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Paper - 2

Part - B

Date - 10/10/20

प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

|                          |                          |                          |   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Q1. A.                   | DPT -- <u>D</u> iphtheria (D), <u>P</u> ertussis (also known as <u>whooping cough</u> ) (P) & <u>T</u> etanus (T).    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • A vaccine against these three diseases, given to infant under <u>6 months of age</u> .                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | B.                       | • 3 points  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | <u>Cholera</u> - • Bacterial disease caused by <u>Vibrio cholerae</u> .   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Transmitted through contaminated <u>food</u> and <u>water</u> and mainly through <u>housefly</u> .                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • <u>Symptoms</u> - vomiting, muscular cramps, Diarrhea etc.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • vaccine provides immunity.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | C.                       | <u>Sev Shiksha Abhiyan</u> - India's most ambitious education programme launched in 2001.                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Providing free and compulsory education to children between age of 6 to 14 years.                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • making it a fundamental right under <u>Article 21-A</u> .   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | d.                       | <u>UGC</u> - University Grants Commission disburses grants to central institutions out of its funds.                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • It assess the financial needs or standards of <u>higher teaching</u> in an institution through <u>inspections</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Promotes & coordinates university education and occasionally publishes lists of <u>bogus institutions</u> .         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>years of formation</u>   |

|                          |    |  |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | E. | <p><u>Indian History Research Council</u> - Under ministry of Education, provides scholarship to scholars, historians.</p>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |    | <p>Please check</p>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | F. | <p><u>Integrated Rural Development Program</u> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IRDP implemented in 1980 to provide employment opportunities to poor communities and also develop their skills to improve their standard of living.</li> </ul> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |    | <p>1</p>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | G. | <p><u>Indian Institute of Public Administration</u> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Head Quarters - New Delhi 1954</li> <li>Department under Ministry of personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |    | <p>2</p>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | H. | <p><u>Estimate Committee</u> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members of Lok Sabha represents</li> <li>Number of members in this committee</li> <li>Suggest alternative policies to bring efficiency in administration.</li> </ul>             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |    | <p>2</p>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examples are estimates included in budget and gives suggestions.</li> </ul>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I. | <p><u>UNESCO</u> - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization specialised agency of UN which promotes peace and security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has 193 members</li> </ul>                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |    | <p>2</p>   |

प्रश्न संख्या

|                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ✓ Sanchi stupa, Khajuraho are some of UNESCO world heritage sites.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | J.                       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ✓ RGPU Vardha Academy of Administration -<br>✓ located in Bhopal (M.P.)<br>✓ Apex training Institute of M.P., India.                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Provides training to officers, advises Government in Human Resource Development, and coordinates with other institute.                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | K.                       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. ✓ Zero Based Budgeting - method of budgeting in which all expenses are evaluated, each time a Budget is made and each expenses are justified.         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | L.                       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. ✓ Bonded Labour - a practice in which employers gives high interest loans to workers who works at a very low wage or no wage to pay off debts. Act ?  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | M.                       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. ✓ Vitamin C - water soluble vitamin also known as ascorbic acid.<br>✓ found in fruits, vegetables and organ meats.<br>✓ its deficiency causes scurvy. |



|                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2.                       | A.                       | <u>National Malaria Eradication Program</u> —  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Malaria is caused by <u>Plasmodium parasites</u> and spread among people through bites                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | of infected female <u>Anopheles mosquitoes</u> .   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Malaria has been one of the world's deadliest disease killing more than 4,00,000 people worldwide.                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Program launched in 1958 to eliminate deaths from diseases.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Vaccine</u>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ branded as <u>Mosquirix</u> .  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↳ developed by <u>ASK (GlaxoSmithKline)</u> company.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | In 2005 Gov. launched <u>National Rural Health Mission</u> to control vector-borne disease (includes malaria)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | India recently established <u>Malaria Elimination Research Alliance - India</u> . (MERA-India) working on malaria control. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Suggestions</u>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Health education is an important aspect for preventing malaria by awareness of symptoms, treatments and preventive steps.  |

4  
004

2. E

Right to equality & Right against discrimination enshrined in the constitution gives the women right to educate themselves without any discrimination on gender basis.

