

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

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NAME - ANURAG SOLANKI

DATE - 30/08/2020

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1 A

National Human Rights Commission of India :-

→ It is an independent statutory body

□ □

→ Established in ⇒ 1993 &amp; HQ ⇒ New Delhi

□ □

→ NHRC acts as a "watchdog" of Human Rights in the country.

□ □

→ Current chairman ⇒ Justice H.L. Dattu

1 B

Acts under Domestic Violence :-

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The Protection of Women from domestic violence Act of 2005, defines the acts which are domestic violence -

□ □

⇒ Acts that causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse.

□ □

⇒ Harasses, harms, injures or endangers any women for unlawful demand i.e. dowry

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⇒ Threatening the person by any conduct of above cases.

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# ANSWER BOOK

## उत्तर पुस्तिका

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**L C** The protection of civil Rights Act, 1995 for eradication of Untouchability.

Disability to practice Religion  
social disabilities

**Nature of crime** → Refusing to sell goods or render services.

→ Compulsory labours

**L D** Right to Information Act, 2005 ⇒ Organisations included in the second schedule are exempted from RTI Act, 2005.

Research and Intelligence Analysts wing (RAW)

Bureau (IB) ← Organisation under II schedule → Border security force (BSF)

special frontier force Directorate of Revenue Intelligence National Security Guard (NSG)

**L E** Consumer dispute settlement bodies under Consumer Protection Act.

A 3-tier structure of quasi-judicial bodies -

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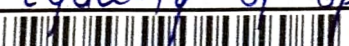
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□ □	⇒ ① National Commissions
□ □	⇒ ② state commissions.
□ □	⇒ ③ District forum for consumer disputes.
L A	Madhya Pradesh Public Service Delivery Guarantee Act.
□ □	⇒ MP was the first state in India to
□ □	enact Right to services Act.
□ □	⇒ Enacted on = 18 <sup>th</sup> August 2010.
I G	<p>measures for quality of water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Temperature of water</li> <li>→ Dissolved oxygen level</li> <li>→ pH testing</li> <li>→ Salinity monitoring</li> <li>→ Total dissolved solids (TDS)</li> </ul>
L H	free and compulsory (Art. 45)
□ □	Education for weaker section (Art. 15, 46)
□ □	<p>secular ed. ← <b>Provisions for primary education</b> → higher education</p>
□ □	<p>Equality of opportunity → Women's education</p>

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अंश में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करे

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Average fertility rate  $\Rightarrow$

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The average number of children born per woman is measured as the average fertility rate or Total fertility Rate.

□□

□□

Global average FR = 2.5 children/women  
India's average FR = 2.2 children/women

□□

17

NIEPA :- National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration

□□

Established in  $\Rightarrow$  1979 at New Delhi

□□

Area of activity  $\Rightarrow$  (i) Training of educational planners and Administrators

□□

(ii) Research work

□□

(iii) Collaborative activities with Govt and other NGO's.

1K

Usha Kiran Yojana :-

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started under the roof of

"Domestic Violence Act, 2005"

by - Government of Madhya Pradesh



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Objective ⇒ for the protection of women

□ □

affecting by the action of health, safety, physical violence sexual and economic violence etc.

□ □

22

Indian Institute of Technology :-

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This are the autonomous universities which enables higher technical education as well as Research works.

□ □

Governed by ⇒ Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

□ □

Total IIT's ⇒ 23 (across the country)  
oldest ⇒ IIT Roorkee (1847)

□ □

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Nutritional Supplement :-

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Human body needs some nutrients in adequate manner that helps in health and growth but daily diet is not able to provide them in sufficient manner, so the additional diet that added in daily meal known as Nutritional supplements.

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Example → Vitamin, Minerals, Herbs etc.

BCG :- Bacille Calmette - Guerin vaccine.

⇒ This vaccines are used against

Tuberculosis (TB).

⇒ It is given at birth to immunized.

⇒ India introduced immunization in 1948 at mass level.

Paramedical staff :-

The team of health care workers, who are assigned for the clinical services to patient under the supervision of a physician.

Ex :- Male / Female Nurse,

pharmacist.

Medical Technicians etc.

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Social Legislation :-

If an individual is set free to do any thing he/she want it will create chaos in society. To control, guide and restrain the behaviour of an individual and establishment of a good society is the aim of legislation.

Social changes through legislation ⇒

① Pre-Independence :- The British rule in India initiated various legislation which helped to abolish evil practices such as sati pratha, child marriage etc.

② Education :- Education has been made accessible to all without any discrimination.

③ Women Empowerment and child education :- It helped to empower women in various fields and child education.



कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

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Human Rights Commission :-

It is a statutory body under constitution of India and it promotes and protects Human Rights. Established under ⇒ Protection of Human Rights Act.

