

(Part A)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1	A	Child is defined by POCSO Act as one under age of <u>16 year</u> . Beyond it becomes Adult. It is for both medical and legal purposes.
1	B	• AYUSH stands for- Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.
		• It is traditional method of medication in India.
		• Promoted by AYUSH ministry in Government of India
1	C	Birth rate is number of children took birth and death rate is number of people died in unit population in year. It decides population growth rate. Represented in population pyramid.
1	D	Corruption, as per Transparency International, is misuse of public authority and resources for public gain. Eg → Bribery, embezzlement etc India has Prevention of corruption Act, 1988 & 2018.
1	E	AICTE → stands for All India Council for Technical Education
		↳ Apex institution to define standards and coordinate technical education in India.
		↳ It is headquartered in New Delhi.

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1	F	Bird flu - Its influenza caused in Animals. ↳ Virus responsible → H5N1 (Haemagglutinin & Neuraminidase)
		↳ Symptoms → fever, cough, sores, fatigue. ↳ Can transmit to human from direct contact with animal.
1	G	UNESCO → United Nations Education, Science & Cultural Organisation ↳ Role → Promotion of education for everyone ↳ Promoting & funding → world heritage sites ↳ Respecting cultural diversity, Research in the field.
1	H	WHO → World Health Organisation Specialised Agency of UN established on 7 th April 1948 (World Health Day) ↳ Has 193 members and HQ in Geneva, Switzerland ↳ Promotes health for all by research, promotion & coordination.
1	I	Dividing work amongst labour as per skill & capacity. It promotes efficiency in world & economies of scale. Leads to Economic growth, reduction of wastage, resources.

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1	J	• Development of immunity in human body after pathogen enters the body.
		• Example by vaccination pathogen enters and creates <u>antibody</u> to fight against antigen.
		Ex: → Covid-19 Vaccines.
1	K	Protection of Consumer Act 2019 defines consumer as one who buy good or services for its self consumption and not for commercial one. It is protected from fraud, faulty products in the act.
1	L	I.F.A → International Fiscal Authority (International organisation providing financial support for sustainable development. Ex → MP Government received fund for Dairy Development.
1	M	Its campaign by madhya pradesh government during Covid-19 pandemic. Aimed to stop people not wearing <u>mask</u> , create awareness and provide mask. It promotes covid-19 based healthy step to break chain.
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2	A	Covid-19 was declared pandemic in march 11, 2020 by WHO and MP Government took following steps -
		① Testing facility, free of cost at various locations.
		② Adopted strategy of contact tracing, quarantine.
		③ Division of regions into zones - Red, Green, Orange.
		④ Successful implementation of Lockdown & Unlockdown
		⑤ Coordination with central government → cooperative federalism.
		⑥ Providing employment to migrant labours.
		⑦ Launched schemes → Kill Corona, Roko Toke Abhiyan
		⑧ Launched Atmanirbhar MP road map for economic recovery after pandemic.
		Now, implementing vaccination drive CO-WIN.
2	B.	Constitutional provision —
		* Art Fundamental rights — Part III, 12-35
		• Art 14 → Equality before law for everyone
		• Articles → No discrimination based on gender
		• Reservation and special provision under Article 16.
		* Directive principles → • Part IV, 36-51
		→ Providing equal pay for equal work (Art. 39)
		→ Condition of work → Uniform Civil Code (Art 44)
		* Fundamental duties → (51A) → Promoting women participation
		* Panchayats → Reservation of 33% for women. (Part X, 243) — & municipal elections as well.
		Also various legislation for minimum age of marriage, Domestic violence.

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२	C	
२	D	It replaces decade old consumer protection Act 1986. [Provisions]-
		• Defines consumer as one who buy good, service for Personal use.
		• establish 3 tier consumer courts (District) → (State) → (National) Limit → upto 1 crore Between 10-10 crore → more than 10 crore
		• Establish National Consumer Protection Authority.
		• Set new rights → right to return, compensation.
		• New areas covered like e-commerce.
		• Can file case either place of buying or own residence. The act strengthens consumer right and create welfare approach to his protection.

