

Name - Shashi Meshram

Date - 20/11/2022 (Paper 2, Part B)

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका / Page No. - 03

SECTION - A

खंड - 'अ'

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघुत्तरिय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पंक्ति होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

15x3=45

प्रश्न: (1.1)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर: Literary ratio is the ratio of literate people (who can read & write) of a certain age to the total population of a given area. India's literary ratio is 74% as per census, 2011.

प्रश्न: (1.2)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर: Vocational education means training & skilling of students other than academic curriculum. It benefits them in finding jobs quickly after their education completes.

प्रश्न: (1.3)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर: The reasons for lower enrollment of girls in higher education than boys are early marriages of girls, poverty, gender based discrimination etc.

प्रश्न: (1.4)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर: Welfare schemes for women in MP -

→ Ladli Laxmi Yojna, Usha Kisan Yojna, Balika Shiksha Pratsahan Yojna

प्रश्न: (1.5)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर: Significance of vital statistics -

→ In analysing population trends, in public policy formulation, in medical planning etc

SECTION -A

खंड- 'अ'

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प्रश्न: (1.6)

पू./M = 03



प्रश्नोत्तर

उत्तर: Features of Indian culture -

→ Unity in diversity, social cohesion, sense of fraternity, religious tolerance, mutual respect.

प्रश्न: (1.7)

पू./M = 03



प्रश्नोत्तर

उत्तर: Elements of social harmony -

→ Peaceful co-existence of various social groups, sense of common-good, feeling of fraternity.

प्रश्न: (1.8)

पू./M = 03



प्रश्नोत्तर

उत्तर: Puruusharth is set of four life goals mentioned in Hindu philosophy. These are Dharma (Dutyfulness), Arth (Wealth), Kama (Desires), Moksha (salvation).

प्रश्न: (1.9)

पू./M = 03



प्रश्नोत्तर

उत्तर: Regions & sects are common feature of Indian Society. It binds people together & strengthens social cohesion. It ~~keeps~~ maintains the morality of people & acts as a conscience keeper of the society.

प्रश्न: (1.10)

पू./M = 03



प्रश्नोत्तर

उत्तर: Extension education is a form of informal education. It is mainly used for the development of the rural areas. It helps rural people increasing their farm productivity, other sources of income & their standard of living.

SECTION -A

खंड -अ

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प्रश्न: (1.11)

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर: Population related problems -

- Pressure on resources such as food, housing etc,
- Unemployment among youth,
- Degradation of standard of living of people.

प्रश्न: (1.12)

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर: → Bhogoria festival (Bhil tribe)

→ Madai festival (Gond tribe)

→ Jawara (Gond & Bhania tribe)

प्रश्न: (1.13)

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर: Ayushman Bharat Yojna was launched in 2018. It was launched to provide a universal health coverage to the people of India. It is largest govt run health insurance scheme in the world.

प्रश्न: (1.14)

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर: Deendayal mobile health clinic is mobile health service run by MHP govt. Under this a mobile van or ambulance ~~is~~ travels village to village to provide health services.

प्रश्न: (1.15)

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर: Population control is important to check on the the problems of resource crunch, unemployment, poverty, skewed sex ratio illiteracy, poor & unsanitary living conditions, poor education etc, so that the country can develop in all aspects.

SECTION -A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 2.

इस प्रश्न में 10 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

10x5=50

Que.2

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प्रश्न: (2.1)

पू./म = 05

उत्तर: To make Indian higher education internationally competitive, major improvements are needed to be taken. These measures can be in the form of increasing faculty to student ratio, more R&D in the higher education, promotion of innovation in the universities, performance-based grants to the educational institution, extra backing to the research scholars etc. The New Education policy, 2020 aims to fill these gaps & make the higher education more competitive.

प्रश्न: (2.2)

पू./म = 05

उत्तर: Issues related to under-privileged classes —

- Lack of education opportunities (Tribals of hilly & remote areas)
- Lesser employment opportunities for tribal youths & women in remote areas.
- Lack of political representation.
- Low or poor standard of living due to historical causes such as Varna system.
- Lack of social integration & mainstreaming due to caste/tribe regressive practices of untouchability.

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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प्रश्न: (2.3)

पू./म = 05

- उत्तर: Problems faced by displaced groups -
- Loss of housing & ancestral property.
 - Loss of livelihood & employment.
 - Relocation to new places which disturbs the resource distribution & availability.
 - Temporary or sometime prolonged stay in make shift camps.
 - Delays in compensation.
 - Distortion of education timeline of children as gap years may occur due to relocation.

प्रश्न: (2.4)

पू./म = 05

उत्तर: National Education Policy, 2020 was formulated by the K. Kasturibhargava Committee. It focuses on a new system of education & is a complete overhaul ~~over~~ of the old system. It provides for various new & innovative methods of learning such as vocational education, extra curriculars, scientific & group learning etc. It focuses on multilingualism & stresses upon use of mother tongue as medium of instruction. It also gives more options & liberty with respects to selection of streams or subjects. It overall focused upon modern & innovative education to bring better learning experience.

