

(Part A) 1(A) Child

As per the National Policy on children, anyone less than 18 years of age is regarded as a child.

(B) AYUSH

Ayurveda, yoga, unani, siddha, homeopathy. These are traditional Indian systems of holistic health.

(C) Birth death rate

Number of births and deaths per thousand population are defined as birth & death rate respectively.

(D) Corruption

Corruption is the misuse of power by a person in a position of authority for his/her personal gains.
ex- Bribery, embezzlement.

(E) AICTE

AICTE is the apex institute for regulation of technical education in the country. Technical education includes- Engineering, management, Pharmacy, Architecture etc.

(F) Role of UNESCO

United Nation Educational Scientific & Cultural Council aims at ensuring world peace by promoting collaboration among nation in educational, cultural & scientific fields.

(H) WHO

World health organisation is a subsidiary agency of UN. It provides guidance & coordination in health work at the international level.

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(2) Labour division

Division of workers among different occupations

(J) Active Immunization

Active immunization is achieved by introducing a weakened form of disease causing microbes and stimulating the immune system which may record the microbes in memory for future reference.

(K) Consumer

Consumer is anybody who purchases goods & services for consumption or end use.

(M) Roko Roko Campaign

Roko Roko Campaign was launched to create awareness about & bring behavioural change with respect to wearing masks.

(O) AIIMS

All India Institute of medical Sciences are a group of apex institutions providing medical education, research and healthcare.

(2)

(B) Constitutional efforts to protect women

• Women are one of the most vulnerable sections of the population across classes & caste.

Constitution has made following provisions to ensure their welfare & protection.

Fundamental Rights → Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, 15(3) - gives power to take affirmative action for women & children. Article 21(A) - ~~states~~ right to education. Article 23 - prohibits trafficking.

Directive Principles → Social & Economic Justice through provisions for equal pay, healthy conditions of work, maternity benefit etc.

Fundamental duties → to uphold dignity of women.

Panchayats & Urban Local Government - Reservation of seats in the favour of women.

(C)

Failure of SC/ST Act

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 aims at preventing acts of discrimination & violence against SC & ST people. §

Causes for its ineffectiveness -

① Social norms & practices are pervasive and difficult to change through external interventions.

② Lack of social cohesion - Society continues to be divided on caste lines

- ③ Difficulty faced by victims in accessing the law enforcements & legal services.
- ④ Poverty and deprivation of the victims.
- ⑤ ~~Gender~~ Bias in the institutions & lack of sensitization.

D) Consumer protection Act 2019

Consumer protection Act seeks to protect, promote the rights of consumers and redjudicate related disputes.

It's main provisions.

- Consumer dispute Redressal - A three tier system ~~with~~ at National, state & district level.
- consumers may approach the commissioner close to their residence
- Regulatory agency - A consumer ~~dis~~ Right protection agency to regulate matters related to - sale of hazardous goods, misadvertisement etc.
- It makes provisions for e-commerce

(F) Efforts to reduce maternal mortality.

maternal mortality refers to the number of maternal death per lakh live births.

leading causes include → unsafe delivery, abortion, ~~no~~ nutrition, lack of proper care.

The Government has taken following steps.

- ① Institutionalised delivery → Improved road

infrastructure, expansion of healthcare services, free transport services, schemes such as - Janani Suraksha Yojana, PM Surakshit Matritva Yojana.

- ① Nutrition support - ICDS scheme provides take home rations to pregnant & lactating mothers, provisioning of iron, folic acid tablets through ASHA workers.
- ② Wage compensation through PM matru Vandana Yojana
- ③ Training initiatives to ~~expand~~ expand a cadre of midwives & nurses to provide maternal care.

G) Role of WTO

WTO is an International organisation aimed at increasing world trade & cooperation among nations.

Roles & Functions → global forum for trade related discussions, → dispute resolution between member nations, → setting standards (TRIPS, TRIMS) and ~~also~~ facilitates negotiations of trade ~~aggr~~ agreements, → trade policy reviews.

Issues & challenges

- It is criticised for being dominated by western developed nations, → Defunct Dispute resolution system
- Rhetoric of free trade sometimes works against developing countries - ex issues surrounding generic drugs & Agriculture subsidies.

(H) Health prevention

Preventive care is the most cost effective investment we can be made in healthcare.

Preventive health measures of India

- ↳ Universal Immunisation programme - to protect children against preventable diseases - diphtheria, tuberculosis, polio etc.
- ↳ National tobacco control program, & revised program on TB
- ↳ National Aids control program - to promote awareness, diagnosis & treatment
- ↳ Screening programmes for non-communicable diseases like cancer, diabetes through health camps.
- ↳ Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres to provide comprehensive healthcare

(I) Causes of Malnutrition

Malnutrition is the deficiency, imbalance, excess in the intake of energy / nutrients.

