



इन्दौर कौटिल्य एकेडमी

आपकी सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार.....



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प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ संस्थान

सामान्य अध्ययन / GENERAL STUDIES

निर्धारित समय: _____
Time Allowed : _____

अधिकतम अंक _____
Maximum Marks _____

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रोल नं. Roll No : _____ दिनांक (Date) 11/9/21

परीक्षा का माध्यम
(Medium of Exam) English

विद्यार्थी के हस्ताक्षर
(Student's Signature) Ash

प्रश्न - पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें :

- इसमें 3 प्रश्न हैं तथा सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम व स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- प्रश्नों में शब्द सामा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

- There are 3 question and all the questions are compulsory.
- The Number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answer must be written in the medium authorized in the admission certificate which must be started clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provide.
No marks will be given for answer written in a medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

कुल प्राप्तांक (Total Marks Obtained) _____

टिप्पणी (Remarks) _____

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 A	DPT is a Combination vaccines against three infectious diseases in humans they are - Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 C	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an Indian Government programmed aimed at universalization of primary education to children between 6 to 14 years ages by free and compulsory education implemented through 86th Constitution amendment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 D	UGC (University Grants Commission) is a Statutory body under ministry of human resources development. It maintain the standard of higher education and provides recognition to university in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 E	Indian History Research Council is an autonomous organization under ministry of education.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1	F	<p>Integrated eleven Rural Development program was launched in 1978 with objective of integrated rural development is to eradicate poverty hunger, and unemployment from rural India.</p>
1	J	<p>Indian Institute of Public Administration situated in Newdelhi set up in 1946 to enhance leadership and managerial capabilities of government servants, public organization etc. It's 1st president was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.</p>
1	H	<p>Estimate Committee consists of 30 member who are elected by Lok Sabha. It suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration.</p>
1	I	<p>UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization established on 16 November 1945, its headquarter is located in Paris.</p>

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(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ans 3) Article 16(4A), reservation in matter of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services under state, favour of SCs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	0	Industrial training institute (ITI) is constituted under Directorate general employment and training to provide training in various trades.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	A	Malaria is a mosquito borne blood disease caused by plasmodium parasites, which spread through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. The National Malaria Eradication program was launched in 1958. which reduce the number of cases and also eliminated death from the diseases
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Objectives -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Elimination of malaria deaths
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Reduction of malaria morbidity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Maintenance of the gains achieved so far by reducing transmission of malaria.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2	C	<p>Women education goes beyond getting girls in school. Better educated women tend to be more informed about nutrition & healthcare.</p> <p>Its prescribed elements -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development • Gender equality • Economic productivity • Reduction in infant mortality • Improved living standard • Inclusive growth of a society • Women empowerment • Strengthening of democracy <p>"Ek naagi padhegi, Saat peedhi taregi" which means if women's condition is improved overall society and country is also improved.</p>
2	D	<p>NCERT - National Council of Educational Research and Training. It is an autonomous organisation of Government of India. established in 1961. The motto of NCERT is "विद्यया अमृतमश्नुते". Key objective of NCERT is -</p>

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(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• To administer basic childhood education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• To encourage education of girl child
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• To promote value education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• To work for education of students with special needs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• To produce a teaching and learning experience
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• To advance teacher education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• To implement a national framework curriculum
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• To bring universalisation of fundamental education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	E	The Open university is entirely a recent innovation in the field of higher education. It work outside the orbit of formal education. It is a non-formal system of education. It is distance education as well as provide part-time education to its student. eg. of open university are IGNOU, Nalanda open university, Netaji Subhas open university etc. Benefits of open university are -
		i) Provide a better reach to wider strata of

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Incliam population and compensate up a limit the educational infrastructure deficiency
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) Can be associated with digital India programme program and priority based education at home.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3) Provide a source to those who didnot qualify entrance or cannot afford the fee.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) A means to increase enrollment for higher studies for presented section like girls, transgenders, etc. Indore Kautilya Academy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2) 6) Malnutrition refers to the lack of proper nutrition which could be either caused by not consuming the right food with the right nutrients or not consuming adequate amount of food with the adequate nutrients. This lead to lack of essential nutrients in body.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>effect of Malnutrition -</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It manifests in the form of Stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight. It act as major impediment to Socio-economic development contributing to underdevelopment to already underprivileged groups

