

- Ans 1 a
- The drafting Committee was established on 29th Aug 1947
 - It consist 7 members
 - 1) B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
 - 2) K.T. Munshi
 - 3) A.K. Ayyar
 - 4) Mohammad Ismail
 - 5) N. Gopalswami
 - 6) D.P. Khaitan
 - 7) B.L. Mitter

- Ans 1 b
- Procedure established by law — It refers to the law duly enacted by legislature is valid only if it follow the correct procedure.
- It is even valid if it is contrary to justice and fraternity.
 - This is considered a bad practice and due process of law was established.

- Ans 1 c
- Fourth schedule
- It deals with the provision of allocation of seats in Council of state or Rajya Sabha to the states and UTs

- Ans 1 d
- 24th Constitutional amendment :-
- It got President's assent on 12 Jan 2019
 - This amendment provides 10% reservation to economic weaker section of upper caste in the society in government jobs and educational institutions
 - Two articles were amended in this
- (a) Article 15
(b) Article 16

Ans 1(e) Prevention of Corruption act was passed on 24 July 2018 in order to improve the transparency and accountability of GOI.

Ans 1(f) Article 324 - According to this article the power of direction and control on the election of parliament, state legislative, office of President, office of vice-president is vested in the independent election Commission

Ans 1(g) Zero hour -

- It starts immediately after the question hour at 12:00 PM
- It is an Indian innovation started from 12 Nov 1962
- In this hour members having prior notice from the speaker/chairman raise issues of utmost importance

Ans 1(h) Types of writs:-

- If any of the fundamental right is violated then a person can approach High Court or Supreme Court and file the writ petition
- Supreme Court (Article 32)
- High Court (Article 226)
- Types -

- Prohibition (forbid)
- Certiorari (to be informed)
- Mandamus (Command)
- Quo warrant (By what authority)
- Habeas Corpus (to have the body)

Ans (i) Asian development bank

- Headquarter — Manila, Philippines
- Purpose — Economic development
- Members — 68 countries
- Established on 19 dec 1966

Ans (j) Sardar Swarn Singh Committee

- Soon after the emergency, Indira Gandhi formed the Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Swarn Singh to

Ans (k) Judicial Activism

- It refers to the judicial ruling in which it is suspected that decision are being made on personal opinion.

- Example —
 - BCCI reform case.
 - Vishaka dutta Vs state of Rajasthan sexual assault case.

Ans (L) Manipur has given special provision under article 371-C

Ans (m)

Ans (n) Voice of Credit

- It is considered as 'blank cheque by Lok Sabha to government of India.'

- It is granted for meeting unexpected demand upon the reserve of India.

Ans (c) Contingency fund of India

- It is mentioned under Article 267.
- This fund is reserved for disaster and related unforeseen expenditure.
- It is mentioned by mode of imprest.

2 (A)

Preamble

The Preamble serves as an introduction to the Constitution. It secures justice, liberty, equality to all the citizens of India and promotes fraternity among the people.

Keywords in the Preamble.

- Sovereign
- Socialist
- Secular
- Democratic
- Republic
- Justice
- Equality
- Liberty
- Fraternity.

Secularism

- The word 'Secular' was incorporated in the Preamble by 42nd Constitutional amendment in 1976
- The term Secular in the Constitution of India means - 'All the religions in India get equal respect, protection and support from the state.'
- Article 25-28 in part III of the Constitution guarantee freedom of religion as a fundamental right

Conclusion

In pluralistic society, the best approach to nurture secularism is to expand religious freedom rather than strictly practicing state neutrality. Also, to ensure value education, social reform implementation like uniform civil code.

2 (B) Rule of law

The doctrine of rule of law has its origin in England and it is one of the fundamental characteristics of the British Constitutional system. It lays down that the law is supreme and hence the government must act according to law and within the limits of law.

According to A.V Dicey Rule of law has 3 meanings:-

- Equality before law
- Supremacy of law
- Pre dominance of the legal spirit.

Role of law and Indian Constitution

- In India the Constitution is supreme. The Preamble of our Constitution clearly sets out the principle of rule of law
- Rule of law plays an effective role by emphasizing upon fair play and greater accountability of the administration
- It lays greater emphasis upon the principles of natural justice and eliminate administrative arbitrariness.
- Articles - 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 141, 142 etc.

Conclusion

Rule of law is mostly believed to be a modern concept which is a gift of democracy however it is something which is fundamental to the very basic idea of good governance. Along with the government, media, civil society even the ordinary citizens are responsible for the maintenance of law. Rule of law

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Ans 2(d) Constitutional Amendment :-

It is a modification of the Constitution of a polity, organization or other types of entity preserving the basic structure of Constitution.
Article 368(1) in part xx empowers the Parliament to amend the Constitution.

