

- 1 A Seven members<sup>1</sup>, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is chairman, ~~B. N. Rau~~,  
~~Alladi Svarani Ayyangar~~, T. Krishnaswami,
- ② N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar
  - ③ Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
  - ④ K. M. Munshi
  - ⑤ Syed Mohammad Saadullah
  - ⑥ N. Madhava Rau (replaced B. L. Mitter who resigned)
  - ⑦ T. T. Krishnamachari (replaced D. P. Khaitan who died)
- 1 B It is doctrine in which law of land considered supreme and all procedure (rule / policy) are based on this legislative (law). For example rule of procedure of Lok Sabha are based on laws of constitution of India, mention in article 21. It controls arbitrary action of executives.
- 1 C It ~~contains~~ related to number of seats allocation of various states and Union territory of Delhi and Puducherry in Panchayats.  
 • Article 4 and Article 80 deals with this schedule.
- 1 D It deals with 10% reservation to EWS (Economically weaker section) of in education and employment in Government owned, funded, aided institutions.
- 1 E Year: 1988,
- 1 F It relates to Election Commission of India and its election. ~~Related to Supreme court of India and High Court of States in which appointment of Chief Justice of India, Judges etc mentioned.~~ It comes in Part V of constitution.
- 1 G It starts just after Question hour. Duration is 12 noon to 1 pm in each house of parliament. It is Indian innovation. It deals with urgent matter of public interest and national importance. maximum 20 questions can be asked per day. It is <sup>not</sup> mention in rule of procedure of Lok Sabha and Panchayats.
- 1 H 5 types of writs - Habeas corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, ~~Corporation~~ Certiorate, Quo warranto.  
 (to certify)

1H Manilla, Phillipines

1J Recommends Fundamental duties (10 duties) ~~in~~ in Part IVA of constitution, included by 44th Amendment, 1978  
• Committee appointed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

1K It is doctrine of raising voices of downtrodden, under-privileged section of society.  
• It provides positive check on legislative power of Parliament also.  
• It ensures Article 14 of constitution (equality of law and Protection of equality of law)

1L mention in schedule 6th for manipal state

1M President, Article ~~350~~ ~~350~~ 350B in Part 17

1N It is vote by members of Lok Sabha on Demand on Grand raised by ministries/ department of Government of India.

1O Rs 500 crore fund, for emergency conditions like war, financial crisis etc. President is authorised to withdraw money from it and same withdraw money is credited back to it from consolidated fund after parliament approval.  
Article 267 have provision related to contingency Fund of India.

A Secular means state have no <sup>official</sup> religion. In eyes of state, every religion is equal. There is no biasness and prejudice toward particular religion.

• It included in Preamble by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment 1976 during national emergencies,

• each and every ~~religion~~ <sup>citizen</sup> are free to practice, profession and instruction, worship, belief and faith.

• The state shall not deny to any person equality before law or equal protection of law (Article 14)

- The state shall not discriminate on ground of religion (Article 15)
- All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and right to freely profess, practice and propagate any religion (Article 25)
- Every citizen have right to manage its religious affairs (Article 26)
- No person compelled to pay any taxes for promotion of particular religion (Article 27)
- No religious instructions shall be provided in any educational institution maintained by state (Article 28)
- Any section of citizens have right to conserve its distinct language, script or culture (Article 29)
- The state try to secure for all citizens uniform civil code (Article 44)

2B

Power of Parliament to reorganise states mention in Article 3. It authorises parliament to -

- ① Form a new state by separating a territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or part of states or by uniting any territory to a part of state
  - ② increase the area of state
  - ③ diminish the area of state
  - ④ alter the boundaries of state
  - ⑤ alter the name of state
- The parliament before making any change, ~~permission~~
    - ① Recommendation of president to introduce bill, first send to state legislature for expressing its views ~~within~~ ~~and~~ in time bound manner.
    - ② The president or parliament is not bound by views of state legislature and may ~~receive~~ accept or reject them.
  - Parliament can redraw political map of India according to its will,
- Hence India called as "indestructible union of destructible states"

- Article 4 state that laws made for reorganise state are not considered as amendments under article 368.
- Laws to reorganise state pass by Simple majority and by ordinary legislative process.

2C Rule of law concept given by A.V. Dicey.

• Concept of "equality before law (Article 14) is an element of concept of "Rule of law"

Main elements or aspects are -

- ① Absence of Arbitrary power
- ② no man can be punished except breach of law
- ③ equality before law - equal treatment of law to all citizens
- ④ It is basic feature of constitution, cannot be destroyed by amendments.

• It is British origin concept.

• no person is above the law

• absence of special privilege in favour of any person.

2D Amendment procedure mention in article 368 of part 20 of Constitution of India.

• Criticism because of - ① Amendment procedures are

• non-uniform and blend of Rigidity and flexibility.

② Some provisions can be amended by special majority or some by special majority and ratification by ~~by~~ from half of total states or simple majority like ordinary laws (not mention in article 368),

③ Some time it delays policy decisions, implementations and deters normal business of government

2E Presidential form of government, in contrary to Indian parliamentary system, ~~not~~ have following features -

① Unitary Government ② Separation of power

③ mostly unicameral legislature (may be bicameral)

④ President is executive head of government

⑤ non-responsible form of Government

- (6) Single executive (7) Presidents and legislators elected separately for fixed term. (8) Single membership
- (9) No dissolution of lower house (10) no political homogeneity
- (11) stable government & homogeneity
- (12) Continuity of policies (13) Government of experts

• Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, prescribe punishment for enforcement of any disability arising out of practice, preach of Untouchability.

Section 4 describes punishment for enforcing social disabilities - 1 month - 6 month, fine: 100 to 500 rupees

- (1) Social disability may include - denial of
  - (1) access to any shop, public restaurant, hotel or public entertainment places.
  - (2) use of any utensil, other items kept in public restaurant, hotel, dharmshala, sarai or musafirkhana, opened for general public.
  - (3) practice of any profession or carrying employment, trade
  - (4) access of any river, stream, spring, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, burial ground, any road, any passage or any other place open for general public
  - (5) access to any place wholly or partly funded by states
  - (6) access to any public conveyance
  - (7) construction, acquisition or occupation of any ~~residential~~ <sup>residential</sup> houses in any locality
  - (8) observance of any social or religious customs or ceremony
  - (9) use of jewellery or finery.

26 Objective of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 :-

- (1) To consolidate and amend law related to prevention of corruption and related matters
- (2) It extends to whole of India and also to all citizens of India outside India.

③ Defining public servant and punish all public servant indulge in corruption practices like money laundering, <sup>bribe</sup> taking gifts, gratifications other than legal remuneration, favouring one over other for personal gain of public servant.

④ It Aim to establish office of special judge for summary, speedy trial of criminal offence arising out of corruption.

