

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Madhya Pradesh Employment Generation Board</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Laxmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It is GOI sponsored deemed university under ministry of youth affairs and sports
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It is dedicated to promote excellence in sports and physical education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It was founded in Aug. 1957. situated in Gwalior (MP)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Mangal Diwas:-</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It was launched by ministry of child women and child welfare & implemented by Anganwadis
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Following programs to be celebrated on every Tuesday in a month
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1st Tuesday - Baby showers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2nd Tuesday - Child nutrition
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3rd Tuesday - Birthday celebration of children
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4th Tuesday - Adolescent girl care.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Mukhya mantri Bal Shiksha Upkar Yojana</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Life Expectancy</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It refers to the number of years a person can expect to live.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ As per national health profile 2019, the average life expectancy of Indians is <u>68.7 years</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ male - 67.9 and female - 70.2 years.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Japan has highest life expectancy of <u>83.7 years</u> .
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Supplementary Nutrition</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ A substance or product added to a person's diet to make sure that they get all nutrients they need
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It may include vitamins, minerals, protein fat
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Ministry of Women & Child development implementing <u>Supplementary Nutrition program</u> .

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>g</u>	<u>Immunoglobulin</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ They are also known as <u>Antibodies</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ They are <u>glycoprotein molecules</u> produced by plasma cells (white blood cells)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ It is a <u>Y-shaped protein</u> used by immune system to <u>neutralize pathogens</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Each <u>antibody binds to specific antigen</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>h</u>	<u>Marasmus disease</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ It is a form of severe malnutrition characterized by energy deficiency.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Cause - Deficiency in calories and energy intake
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Symptoms - weight loss, dehydration, low BMI
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Treatment - It involves special feeding and rehydration plan.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>l</u>	<u>Universal immunization Program</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ It is a <u>vaccination program</u> launched by government of India in 1985. Under ministry of health and family welfare
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ It provides several vaccines to infants, children and pregnant women
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Vaccination under UIP - BCG, Rotavirus, PCV, Measles, JE, DPT etc.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>Operation blackboard.</u></p> <p>→ It is a centrally sponsored scheme started in 1987</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Aim - To supply the bare minimum crucial facilities to <u>all</u> primary schools in the</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Country</p> <p>→ It was launched after the Rajiv Gandhi National</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>policy on Education of 1986</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>RMNCH+A :-</u></p> <p>→ Following the Government of India's 'Call to action'</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Summit' in February 2013, ministry of Health and family welfare launched Reproductive, Maternal</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>, Newborn, Child plus Adolescent health (RMNCH+A)</p> <p>→ Aim - To influence the key interventions for</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>reducing maternal and child mortality & morbidity</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>NIT -</u></p> <p>→ It stands for National institute of technology</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ NITs are autonomous public technical and research universities located in India</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ It was founded on 15 Aug. 2007</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

M Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Program
→ It is a central sector scheme of GOI launched in 1999 under ministry of social justice & Empowerment
→ Aim - To ensure equal opportunities, equity social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities

N National Women Commission
→ It is the statutory body of the GOI.
→ Aim - Protecting and promoting the interests of women in India
→ It was formed in 1992
→ Headquarters - New Delhi
→ Current chairman - Rekha Sharma.

O SABLA
→ It is centrally sponsored program of GOI initiated on April 1, 2001 under ministry of women, and child development
→ It enables self development and empowerment of adolescent girls, improve their nutrition and health status.

2	a	ASHA (Accredited Social health Activist)
		ASHA is a <u>trained female</u> Community
		health activist, as a key component of
		National rural health mission under NHM
		. She is selected from the village itself and
		works as a <u>link between Community and</u>
		<u>public health system</u>
		<u>Eligibility</u>
		• She must primarily be a woman resident of
		village - married/widowed/divorced, age-
		(25-40) years preferably
		• Education qualification - upto class 8th.
		and relaxed in special cases
		<u>functions:-</u>
		• ASHA promotes institutional delivery,
		universal immunization programme and other
		public health initiatives
		• She provides information to the Community
		on nutrition, sanitation and hygienic
		practices, healthy living and working conditions
		• She counsel women on birth preparedness,
		<u>breast feeding</u> , <u>contraceptives</u> , <u>sexual diseases</u> .
		• She also works as depot holder for
		<u>ORS</u> , <u>GFA</u> , <u>DDK</u> , <u>oral pills</u> and <u>condoms</u> etc