Criticism

- 1) There is no body like Constitutional Convention (as in USA) or Constitutional Assembly for amending the Constitution.
- 2) The power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies with Parliament. Hence unlike in USA, state legislatures can't initiate any bill for amending the Constitution, only they can pass resolution. The Parliament can either approve or disapprove such resolution or may not take any action on it.
- 3) Major part of the Constitution can be amended by Parliament alone. Only in few cases the Consent of the state legislature is required and that too only half of them while in USA it is $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the states.
- 4) No provision for holding joint sitting if there is deadlock over the passage of a Constitutional amendment bill.
- 5) No particular time frame to ratify or reject an amendment.

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by the state legislature mentioned in the Const
itution

Ans 1(e) Presidential form of the government
In this form of government the President is the chief executive and is selected directly by the people.

Features

- 1) The President acts both, the head of state and the head of government
As head of state, he occupies a ceremonial position
As the head of government, he leads the executive organ of government
- 2) The President cannot be removed by the Congress except by impeachment for grave unconstitutional act.
- 3) The doctrine of separation of powers is the basis of the American Presidential system
- 4) The President governs with the help of a cabinet called 'kitchen Cabinet'. It is only an advisory body and consists of non-elected departmental secretaries. These members are selected and appointed by him only and can be removed at any time.
- 5) The President cannot dissolve the house of representatives
- 6) The President is elected by an electoral college for fixed tenure.

Ans 2(g) Introduction

"If the Corruption is disease, transparency is the essential part of its treatment"

— former UN chief Kofi Annan

Facts about Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (POCA)

Citation — Act no. 49 of 1988

Territorial extent — All over the India

Enacted by — Parliament of India

Date of enactment — 9 September 1988

POCA 1988 — It has 5 chapters and 31 sections

Objectives

→ To combat corruption in government agencies and public sector units in India

→ To punish public servants involved in corruption or bribery.

→ To punish, who helps the corrupt public servants in the crime of corruption or bribery.

Conclusion

POCA 1988 saw limited success in preventing corruption in government departments and punishing public servants, an amendment was enacted and brought into force on 26 July 2018. The amendment attempted to bring POCA in line UN convention against Corruption 2005.

Ans 2(b) As defined by world bank Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) refers to not for profit organisations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social service or undertake community development.

Constitutional provisions

- Article 19(1), the right to form association
- Article 43 (DPSP) which highlights the states having a endeavour to promote Cooperatives in rural areas
- Article 246 Concurrent list, in entry 29 mention about charities and charitable institution, religious endowments and institutions.

Problems of NGOs

- Politizations of NGOs
- Fraud and advertisements for the donation
- NGOs interferes in government issues
- Lack of long-term strategic planning
- Lack of feedback and social support
- Fear of grants and international, national and regional cooperation.

Ans 2(i) CAG - Comptroller and Auditor General

The CAG of India is an independent Constitutional body established by article 148 of the Constitution of India which audits all receipts and expenditures of government of India and state government including bodies financed by the government.

Headquarter - New delhi

Founded - 1858

Incumbent CAG - Rajiv Mehrotra

Articles - (148 - 151)

There are several provisions in the Constitution for safeguarding the independence of CAG

- 1) Appointment - CAG is appointed by President with tenure of 6 years or 65 years of age whichever earlier.
- 2) Resignation - CAG can be removed by President only in the same manner as removal of a supreme court judge.
- 3) He is ineligible to hold any office, either under GOI or any state once he retires/resigns as CAG.
- 4) Administrative expenses of the office of CAG, including all salaries, allowances and pensions are charged upon the consolidated fund of India, also salary and other service conditions can't be varied to his ~~ad~~ disadvantage after appointment.
- 5) His administrative powers and conditions of service

of persons serving in Indian Audit and Accounts' department are prescribed by the President only after consulting him.

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2 (J) Competition Commission of India (CCI)

CCI is a statutory body of the GOI responsible for enforcing the Competition Act, 2002, it was duly constituted in March 2009.

Responsibilities.

- 1) To eliminate practices having adverse effect on Competition, promote and sustain Competition, protect the interest of Consumers and ensure freedom of trade in the markets of India.
- 2) To give opinion on Competition issues, undertake Competition advocacy, create public awareness and impart training on Competition issues.
- 3) To implement Competition policies with an aim to effectuate the most efficient utilization of economic resources.
- 4) To ensure that the markets work for the benefit of the Consumers, so the welfare of the Consumers is the main priority.
- 5) CCI ensures no dominance of few firms on the market.
- 6) CCI acts as a business facilitator.
- 7) The mergers, amalgamations and acquisitions in India are regulated by CCI.

