

NAME: KRITI

DATE: 20/1/2021

SUBJECT: PAPER II PART B

प्रश्न संख्या

PART A

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड
केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड

A

A child is an individual which belongs to the age group of 0-5 years. Child could further be categorised into: Neonatal (<10 days) and Infant (10 days-1 month)

B

AYUSH: Ayush Ministry of Government of India stands for Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga, Siddha and Homeopathy sub branches. It came into being after 2014.

C

Birth Death Rate: stands for the number of active live births per 1000 population on an average in an annual basis while Death rate is average of deaths per 1000 annually.

D

Corruption: Corruption is defined under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is illegal taking of money, bribes while holding a public office.



1 E

AICTE: stands for All India Council for Technical Education.

→ It is the apex regulating body of Technical Higher Education in India.

→ It is a statutory body constituted in 2002 by an act of parliament.

F

Bird Flu: an avian influenza disease caused by the transmission of H5N1 active virus. It generally affects birds, poultry animals like chickens etc but not humans.

G

UNESCO role: To conserve and preserve international monuments and buildings which are culturally and environmentally significant.

It is a para subsidiary organ of UN which comes up with UNESCO list of Cultural/Intangible Heritage eg: India's Sanskrit and Yoga in list

1 H

WHO : chief Health regulator under UN, was established in 1947 to handle post World war health and emergency situations. It formulates health care policy and consists of WHA and Board of Governors. ②

1 J

labor division →

?

1 K

Consumer → Consumer is a prospective buyer of goods or services from a seller which can be company, corporate house etc as defined under Protection of Consumers Act 1986.

L

IFA →

②

?

M EDKO TOKO ABHEYAN → is related to ensuring corruption free society and to engage citizens in transparent outcomes.

N Composite Education Commission → is related with designing of education curriculum in a holistic way keeping in mind the primary, secondary, higher education prospects

D AIIMS → premier higher education and specialised health services provider in the country

→ comes under 'Institution of National Importance'

→ Statutorily backed under AIIT ACT.



2. A

Covid 19 as a pandemic struck to the country as well as state of MP deeply. Measures taken by MP Government were both short term and long term.

Short term : 1) Nationwide lockdown was extended to the state of MP too from one month of April upto September in different phases.

2 Emergency approval to PPE kits and sanitizers, Test kits for effective testing and safety of front line workers like doctors, para medical etc.

3 Maintenance of Public Order and no crowding by effective policing.

4 Facility of Community Kitchens for the vulnerable sections.

5 Door to Door Testing and establish

पृष्ठ
नं.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Main Answer Sheet)



एन सी ई आर
केंद्रीय एकेडमी
एन सी ई आर

ment of testing centres in sub-
Health Centre in Tehsil Towns etc

For long term, information dissemination
and patterned unblocking with
information about vaccines and
their accessibility, see on the side

2 9

Women come under the vulnerable section of Indian society due to patriarchal reasons and lack of access to resources and opportunities.

Constitutional Efforts

Under AR 14, 15, 16 of Indian Constitution women have been provided equality in matters of public employment and can't be discriminated against on the basis of caste, sex, religion, place of birth etc.

✓ AR 41 and AR 46 under DPSP's

specifically talk about measures by state to protect disabled and elderly which include the women group under them too



State is allowed to provide protective discrimination to women under AR 16 also

Under AR 21, Women have Right to dignified life explicitly which can be extended & enlarged with time to time.

Under AR 20, Women as well as other citizens have Right against unlawful detention where women can not be detained post 6 PM and no male police member can take his statements without presence of women constable.

C

Prevention of Atrocities to SC & ST Act 1989 though has been a land mark provision but still has some lacunae :-

1 Ineffective and poor implementation of the provisions.

2 Lack of Awareness amongst the rural sections of society.

3 Educational backwardness for whom the Act confer the right upon. (SC & ST's)

4 Social stigma and fear of ostracization among poor segments within SC & ST Community

5 Notion of corruption and delays in Judicial process.

6 Legislative
Judiciary
standoffs

Issues

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
राज्यपाल मार्ग, नई दिल्ली

For an instance the SC verdict on
annulment of no FIR needed for
imprisoning the accused led to
political standoff and hence,
the amendment of the Act

4

ARTILYA ACADEMY



2

Consumer Protection Act 2019

empowers the customers as buyers to report the irregularities in the operations.

→ The corrupt and malafide practices of overcharging or charging over MRP could be directly complained about in the authority.