Importance of educating women

- ↳ educated women → awared mother/citizen.
- ↳ educated mother → decreased infant mortality rate
  - ↳ decreased fertility rate
  - ↳ reduced malnutrition
  - ↳ reduced <sup>maternal</sup> mortality rate
- ↳ female literacy is a powerful weapon to improve society's health, economic well-being.
- ↳ Benefits family → spending their earning on family.
- ↳ Strengthen economies → increase in GDP.

4

Government initiative → Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao, Saransh, Nutritional Programmes etc. when women are educated, their countries become stronger and more prosperous. States that invest in educating women are alleviating poverty faster now.

2. D.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

autonomous organisation of government of India.

established in 1961

HQ. in New Delhi

under Society Registration

Act, 1860.

It is an scientific, literary, charitable society.

objectives

• collaborate state + national + international organizations.

• promotes educational research, experiments, innovative practices.

training of in-service teachers.

also develops syllabus, textbooks, training models,

audio, video materials

e-pathshala

- joint initiative of NCERT and

Ministry of

Human Resource Development for

e-schooling

resources textbooks, audio, video.

etc. through

mobile, laptops.

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V. G. K. S. A.

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 9. | E | <u>Open University :-</u>   |
|    |   | Open Universities provides education through open-door academic policy i.e. system of                                     |
|    |   | education where admission is granted to the candidates on basis of <u>minimum</u>   |
|    |   | <u>education</u> .  |
|    |   | <u>Features</u> :-  |
|    |   | • Provides <u>no-class room teaching</u> method.  |
|    |   | • access to learners of <u>remote</u> areas, who are unable to attend daily classes.                                      |
|    |   | • No age limit.   |
|    |   | • Flexibility in duration of a programme.   |
|    |   | • UGC approved degrees.   |
|    |   | Indira Gandhi National Open University, Delhi is the largest open university in the world                                 |
|    |   | Other - <u>Walanda</u> open university, Patna, <u>Madhya Pradesh Bhoj. Open University</u> , Bhopal.                      |
|    |   | Open university offer equal opportunities to everyone to learn and acquire knowledge without making boundaries a barrier. |

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|----|----|--|
| 2. | 9. | Malnutrition is a dietary deficiency where person lacks nutrients because they do not consume enough food. |
|    |    | or consumes more of a nutrient food.   |
|    |    | <u>Effects</u>   |
|    |    | • Long term health problems deficiencies →   |
|    |    | • Body more prone to other diseases →  |
|    |    | • Educational challenges (under-developed brains).   |
|    |    | • Limited working opportunities.   |
|    |    | • Circle of unemployment   |
|    |    | • Lower IQ in children, reduced working capacity.  |
|    |    | • Malnourished mother → malnourished children.   |
|    |    | • Smaller babies (stunting, wasting).  |
|    |    | • Unhealthy poverty.   |
|    |    | • Hindrance in socio-economic development.   |
|    |    | • Dependent youth, harm to a nation.   |
|    |    | Check word limit   |
|    |    | Various initiatives by government are National Health Mission, Poshan Abhiyaan, Project Shaktimaan etc.    |
|    |    | One of the sustainable Development Goal (2)  |
|    |    | is "Zero Hunger" by 2030.  |

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|    |    |  |
|----|----|--|
| 2. | 4. | <u>Immunoglobulin</u> -  |
|    |    | A <u>protein</u> produced by <u>plasma cell</u> and <u>lymphocytes</u> .   |
|    | -  | It plays an essential role in the <u>immune system</u> of body.  |
|    | -  | <u>destroys</u> <u>bacteria's</u> <u>harming</u> body.   |
|    | -  | It is abbreviated as <u>Ig</u> .   |
|    |    | <u>Types</u>   |
|    |    | There are 5 classes of Ig.   |
|    | 1) | <u>IgG</u> - main Ig present in blood responsible for defense against infection.   |
| 5  | 2) | <u>IgA</u> - found in <u>saliva</u> , <u>tears</u> , <u>sweat</u> etc prevents against infection of <u>mucosal surface</u> . |
|    | 3) | <u>IgM</u> - controls bacteria attacking <u>blood stream</u> .   |
|    | 4) | <u>IgE</u> - found in <u>human serum</u> , responds on infection by parasite.  |
|    | 5) | <u>IgD</u> - Suppress antibody producing cells in manufacture of antibodies.   |
|    |    | Immunoglobulin's reacts during inflammation.   |