Aug. 2d) A Constitution is a set of rules that guides how a country, state or other political organization works. It lays down the basic structure of government under which its people are to be governed.

Comparison between Indian and French Constitution

Similarities

- Republican Constitution
- Written Constitution
- Bicameral legislation
- Ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Differences

Characteristics	Indian Constitution	French Constitution
1) Structure	Quasi federal	Unitary.
2) Form of govt.	Parliamentary	Parliamentary + Presidential.
3) President's election	Indirectly	Directly.
4) Guardian of Constitution	Supreme Court	President
5) Power to lower house dissolution	Vested in PM	Vested in President
6) Presides over Cabinet	PM	President
7) Removal of govt.	By simple majority	By absolute majority
8) Emergency power	Checks and Balances	No such checks
9) Constitution	Flexible + Rigid	Rigid
10) Judicial review	Exists	Absent
11) Judiciary	Independent	Vested with President

Aug 21) The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divide all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between centre and states.

→ Article (245 to 255) in part XI - Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the centre and the states

→ Article (256 to 263) in part XI - Constitution deal with the administrative relations between the centre and the states

→ Article (268 to 293) in part XII - Constitution deal with the centre-state financial relations.

→ Article 246 - It deals with the subject of matters of parliament and state legislatures. It has 3 list

a) Union list - It has subjects of national importance. Union can alone can make laws.
Example - Defence, Banking, foreign affairs, Communication etc.

b) State list - It has subjects of local and state importance. State government alone can make laws.

example - Police, agriculture, irrigation etc.

→ Concurrent list - It has subjects of common interest both to centre and state. Both the state and centre can frame laws.

Example - Education, forest, trade union etc.

→ Residuary power vested with union government.

Ans 3(a)

Introduction

The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the centre and states

- Article 245 to 255 in part XI - legislative relationships between centre and states
- Article 256 to 263 in part XI - Administrative relations
- Article 268 to 293 in part XII - financial relations.

Instances of tussle between the centre and the state governments have now become common in India. Conflict areas of centre and state governments can be divided into three categories:-

- a) Legislative relationship conflict
- b) Administrative conflict
- c) Financial conflict.

a) Legislative relationship conflict:-

→ Use of article 356 by the governors of the state for the proclamation of President's Rule in case of hung assembly.

examples - Recent cases of Maharashtra, M.P, Goa.

→ Appointment of the governor by the union government advice.

→ Controversy over governor's address to state legislature -
According to article 175, the governor may address the legislative assembly or both houses of the legislature of the state. The address of the governor is generally prepared by the state council of ministers. But there is no unanimity of practice whether the governor of a state must read out the address given by the ministry.

→ Differences between governor and state council of ministers on important appointments like vice-chancellors to different state universities, judicial position etc.

→ Controversial decision of governor on the appointment of chief ministers.

b) Administrative Conflict:-

→ The latest clash between CRPF and state police officers of M.P., CBI and West Bengal Police. Such instances raise issue of federal structure.

→ Article 262 - Adjudication of disputes relating to water of inter state rivers or valley.

→ Article 263 inefficiencies of inter ~~state~~ state council.

c) Financial Conflict

- Overtime, the non-shareable revenue of centre such as surcharges has increased which has made states demanding for more fiscal powers and share of all tax collected
- Challenges also rise from FRBM act, which lay down uniform targets across states ignoring the different fiscal needs
- Sepcial packages demanded by different states
- With respect to their own tax revenue states have ~~sustained~~ lost the power to fix tax rates, de-facto after VAT was introduced on intra-state trade of goods and de jure when GST got introduced.

Way forward

- Jurisdiction of central agencies is quite clear therefore the state agencies need to cooperate with them ~~or~~ during investigation
- The onus lies both on the states as well as on the centre for better cohesion as well as for maintaining the Constitution scheme of federal structure.
- It is the time that the nation arrived at an appropriation solution giving effect to fiscal