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>National Aids Control Programme (NACP):-</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(a) It was started in 1992.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) It is based on three pillars - <u>Prevention, Care-Counselling and Treatment</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c) The NACP has led the establishment of <u>National Aids Control Organisation</u> which has
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	goals of <u>Three Zeros</u> i.e
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Zero new infection
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Zero Aids-related deaths
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Zero discrimination.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d) NACP is a programme for prevention and control of <u>HIV/Aids</u> in India with four
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Components
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ focus on <u>High risk groups (HRG)</u> and <u>vulnerable population</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Expanding <u>information education and communication services</u> for general population and HRG with a focus on <u>behaviour change</u> and <u>demand generation</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Comprehensive Care, Support and Treatment</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Strengthening institutional Capacity and Strategic Information Management System (SIMS)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2 d. Vector borne diseases - They are the illness caused by vectors. A vector is a carrier of the causative microbe for various disease such as mosquitoes, ticks, fleas. More than 70,000 patients die of vector-borne disease. It constitute about 17% of infectious diseases in the world.

Diseases caused by the mosquitoes.

Vector	Diseases	Causative Organisms.
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Mosquitoes	Chikungunya	Chikungunya Virus (CHIKV)
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→	Dengue	Dengue virus
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→	Zika fever	Zika virus
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→	Yellow fever	Yellow fever virus.
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→	Malaria	Plasmodium
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→	West Nile fever	West Nile Virus
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→	Rift valley fever	Rift valley fever virus (RVFV)
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→	Filariasis	Filarioidea.
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Around 2 million malaria cases are recorded

every year in India. Mosquitoes can be controlled by reducing the number of breeding sites, removing algae from the ponds and using mosquito repellent.

2 e Marginalized groups

It is a group of people that does not enjoy the same privileges as that of the rest of the society. The access of marginalized groups to the various aspects such as social, cultural, economical, political is very limited when compared to mainstream society.

Example - LGBT, racial/cultural minorities
Persons with a serious and persistent mental illness (SPMI)

Vulnerable groups - Those groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population

Example - children, pregnant women, homeless people, SC, STs, disabled,

Disadvantaged Group:- It is a generic term for individuals or groups of people who face special problems such as physical or mental disability, lack of money or economic support. Examples - Unemployed, peasant workers, prisoners, poor families

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	g	<p><u>Technical education</u></p> <p>It is the study of technology in which students learn about the processes and knowledge related to technology</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		a	<p><u>Importance of technical Education:-</u></p> <p>Technical education specializes the students as skilled labours and technically fit for industries</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		b.	<p>It plays an important role in socio and economic development of the nation and improve the quality of life.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		c	<p>Technical education is the future of our country. No development is possible without technocrats.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>India is the youngest country. We have $\frac{2}{3}$ young population between 20-30. We can use this demographic advantage by imparting technical education and made them asset</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>for future development</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<p>AICTE (All India Council for technical education) is the apex body deals with technical education. It was set up in nov 1995 under Ministry of Human resource and development (currently)</p>

2	h.	IMF - International Monetary Fund
		→ Established on December 27, 1945 with 29 countries
		→ Headquarters in Washington D.C.
		→ It has 189 member countries now
		<u>Functions of IMF:</u>
		• It serves as a short term credit institution
		• Advise member countries on economic, monetary and technical matters
		• Lending for meeting temporary unfavorable balance of payments
		• Purchase and sale of foreign currency
		• Bank of central banks
		• Research, statistics, forecasts and analysis based on tracking of global regional and individual economies and market.
		• It also provide concessional loans to help fight poverty in developing countries
		Recently India seeks help to IMF in order to fight because of <u>coronavirus</u> <u>viral economy slow down</u> .