⑤ Punishment of 3 year to 7 years with fine, may extend for habitual committing of offences.

⑥ Appointment of investigating officers, ~~in~~

⑦ Gave power to inspect banker's book

In nut and shell, PCA 1988 aimed to criminalise all corrupt practice to ensure transparency, accountability to public-administration and provide affordable, accessible, services to general public.

24 N.G.O are non government organisation or non-profit institution or civil society organisation involves in providing basic and necessary services like health, education, ~~in~~ sanitation, to underprivileged, poor, and down trodden section of society and included women, elderly, differently abled and childrens of especially rural areas.

. Their mandate is upliftment of all strata of society, ensuring their social, economic, educational inclusion in main stream of society.

Problem faced by NGO - ① Financial constraints - lack of fund, non-consistency of source of fund, various government conditions over funding, making NGO's functioning unsustainable.

② Lack of accountability and Transparency - only 8% NGO <sup>fulfilled</sup> ~~filed~~ ~~their~~ mandate of filing of Annual financial Statement of Government.

③

Political Influences

④

Corporate propoganda

⑤

Foreign propoganda' - Kudankulam nuclear plant strike

⑥

Administrative hurdles - lack of technical, skilled staff, experts making daily business ~~easy~~ inefficient.

Remedy - ① Ensure Transparency and accountability through social audit, financial scrutiny mechanism

② Engagement of expert, educated strata of society and Industrial establishments -

③ Raising alternate source of funding through people participation, awareness and sensitising public

④ Effective enforcement of FCRA Act, 2010 and FEMA Act, 1999 to reduce spread of false foreign propogandas.

2 I Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Article 148) mentions an independent office. He is head of Indian Audit and Account department, appointed for 6 year or aged 65 year Safeguards provisions in Constitution for independence of CAG are -

① Security of tenure - can only removed by president by procedure mentioned in constitution.

② Not eligible for further office in Government of India or of any other state

③ His salary and other service conditions determined by Parliament, equal to that of Judge of Supreme,

④ His salary, pension, age of retirement etc. benefits can not be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(5) Condition of service of staffs working in Indian audit and account department and administrative power of CAG are prescribed by president after consultation with CAG.

(6) <sup>All</sup> Administrative expenses of office of CAG are charged upon consolidated fund of India, (A) not subjected to vote of parliament.

Hence, CAG is Independent in sense of financial, administrative and tenure of office. ~~from~~

2J CCI (Competition Commission of India) is a statutory body of Government of India, ~~resp.~~ constituted in 2009.

Role of Responsibilities -

- (1) Enforcing Competition Act, 2002;
- (2) Aimed to establish robust competitive environment -
- (3) by proactively engaging with all stakeholders (consumers, industry, government, international jurisdictions etc).
- (4) To eliminate practices adversely affected competition,
- (5) promote sustainable competition, for inclusive growth of economy
- (6) Protect interest of consumers (consumer welfare)
- (7) ensure freedom of trade in markets of India
- (8) Give opinion on competition issue, create public awareness and impart training on competition issues
- (9) Implement competition policies with aim to effectuate most efficient utilisation of economic resources.
- (10) Effectively carried out competition advocacy.
- (11) watchdog of small organisations (business entities)
- (12) Regulates combinations (Acquisition, mergers, acquiring of control)





- (ii) Executive Power of centre and states - on Division on Line of legislative power between centre and state
- (iii) obligation of centre and state
- Centre's obligation is prevent state from internal disturbance or external aggressions (Article 355)
  - State's obligation - follow centre director else president Rule (Article 365)
    - ↳ Not impede or prejudice executive power of centre
- (iv) Public Service Commission - state PSC chairman removed by president only
- JSPSC (Joint PSC) by act of parliament on two or more state request
- (v) Integrated Judicial System - Hierarchical set-up in centre and states
- (vi) Cooperation between centre and states - Inter state Council (Article 263)
- (3) Financial Relations (268-293) Articles in Part 12 of Constitution.
- Allocation of Taxing Power
  - Distribution of Tax Revenue and Non Tax Revenue
  - Grant in aid to states
    - ↳ Statutory Grant (Article 275)
    - ↳ Discretionary Grant (282 Article)
  - Finance Commission (Article 280) - 42% share of divisible pool to states

3A Indian Federation biased towards strong centre, creates tensions between centre and states in legislative, executive and administrative matters. Tension mainly grow after 1967 due to different governments in centre and state. Some are highlighted as -

- ① Mode of Appointment and dismissal of Governor
- ② Discriminatory and Partisan decisions/actions of Governor
- ③ President rule (Article 356, 357, 365)
- ④ Reservation on money bill and financial bills by president
- ⑤ Deployment of central armed forces by centre in states
- ⑥ Appointment of Enquiry Commission on chief ministers of state by centre
- ⑦ Biasness in distribution of fund/revenue between centre and states
- ⑧ Sharing of financial resources - Grant in Aids are ~~dis~~ distributed majorly as discretionary Grant
- ⑨ All India Service Deployment and Management
- ⑩ non-permanent nature of Finance Commission
- ⑪ Role of planning commission on state matter, now disbanded

and replaced by NITI Aayog

- (12) Use of electronic media by centre to defame state machinery (13) state ministry in pleasure of Governor
- (14) This conflict of interest are resolved and taken care by various Governments (centre as well as state) by appointing various committees. Some are mentioned below
- (i) ARC Administrative Reform Commission  
set up in 1963 Report submitted in ~~1967~~ 1969  
Chairman: Morarji Desai (later K. Hanumanthayya)  
Study team for centre-state relations under chairmanship of M.C. Setalvad. Total Recommendations: 20 (Ignored by central government) 1969
- (ii) Rajamanna Committee ~~1966~~ by Tamil Nadu government
- (iii) Sarkaria Commission - set up in 1983  
Report submitted 1987 Report published by 1988.  
247 Recommendations (143 accepted by central Government)
- (iv) Punchli Commission - 2007

Summary of major Recommendations are:

- (I) Tenure (5 years) of Governor should not be disturbed.
- (II) Governor appointed from non-party line and of administrative knowledge and experience.
- (III) Strengthening of All India Service and introducing some services like All India services
- (IV) Permanent body structure given to Finance Commission
- (V) Rarely use of President Rule (Article 356)
- (VI) Withhold or assent of president on state Bills should be reasonable and reason for same should be communicated to state
- (VII) Governor appointment by president after consulting chief minister of state is already provided in constitution, should be followed in true spirit.
- (~~VIII~~) Coordinated and cooperation between centre and state is need of hour to ~~for~~ resolve various issues of general public and uphold their belief in Indian democracy.

3B

Article 342 defines scheduled Tribes, generally meant to tribal community resides in forest area of India during Colonial rule.