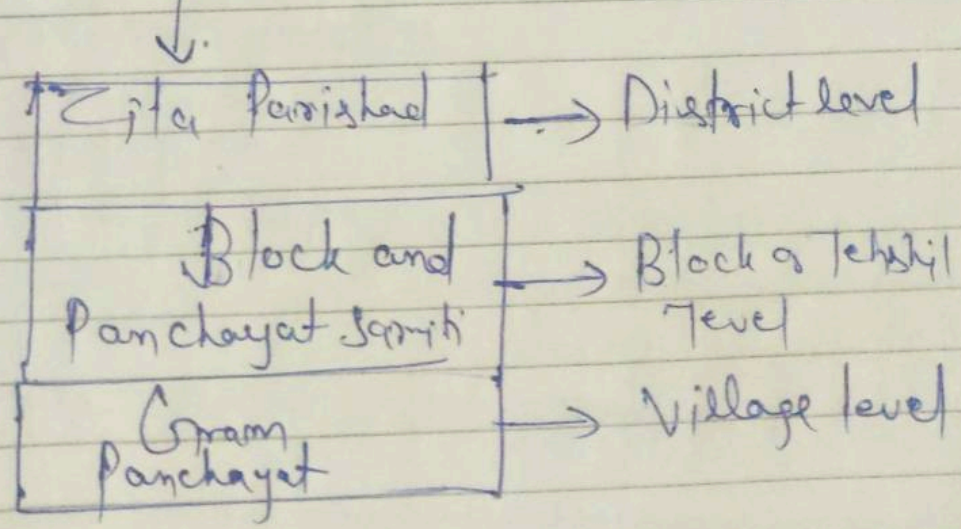
federalism so that the provincial aspirations
are taken care of, meanwhile extending
the provincial autonomy that our Constitution
talks about.

Ans 3(c) Introduction

Local self government in India refers to governmental jurisdictions below the level of states. It is the management of local affairs by such local bodies who have been elected by the people. Panchayat Raj institutions, Constitutionalized through 73rd Constitutional amendment act 1992, to do build democracy at the grass root level and was entrusted with the task of rural development in the Country.

Lord Rippon is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the local self government in 1882. He is also known as the father of 'Local self government'.

Structure of Panchayat Raj



Critical analysis on working and problem of local self government in rural areas of state

- 1) Lack of adequate devolution
 - a) Many states have not taken adequate steps to devolve 3's (function, funds and functionaries) to the Panchayat Raj institutions (P.R.I.s) to enable them to discharge their functions.
 - b) Further, it is imperative that the P.R.I.s have resources to match the responsibilities entrusted to them.
 - c) While SFCs (state finance Commission) have submitted their recommendations, not many few states have implemented steps to ensure the fiscal viability of P.R.I.s

2) Excessive Control by bureaucracy

In some states, G.P.s (Gram Panchayats) have been placed in a position of subordination. Hence, the Gram Panchayat Sarpanch have to spend extraordinary amount of time visiting the Block office for funds. These interactions with the Block staff office distort the role of Sarpanch as elected representatives.

- 3) Tied Nature of funds. This has two implications. The activities under certain scheme are not always appropriate for all parts of district. This result in unsuitable activity being promoted and under-spend of funds

4) Overwhelming dependency on government funding

This dependency directly affects the PRIs in order to perform their functions in case of absent or less funding, unstable state government.

5) Poor infrastructure

A large number of GPs in the country do not have even full time secretary. Around 25% of GPs do not have basic office building. Lack of basic facilities like electricity connection, internet feasibility etc.

6) Reluctance to use fiscal power

An important power devolved to GPs is the right to levy tax on property, business, markets, fairs, and services like street lighting, water supply, public toilets etc. Very few panchayats use their fiscal power to levy taxes.

7) Status of Gram Sabha

A number of state acts have not spelt the powers of Gram Sabha.

8) Creation of parallel bodies (PBs)

PBs usurp the legitimate space of PRIs and demoralize the PRIs by virtue of this superior resource endowment.

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Ans 3(d) Electoral Reforms

It refers to the introduction of best practices in ensuring better democracy, clean politics, fair elections, ideal members of legislative assembly houses, free representation and so on.

Need for Reforms

- 1) In order to restore the confidence of the public in the democratic electoral system, many electoral reforms have been recommended from time to time since independence.
- 2) Widely held views among the public with regard to criminalisation of politics, the use of money power in securing votes, the paid news disease are some of the issues that are enlarging the trust deficit with regard to our elections.
- 3) This needs to be stemmed at the earliest and in a clear and transparent manner to regain the trust of the citizens in our democratic process.

Important Electoral Reforms

- 1) Lowering the voting Age — 61st Constitutional amendment act 1986 reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years for both lok sabha and assembly election.

- 2) EVMs - Electronic voting machines manufactured in 1989-90 were used on experimental basis for the first time in 16 assembly constituencies in the states of MP (5), Rajasthan (5) and NCT of Delhi (6) at the General elections to the respective legislative assemblies held in November, 1998.
- 3) Booth Capturing:- A provision was made for adjournment of poll or countermanding of election in case of booth capturing.
- 4) Prohibition on sale of liquor - 'Dry day' shall be declared under the relevant state laws.
- 5) Candidates restricted to two constituencies - A candidate would not be eligible to contest from more than two Parliamentary or assembly constituencies at general election or at by-elections which are held simultaneously.
- 6) Holiday to employees on polling day.
- 7) Disclosure of antecedents by candidates - The EC on the direction of Supreme Court issued an order under article 32(4) that each candidate must submit an affidavit regarding the information of his/her criminal antecedents, assets of self and those of spouse and dependents as well, qualification at the time of filling nomination papers for the election to LS, RS and state legislative assemblies.

