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प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा <u>PAPER - II</u> म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग <u>PART - B</u></p>		हार्शिंग नं. नं. सिखे
1	A	<p>Modal agency for skill development initiatives of state of Madhya Pradesh, situated in Bhopal, to increase productivity, founded in 1973.</p>	
	B	<p>Founded in 1957, situated in Gwalior is a deemed university under Ministry of Youth & Sports Affairs to promote excellence in sports.</p>	
	C	<p>Mangal Divas a scheme of Madhya Pradesh government to increase attendance of children to Anganwadi, providing assistance to pregnant women</p>	
	D	<p>Scheme of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh government of health sector.</p>	
		<p>Financial assistance is provided for treatment of hearing impairment of children. Medical services are provided free of cost in designated health centres.</p>	
	E	<p>Life expectancy is a mathematical expression and vital statistics for determining the expected life span of a child (or human generally) from his birth. It is 68.5 years in India</p>	

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

संख्या
दिनांक

F

Additional nutrients given as along dietary substances to provide nutrients which is included in the diet.

eg. Iron folic is provided to women to prevent anaemia & supply iron in blood.

G

Immunoglobulin or antibody present in white blood cells is a vital agent to prevent or cure human body from diseases. It varies according to blood group.

eg. A+ blood gp. have B as antibody

H

It is a nutrition deficiency disease leading to malnourishment in the host's body. Deficiency could be of any major nutrient such as Vitamin, mineral or protein.

lead to thin belly, body structure, large cerebellum

I

Governmental approved immunisation program concerned with infant (0-14 week) child (upto 5-6 years) and pregnant women (pre-pregnancy, during & post pregnancy).

It includes - DPT, Rubella, Polio vaccine, Tetanus, BCG, Boosta etc.

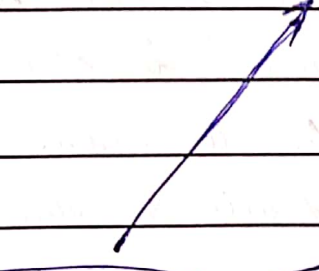
प्रश्न संख्या	मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग	हाथिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7	Started under Rajiv Gandhi National Education Program 1986 to provide schools of rural & urban areas (government schools) with basic facilities of educational infrastructure such as blackboard, furnitures, chalk dustbin etc.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R	Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Children + Adolescence Approach is an umbrella strategy to subsume major categories under health structure. These categories are sustained under various health schemes.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L	Major institutes of national importance (by parliamentary act 2007) providing technical education - Bachelor, Master, Doctorate in streams of Engineering & Technology. Total 31 Institutes are there each in a state / UT.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M	Program to provide assistance and health intervention to disabled or specially	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	abled vulnerable section of country. It	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	assists ease of living to them and fulfils	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	the demands under Disabled Rehabilitation	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Act 1992.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Commission to deal with issues & cases of	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	women empowerment, upliftment & assistance	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	to government regarding welfare policies for women	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	statutory body formed in 1992	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Chairperson is assisted by 5 members &	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	a member secretary.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SABLA - A scheme centrally sponsored	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	to assist empowerment of Adolescent girl	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	in women regarding sex education, hygiene	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	& sanitation, menstrual education, health	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	& child birth.	

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2 4	Health services in India are assisted	
□ □	by many auxiliary health workers such as ANMs, Nurses, Midwives or ASHA	
□ □	ASHA or Accredited social health	
□ □	activists are major bridges of health services in rural areas. They are the main players of -	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing basic health facilities in his / her designated area 	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing first aid 	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal programmes are carried out through her. 	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist pregnancy 	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides supplementary health equipments & medicines such as Iron folic tablets, Oral Polio vaccine, Zinc tablets, sanitary napkins etc. 	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key channel between villages & a community health or primary health centre. 	
□ □		
□ □	ASHAs are government assigned health workers using the health services by	
□ □	assimilating local areas with health infrastructure.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> B	vital statistics are a data inventory	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	related to birth, death, population, life expectancy, mortality rate numbers or percentages	
<input type="checkbox"/>	generally collected through census or sample survey.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assisting policy or program plans such as SCs/STs population for providing scholarships	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Developmental & growth factors such as population indicates the planning	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human Resource Development	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical / Technological interventions - providing OPV (polio vaccine) or Rotavaccine.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	legal & personal uses such as documentation necessities of birth certificate or death certificate.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vital statistics are major inventory or data book to developmental processes.	