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2	E	Various provisions for Vulnerable Sections of Labours—
		(Constitutional provisions)
		• Article 23 → Right against exploitation as Bonded labour
		• Article 24 → Abolishes child labor in hazardous work
		(Legislative Provisions)
		• Industrial disputes Act • Equal wages Act
		• 4 Labour Code Bills → simplification of law
		↳ Includes right working conditions, health, insurance, Trade union rights
		(Schemes by government) → • PM-Jan Arogya scheme, ↳ PM Garib Kalyan Yojana • Insurance schemes.
2	F	maternal mortality is death of women during or within 42 days. Efforts by government —
		① Janani Suraksha Yojana (2005) 24 hour transport facility to hospital for pregnant women.
		② Vigaya Raji Janani Kalyan Bima Yojana to promote institutional delivery.
		③ Janani Sahyogi Yojana, Dharmwantai Block development scheme — for insurance, safe delivery.
		④ Promotion of women education regarding pregnancy.
		⑤ Create budget allocations for health programmes.
		⑥ Kilकारी messages to control MMR, matru vandana yojana But MMR in MP is 188 against national average of 122 (in 2015-16).

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2	4	World Health Organisation is <u>intergovernmental</u> organ with 193 member nations established in 7 April 1948.
		(Positive) role played by WHO for <u>universal health for all</u> .
		• <u>Surveillance</u> of disease spread etc - Ebola, Corona.
		• <u>Global cooperation</u> in health programmes of nations.
		• <u>elimination</u> of Polio from India, Small Pox etc
		• <u>Promoting</u> research, fundings, strategy, Best practices.
		But it is also <u>(criticised)</u>
		• <u>Politicisation</u> of its role. Eg. Influence of China seen.
		• <u>unable</u> to prevent spread of Covid-19 Pandemic.
		• <u>Lacks</u> fundings, USA moved out.
		It is required to have <u>Reforms</u> for better structure and Role.
2	1	malnutrition is imbalance in nutrition intake.
		It has various forms → <u>stunting, wasting, underweight</u> etc
		<u>poverty and hunger</u> → <u>Food insecurity</u>
		<u>Ignorance during Pregnancy</u> → <u>Lack of balance diet</u>
		<u>Dysphagia</u> → <u>Lack of food fortification</u>
		<u>Premature Baby</u> → <u>sleeping issues - Insomnia</u>
		<u>Lack of Vitamin like B.</u> → <u>high Alcohol intake</u>
		<u>Indigestion</u> → <u>poor lifestyle - Lack of Exercise</u>
		Government launched <u>National Nutrition Mission</u> , mid day meal, POSHAN MaKa (September) for Reduction.

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2	H	Prevention means protect incidence of disease. Programmes are —
		① Universal immunisation Programme - 1985 → Vaccination covering 11 diseases. like <u>polio</u> etc.
		② <u>Indradhanush</u> programme → for high incident areas.
		③ Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)
		④ National food security Act 2013, National nutrition mission to prevent cases of malnutrition.
		⑤ Tobacco control programmes, vector borne disease control.
		⑥ Promotion of AYUSH → with yoga → lifestyle diseases.
		Government sell out - covid-19 Vaccination drive from 16 January 2021 to prevent covid cases.
2	J	
		covid-19 per was declared Pandemic on 11 March 2020 by WHO
		Reason for spread —
		① Nature of virus → SARS-COV-2 highly infectious with <u>new strains</u> - in UK (70% more spread)
		② Delayed action by government initially → Lacked PPE kit, mask, ventilators, lack of awareness.
		③ Festivals → crowd in market not regulated.
		④ Corona fatigue amongst people due to long lockdown.
		⑤ China kept didn't give information initially.
		⑥ WHO init delayed to declare pandemic.
		⑦ International flights and cross border movements.
		But development of vaccine & safety method will control in future.

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3	A	Malnutrition means <u>imbalance</u> of nutrition be it excess or under nutrition, in the body.
		This can be in form of <u>excessive nutrition</u> intake causing <u>obesity</u> and can be
		lower intake causing <u>Under nutrition</u> .
		(Forms of malnutrition)
		↓ under nutrition ↓ obesity (overnutrition)
		↓ wasting ↓ Stunting ↓ Underweight ↓ Anemia.
		Chronic malnutrition
		# Causes of malnutrition —
		(Social Causes) → Patrial chul society
		→ Ignorance of Mother's health
		child marriage (< 18 years)
		Early pregnancy
		Superstitions, Health Ignorance,