8) Anti-defection law

- a) The 52nd Constitutional amendment 1985 provided for the disqualification of the MPs and MLAs on the ground of defection.
- b) It made changes to Article 101, 102, 190, 191, of the Constitution and also added the 10th schedule.

Important Committees for electoral reforms:

- a) Parkunde Committee Report (1975)
- b) Goswami Committee on electoral reform (1990)
- c) Vohra Committee Report (1993)
- d) Indrajit Gupta Committee on state funding of election (1998)
- e) Law Commission report on reform of electoral laws (1999)
- f) National Commission to review the working of Constitution (2001)
- g) Election Commission of India - proposed electoral reforms (2004)

Some Recent initiatives:

- a) Electoral Bonds - Electoral bond scheme announced in union budget 2017-18 is an attempt to cleanse the system of political funding in the country.
- b) MyNeta App - It provides criminal and financial background information on candidates, MPs, MLAs contesting in election.

c) CVIGIL App - It is launched by Election Commission of India to report 'model code of conduct' and expenditure violation during the elections.

CVIGIL - Vigilant citizen.

Suggestions

- 1) Remove criminals from politics
- 2) Declaration of sources of income by candidates
- 3) Implement a multi-party system for appointment of Chief election Commissioner, State election Commissioners
- 4) Implement ceiling on expenses of political parties during election period
- 5) Provision for verifying the declaration in the affidavits of the candidates
- 6) Prohibition of taking other offices after retirement of the Election Commissioners
- 7) Strict penalties against those involved in electoral malpractices.

Conclusion

Election Commission of India needs to be stricter regarding the implementation of electoral reforms. Moving forward, it is expected that electoral reforms will contribute to better participation of the citizens in electoral practices, reduce corruption and strengthen democracy in India.

1(a) Causes of malnutrition :-

Malnutrition is the deficiencies, excess, imbalances in the person's intake of energy and nutrients
Causes - Poverty, feeding habits, infections and diseases, Premature babies, Poor house hold hygiene, water supply, sanitation.

1(b) Nirbhay Fund

- It is an Indian rupees 10 billion Corpus announced by GOI in its 2013 budget after the Nirbhaya rape incident in delhi
- It's frame work provides for a non-lapsable Corpus fund for safety and security of women
-

1(c) Human resource development

- It is the integrated use of training, organization and career development efforts to improve individual, group and organization effectiveness.

1(d) W.H.O

- World health organization
- It came into force on 7th april 1948 which is now celebrated as world health day
- It is an agency of United nations deals with world's health related issues
- Hq - Geneva, 194 member countries

1(c) NCOV-2019

- Novel Corona virus - 2019
- Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by this novel corona virus.
- It first started from wuhan china and now pandemic to the world.

1(d) NCVT

- National Council for vocational training
- It was formed in 1956 by GOI to act as an advisory centre for the people interested in vocational courses
- Headquarte - Newdelhi

1(e) 5 Examples of Communicable diseases

- AIDS
- COVID-19
- Leprosy
- Tuberculosis TB
- Malaria, JE, Dengue

1(f) Bio-technology.

- It is the use of living organism to make products or run processes
- Example - oil eating bacteria to remove oil spills.
- Application
 - a) Nutrient supplementation
 - b) Healthcare
 - c) Biofuels

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1(c) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana

- It was launched in 2017 under ministry of social justice and empowerment
- It is a central sector scheme funded from the senior citizens welfare fund
- Aims to provide aid and assistive living devices to senior citizens belonging to BPL category - who suffer from low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth, etc.

1(g) ~~Labour~~ Division of Labour.

1(d) RUSA

- Rashtriya Uchchaitar Shiksha Abhiyan
- Helpline scheme for the development of higher education in India initiated in 2013 by the MHRD.
- It is centrally sponsored scheme - aims at providing strategic funding to higher education institutions

1(e) Open University

- They open for people without formal academic qualifications
- Most open universities award UG and PG degrees
- Example - Andhra Pradesh open university (1982), JGNLU 1985, Bhoj open university (1992) Bhopal.

1(m) Sardar Vallabh bhai national Police academy
→ It is the premier police training institution in India

→ founded on 15 September 1948
→ Motto - Satya Sena Sarakshnam
→ GPS officers training

1(n) RCEP

→ Regional Comprehensive economic Partnership
→ It is a mega-regional economic agreement negotiated since 2012 between ASEAN and free trade members partners
→ India recently opted out of RCEP in Nov 2019.