Importance



प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> c	Nation has witnessed the growth of HIV/AIDS affected patients since time	
<input type="checkbox"/>	immemorial. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome by Human Papilloma Immunity	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Virus is a retrovirus.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	National Aids control program has been started by government in phased	
<input type="checkbox"/>	manner from 1992, to mainstream the preventive & curative health programs.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Program:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Control, cure & prevention of disease	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Education regarding its spread.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) financial assistance	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) social & behavioural change regarding disease	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) school curriculum regarding disease spread.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) mainstreaming patients.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Program is very successful & Beneficial not only to patients but to others as well	
<input type="checkbox"/>	in reference with education.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> D	India is overburdened by a number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of communicable & non-communicable	
<input type="checkbox"/>	diseases. Every disease has a causative	
<input type="checkbox"/>	agent and a host to spread the virus.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Many viruses are spread majorly through	
<input type="checkbox"/>	hosts such as mosquitoes, fruit bats,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	birds or animals.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mosquitoes are a major host	
<input type="checkbox"/>	for spread of diseases such as -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaria by female 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dengue 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zika Virus 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Nile River Virus 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chikangunya 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese Encephalitis 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	etc.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mosquitoes are also responsible for	
<input type="checkbox"/>	water or air borne diseases. such are	
<input type="checkbox"/>	spread through lack of sanitation & hygiene	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> E	Particularly marginalised vulnerable	
<input type="checkbox"/>	& disadvantaged group as the name suggests are a section of society at	
<input type="checkbox"/>	fringes of societal structure.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	These group have remained deficient	
<input type="checkbox"/>	with reference to development & growth,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	have remained at last rung & outskirts	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of societal structure	
<input type="checkbox"/>	eg: scheduled castes / Tribes, women,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	old aged group, disabled section, or	
<input type="checkbox"/>	sometimes children as well.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	As particular they lack -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ share in Economic Growth.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Participation in administration	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Empowerment	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Political participation.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	They faces discrimination but to	
<input type="checkbox"/>	uplift them government is coming	
<input type="checkbox"/>	up with number of schemes on basis of	
<input type="checkbox"/>	positive discrimination.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	eg: 30% reservation to women in	
<input type="checkbox"/>	political structure.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> F	Wastages in educational sense	
<input type="checkbox"/>	is related to drop out from schools	
<input type="checkbox"/>	before completing the designated	
<input type="checkbox"/>	scheduled course.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	eg. Not continuing with studies of	
<input type="checkbox"/>	standard III leads to <u>wastage</u> of	
<input type="checkbox"/>	money, energy, and leads to no further	
<input type="checkbox"/>	improvement.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	whereas stagnation is not able	
<input type="checkbox"/>	to complete the scheduled course on time.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	eg. clearing standard III in 2-3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	years instead of 1 year.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	lack of higher education in schools of village.	No contribution to development
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	lack of teachers or their irregularities	students esp. girls are taken out to
<input type="checkbox"/>	lack of school infrastructure is	assist parents economically or in households locally
<input type="checkbox"/>	a major problem	
<input type="checkbox"/>	distrusting students	
<input type="checkbox"/>	to leave schools	

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<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Education is the key to success, without which no development is possible.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Education is that field of education which deals with areas & process related to Technology.	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Importance of technical education -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Infrastructural growth & development	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Major pillar or foundation of society	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Creating skilled manpower.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Enhancing quality of life.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Enhancing Industrial productivity	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Enhancing Research & Development	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Leading to development of new technology	
<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Increasing technological interventions & raising life.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical education is the most prospecting field for growth & development.	
<input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Malnutrition is the medical condition of lack / excess of nutrition	
<input type="checkbox"/>	intake, which a body requires for its proper functioning & maintenance.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Methods to identify -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) weight loss - Major sign of mal-nutrition	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Weight for Age ratio - Weight according to the Age, indicates malnutrition	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) to identify adipose tissue, a major indicator	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) MUAC / Age - Most commonly used technique	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Body mass index (BMI)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	All these methods are majorly used to identify malnutrition.	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> I	IMF is a major monetary	
<input type="checkbox"/>	International & multilateral organization	
<input type="checkbox"/>	founded after the deasting effect of	
<input type="checkbox"/>	world war in 1945, HQ at Washington DC.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Functions -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Monetary Intervention body which	
<input type="checkbox"/>	maintains the balance of flow	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of money.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Maintaining Balance of trade & price	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Removing exchange, barrier & trade	
<input type="checkbox"/>	barriers for ease.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) lending short term loans to needy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	countries.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) providing a monetary platform	
<input type="checkbox"/>	for discussion	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) Channelising the flow of money	
<input type="checkbox"/>	from rich to poor countries without	
<input type="checkbox"/>	infringing their national interests.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	IMF is major global body to assist financial matters.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> k	Public Account Committee formed in 1921 under act of 1919 1919 during British rule. It is formed as an advisory body for financial matters.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	consisting 22 members (15 LS + 7 RS)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	function -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(a) scrutinising reports of financial matters tabled in parliament.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Studying & scrutinising reports of CAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) composing & reporting expenditure of government & budget approved.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Advising government regarding economic tools to save & curbing expenditure.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(e) scrutinising all accounts of government - expenditure, receipts, budget allocated.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Public account committee is like a watch dog along with CAG.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	financial committee to assist & keep a check on government.	