Causes

- ① Poverty → As per state of food security & nutrition report, healthy diet is unaffordable for poor.
- ② Lack of Access to clean drinking water & sanitation. → frequent illness.
- ③ Maternal health & education.
 - ↳ early marriage, poor spacing, anaemia result in undernourished mothers who will inevitably give birth to an undernourished child.

- ④ Malnutrition & poor Nutritional awareness & lack of link between health & education.
- ⑤ Gender discrimination
- ⑥ Poor access to healthcare services.

(B) Problems of migrants

Migration is the movement of people from away from their place of residence.

It can be triggered due to push & pull factors such as → lack of employment, educational opportunities, ~~healthcare~~ healthcare, social norms etc.

Internal migration in India

Search for work is one of the leading causes of migration in India.

Due to limited opportunities → in agriculture, seasonal nature of employment.

Workers migrate to urban areas for better livelihood opportunities.

Problems faced by migrant workers

↳ Housing

Unavailability of affordable housing pushes the migrants to live in slums that are congested & illegal, prone to removal under anti encroachment drives.

↳ Lack of Basic amenities.

Slums often lack sanitation, ^{clean} drinking water, and are not covered by waste collection system.

↳ Political Rights.

migrants do not enjoy political rights in destination regions since they are outsiders.

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- ↳ ~~Due~~ Due to lack of political rights, the leadership is not responsive to their needs.
- ↳ Denied welfare & social security services. especially the inter state migrants are out of social security net provided by state governments - in food distribution, healthcare.
- ↳ Uncertain employment and poor working conditions
- ↳ Lack of social ties - Poor migrant women are more vulnerable than their rural counterpart.
- ↳ Urban Poverty.

Despite all these problems, migration is a necessity for many. To alleviate these problems government has taken following initiatives.

- Portability of Ration cards.
 - PMAY urban and scheme for affordable housing.
 - Plans to initiate a migrant census to take better informed actions for the welfare of migrant workers.
- 18-
- Promoting industrial development (Food processing, small scale industry) in rural & small towns ^{areas} to promote employment opportunities close to home.

Balanced growth & development are necessary to alleviate the plight of ~~urban~~ migrants & reduce pressure on a few destination ~~regions~~ (such as metros).

3(A) Malnutrition is the deficiency, imbalance or excess in the intake of energy & nutrients.

It manifests in following forms.

- Undernutrition the results in stunting & wasting.
- Overnutrition - obesity.
- nutritional deficiency

Prevalence of malnutrition in the country.

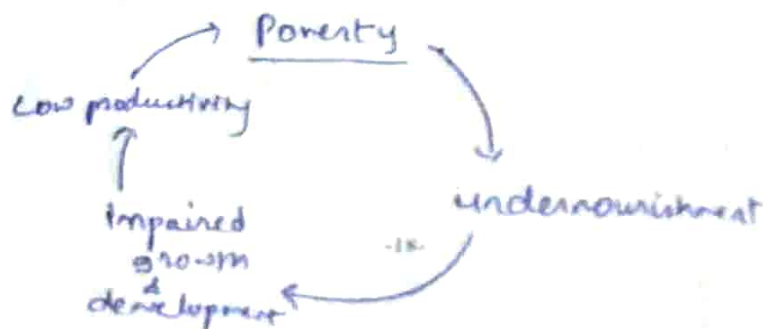
India faces twin challenge of undernutrition

- Stunting - 38% under 5 children are stunted
- Wasting 21%

as well as overnutrition with 2% under 5 children are ~~are~~ overweight or obese and this is ~~is~~ increasing.

Cause of malnutrition

① Low income



② Gender discrimination, & its impact on maternal & child health.

⇒ Child marriage, early pregnancy, poor spacing affect maternal health & child health.

⇒ maternal education also has direct correlation with child's health & nutrition level.

- ③ ~~Other~~ & poor sanitation and potable water supply.
- ④ frequent illness & → reduced ability of to absorb food.
- ⑤ Lack of Awareness & nutritional counselling.
- ⑧ Changing lifestyle → this is the leading cause of overnutrition / obesity.

Malnutrition can have far reaching consequences

↳ Economic consequences

- Undernourishment leads to impaired growth of a child, ~~low~~ ^{poor} cognitive development,
- Low productivity at work.
- & thus setting in the vicious cycle of poverty.