Constitution of India provided safeguards for their welfare and socio-economic development. Some of

Safeguards (Constitutional and legal) are -

- ① Reservation of seats in House of people and state legislature (MP: ~~20~~ 29 in Lok Sabha, 11 in Rajya Sabha, 82 in Assembly)
- ② Representation in employment and education institutes provided by making reservation provisions.

Article 338 provide for National Commission of SC and ST constituted by 65<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1990. Bifurcation of Commission and separate commission was established <sup>in 2004</sup> as National Commission for scheduled tribe, by 89<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2003, under Article 338A

Structure • Chairperson, vice chairperson, three other member.

- Condition of service and tenure (now three year) prescribed by President of India.
- MP state commission for scheduled tribe also established on this line.

Functions -

- (1) To investigate and monitor all matters related to Safeguard (constitutional and other legal) and evaluate their working.
- (2) To inquire into complaint, made on matters of socio-economic deprivation and exploitation of ST's.
- (3) Commission Act as Civil Court while enquiring into complaints -
  - Summoning witness, accused, victim
  - ~~issuing~~ <sup>& Requisitioning</sup> ~~documents~~ ~~summons~~ for reports, document from
  - ~~use~~ any court.
- (4) ~~At~~ Submitting Annual Report to president of India.

- (4) President present Report to House of parliament.
- (5) President forward Report to concern state government and Governor. Governor present report to state legislature.
- (6) To participate and advice on policy formulation and implementation involving improvement in SC/ST condition
- (7) Measures to be taken to provide rights of minor forest produce to tribal communities living in forest areas.
- (8) Prevent alienation of tribal communities.
- (9) Provide Relief and Rehabilitation to already alienated tribals.
- (10) Prohibit and motivate ST to reduce forest deforestation and reduce practice of shifting cultivation
- (10) Provide tribals ~~to~~ means necessary for their socio-economic development by making them aware about policies, programmes related to education, health, housing, nutrition.

8.6% population of Scheduled tribe can be considered as asset and repository of Indian culture, language, in this globalised world and their overall inclusion (social, financial, economic) into mainstream society will truly fulfil the dream of developed nation, conceived by our national father "Mahatma Gandhi".

3c Local Rural self Government rooted in our Indian system way back from vedic era (samiti and sabha system). to Lord Rippon, 1882 known as "father of local self government". After Independence of India, 1947 various committees formed and finally on recommendation of L.M. Singhvi Committee, constitutional status was given and 73th Amendment act passed ~~in~~ and came into effect from 24th April, 1993.

• Indian local self government have three tier system -

① Village panchayat - for one village or group of one or more nearby small villages.

- ② Intermediate or Sub Divisional or Block Panchayat - at Tehsil level.
- ③ District level Panchayat - At District level.

Election process - ① Conducted by state election commission

• Panchayat election held for sarpanch, panch (leader of ward), directly elected by vote of member of Gram Sabha (All adult aged 18 or above). in interval of 5 year.

• At Block level, election of members are directly elected but chairman is elected by members among them.

• At District level, members are elected directly and chairman indirectly.

Functions - Defined in article 243G in ~~section~~ Part IX

Jurisdiction: 29 subjects in 11th schedule.

• Providing basic public amenities like health, education, sanitation facilities to villagers.

• Social audit by Gram Sabha

• Secretary of Panchayat organises meeting of Gram Sabha.

• Can levy tax on water, public property use for fund of Panchayat functions

• Implement centrally sponsored scheme or other state schemes and ~~provide~~ identify intended beneficiaries.

• At Block and District Panchayat, Planning, policies formulation, devolution to fund, function, functionaries to village panchayat is impart work.

Challenges faced by Rural local self government -

• Even after 25 year of constitutionalisation, the very purpose of panchayat governance to empower the last resort public but aim is diluted or kept unfulfilled due to lack of involvement of three F's

① Fund: Overwhelming dependency on central, State Funds in form of Grant,

② Functions: many states not fully implemented provisions of Act and not devoluted power to panchayat, making them paralysed or unactive.

③ Functionaries:

- Distruption due to Bureaucration of local governance
- Parallel Bodies created in addition to existing system
- central sector scheme were implemented by this bodies generally

measures taken to strengthen:

- ① Proper utilisation of power (financial) by levy, collect and appropriate taxing power
- ② Regular social audit for effective implementation of provision of act
- ③ Infrastructure facilities like office building, appoint secretary, Computer and Internet facilities for e-governance is must.

30 Election process in India suffers from crime, booth capturing, ballot paper issues, involvement of black money, corruption, hate speech, frivolous candidate etc.

Reform Journey of Election system -

- (1) Committees appointed - Joint parliamentary Committee to Election laws (1971-72)
- (2) Parkunde committee (1974)
- (3) Dinesh Goswami Committee (1990)
- (4) Vohra Committee on nexus between crime and Politics (1993)
- (5) Indrajit Gupta Committee on state Funding of Elections (1998)
- (6) various reports of law commission of India on Electoral laws
- (7) National Commission to Review working of constitution (2000-02) headed by M N Venkatchaliah
- (8) Second Administrative Reform Commission of India (2007) headed by Veerappa Moily.

Commission, various reforms introduced in electoral system, electoral machinery, election process.

Some of listed below as -

- (1) Lowering age of voting - 61<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988, reduced voting age from 21 to 18 years for Lok Sabha and assembly elections.
- (2) Increase in number of proposers -
  - for election of <sup>state legislative council and</sup> Rajya Sabha, no. of electors as proposer is ten electors or 10% of electors of constituency, whichever is less.
  - for Lok Sabha and state assembly election,
    - recognized political party candidate, one elector as proposer
    - for independent candidate, 10 proposer required
- (3) Introducing Electronic voting machine - First in 1998 in assembly elections (Madhya Pradesh also among them).
- (4) Booth capturing result to adjournment of poll or countermanding of election since 1989.
- (5) Introducing EPIC (Elector's Photo Identity Card) - since 1993, to check bogus voting and impersonation of electors.
- (6) Disqualification by president of India - on Insulting National Honour Act 1971, includes National song, National Anthem and Constitution of India. <sup>Debarred</sup> for period of 6 year from contesting elections.
- (7) Categorising Name of Candidates in list of ballot papers or EVM
- (8) Prohibition of sale of liquor - 48 hour prior to conclusion of Poll.
- (9) Change in Time limit for Bye-elections
- (10) Holiday (Paid) on Polling day
- (11) Contestant Restricted to Two Constituencies to contest election
- (12) Prohibition of arm into neighbourhood of polling station, is cognizable offence, - 2 year imprisonment.