→ Provision of 3 level mechanism to register complaints and provide solutions → District Consumer Forum

→ State Consumer Forum

→ National Consumer Forum

→ Each district in a state is mandated to establish a consumer forum mandatorily.

→ For redressal of grievances, an



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amount < 2 lacs will be dealt in
DCF, amount ≥ 50 lacs in National
Forum and the intermediary in State
CF.

→ The final appeal lies to
the SC in case of NCF & H/L/W
write a timely present of
15 days - 30 days within the
judgement.

4

2 C

Welfare of Labourers come under
Concurrence list of Schedule 7
of Indian Constitution

→ Traditionally post 1945, To maintain
a minimum wages is available
to labourers, Minimum Wages
Act 1945 was enacted.

→ To help labourers be provided
with social security measures
Industrial Disputes Act
was enacted in case of any
injury to a worker in an
industrial location.

→ To counter exploitation faced
by women labourers, Equal
Wages Act was passed.

→ Constitutionally, under Art 21
labourers too have right to life
with dignity and state must
ensure to provide them

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का सं. 1 संवत्सर
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
राजस्थान का प्रवेश द्वार

eg: Recent Code on Wage Bill
is a step in right direction for
labour reforms.

→ Under AR 23 & 24, Right against
Exploitation is provided which
negates the practice of forced
labour or Begar for labourers.

→ Under DPSP's b/w AR 30 - AR 51A,
State must ensure better working
conditions and employment
opportunities for labourers.

W

2 F

Maternal Mortality Rate stands for the average number of deaths of mothers annually in about 10000 live births

→ In Madhya Pradesh the rate of MMR is in between 25-30 which is below the national average of 15-20

→ Steps by MP govt. include →

* Extension of the national schemes of PM Matritva Suraksha Abhiyan to all districts of Madhya Pradesh where an amount is provided to the expecting mothers for institutional delivery with free of cost post delivery treatment and case transfer with transport charge.

* Effective implementation of National Food Security Act 2013 to provide basic nutrition to mother.

* Laado Abhiyan to raise awareness about disadvantages of early marriage of girls in increasing MMR.

* National Nutrition Mission → To provide balanced and nutritional rice diet to mothers and lactating mothers.

* Information dissemination → Through ASHA workers and ANM's on reproductive issues and hygiene.

u

2 5

WTO came up as an institution via an extension of GATT back in 1994 through Uruguay round of talks (1)

→ Its working principles like the Most Favoured Nation status and Multilateralism with minimal trade or non trade restrictions are seen as some of the most proficient trade provisions globally

→ WTO is only legal trade instrument that has a binding provision on the member countries.

However :-

Role of Developed countries in the functioning is significant and thus it may a time fail to solve trade conflicts between members

eg: USA - China Trade Sanctions and Duty Hike.

→ Also, it does not provide a level playing field to developing and under developed countries like India by not allowing export subsidies due to western countries influence.
eg Indian Agriculture Sector MSP issues.

hence WTO must try to reorient its principle & functioning.

W

2-14

Health prevention programmes in India are related to both communicable as well as non-communicable (NCD) diseases and prevention as well as curative healthcare.

Preventive programmes

1 For children below 5 years, BCG vaccine for TB and DPT for Diphtheria, pertussis and Tetanus is must.

2 Million Inbred Doses which includes 7-8 types of vaccines against Tetanus, Measles, Whooping cough etc

3 Polio Programme eg India declared polio free in 2012 by WHO

4 Hepatitis B, Cholera, Typhoid vaccines



Cinative
Programmes

National TB control programme
→ To reduce TB casu by 2030.

→ National Malaria
control programme

→ National Aids Control
programme

By 2020, 90:90:90 strategy
to be adopted (WHO's)

→ life style awareness
programmes for curbing Heart
problems, Stroke, Diabetes -
related to cholesterol
etc issues.

10

2 2

Malnutrition is the excess or imbalance or under availability of calories or important nutrients in the body.

1 Lack of Resources i.e. stable income and abject poverty

Main Causes

2 Illiteracy and un-awareness about healthy eating habits.

3 Patriarchy and discrimination against girl child causing mal-nutrition in girls.

4 Early Marriages of girls before adolescent age -> causing birth of low weight babies

5 Poor coordination between departments to ensure availability of food resources.



→ Staple food culture causing
deficiencies in essential
nutrients.

