

Paper-II (Part-B)

13.03.20

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

1	A	
1	B	<b>LNIPE</b>
		↳ Opened in <u>1957</u> in Gwalior.
		↳ Biggest physical education institute of Asia.
		↳ Earlier its name was <del>National</del> <del>Physical</del> "Lakshimibai National University of Physical Education".
1	C	
1	D	<b>Life Expectancy</b>
		↳ The average period a person is expected to live.
		↳ World life expectancy as per 2019 report is <u>72 years</u> (approx) & of India ( <u>69 years</u> approx)





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1	(10)	
1		National Women Commission
		↳ HQ - New Delhi
		↳ Formation year - 1992
		Aim → To advise government on all matters related to women.
		↳ To look into their grievances & proper implementation of laws.
1	(10)	SABLA
		↳ <del>SABLA</del> Programme for Adolescent Girls.
		↳ Providing <u>Nutritional support</u>



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कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

2	A	
		<u>ASHA</u>
		<u>Full Form</u> — Accredited Social Health Activist.
		.
		↳ They are the 1st part of call for rural women in India.
		↳ They provide confirmed link between patients & health centres in rural areas.
		↳ They have been very beneficial for SC/ST & other weaker section of society.
		↳ They provide knowledge/awareness about government programmes, facilities & helps in distribution of medicines & all.
		↳ Government needs to educate & train ASHAs about emergency situations - on in villages, communicable & non-communicable diseases etc.



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2	(B)	As it has been said "A person with data is just a person with opinion". Such is the importance of <u>statistics</u> .
		↳ Vital statistics help government understanding the real picture on ground & <del>to</del> formation of policies & programmes accordingly.
		↳ For ex. if <del>we</del> we don't know about statistics of communicable diseases then we can not cure it. We can not take appropriate steps to stop it & reverse its spreading. Such is the case with Covid-19.
		↳ Vital statistics <del>helps</del> <sup>ensures</sup> the country's growth in longer run. It helps government taking right decision at right time.

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2	C	National Aids Control Programme
		↳ <u>NACP</u> - 1st launched in 1992 to combat HIV/AIDS.
		4 Phases of NACP
		<pre> graph TD     A[4 Phases of NACP] --&gt; B[NACP-I]     A --&gt; C[Phase-II]     A --&gt; D[Phase-III]     A --&gt; E[Phase-IV]             </pre>
		1992                      in 1999                      in 2007                      in 2012
		⊙ India under these programmes achieved 66% reduction in new cases against 35% as compared to world cases.
		⊙ Recently government allowed ART drug for every patient despite CD-4 cell count to eliminate HIV/AIDS as soon as possible.
		⊙ Currently government is working on National Aids Control Programme (2017 - 2024) to completely eliminate AIDs from India.

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
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2	D	Diseases spread by Mosquitos are-
		1) <u>Malaria</u> → spread by <u>Anopheles</u> mosquito
		↳ Symptoms: High fever with shivering.
		↳ <u>Falciparum Malaria</u> is the most deadly type.
		2) <u>Dengue</u> → Caused by <u>Aedes</u> .
		Symptoms — Fever, reduction of platelets
		3) <del>Aedes</del> <u>Aedes</u> mosquito also carries <u>Chikungunya</u> , <u>yellow fever</u> etc.
		4) <u>Japanese Encephalitis</u>
		↳ Symptoms — Sudden headache, high fever, brain swelling etc.
		↳ Found in Asia & West Pacific.

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भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षण  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
अफलता का पथेष्ट द्रोह...