1(o) BIMSTEC

→ The Bay of Bengal initiative for multi-sectoral technical and economic cooperation
→ It is an international organization of 7 nations of south asia and SE asia.

→ Headquarter - Dhaka Bangladesh

→ founded on - June 1997

→ Purpose - Strengthen and improve the economic international trade and FDI, promotion of foreign trade in products & services

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Ans 2(a) Introduction

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalize elementary Education (UEE) by Community-ownership of the school system. It is in response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. It was launched in November 2000.

Objectives of SSA

- Enrollment of all children in school, EGS, alternate schools, back to the school camp by 2005
- Retention of all children till the upper primary stage, by 2010
- Bridging of gender and social category gaps in enrollment, retention and learning
- Ensuring that there is significant enhancement in the learning achievement levels of children at the primary and upper primary stage.

Recent developments

- The union government launched a dedicated web portal Shiksha for monitoring the progress of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 2017
- It was developed by world bank in collaboration with MHRD

Conclusion - As per the 86th amendment, making free and compulsory education to children between 6-14 years, under 21(A) of fundamental rights this programme has been established. This programme is an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities by quality education in a mission mode.

Ans 2(c) Introduction

MP has two central universities, 16 state universities, 3 deemed universities and 3 institutes of national importance including IIT, AIIMS, NIT. It has also IIM, IGSSER and two NLUs.

Central universities in mp

- 1) Dr. Harnisingh Gaur University, also known as Sagar university formed on 18 July 1946 in Sagar
- 2)

State universities

- Devi Ahilya university Indore (1964)
- RGPV - Rajiv Gandhi Proudhogik Vishwavidyalaya (1998)
- Vikram university Ujjain (1957)
- MP Bhoj open university Bhopal (1991)
- etc

Other institutes

- IIT - Indian Institute of Technology Indore
- IIM - Indian Institute of Management Indore
- AIIMS
- NIT - National Institute of Technology (Bhopal)
- National Law University
- IIT - Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior.
- IGSSER - Bhopal.

Aug 2 (d) All India Services

- There are only 3 all India services namely
- Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
 - Indian Police Service (IPS)
 - Indian Forest Service (IFS)
- For the recruitment of all India Services, UPSC Union Public Service Commission conduct Civil Service exam every year
- The officers of these services are allotted a state (called a state cadre) and have to work in that state government only till retirement. However, they can also work for government of India at its Central Secretariat in New Delhi while on deputation for some years.

Central Services

- There are too many central civil services namely Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Information Service (IIS), Indian Customs & Central Excise Service, Indian Postal Service, Indian Railway Traffic services etc.
- The officers of central services are also recruited by UPSC.
- The officers of these services are not allotted any state in particular and can be transferred from one part of the country to other place. They can't work for any state govt. and work for GOI only till retirement. In some rare cases, some of these officers can go on deputation to any state government.

Ques 1) Introduction

SAARC stands for south asian association for regional cooperation. It is a grouping of nations in south asia for mutual economic development. It was established under SAARC charter in dhaka in 1985 and its headquarters in Kathmandu.

Failures of SAARC

- The hostility between India and Pakistan has rendered SAARC almost inoperable
- SAARC has not met a summit level since 2014 (18th summit)
- After the terrorist attacks on an Indian Army Camp in Uri in J&K in september 2016, India decided not to participate in 19th SAARC summit scheduled in Islamabad
- The summit was called off after the Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan also declined to take part
- Since then, summit meetings have not been held
- Also, there are many disputes between members like India-Sri Lanka, Nepal-Bhutan refugee issue, India-Nepal border issue etc.
- The political differences between SAARC members have encroached into the grouping which has undermined the economic development of the group.

Conclusion - There is a need for effective cooperation

Among members states to combat terrorism
Drover and other problem. In this havoc of
COVID-19 a ray of hope is observed when
the honourable Prime minister of India Mr.
Narendra Modi organised a SAARC meeting
through video-conferencing in order to collaberation
and cooperation among SAARC Countries to
fight against COVID-19.

Answer) Introduction

All India Council for technical education (AICTE) was set up in November 1945 as a national level apex advisory body to conduct survey on the facilities available for technical education and to promote development in the country in a coordinated and integrated manner.

Roles and Responsibilities of AICTE

- Statutory authority for planning, formulation and maintenance of norms and standards of technical education.
- Quality assurance through accreditation
- Funding in priority areas, monitoring and evaluation
- The management of technical education in the country
- Proper implementation of AICTE act 1987
- Promotion, improvements and coordinated development of technical education system.