3

5] Covid 19 is a disease caused by the transmission of virus

Reasons → 1. Lack of sanitation and hygiene which provide a breeding ground for transmission of virus

→ Quick transmission rate in comparison to other viral diseases like common flu

→ High survival period i.e. around 24-48 hours on surfaces and 14-15 days inside human body

→ Mutation and change in structure possible

eg: New strain in England

→ Spread through nose and mouth inlets which are fairly used daily

→ No potential vaccine known for before

2 L

Health Programmes for women in India are :-

PM Matruwa Suraksha Yojana :
for institutionalised delivery and reduction in MMR.

Jamini Suraksha Yojana : To help women face obstacles in prenatal and postnatal care.

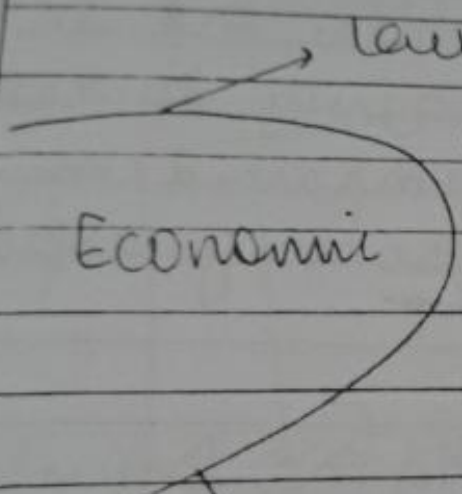
National Nutrition Mission : To reduce anaemia, malnutrition in women by 2, 3%.

3 A

Malnutrition is defined by excess or imbalance or deficiency in calories as well as nutrients essential for the body.

Causes of Malnutrition are not divided sections, communities all across the country.

Major Causes:


 lack of availability of resources is money due to abject poverty and no stable source of income.

~~In rural areas, the prevalent~~ due to less employment opportunities available and hence lesser productivity in agriculture leads to poor income.

Economic

Less revenue of Health-care will move out of pocket expenditure on health issues by going to other send people towards poverty and thus their children in malnourished state.

Social

Intracaste and Inter caste equity to resources is impaired in rural society especially.

Social stigma prevalent among caste groups leads to lower pocket income for disadvantaged sections

Lack of awareness about food habits eg staple crops papaya - No thought towards nutrients

→ Potential Lack of political interest in certain segments and effective policy implementation causes malnutrition too. (10)

→ Consequences 1. Economic Inequality despite economic growth being high, due to inequitable distribution of Resources

→ 2. ~~Demographic dividend not contributing towards development of nation.~~

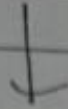
→ 3. Human Resources potential taking a back seat.

→ 4. Social issues of regionalism e.g. Tribal separatism.

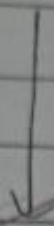
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B

Migrant workers



Major problems



Economic

→ 1 Lack of quality economic opportunities available due to lack of specialised skills

→ 2 Dual households both in village and cities cause economic exploitation as meagre salaries sent compensate for the living standards.

→ 3 No fixed wages and weak organisations exploit them due to informality of sectors.



Political

→ 1 No permanent database of migrant workers is made which hence causes division in resources between locals and migrants and hence used by political leadership to invoke regionalism

Eg: Marathi-UP outsiders issue in Maharashtra.

→ 2 No political backing and political say due to lack of voter ID's.

→ 3 ~~No bureaucratic compassion~~ as the migrants are outsiders and thus of no value to the political class.

Social problems

1 Lack of sanitation and hygiene as most migrants stay in slums

2 No water or electricity supply per-se

3 Educational avenues are not available to the children of the migrants

4 Violence, drug addiction and social evils creep in soon due to alienation.



3 C

Pandemic Disease (Amendment Act 2020) was brought about to regulate and manage the social, economic and political avenues of the populace.

Major provisions brought were:-

→ Provision of community health kitchens during the lock down for vulnerable sections.

→ Strict maintenance of 2m distance and observance of social distancing

→ Mandatory wearing of masks to curb the transmission of virus.

→ Ban on the public gatherings in entertainment houses like cinema, hotels and religious places like Temples, Mosques.

→ ~~Limit on the gathering of populace in marriages, functions etc.~~

→ No services per-se in the public transport eg Train, Buses related to blankets, cushions etc.

→ ~~Strict sanitization of public offices and penalties for non-adherence of rules.~~

→ Limit on the number of passengers in airplanes, trains etc.



