that our national growth can be increased.



## Women Empowerment and Child Development Schemes of Madhya Pradesh.

Women Empowerment and Child Development is a big concern for our country and to implement and increase if government of madhya pradesh run several schemes such as -

### ① Beti - Bachao - Abhiyan :-

Present adverse sex ratio and declining numbers of girls child in the state is a serious cause of concern and to eradicate it government of madhya pradesh launched this scheme in 2011. And also observed Beti - Diwas on 5th october.

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② Ladli - Lakmi Yojana :-

This scheme was launched by state government to benefit girls from their birth to marriage under scheme. Every girl child enrolled under will get Rs. 1.6 lakh when she attain the age of 21.

③ Mukhya 19auri Kanyadan Yojana :-

To provide financial assistance to poor needy families for marrying off their daughter.

④ Pratibha Kiran Yojana :-

To improve educational standards of 1<sup>st</sup> division class 12<sup>th</sup> passed girls belonging to urban families. (BPL)

⇒ Rs. 300. per month for degree course for 10 months.



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मार्क

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5) Usha Khanna Vojana is

□□

for implementation

of protection of women from Domestic

□□

violence Act, 2005. In state it is

launched in 2008.

□□

objective :- To reduce cases of

domestic violence awareness

□□

about rights and empowerment

□□

6) Sanjoh Chullak :-

□□

for age group 3-6 year

which provides cooked meal in morning

breakfast and after noon lunch

□□

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□□

Several schemes are run and

implemented by govt of MP for

□□

women in objective of their

health, education and empowerment. This

□□

all schemes made MP a leader

in women empowerment

□□