

112
300

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Paper - II
Part B

मुख्य परीक्षा

Dated 20/01/21

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define Act

I A Child: Individual from birth to 19 years of his age, known as child. (According to UNESCO) 1

I B AYUSH: Ayurvedik, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathic practices of medicine is known as AYUSH. 2

Government of India also establish AYUSH ministry.

I C Birth, death Rate: Vital Statistics which shows Birth death rate i.e. total number of birth death per 1000. 3

I D Corruption: Form of his dishonesty by an individual or an organisation to gain selfish motives and hence disadvantage to other. Example: Bribe, Nepotism etc. 4

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पद संख्या

1 G

All India Council for Technical Education
Apex ascetive and regulatory body for
Technical institutions

1

1 P

Bird flu: Viral disease,
Vedov: Birds than human to human,
Communicable transfer.

Remain pandemic during 2009 and 2011.

2

1 G

Role of UNESCO

- Promote education among children
- Preservation of world heritage site
- Ensure social development.

2

1 H

World health Organisation: United Nation's
subordinate for health related
functioning worldwide

Established: 7 April 1948 Head Quater: Geneva.

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दिनांक
/ /
वर्ष

J. Labour division: Theory Given by Max Weber deals with division of work

among people.
Ex. men will go for hunting women will cook

J. Active immunization.

K. Consumer: According to consumer protection Act, 1986, individual who seeks services known as consumer.

Have right to safety, information and redressal.

L. IFA

M. Roko Toko campaign: Awareness campaign by MP Government.

Include: Mask providing and spread awareness about Corona Virus

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प्रश्न
संख्या

1 N

Composite Education Commission.

Holistic approach dealing with primary,
secondary and higher education,
established in ~~2014~~ 2015

0.

AIIMS : All India Institutes of Medical
Science.

Institute of eminence to provide medical
education and health services.

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Measures taken by MP Government during Corona Virus spread

Add more facts

Prevention

Curative measure

- Roko Toko campaign for awareness
- Provide free test, mask and basic amenities
- Vaccination programme in systematic manage

- Special Covid Centre.
- Free treatment in health centres.

3

Constitutional efforts to protect women.

define word and explain

Article 14

Equal protection of law

3

Article 15(s)

empower state

Article 243(s)

to make provision for women.

1/3rd reservation in Panchayat

Article (16)

equal opportunities.

Article 39(d)

equal pay

Article 51

dignity of women.

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2. (C)

Reason for failure of SC/ST Act (1989).

• lack of awareness among members of schedule caste and schedule tribe about their right.

• ill motivated authority, it have been that officials unwilling to register case.

• Use act as false suit, so the act loosing its creditability.

But Act had perform a well to achieve its objectives.

2. (D)

Consumer Protection Act: 2019.

Amendment in consumer protection Act 1986.

Provisions: Provide right information & safety, redressal and education.

- timely dispute & complaint resolution.

- Establishment of local consumer dispute forum.

Such amendment were necessary as per the today's global market need.



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Promission for welfare of labours.

[Constitutional] Article 23, provide prohibition of bonded labour, and empower state to make special protection provisions.
Article 24, Abolishment of child labour

[Laws] Compenies Act 1946, bonded labour Act, minimum wages Act 1948, factories Act etc provide ensurance about safety and security.

[IPC & CrPc] Indian penal code provide ensurance to labours by penalised wrong against him.

4

f. Deaths of pregnant women or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy among 1 lakh such women, known as mother mortality.

4

Darvanti development Block scheme. 100% immunisation

Mobile Health Care

MP Government effort

Jani Express Yojna

test and remote

ensure institutional delivery.

excess of health care.

Mangal Abhiyan

Awareness & information.