SECTION - A

खंड 'अ'

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प्रश्न: (2.5)

पू./म = 05

उत्तर: Caste system of India is a salient feature of Indian society. It traces its origin from the ancient varna system. Caste system is an evolved form of varna system. It is characterized by as a social stratification on the basis of homogeneous faith, comensality, endogamy & restricted social mobility. But, with the changing times the caste system has lost its rigidity & is more flexible & accomodative now. With the impact of modernisation & globalization, modern education the caste boundaries have faded.

प्रश्न: (2.6)

उत्तर: ~~Non~~ Community development involves development of rural infrastructure such as roads, health infrastructure, schools & other such services. Non-governmental organizations or NGOs play a vital role in community development. NGOs such as Pratham has been working for school education & comes up with its ASER report on education. Other such NGOs are Vanshakti NGO helps brings environmental education, Stree NGO is working for women empowerment, Goanji NGOs has pioneered in ~~stree~~ social empowerment of rural people.

SECTION -A

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प्रश्न: (2.7)

पू./म = 05

- उत्तर: Ashram System describes that human life comprises of four stages or Ashram, these are-
- ① Brahmacharya - It is the initial stage of man's life where he pursues his education & learning
 - ② Grihastha - In this stage he spends his life as a householder. He gets married & starts a family.
 - ③ Vanprastha - In this stage, he renounces his family & becomes a forest dweller
 - ④ Sanyas - In this, he daily practices spirituality to achieve salvation or moksha.

प्रश्न: (2.8)

पू./म = 05

उत्तर: Lifestyle disorders are disorders caused by lifestyle. These include diabetes, heart diseases, obesity, cancer, certain physiotherapeutic diseases etc. These are caused due to certain lifestyle habits such as unhealthy eating, junk foods, lack of physical mobility, lack of proper sleep, excessive use of blue screen (mobile phone, computers) etc. There are medical cures available to these but these can be prevented by switching to good life style habits such as healthy eating, daily exercising, having a sound sleep, meditation, Yoga etc.

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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प्रश्न: (2.9)

पू./म = 05

उत्तर: Bhagoria festival is celebrated by Bhil tribe of MP. It is celebrated in the regions of Jhabua, Alirajpur & west Nimar or Khargone. In this festival a carnival is organized wherein youth of Bhil tribe choose their life partner by rubbing Gulal on each other. This festival has enough relevance in present time also. It is still celebrated as a match making festival. It is also celebrated as harvesting festival in some other parts.

प्रश्न: (2.10)

पू./म = 05

उत्तर: Gond is the second largest tribe of MP. It finds its origin from the Dravidian word 'Kond' which means 'mountain'. They were originally the mountain & forest dwellers. They still reside in small hamlets called 'tolas'. They depend on minor forest produce for their economy & livelihood. But, with changing times they have been mainstreamed to an extent. They have various methods of marriages such as Chadh virah, Doodh-lautava, Larsena etc. The subtribes of Gond are Azaria, Gond-Sawari, Manig, Gaiki, etc.

SECTION - 'A'

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

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5x11=55

प्रश्न: (3.1)

पू./म = 11

प्रापक

उत्तर: India has emerged as the fifth largest economy in the world. It is looking forward to become a \$5 trillion economy in near future. This goal can not be achieved without taking the aspect of human capital into account.

To achieve this goal India needs to invest heavily in the human capital. It can be done through investing in health, education, infrastructure development, improvement in medical facilities etc. These will all lead to development of human capital as it involves the potential of a working age population.

The government of India has taken various steps & initiatives in various fields. These are -

- ① Education - India has developed various eminent educational institutes such as IITs & IIMs. It provides various research fellowships to the

SECTION - 'A'

खंड - 'अ'

प्रश्न-3. इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

Research scholars: The New National Education Policy, 2020 aims at making a world-class education system in India.

① Health - India runs the world's largest insurance policy as Ayushman Bharat. There are various schemes to bring down the IMR, MMR etc & improve the health status of people. These schemes are Tanani Suraksha Yojna, Matruvandelana Yojna, Tanushadi Kendras etc.

② Housing - Under PM Awas Yojna, Housing facility is provided to the both rural & urban beneficiaries. This has brought out ^{thousands of} ~~various~~ people out of poor living conditions.

③ Infrastructure development - Through PM Gram Sadak Yojna, new villages are connected to urban areas with metled roads. Introduction of rande Bharat trains & ^{schemes} ~~schemes~~ such as UPAN have eased the transportation. Projects like PM Gati Shakti ^{are} ~~are~~ focused upon putting robust infrastructure which will also increase the ease of doing business & ^{will} ultimately improve the revenues.