Social Impact

1 Increase and betterment in Hygiene and cleanliness practices of the society

eg: Washing hands etc

~~2. Less consumerism due to decline in hefty priced marriages and funerals.~~

3 New form of education, e education took the front seat.

~~4 More solidarity due to more time being spent with members~~

5 Increase in cases of Domestic violence and other forms of household violence

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



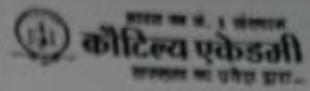
भारत का सं. 1
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→ 6 less employment opportunities both in private and public sectors causing less money being spent.

10

PART B

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



1 A

Kasturirangan Committee → was formed to suggest and make recommendations for National Policy on Education, which finally came into ground in 2020

2

1 B

BCG Vaccine: is given to children -n eight after the birth within 10 days to prevent the occurrence of TB in children when they grow up.

2

1 C

Disabled people: are those who do not have access to quality in opportunities and lack availability to resources. They are representatively marginalised and physically or mentally challenged.

2

D

~~National Child Health Program~~

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पृष्ठ संख्या

National Child Health Programme

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- To provide preventive healthcare to children.
- To reduce the cause of IMR, Malnutrition, Child wasting etc.
- Immunization programmes are part of it
eg. ~~MISSION INDRA ADVAITHA~~

~~Fiscal Deficit: The difference between the expenditure incurred by the government and receipts available with the government minus the sovereign borrowings of the government.~~

~~E-Inclusion project: is meant for the inclusion of the disadvantaged section of society into mainstream of governance using electronic technology.
eg: ~~SAMARTH APP~~~~

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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1 G

Functions of ADB: To provide loans or finances to member countries for development purposes.

→ Japan has to must share
→ They provide loans in lesser interest.

→ They formulate a uniform policy to increase coordination between members.

H

Infectious Diseases: are caused by the infection of microorganisms like virus, Bacteria, Protozoa, Parasite, Fungus.

→ They are usually non chronic in nature with exception like HIV/AIDS, TB.

→ National Programme to control TB, National Programme to treat Malaria are some of the government interventions.

1 1/2

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I I

anaemia → is a disease caused by the deficiency of Red Blood cells containing hemoglobin
→ All due to iron's deficiency
→ common in girls, women, children suffering from malnutrition etc

J J

Mobile Medical Centre → provide medical services to public service door to door at times of availability.

K K

Environmental Pollution → caused by the negative impact of hazardous chemical, non biodegradable wastes, poisons gone into the medium of air, water, soil etc

L L

Public Service centre → For delivery of essential public services to public
→ They are useful in rural areas
→ Eg: Common Service Centres

I M

Distance Education → Delivery of essential public service of education via correspondence or electronic means

- Useful in Higher education
- curbed digital divide due to being less accessible
- eg: IGNOU education model.

N

IIT: institute of national importance in the field of Higher Technical Education

- stands for Indian Institute of Technology.
- Examples: IIT BOMBAY
- autonomous and comes under MHRD Ministry for funding and curriculum.

O

Skilled Manpower → a Human Resource tool for Economic

- Growth → significantly provided by Vocational Technical Training Institute and Training → Eg: IIT.



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2 A

Demographic Dividend stands for the decline a country derives out of the human resource or young working class population available in the country.

→ It is usually in the age group of 15-49 years.

→ Significant for the growing economy of any nation as labourers, workers who are skilled contribute to economic growth of industrial and service sector.

→ The cash which circulates in the economy helps in increasing consumption expenditure.

→ Investments from countries foreign to domestic territory increase in wake of expanded market and human resource potential.

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→ Ageing countries like Australia, Japan welcome more students from developing countries to contribute to their work force in wake of demographic dividend crisis

→ India is at the peak of its demographic dividend which must be exploited fully to increase our economic growth and counter political instability due to population rise.

4

Vocational Education is the provision of practical skills alongside knowledge to contribute to the working of industries, factories etc.

→ In India, there is an emerging problem of lack of employability.

→ Traditionally, India has been a rural economy so shift of working population post 1991 reforms towards industries + services sector was inevitable.

→ The academic-industry interface lacks which registers around 70% of Indian graduates unemployable.

→ The investments by MNCs from abroad takes a keen seat if a share of the resources are left in oblivion for training of workers.



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→ Thus vocational education will add to the missing gap between graduate, diploma holders and the industrial needs.

3/5

2 C

during COVID 19, the traditional modes of education like school, colleges, universities etc had to be shut down and thus distance education came to the rescue.

Advantages → 1 ~~Commitment to study~~ at the comfort of homes.

2 NO Hassle for transport and other facilities to reach to school.

3 ~~Protection from the contagious spread of diseases to young children.~~

Disadvantages → 1 Nonequitable distribution of digital Technology in rural and urban areas.