|                           |                          |  |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--|----------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------|--|--|--------------------|
| 2.                        | I.                       | Ensuring Geographic and economic access to primary and secondary quality health care and family welfare is the mission of Madhya Pradesh Government.   |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           |                          | Characteristics → health care regulations through NGOs, private providers.   |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           |                          | → participation of Panchayat in health care  |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           |                          | → focus on mental health, HIV/AIDS, reduction in MMR, IMR, fertility rate  |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           |                          | → various health schemes are being launched by M.P. Govt.  |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           |                          | ↓  |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           |                          | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>for all</td> <td>for women</td> <td>for children</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Ayush (Ayushman Bharat)</td> <td>• Mangal Dhas</td> <td>• Poshan Abhiyan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• National Health Mission</td> <td>• Janani Suraksha Yojana</td> <td>• Matri</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>• Project Shaktimaan</td> <td>• Vandana Yojana</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>• Prasen Sahyata Yojana</td> <td>• Mid-day meal</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>• Annapurna Yojana</td> </tr> </table> | for all | for women | for children | • Ayush (Ayushman Bharat) | • Mangal Dhas | • Poshan Abhiyan | • National Health Mission | • Janani Suraksha Yojana | • Matri |  | • Project Shaktimaan | • Vandana Yojana |  | • Prasen Sahyata Yojana | • Mid-day meal |  |  | • Annapurna Yojana |
| for all                   | for women                | for children   |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
| • Ayush (Ayushman Bharat) | • Mangal Dhas            | • Poshan Abhiyan   |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
| • National Health Mission | • Janani Suraksha Yojana | • Matri  |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           | • Project Shaktimaan     | • Vandana Yojana   |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           | • Prasen Sahyata Yojana  | • Mid-day meal   |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           |                          | • Annapurna Yojana   |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |
|                           |                          | various government initiatives focus every age group people focusing on health infrastructure, rural health care, to ensure that poor have access to a safe health care service.   |         |           |              |                           |               |                  |                           |                          |         |  |                      |                  |  |                         |                |  |  |                    |

4

|    |    |   |
|----|----|---|
| 2. | J. | Women makes 50% of population of M.P. and contributes to economy in many significant ways.  |
|    |    | More than half of the girls suffer from problem of <u>anemia</u> , <u>heret's early marriage</u> , <u>difficulties in access to school, colleges etc.</u> |
|    |    | Various schemes are implemented by M.P. govt for girls -  |
|    | A) | <u>Healthy &amp; Nutrition</u> - 1. <u>Poshan Abhiyan</u> / <u>mid-day meals</u> - provide in school provides a healthy meal.                             |
|    | B) | <u>Education</u> - 2. <u>Ladli Laxmi scheme</u> - aims at <u>bettement of sex ratio</u> , <u>financial assistance</u> .                                   |
|    |    | 3. <u>Free Bicycle Yojana</u> - for class 9 <sup>th</sup> school going girls.   |
|    |    | 4. <u>Aap Ki Beti Yojana</u> - <u>financial assistance to girls of village</u> .  |
|    | C) | <u>(Entitlement schemes)</u> - 5. <u>Mukhya mantri Kanyadan Yojana</u> - <u>financial assistance for marriage of daughters</u> .                          |
| 3  |    | various other schemes such as <u>Kanya Sukshya Parishad</u> <u>Dashram shala</u> are also implemented.  |

Elaborate each

Training Institute for Public servant  
in M.P.

Waranha Academy of Administration

• apex training institute of M.P.

• provides training for senior officers of M.P. Govt

• advisory role for Human Resource

Development

• coordinates with various training institute  
of state.

It improves men work performance.

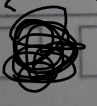
Improves knowledge, skills and makes  
work efficiently.

Promotes and improves confidence, enhances  
attitudes of officers.