2	(e)	<u>Marginalized or disadvantage group</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ are those group of people who
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	has been left untouched from
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the fruit of development or not given
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	their proper share.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ They are the ones who have
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	been kept away from cultural
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	& social interaction of society.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ The particularly marginalised group
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	includes SCs, <del>STs</del> STs & women
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in particular.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ SCs were kept out of societies for
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a long time due to social stigma's
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	like untouchability.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ STs were the real inhabitants of land.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Development activities forced them to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	leave their ancestral land even
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	without proper compensation & rehabilita-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-tion.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ women still face violence <del>sex</del> at
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	home, sexual abuse etc.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government is running various schemes & programmes, spreading awareness, made laws against discrimination in order to bridge the gap between have's & have not.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	(F)	Around 45% children of India are facing the problem of malnutrition.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The problem of malnutrition leads to stagnation & wastage.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Wastage & stagnation is in primary schools leads to lack of various side effects:-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Lack of concentration
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Poor Memory
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) poor physical health.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government in India, in order to combat these problems has started 'MID DAY MEAL' programme, through which
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• 450 calory food provided at primary level.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• 700 calorien at upper primary level.

**Reasons of Wastage & Stagnation**

↳ Lack of knowledge, especially among women

↳ Lack of nutrition/food

↳ Lack of safe drinking water

↳ Anaemia or malnutrition among women

↳ Teenage pregnancy etc.

**Technical Education**

↳ An education imparted specifically about a technical course ex. pharmacy, ~~etc.~~ <sup>designing</sup> engineering etc., which makes a person job ready & equips in him the specific skills to deal with certain kind types of problems.

~~etc.~~

**Importance of Technical Education**



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Develops certain skills & makes you job ready.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Increases efficiency & <del>service commitment</del> & more productive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Improves quality of work (Labour vs engineer)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Helps in augmenting income & growth of country on a whole.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Way Forward</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ In India, we are unable to provide facilities, infrastructure, <sup>proper</sup> research to improve technical education. Government needs to release more funds & focus more on this aspect of learning.
<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"/>	

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
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अफलता का प्रवेश द्वार.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Malnutrition</u> → is not having enough to eat or not eating
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in the right manner. It is lacking essential nutrients in your diet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is of two types
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) obesity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) undernourishment ex. stunting, wastage etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Methods of identifying Malnutrition</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Stunting</u> - low height on per age among children
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Low concentration</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Frequent illness</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Wastage</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Anaemia</u> - specially among pregnant women leads to premature birth & more than 25% deaths of infants
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Malnutrition can be reduced through -!
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Providing Iron-Folic medicines twice a year.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) By increasing literacy about nutrition
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Zinc supplements among adolescent girls.

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2	I	
		Founded - July 1944
		↑
		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <span>HO - Washington ←</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 10px;">International Monetary Fund</div> <span>→ M.D. - Christeng Legard</span> </div>
		→ Helping countries during BOP crisis & promote international cooperation.
		→ Providing focus to various <sup>members</sup> countries
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Functions</div> → Technical assistance, training etc.
		→ Warning countries about upcoming recession or slowdown in world.
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Criticism</div>
		↳ Unable to predict Mexico crisis
		↳ <del>But</del> Developing countries want reforms in its policies & working - unable to bring.
		↳ Domination of USA & other western European countries.

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भारत का जं. 1 संस्करण  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

2	k	<del>The report of CAG is examined by public accounts</del>
		PAC (Public Accounts Committee) 1st formed in 1921 under 1919 act.
		<u>Composition</u> <span style="float: right;">{ 7 from Rajyasabha to strengthen it }</span>
		↳ Total <del>15</del> members from Lok Sabha
		↳ chosen by from amongst members by lower house members only.
		Tenure → 1 year Chairman → Appointed by Speaker from amongst members.
		<u>Method of Election</u> → <u>Proportional Representation</u> by means of <u>Single Transferable Vote</u> .
		<u>Functions</u> → The report of CAG is examined by Public Accounts Committee
		disbursed
		→ Examines whether money was legally available or not.
		→ Confirms the authority under which money was disbursed.
		Every reappropriation was in accordance with the rules framed by competent authority.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	8	Constitution of India provides various safeguards for both Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Constitutional Safeguards available for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ Article 17 → Right against untouchability.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ Art. 46 → Promotion of education of SC/ST children
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ Art. 335 → Claim of SC, ST to services.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ Art. <del>338</del> 338 → Formation of National Commission for Scheduled Castes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ Article - <338-A> → Formation of National Commission for Scheduled
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			-d tribe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ Art. 29 & 30 → Special rights of minorities to safeguard their land & own educational institutes respectively.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">                 Legal Provisions available for SC &amp; ST             </div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Act, <del>1952</del> <sup>1956</sup> , makes untouchability & various discrimination against SC/ST a non-bailable offence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <del>As per</del> As per schedule 5 & Schedule 6, ST areas are specially administered & not one is allowed to reside there.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Governor of Assam, Nagaland, Tripura etc. have special powers to improve their conditions (ST's)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	After having so many <del>problems</del> safeguards i.e. legal & constitutional, SC & ST, both still face social stigma's. <del>These</del> ST people are uprooted from their own land in the name of development & left homeless. They are not <del>payed</del> paid proper compensation & government pays
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	