2 Not all families have accessibility to mobile phones and internet.



connections to study at home.

3 Internet penetration issues create a digital divide between urban children and rural children

Henceforth, government must focus on initiatives that guarantee the ~~reduction in~~ economic and digital inequalities present.

4

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड
कीटिल्य एकेडमी
असतोम को एतेत इत...

Communi forum, State, National
Forum

→ essential towards realising the ideals
of democratic representative institu-
tions.

Hence, It act as a blessing
in disguise

4

2 E

IAS stands for Indian Administrative Services which is one out of the 3 All India Services constituted by the provisions of Art 312 enshrined in Indian Constitution.

→ Being All India Services, they help in promoting cultural and regional harmony.

→ Recruitment is done by UPSC which is a constitutional body entrusted with its task under PART XIV of Indian Constitution.

→ They are appointed by President through the recommendations of UPSC and their postings, service conditions, deputation, removal are determined by Central Government while their salaries, pensions etc transfer related provisions come under State Government thus promoting Cooperative Federalism.

→ entrusted with the immunity of no immediate suspension or removal of service to avoid political interference and smooth functioning.

→ They are the ~~chief~~ implementing officer as the head of different District Development Committees.
eg District Mural Funds.

→ Officers of IAS after getting promoted to secretary post, are the chief policy formulation and ~~control~~ the Executive.

(2)

Auditing is done in government administration majorly by the office of CAG (AR 148) who audits the accounts of Central and State government both and presents the report to the President of India.

→ Types of government audit are:

1. Audit of Revenue and Expenditure Account (Finances)
2. Audit of Budgetary expenditure
3. Audit of Public Sector undertakings

→ CAG audits the expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India to fix the accountability of executive.

→ The Revenues of government are though audited but all distribution is not made public to the CAG.



→ Some of the PSU's are audited

by CAG but some other are

done by private agencies eg
ONGC by CAG

RBI, LIC by pvt. entity

CWC: recommended by CAG done
by ~~pvt~~ pvt entity.

Role objectives are to create Transparen-
ancy, financial accountability and

strengthen the corruption curbing
mechanisms.

eg: 2G COAL scam unearthed by CAG

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SAARC is a regional South Asian organization i.e. South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ HQ at Dhaka
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Composed of India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Maldives
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ constituted in Kathmandu (1990)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Objective: 1. To increase cooperation in economic and trade diplomacy within the South Asian region.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ To assert regional dominance and hegemony through cooperation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ To evolve cultural, political, diplomatic relations due to similar interests.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Future: With rising dominance of China in Asia, SAARC could provide buffer for India to counter the Chinese influence & authority.

Prevention of Corruption Act (Amend)

provided for the already existing mechanism of Chief Vigilance Commission but also introduces the office of LOKPAL and LOKAYUKTA at Centre and State respectively.

→ LOKPAL will be empowered to take summary cognizance of any corruption related event at the Centre.

→ Its ambit is wide as it has the power to investigate the prime minister too.

→ However, LOKPAL is appointed by a Committee consisting of PM, leader of opposition, CJI so it will be tough to tackle any issue related to them.

→ Entrusted with using powers of CBI to investigate any case.

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(Mains Answer Sheet)



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However, amendments in the Whistle
Blower (Amendment) Act indirectly
influence the working of LOKPAL
too

→ It has the powers of civil court in
examining evidences, issuing summons
etc.

~~KAILASH ACADEMY~~

39

ATMA NEERBYAR BHARAT stands for self sufficiency in production of essential goods in specific and competitive goods and services in particular to contribute to the functioning of Indian Economy.

→ Its importance.

→ At a crucial time of pandemic, India have realized that economic self sufficiency and Made In India products are the goto solutions

→ Hostile neighbours or severe conditions might not be able or want to provide the foreign country with active pharmaceutical ingredients eg: in case of pharma industry.

→ An opportunity to utilize our demographic dividend in boosting Indian economy.

→ In an era of Trade wars, duty

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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increase during pandemic or other situations in general might impair country's economy.

→ Favomable to close down gaps in Trade deficit in general and current account deficit overall.

→ Boost in exports is the need of the hour to increase and reach the target of ~~5T\$~~ ~~economy~~ by 2025

40

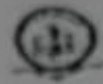
Vital statistics are information related to Birth, Death, Marriage, Divorce of the individuals in country

→ Such kind of statistics are the key parameters in different levels of governance i.e. in policy formulation

eg: The data related to TFR of MP being 2.0 & of India being 2.3 help in formulating policies related to the future prospects of country.