- (13) Proxy voting for service voters ~~and foreign citizens~~
- (14) Declaration of criminal antecedents, assets, by candidates
- (15) Free supply of Electoral Roll to candidates
- (16) Exemption of Travelling expenditure incurred by Campaigning leaders of political party from election expenses
- (17) Allocation of Time on Electronic media on basis of past Performance of recognized political party.
- (18) Introducing Braille signage feature in EVM for visually impaired electors.
- (19) Restriction on Exit polls
- (20) 3 month time limit for submitting case for Disqualification to president of India
- (21) Increase in security deposit - 25,000 for general category and 12,500 for SC/ST in Lok Sabha.  
10,000 for General and 5000 for SC/ST category in state assembly election
- (22) Appointment of Appellate Authority in each District - appeal against ERO (Electoral Registration officer)
- (23) Introduction of NOTA (None of the Above) option - on guidelines by Supreme Court, first introduced in EVM in 2013.
- (24) Immediate Disqualification of convicted MP, MLA on conviction of offence (prior 3 month time for Appeal)
- (25) Ceiling on Election expenditure increased - 70 lakh (54 lakh in Lok Sabha and 28 lakh/20 lakh in assembly election for large and small states respectively).
- (26) Use of VVPAT (Vote Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) - <sup>since</sup> 2013, first used in Noksen assembly constituency, Nagaland

Proposed Reform Measure can be →

1) Constitutional changes -

- Removal of <sup>Two</sup> Election Commissioners - procedure of impeachment by parliament as per <sup>line of</sup> chief Election Commissioner.

- Budget of Election Commission - Presently administrative expenditure is a voted by parliament. To secure independence of commission, expenditure should be charged upon Consolidated Fund of India.
- Independent secretarial - should be independent on line of Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha, Registries of Supreme Court etc. This would help in insulating from interference of executives in matter of appointment and promotion.

## (2) Matters related to Electoral Roll -

- Common electoral Roll - for overcome issue of duplication and confusion among voters, non-uniformity of practice among states, avoid wastage of manpower and resources, common electoral Roll shall be prepared by ECI.
- Gender Neutral Electoral Roll - wife replaced by spouse in case of service voter conditions
- Overseas electors - given alternative option of proxy voting or postal ballot voting.
- Voter Enrolment - currently only those 18 years on January 01 are eligible to enrol. now it will be flexible as cut-off date of 1 January, 1 April, 1 July, 1 October

## (3) De-criminalisation of politics -

- weeding out criminal elements - people charge with cognisable offence shall be de-barred from contesting in elections
- Bribery - EC want it a cognisable offence and bring in category of serious crime like rape, dowry

## (4) Reforms Related to political parties -

- De-Registration of political parties - Representation of people Act, 1951 only registration of political parties provision, EC should be given power to deregister political parties.
- Disclosure of donation - more than 20,000 Rupee to EC
- Electoral bond should be made public and transparent.

- (5) Advertising - • Paid news made cognisable offence with minimum punishment of two years .
- Government sponsored Advertising - trend of central and state government ~~and~~ using "electron advertising" in guise of providing government scheme to public .
  - Advertising by Government should be banned in year of General election, assembly election, bye-election .

(6) Other measures

- Filing false Affidavit - presently attract six month jail term but it should be extended to disqualification of candidature
- Cap on Number of seats - Two seat contesting provision should be excluded or abolish or expenditure in case of vacancy of second seat should be bear by candidate or its political party .

The proposed reforms will prove to be extremely useful in addressing existing issues and challenges and enhancing quality of democracy in India

Part B

1 A ① Poverty ② low Agricultural output ③ Illiteracy ④ unawareness about nutritional diet intake ⑤ PDS system Flaws

1 B Created in ~~2013~~<sup>2017</sup> for empowerment and protection of women, corpus of Rs 100 crore, various schemes of Ministry of women and child development of centre and state funded through it. .

- named after rape victim of delhi in 2013

1 C It is complex process involves overall intellectual, mental, physical, psychological development of human through <sup>providing</sup> good quality service in field of education, training, health, nutrition, skill imparting, sanitation, choices of job opportunities, better standard of living.

ID 1948

IE COVID-19 is viral disease originated in china  
Symptoms - fever, headache, cough, sneezing, respiratory problem.  
• may cause death. It is declared epidemic by WHO ~~in 2020~~

IF National council of vocational Training - under ministry of skill development and Entrepreneurship, model agency for vocational courses, policies, guideline, evaluation, monitoring of practical vocational job oriented education in India.  
• certification of courses, conduct Internship exam and Industrial tie up coordinating with ITI institutes.

IG Tuberculosis, Corona virus, viral fever, polio, AIDS, Typhoid

IH It is application of modern Technology in field of Biology, Zoology and allied analogous sciences. It includes molecular Technology, ~~Bio~~ engineering, Bio informatics, ~~nanop~~ etc.  
• Helpful in curing, preventing fatal diseases like cancer etc.

II launched by Prime minister Narendra Modi in 2018. for elderly citizen of India aged above 60 years.

IJ It is categorisation of demographic dividend (15-59 years) of population in labour market i.e. organised and unorganised sector both, helps indian economy in production addition.  
• It also includes category like skill, semiskilled, unskilled labourer.

IK Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan launched in 2009 by Prime minister Manmohan Singh Government. To strength higher education (11th-12th class) in India. provision of ICT tools in school education, imparting practical and experimental inputs to student. Object based result ~~eval~~ evaluation

IL • Aimed to impart affordable, accessible education to working class professions, school left out childrens, remotely residing students, poor and underprivileged, tribal section of society.  
• Relaxed qualification norms, fee waiver for downtrodden, online free classes, Adult education etc.  
• ~~at~~ Bhoj university, Bhopal is ~~not~~ open university of Madhya Pradesh.

1M  
located in Pune, Maharashtra, established in 1950 for imparting  
induction training newly ~~etc~~ ~~sub~~ selected & IPS (Indian police service)  
recruits and value adding programmes for experience  
police personnels of various armed forces, ~~po~~ central police  
services.

1N  
Regional comprehensive Economic Partnership - is a  
kind of Free Trade Agreement among 16 Nations (10 ASEAN  
countries + 6 others - India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand,  
South Korea). India have farmer, agricultural, domestic  
Industry protection, pharma sector issues refuses to join  
RCEP. 7th RCEP summit held in Bangkok, Thailand in 2019.

1O  
Bay of Bengal Initiative of scientific, Technical and Economic  
Cooperation - established in 1996. Seven member body - Nepal,  
Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh.  
• India now focussing on BIMSTEC, instead of SAARC.