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>(Economic Causes)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → High Poverty in India (22%) → Lack of Accessibility and Affordability of Food - Hunger → Regional imbalances → rural-urban divide → North-South divide → changing cropping pattern → Focus on cash crops
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>(Administrative Causes)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Poor implementation of scheme like PDS → Aadhaar → High leakages, Corruptions → Food adulterations, oxytocin in milk. → Low literacy rate & Awareness.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>(Other factors)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Alcoholism, poor life style → Diseases like Dysphagia, Diarrhoea → Lack of food fortification → poor hygiene & sanitation practices.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p># <u>(Consequences)</u> of malnutrition —</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>* Poor health status → As per Government report, more than 56% women are Anemic in MP</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• 25% children are underweight in MP.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* This leads to <u>High mortality amongst mother</u> (188 in MP) <u>and child.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>Poor human resource development.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>Lack of participation in Socio-cultural life.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>Exacerbates the poverty and hunger.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>Peer rank in Hunger Index → 101 (2019)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>High mortality rate low body resilience.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>Higher impact of diseases like Tuberculosis,</u> <u>HIV, or Covid-19.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>Impacts economic growth → poor efficiency</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>Divident becomes Demographic Burden.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>Low status in International forum and ranking.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government has launched various programmes like Integrated child development scheme (ICDS) 1985, Midday meal, National food security Act, 2013 (covers 66% population), National Nutrition mission - to reduce Malnutrition and, surcome it and ensure equitable and inclusive growth.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Housing problem</u> → forced to live in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	unhygienic <u>slum area</u> as <u>cost of living</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	is high in main centres.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Food security</u> — due to <u>lack of coherence</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in PDS system, migrants don't benefit
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	from <u>free rations</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Inability to get benefit of social security</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>scheme</u> in other states due to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>lack of registration</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Unskilled labors</u> → don't get minimum
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	wages <u>prescribed by government</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Lack basic standard of living</u> → <u>lack</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of <u>good quality food, water, electricity</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>children's education</u> is affected
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ <u>Inability to get health care & benefits</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ <u>Not covered in any insurance & social</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>security</u> by <u>employers</u> due to <u>temporary work</u>



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(9) No job security and work on daily wages in construction activities etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(10) Most affected are workers from backwards class.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(11) Concerns for security of families in villages.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(12) Lack of financial inclusion & digital divide.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(13) Poor implementation of <u>Interstate migrant workers Act, 1979.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government has launched various
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	scheme like PM Awas Yojana, slum rehabilitation,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PM Jan Agya (Ayushman Bharat), smart city,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana etc. to provide
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	basic aminity, support to migrants.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Apart from this Government during
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	pandemic launched <u>PM Garib Kalyan Roggar</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Yojana</u> , <u>Atmanirbhar Bharat</u> - with providing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	employment, free food distribution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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3	C	<p>covid-19, disease caused by <u>SAR-COV-2</u> virus originated from <u>wuhan city of china</u> and was declared <u>public health emergency</u> by <u>WHO</u> in <u>January, 2020</u>. This led to <u>lockdown</u>, <u>quarantine</u> and <u>social distancing</u> in most of countries.</p>
		<p>This resulted in many social implications affecting life of people</p>
		<p>① Nation wide lockdown, since 25th march 2020 led to shut down of all economic activities.</p>
		<p>② Resulted in exodus of migrant labors living temporarily in cities, back to villages.</p>
		<p>③ Food security of millions of <u>vulnerable</u>, especially <u>daily wage earners</u>, <u>women</u>, <u>children</u> and <u>elderly</u>.</p>
		<p>④ <u>Psychological impact</u> → social distancing caused <u>loneliness</u>, <u>loss of employment</u> resulted into <u>spike in suicide cases</u>.</p>
		<p>⑤ <u>Education</u> of <u>1.5 billion</u> students worldwide affected due to <u>school shutdown</u>.</p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ Basic <u>health services</u> were impacted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ <u>Domestic Violence</u> incidence rose as per
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>National Commission for women</u> which reported
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	high number of cases against women.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ <u>Health care service personnel</u> were constantly
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	under <u>high risk</u> of contracting disease.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Apart from this Health Care
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	personnel like doctors, nurses, paramedical
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	were <u>harassed</u> by 'act of violence'. So
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	government amended <u>Epidemic diseases Act 1897</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in 2020 to tackle <u>COVID-19</u> effectively.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	features / provisions of <u>Epidemic diseases (Amendment) Act 2020</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) <u>Inserted section 1A</u> → (a) Defines ' <u>Act of violence</u> '
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	against <u>healthcare service personnel</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as → harassment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ injure, harm, threat life
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ hinder performance of duties
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B (b) Defines healthcare Personnel as —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Doctors. Nurses. paramedical Staff
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Any worker assigned duty to prevent epidemic.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Section 2A amended as → power to central government to take measures for
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Inspection of vehicles, aircraft buses etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Detention of person,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Section 2B inserted that → prohibit any act of violence against healthcare worker.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Penalties for violation enhanced in section 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Imprisonment not less than 3 months extend upto 5 year with fine upto 2 lakh
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Offence will be cognizable and non Bailable.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Compensation by convicted to healthcare personnel.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It has ensured safe and free environment for healthcare workers, who put their life to prevent life and spread of Covid-19 Pandemic.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Part B