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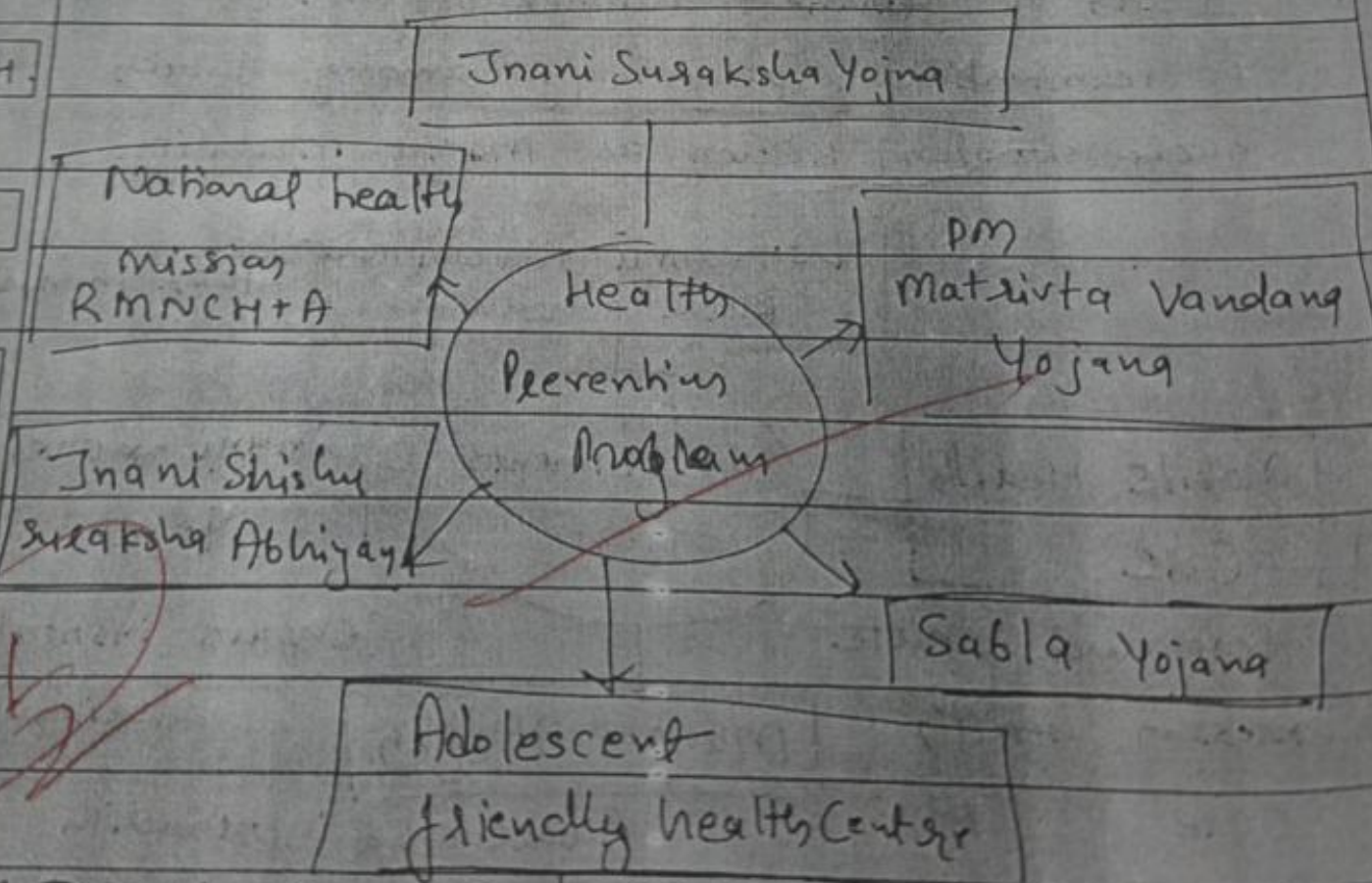
2 G

World Trade Organisation had formed in 1995 as successor GATTs. To service the objective of international trade management.