Initiatives by AICTE

- Smart India Hackathon
- SWAYAM
- AICTE-CII India Innovation Index
- Vishwakarma Award
- Clean and Green Campus

Ans 2c) Introduction

- It was launched in the year 1995 as a centrally sponsored scheme
- It comes under ministry of HRD
- It provides that every child within the age group of 6-14 years studying in classes I-VII who enrolls and attends the school, shall be provided hot cooked meal having nutritional standard.
450 Calories and 12gm protein (I-V) class
700 Calories and 20gm protein (VI-VII) class.

Shortcomings of midday meal scheme

- Fake enrollments are also done to embezzle money.
- Sometimes reports have found distasteful, unhygienic conditions at kitchen shed in rural areas, to the extent of insects and lizards being spotted in food
- Reports have also shown children falling ill and being hospitalized due to poor quality of midday meal
- Caste discrimination and the exploitation of lower caste people is observed
- High corruption in the implementation
- Increased work load of teachers and other staff for mid-meal programme implementation
- Lack of infrastructure for storage, cooking and serving the food.

Ans 2 (J) Preventive Health

- It consist of measures taken for disease prevention.
- It has primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.
- Examples - Vaccination, Immunization.
- Programmes for preventive health.
 - (a) Universal Immunization programme
 - (b) Pulse Polio Programme.
 - (c) Mission Indradhanush.
 - (d) Janani Shishu Suraksha karyakaram etc.

Curative Health.

- It refers to the health care practices that treat patients with the intent of curing them, not just reducing their pain or stress.
- Example - Chemotherapy of Cancer patients.
- Examples Programmes for Curative health.
 - a) AYUSHMAN Bharat.
 - b) Deen Dayal mobile health clinic
 - c) National vector borne diseases Control programme
 - d) National Aids Control programme etc.

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Ans 20k) In India government spent only 1.4% of GDP on healthcare which is very less compare to other countries of the world. The centre aims to raise it to 2.5% by 2025.

Rural healthcare - Arguments in favour.

- The latest data on live births, GMR and visiting doctors than ever before
- The percentage of live birth rose from 73.1 in 2012 to 81.9 in 2017 at all India level.
- Similarly, 47% got attention before their death in 2017, up from 34.6% in 2012
- On healthcare indicators Nagaland fares the best with the lowest death rate
- Death rate declined during the decade 2007-17 and rate of decline has been higher in rural areas (14.5%) than in urban areas (10.5%)

Arguments in oppose

- Only 11% subcentres, 13% PHC, 16% CHCs in rural India meet the Indian public health standard
- Only one allopathic doctor is available for every 10 thousand people and one state run hospital is available for 90k people
- Most of the centres are run by unskilled or semi-skilled paramedics
- Non-availability of basic drugs and staff required
- Other constraints - Bad infrastructure, inadequate doctor patient ratio, ill insurance etc.

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MP Public Service Commission

The new Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission was constituted on 1st Nov. 1956 under section 118(3) of the State Recognition Act by the order of the President.

Recruitment System of MPPSC

Examinations under mppsc :-

- State Service Examination
- State Forest Service examination
- State Engineering Services
- Scientific officer
- Ayurvedic and Homeopathy, Unani medical officer examination
- Assistant director (Horticulture) (fisheries)
- mining inspector

Procedure or system

- a) Notification and application of examination
- b) Preliminary Examination
It is objective answers based exam. and the first stage of exam.
- c) Mains examination - It is subjective based exam and the second stage of examination
- d) Personal interview - It is interview (oral) based examination and the final stage of examination.

Ans 3(a) What is IT Act 2000

The primary law in dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce

Cybercrime - Criminal activities carried out by means of computers on the internet

E-Commerce - It is the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet

How?

→ Inspired from UN model law of on electronic Commerce 1996 (UNITED MODEL) recommended by the GA of UNs by a resolution dated 30 January 1997

History

→ Bill was passed in the budget session of 2000 and signed by President K. R. Narayan on 9th May 2000.

→ The bill was finalized by MoIT headed by then Dr. Pramod Mahajan

Facts

- Original act contained 94 sections, divided in 13 chapters and 4 schedules
- Citation - Information Technology Act 2000
- Enacted by - Parliament of India
- Date enacted - 9 June 2000
- Date assented to - " "
- Date signed - 9 May 2000
- Date commencement - 17 Oct 2000

More information

- The act provides legal framework for electronic governance by giving recognition to electronic records and digital signatures
- Electronic records - Information captured through electronic means and which may or may not have a paper record to back it up. Also called machineable record
- Digital signatures ✓
- It also defines cyber crimes and prescribed penalties for them
- It also established a cyber Appellate Tribunal to resolve disputes arising from this new law.