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>• It is committee on education reform set by ministry of new education (HRD) under x. Karurangan.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• New education policy, 2020 based on its recommendation.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Recommended \rightarrow 5+3+3+4 structure, Vocational education</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>BCG vaccine stands for Bacillus Calmette Guerinine</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>\rightarrow 1st vaccine for Tuberculosis in children</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>\rightarrow Discovered by Robert Koch & found effective in preventing child cases.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Disabled are persons who have inability to perform task due to medical deformities.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Includes - Blindness, Deaf, Dwarfism, Acid victims</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Problems \rightarrow Accessibility, low education, unemployment</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Programme by ministry of health and family welfare</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• work towards better health of children below 18 year</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Aim to reduce infant mortality, under 5 mortality, better nutrition status.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1	EF	• E-inclusion project → promotes financial inclusion of people like bank account, insurance, credit.
		• By ministry of information Technology & finance ministry.
		• Methods - Digitalization, online banking, e-mobile.
1	F	• Fiscal deficit - Difference between government's total expenditure and revenue receipts.
		• Higher difference leads to market borrowing.
		• Covid-19 caused higher fiscal deficit than recommended by N.K. Singh's FRBM Act.
1	G	ADB → Established in 1966, Manila Philippines
		→ To act as Regional development bank in Asia-Pacific
		→ Promotes sustainable development projects
		→ 5 area of focus - infrastructure, education, finance, Renewable energy, Healthcare.
1	H	• Disease which spread at higher rates from one person to person via droplet, direct contact etc.
		• Can result into pandemic diseases.
		• Example → Birdflu, Covid-19, HIV aids etc.



प्रश्न
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>I</p> <p>Anemia - is deficiency of <u>Iron</u> in human body</p> <p>- Result into low level <u>haemoglobin</u> in blood.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>- India's 58% women are anemic</p> <p>- Result into high maternal mortality rate.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>J</p> <p>These are movable health clinics that provide health services in remote areas, difficult terrain and Areas of low health care facilities. It ensure accessibility and affordability & Regular health checkups.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>K</p> <p>• It is presence of contaminated and unwanted particle above prescribed limits.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• Includes → Air pollution, water pollution, Sound pollution.</p> <p>• Environment (Protection) Act 1986, water Act for protection</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>with bodies like CPCB, State pollution control Board.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>L</p> <p>• It is centre provide facility of Registration of Birth, death, marriage etc. ensuring transparency and governance</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• provided based on Law public service guarantee Act.</p> <p>• provide service in defined time interval.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

2	A	Demographic Dividend is the young population of country contributing to workforce & economy
		• Age group → (15-65) - Highest population
		• India has 65% population below 35 year age.
		• Benefits → • High supply of workforce, • Innovation, economic growth, low dependency, Remittances.
		• Needs → Human resource development by education, good health, Skill development.
		• India's effort → Skill India mission, PM-JAY, New education policy 2020.
		It leads to economic growth, & India is in this phase.
3	B	Vocational education means providing skills to enhance ability to perform task effectively.
		<u>(Need)</u> →
		① Presently only 5% workforce is formally trained compared to China (25%), Japan (80%), Korea (95%).
		② It leads to high efficiency in resource use.
		③ Increases employability → only 45% graduate employable.
		④ Act as remittance transfer, working abroad.
		⑤ India passing phase of Demographic dividend,
		⑥ Promotes economic growth.
		⑦ There is gap in industrial demand of trained labor.
		Programme like ITI, Polytechnic, Skill India mission aim to create 40 crore trained workforce.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