1
37

WTO have many problems and by which developing countries are having disadvantages like TRIPS, TRIMS and GATTification according 1986 standard. Many developing countries as well willing to leave WTO. And many countries are indulging in bilateral or multilateral arrangement separately.

2 H



37

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Good Job for you

Social causes → Inequality, gender discrimination

↳ low protein intake

Economic → poverty
↳ unemployment

23

Political → low policies
↳ lacuna implementation

Reasons for spread of Covid-19.

① China: Conservative & Nationalist policy of china.

② WHO: WHO incapacity to detect it in early stage

2

③ Globalisation: Due to fast travelling of human from one country to other.

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5. A

malnutrition According to WHO, the imbalance in intake of food or nutrition in human body, known as malnutrition.

Parameters to measure malnutrition.

↳ Stunting: low height as per the age of individual.

↳ wasting: low weight of individual as per his/her height.

↳ undernourishment: low intake of nutrition cause fatal diseases.

India ranked 94th among 117 country in Global Hunger Index.

Stunting is 17.6% wasting 34.7% and undernourishment is 34%, showing warning sign.

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Causes of malnutrition

Social Causes → Inequality, discrimination
between rich & poor.

→ ~~Early marriage~~: malnourished
mother born unhealthy infant.

→ Cultural habit to take only
carbohydrate, include lack of
protein.

Economic Causes → Poverty: 37% of people
India are poor

→ ~~Unemployment~~ leads to
~~migration~~, lack of availability of
resources & low wages.

Political Causes tax policy: Unavailable
unable to address magnitude.
luxure in Implementation.

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Consequences of Malnutrition

PHYSIOLOGICAL → Impair growth of body.

→ low body weight; prone to diseases.

PSYCHOLOGICAL → Hormonal imbalance

→ low mental development.

PSYCHOLOGICAL → Malnourishment leads to depression.

→ Social discrimination etc.

Malnourishment is a shame to any country. Government has running several programme such as POSHAN Abhiyan to eradicate this by 2022

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Recently, we have seen the century's biggest migration during COVID period.

Where millions of workers are moving toward their home because they have lost their livelihood at migrant place.

Why such sociological movement occurred in our country? It exposes the vulnerability of labour class in India.

Major Problem of Migrant workers.

Insecurity of Job: 90% of workers are work in informal sector. Those job are fragile to various market & social factors.

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low wages. Migrant workers have no option other than work because they do not possess any resource to survive in other places.

Health: Not only worker's health but also his family is under constant threat of health...

Settle: Migrant worker dealing with settle problem so they either stay in slum or places where basic facilities are absent.

Lacune in Policy implementation: Many welfare programmes & rules are mention in law & Gazette but their implementation is not there on ground.

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परीक्षा
दिनांक

By this act, Indian Government
have recently established a national
workers station, with purpose of
registration of workers, and to
information about their migration
place & nature of work.

8 1/2

We need to address this
50% of workforce of our nation.

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3/5

Constitution has provide provisions to empower state to make welfare programmes for women & child.

In Madhya Pradesh particularly the issues related to women and child healths are ~~not~~ worring.

Statistics	MP	India
Mother mortality rate	173/lakh	113/lakh
Infant mortality rate	48/lakh	32/lakh

Moreover, the child and women are prone various diseases like pneumonia (47% among child), dysentery etc.

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Welfare schemes for women:

① Dhanvantari Development Block Scheme

Provide curative such as free medicine, treatment for BPL citizens.
Preventive: 100% immunisation

② Jnani Express Yojana: To ensure
Institutionalisation of
delivery.

③ Deen Dayal Mobile Health Centre: To reach
remote place and ensure ^{mobi-} medical
care.

④ Mangal Abhiyan: To spread of information
and supplement distribution
to women who are pregnant.

⑤ Bima Yojana: To ensure about health
care.

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पत्र नं.
संख्या

MP's welfare schemes for children

④ Child welfare programme in MP have holistic approach let starting from family planning to Adolescence period.

Institutionalisation of Delivery to ensure safe delivery of child.