2A  
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan started in 2009 by Government  
of India by Ministry of Human Resource Development.  
• It aimed to Universalisation of elementary education,  
enshrined in Right to Education Act (RTE), 2009 under  
Article ~~21A~~ 21A.  
Main Features are  
• Providing basic amenities like water (clean) tanks,  
toilets for boys and girls, playground  
• Availability of Teachers of atleast language (Hindi/English),  
Science and mathematics  
• Increasing Gross enrolment Ratio  
• ~~Maintaining~~ student teacher Ratio increased.  
• Ensuring availability of textbooks free of cost in government  
schools, government aided schools,  
• Incorporating mid day meal childrens to education or schools.  
In spite of 10 years of stating of mission, its full  
potential is not utilised. Gross Enrolment is increased but

Still it lag behind in quality of education. To make holistic development of childrens, quality of teaching, better nutritious diet in mid day meal programme should be ensured.

2B

Malnutrition may includes under nutrition and overnutrition. It causes child stunting, wasting, underweight problems.

Programmes to cater issue of malnutrition are

(1) National Nutrition mission - started in 2017 by Government of India. Umbrella programme comprises SAKSHI scheme, Ayushman Bharat, Swachh Bharat Mission, National Health Mission, NRHM, NUHM, mid day meal program etc.

(2) Distribution of fortified salt, Iron and Zinc tablets through TPDS (Targetted Public Distribution system), ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, PHC Hospitals etc.

(3) Awareness through NGO, Advertisement by Ministry of Health and family welfare

way forward

Behavioural, Habitual, attitudinal changes along with ensuring supply side ~~issue~~ availability of nutritious food to general public at affordable, accessible terms remove menace of malnutrition in India.

2C

• Madhya Pradesh Higher education journey starts with establishment of Dr. Hari Gaur University sagar, in 1946 which were declared central university in 2011.

• In 2018, 25 ~~central~~ <sup>state</sup> university, 469 Government colleges, 483 private colleges, 9 Government aided colleges are operating.

• In medical field, 14 Medical colleges, 3 veterinary colleges and 1 dental college, 7 ayurvedic college, 2 unani colleges are also functioning in state.

• In state universities, various ~~state~~ <sup>Srijanpeeth</sup> also established like Nirala Srijanpeeth in Barkatullah University, Bhopal.

• Beside 6 IGNOU Centre in state, UNESCO declared mega university "Bhoj open university" constituted in Bhopal provides education to left out, elderly section of society.

• AIIMS Bhopal established in 2012. IIT and IIM situated in Indore. Indira Gandhi National Tribal university, Amarkantak,

Still it lag behind in quality of education. To make holistic development of childrens, quality of teaching, better nutritious diet in mid day meal programme should be ensured.

2B

Malnutrition may includes under nutrition and overnutrition. It causes child stunting, wasting, underweight problems.

Programmes to cater issue of malnutrition are

- (1) National Nutrition mission - started in 2017 by Government of India. Umbrella programmes comprises SABLA scheme, Ayushman Bharat, Swachh Bharat Mission, National Health Mission, NRHM, NUHM, mid day meal program etc.
  - (2) Distribution of fortified salt, Iron and Zinc tablets through TPDS (Targetted Public Distribution system), ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, PHC Hospitals etc.
  - (3) Awareness through NGO, Advertisement by Ministry of Health and family welfare
- way forward

Behavioural, Habitual, attitudinal changes along with ensuring supply side ~~issue~~ availability of nutritious food to general public at affordable, accessible terms remove menace of malnutrition in India.

2C

- Madhya Pradesh Higher education journey starts with establishment of Dr. Hari Gaur University sagar, in 1946 which were declared central university in 2011.
- In 2018, 25 ~~central~~ <sup>state</sup> university, 469 Government colleges, 483 private colleges, 9 Government aided colleges are operating.
- In Medical field, 14 Medical colleges, 3 veterinary colleges and 1 dental college, 7 ayurvedic college, 2 unani colleges are also functioning in state. Srajanpeeth
- In state universities various ~~state~~ <sup>state</sup> peeth also established like Nirala Srajanpeeth in Barkatullah University, Bhopal.
- Beside 6 IGNOU Centre in state, UNESCO declared mega university "Bhoj open university" constituted in Bhopal provides education to left out, elderly section of society.
- AIIMS Bhopal established in 2012. IIT and IIM situated in Indore. Indira Gandhi National Tribal university, Amarkantak,

Anuppur, is first of its kind in India.

- Kamal Bahadur National University of Physical Education, Gwalior in 1957 (year of establishment) is first sports university in Asia.

Thus, M.P. is hub for higher education in India.

### All India Service

- ① Common to both central and state government
- ② cover three services - IAS, IPS, IFS  
Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service
- ③ Recruited and trained by central government but assigned work in different states, serve centre on deputation tenure basis only
- ④ ~~the~~ salaries and pensions are bear by states
- ⑤ Immediate control on ~~centre~~ <sup>state</sup> and ultimate control on centre
- ⑥ Disciplinary action by centre government ~~(ministry)~~ <sup>Department</sup> of personnel and Training
- ⑦ Gazetted officers

### Central Services

- ① exclusive for central government departments for specialised functions
- ② classified in 4 categories - Class A, Class B, Class C, class D  
~~Some~~ some of them are central engineering service, central legal services, clerical staff, manual personnels, Indian Foreign Service
- ③ Recruitment, training, working position/area - all done ~~for~~ <sup>by</sup> central government
- ④ salaries and pension bear by central government
- ⑤ Immediate and ultimate control both by central government
- ⑥ Disciplinary action by concern department of central government in which he/she posted.
- ⑦ both Gazetted and non-Gazetted officers

2E

• Environment Protection Act, 1986 is umbrella legislation, more effective and bold measure to fight problem of pollution.

• The Act empowers central government to ~~take~~ prevent, control pollution and improve quality of environment.

• The Act pretend to be an operative legislative but it is an enabling legislation only. ~~The Act~~

• The Act has emphasis on physical condition of air and water but remain silent on urban environment issues like noise, traffic, overburdened mass transportation, slums, congestion.

• Definition of environment pollution is inadequate, as it leaves noise, left out forth state of matter 'plasma'.

• Definition of 'hazardous substance' is also narrow, tends to restrict control over all sort of hazardous substances.



- Sampling of air and water through 'mobile laboratory' is not mentioned anywhere in act.
- The Act has heavy punishment of 5 year and fine upto Rs 1 lacs but no provision of minimum punishment.
- The Act protect action taken in good faith by civil courts but does not mention about prosecution of offenders and forum for prosecution.
- The Act have no provision for Environment Impact Assessment Survey and absence of provision of Judicial Review of state decision.

Thus EPA, 1986 is reflection of Indian policy maker's good intention, it can be made more practical with <sup>incorporating</sup> present time challenges arising out of technology changes.

SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is 8 member countries regional organisation, established in 1985, headquarter in Kathmandu, Nepal. India is also member nation.