These steps will further strengthen the human capital & hence the \$trillion economy goal.

SECTION -A'

खंड-अ

प्रश्न 3.

इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न: (3.2)

P/M = 11



उत्तर: India is known for its unique culture in the world. The Indian culture is amalgamation of various cultures, ethnicity, linguistic diversity etc.

India's composite culture is characterised by -

- Multilingualism
- Unity in diversity
- Religious tolerance
- Sense of common good
- Sense of fraternity & brotherhood
- Co-existence of various faiths & sects
- Mutual respects, etc

The various aspects of Indian culture are reflected in the Indian society & social organisation.

The Indian society is characterised by various features. These features are -

SECTION - 'A'

खंड-'अ'

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(3.2) Continued (जारी)

① Family & kinship - Family is the basic unit of Indian society. It acts as the agency of primary socialization of a child. It is the family & kinship system that provides the sense of belongingness & support.

② Multi-ethnicity - There are various ethnic groups based on their faith, religion etc. They add their own flavour to the Indian society.

③ Multi-linguistic - There are more than 1600 languages & dialects that are spoken in India, which shows the diversity of Indian society.

④ Patri-patriarchal society - The head of the family in the common Indian households is a male member of the family. There are some matrilineal tribes which also exist.

⑤ Co-existence of traditions & modernity - Due to globalization & westernization the newer generation may get influence by it but they still follow the customs & traditions of the Indian system.

Thus it can be seen that Indian society is a amalgamation of various practices ~~but~~ ^{and} it acts like a salad-bowl where various cultures are mixed but the individual flavours of each is retained.

SECTION - 'A'

खंड - 'अ'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

Que: 3. This question contains 05 long answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 11 (eleven) marks.

5x11=55

प्रश्न: (3.3)

पू./म = 11



उत्तर: World Health Organization was established in 7th April, 1948 as United Nation's specialized agency. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

- Objectives — It was established with the objectives of —
- Universalization of health services & practices.
 - Improvement in the living & health conditions of people with special focus on least developed countries.
 - Improvement in the overall health levels of all the people around the globe.

Structure — There are 194 members of WHO presently. India is one of its members. The structure of WHO is as follows —

SECTION - 'A'

खंड- 'अ'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

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5x11=55

प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

- The apex decision making body of WHO is World Health Assembly (WHA). It is responsible for formulating the policies.
- It is presided by a chairperson which is elected from the member countries on the rotation basis.
- It has a Executive Board which is responsible for implementing the plans & policies.

Functions → It monitors & co-ordinates between the member countries over health issues & planning.

- It suggests policy measures regarding medical policies to the member countries.
- It keeps a check on various life threatening diseases worldwide such as TB, Polio etc.
- It helps tackling the situations like epidemic & pandemic (COVID 19)

Programmes → It run world wide TB eradication programme.

- It initiated Universal Immunization Programme (1975)
- It helped eradicating Polio (only found in few countries ^{now})
- It played vital role in controlling Ebola epidemic in west Africa & COVID Pandemic worldwide.

SECTION - 'A'

खंड 'अ'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

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5x11=55

प्रश्न: (3.4)

पू/M = 11

प्राप्तक

उत्तर: National Health Mission was launched in 2013-14. It merged the existing National Health Mission-Urban & National Health Mission-Rural.

Objectives → To bring everyone under one umbrella scheme.

→ To universalize health system

→ To improve the overall health of people.

→ To reduce the ~~TMR~~ TMR.

Goals → To reduce TFR to 2.1

→ To reduce TMR to ~~25~~ 25/1000 live births

→ To reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births

→ Reduction of anemia in women.

→ Reduce mortality & morbidity due to communicable & non-communicable diseases.

→ Reduce cases of malaria less than 1/1000

→ Reduce cases of TB by half

SECTION - 'A'

खंड - 'अ'

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5x11=55

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प्रश्न: (3.4) Continued (जारी)

- Initiatives → Janani suraksha scheme to reduce TMR (Now 97/1000 livebirths)
- Janani shiksha suraksha karyakram to reduce TMR (now 98/1000 livebirths)
- Rastriya Maternal Swasthya Karyakram to reduce TMR, under 5 C.M.R.
- Anganwadi & poshanvatikas
- Mobile medical units for rural & remote areas.
- Ambulance services for pregnant women.
- Free medical checkups of pregnant women.
- Ayushman Bharat Yojna.
- Jan Aushdhi Kendras for generic medicines.
- Accredited social health activists (ASHAs) (ASHA workers) in rural areas.

The National Health Mission has proven to be a game changer in health sector. It not only improved the rural & urban health but also reduced the out-of-pocket expenditure of people. It increased the affordability & accessibility of health services to the remote areas & has served its purpose very well.