Free Immunisation: MP Government has provide free & compulsory immunisation sp. Polio etc.

Nutrition programme: Anganwadi playing vital role in this.

initiatives like Mangal diwas, Mid day meals etc. Regular health checkups etc.

Since health is state subject, MP

Government is pioneer in development of plans. Just need to ensure better implementation.



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1A BCG Vaccine: Vaccination for Tuberculosis TB

~~function ?~~ (1/2)

1C Disabled people: Indicate such people those are unable to perform specific physical function due to impairment of body. (2)

1D National Child Health Programme.
Holistic programme to ensure health of child from birth to 6th years of his age. under ministry of health (2)

~~1E Trade Fiscal deficit. Disadvantageous imbalance of trade between a country and other import country.
i.e. one country exporting less than its imports.~~

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प्रश्न संख्या

1 F

E-inclusion: Electronic inclusion.
• Involving people in governance through internet services.

1 G

→ Development of infrastructure in region.
→ provide assistance in welfare programme
→ financial aid to member country.

1 H

Infectious disease are those disease which cause infection in the body, they occur due to bacteria, fungus, virus etc.
Example: For Covid-19, TB, etc.

1 I

Anemia: Disease caused low blood pressure.

1 J

Mobile medical center: Movable health center
→ Generally a medical Van.
enable G.P.s. Basic medical facilities within it.
To provide testing & health care in remote area.

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Environment pollution is the spread of hazardous substances in environment such as CO₂, CFC, plastic, noise etc. which cause imbalance & hinder functioning of nature.
Ex. Air pollution, Soil pollution etc.

Public Service Centre: Single window centre provide services to people.

Distance Education: Emerging dimension of learning through internet of providing study material at home.
Ex. e-learning portal, SYAM etc.

Indian Institute of Technology, eminent Indian higher educational institute for technology.
Autonomous, derive power from India Institute of Technology Act 1961.

Skilled manpower: Personnel know the required skills for the job.

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2/0

Demographic dividend emphasises the impact of unequal distribution of population across the territory of a country.

□ □

□ □

It is a socio-economic condition which indicates the development, infrastructure, employment opportunities etc. available at a place.