2	k	<u>Public Accounts Committee (PAC)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is a committee of selected members of parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India for the purpose of <u>auditing the revenue and expenditure of GOI</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Formation of PAC:-</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It has 22 members
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• PAC $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 15 \text{ members from Lok Sabha} \\ \rightarrow 7 \text{ members from Rajya Sabha.} \end{array} \right.$
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• The members of committee are (elected) by members of parliament amongst themselves
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	via a system of <u>proportional representation by means of single transferable vote</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Functions of PAC :-</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• To examine the appropriation account and finance account of union government
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Examine the audit report of CAG Comptroller and Auditor general
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Brings to the notice of Parliament, of <u>extravagance, loss of financial integrity in public services etc.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Scrutinizing the audit report of public Corporations</u>

5 5

Introduction :-

Dalits (Scheduled Caste) and Tribal (Scheduled Tribes) are the most marginalized sections of Indian society. Many atrocities have been committed against them. The SC/ST prevention of atrocities act 1989 and protection of civil rights act 1955. The former act is applied on SCs and STs both while the later is applied only on SCs.

Crime against SC/ST - Atrocities of various forms

- Cow vigilantism
- Caste clashes
- Honour killing
- Discrimination in universities.
- Social boycott

Ag Action against Atrocities :-

→ Indian Constitution

Article 17 seeks to abolish 'untouchability'. 'Untouchability' refers not just to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact but to a much broader set of social sanctions.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Article 46 - Promote the educational and economic interest of SCs, STs and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Article 338, National Commission for Scheduled Caste investigate and monitor all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards for the SCs and to evaluate their working
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Article 338 A, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, its function is same as national Commission for SCs but with respect to STs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>State actions</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is an act of Parliament of India enacted to prevent atrocities against SC and STs. The act is popularly known as SC/ST Act, POA, the prevention of Atrocities act or simply the atrocity Act.

Enacted by Parliament of India in 40th year of republic. It was passed on 11 Sept 1989 and came in power since 30 Jan 1990.

It has 5 chapters and 23 sections.

Aim - To prevent the Commission of offences of atrocities against SC, ST members, to provide for special court for trial of offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected there with.

Jurisdiction - All over the India.

b) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955

Its earlier named as Untouchability (Offences) Act 1955, it was amended in 1976 and renamed as Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955.

Enacted by Parliament of India on 8 May 1955

It has 17 sections

Aim - To remove untouchability, to prescribe punishment for preaching and practice of 'Untouchability' for the enforcement of any disability arising there from matters connected there with.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jurisdiction - All over the India. This act is only defined for <u>Scheduled Caste</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Conclusion</u> - Atrocities act and Protection of civil rights act can not be fully called a successful legislation. Dalits and tribals still face discrimination. On the other side there is wide spread concern over the misuse of act against innocents. There is a strong need of <u>public awareness</u> and <u>proper education</u> , <u>brotherhood among masses</u> to remove this social evil (<u>untouchability</u>)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Mahatma Gandhi said</u> 'The removal of <u>untouchability</u> is one of the highest expression of <u>Ahimsa</u>
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3	C	<p>Introduction :-</p> <p>If India has to reap the benefits of 'demographic dividend' in the years ahead, it is imperative that investments in social infrastructure by way of education, skill development, training and provision of health care facilities are made to enhance productivity of workforce and welfare of population. Some of the measures taken by the government to achieve this are as follows.</p>
	a	<p>Setting up of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana to offer meaningful industry-relevant skill based training to Indian youth as well as a government certification on successful completion of training to help them secure a job in future.</p>
	b	<p>Along with the Right to Education Act, a number of scholarship schemes are in</p>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	operation to encourage enrollment and learning levels among different groups.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Initiated the national literacy mission to raise the literacy rate to 80% and reduce the gender gap to less than 10%.
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The national policy on Education, 1986 emphasis is on removal of disparity among different social classes by ensuring equality of educational opportunities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To take full advantage of demographic dividend, India not only needs an educated but also a healthy population for this India has started the National Health Mission (NHM) encompassing its two sub-mission National rural health mission and national urban health mission to achieve universal access
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

to equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services.

A Make in India is an initiative program of the GOI to encourage companies to manufacture their product in India. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25 September 2014. It will increase GDP and also increase employment.

9 It Startup India is a flagship initiative by GOI, intended to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment.

h Standup India was launched by GOI on 5 April 2016 to support entrepreneurship among women and SC-ST communities.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Though India has initiated all pertinent programmes and policies to make dream of demographic dividend a reality the key lies in their effective and efficient implementation
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