↳ Health & wellness

Reduces immunity and leads to frequent illness.
 The Obesity ~~leads~~ leads to non-communicable diseases such as - Diabetes, ~~high~~ hypertension.

thus Over burdening the already burdened health system.

↳ Intergenerational cycle of malnutrition

malnourishment among women may trigger a cycle of malnourishment.

This malnourishment is a problem that needs urgent & effective response from all sections of the society.

INSIGHTS IAS

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(PART B)

(A)

The committee was constituted to prepare a draft National education policy. Now NEP has been adopted on the basis of the committee's recommendations.

(B)

BCG vaccine is administered at birth or within 1 year if not administered earlier, to immunise a child against childhood Tuberculosis.

(C)

Person suffering from physical, intellectual, psychological impairment, that in interaction with barriers reduce their ability to participate in the society equally with others.

(E) Fiscal deficit

When the government's total expenditure is more than the total receipts except borrowing.

$$\text{Fiscal deficit} \rightarrow \text{Total expenditure} - (\text{total receipt} - \text{Borrowing})$$

(G)

Asian development Bank provides loans for promoting socio-economic development in the Asia-Pacific regions. It is a regional development Bank.

(H)

Infection diseases are caused by disease causing microbes. They are usually communicable. ex. malaria, Tuberculosis.

(I)

Anemia is a ~~dis~~ condition when the haemoglobin level in the blood is lower than normal. It may be caused due to deficiency of iron, vitamin B12 or diet.

(J)

Mobile medical units/centres are medical units on wheels that take healthcare to the doorsteps of the people in remote, underserved areas.

(K)

Reasons of unwanted pollutants in the environment that deteriorate its quality.

(L)

It is a one stop centre to avail public services such as registration, filling forms for government schemes etc.

(M)

Remote system of education in which the student can avail benefits without being physically present at the institutions. It can be provided through correspondence or e-learning.

(N)

IPDs are the premier institutes in the field of Engineering education and research & development.

(O)

Skilled manpower are the ~~wanted~~ people who have received skill training from certified sources.

(2)(A) Demographic dividend

Demographic dividend is the growth potential provided due to change in the age structure of the population i.e. when there is greater share of working age population (15-59 years).

India is currently ^{under} experiencing a demographic dividend phase. But to effectively utilize this potential the working age population need to be effectively skilled and provided suitable job opportunities. Countries like Japan & China have used their demographic dividend to achieve high growth. We should aspire for the same.

(B)

Vocational education is job oriented, involves hands on learning and prepare the learner for a specific job.

Need for vocational education.

- ① Demographic dividend ~ 60% population in the working age group.
- ② Employability - As per ~~some~~ India skills report 2019 ~ 45% graduates are not employable.
- ③ High drop out rate at the secondary level. due to economic reasons.
- ④ Unemployment and large number of entrants to the workforce.

Vocational education can play important role in providing job-ready skills, augment employability of formally educated & promote employment & income.

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(C)

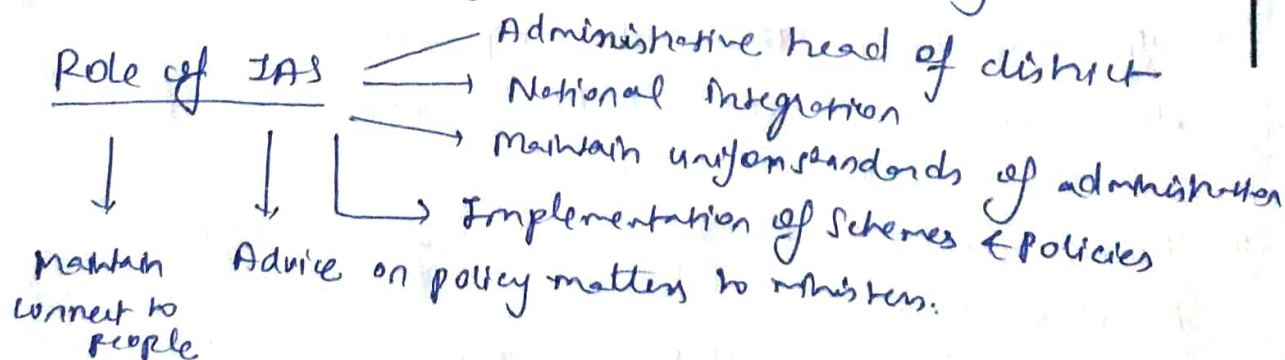
- Role of ~~work~~ Distance education during COVID 19.
- ⇒ COVID 19 restricted people in the homes, children were not able to attend schools and distance education ensured continued learning during this phase.
 - ⇒ E learning through video lectures, videoconferences or dissemination of content through television & provided access to education from within the confines of home.
 - ⇒ Yet the period also highlighted the digital divide that prevented several students from evening education.