□ □

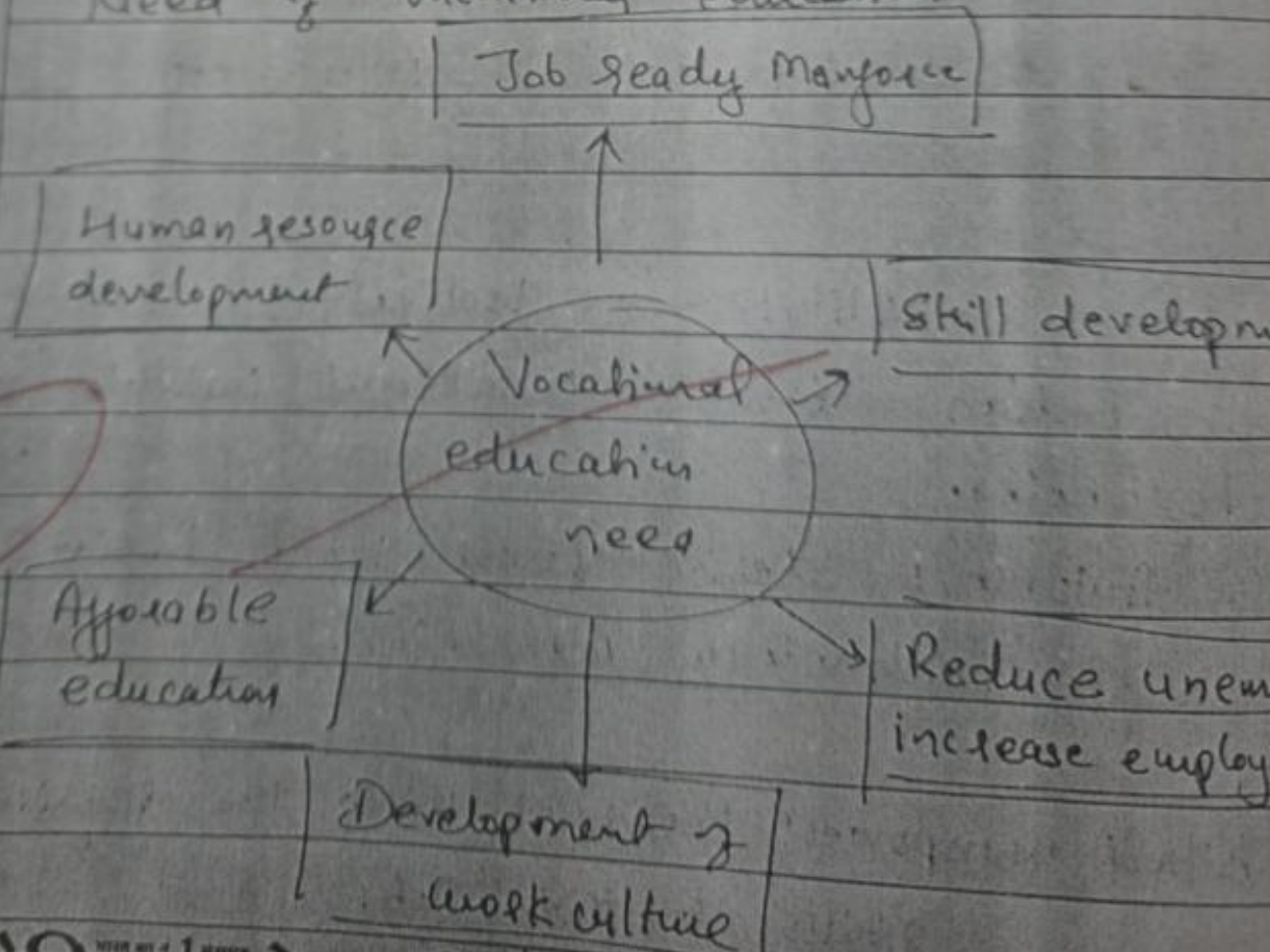
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Demographic dividend also may occur due to political reasons such as war, developmental project etc.

□ □

2/8

Need of Vocational education.



□ □

□ □

□ □

□ □

□ □

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C Education is simply transfer of knowledge from one person to another.

during COVID we explore the possibilities to spread & provide education by distance learning. Importance & benefit of such learning

- Excessibility
- Affordability
- Quality education

Pupil do not need to go anywhere but to their device & can get education.

This also exposs the e-literacy of country and availability of such equipment.

3/2

D.

Establishment of
Consumer Protection Council

Section 27
Penalties

Provisions of
Consumer Protection
Act, 1986

Appeal
in section 23

Consumer Rights

Establishment of dispute
redressal agencies (Section 9)

3

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Q.7
17/2001

2. E

Features

- ① Recruited by centre. through UPSC
- ② Trained by centre, under ministry of personnel
- ③ Serve state under Governor
- ④ Not salary & emoluments from state.
- ⑤ Can serve any purpose of centre at deputations.
- ⑥ Act as linkage between government and people to provide services & law enforcement.

2. F

Type of audit.

- Audit of Financial Account
- Audit of Public ^{Appropriation} Account
- Audit of Public undertaking

3

Include: expenditure from consolidated fund, contingency fund of India.

Objective

- To ensure accountability
- To look appropriation of expenditure
- Reduce corruption.

Audit undertaken by CAG

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South Asian Association Regional Cooperation
Established in 1985

Member countries: India, Afghanistan, Pakistan,
Nepal, Myanmar, Maldives, Bhutan,
Bangladesh, Sri Lanka.

Objective → To cooperate among nations &
encourage development of region
(social, economical development)

Future → SAARC losing its importance

because obstructive nature of Pakistan's
emergence & other group like BIMSTEC, ASEAN

4

Provision of Prevention of Corruption
(Amendment) Act.