More examples

2

|    |    |   |
|----|----|---|
| 2. | L. | United Nations is an international Organization founded in 1945 consisting of 193 members currently.  |
|    |    | Its mission is guided by charters and implemented by specialised agencies.  |
|    |    | <u>Organs</u> → It has a General Assembly, Security Council, <u>UN Secretariat</u> , <u>Councils</u> , <u>Court of Justice</u> .                |
|    |    | <u>Role</u>   |
|    |    | • <u>Maintaining peace &amp; security</u> → preventing Nuclear proliferation.<br>→ supports Disarmament.  |
|    |    | <u>Economic Development</u> → alleviating social poverty.<br>→ fighting hunger.<br>→ children welfare (UNICEF)<br>→ Women well being (UN women) |
| 3  |    | <u>social Development</u> → Promotes culture, Art.<br>(UNESCO World heritage sites)<br>→ Environment issues (conferences)                       |
|    |    | <u>Examples</u>   |
|    |    | <u>Human Rights</u> → Democracy<br>→ Declaration of human rights in 1948.   |
|    |    | UN works in various other sectors as health, Law etc  |

|   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| 3.  | C. | Non-aligned movement —  |
|   |    | <u>Background</u>   |
|   |    | ↳ Formed during <u>cold war</u> as an organization of states <u>was</u> formally did not                            |
|   |    | align themselves with <u>USA</u> or <u>Soviet Union</u> and remained independent or neutral.                        |
|   |    | ↳ Purpose of organization was national independence, <u>sovereignty</u> , <u>security</u> of non-aligned countries. |
|   |    | ↳ Role in <u>stabilizing</u> world order & <u>preserving</u> <u>peace</u> & <u>security</u> .                       |
|   |    | Jawahar Lal Nehru was founding members and guided by his <u>Panchsheel</u>  |
|   |    | <u>Principles</u> —   |
|  | →  | Respect for <u>sovereignty</u> , <u>integrity</u> of all states.  |
|   | →  | Respect for <u>socio</u> , <u>economic</u> , <u>political</u> , <u>culture</u> <u>diversities</u> .                 |

|                          |                          |   |   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | Non-interference in internal affairs of states.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - | Resolve problems through <u>dialogue</u> , <u>cooperation</u> .   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | <u>Objective of NAM</u>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | ↳ Restructuring of <u>international economic order</u> .  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | ↳ Use of moderation with all <u>big powers</u> .  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | <u>Usefulness in Present scenario</u>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → | <u>Equitable World order</u> - in international environment.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → | Provides platform to raise issues of <u>cultural diversity</u> & <u>human rights</u> .                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → | <u>Economic Growth</u> - cooperation of NAM countries, their <u>assets</u> , <u>locations</u> can improve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | lead to <u>sustainable economic growth</u> .  |



|                          |                          |                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | →                        | <u>Interest of developing countries</u> —<br>settle disputes of developed &<br>developing countries.         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | →                        | <u>Third world nations</u> — protector for small<br>countries against big powers.                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | →                        | <u>World Peace</u> — by standing by its<br>principles, ideas, to establish<br>a prosperous world.            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | It prohibits <u>disarmament</u> of any country<br>promoting <u>disarmament</u> <b>Problem's<br/>with NAM</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Conclusion</u>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | NAM is a platform where India can<br>assert its soft power and provide an<br>active leadership.              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | It should be used as a platform to raise<br>global issues like <u>climate change</u> ,<br><u>terrorism</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | a healthy negotiations with <u>China</u> , <u>US</u><br>without compromising countries<br>sovereignty.       |