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• In children malnutrition tends to lower IQ and impairs cognitive ability it affecting their school and life and productivity in later life.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Low birth weight babies have impaired immune function but are at a greater risk of non-communicable diseases during their adulthood.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Public health implications of micro-nutrient malnutrition are potentially huge and significant when it comes to the prevention and control of disease like HIV/AIDS, malaria, Tuberculosis etc.
2	4	<p>Immunoglobulins are known as antibodies produced by plasma cells (white blood cells). They act as a critical part of the immune response by specifically recognizing and binding to particular antigens. Body make different antibodies to fight different things.</p> <p>Type of antibodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunoglobulin G (IgG) - most common antibody. It is in blood and other fluids and protects against bacterial and viral infections.

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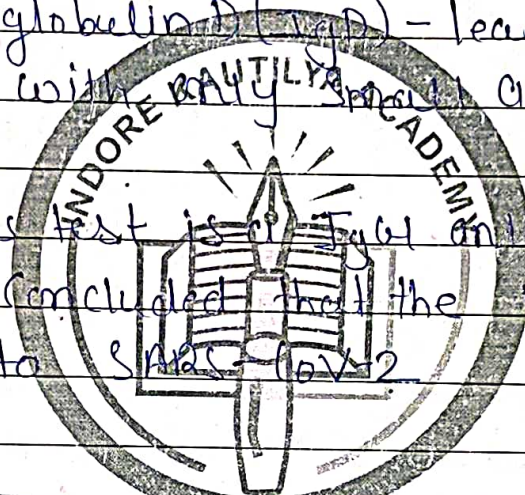
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

• Immunoglobulin M (IgM) - found mainly in blood, and this is the first antibody the body makes when it fights a new infection.

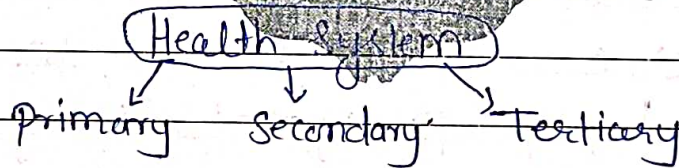
• Immunoglobulin A (IgA) - found in the respiratory and digestive system, breast milk.

• Immunoglobulin D (IgD) - least understood antibody with small amounts in the blood.

eg. ELISA test is a type of antibody test it can be concluded that the person was exposed to SARS-CoV-2



2 1



• Primary health care system - Sub centers.

→ Established in areas with population 5000 people in case of hilly or tribal reach exception of 3000 people.

→ first contact point between PHC and community

→ Required to appoint atleast 1 ANM and 1 male health worker

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका,
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Provide services in linkage to maternal and child health, family welfare, nutrition etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Community Health Centers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Cases from PHC are referred to CHC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Established in area with population of 1,20,000 people
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Bed strength minimum 30, facility of X-ray, labour room
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health is a subject to state list i.e. State has power to make rule in this concern
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2) Schemes run by the MP government for girls -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) <u>Ladli Laxmi Yojana</u> - To benefit girl right from their birth upto marriage. To create positive thinking and improve sex ratio and encourage girl's education and health
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Every girl child who enrolled get 1.8 lakh ₹ when she attain age of 21 and had not married before 18 year of age
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) <u>Jabali Scheme</u> - It is to discourage girl of adopting caste based prostitution prevalent among the Bealia and Samsi

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Communities. under this Ashram Shalas for education of children and health checkup and treatment for prostitutes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3) <u>Gram Ki Beti Yojana</u> - To provide financial assistance to motivate talented rural girl for higher education in college.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ scholarship worth Rs 500/Per month to 1 st division passed rural girls
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) <u>Pratibha Kiran Yojana</u> To improve educational standard of 1 st division class 10 th passed girl belonging to urban BPL families.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5) <u>Mukhya Mantri Kanya Dan Yojana</u> - To provide financial assistance to poor, needy destitute families for marrying off their daughters/widows/divorcees.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2) K Training institutes for public servants in Madhya Pradesh are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Noronha Academy of Administration and management</u> is the nodal training institute of madhya Pradesh. It organises training programmes for the senior officer of the government of M.P