(E) IAS

Indian Administrative Services are one of the three all India services in the country. IAS officers occupy key posts under Government Administrations.

They are recruited and trained by Centre & allocated to state government.

IAS maintain a uniform standard of administration, uniform status & and pay throughout the country.



(F) Audit

Objective of Audit

To keep check of government expenditure & ensure accountability & transparency in financial matters.

Types of Audit

↳ Legal & Regulatory Audit - To ensure that

The expenditure was legally available for the service for which it was sanctioned and it conforms to the authority that governs it. This is to rule out any misappropriation, illegal wage.

↳ Propriety audit - Aimed at bringing out cases of extravagance, wastage & corruption in expenditure.

(G) SAARC

SAARC is an intergovernmental organisation constituted by South Asian nations - India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, ~~Maldives~~ Afghanistan. It is headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Objective

To achieve integration of the South Asian Region and to collaboratively resolve common problems.

Future of SAARC

The organisation has been stalled due to ^{mutual} rivalry especially between India & Pakistan. Pakistan's use of terrorism as state policy, stalling initiatives such as connectivity project has held the organisation hostage.

(I)

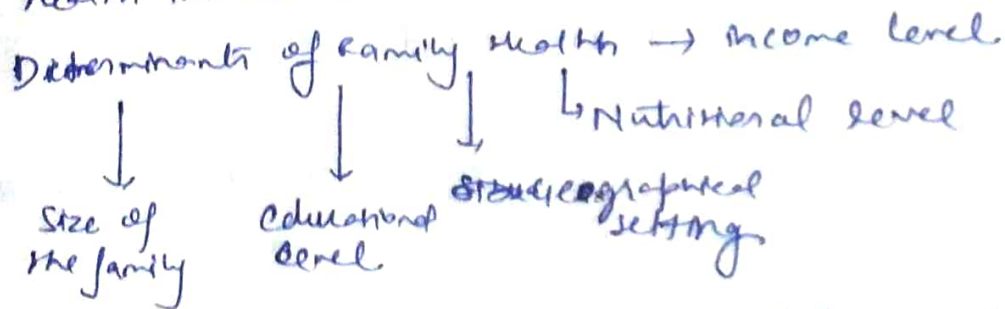
Atma Nirbhar Bharat is an initiative of the Government aimed at ensuring self-reliance and increased integration with global economy of India. Covid-19 highlighted certain areas ~~where~~ where India is heavily reliant on other nations - like pharmaceuticals, ~~and~~ electronics. Any disruption in supply chain ~~can lead to~~ lead to shortage.

The initiative focuses on building India's own capacities in strategic sectors. Steps such as PLI scheme, setting up ~~power~~ drug parks, ease of doing business norms are aimed at ~~bring~~ bringing more investment & enhancing productivity.

(K)

Family Health

Composite health services to ensure wellbeing of an entire family. It includes - Reproductive healthcare, maternal & child health, geriatric care, health insurance etc.

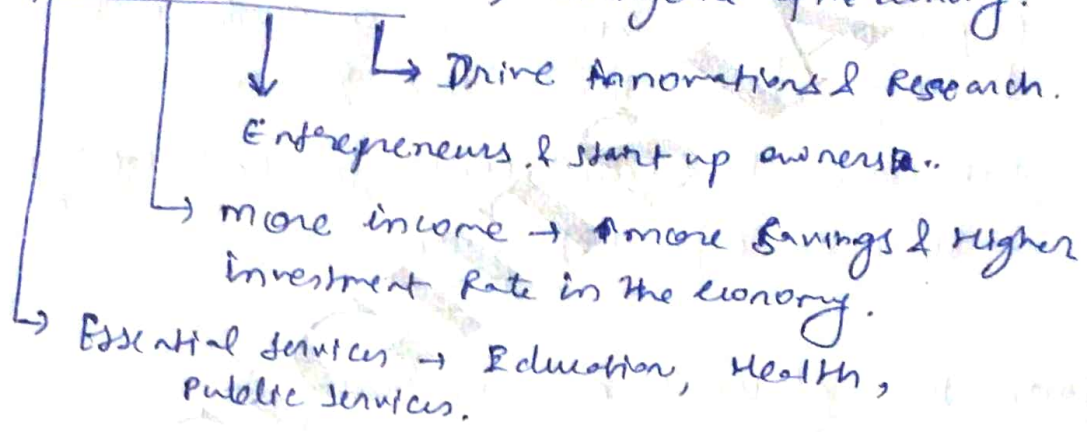


Government support → Reproductive & Family planning services ~~more~~, ICDS scheme for nutritional support & counselling, Primary healthcare facilities, preventive health program, ~~and~~ NHPS - insurance cover to 8 crore families.