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3 c	<p>India is a youth or young country because of its demographic structure of youth population (Aged 15 to 35). Youth are the most productive and working population of any country. The economic, political & social structure of any nation is settled on the shoulders of youth population. This is an employable strata and forms a huge human resource.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Our country is full of human resources due to its vast & stretched population. It is the duty of government to use this resource, amply in performing growth & developmental works.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Government of India has taken many steps to make Indian population more productive & employable.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Various measures, schemes, programs & policies are being carried on for each & every section of human</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>resource.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Parameters of such programmes -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Gender based - Entrepreneurial programs are different for men & women. It encourage more women in field.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Section / class based - Different programs for SC/ST/women/PwD.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Educational Qualification based -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Skill development programs for 10 th or 12 th passed. are different from graduation	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Programs -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Skill India - To skill the resource	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	for any specific technical or non-technical works such as electrician,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	mechanic, plumber etc.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Kaushal Vikas Yojna by state governments	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	in assistance to central governments.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Udyami Pratsahan Yojna to encourage	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	startup & business culture.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(a) Aashman Bharat and other health schemes to make population disease free & increase their productivity.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(e) Immunisation programs to increase productivity.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(f) Agricultural schemes to increase productivity of agriculture such as loan waiver, technical & equipment assistance, storage facilities, on seeds, fertilisers etc.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(g) educational / vocational training to increase skills of people.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(h) National & state colleges, institutes, diploma degree, IIT, IIM, IITs, NITs, AIIMS to create a class of educated manpower.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Government has taken many measure to channlised its manpower leading to development stories.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> D	Public health system is a medical service delivery system governed by	
<input type="checkbox"/>	government of India or state governments.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	It includes structures of health institutes,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	hierarchy of health centres - Primary,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	community, districts etc, skilled &	
<input type="checkbox"/>	auxiliary manpower - doctor, paramedi- cal staffs, AMN, ASHA, Nurses etc.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Despite being a largest channel	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of health service delivery it lacks	
<input type="checkbox"/>	in various fronts -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Lack of Investment - crunch	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of finance, meagre GDP of 2.8%	
<input type="checkbox"/>	does not fulfil the goal.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Lack of Infrastructure - Constraint	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of hospitals, health centres, lack	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of beds, medical equipments.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Lack of doctors, paramedical staff-	
<input type="checkbox"/>	WHO suggests 1 doctor per 1000 people.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	India on an average have 1 doctor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	on 11028 peoples.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Disparity - • Gap of Rich - poor • Gap of Urban - Rural	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Increasing cost of health services - out of pocket expenditure (70%)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(f) Expensive health insurance.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(g) Increase in Private players.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(h) Pathetic condition of government hospitals.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Lack of knowledge & awareness in mass	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(k) Lack of trained staff & auxiliary units of service providers, medical negligence	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Remedies -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Increasing share of health services in GDP.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Proper technical & vocational training to staff.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Spread of Awareness	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Ⓓ Public Private partnership for projects of medical infrastructures</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Ⓔ Strengthening Primary health centres & narrowing gaps of Urban-Rural.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Ⓕ Inclusion of villages & outskirts areas in medical channel.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Ⓖ Ethical intervention to medical services</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Despite several loopholes in health sector if they are noticed immediately through proper intervention by governmental players its degradation could be prevented.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">————— x ————— x —————</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"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		