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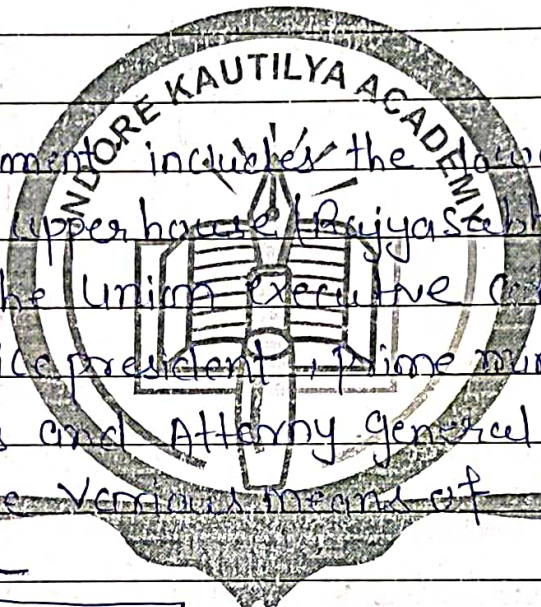
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

□	□	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jawaharlal Nehru Police Academy</u> - Situated in <u>Sagar</u> which provide training to newly selected police officers as well as officers of go (Govt. of India).
□	□	
□	□	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Rustamji Armed Police Training College, Indore</u> established in <u>1980</u> provide training of the armed police personnel working in MP Police
□	□	
□	□	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy Jabalpur</u> - provide judicial education to the newly recruited civil judges of state.
□	□	
2	I	<p><u>Role</u> : <u>United Nations</u> come in existence on <u>24 October 1945</u> after ratified by <u>51 nations</u> which included <u>five permanent member</u> (France, China, Russia, United Kingdom, United State of America). <u>India is also its member</u></p> <p><u>Role of United Nation</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining international Peace and security • Developing friendly relations among nations • Achieving international cooperation in solving international problems. • Being at the center for harmonising the actions of nations in the attainments of
□	□	
□	□	
□	□	
□	□	
□	□	

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'मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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- these common ends.
 • Principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues.
 • implementation of internationally agreed development goals.



3 A

The parliament includes the lower house (Lok Sabha), the upper house (Rajya Sabha) and the president, the Union Executive comprises of the president, vice president, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers and Attorney General of India.
 There are various means of Parliamentary Control like -

• Financial Control

i) Budget Passage :- It needs to be passed by both the house of parliament.
 ii) Withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of India requires the passage of corresponding bill in the parliament.

• Legislative Control

i) Calling Attention motion :- It can be used by a member of the parliament to call the

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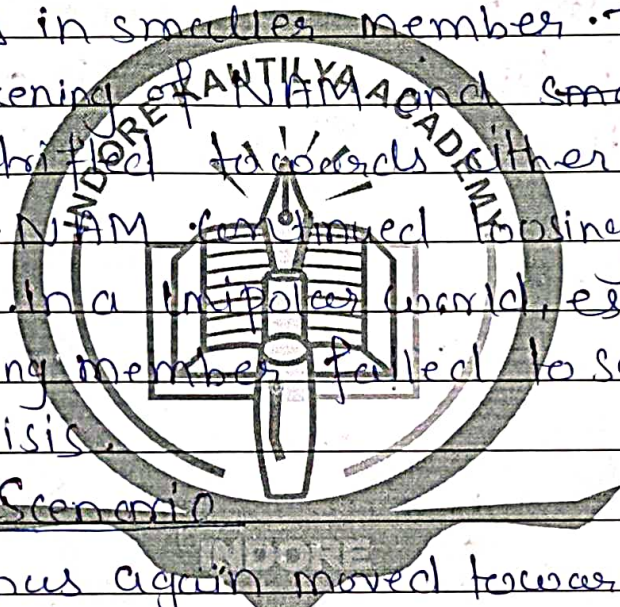
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	attention of a minister on a matter of public importance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ii) <u>Adjournment Motion</u> :- It can be used to call attention of the house on the matter of public importance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>• Administrative Control</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Normally the parliament does not interfere in the administration of administrative matters however it can ask for clarification if administration is not carried as per constitutional provisions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>• Individual and Collective Responsibility</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) Censure motion can be moved against an individual minister or the entire Council of ministers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ii) No confidence motion can be moved against the entire Council of ministers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>• Representative Control</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Member of the parliament representing different sections of the people question the executive in various matters of public importance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recently the office of Controller General of Accounts (CGA) ministry of finance created and implemented the public financial