3) (B)

Human Resources play a central role in the development and growth of any economy.

Role of Human Resources → workforce of the economy.



Thus human resources are the backbone of the country.

India is currently in the demographic dividend phase → share of working age population is more than 60%. moreover ~30% of the population are children (0-14 years). Hence taken effective measures to train, skill and develop ~~base~~

this huge base can go a long way in ensuring prosperity.

Major skill development initiatives taken by the government.

- ① ministry of skill development & entrepreneurship set up recently as the nodal agency for skill development.

Skill India Mission

Launched in 2015 with the goal to train 10 crore individuals by 2022. It has following components.

- ⇒ National skill development mission
- ⇒ Pradhan mantri kaushal vikas yojana - for the expansion of training centres and training courses for Indian youth.
- ⇒ Skill loans to avail credit for undertaking skill development programmes.

Promotion of vocational Education

- ⇒ The NEP 2020 recommends initiation of vocational education in the secondary ~~stage~~ stage of school education.
- ⇒ NCVT is the regulatory authority for vocational educational programmes.
- ⇒ Apprenticeship program to enhance industry connect.

MOUs and collaboration with other Nations.

Ex → Internship program in Japan for highly skilled individuals.

An MOU for collaboration was also signed with Singapore.

Way forward

- Majority of the workforce is employed in Informal sector, thus training programs should be customized as per their needs.
- Recognition of prior learning should be encouraged.

3(A)

Health infrastructure is crucial for human development and improving Quality of life of people.

Indian health system is characterized by a mix of public & private healthcare providers.

Public health system is a 3 tiered system.

with - Sub centres, Primary health centres, District Community health centres & District hospitals.

Private care is mostly centered in urban areas with a diverse range - Clinics, hospitals, High multi speciality centres.

Issues with Indian health care system

- Paucity of health workers (34.6/10000 density)
- Poor facilities - sub centres lack basic diagnostic devices.
- Lack of regulation of private health care
- High out of pocket expenditure (~58%)
- Public health system is lacking in secondary & tertiary care.

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3

Initiative taken by government to improve the Health facilities

① Preventive Care

Ayushman Bharat to Yojana - ~~Health~~

upgradation of 1.5 lakh sub centres as Health & Wellness centres (by 2022) to ~~also~~ provide comprehensive Healthcare.

Maternal & Child health

⇒ La@shya initiative to improve quality of services in Labour room

⇒ midwifery initiative to create a cadre of ~~and~~ trained professional to provide delivery care.

⇒ Immunisation programmes.

② National Health mission

NRHM

NUHM.

To improve the Quality of Healthcare by supplementing existing facilities.

It has various community health initiatives.

ASHA workers to act as link b/w public health & people

Raj Sahayari Samiti - ^{for} management of hospitals.

Village Health & Nutrition Committee - Health planning at rural level.

③ ~~Health~~ Integration of AYUSH services with the mainstream healthcare

④ Use of technology

& telemedicine initiatives such as ~~e-ashadar~~ e-surveillance.

(C)

Education system is the backbone of the society.

Indian Education system is base a mix of premier quality institutions & substandard schools & institutions.

Issues in current education system

- ① Frequency → wide gap between rural-urban areas, rich poor and exclusion faced by socially deprived sections. & ~~also~~ persons with disabilities.
- ② Quality → ASER 2018 points to ~~the~~ poor educational outcomes for school children despite increasing enrollment.
- ③ Low parity of trained teachers
- ④ Outdated curriculum and Outmoded teaching & assessment practices - that promote a system of rote learning.
- ⑤ Lack of attention to research & innovation in higher education institutions, lack of industry connect- ~~is~~ affecting the employability.
- ⑥ Poor reach of vocational education

How Information Technology can help alleviate some of these problems.

~~It is a distributed~~

Internet provides a decentralised platform for the distribution of information and knowledge.

If effective measures are taken to bridge the digital divide, ensure reasonable access to.

Internet & devices to all, IT has the potential to revolutionize the education sector.

⇒ It can promote learning at anytime & from anywhere. This will make education more accessible & flexible.

This may be especially beneficial for women & young workers who don't have time for regular education.

⇒ Distribution of quality content at minimal cost.

IT can also pave way for uniform standard of education & reduce the cost of education & learning.

⇒ Augment regular learning and enhance employability.

⇒ Increased interaction and connect between teachers & learning across the country and the world.

Thus IT technology can be channelised to supplement and improve the existing educational system.