Failure of SAARC :

- (1) Conflict between India and Pakistan - over terrorism, cross border infiltration, hurdles in holding regular meeting as last meeting held in 2016. ~~next scheduled in~~
  - (2) Overarching influence of China - over Nepal, Pakistan to influence decisions inclined toward itself
  - (3) Diverse view of China and India - over Himalayas state boundary issues, north east ~~into~~ intrusion by Chinese army etc.
  - (4) Migration issue between India and Bangladesh in Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya states by Muslim from Bangladesh.
  - (5) No effective Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and their enforcement - US \$ 70 billion trade between member countries, far less than other similar organisation of Latin America (MOSCOUR)
  - (6) Replaced by BIMSTEC, BRICS, organisation - as exclusion of Pakistan, in this organisations
- Way Ahead - (1) Resolving conflict of interest over border issues, illegal migration, drug trafficking and enhancing Free Trade Agreements between members by ~~reducing~~ reducing

tariff and non tariff barriers.

- establishment of emerging relief fund or SAARC bank for effective policy coordination and implementation, will strengthen SAARC.

2G

AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education) is apex body in field of Technical Higher Institution, headquarter in New Delhi, under Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. It is statutory body.

Role of AICTE - (1) Formulating policy, programmes, guidelines of standards and norms of International level to universities & Institutes of Technical Education - engineering, management, Applied sciences, Architecture.

(2) Providing Fund, Fellowships to Deemed university, central universities and affiliated government colleges

(3) Conducting survey, seminar, monitoring and evaluation of existing Technical Higher Education India.

(4) Provide Affiliation and Certifications to institutes - way forward

- AICTE needs restructuring in functions, operational aspects and inclusion of effective Ranking and monitoring cell within it for providing practicable inputs to institutes

2H

Vocational education is practical and parallel education to school education. It includes courses of industrial demand and impacts practice, on the job, hand in experience required to employ in Industrial sector or for self employment. Courses such as electrical, mechanical, Civil, electronic and ~~Technical~~ Telecommunication courses. Courses especially for women are embroidery, Home sciences, Polytechnic colleges and ITI (Indian Industrial Institutes) offer course after 10th class

- They are essential for economic growth of Country,

- Providing skilled manpower to manufacturing and service sector of economy.

- Harnessing growing potential of demographic dividend of India into productive purpose.

- To impart technical skilled to students can't afford higher technical education like engineering and architecture.
- It can boost MSME sector also.

Way forward

- To make vocational education more attractive and cost benefit, Industry tie up for placement and Internship Program is required.

21 Mid day Meal Programme started in 1995 in primary schools to provide one time nutritious food to student and to attract school left out children, effective in increasing Gross Enrolment Ratio in schools.

Shortcomings in MDM Programme are

- (1) Underrated service in term of cooking, hygiene conditions, proper quantity and quality maintaining while servicing to childrens, storage problem of raw ingredients and cooked food,
- (2) Infrastructure facilities are lacking in various institutes - no proper school buildings, alienation of schools in remote village
- (3) No provision of nutritious diet like fortified salt, protein intake,
- (4) Shortage of Anganwadi and teacher staff -
- (5) Supply chain shortage in far flung areas - inconsistency, deficiency in quantity of rations
- (6) Corruption due to nexus between ground level staffs and bureaucracy

Way forward - Appointment of appropriate number of staff/Anganwadi workers, add extra-curricular pre-school education to students, resolving supply chain issues, Inclusion of millets adds nutritious to food, curb on corrupt practices.

22

	Curative	Preventive
Goals	Treatment and care	Prevention of disease (Proactive measure)
Target	Single Patient	Population/Community
Diagnosis	Physical Examination	Health Survey (Community sampling)
Therapy	Drugs/ Surgery	Also includes Health Education, improved sanitation, Hygiene, immunisation etc.

	Curative Health	Preventive Health
Results	Limited to individuals	improved quality of life in community
Budget Provisions	Government more emphasis on curative.	less focus by Government
Role	Came into existence after symptoms/pain/severity of disease	Precautionary, proactive, promotive measure before actual spread of disease

2k

Health service in Rural India is mainly funded by Government both state government and centrally sponsored or centre sector schemes.

Positive Aspects - Growing number of Primary Health care Centres, physician doctor and nursing staff provisions are ensured as per National Rural Health Mission (NRHM),

- Skill upgradation and accountability provision for ASHA workers and Anganwadi staffs.
- Ensuring supply chain of medicine, aids and equipments through ICT based real time monitoring, Dial 108 Ambulance service efficiently working. ~~can~~ reflects in reduction of mortality rate in children and mothers

Negative Aspects: Negligence by Hospital staff, lack of (PHC) Proper training and awareness of First Aid service in villagers and Anganwadi worker also, lack of Infrastructural service like Roads, piped water, hygiene issues, indulgence of bureaucracy in corrupt practice with local vendors affects supply of medicine, treatment lacunae, lost faith of villagers in government functionaries (hospital + dispensaries) is matter of concern.

way forward - Promotion of affordable, accessible, generic medicine through PM-JAY scheme (JanAushadhi Centres),

- Incentivise and obligatory to serve doctors in villages
- Focus on transport, road, water (tapped), sanitation services in villages.

2L

Exercising power conferred by provisions of Article 309 of Constitution of India, Governor of Madhya Pradesh makes rules/plan of examination in respect of examination

and recruitment to service/post of various departments of state government by MPPSC.

Recruitment Process: (1) ~~Three~~ <sup>Two</sup> stages for state service examination

- Preliminary Examination - objective type exam for selection of candidates for main examination
- Main Examination - for final selection of candidates includes (written and interview) ~~ex~~ examinations.
- Primary examination is first stage for purpose of screening of students on obtaining minimum cutoff marks in order of merit. Total fifteen times <sup>candidates</sup> to total number of posts required were selected and appear in written exam of mains. It is only qualifying examination.
- Mains (written) examination - The list of candidates belonging to SC, ST, OBC, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, women were prepared separately and called for final stage i.e. interview. Total three time number of candidates to total number of post called for interview.
- Interview - After interview completed, final list selection based on combined marks of mains written examination and interviews, ~~at~~ were published and called for
- medical and physical examination and document verification
- candidates have to fill preference sheet of posts/service at time of interview.
- Reservation ~~to~~ applicable at every stage of examination as per law of state government.
- Commission shall prepare Supplementary (waiting) list for each post to extent of 25% of total number of candidates of main list (final selection list)
- Recruitment of state forest service is also conducted on line of state service examination by MPPSC

The Information ~~and~~ Technology Act, 2000, came into effect from 17th October, 2000, amended in 2008.

- The Act contains 13 chapters, 94 sections, 4 schedules.
- Aim of Act • to provide legal safeguard and necessary infrastructures for e-commerce in India.
- To adopt use of alternative to paper based methods of communication and storage of information, facilitate e-filing
- To further amend Indian Penal code 1860, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Banker's Book Evidence Act, 1891 and RBI Act, 1934
- To give effect the provision <sup>adopted by</sup> UN Commission on International Trade law, of which India is signatory.