2	C	COVID-19 Pandemic led to shutdown of education institution and distance education helped in —					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Accessibility of education to remote areas.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② No need of physical presence ensuring social distancing measures.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Prevented spread amongst small children.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ ensured continuation of education in lockdown.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Affordability when people lost employment					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ ensured skill development & employability in post COVID-19 world.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It can become complementary to school/college institutions even in post COVID world.					
2	D	Provision of Act 1986					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Defines consumer as person who avails service or buy good for personal use & not commercial.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② provide 6 types of rights → Right to know, information, right to compensation for faulty product.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ 3 tier structure of consumer courts —					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1"><tr><td>District level below 20 lakh</td><td>↔</td><td>State 20 lakh - 1 crore</td><td>↔</td><td>National Above 1 crore.</td></tr></table>	District level below 20 lakh	↔	State 20 lakh - 1 crore	↔	National Above 1 crore.
District level below 20 lakh	↔	State 20 lakh - 1 crore	↔	National Above 1 crore.			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Establishes consumer protection council with <u>Minister of Consumer affair as chairman</u> .					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Describes 6 types of complaints → Unfair trade practices, defect, hazardous goods etc It is updated and replaced by Consumer (P) Act 2019.					

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संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का ज्ञान संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

2	G	<p>It stand as stands for South Asian ^{Association for} Regional Cooperation.</p> <p>It's group of 8 South Asian countries establish in 1985</p>
		<p>Objective → • Promote cooperation in Economy, trade,</p> <p>• Cultural and P2P cooperation • Free trade</p>
		<p>• Research • Infrastructure development • Education</p>
		<p>(Organisation) — At top lies SAARC Council headed</p> <p>by heads of state; supported by ministerial council.</p>
		<p>• Secretariat at Kathmandu, Nepal • Regional centres.</p>
		<p>(Future) — • Problems due to Pakistan's reluctance</p> <p>to cooperate on Terrorism • Need for Prosperity,</p>
		<p>Peace in region • BIMSTEC seen as counter.</p>
		<p>IM Modi convened meeting during Covid19, shows relevance</p>
2	H	<p>This act amended Act of 1988 and has provisions like—</p>
		<p>① Now giving Bribe also offence with imprisonment</p> <p>upto 7 years, except forced and reported in 7 days</p>
		<p>② Pre investigation approval needed for any</p> <p>public official</p>
		<p>③ Approval for prosecution of retired officers included</p> <p>↳ under central guidelines</p>
		<p>④ Attachment of property by Special court</p>
		<p>⑤ Now only 2 types of criminal misconduct</p> <p>i.e. misappropriation and intentional bribe.</p>
		<p>It protects honest officer and</p> <p>will ensure reduction of corruption in future.</p>

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

2	I	It is self reliance programme of India launched in May 2020 along with 20 lakh crore package to fight Covid-19 Pandemic.
		• It is based on 5 pillars →
		(Demand) (Demography) (System) (Technology) (Infra-Structure)
		• Promotes & attracts foreign investment in India.
		• Reform in coal, labour, Agriculture sector, defence
		• Act As opportunity in disaster of Covid-19.
		• will help ensure \$ 5 trillion USD economy.
		• It promotes idea of 'Vocal for local'.
		MP Government also formed Atma-nirbhar MP guidelines to promote self-reliance.
2	J	ICAR is apex Agriculture Research & education promotion institution set up in 1929.
		(Contribution)
		① Important role in Green revolution, ensuring food security in grain, milk etc
		② Development of hybrids of Rice like Golden rice.
		③ Research centre → Buffalo, cows, sheeps → New indigenous breeds developed for Indian climate.
		④ Climate resilient crops to fight climate change.
		⑤ Krishi Vigyan Kendra for information sharing.
		⑥ mobile apps, for timely resolution of farmer's problems.
		⑦ Promoted higher education & research through network of more than 100 institutions.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human resource refers to people who constitute the workforce with required skill set contributing to economic growth, by manufacturing and services it provide.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Participation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human Resource Development Components
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Employability
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good Health
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education level
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Skill development
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Intelligence
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Importance of Human Resources)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Promotes economic growth and development of country
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Provides workforce for manufacturing activities in mines, industries.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Promotes better services in sectors like Transportation, Tourism, Information technology.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) leads to <u>efficient utilisation of resources</u> and promotes <u>sustainable development</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) It's source of <u>remittances</u> while working abroad. Reducing <u>fiscal deficit</u> & <u>Current Account deficit</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Promotes healthy <u>innovation atmosphere</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) Leads to <u>entrepreneurship</u> and <u>employment generation</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	keeping these benefits, Government launched various <u>skill development missions</u> -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) <u>National Skill India mission</u> - launched in 2015, as an <u>umbrella mission</u> for <u>skill development</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) <u>PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PM-KVY)</u> → Aim to train 40 crore youth by 2022 under <u>National Skill mission</u> . → <u>National Quality framework</u> for <u>certificate</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) <u>USTAAD</u> → for <u>traditional artisans</u> in <u>minority community</u> like <u>leather</u> , <u>textiles</u> etc.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