35

• Timely dispute & complaint resolution.

• Bribe gives also consider as convict.

• Can't file complaint after expiry of
7 days of that act.

Also include commercial bodies into

the Act.

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सं. नं.
संख्या

2 J

Atma Nirbhar Bharat as ambitious project of Government of India to make India self-reliant. Invoke during occurrence of COVID-19 Holistic & strategic investment in every sector of economy.

→ Agriculture: Contract farming, allowing farmers to sell all across the country.

→ Heavy investment in MSME sector.

→ Promote startups and green field projects.

2 L

Utility of Vital Statistics

① Policy making

- Analysis
- Areas: Targeted areas.
- Causes of such statistics.
- Proper record.
- Understand nature of death.



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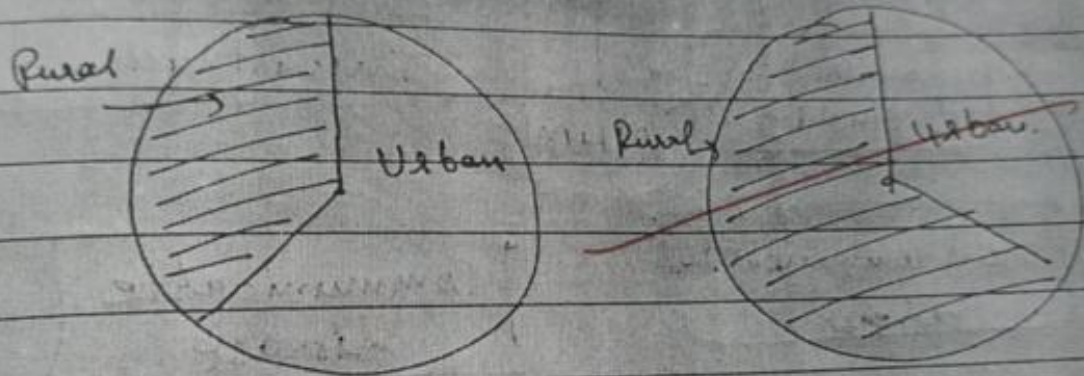
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Bye COVID-19 Indian government
spend 1.2% of its GDP in
health care. But after COVID-19
India exposed towards its health
care facilities

Effect Patient doctor ratio in
our country is 1400:1
Especially in rural area.

Infrastructure status in Rural India.



Availability of healthcare

Population share.

Share within country.

Clearly shows the great inequality.

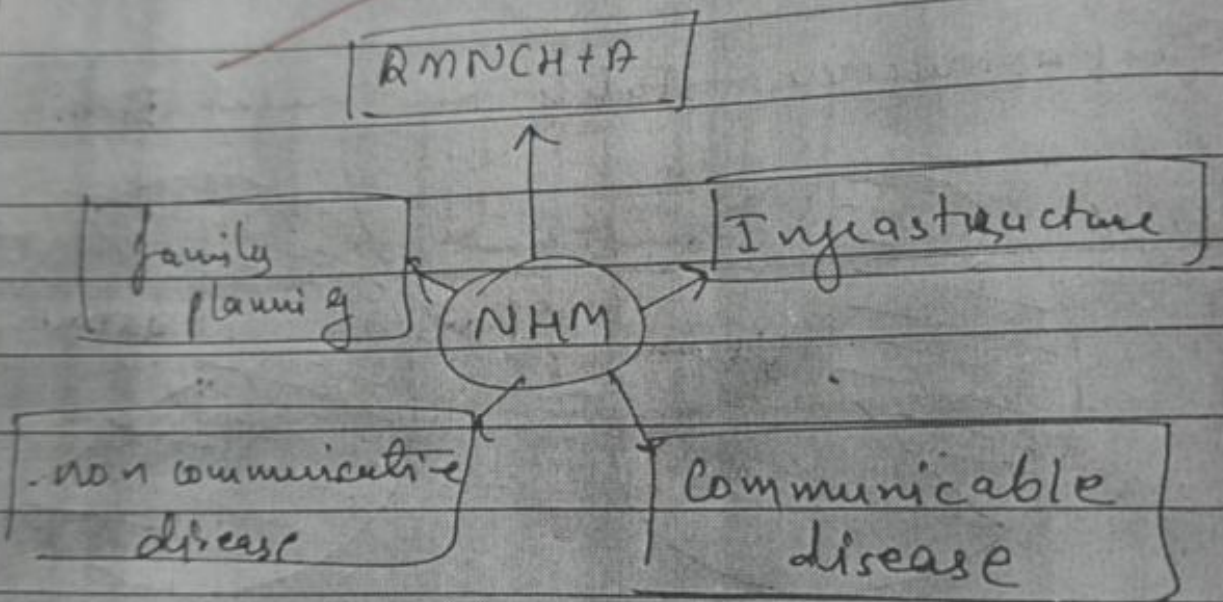
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Effort made by Government to improve health facilities.