• Chapter II deals with Use of Digital Signature to authenticate an electronic record.

• Chapter III details about Electronic governance and provide information in electronic form and maintain documents of Government and its agencies in electronic records.

• Chapter ~~IV~~ V gives scheme for Regulation of certifying Authorities. The Act recognizes the need for recognizing foreign certifying authorities. and it further details about various provisions for issue, renewal, suspension, rejection; revocation of licence for digital signature certificates.

Chapter IX talks about Penalties, Compensation and Adjudication for various offences, ~~Penalty~~ Penalties varies from 10,000 rupee to life imprisonment. The Act talks of appointment of any officer not below rank of Director to Government of India or equivalent officer of state as an Adjudicating officer, has granted power of civil courts.

Chapter ~~X~~ X talks about establishment of Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal for Appeal against decision of Adjudicating officer can be filed. further Appeal provision lies with High Court of state concerned with breach of law.

Chapter XI talks about various offences like tampering with computer source document, sending offensive messages, ~~st~~ stealing computer devices, identity theft, violation of privacy, cyber terrorism, transmitting or publishing obscene material or sexual content in electronic form, publishing false electronic

Signature certificates etc. The said offences shall be investigated only by police officers not below rank of DSP. 1-CERT (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team) will serve as national nodal agency for cyber security.

- The Act also provide for constitution of cyber Regulatory Advisory committee, which advise government.

## Misuse of RTI by Government functionaries -

• Section 66A of IT Act, 2000 criminalises sending of offensive messages through a computer or other communication devices. Under this provision, any person who by means of computer or other communication device sends any information that is:

- (1) Grossly offensive
- (2) false and meant for purpose of causing annoyance, inconvenience, danger, obstruction, insult, injury, hatred or ill will
- (3) meant to deceive or mislead recipient about origin of such messages etc, shall be punishable with imprisonment of upto 3 years and with fine.

But ~~penalties imposed~~ <sup>arrest made</sup> under this section 66A are breach of freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of Constitution of India.

Many cases of arrest by Governments of Centre and state made on sharing information, commenting or making opinion which is against ~~or~~ government.

So, Supreme court delivered a judgement striking down this section. So, Central government issued guidelines clarified that prior approval of Deputy Commissioner or Inspector General of police was required before a police officer or police station could register a complaint. But no changes made in section 66A of IT Act 2000, to give legislative effect to above guidelines,



3B

The World Health Organisation is specific agency of United Nations. WHO Director General is Tedros Adhanom

- WHO was established on 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1948; 150 Country Offices.
- HQ at Geneva, Switzerland., 6 Regional offices
- League of Nations established a Health Organisation in 1920.
- 7<sup>th</sup> April each year celebrated as World Health Day
- Theme: Universal Health Coverage: everyone, everywhere.

Objectives: (1) To develop and implement multisectoral public policies for health.

- (2) Combined gender and age sensitive methods that enable community empowerment.
- (3) Organised with action for health upgrade, self care and health protection through life course in collaboration with relevant national and international associates.

Organisation structure - Chapter IV Article 9, determines organs of WHO

- (1) The World Health Assembly
- (2) The Executive Body
- (3) The secretariat

World Health Assembly - Highest Decision making body of WHO

- usually meet in Geneva in May each year
- It is joined by delegations from all 194 member states

Functions -

- (1) To regulate international health strategy and programme
- (2) To evaluate the work of previous year
- (3) To accept the Budget
- (4) To elect member state to designate a individual to serve for 3 years on executive Board
- (5) Oversees financial policies of organisation and appraise and approve planned program budget.

II Executive Body - Composed of 34 members officially qualified in the field of health.

- Members elected for 3 year terms.
- Key Function of Board to give to decisions and strategies of world Health Assembly,
  - To advice Health Assembly and
  - To facilitate its work.

III Secretariat - WHO is staffed by around 8000 Health and other specialists and support staff on fixed term employment.

- Employed at HQ and 6 Regional offices.

6 Regional offices are

- ① Africa : HQ at Brazzaville, Republic of Congo
  - ② Western Pacific : HQ at Manila, Phillipines
  - ③ Eastern Mediterranean : HQ at Cairo, Egypt
  - ④ South East Asia : HQ at New Delhi, India.
  - ⑤ Europe : HQ at Copenhagen, Denmark
  - ⑥ America : HQ at Washington DC, USA
- There are 5 Assistant Director General.

Vision of WHO : To accomplishment by all people the highest level of Health.

Mission : To lead strategic co-operative effort among member states and other partners,

- To promote equity in health.

Functions of WHO - ① To fight against Diseases

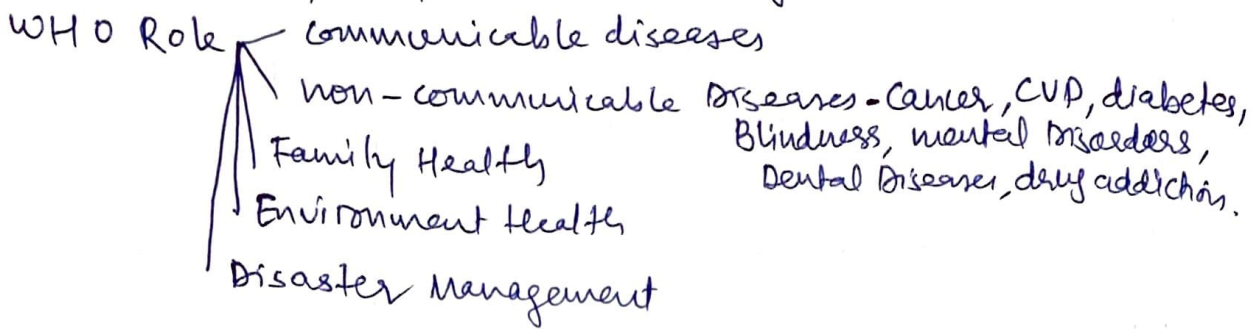
- ② To improve quality of Health
- ③ To lengthen the lives of all inhabitants of world.
- ④ Prevention and control of particular diseases (Small pox)
- ⑤ Programmes of comprehensive health services
- ⑥ To advance family Health, enhances partnership
- ⑦ Environment Health, strengthening Health system
- ⑧ Health statistics, encourages health security ← Quarterly, Annually  
Weekly Epidemiological Record
- ⑨ Bio-medical Research.
- ⑩ Accumulating Health literature and Information

① collaboration with other organisations to get balance in improved health status.

Membership - open for all, UN members are WHO members too

WHO Global Service Centre - an integral part of WHO's

global strategy, help to deliver its global mandate.