7

प्रश्न संख्या

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 2. | D | Primary education in india referred to as elementary education to children age between 6 to 14 years old. Divided into two.   |
|    |   |   |
|    |   |   |
|    |   | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Lower Primary</p> <p>↓</p> <p>consist of class-1 to 5.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Upper Primary</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Middle school from class 6 to 8<sup>th</sup>.</p> </div> </div> |
|    |   |   |
|    |   | Primary Education is very much necessary for the children Art. 21(A) provides free & compulsory education for children 6 to 14 years old. Thus, its fundamental right of every children to get a free education (quality education).  |
|    |   | - promotes skills, inner ability of children  |
|    |   | - developing mental core of the child   |
|    |   | - to stop vicious circle of illiteracy  |
|    |   | - better opportunities of employment  |
|    |   | - with enhanced skills, literacy level.   |
|    |   | - Decision making choice.   |

|                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Challenges</u>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | Increased preference to <u>private schools</u> by parents.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | Lack of <u>education quality</u> , <u>infrastructure</u> , low teacher student ratio in government schools. (Lack of <u>killers</u> ).                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | Gap of <u>disparities</u> between students studying in <u>Government</u> & <u>Private schools</u> .  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | Low student enrolments especially in rural areas as they find <u>working</u> as <u>source of income</u> instead of education.                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | Lack of participation of <u>girl child</u> (difference in girls: <u>boys ratio</u> ). either due to household works, safety issues or proportion of male teachers. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | Out dated <u>syllabus</u> , books.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | Contract <u>based</u> teachers, shortage of teachers.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | Non-availability of English in government schools.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | -                        | Recently, closure of <u>schools</u> due to <u>COVID-19</u> .   |

प्रश्न संख्या

|                                     |                          |   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | is the main problem.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Solutions</u>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | Governments should take steps to develop comprehensive mechanism - teachers qualification, learning outcomes.                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | Guidelines for vocational education.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | Improvement in facilitation by government schools.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | Need to focus on classroom practice (effective teaching techniques).  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Acquiring children skills of reading, quantitative ability.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Participation of girls through providing financial assistance (Kanya Saksharta Prasthan Yojana, Kanya Siksha Parishad) scheme by Gov. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Biggest problem is internet connectivity for online classes in pandemic (COVID 19) specially in rural areas.                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | Addressing this digital divide is necessary.  |

|    |    |  |
|----|----|--|
| 3. | E. | Immunisation is the process whereby person is made <u>immune</u> or resistant to an <u>infectious disease</u> by <u>vaccines</u> . |
|    |    | <u>vaccine</u> -   |
|    |    | ✓  |
|    |    | - stimulates body's own immune system  |
|    |    | - protects person against <u>subsequent infection or disease</u> .   |
|    |    | ✓  |
|    |    | <u>Importance</u>  |
|    |    | - It controls & eliminates life threatening infectious disease and estimates to avert death.                                       |
|    |    | ✓  |
|    |    | - cost-effective health investments.   |
|    |    | - proven strategies make it accessible to most <u>vulnerable</u> , hard-reach population.  |
|    |    | ✓  |
|    |    | - It doesnot require lifestyle change.   |
|    |    | various immunisation programmes are launched by government through various means →   |

|                          |                          |   |                                     |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>active immunisation</u>  | <u>passive immunisation</u>         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↓   | ↓                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | where a <u>vaccine</u> is being given through   | where your body develops antibodies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | which your body develop immune against disease.   | against disease itself.             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↓   |                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | this vaccine could be either <u>injected</u> , or given <u>orally</u> .   |                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - <u>live attenuated vaccine</u> - where virus/bacteria is alive but weakened so, body can replicate it.                            |                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - <u>Dead vaccines</u> - inactivated virus is injected which generate immune.   |                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - <u>protein vaccines</u> - generate immune through protein from inactivated bacteria.  |                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | various programme such as <u>universal immunisation programme</u> , <u>mission indrakansh</u> , <u>Pociv Drops</u> are implemented. |                                     |

|                          |                          |   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Covid-19 vaccination</u>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Currently, there are over 200 covid-19 vaccine candidates in development.                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Covid-19 pandemic is far more severe than other viruses.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Russia has also given approval to its home-grown vaccine <u>Sputnik V</u> .                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - In India, Serum Institute of India, Pune is in process of developing vaccine.                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Drugs controller general of India have given approval to phase II/III trials of <u>Covishield</u> of India. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - India's <u>Covaxin</u> approved for human clinical trials.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Another Indian vaccine <u>ZyCoV-D</u> entered in phase II of clinical trials.                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Check word limit</u>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | efficacy and safety of vaccine must be addressed by developers and distribution procedure be clearly laid.    |