Amendments ✓

- A major amendment was made in 2008
- It introduced the section 66A which penalized sending of "offensive messages"
- It also introduced the section 69, which gave authorities the power of "interception or monitoring or decryption of any information through any computer resource."
- It was passed on 22 dec 2008 w/o any debate in LS and next day by RS
- It was signed by the then President (Pratibha Patil) on 5 Feb 2009

Important sections of ITA 2000 ✓

Section 65 -

It is related with tampering with Computer source documents
Imprisonment upto the 3 years or fine upto 2Lk

Section 66

- Hacking with Computer system
- Imprisonment upto 3 years or fine upto 5Lk

Section 66B

- Receiving stolen Computer or Communication device

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→ Imprisonment upto 3 y or and fine upto 1 lakh

67A Publishing images containing sexual acts

→ Imprisonment upto 3 y or 1 lakh

Notable

Cases in Misusing the IT Act 2000

① On ~~Feb 2011~~ sept 2012, a freelance cartoonist Ansum Ali was arrested under the section 66A of IT Act, section 2 of Prevention of insults to national honour act 1971 and for sedition under section 124 of IPC. His cartoon depicting widespread corruption in India were considered offensive.

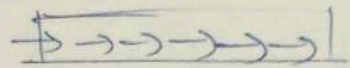
② On 19 november 2012, a 21 year old girl was arrested from palghar for posting a message on FB. another 20 y old girl was arrested for liking the post. girl charged 295A of IPC & section 66A of IT Act

ms 3(b)

Introduction :-

→ When the diplomats met to form United Nations in 1945, one of things they discussed was setting up a Global Health organization

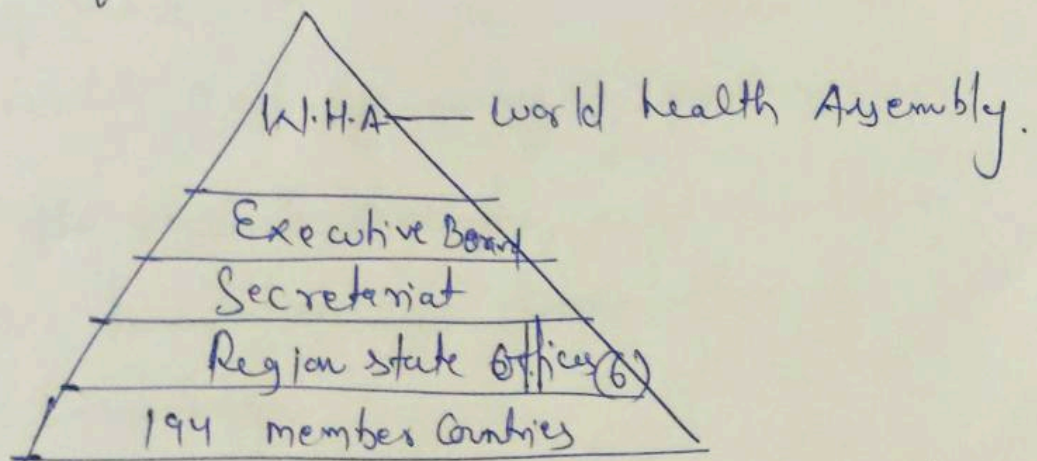
→ W.H.O's Constitution came into force on 7th April 1948 which we now celebrate it as World Health day



→ W.H.O has 194 member countries

→ Headquarter of world health organization is situated in Geneva (Switzerland)

→ Structure of W.H.O.



→ W.H.A is the legislative and supreme body of WHO. Executive board consist of technical persons 3 members from each regions. Secretariat has 14 divisions. Also there are 6 regional offices.

South East Asia — New delhi (India)

Africa

— Brazzaville (Congo)

Eastern mediterranean — Alexandria (Egypt)

Europe

— Copenhagen (Denmark)

America

— Washington D.C. (U.S.A)

Western pacific

— Manila (Philippines)

The objective of the W.H.O is the attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health. In

support of its main objective the organization has a wide range of functions:-

- Providing leadership on matters critical to global health and ~~eg~~ engaging partnerships.
- Shaping the research agenda, and stimulating generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge
- Setting norms and standards, also promoting and monitoring their implementation.
- Providing technical support, catalysing change and building sustainable institutional capacity.

- (a)
- Monitoring of health situation and assessing current health trends.
 - To simulate and advance work on the prevention and control of epidemic, endemic and other diseases

Conclusion :-

It can't be over-emphasized that truly effective preparedness and internationally response coordination mechanism can't be managed nationally. Global Cooperation and investment are necessary to ensure a safer future. Like in current trends

'Coronavirus' which is making havoc in China. W.H.O providing its full support in assisting China and affected countries