WHO and India -

- Deputy Director General for programmes: Soumya Swaminathan
- India became party on 12 January, 1948
- ① 1967 - many cases in large number related to small pox recorded, (65% of all cases in world),  
In 1967, WHO launched intensified smallpox eradication programme.
  - Complete small pox eradicated from India by 1977
- ② Polio - WHO launched Global Polio Eradication Initiative in 1988, with help from World Bank  
Polio campaign by India in 2012.
  - Indian government with help from UNICEF, WHO, Rotary club, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation etc, eradicate Polio in 2014.

WHO organisational challenges -

- ① depending on Donor Fund -
- ② Donor Countries (Rich & Developed) throw their agenda and interests
- ③ WHO's work supplemented by other organisation.

India contributed 2.1 billion \$ to WHO Contingency Fund.

• WHO participated in India's Swachh Bharat Mission

Recently, WHO declared Corona virus (COVID-19) as

PHEIC (Public Health Emergency of International Concern)

3c

Health being a state subject, Central government supplements the efforts of state Government in delivery of health services through various schemes of primary, secondary and tertiary care.

• Some central sector and Centrally sponsored scheme of Ministry of Health and family welfare are mention below -

(1) Central sector schemes

- Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna
- National AIDS and STD Control programme
- Family welfare schemes
- Initiatives against viral Hepatitis, Anti-Microbial Resistance
- National Pharmacovigilance Programme
- Development of Nursing services
- Health sector Disaster Preparedness and Response and Human Resource Development for Emergency medical service
- National organ Transplant Programme
- IMPRINT scheme - Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology
- SAP - Swachhta Action Plan

(2) Centrally sponsored scheme

(1) NHM

(a) NRHM

→ RCH (Reproductive child Health) Flexible Pool includes Routine Immunization programme, Pulse polio Immunization programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders control programme etc.

- Flexible pool for Communicable Diseases
- Flexible pool for Non-communicable Disease, Injury and Trauma
- Strengthening Health System, Infrastructure Maintenance, State Drug Regulatory System
- Pilot schemes (sport medicine, ~~Deafness~~ <sup>Deafness</sup>, ~~Lepra~~ <sup>Lepra</sup> Human Rabies, oral health, Fluorosis controls).
  - Human Resource for Health

(B) NRHM

(C) Tertiary care programme

- National Mental Health programme
- Capacity building for Trauma Centres
- National programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD, Stroke
- National programme for Health care for Elderly
- National programme for Control of Blindness
- Telemedicine
- Tobacco control programme and Drug De-addiction program

(D) Human Resource for Health and medical Education

- Upgradation/ strengthening of Nursing services (ANM/ GNM)
- Strengthening/ Upgradation of Pharmacy school/ college
- District Hospital - Upgradation
- Upgradation of state Government Medical Colleges (PG seats)
- Setting up of state Institutions of Para-medical sciences
- RSBY - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna.
- Ayushman Bharat Mission - Centrally sponsored scheme

Health and wellness Centres (HWC)  
(4503 centres in states)

PM-JAY  
PM-Jan Arogya Yojna  
→ Cover 10 crore poor families  
→ 5 lakh Rupee per family  
→ Covered RSBY

- ASHA Benefits - PM-JBY & PMSBY covered
- Launching NHP 2017 (National Health Policy)
- National Nutrition Mission (NNM)

- LaQshya - Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative
- PM SMA - Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Mahatwa Abhiyan
- RBSK - Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram - To treat AD's in childrens.
- RKSK - Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
- WIFS - weekly Iron Folic Acid supplementaion
- Menstrual Hygiene scheme
- Swachhta Hi Sewa scheme
- AMRIT - Affordable Medicine and Reliable Implants for Treatment
- NIKSHAY Poshan Yojna
- e-Health and National Health Portal
- e-Aushidhi
- SUGUM
- eRakt Kashi
- Kilkari App
- ANMOL - ANM online
- MERA ASPATAAL
- ORS - Online Registration System
- Mobile Apps
- Telemedicine (NTN)
- SHP - School Health Programme

## 8D Government schemes for Elementary Education

(1) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

(2) Mid Day Meal

(3) SPQEM - Strengthening for providing quality education in Madarassas.

(4) Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 - Article 21A - right to elementary education in formal school of all children in age of 6-14 years.

④

Programmes Interventions are - ① SSA

• Universal access - SSA implemented since 2001 for universalisation of elementary education.

→ It has made significant progress in achieving near universal access and equity.

- New schools - over 2 lakh primary schools sanctioned in radius of 3 km.
- Special training for main streaming out-of-school children - of disadvantaged communities (SC, ST, muslim, migrants, children with special needs, urban deprived children, working children, difficult terrain).
- Residential facilities - in sparsely populated or hilly and densely forested areas. 826 Residential Institutions covered.
- Transportation facilities - in remote habitations, sparse populated or urban slum areas or children with special needs.
- Uniforms - Two set of uniforms to all girls, SC/ST, BPL children.
- Girl education
- KGBV (Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya) - are residential upper primary school for girls from SC, ST, muslim, BPL girls., setup in educationally Backward Blocks, also covered adolescent girl drop out of primary schools, younger girls of migratory population.
- 3600 KGBV running in states.
- Seperate Girl Toilet
- Textbook, workbook, worksheet

Sub-program under SSA -

- Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB) - for class I, II.
- RAA - Rashtriya Aavishkaar Abhiyan - children of age 6-18 yrs, mentoring by institutions of Higher education like IIT, IISER, IIT
- Vidyanjali - enhance community ~~pro~~ and private sector involvement in Government run elementary schools across country.
- Shiksha Portal - an initiative to monitor implementation of SSA. (Shala Guvatta)

Teachers Training under SSA

- CBSE conducted TET, prerequisite to become teacher under RTE Act 2009
- In-service Teacher Training - To upgrade skill of Teacher upto 20 days of year.
- Distance Education Program for Teachers - IGNOU and other teacher education institutions provide assistance
- Computer Aided learning under SSA
- Learning Enhancement Program under SSA - To improve quality of learning process and learning outcomes.
- School Infrastructure - civil work that provide all weather building, repairing of old school building,
- School Management Committee (SMC) - Teacher - Parents meet
- Admission - 25% seats reserved for EWS (economically weaker sections) in private unaided schools, special category school. The Government of India bears the cost.

(2) Mid day Meal scheme - launched in 1995 by Government of India to provide right to food with nutrient loss to childrens of Pre-school and school going children upto in primary educational institutions (Government aided).

Challenges faced by Elementary Education.

- low Teacher-Student Ratio
- low Teacher and Teaching quality
- Alienation of schools in remote, hilly areas,



## Way ahead - GPS based teacher tracking

- Mobile tracking • Biometric attendance
- use of ICT based tools in schools
- Curbs on corrupt practices in Mid day Meal schemes
- Social audit of school by SMC