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Commission  
↙ ↘  
National HRC. State HRC.

Functions

- ① To promote and protect Human rights
- ② It can investigate any complaints related to violation of human rights
- ③ NHRC can interfere in the judicial process which involves human rights abolition
- ④ To promote and spread the awareness about human rights through various types of media
- ⑤ Research in the field of Human rights.

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Right to Information Act, 2005 :-

The Right to Information act was enacted in 2005. It is a fundamental right under Article 19(1) of the Indian Constitution.

- Objectives
- ① It provides power to citizens of India to question the government.
  - ② It provides transparency and accountability in working of Govt.
  - ③ The act helps in minimizing corruption.
  - ④ The act literate citizens about functioning and Machinery of Govt.

Challenges

- ① Because of the illiteracy and unawareness in people it is hard to exercise

- ② RRT's can be used for threatening or personal use etc.



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Social Justice :-

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According to plato -

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" Justice in society was to be attained by a division of labour according to natural aptitude."

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In modern times, man as the measure of all things has come to occupy the most important position in any concept of social justice.

□ □

□ □

Need :- In Indian constitution. The preamble itself describes " justice, social, economic and political."

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① Economic aspect :- For welfare of people by securing and protecting."

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② Political aspect :- Equality before law, and equality of opportunity

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③ social aspect :- without discrimination on any ground treatment of every one as equal and providing a good judicial and constitutional justice.

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कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

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Indian Constitution provides great provisions for empowering and providing equality to women.

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□ □

① Fundamental Rights :-

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1.1) Equality before law for women (Art 14)

1.2) Equal opportunities for all (Art 16)

□ □

1.3) Prohibition of Human trafficking (Art 23)

□ □

② Fundamental Duties :-

□ □

To provide and promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India, and renounce practices derogatory to dignity of women.

□ □

③ Panchayats and Municipalities :-

□ □

Not less than 1/3rd seats to be reserved for women, and so for Chairperson of both bodies also.

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□ □

④ Cooperative Societies :- Two seats for women on board of every society.

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कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

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Cause or reasons of Disability in India.

In India around 21 million people are disabled according to the census of 2011, which counts 2.1% of total population.

Disability in individual may be caused by birth or by some acts.

① Poverty :- Most vulnerable people to disability, because of living in unsafe and crowded environment, lack of good water, food causes it.

② Malnutrition :- another big reason for disability. In poor family mother's are not able to provide a good hygiene as well as nutrients in food.

③ Poor access to Healthcare :- due to poverty and less access of healthcare.

④ Dangerous work conditions :- Many people of India work as labourers, which is a hazardous work.

⑤ Inherited :- By mother or parents.



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Identification of Malnutrition :-

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Malnutrition refers to when a person's diet does not provide enough nutrients or the right balance of nutrients for optimal health.

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□□

In children :-

→ lack of growth.

→ Unbalance of body weight

→ weakness.

→ difficulty in learning.

→ disabilities.

symptoms

□□

□□

□□

In Adults :-

→ Tiredness and low energy.

→ Depression

→ Anxiety and Irritation

→ lack of interest in food.

→ Lack of immunity

→ loss of fat and body weight

→ long healing time for wounds.

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कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करे

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Role of NGO's in protection of Environment.

Non-Governmental organisations are keen to work in educational, health care and social issues. but they are also involved in environmental concerns.

Some of the international environment-  
al organizations are PEFA, Greenpeace, World-  
wide fund for Nature (WWF) etc which  
work for protection of environment.

① spreading awareness about climate  
change and protection of habitat

② several campaigns about:

2.1) stop climate change

2.2) Save the oceans.

2.3) Protect ancient forests

2.4) Eliminate toxic chemical

2.5) Encourage sustainable

life and trade

③ working with government in  
various environmental projects.

Role of NGO's

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Immunity :-

Immunity is the ability of the body to defend itself against disease causing organisms. The reason is our body doesn't get disease easily is ability to release antibodies against these pathogens. This defence mechanism is called Immunity.

Immunity

① Innate / Natural

② Acquired / Adaptive

1.1) It is inherited.

2.1) It is acquired

by body with time.

1.2) It activated immediately when the pathogens attack.

2.1) It relieves the victims of infectious diseases.

1.3) It is a long term immunity in which our body produces the antibodies on its own.

2.3) It only works for specific pathogens.



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Higher Education in India :-

Higher education in India is referred to not fully developed, because of some problems such as -

- ① Quality is not all public and private universities follow quality norms
- ② Poor Infra-structure and facilities.

Problems

⑤ Enrollment is low  
GER = 26%

- ③ Inadequate Research works due to lack of resources or well as government like - political groups interest. involved in universities.
- ④ political interference.