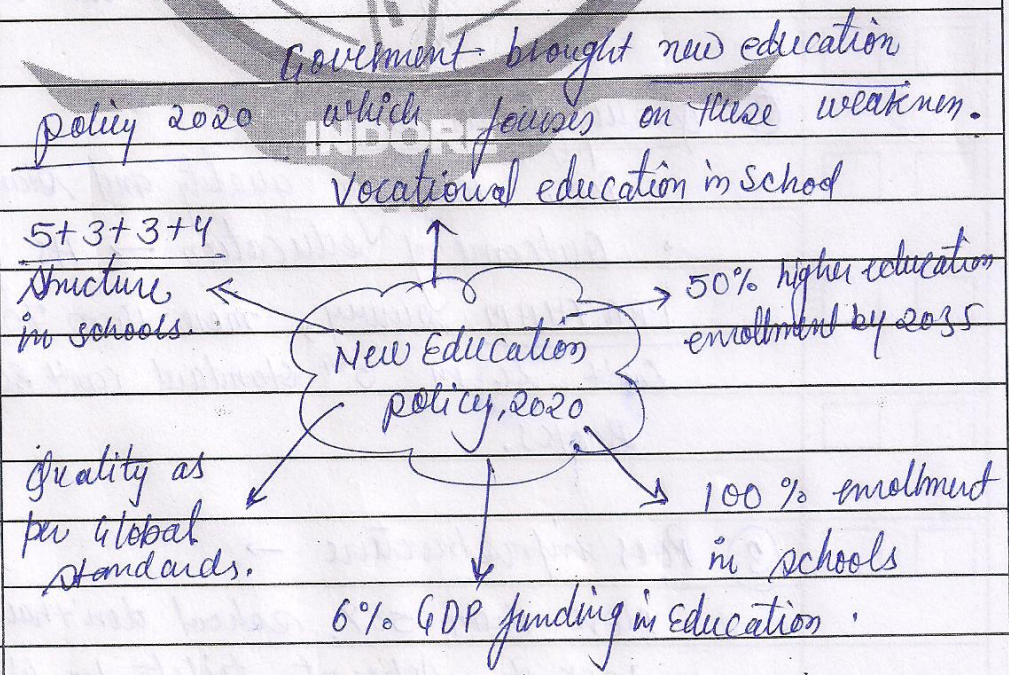
3	(C)	A Education system is that is inclusive, based on present needs, progressive is necessity of any country for human resource development. Indian education system, till now, was based on education policy 1986 and became obsolete for 21 st Century.
		Shortcomings of current education system -
		(1) Quantity basis i.e. enrolment target of 100% not achieved
		→ school dropout rate high
		→ Higher education enrolment is <u>24%</u>
		(2) Quality of education →
		• Poor teaching quality and standards
		• Outcome of education → As per NGO PRA THAM survey, more than 70% student can't read class 2 nd Books.
		(3) Poor infrastructure →
		• More than 50% school don't have playgrounds
		• Lack of separate toilets for girls and boys.



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Pupil teacher ratio of 30:1 is not maintained.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Lack of accessibility in left wing extremist areas, rural area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Higher education curriculum not as per present industrial demand Eg → 40% Graduates are not employable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) Lack of vocational education system in school.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(8) Government spends only 2% as against 6% of GDP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government brought new education policy 2020 which focuses on these weaknes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vocational education in school
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5+3+3+4 Structure in schools.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50% higher education enrollment by 2035
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quality as per global standards.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100% enrollment in schools
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6% GDP funding in Education.



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Staff → consist of one medical officer & 4 paramedics
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Beds → 4-6
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Referral for Community health centre.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ (Community health centre)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1 for every 1.2 lakh population
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Beds = 30
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Staff → 4 medical officers and 21 paramedics
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Various functions of Rural health services—
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Maternal health care — Institutional delivery, awareness about pregnancy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Child health care — prevent infant mortality, treat basic diseases.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Promote family planning — Gap between childrens, contraceptive
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Immunization drive — implementing Universal health care programme.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Control of Non Communicable diseases