→ These statistics help in curbing and streamlining the issue of Family Health and Women related problems.

eg: The MMR of 25-30 in MP help the government to continue promoting intentional deliveries through



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awareness and policy.

→ Help in tackling social issues of early girl marriage leading to increased MMR etc

→ Effective and pinpoint allocation of resources as per the trends of Health, Development and other indicators.

→ ~~Contribute in improving HDI~~ parameters like Development indicators of Average life span, Mean year of schooling etc.

3

पृष्ठ संख्या

Government of MP as well as India put in efforts at different stakeholders level ..

→ At the level of Infrastructure
1. More funding and approval to new medical colleges and hospitals at the district level.

2. 24:7 availability of on duty doctors to cater to the needs of ailing patients

3. Ambulance facility to the expecting mothers for institutional delivery.

4. Availability of medicines at lesser costs as well as free of costs to the patients in hospitals.

5. Sub-Health Centres, Primary Health Centres better equipped.

At the level of awareness and information dissemination

1 More and more penetration of ASHA workers and ANM's to talk about reproductive health and family control issues.

2 Information about conditional cash programmes being run by government. eg: PM Matritva Suraksha Abhiyan

3 Advantage of post 18 girl marriage and cash transfer by government for education to girls. eg Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Insurance
and
Reduction
in costs

1 Schemes like
Ayushman Bharat
will provide for
5 lac per family
a year coverage
has come as a
boon for rural
and urban BPL
families.

2 Out of pocket Expenditure
which goes in searching
for health services in
urban areas will be
compensated by the
above scheme.

3 Accessibility to
Healthcare services ↑
with Mobile Health
services.

2 B

Human Resources act as a key tool to contribute in the economic development of a nation.

→ Investments as a factor contributing to GDP lead to ↑ in wake of greater market access and availability of skilled and cheap labours.

→ Demographic Dividend of a country could only be exploited fully in the era of globalisation through the availability of skilled workforce.

→ Human Resources act as the interface between academia

industry. Linkage with the employability being directly proportional to the skills an individual has gained in the course of his education.

Avenues
of
Human
Resource
Development

1 post secondary education, a vocational education training & a step towards gaining skills.

↓
Enrollment in ITI's for better fines and practice will make the individual trained to be employed.

↓
4-5 years experience
Course in Roudrafts & other TTE skills

↓
2 Diplomas and then entry to educational institute of higher education is a mix of vocational and higher education skillset development

↓
3 Technical degrees like engineering with more practical skills.

Government Projects

1 Ministry of Skill Development came into being with the target of skilling youngsters for employment back in 2014

2 To reach our youth bulge, a number of Kaurshal Vikas Kendras for skilling individuals have been opened with targets of skilling 20m-30m youths by the end of 2022

3 PM Kaurshal Vikas Yojana is an umbrella scheme in this direction.

4 Ministry of Labour is in partnership with IIT's etc for formal apprenticeship training.

Education as a subject was
the responsibility of state
government before 1976 but
later was added to Government
List of Schedule I

The short comings
of Indian
Education
system:

1 Non equitable
distribution of
financial resources
across the
country which
further lead to
lack of access
to education

2 Poor enrollment
rate especially
amongst rural
tribal and disadvantaged
sections
of society

3 Lack of access
to Quality
affordable,
accessible and
availability
of education

Learning outcomes
negligible



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 4 lack of teachers to provide education especially in isolated pockets and remote tribal belts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 5 Despite RTE Education Act 2009, poor availability of schools in remote corners of India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 6 Theoretical and grade based teaching rather than practical and result based teaching.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 7 Poor infrastructure and lack of toilets pose a problem to girls students.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 8 Transportation and logistic issues
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 9 Social problems related to discrimination based on caste, gender etc

→ 9 Poor Health and issue of malnutrition, wasting, stunting etc

Importance of IT in dev't of Edu c'n

→ 1 Equitable access of educational resources to rural and urban children

→ 2 Especially useful for women and girl children as many parents hesitate to send their child to school for safety reasons.

→ 3 Learning outcomes could be improved by incorporating unique study examples from around the world

→ 5 Can easily curtail infra structural issues.

→ 4 New technologies like AI, Machine Learning are the branch of IT



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न
संख्या

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→ Do work on Presentation
→ Ans within the word limit specifically
in 6 Marks and 3 Marks