Improvement can be done by

- ① Allowing better infrastructure and funds for research.
- ② Awareness about government policies and scholarships.
- ③ following multi-disciplinary approach in higher education.

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Right to education Act :-

Right to Education Act provides free and compulsory education to children in 2009 and enforced it as a fundamental right under Article 21-A.

The Right to Education serves as a building block to ensure that every child has his right to get a quality elementary education.

To provide a quality and free education to children.

To promote education between poor and backward classes.

Objectives → To eradicate child labourship and provide a good future.

It provides teachers to work in educational field instead of non-educational work.

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provisions of RTE Act 2009 :-

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① It aims to provide primary education to all children aged 6 to 14 years.

□ □

② It enforces education as a fundamental right under article 21 of constitution

□ □

③ It had a clause for "No detention policy" which has been removed under the Right of children to free and compulsory Education (Amendment) Act 2019.

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□ □

④ It prohibits -

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- physical punishment.
- private tuition by teacher.
- mental harassment
- screening procedure for admission
- Running of school without recognition

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⑤ It lays down the norms and standards

□ □

related to -

→ Pupil Teacher Ratio

→ School working days

→ Teacher working hours

□ □

□ □

→ Building and infrastructure

□ □

⇒ Challenges :-

□ □

① More focus is being given over statistics of RTE rather than quality of learning.

□ □

□ □

② Age group for which RTE is available ranges from 6-14 years which can be more inclusive.

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□ □

③ There is no focus on quality of learning.

□ □

④ Lack of teachers affect student-teacher ratio, and also quality of teaching.

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Healthcare is the right of every individual but lack of quality, infrastructure, medical facilities, and non-access to basic medicines and medical services if reach to 60% of population of India.

A majority of 700 million people lives in rural areas where the condition of medical facilities is deplorable.

Considering the picture of facts there is a need of new practices and procedure to ensure that quality and finally healthcare richer to deprived corners of the village. Though a lot of policies and programmes are being run by the government but the success and effectiveness of these programmes is questionable due to gaps in implementation in rural India where the number of primary health care centres is limited, 8% of the centres do not have doctors or medical staff.

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कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

Main problems :-

- ① Non-accessible to public health.
- ② low-quality of health care.
- ③ Due to this people tends to choose private health sector.
- ④ private health care is expensive which costs a hefty amount for poor people.
- ⑤ Increasing rate of diseases and growing rates of mortality.
- ⑥ low quality of care.
- ⑦ poor accountability
- ⑧ lack of awareness.
- ⑨ limited access to facilities.

Various organizations are coming together for improvement in health care and technology plays a crucial role to facilities. Information and communication technology provides hosts of solutions for successful implementation.

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Improvement in Rural Health care. →

① Government runs various health care programmes for rural areas which should be implemented properly.

② Better fund and quality provided for basic healthcare as well as other para medical services.

③ Good infrastructure, employment and availability of doctors, nurses and other staff should be properly available at rural areas.

④ Mobile ambulances and Janani - Suraksha schemes are good and hence implemented properly.

Rural health care can be implemented and we have to do it, so that our national growth can be increased.

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3 E  
 Women Empowerment and Child Development Schemes of Madhya Pradesh.

Women Empowerment and Child Development is a big concern for our country and to implement and increase if government of madhya pradesh run several schemes such as -

(i) Beti - Bachao - Abhiyan :-

Present adverse sex ratio and declining numbers of girls child in the state is a serious cause of concern and to eradicate if government of madhya pradesh launched this scheme in 2011. And also observes Beti - Diwas on 5th october.

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② Ladli - Lakmi Yojana :-

□ □

□ □

This scheme was launched by state government to benefit girls from their birth to marriage under scheme.

□ □

every girl child enrolled under will get Rs. 1.5 lakh when she attain the age of 21.

□ □

□ □

③ Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojana :-

□ □

To provide financial assistance to poor needy families for marrying off their daughter.

□ □

□ □

④ Pratibha Kiran Yojana :-

□ □

To improve educational standards of 1st division class 12<sup>th</sup> passed girls belonging to urban families.  
(BPL)

□ □

⇒ Rs. 300. per month for degree course for 10 months.

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(5) Usha kiran Yojana :-

□ □

for implementation

of protection of women from Domestic violence Act, 2005. In state it is launched in 2008.

□ □

□ □

objective :- To reduce cases of

domestic violence awareness

□ □

about rights and empowerment

□ □

(6) Sanjah Chulak :-

□ □

for age group 3-6 year

which provides cooked meal in morning breakfast and after noon lunch.

□ □

□ □

Several schemes are run and

implemented by govt of MP for

women in objective of their

□ □

health, education and empowerment. This

all schemes made MP a leader

□ □

in women empowerment

□ □