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	management System (PFMS), formerly known as the Central Plan Schemes monitoring System (CPSMS). for the healthy functioning the Indian political system, it is necessary that parliament has an effective oversight over the executive steps like building a better image of parliament improving the quality of member, strengthening the Committee system etc will help in increasing the effectiveness of parliamentary control over the executive.
<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"/>	
3	C	The Non-Aligned Movement was formed during the Cold war as an organization of states that did not seek to formally align themselves with either the United States or the Soviet Union, but sought to remain independent or neutral.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• 1st NAM Summit Conference took place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in Sep 1961.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It has 120 member
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53 countries from Africa 39 countries from Asia 26 countries Latin America 2 from Europe
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• 17 countries and 10 international organization that are observers.

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□	□		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Jawaharlal Nehru was founding members the principles of NAM was largely guided by punchsheet principles. India being the founder and largest member in NAM was an active participant in NAM meeting till 1970 but India's inclination towards USSR created confusions in smaller member. It led to the weakening of NAM and smaller small nations drifted towards either US or USSR. Moreover, NAM continued losing relevance for India in a unipolar world, especially after the founding members failed to support India during crisis.
□	□		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Present Scenario</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World has again moved towards bi-polarity one led by US and other by China-Russia. The
□	□		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The escalating tension in Indo-pacific region due to China's assertion and US acting as a counterweight to check the Chinese expansionist policy
□	□		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The large scale migration in Europe and Asia due to the unstable regimes and ethnic conflict in different part of world
□	□		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of global climate change and occurrence

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of Catastrophic disasters raising demand to form global consensus to deal with it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Changing US policies, protectionism prevalent terrorism and nuclearisation of middle east.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• formation of multi regional economic grouping like TPP and RCEP and fading away of multilateral bodies to form global ones.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Support of world peace
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Equitable world order
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Relevance of NAM
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Third world nation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sustainable development
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thus, just like the threat of cold war provided the ground for NAM in the 20th century the Covid-19 pandemic has provided an opportunity for India to lay the foundation of NAM 2.0. In the context the virtual NAM Summit hosted by India is a step in the right direction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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3	E	<p>Elementary education also called primary education the first stage traditionally found in formal education beginning at about age of 5 to 7</p> <p>The elementary-level education is guaranteed by our constitution under Article 21A. For this level, the government has introduced Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) under the right to education (RTE) Act.</p> <p>The Parents and Guardian should understand the value of education and send their children to primary education. As knowledge of health, hygiene and moral play an essential role in our lives. Primary education learning of well being and cleanliness is an important thing for primary education for keeping the child's physical well being in good condition.</p> <p>Playing and exercising also help to create social skill and participation abilities of the child. Moral education helps to develop sentiments of the child and also helps in developing the ability to see positive outlook and have a clear point of view. primary education does not only means dealing with books and learning but it also</p>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	highlights the Importance of hygiene and good nutrition
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Challenges for Primary education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Economic factors
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Ignorance of parents
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Communal and ethnic barriers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Social and Religious practices
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Geographical
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Educational Reasons
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Paucity of funds
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Administrative
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Personal Problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Population explosion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solution
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Primary education should be made as much as more enjoyable as possible
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Expansion in primary education upto grass root of the pupil
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• School should provide training for skills that the student are interested in e.g. painting, handicraft.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Communication between teacher and parents should be improved so that children are not forced to choose their careers

• Parents should also have good communication with their children and also they can support them by showing their interest in the child participation in school functions, it actually cheers them up.

• Teachers must always try to inspire their students by regularly asking them with well designed activities in their classrooms.

• Introducing digital learning will also help in making learning attractive for children. They must also be encouraged to participate in sports and quizzes.

Primary education also work for the betterment of poverty issue of a country. Education has been made free for the people who cannot afford it and are therefore forced to not go to schools.