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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>3 C</p> <p>¶  Government of India is keen to take necessary steps to increase employment &amp; productivity. Indian population is going through demographic dividend (maximum population in working age) i.e. 65% are in working age group. But only 4-6% (as per NSSO) is skilled.</p> <p>unskilled population leads to low productivity. <sup>white</sup> Skilled &amp; educated population is considered as Human Resource, a boon to a country. For ex. Japan &amp; South Korea have (&gt; 90%) <del>popul</del> skilled population.</p> <p>Ways to <del>impr</del> make Indian population skilled &amp; more productive -:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>↳  Practical learning</li><li>↳ Vocational Training</li><li>↳ Industry - Academia Linkage</li><li>↳ Investing more funds in developi- -ng infrastructure (ex. labs) for research.</li><li>↳ Cooperating with international sister institutes.</li></ul>
<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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Skill Indian Mission (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Aim - 40 crore skilled workforce by 2022.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) SANKALP & STRIVE Scheme
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steps of Government to make Indian population more productive & employ-able
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojna
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ To make rural youth self employed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) NEP, 2020
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Even new education focuses on practical learning.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) Vocational Training through ITI's to skill people with different set of work in order to make them industry ready.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	g) UDAAAN Scheme etc.



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3	0	Health & Education are two most essential aspect for a nation's growth.
		If one has to utilise its full capacity, then that person must be educated & healthy.
		India is the least spending country among BRICS & SAARC nations on health system.
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">                     a) Cut in Budget                 </div> → India spends around 2-3% of its GDP while china spends more than 6%.
		Problems with India <div style="margin-left: 20px;">                     → b) Lack of medical colleges, Docs <del>infers</del> in our country.                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↳ to produce more doctors, more institutes are needed.</li> <li>↳ Currently in 2020, India needs 4-5 lakh more doctors.</li> </ul> </div>
		→ c) <del>Lack</del> Unwillingness of doctor's to serve in rural areas due to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↳ lack of facilities, infrastructure, connectivity etc.</li> </ul>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Lack of symptoms awareness among rural people about communicable & non-communicable diseases.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) <u>Lack of hospitals in rural areas.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ As we know, more than 70% of population lives in rural areas and as per NSSO report, rural people have to travel more than 30 kms for health implications.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Remedies include -</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ a) <u>(Increasing budget)</u> - serious illness or chronic disease often leads above poverty line lower middle class people into poverty. Government needs to provide incentives.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ b) <u>Health Insurance</u> → Government needs to increase health insurance of people through various agencies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) More hospitals in rural areas - to reduce the distance & travelling
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) <del>the</del> Producing More doctors, nurses, pharmacists etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ In rural areas → 29% doctors are absent
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 36% <del>to</del> pharmacists
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 8% Nurses are absent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) (Role of ASHA's) → to be specified.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ to be trained well & in more numbers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ They are 1st part of call in rural areas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government Initiatives → Mission Indradhanush
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Pradhan Mantri Matritva Sahyog Yojna
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Government under 'P.M. Swasthya Suraksha Yojna' has is opening more <u>AIMS</u> like institutes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ P.M. Jan Aardhi Kendra
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi etc.