Government of India adopted a holistic approach to improve health care system under National Health Mission



RMNCH+A: Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child, Adolescent Health care programme.

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... include all the programmes related to mother & child - such as, Matritva, Vard - vandhana Yojna, Janani Suraksha Yojana etc.

Infrastructure → Improve infrastructure by providing financial assistance.

diseases → Categories of disease so easy to identify victims & area therefore assistance.

Family planning → Unmet need has reduce working for increase the age & girl to marry.

All such ~~programme~~ are turning to government to improve health facilities.

7/5

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Human Resource Development is the improvement of employability availability of man power by providing them education, health facilities & training.

Increase employability

Better utilisation of resource

Importance of HRD.

Quality of life

Increase Availability of man power

Major development (Skill)

① Skill India
Kausht Bharat initiated
in 2015 by Prime Minister
to increase employability of
people.

It have shows impressive
results as the employability
increase from 17% to 33%
in 2018-19.

② Skill development programme for
widow ~~or~~ women, etc. are specific
group targeting so better
implementation of projects.

③ Education loan low rate education
loan with subsidy provide
opportunities to poor for
education & hence skill
development.

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④ Increase number of vocational training institutes directly increase employability.

All the effort by government showed positive result but need to continuous addressing this because of global economic slow down and increasing population of nation.

①

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संज्ञित
नं. १४
दिनांक

Only 3 institutes are in top 200 of India according to world educational institutional ranking.

Shortcomings of ~~current~~ education.

(1) low faculty student ratio 30:1

(2) lack of enrollment 25.7%.

(3) Inequality :: ST 17% enrollment.

(4) Outdated syllabus.

(5) ~~Infrastructure~~ is lacking.

(6) Quality of education reduced & not matched to world standard.

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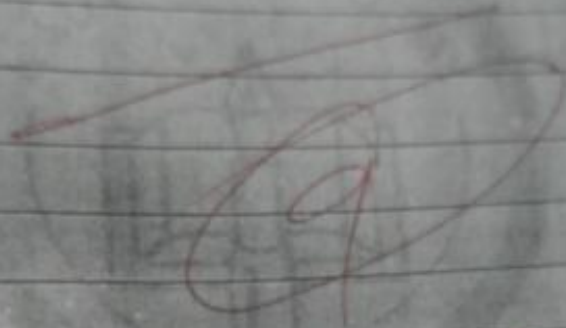
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1. Importance of IT in educational development.
2. Global assistance from developed country.
3. Distance learning increase inclusion.
4. Quality of education as many student can entertain by a faculty.
5. Enrollment ratio increase as not involve physical movement.

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But to enable such benefits
we need to increase internet
penetration in rural areas

And increase the accessibility
of proper device at low
rate



→ word limit in 6 marks
box of word limit

→ word limit is too low

→ Do improve presentation.