

Paper - II

Part - B

① (A)

DPT

- Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
- It is intravenous vaccine for infants

(B) Cholera

- water-borne acute disease
- caused by Bacteria
- communicable disease

(C) Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan

- launched by govt in 2001
- In 2018 it is modified as Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- aims for universal education

(D) UGC

- university grants commission is an apex body regarding granting accreditation and grants to various universities across India.

(E)

- (F) Integrated Rural Development Programme.
- Overall development of rural areas in every field.
 - Agriculture, Infrastructure, Education, Health, self employment, etc.

(G)

(H) Estimate Committee

- It is a parliamentarian committee
- It have 30 members from Lok Sabha
- It estimates expenditure and revenue of Gov.

(I)

UNESCO

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural organization is a UN Body
- Headquarter - Paris, France
- From 1971 it has started its Man and Biosphere Programme.

(J)

RCPV Nalanda Academy of Administration

- Training for ~~the~~ administrative officers of state level of M.P
- situated in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- named after second chief secretary of M.P

(K)

(L)

Bonded labour

- labour whose ancestors took some credit from moneylenders and ~~are~~ were unable to pay them back.

- so their family members are forced to work on the farm without payment of wages.

(M)

Vitamin C

- also called Ascorbic Acid - water-soluble vitamin

- It is found in citrus fruits - lemon, oranges

- its deficiency causes scurvy

(N)

Constitutional Provisions for SC

→ Article - National Commission of Scheduled Caste - 338

→ Reservation for SC in educational Institutes - Article (15)(4)

→ Reservation for SC in public employment - Article 16(4)

ITI

- (1) → Industrial Training Institute
- Skill development training for job preparation
- Present in district headquarters

(A)

National Malaria Eradication Programme

- Restrict the growth of malaria vectors - Female Anopheles mosquito
- It tends to kill its larva which grows in standing water bodies
- By either adding kerosene oil or introducing Gambusia fish
- It includes door-to-door survey of such standing water bodies - in coolers, tyres, etc

(B)

Family Health is the health of entire family especially mother and children and is a subsidiary of RCH (Reproductive and Child Health Care)

- RCH - Reproductive & Child Health Care

- Maternal Mortality
- Infant Mortality
- Life style disease - ~~cat~~ Blood Pressure, Diabetes, Obesity
- Anganwadis & Primary Health Centres primarily take care of family health situation.

(C) Women comprises almost 50% of population, but due to socio-economic factors, they have lagged behind.

It is necessary to educate them because -

- when you educate man, you educate one person, but when you educate to women, you educate entire family.
- It gives them empowerment, so they can pursue job or engage in self-employment and add to family income.
- Thus raising economic status.
- It ^{helps} makes reasonable choice in major decisions.

→ It gives them freedom from dependence and social pressure.

→ Women in workplace make the environment healthy and homely.

(D) NCERT i.e. National Council for Educational and Research Training is apex organization for school education.

- They conduct research on pedagogical mindset and frame the curriculum accordingly.

- They publish textbooks for class - I - XII in every subject or in major learning languages.

- They conduct periodical surveys on the need of present society and tries to inculcate them in their curriculum.

- They provide training to teachers both pre-service and in-service
- Established on 1 September 1961, headquartered at Delhi

- (E)
- open universities provide education through open-door academic policies
 - flexible to all - rich/poor, working/non-working.
 - not follow class-room teaching techniques
 - they provide access to quality education in remote areas
 - relaxation in duration of course
 - they can accommodate 1000s of students
e.g. IGNOU

(F)

Excess

(G) Deficiency of nutrition in diet of an individual leads to malnutrition.

- It unables the person to perform his/her duty efficiently.
- It leads to multiple damage in body to due to deficiency disease.
- A person is unable to perform his/her 100%
- It leads to weak body, poverty, unemployment, bad scores in school and lack of attention.
- Disease such as Kwashiorkor and Marasmus is due to malnutrition.

(H) The antibodies produced by body are called immunoglobulin formed of protein. There are 5 types of immunoglobulin

→ IgA

→ IgG

→ IgM

→ IgE

→ IgD

- They help in immune response when any foreign antigen enters our body.

- Mother's milk has IgA antibody.

(I) Health care system is coordinated by Ministry of Health care and family welfare and Health secretary in Madhya Pradesh.

→ At the bottom level lies the Anganwadi and then

↓
Primary Health Centres

↓
Community Health Centres

↓
District Hospital

↓
Tertiary care /
Speciality Hospital.

(J)

M.P. Govt runs following schemes for girls

- Ladli Lakshmi Yojana - education
- Pratibha Kiran Yojana - higher education
- Gao Ki Beti Yojana - higher education
- Mukhyamantri Kanyadaan Yojana - marriage
- Usha Kiran Yojana - domestic violence

(K)

(L)

United Nations is an international multilateral organization. estb - 24 Oct, 1945

- It promotes world peace and unity
- It through its various organs discuss matters of international peace and importance.
- It has many specialized agency, world health organization, being one of them.
- WHO has played key role in management of current COVID-19 pandemic
- UN is the result of world war-II and its role is not to lead world into any other world war.

③ (A) The constitution of India empowers Legislature to make laws for the country and it is the power of executive to administer and execute the laws made by the Legislature.
i.e. Doctrine of separation of power.

- Parliament exercises control over Executive

- debates

- discussions

- short duration discussions
- zero hours
- calling attention motion
- no confidence motion
- adjournment motion
- censure motion

- committees

- Public Accounts Committee
- Estimate Committee
- Govt. assurance committee

- Ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and Lok Sabha in particular - Article - 75.

For healthy and supportive function of Government, Parliament must have control over the executive.

(5) Indian schooling system has faced a paradigm shift from post independence period till now.

Earlier people only had government-run schools as option but now, it is looked upon with inferiority and well-to-do capable families choose private schools because :-

Private schools have facilities such as

- good & maintained infrastructure
- well trained teachers
- discipline
- English medium
- clean and ambient environment

But, private schools have many issues

- they charge high fees
- out of pocket expenditures throughout

It is important to control private schools as they can train a student in certain beliefs which can be harmful.

So, suggestions →

- There should be an apex body which regulate schooling system in India - be it any type private or public
- There should be certain guidelines which every institute must follow.
- Fees structure can be raised only after consultation with a government body.

Private schools have increased the standard and attendance ratio of students, but it must be regulated in an organized manner, so that it is accessible to all and affordable and comfortable to students and also so that fulfills the guidelines and objective of education.